

World Heritage International Assistance Projects – Conservation for Sustainable Development 2016-2020



Garamba National Park © Nuria Ortega

List of Acronyms

E&R	Environment and Resilience
IA	International Assistance
I&P	Inclusion and Participation
K&S	Knowledge and Skills, including Capacity-Building
OUV	Outstanding Universal Values
P&L	Prosperity and Livelihoods
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	State Party to the World Heritage Convention
WH	World Heritage

1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

A. Background and Rationale

Since 1978, the International Assistance (IA) under the World Heritage Fund grants funds to State Parties to help them protect Sites on the World Heritage List. The IA approved by the World Heritage (WH) Committee provides Preparatory Assistance, Technical Cooperation or Emergency Assistance

In September 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Heritage management and conservation have been for the first time integrated as tools of sustainable development. SDG 11.4 “Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage” calls for the protection of World Heritage.

In November 2015, the General Assembly of the State Parties to the WH Convention adopted the *Policy on the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention*. It reinforces the link between protecting the Outstanding Universal Values (OUV) and promoting a sustainable development of the WH Sites and its surroundings. Heritage management and preservation are tools to enhancing the environmental, social and economic development. The policy aims to include Heritage management in local and national processes and policies for sustainable development. In defining heritage as a tool and framework for sustainable development, the Policy

In 2019, UNESCO adopted the 2030 Thematic Indicators in an effort to assess the contribution of culture to the SDGs. This has further shifted the approach of conservation and preservation of World Heritage to further embed the concepts of sustainable development to the mechanisms of the WH Convention. The 2030 Thematic Indicators have defined 4 themes, each with corresponding to SDGs and targets.

The *Policy on the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention* has embedded the WH Convention into sustainable development making heritage preservation a tool to reach SDGs. (Annex 1)

To respond to the leading role of World Heritage in promoting sustainability, in 2020 the Canopy project was launched showcasing best and innovative practices of heritage management and sustainable development.

The grants provided under the IA is one of the key mechanisms developed to enhance the implementation of the WH Convention. As such, assessing how the concepts of sustainable development are taken into account for each IA grant provided under the WH Fund and how those concepts are further distilled in the implementation of the project is crucial.

Considering these various policies and guidelines as well as the terms of reference, this study assesses the IA projects completed under Emergency Assistance and Technical Cooperation between 2016 and 2021. It examines the impacts of the IA projects completed providing insights on the range of activities funded and their contributions, whether direct and indirect, to Sustainable development.

Over this 5 years period to date there is a total of 47 projects completed under Emergency Assistance and Conservation and Management Assistance.

B. Methodology

The methodology used in this evaluation is based on:

- A review of the policies and indicators related to Culture, Heritage, and Sustainable Development to develop a framework for the documentation and analysis.
- A portfolio reviews. For each project, the application for the IA grant, the World Heritage Committee decision, the final report and other documents submitted to the WH Centre have been assessed.
- Impact evaluations are concerned with demonstrating that IA activities produce observed results. They are designed to show effects with an effort to isolate the impact of the activity from other extraneous factors. To the extent possible such impact has been isolated. However, most is based on interpretation of the available documentation.
- Using the SDGs or UNESCOs quantitative indicators to assess is not possible as the information relevant for each indicator is not available. However, when specific documentation and information relating to specific goals are available, they have been highlighted.

Framework of analysis:

In coordination with the WH Centre, it has been decided that the framework of analysis will be organised around the 4 themes defined under UNESCO 2030 Thematic indicators for Culture:

- Environment and resilience (E&R);
- Prosperity and livelihoods (P&L);
- Knowledge and Skills, including capacity-building (K&S) ;
- Inclusion and Participation (I&P)

Each project was assessed based on these 4 categories and the SDGs and related targets it refers to. (Annex 2)

On top of these, special emphasis was also drawn on the contributions of the project to:

- Gender equality
- Peace and security

The 5Ps contribution table provides a snapshot of each project. It is important to note here that “people” category refers to the impact on the local communities and not on the capacity-building exercise.

We have agreed to remove SDGs target 11.4 related to the protection of cultural and natural heritage as this is the core of IA mission.

2. GENERAL ASSESSMENT

A. International Assistance in Perspective

From the Operational Guidelines, the role of IA is embedded in promoting sustainable development:

- 233.** International Assistance should be seen as supplementary to national efforts for the conservation and management of World Heritage and Tentative List properties when adequate resources cannot be secured at the national level (Operational Guidelines)

In allocation funds, priority is given to WHL in Danger, then to regional programmes as defined by Periodic Reports. Notwithstanding the above, the allocation of the IA is governed by:

- a) the likelihood that the assistance will have a catalytic and multiplier effect (“seed money”) and promote financial and technical contributions from other sources.
- b) When funds are limited, priority is for LDC, small Island developing State or SP in post conflict situation.
- c) the urgency of the protective measures to be taken at World Heritage properties;
- d) whether the legislative, administrative and, wherever possible, financial commitment of the recipient State Party is available to the activity;
- e) the impact of the activity on furthering the Strategic Objectives or on the implementation of policies adopted by the Committee, such as the Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention or the Policy Document on the Impact of Climate Change on World Heritage properties;
- f) the degree to which the activity responds to needs identified through the reactive monitoring process and/or the analysis of regional Periodic Reports;
- g) the exemplary value of the activity in respect to scientific research and the development of cost-effective conservation techniques;
- h) the cost of the activity and expected results;
- i) the educational value both for the training of experts and for the general public; and
- j) the inclusive nature of the activity, in particular as concerns gender equality and the involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples.

B. Projects Distribution

The 47 projects implemented since 2016 amount to a total of USD 1,287,868 disbursed, noting that 97.4 % of the budget approved have been disbursed.

44% of the number of IA were granted to African State Parties, in line with the Priority Africa.

85% of the number of IA were granted to Conservation and management, which amounted to 68% of the total budget disbursed during this period.

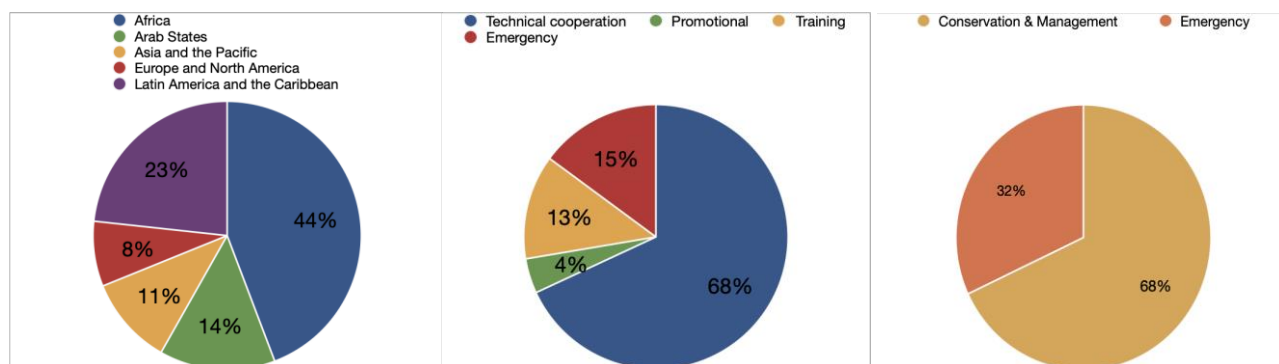
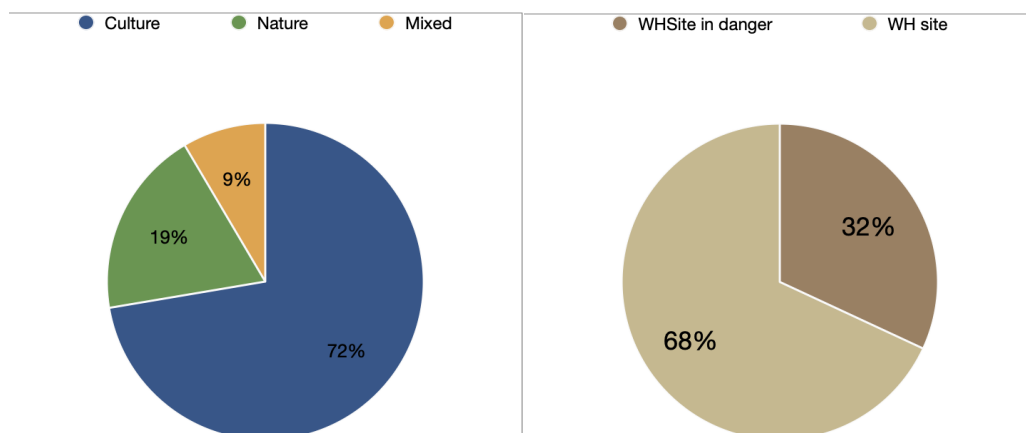


Chart 1 Regional distribution of the projects

Chart 2& 3 Allocation of projects per type of Assistance & Allocation of the budget per type of assistance

Most of the grants were requested for cultural sites and a third of the sites receiving International Assistance are World Heritage Sites on the List in Danger



Contribution to 2030 Indicators and SDGs

	Environment & resilience								Prosperity & livelihoods		Knowledge & skills						Capacity building	Inclusion & participation						Peace & security	Gender equality	
	13.1	14.5	15.1	9.1	11.7	12b	16.4	6.6	8.3	8.9	4.4	4.7	8.3	9c	13.3	12a	17	9c	9.1	10.2	11.7	16.7	16a	16b		
No of IA	24	1	15	11	7	14	2	6	6	8	9	24	1	8	5	1	34	7	9	18	8	32	7	2	10	3
%	51	2	32	23	15	30	4	13	13	17	19	51	2	17	11	2	72	15	19	38	17	68	15	4	21	6

72% of the projects contribute to an improvement on capacity-building highlighting the role of the WH Convention in bridging the gaps on heritage management.

68% of the projects foster community participation. The inclusion of the local communities and their participation in heritage management is also one pillar of the WH Convention. This figure accounts for the efforts launched since 2012, at the 40th anniversary of the WH Convention, calling for community participation and inclusion.

The projects assessed have low impact on the prosperity and livelihood theme, except for some related to sustainable tourism.

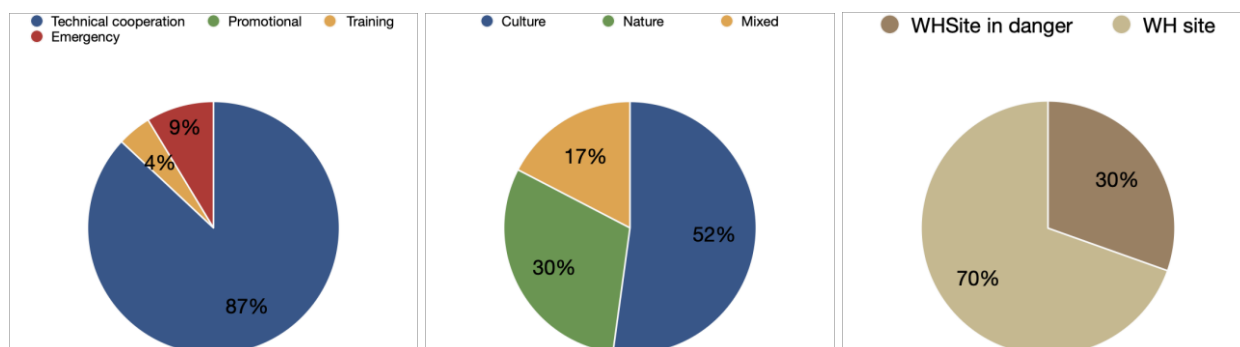
3. PROJECT REVIEWS

Projects are compiled by region and presented in alphabetical order.

A. Africa

General overview

Over the 5 years period, USD 545,130 were disbursed in Africa.
Most Assistance were for cultural sites and mainly in technical cooperation.



Contribution to 2030 Indicators and SDGs

With regards to the SDGs, the projects have mostly contribution to an improvement in knowledge and skills and capacity building and in the Inclusion and participation theme.

It is important to note that the contribution to peace is significant as the projects were instrumental in building, keeping and fostering peace and security.

	Environment & resilience								Prosperity & livelihoods		Knowledge & skills					CP	Inclusion & participation						Peace & security	Gender equality		
	13.1	14.5	15.1	9.1	11.7	12b	16.4	6.6	8.3	8.9	4.4	4.7	8.3	9c	13.3	12a	17	9c	9.1	10.2	11.7	16.7	16a	16b		
No of IA	15	0	10	5	3	5	1	2	6	2	6	11	1	4	2	1	18	4	5	11	4	18	5	0	8	3
%	65	0	43	22	13	22	4	9	26	9	26	48	4	17	9	4	78	17	22	48	17	78	22	0	35	13

5Ps contribution for all the projects in Africa

	Total no of projects	%
People	16	70%
Prosperity	9	39%
Planet	17	74%

Partnership	17	74%
Peace	6	26%

Manuel illustré des normes urbanistiques à Cidade Velha

Cabo Verde / Africa	Conservation / Technical cooperation
Historic centre of Cidade Velha	2017
C	USD 27,900 + USD 8,100 SP
	3 months

Description

The inscription of the Cidade Velha on the World heritage List has triggered increased land speculation, new constructions and building alterations negatively impacting the integrity of the site. The existing rules and regulations lack proper implementation; and conservation practices are not integrated in site management. Most infringers claim they are not aware of the regulations. This project has prepared an illustrated manual of the urban planning and building norms. During its development process, it has also worked on increasing awareness at various levels: getting the local population more informed and responsible of the protection of the urban fabric, helping the local authorities to better understand the regulations and improve their implementation. The preparation of the manual consolidating the urban norms and regulations for the site together with an inventory of each building and its compliance with the regulation has provided local capacity with a strong management tool. The project has also raised local awareness on how heritage can be a tool for economic development rather than an impediment.

Objectives

- To gather all the building rules and regulations existing for the historic centre of Cidade Velha and to explain them to the parties responsible for heritage management
- To establish an inventory of all the buildings on the site, detailing their construction types, and if any additions were made in compliance or not to the regulations. Educating the population along the process
- Create a map with all the information gathered
- Develop a manual including the maps and other support to explain and educate on the regulations and requirements related to the conservation of the existing fabric

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs***E&R***

The detailed inventory conducted on all the buildings provided an in-depth assessment of the needs in sustainable management of the site. The manual plays a double role: while it contributes to enhancing conservation, it has also raised awareness on the importance of the vernacular architecture and the needs to use local methods and materials to preserve heritage. The maps help identifying the zones under more urban pressure, the alterations that can be fixed and the need to preserve some urban cohesion. The manual also provides means to deal with the urban fabric, preserving open spaces and public areas. During the implementation of the project, developing tools for sustainable tourism has been evoked as the next steps.

K&S

The Institute of Cultural Heritage as well as the local authorities of the city have increased their knowledge, learning to conduct and develop the inventory and the various maps. They have also understood the existing norms and rules and how to better implement them. These new skills and

knowledge provide them with tools to deal with the urban pressure and requests received to alter constructions. They are also more advocate on how protecting the heritage contributes to the local development. The involvement of two international experts for a month has been instrumental in providing an on-going training and capacity building.

The ripple effect of the manual is also important at the national level as it will serve as a basis to prepare new site nomination dossier.

I&P

The establishment of the inventory was done in partnership with the inhabitants. Engaging the local population in understanding their heritage, the need to preserve its uniqueness and values raised the awareness on the threat deriving from the lack of compliance with construction and urban regulation. Including the population has increased their sense of belonging, cohesion and pride. Their engagements and the discussions initiated shifted their perspective on heritage, understanding that preserving their heritage is not against their economic development but can contribute to it.

5Ps contribution

People	X
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	X
Peace	

(652 words)

IA 3080

Elaboration of high-resolution maps of Mount Nimba

Ivory Coast / Africa	Conservation / Technical cooperation
Mount Nimba integral natural reserve	2019
N	USD 28,061
WHL in danger	10 months

Description

The mining exploitation in and around Mount Nimba National Park, located on the borders of Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire and Liberia constitutes a major threat and one of the reasons for the site to be on the World Heritage List in Danger. An on-going close cooperation between Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire works on improving the site management to remove it from the endangered listing. The IA has responded to the request from the WH Committee to submit a high-resolution map of the updated boundaries of the site. Understanding that a detailed and accurate mapping of the site, its borders and land use constitutes a necessary first step to improve site management. This IA contributes to the elaboration of the land use satellite-based maps providing an accurate state of conservation of the site. The local site managers from both countries have benefited from this project as they learned throughout the process and during the workshops how to develop and interpret the maps. These fact-based snapshots of the ecosystem and land-use proved to be useful tool to understand human encroachment. The site managers were therefore better informed and more equipped to address it with the relevant parties, improving the overall management of the site.

Overall objectives

- To update the mapping database of the site with new updated land-use maps
- Improved technical and operational skills of the site managers

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The maps together with the workshops and site visits undertaken strengthened the awareness of the land use. They identified the various types of forests on the site but also in a buffer zone of 2.5km around the site showing the state of deterioration of the surroundings. 75% of this buffer zone is impacted by human activities; of the 25% still considered natural, only 5% is covered by forest. It is also noted that the coverage by dense forest has decreased in the last 5 years. Assessing the state of the environment and the human impact on the site is a key step in management.

K&S

The second objective of the project was to increase the knowledge of site managers in both countries. The site managers in both countries have learned to develop, interpret, assess and work with satellite images. They learned to understand the landscape of the site but also to identify illegal human activities especially mining exploitation and road buildings. Those skills were developed through 3 workshops and a site visit in each country together with a local expert of satellite mapping.

I&P

As it has reinforced the capacities of the site managers, the project has given them new tools to enforce their role and the daily protection of the site, contributing to a more participatory approach.

Peace & Security

The project contributes to post-conflict recovery of the country after few years of instability. It also fosters a better cooperation between the two countries.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	x

(519 words)

IA 3176

Appui au renforcement de la surveillance et à la lutte contre l'orpaillage clandestine

Cote d'Ivoire / Africa	Conservation / Technical Cooperation
Comoe National Park	2020
N	USD 24,425
	12 months

Description

Despite increased efforts and significant actions to improve the surveillance mechanism and management of the Comoe National Park and ban poaching and other human activities, gold panning continues to increase. The number of identified gold panning activities in the park has raised from approximately 560 in 2017 to 960 in 2018, threatening the integrity of the Comoe National Park. This request responds to the WH Committee decision asking "to continue the efforts to eradicate systematically gold panning inside the site. In view of the magnitude of the site (more than 1.1M Ha), using drones to conduct flight monitoring is an innovative and sustainable tool to help site managers with aerial photos and mapping. The innovative technology provided an updated accurate information on the land use. It allowed to better target proactive as well as reactive actions against illicit activities in the park and helped therefore strengthening the ecosystem and its regeneration. The impact is multi-dimensional with an improvement of the ecosystem, a benefit in management practices and in partnership.

Overall objectives

- Improve site monitoring using drones to identify poaching and gold panning and developed targeted monitoring actions.
- use the drones to monitor the evolution of the ecosystem, understanding among others the changes in the vegetation and the natural regeneration of abandoned gold panning sites.
- Reinforce the capacity building of the site managers through uses of new technologies and skills for a more sustainable site management.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

GPS and drones' technologies are used to assess areas impacted by gold panning and study their natural regeneration. The information gathered and mapped allowed the follow-up missions on the ground to be better targeted especially in abandoned sites. These new technologies provide a reference point and identify the species and diversity of the ecosystem that is gradually being regenerated. Resilience of the natural habitat is therefore better understood and sustained. The missions have also allowed 87% of the sites visited to be abandoned by the gold panners while 100% of the ones abandoned acknowledge the start of natural regeneration.

P&L

Using innovative technologies with the drones and GPS allows economies of scale in the overall management of the site.

K&S

Three workshops and many other informal meetings were conducted to improve the skills and knowledge of the site managers of the Comoe Park, of other National parks as well as national authorities in natural conservation. These trainings provided them with innovative skills on drone preparation, manual piloting, flight direction. In total during the project, 21 flight missions were undertaken with drones and GPS allowing the managers to familiarize themselves with the new tools and to catch 30% of the gold panner during the first half of 2021. The regeneration mission undertaken have on the other hand increased their capacities in reading and interpreting photos of the vegetation, its evolution and regeneration.

I&P

The project has been undertaken with the help of a national expert and has improved access to information technologies. The inclusion of site managers as well as local and national public authorities and site managers from other WH Sites (Nimba and Tai National Parks) have raised their capacities and their cooperation, broadening the impact of the mission beyond the site to the other National Parks. Meetings with the local population have also been held demonstrating the efficacy of the equipment, deterring potential gold panners while raising their awareness on the importance to protect the National Park. In its impact in deterring gold panning and poaching, the violence resulting from confrontation with poachers and aggressivity has also been improved.

Peace & Security

The project contributes to post-conflict recovery of the country after few years of instability.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	

(654 words)

IA 2995

Flight over Kahuzi-Biega National Park

Democratic Republic of Congo / Africa	Conservation / Technical cooperation
Kahuzi-Biega National Park	2018
N	USD 21,700
WHL in Danger	2 months

Description

Following years of armed conflicts, many areas of the National Park of Kahuzi Biega are under illicit human occupation with farms, villages and mining exploitations. The initial purpose of this project through 9 hours of flight over the Kahuzi-Biega National Park is to assess the biodiversity of the World Heritage Site in Danger. It has identified agriculture, deforestation, withering away of the bamboos as three major and pressing threats on the conservation of the biodiversity. Agriculture especially in the lower areas of the park is related to the villages and human presence in the areas. Furthermore, the information gathered from the 3 flights undertaken triggered land patrols to rectify some of the threats and illegal activities. As a result, a rebel armed group known for terrorizing the local population was dismantled after the flight had located a camp and three illegal mining exploitations were stopped. The flights also triggered a new awareness of the local population and the willingness to shift attitude towards protection of the site.

Overall objectives

- To assess the state of conservation of the Natural Park, especially in the low-altitude areas and ecological corridor and to identify illegal settlements.
- To get maps and photos to assess the real impact of these illegal settlements and encroachments in the low altitude areas.
- To assess all the existing threats in the low-altitude areas and in the corridor and take necessary measure to limit its impacts

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The flights over the National Parks have identified the threats on the conservation of the biodiversity especially on the lower areas and in the ecological corridor: agriculture, mining exploitation, deforestation, villages expansion, cows grazing, withering away of the bamboos. This information has allowed a better delimitation of the boundaries and an improved management of the natural ecosystems with targeted missions and patrols to refrain, prevent and contain human activities.

K&S

The various missions have trained the site managers and helped the eco-guards to improve their patrolling. Using flights have been an invaluable mean to access accurate and large scope information.

I&P

The rebel group dismantled thanks to the mission was terrorizing the local population. The various arrests of rebels, poachers etc have improved community life, with the implementation of rules and regulations as it has deterred others to poach.

The restitution workshop has included the representative of the various tribes and have highlighted the responsibility of the local population, asking to get it more involved in safeguarding the site. This participatory approach aims not only at protecting from human activities but also at improving its biodiversity.

Peace & Security

Despite a more peaceful climate than before, rebels are still present imposing their rules and terrors. This project was successful in contributing to post-conflict recovery, with the dismantlement of a rebel group, the arrest of one of his chefs, the capture of many arms hidden in the park. It has also gathered all the various tribes and villages together under the project.

5Ps contribution

People	X
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	
Peace	X

(534 words)

Habitat Management and key species monitoring in Garamba NP

DRC / Africa	Conservation /Technical cooperation
Garamba	2018
N	USD 30,000 + USD 46,000(SP)
WHL in danger	12 months

Description

After decades of armed conflicts with rebels controlling the area and imposing terror, the stabilisation of the political situation and law enforcement has opened a new era for the Garamba Complex. The target now is to restore its natural state. To enhance the site management, this project has introduced innovative technologies to monitor key species and expanded the rangers' capacities in habitat management. Using GPS tracking collars on elephants allowed the team to estimate more accurately the elephant population, stabilising at around 700 individuals. The critically endangered Kordofan Giraffes (less than 2000 individuals worldwide) were also assessed through aerial and ground surveillance and GPS collars monitoring establishing an increase to reach 60 individuals. Surveys covering 952km during more than 180 hours were undertaken to monitor carnivores, recording spotted hyenas, lions, jackals and leopards. As for habitat management, the rangers were trained in both fire management including burning of firebreaks, a critical skill in a grassland biome, and in the management of invasive species. The research and monitoring office conducted various internal training in conservation, while covid-19 related-travel restriction cancelled the international trainings. Drastic reduction of elephant and giraffes poaching indicates the impact of all the actions undertaken by the rangers. As demonstrated by the impact of this project, sustained capacity-building together with the involvement of local communities are the building blocks to increase the overall sustainability of the Garamba Park.

Overall objectives

- To continue the monitoring of the giraffe, elephant and carnivore populations in order to gain a better understanding of the ecology and distribution of their populations in the Park.
- To implement a mosaic-burning program in the southern sector of the Park to create attractive spaces for species to graze and other spaces to take refuge in.
- To prevent the further spread and promote the eradication of invasive vegetative species.
- To identify and train competent DRC national staff to ensure that long-term monitoring systems are put in place and that these systems continue to be systematically implemented and improved.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs***E&R***

Monitoring key species as well as engaging in fire management help on improving the environmental sustainability of the site. The actions undertaken are steppingstones counteracting the results of armed conflicts and paving the way for long-term resilience and protection of the ecosystem.

K&S

Improved skills for the rangers and national authorities in charge of the National Park together with access to new technologies for species monitoring are key elements of this project. The Research and Monitoring

office has spearheaded the capacity building exercise, with additional funds from USAID. The national capacity building has increased the security of both the wildlife and the people, contributing to the long-term sustainability of the Garamba National Park.

I&P

These activities are starting a new era for the site and its surroundings. Active training and awareness raising have led to a decrease in violence towards the rangers. Local communities are also benefiting from an increased protection as the park employs 550 full-time staff and 2000 more on short-term contracts. The Park supports farmers, including 2380 women through various community development projects. although focusing on the fauna and flora, the project has benefited the overall ecosystem surrounding the site.

Peace & Security

15 years ago, the Park was controlled by rebels and poachers. The enforcement strategy together with the professionalisation of the rangers have gradually provided security and safety of the area. Continuous training and involvement in the site further strengthen this, contributing to post-war recovery.

5Ps contribution

People	x
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	
Peace	x

(620 words)

IA 2830

Technical capacity development

Eritrea / Africa	Conservation / Training
Asmara (listed afterwards)	2016
C	USD 30.000 +USD 6,320
	7 Months

Description

Initiated in 2014 by the government, the Asmara Heritage Project (AHP) aims to prepare the dossier for the city to be nominated on the World Heritage List, and especially to develop an appropriate conservation planning instrument, balancing between historic conservation and economic development of this living city. To complete the urban conservation master plan, the State Party has requested an assistance to install and use a GIS. Subsequently, the funds were used to finalise the conservation plan and its related tool on planning norms and technical regulations with the international expert. The project has built the awareness and capacity of the Asmara Heritage Project team as well as the local administration of Zoba Maekel municipality in understanding how to safeguard the living heritage while at the same time enhancing the socio-economic fabric. It started an inclusive approach to heritage management integrating the various stakeholders. The site was successfully listed in July 2017. Despite the shift from the initial request, this project has been instrumental in assessing the site, creating the conditions to an inclusive management and providing the relevant information for its nomination. Local authorities confirmed that the GIS part of the project is to be undertaken as a secondary step.

Overall objectives

- To equip the AHP office with compatible GIS software
- To maximize the capacity in manipulating the ArcGIS software, to be able to efficiently manage Asmara's outstanding universal values"

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

Appropriate frameworks and norms were developed and enforced to protect the potential OUV of Asmara. The inventory of more than 4300 buildings, 257 roads and 38 public open spaces was completed. The modernists art-deco buildings and the urban fabric have been integrated into a comprehensive plan.

P&I

The framework established calls for sustainability in safeguarding heritage, taking into consideration the socio-economic fabric of the city and the touristic potential.

K&S

The whole process since the creation of the AHP to the listing of the site has resulted in a learning curve for the local stakeholders, benefiting from the international expertise and taking into consideration UNESCO's tools to develop a site management plan. The interaction over many months with the international expert has increased the understanding of the local team, taking the ownership in the safeguarding process.

I&P

The local and national authorities have been working together, gathering all the various relevant ministries (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Works, Central Region Administration, Commission of Culture and Sports, Department of Public Works Development, Department of Culture and Heritage, National Museum of Eritrea) and other concerned organisations. Bringing all these stakeholders together strengthened a participatory approach and raised awareness on the asset of such heritage.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	x
Planet	x
Partnership	
Peace	

(473 words)

IA 2893

Enhancing the management of the Fasil Ghebbi World Heritage property with better understanding of the World Heritage Convention.

Ethiopia / Africa	Conservation / Technical cooperation
Fasil Ghebbi	2017
C	USD 24,150
	3 months

Description

The project aims at improving heritage protection of Fasil Ghebbi by managing the threats related to the continuous urban development and encroachments that affect the visual and structural integrity of the site. The project has started by an analysis of the existing information and a consultation workshop to raise awareness on the WH Convention, on the risks and conservation needs when managing a WH site and more specifically on the status of Fasil Ghebbi. It was followed by a quantitative and qualitative site survey to identify the existing and potential threats with ten experts from representatives of the various institutions. The survey identified 3 major risks: urban encroachment, automobile vibration plan and the lack of strategic plan, all implying mainly human induced risks. It also emphasized the needs for a proper coordination among stakeholders, the enforcement of a legal framework and the involvement of the local community in the preservation. The risk preparedness plan to be integrated in the master planning of Gondar city was presented to the local community, officials, and relevant stakeholders in a validation workshop. A consensus on the risks identified and the needs to engage the community was reached. Coordinated efforts of all relevant stakeholders were launched to integrate heritage management into the sustainable development of the city. This project acts as a trigger, creating the means, the space and the dialogue for a long-term sustainability on the site.

Overall objectives

To develop strategies on the preservation of the Fasil Ghebbi site while integrating it in the overall urban development of Gondar city, few short-term objectives were defined :

- To safeguard the values and attributes of Fasil Ghibi World Heritage Site within the historic urban landscape of Gondar.
- To maintain the original condition and integrity of the property within the historic urban landscape.
- To undertake extensive field survey, involving multi-disciplinary team, to identify heritage resources affected by the urban planning.
- To recommend mitigation measures based on the results obtained through the field assessment and public consultations.
- To raise the awareness of the community and local stakeholders on the preservation of the property and implementation of the world heritage convention.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The in-depth survey has identified the natural deterioration as well as the urban threats on the site. The information gathered has opened the path to a more sustainable management of heritage embedded in the local culture and community while also understanding the need for modernization, urban development,

infrastructure and the potential of tourism. It has pinpointed the threats to the resilience of the site while indicating the options and means for improvement.

P&I

The sustainable approach advocated increases the opportunity to consider heritage as a tool for development and create economic and social synergies around it.

K&S

Educating on heritage protection and urban development is at the essence of the project. It was undertaken through the 2 workshops as well as during the survey with the experts. The workshops were attended by national authorities together with the managers of other urban sites in Ethiopia (Aksum Stele and the fortified city of Harar Jugol) sharing the same threats of urban encroachments on the vernacular architecture. The International Assistance had a multiplying effect as it opened perspectives, broadening the impact of heritage at national level.

I&P

The inclusion of the local community and their active participation all along through the three months were one of the objectives of the project. It led to enhanced coordinating efforts emphasizing that it is only through coordination that we minimize impact of the threats and protect the authenticity and integrity of the site. The impact is on both the local and national authorities and relevant agencies.

5Ps contribution

People	x
Prosperity	x
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	

(660 words)

Valorisation de la Lopé

Gabon / Africa	Conservation / tech cooperation
Ecosystem & Cultural landscape Lopé - Okanda	2016
CL	USD 25,000+ USD 10,800 (SP)
	4 mois

Description

This international assistance aims at enhancing the Cultural landscape of the Lopé to protect its OUV. The project emanates from the WH Committee recommendation to manage the impact of the highway project, to consolidate the existing road systems, and to encourage the development of a comprehensive economic development project in view of the aggravated economic situation marked by a rural exodus and increased conflicts between the park and the local communities. Three missions were undertaken to assess the site management first then to start implementing efficient solutions. As a result, 18 rock art and archaeological sites (out of 200) have been identified to be rehabilitated and protected against natural climate degradation. The abandoned eco-museum was assessed and a model for its restoration has been developed. New signage indicating the WH Site have been designed and installed.

Raising awareness and involving the local authorities and communities have been at the heart of the project as they are the first repositories of the site and it is through their empowerment that cultural values are protected and enhanced. Meetings with various local communities (Okandais, Simba, Akele, etc) were organized. The second mission went a step further by advising the communities to enter partnerships and official collaboration to create economic opportunities and improve the economy surrounding the site. Revenue generating activities have been identified to help alleviating poverty of the local communities beyond the natural resources of the site. The various activities have created a new dynamic locally, with communities more aware and responsible of their heritage.

Overall objectives

- Protect archaeological sites and rock art paintings
- Appoint personnel and authorities in charge of the cultural protection
- Establish a database on the identified sites
- Implement a local development project with the local community
- Raise awareness of local authorities, communities and enterprises on the site and provide targeted training

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

This is the only project that clearly wants to contribute to the local development by creating revenue generating activities and supporting local entrepreneurship.

E&R

The ecosystem of the site was reviewed through different angles. 18 archaeological and rock art sites were identified to be further protected. To integrate both the natural and cultural aspects of the site, the need for personnel dedicated on the cultural aspect was highlighted and agreed upon. Similarly, the improvement of the poor road infrastructure has been pinpointed. The project contributed also to define

the policies to revitalize the eco-museum and its surrounding activities. The project improved the site presentation and promotion through proper signage.

P&L

Poverty eradication through the identification of revenue generating activities with the local communities is the target of the project. Partnerships and collaboration were put in place for craftsmanship, tourism and arts among others. Identifying activities and jobs, involving the local communities in the tourism industry were among the actions undertaken. Many options for growth, local entrepreneurship and enhanced livelihoods were identified while respecting the indigenous people. It also allowed to identify the hindrances of the project namely the poor road infrastructure and the small local market.

K&S

The identifications of the archaeological sites and their assessments on one hand together with the skills taught during the community workshops have been instrumental in raising the capacities of the local communities.

I&P

From the start and all along the 3 missions, the project rested on the principle of inclusion and equity. It contributed to it by integrating indigenous communities, respecting their culture, promoting local skills. The participatory process triggered with the local authorities and communities started an innovative approach to heritage and local empowerment. However, some resistances are still hindrance to the project.

Peace and Security

The inclusion of the various communities and the target to alleviate poverty constitute a mean to strengthen peace and social cohesion in the area.

5Ps contribution

People	x
Prosperity	x
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	x

(631 words)

Review and Update of the Management Plan of The Stone Circles of The Senegambia

Gambia / Africa	Conservation / Technical cooperation
The Stone Circles of The Senegambia	2016
C	USD 27,018 + USD 1,400 (SP)
	9 months

Description

The Stone Circles of the Senegambia are a transboundary property shared between The Gambia and Senegal. The project reinforced the collaboration of the 2 State Parties as they assessed the management plan developed as part of the WH Listing in 2005 and defined a new one with as one of the key objectives generating sustainable economic development for the local communities that live around the site. The assessment of the previous management plan called for a better cooperation between the 2 countries and with the heritage institutions involved, for a multi-sector approach to development and management including community engagement, tourism, economic development and for dedicated fundings. The development of the new management plan has involved the communities (local chiefs and authorities, youth associations, women and village associations). During these stakeholders' meetings, local crafts, tourism related activities and garden agriculture on one hand but also better comprehension on the importance of the site and involvement in its cleaning and preservation were discussed locally. It was agreed that they were the means to more local responsibility and empowerment. Using the site to generate sustainable development for the local communities is the only new objective of the new management plan including capacity building training of the communities in adopting and conserving the site and economic empowerment. The process has fostered more cooperation between the 2 countries despite the difference of interests they have for the site. The preparation of the plan emphasized the need for a clear management structure for daily management but also to monitor the common actions agreed upon. As a result, with the adoption of the management plan, a new integrated era is put in place for the safeguarding and development of the site.

Overall objectives

- To review the outdated Management Plan of the Stone Circles of the Senegambia (2005-2009) and develop a New Management Plan for the period 2016-2020 including risk-preparedness
- To improve and strengthen cooperation for managing the different sites of this transboundary World Heritage Property

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs**E&R**

Assessing the previous management plan highlighted the risks threatening the site and defined the actions to protect and conserve the site from both natural and human threats. The legal needs and the improvements to be done on the infrastructure and access to the site were also noted, together with the touristic potential and management. The new management plan aims at further protecting the cultural diversity and the ecosystem.

P&L

The stakeholders meeting identified the potential of culture in improving the quality of life and the economic development. Benefiting from the tourism industry, enhancing local craftsmanship and agriculture were the 3 axes identified during the stakeholders meeting.

K&S

The whole process of assessment and development of the new management plan was a capacity-building exercise for the different parties involved. The participation of the international expert together with heritage experts and universities has provided quality training and education on conservation skills, promotion, enhancement, and sustainable development.

I&P

The workshops were instrumental in triggering more cooperation between the 2 state parties bringing together national and local authorities with heritage experts and local communities. Social inclusion has been defined as an objective of the new management plan.

Gender

Part of the stakeholders meeting involved women associations.

5Ps contribution

People	x
Prosperity	x
Planet	
Partnership	x
Peace	

(585 words)

IA 2847

Rehabilitation of the roof of the CFAO building

The Gambia/ Africa	Emergency
Kunta Kinteh Island and Related Sites	2016
C	USD 5,027
	2 months

Description

Heavy rains and windstorms on 23rd august 2016 destroyed a third of the roof of the CFAO building as well as all the solar panels and electrical installation of the roof. Part of the serial inscription of the Kunta Kinteh Island, the CFAO building restored in 2009 is one of most intact buildings in this site. The emergency assistance has repaired the roof, provided new solar panels and their installations. All the work was done by December 2016. This project has provided a response to an urgent punctual need to safeguard the OUV of the site.

Overall objectives

To purchase materials and pay for workmanship to replace the part of the roof destroyed by the storm and protect the building from the elements.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The new structure consolidated the roof and its installation safeguarding this building from further damage. The solar panels were replaced and fixed.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	
Peace	

(185 words)

IA 3104

Strengthening the Valorisation of the Stone Circles of the Senegambia

The Gambia / Africa	Conservation / Promotional
Stone Circles of the Senegambia	2020
C	USD 29,760 + USD 1,650
	12 months

Description

Following up on the management plan elaborated and adopted in 2017 with partial funding from the World Heritage Fund, this project aimed at implementing key activities and recommendations of the plan, especially the ones involving local communities. Most activities were conducted on site. It included the training of 20 local guides on the values and presentation of the site, community awareness activities, school activities, the revamping of the museums at Wassu and Kerr Batch and the installation of new appropriate signage to increase the visibility of the WH property. The project has positively contributed to integrate heritage as a tool for economic development, to foster social cohesion and pride.

Overall objectives

- Strengthening community-based actions and the valorisation of the site through training of local tour guides;
- Strengthening the visibility of the property through the production of adequate outdoor signage.
- Revamp the 20-year-old exhibition inside the site museums at Wassu and Kerr Batch;
- Raising awareness on the Outstanding Universal Value and the importance of conservation of the sites through community involvement, in particular among schools, women, youth, elders and students.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The concept of buffer zones and its enforcement to protect the site were better understood and accepted by the population. Signage and information panels were designed, fabricated, and installed. This outdoor signage strengthened the visibility of the site to the visitors but also to the community, acting as a reminder of the OUV.

The exhibition halls in both the Wassu and Kerr Batch sites museums have been refurbished. The government of Gambia has contributed also by installing a new water supply system and added a new fencing protecting the Keer Batch site and its buffer zone.

P&I

Heritage is seen as a catalyst for youth empowerment and for potential employment. New staff has been employed in the museums, while trained tour guides are now part-time employees.

K&S

Most tourist guides are local youth without any training so the project reinforced their capacities, the training tackled relevant topics prepared by national authorities. It was delivered to 20 youth selected from the local communities in both Senegal and the Gambia. An information kit with fact sheet has been developed in both French and English and distributed to the local guides and to schools. In the process of

doing so, it has increased the cooperation between the authorities of the two countries. Educational materials were developed and distributed nearby to the three secondary schools in the Gambia and one in Senegal. It reached a total of 300 students, building relevance of the property in the community.

I&P

The on-site trainings have increased community participation and awareness on the conservation of the site and reinforced local authorities' knowledge. The project has also encouraged the research and inclusion of the oral traditions. Many awareness-raising activities through drama, songs, dances, quizzes and drawings were implemented, tapping into the local artistic talents to amplify the message of conservation. With the involvement of the local communities, an enhanced communication has been established with the national authorities responsible of heritage. The participation of the communities has increased their awareness to the conservation threats such as bush fires, illegal quarries, and constructions. The impact of the project went from the local tribes to the national level, showcasing the triggering effect of heritage on the overall prosperity.

Gender

Half of the local guide trainees selected were women.

5Ps contribution

People	x
Prosperity	x
Planet	
Partnership	x
Peace	

(604 words)

IA 2960

Strengthening Sehlabathebe community conservation forum to enhance community involvement in the conservation and management of the Maloti Drakensberg Park

Lesotho / Africa	Conservation / Technical
Maloti Drakensberg Park	2018
Mixed	USD 14,056 + USD 4,886
	8 months

Description

The World Heritage Committee requested the completion of the various tools to safeguard the Sehlabathebe National Park and to involve the local community in this process. The Assistance aims at enhancing community involvement in the conservation and management of the Sehlabathebe National Park in Lesotho, which is part of the Maloti Drakensberg Park, a trans-border site between South Africa and the kingdom of Lesotho. To do so, the Community conservation forum (CCF) was formally accredited to manage the site and to cooperate with the park authorities. The project has produced an integrated management plan for the buffer zone of the Sehlabathebe National Park (SNP), a constitution for the CCF and a Memorandum of Understanding between the CCF and the park management enhancing the governance and legal framework related to site management. Effective cooperation has therefore been established while at the same time strengthening the local institution and the transnational collaboration efforts. The project therefore opened the path to a sustainable development locally and trans-nationally.

Overall objectives

- To update the existing SNP CCF 2007 draft bylaws to ensure their alignment with the current status of the park as a World Heritage Site, and current institutional arrangements;
- To prepare a memorandum of understanding between the Park and CCF;
- To Prepare CCF constitution;
- To prepare CCF Integrated Management Plan;
- To create awareness on the legal instruments for conservation; and
- To translate all documents into Sesotho.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

Sustainability is a key concern of the project especially in the cooperation with the Park management and the CCF. The signing of the MoU has established key principles for sustainable management and subsequent economic development of the site.

E&R

The integrated management plan for the buffer zone of the Sehlabathebe National Park has been developed integrating the biodiversity and ecological aspects to the cultural and economic realities of the site. The wetlands in the buffer zone and the park being a key source of water in the southern African region were identified as components to be taken into consideration.

K&S

The governance for site management has improved thanks to the review of the bylaws, the adoption of the constitution. The engagement enforced in the MoU calls for a better protection of the environment as it constitutes an asset for economic development.

I&P

The legalization of the CCF with an established and registered constitution has provided the local communities with a framework to participate and be empowered in managing their site. Participatory decision-making is therefore a key achievement of this project. The involvement of the stakeholders in developing buffer zone management plan has been the first step to integrate the community in managing the site. The MoU has further emphasized the inclusion of the community to achieve a sustainable management of the site.

5Ps contribution

People	x
Prosperity	
Planet	
Partnership	x
Peace	

(507 words)

Strengthening the management of Lake Malawi National Park

Malawi / Africa	Conservation / Technical cooperation
Lake Malawi	2017
N	USD 21,079+ USD 2,430
	6 months

Description

Following up on the request of the WH Committee raising concern on the oil mining threat and the lack of a community involvement in the management plan, this assistance aims at revising the management plan through a participatory process involving heritage experts, neighbouring community villages from enclave villages, as well as local and national authorities in charge of culture, environment, and mining. Two meetings were held with the local communities on site together with NGOs, university's experts and the media. A questionnaire was circulated to gather their inputs. Part of the project was also dedicated to identify cultural assets in the site to be taken into account together with the natural heritage. The report highlighted the concentration of many rock art sites never documented before, the abandoned mission station and stone age artifacts. These assets showcase the blend and interaction of culture in the natural park. The research also explored those cultural values and intangible heritage with local leaders for Chimphamba, Nsumbi and Chembe villages. All those inputs were gathered into the new management plan by the task force responsible to revise the plan. The absence of the Department of Energy and Mining was noted especially as the concern for the oil exploitation and the threat of potential spill on site is still quite high. However, the project has raised awareness on this threat. The revised management plan and monitoring protocols were successfully submitted. The assistance also provided enhanced protection of the fish species through the adoption of a fish monitoring protocole developed by experts and the purchase of a boat to conduct survey and checks.

Overall objectives

- To revise the management plan for LMNP through an inclusive process that will involve;
 - Experts to examine cultural values reported in the site.
 - Community Village Trusts members living in enclave villages.
 - Experts from Universities and environmental preservation institutions.
 - Technical experts from ministries and departments responsible for culture, parks, wildlife, environment, mining and fisheries.
 - Media practitioners and NGOs working in the area of the site.
- To develop a fish monitoring protocol

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs***E&R***

Examination of the rock arts painting has confirmed the cultural values of the Site. The fish monitoring protocole is key in assessing the resilience of the fauna of the lake and preserving water ecosystems. The overall management plan and monitoring protocole are key instrument to strengthen the ecosystems and protect the biodiversity.

K&S

The workshops organized with the various stakeholders to assess and review the management plan has increased their capacity buildings in management and conservation through the participation of an international expert. The development of the fish protocole has also raised the capacity of the managers.

I&P

Engaging the villages and various tribes enclaved established a participatory process in the protection of the WH property. The social inclusion has also a positive impact on the protection of the OUV of the site. The focus it created has also an impact at the national level on the need to protect the site and mitigate the risks related to mining.

5Ps contribution

People	x
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	

(542 words)

Restoration and enhancement of the Tomb of Askia in Gao

Mali / Africa	Conservation /Technical cooperation
Tomb of Askia	2018
C	USD 24,585 + USD 5,875
	4 months

Description

Despite the difficult security context in northern Mali and its impact on the security of Gao, there are progress made to protect the tomb of Askia. Still on the World Heritage List in Danger, the tomb, dating back 500 years ago constitute an important religious site for the community. The restoration works carried on through this project were to repair the collapse of the roof and to reinforce the structures to prevent further collapse of the tomb and the pyramidal tower. The participation of the management committee, the corporation of local masons and the imam was instrumental in raising awareness, sharing responsibility, and ensuring cooperation. The restoration was undertaken by local masons and builders using traditional materials and techniques, especially in the replacement of the perches in the earthen structure to combat water erosion. The perches of Hasu trees, instrumental in the reinforcement of the buildings are hard to find. The second aspect of the project, with the help of a forest officer, is to help regenerating Hasu trees to provide materials for long-term restoration. A dedicated field was identified, fenced, cleaned up and prepared by women to receive the plants grown in a nursery. The field will be irrigated and watched by a guardian to maximise the change of success. The project was positively welcomed by the local community and the pitfalls identified along its implementation were mitigated through participation and local empowerment.

overall objectives

- Restore the main building where prayers are held in order to repair the collapse of 2017 and minimise risks of further collapses
- Get the participation of the local community in the works, especially masonry and traditional builders
- Organise working sessions with the technical team to make sure that the local team understand the scope of work, follow the planning, supervise the restoration works executed to assess its quality. Supervise the choice of building materials, to ensure that local construction techniques are respected.
- Conduct activities for the regeneration of the Hasu trees, with a dedicated land for reforestation.
- To raise awareness in the local population on the activities undertaken
- To ensure that all activities are in line with the new management plan (2018-22)

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs**E&R**

The deterioration of the site requires the restoration work to strengthen the resilience of the site to climate, especially the water erosion from heavy rains through the selection of materials and techniques. Identified specific restoration activities were required on the earthen architecture.

P&L

The corporation of masonry of Gao has been instrumental in conducting the restoration. Using their local knowledge and techniques to reinforce the pyramidal tower as well as repair the roof and reinforce the pillars. The project has shed light on the importance to preserve traditional crafts and skills and to integrate them in the restoration, strengthening local entrepreneurship.

The participation of the population to the Hasu nursery and plantation has also brought temporary income.

K&S

The cooperation between the expert in charge of the restoration and the corporation of masons has led to a shared learning in skills for sustainable restoration.

I&P

From the start, the local authorities and stakeholders were included in the project. The local participation of the community was organized to ensure co-optation of the project and also to prevent also the population from tearing out the Hasu plants etc.

Gender

Women were employed to help on the clearing of the field.

Peace&Security

Before the conflict in Mali, the Tomb of Askia were maintained by the local population. This project has contributed to a revival of this participation.

5Ps contribution

People	x
Prosperity	x
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	

(636 words)

Protection and enhancement of the old towns of Djenne

Mali / Africa	Conservation / Technical cooperation
Old Towns of Djenne	2018
C	USD 24,580 + USD 5,875
WHL in danger	12 months

Description

The heavy rains in August 2016 have resulted in many collapses and degradation in the old earthen fabric of the old Towns in Djenne, already on the World Heritage List in Danger and under an unstable security context. Following the WH Committee advice to implement priority actions for the rehabilitation of these damaged monumental houses, the assistance targeted the restoration of selected buildings while increasing the local capacities and informing the population. The restoration of seven monumental houses and four mausoleums was undertaken, using traditional materials and techniques employing local masons and workers. From the start, the communities, the various families owning those houses, the corporation of the masons were included in the documentation, development, and renovation. An economic impact related to the jobs created during the 4 months was noticeable. In parallel, an information and promotion campaign was launched through drama activities to create awareness and responsibility in the safeguarding of the earthen architecture. The implementation of the project was longer than expected due to climate issues, residual insecurities, and a tedious but successful process to bring together the various stakeholders. It has improved the quality of life locally at many levels and triggered a new responsibility to safeguard and maintain the site regularly.

Overall objectives

The original objectives were broad tackling various aspects of site management. The revised project focused on the restoration of selected buildings

- To conduct rehabilitation works in selected monumental houses
- To include traditional masonry techniques and local masons.
- To ensure all activities are in line with the Management Plan of the site
- To inform the population and raise awareness on the importance of the restoration

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs***E&R***

The degradation of the build fabric results from the climate and rains but also from a lack of continuous preventive maintenance. The project has clearly improved the resilience of the buildings restored to the continuous climatic pressure, especially water erosion.

P&L

The project has employed 70 persons for 4 months contributing to the local economy. It has also enhanced the quality of life and well-being of the teams and of the families residing on the houses. The restoration will also positively impact the tourism as the buildings restored are on the touristic circuits.

K&S

The construction site was a learning school where old masons were sharing their knowledge and skills with the younger generation. They also learned techniques to improve the durability and sustainability of

the materials used, like the Karite butter. It has also raised awareness in the local population on the need to preserve the site, its buffer areas, and values by preventing illegal encroachments and use.

I&P

The houses to be restored were selected according to the degree of degradation but also the importance of the house in the tourism circuit and of the family owning it. Despite, initial reluctance of some families, the restoration has shown the necessity and raised awareness on the importance of general regular maintenance of the buildings. The participation of the cultural mission, the local authorities and the public has triggered a new common participative vision for the protection of the authenticity of the Old Towns.

5Ps contribution

People	x
Prosperity	x
Planet	
Partnership	x
Peace	

(569 words)

IA 3194

Urgent stabilization works of houses in Djenne old towns threatening collapse

Mali / Africa	Conservation / Tech Cooperation
Old towns of Djenne	2020
C	USD 4,925
WHL in danger	4 months

Description

Conservation works at various location in the old towns of Djennes were urgently required especially as Covid19 has put to a halt all the heritage protection and promotion activities crucial in the protection of earthen architecture. The Old Towns, on the World Heritage List in Danger have also suffered from the unstable security in the country and the pauperisation of the inhabitants. The project identified 10 houses and 1 mausoleum under major threats to protect the build heritage and ensure the safety of the inhabitants, especially as the rainy season was going to increase the risk. The works undertaken with the local masons have prevented further degradation and collapse, providing in most cases temporary solutions because of the climatic conditions during the work and the unavailability of materials. The local population was very grateful of the restoration to ensure stability of their houses and their safety. These actions have also raised their awareness on the OUV of their habitat and the need to safeguard them. The work undertaken has also showcased the need to conduct regular maintenance of the earth architecture preventing its decay. The emergency nature of the project explained the restricted ad-hoc scope of intervention. It indicated however the need for a more comprehensive restoration of the urban earthen fabric in line with the previous IA.

Overall objectives

- To ensure temporary protection of the earth buildings
- To reinforce the walls structure
- To treat the cracks walls.
- To reinforce masonry with poles and other local techniques

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The urgent restoration was needed to increase the resilience of the buildings to the heavy rains and the impact of the climate on the earthen architecture. The urban fabric was temporarily safeguarded, with roads cleared from debris too.

K&S

The project was conducted by the local masons and traditional techniques were implemented to prevent further damages of the houses, repairing the cracks and consolidating the walls.

I&P

The participation of the local community and talents to do the work has strengthened their understanding of the values of the site and their responsibility in safeguarding it.

5Ps contribution

People	x
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	
Peace	

(390 words)

IA 2982 (FINAL REPORT MISSING)

Meeting to review and adopt the management plans for the 4 sites in Mali

Mali / Africa	Conservation / Technical Cooperation
All sites in Mali (Old towns of Djenne, Bandiagara, Tomb of Askia and Timbuktu)	2018
Mixed	USD 4,150 + USD 800
	2 months

Description

Mali is slowly recovering from a period of conflict and instability. With three out of 4 sites on the World Heritage List in Danger, there is an acute need to improve the tools for safeguarding those sites. The framework for the rehabilitation of Mali’s cultural heritage required the revision of the management plans of the 4 World Heritage sites of the country. This revision included public consultations and the update of the existing management plans based on site observations. The meeting organized with the funding aims at presenting the outputs of the work to the various actors involved in heritage management. By bringing together the various actors, this meeting will also provide an opportunity to meet up, validate the proposed plans and develop frameworks of cooperation.

Overall objectives

- To ensure the participation of all parties
- The management plans will be presented to the relevant stakeholders and to gather their opinions and feedbacks.
- To raise awareness on the need for technical cooperation to international technical and financial partners

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The output of the meeting with the validation of the plan will enforce the framework to strengthen the ecosystem, especially of the urban living sites.

I&P

Revised site management plans are presented to be endorsed by all the actors of heritage, at the local and national levels. The meeting epitomizes a participatory approach in the protection of the sites.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	

(290 words)

IA 2993

Restoration and enhancement of the Cliff of Bandiagara

Mali / Africa	Conservation / Technical Cooperation
Cliff of Bandiagara	2018
Mixed	USD 24,765 + USD 3,975
	7 months

Description

The armed conflict in Mali had negatively impacted the Land of Dogon, the resulting insecurity that is still present has many impacts: lost economic and work opportunities with the collapse of tourism revenue and the increase in vandalism and illicit trafficking of artefacts. The project to tackle locally these issues has been delayed by 8 months because of the residual insecurities. As advised by the WH Committee, the project is two-fold raising awareness of the local communities on the need to protect their heritage on one side and undertaking a series of preventative and reactive activities to reach this goal. The active participation of all segments of local communities, including women and school children, to the various events organized have resulted in a better understanding of the values of the site and the need for their safeguarding. In parallel, both inventories of the artifacts and of the build architecture were delayed due to the insecurity. Targeted restoration was carried out in Sesse and in Gin'na Pelou with improved access. The project has created a positive dynamic locally despite the threats, the local conflicts and has triggered a renewed interest to the safeguarding of heritage.

Overall objectives

- Conduct restoration works to improve the state of conservation of the sites of Sesse and Gin'na de Pelou, start with an architectural survey of the site.
- Promote the site through improved signage and access to the visitors
- Fight against illicit trafficking of cultural artefacts and vandalism
- Prepare an inventory of the goods in the sites to be restored
- Increase awareness on the need to protect the heritage with targeted actions to the youths.
- Raise awareness in the local population especially the youth on the importance of the preventative maintenance of the heritage.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

Restoration undertaken on the site was to improve its resilience to climate while protecting the values of the site. The inventory of the existing artifacts together with a better awareness of the population aims at reducing the illicit trafficking resulting from the insecurity and lack of proper management.

P&L

The restoration works were all undertaken with local masons and workers improving their skills and using local techniques.

I&P

Raising awareness of the population was done in various ways. Formal drama shows, public debate and radio shows were organized. One of the meetings was organized in collaboration with a women association on women's day with dances and chants related to the protection and enhancement of the heritage. The participation of local religious authorities and their speech towards the importance to protect local culture and traditions had also a positive impact. The activities conducted in secondary schools have explained the values of the site and the role of the youth as repository of the culture and agent for its protection. During the various missions on site, more spontaneous discussions with the local population have also deepened the local awareness and triggered their participation to the work.

The participatory decision-making approach explains the selection of the buildings to be restored, selecting them first according to their roles in the community.

The project was instrumental in restoring connection and peace in one of the Gin'na in Pelou, selected as it was the pivotal place for prayers, conflict resolutions etc. Abandoned because of family conflict, the gin'na was restored after a tedious process to resolve antagonist views in the family. The restoration was celebrated at the end with the presence of all the village, promoting peace.

Gender

One of the awareness raising campaign was conducted with a women's association.

5Ps contribution

People	x
Prosperity	
Planet	
Partnership	x
Peace	x

(632 words)

IA 3012 (final report in Portuguese)

Community Participation in Management Processes and Monitoring of the Island of Mozambique

Mozambique / Africa	Conservation / Technical Cooperation
Island of Mozambique	2018
C	USD 23,260 + USD 3,540
	8 months

Description

Despite the multiple efforts to ensure its conservation, the Island of Mozambique still faces several challenges regarding community participation in the management and monitoring processes. To address them and make sure they are included in the new Conservation and Management plan, a workshop with presentation on the WH Convention, hands-on practical activities and guided visits gathered local stakeholders from the communities, local associations, and the authorities. The field visits to identify the attributes that convey the OUV of the site were followed by group works to define indicators of the conservation status of these attributes. It was however highlighted that the monitoring of site depends on the national approval of the new conservation plan, the shared responsibility of the national and local authorities in implementing the plan which tackles heritage within the framework of structural development issue as education, poverty alleviation, housing, access to infrastructure, the reinforcement of human and technical resources and the instability in the northern part of the country. The project called for an increase cooperation between the national and the local authorities. It has created a momentum and the local meeting and the field visits have further aroused the interest of the local communities, understanding that the urban fabric can be a tool to development.

overall objectives

- To strengthen the understanding of the local communities of the Island and heritage practitioners on the current approaches for the management of World Heritage cultural properties, with a special focus on monitoring (process of reactive monitoring and conservation status report)
- To develop in the local communities and heritage practitioners the awareness of the different attributes and values that constitute the patrimony of the Island and collaborate in the use of different methods to identify and protect these values in a holistic way.
- To get the local communities and heritage authorities to prepare and test monitoring tools that integrate conservation technical terminologies (maintenance, rehabilitation, construction) through interactive sessions and case-studies on the field.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The documentation prepared constitutes a framework for the safeguarding of the ecosystem.

P&L

The workshop has also shared best practices where local tourism impacted the economy but also helped enhancing the heritage. The example of the guest house run in a family house where the revenues allowed the traditional restoration of the house.

K&S

The various associations and communities were fully involved in the workshop and have better understood the OUV and the need to protect them.

I&P

Representatives of the local communities (Islamic religious confraternities and musical and artistic associations), of the island's professional and cultural associations (Island Fishermen's Association, representatives of the local community in each neighbourhood) and technicians from the local authorities, from the heritage and tourism authorities, from universities were all gathered during 5 days. Exchanges on best practices have resulted for the first time in a participatory approach to define monitoring tools.

5Ps contribution

People	x
Prosperity	
Planet	
Partnership	X
Peace	

(523 words)

Conservation works at Sukur

Nigeria / Africa	Conservation / Technical Cooperation
Sukur	2017
C	USD 19,867 + USD 4,245
	5 months

Description

During the attacks of the insurgents, key features associated with the OUV of the site and part of the living heritage of the Sukur cultural landscape were destroyed. The firefighting equipment, instrumental in this semi-arid area was also removed. Following a decision of the WH Committee this request for International Assistance funding aimed at providing local building materials while re-weaving the conditions for traditional and customary practices on the site, involving the youth of the area. The chief of Sukur, the Hidi as well as local councils and communities were involved from the start from the assessment of the features to be restored. They also helped selecting the artisans from the community including traditional chiefs, craftsmen, and youth from the community. All the building restored have a significance in the daily life of the community as for example the various restorations undertaken in the Hidi Palace and Palace square with its initiation room. Socio-educational buildings with the community clinic and the community school were also restored and new firefighting equipment was installed. The project had a real impact on the community, economically as all the workforce was selected from the area. It contributed to the reinstatement of public spaces and better facilities and infrastructure. The restoration works reinforced community bonds between the clans and strengthened their practices and traditions. Traditional materials were hard to source as the supply of some materials was scarce, because of the lack of water and grass, an impact of climate change. The project acted as a trigger and impacted the site and its inhabitants.

Overall objectives

- To restore and maintain the features and attributes that convey the OUV of the Sukur Cultural Landscape
- To create the necessary conditions for the continuity of the various socio-cultural traditions and customary practices associated with the landscape as these form part of the inseparable tangible and intangible heritage of the site
- To replace destroyed and missing firefighting equipment to enhance the site safety

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs***E&R***

The project has contributed to improve the existing infrastructure, restore public spaces that are key in daily life of the population. With many roofs and wall repaired as well as the firefighting equipment, the landscape has strengthened the site resilience to potential disasters.

P&L

All the restoration works were undertaken by the youth under the supervision of artisans, both from the community, bringing employment to the area as well as raising the youth's awareness on the need to safeguard their heritage. Whenever possible, the materials were also sourced locally.

K&S

The restoration skills of the youth strengthened capacity-building and improved the local savoir-faire. It fostered interest in preservation and conservation.

I&P

The restoration has open new doors to cooperation between the various communities while enhancing the quality of life of the population providing them space for health and education.

Peace & Security

The works undertaken had a multiplying effect on the post-conflict recovery.

5Ps contribution

People	x
Prosperity	x
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	x

(518 words)

Mapping and tourist guide training

Senegal / Africa	Conservation / Technical Cooperation
Bassari country	2018
CL	USD 15,600 + USD 710
	4 months

Description

The increased tourism interest to the Bassari country is posing some threats as the management of a cultural landscape is different from a monument. The understanding of its values and interpretation, the exact limits of the site lacks clarity and knowledge especially from the people who are benefiting from tourism revenues. The eight days training of the local guides and site managers was able to fill that gap strengthening their capacities while also explaining to the local communities their responsibilities in safeguarding the site. The in-depth inventory conducted on the ground, albeit the climatic conditions, has led to new set of maps, crucial for the delimitation of the site and its buffer zones. The new maps were installed on site to provide better indication to tourists and to raise the awareness of the local communities. This framework has provided a tool to better manage land-use and allocation by the local authorities. By addressing tourism, the overall impact of the site is multi-folded from promotion, protection to economic development.

Overall objectives

- To develop maps identifying the limit of the Site and its OUV and a monitoring system based on the maps
- Train the tourist guides on the how to present, promote and explain the site and its OUV.
- Improve the signage with maps on panels at the entrance of the 3 geo-cultural areas and in downtown.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs***E&R***

The project is key to improve tourism management and turn the threats posed by tourism into potentialities. The mapping has uncovered roads and villages that are now included in the new touristic circuit. The new maps constitute a monitoring tool to protect the site and its surroundings, also identifying the buffer areas.

P&L

The project has raised the quality of tourism's offer and enhanced the promotion of the site.

K&S

Eighteen persons benefited from the week-long training on how to guide with field training in the three geographical areas of the site as well as theoretical presentations on the WH convention and on the notion of cultural landscape. A manual was prepared to be used during the training of the tourist guides and for the local authorities in charge of heritage. All the documentations and activities provided them with a toolbox on the site presentation and promotion.

I&P

The community village of Bandafassi oversaw the project. The involvement of the local chiefs of all the villages during the site visits has widened the social inclusion in the project. The media coverage of the training has also raised interests within the local population with more demands to participate in the workshops and to seek work opportunities in tourism.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	x
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	

(456 words)

Update to the Niokolo Koba management plan

Senegal / Africa	Conservation / Technical Cooperation
Niokolo Koba	2017
N	USD 29,674 + USD 13,600
	7 months

Description

In order to remove Niokola Koba Natural Park from the WH List in danger and in view of the economic pressure related to gold extraction, there was an urgent need to update its management plan dating from 2000. Following the WH Committee consultation, the assistance has contributed to define a new vision of the site, an action plan as well as a risk-preparedness management plan and an ecological monitoring plan. After identifying the key issues of the previous management plan, a field survey by a national consultant with the help of the local site manager was conducted. Based on its results, the ecological monitoring and risk assessment plans were drafted with the help of the international expert and presented to all concerned parties. In a participative workshop, the updated plans were revised and agreed upon taking note of the existing threats linked to permits given by the national authorities for one exploitation of gold and another one of basalt extraction. Those permits were granted without local consultations and continue to pose an important threat on the site. All parties adopted the updated framework and agreed on the need to implement a new governance in managing the site as an outcome. The project was instrumental on raising the need to further address the safeguarding of the site and existing threats. It created the ecosystem to build a sustainable future

Overall objectives

- To review and update the management plan developed in 2000 to adapt it to the local constraints and challenges facing the sites and contributing to its inscription on the WHL in danger.
- To include one programme on the ecological monitoring and one on risk management
- To identify an action plan to monitor the site management and evolution

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs***E&R***

The project has addressed the existing challenges related to poaching, gold panning and mining. The ecological monitoring plan provides assessment techniques for the NP's emblematic animals and defines objectives to strengthen the biodiversity of the ecosystem. The proposed plan builds on the survey to increase the resilience of the ecosystem, which seems to be slightly improving as a general increase of the fauna has been noted. However, much is still needed, as some species were not properly observed and would probably require a policy to be reintroduced in the park, like the elephant. The risk assessment plan based on previous studies has identified the major threats from climate changes, to armed conflicts, to gold panning and poaching, to urban and agriculture pressure. Each threat has been measured in terms of probability and impact; and mitigations actions to be implemented were defined.

I&P

The restitution workshop has praised the collaboration between the local and national authorities in implementing this project and it also discussed the adoption of an effective governance in managing the site, creating the right channel of communication.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	

(511 words)

IA 3090

Minimizing the impact of the invasive yellow crazy ants

Seychelles / Africa	Emergency
Vallée de Mai	2019
N	USD 96,850 + USD 15,000
	18 months

Description

The sprawl of invasive crazy yellow ants (YCA) reached unprecedented levels when the totality of the World Heritage site was highly affected, creating a threat on the native and endemic biodiversity of the Vallée de Mai and its OUV. The 100% coverage of the Site with the YCA has led to a substantial decrease in fauna population. Despite the Covid-19 outbreak and disruption on the project, the treatment done in phases was successful in the substantial reduction of the YCA abundance and distribution in the Vallée de Mai. With the help of an expert, it established effective control measures and a suitable adapted implementation method; the control was done in 4 deployments of baits across the site. Unforeseen originally, the treatment also tackled all of the buffer zone that was totally infested too. Hotspots were conducted between baiting cycles. Regular monitoring was deployed despite the difficulty of access and the weather. The monitoring also included surveys of native fauna. During this whole process, more than 50 staff members were trained. The project has an educational outreach section, that was successful in organising presentations, events, social media coverage and even a virtual tour and classroom session. Finally, the long-term methods established together with the key performance indicators have been integrated in the review of the site management plan. Long-term achievement will be sustained through the local involvement of the population, the close monitoring of the buffer zone and targeted incursions on the site.

Overall objectives

To reduce further impact on the native endemic ecosystem of the site by reducing the YCA and ultimately eradicating them.

- Significantly reduced YCA abundance across VdM
- Diminished YCA distribution across VdM (or local eradication)
- Recovery of native fauna in the Vallée de Mai
- Reduced threat to black parrot nests from YCA disturbance
- Knowledge-transfer to local staff for further control to be done in-house by SIF
- Increased awareness of YCA occurrence and impacts for the VdM amongst the inhabitants of Praslin

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The project has shifted the resilience of the site by eradicating the YCA and its destructive impact on the fauna. It has also included the buffer area of Fond Pepper palm forest, discovered to be also fully invaded as both ecosystems are intertwined. The biological diversity of the site has been protected. The sustainability of the results achieved will be achieved through the development of the new management plan.

K&S

Substantial training of more than 50 staff members (including staff of partner organisations), in bait deployment, GPS and compass usage, GIS training, and safety procedures was done. The training benefited the local team but also other organisations and national authorities, broadening its impact.

I&P

The project has raised awareness in the population of Praslin through various promotional means, with all 41 schools receiving a presentation by the research staff of the Vallee de Mai, but also tour operators, local organisations, and the public at large. The local involvement has been instrumental in raising awareness and involving the population to garner their support for the control programme. The programme had a national outreach with radio and TV coverage.

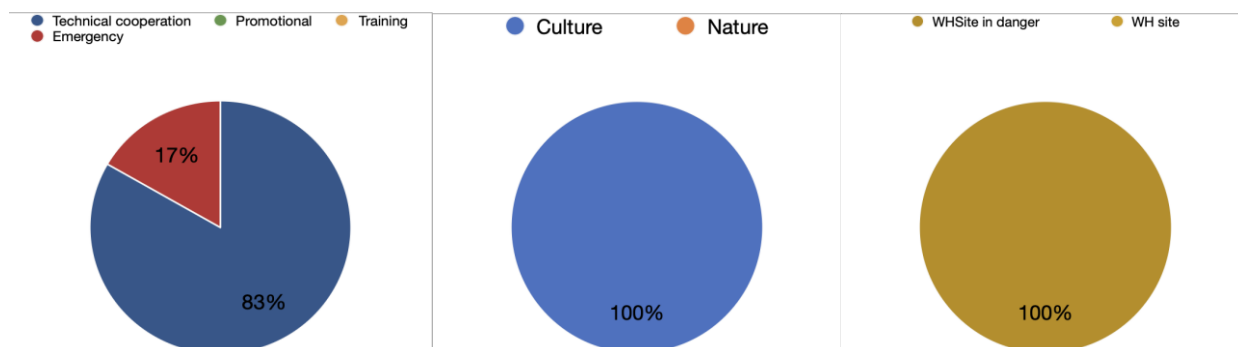
5Ps contribution

People	x
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	
Peace	

(559 words)

B. Arab States

6 International assistance, amounting to USD 180,000, have been completed in the Arab States over the period of study. It is interesting to note that all of them are for World Heritage Sites in Danger and are in conflict areas or just out of conflict. Only one is an emergency request. All IA contribute to develop appropriate management tools.



Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

	Environment & resilience								Prosperity & livelihoods		Knowledge & skills					Capacity building	Inclusion & participation						Peace & security	Gender equality		
	13.1	14.5	15.1	9.1	11.7	12b	16.4	6.6	8.3	8.9	4.4	4.7	8.3	9c	13.3	12a	17	9c	9.1	10.2	11.7	16.7	16a	16b		
No of IA	1	0	3	3	3	3	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	6	0	3	2	2	4	2	2	5	1
%	17	0	50	50	50	50	17	17	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	0	100	0	50	33	33	67	33	33	83	17

5Ps contribution

	Total no of projects	%
People	1	17%
Prosperity	3	50%
Planet	4	67%
Partnership	3	50%
Peace	4	67%

IA 2807

Management and Conservation Plan for the World Heritage Site of (Palestine: Land of Olives and Vines: the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir)

Palestine / Arab States	Conservation / Technical Cooperation
CL of Southern Jerusalem, Battir – land of olives and vines	2016
CL	USD 30,000
WHL in danger	7 months

Description

Directly inscribed on the WHL in danger, the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem is under increased pressure deriving from the geopolitical threat of a potential construction of an Israeli “wall”, that could irreversibly damage the integrity of the site, isolating farmers from their lands that already suffer abandonment and from a depressed socio-economic situation. To counteract those factors and improve the site, the authorities have been preparing a holistic conservation and management plan. The World Heritage Committee has urged the State Party to progress on the finalisation and adoption of the plan. This request contributed to the last steps for its finalization. It has helped completing the physical inventory, organizing meetings of the Steering Committee composed of stakeholders from various ministries and local authorities to review and comment on the management plan and structure and completing the Action plan. An international consultant’s mission was then organised to review, assess, and improve the management plan. Finalisation of the plan included the SWOT analysis, the legal framework and the planning and management system to ensure that the plan becomes an effective instrument. In this process, one of the key challenges was to raise awareness with local inhabitants explaining the OUV of the site, the need to protect it and the use of the management plan. Similarly, awareness raising was also done with the local authorities to explain that the management plan is a legally binding tool. Despite the challenges and the lack of funding, the development of the management plan was a learning curve to the task force. All related activities brought institutional change and social impact as well as potential hope in economic development and peace building.

Overall objectives

- To set out a holistic sustainable MCP for the WHP sustaining its OUV and consistent with the international Charters and Conventions;
- To integrate the WHP into the economic, social and urban policies of the village of Battir, ensuring its integrity and authenticity;
- To enhance the public-private partnership to manage, conserve and valorise the WHP;
- To ensure long-term management, conservation, and valorisation of the WHP.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The integrity of the site and its terraced landscape reside in its traditional agricultural ecosystem with its traditional irrigation system build on the hydrography and geomorphology of the site for years with archaeological vestiges some dating back to the Roman era. The various aspects of this ecosystem were

compiled into the management plan. Protecting a cultural landscape is even more complex in an environment that lack the legal framework and the institutional tools to enforce it. The outcome of the project is to consider the plan as a binding document once it is approved, strengthening the resilience of the site.

P&I

The management plan aims to empower the communities, to build public-private parentships and to promote cultural and ecological tourism.

K&S

The cooperation with international experts during the last phase of the project has increased the technical skills of the local teams, especially on urban management, environmental recovery, cultural and agricultural practices, educational activities, all instrumental in the management of the potentials and challenges of a cultural landscape.

I&P

The project to succeed in such a complex socioeconomic set up needed to collaboration of all stakeholders. The various meetings organised with the national and local authorities provided support and create the conditions for long-term institution governance and increased community participation.

Peace & Security

The geo-political tensions with Israel have accelerated the abandonment of the traditional agricultural activities putting even more at risk the economic sustainability of the area and the sense of identity of its inhabitants. The management plan is instrumental to provide a common vision, proper methodology to safeguard the site and its integrity and alternative solutions to solve potential conflicts.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	x
Planet	
Partnership	x
Peace	x

(687 words)

IA 2834

Management plan and conservation plan for birthplace of Jesus: church of the nativity and the pilgrimage route

Palestine / Arab States	Conservation / Technical Cooperation
Birthplace of Jesus: church of the nativity and the pilgrimage route	2016
C	USD 30,000 + USD 6,000
WHL in danger	12 months

Description

The World Heritage Committee requested Palestine to develop a Conservation Management Plan for the birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the pilgrimage route as part of the process to remove it from the WH List in Danger. Kickstarted by a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the various partners involved in the development of the sites (the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Bethlehem Municipality, the Presidential Committee for the Restoration of the Church of the Nativity, and the Centre for Cultural heritage Preservation), the preparation of the Management Plan included many steps over 12 months taking into consideration the particular challenges of the two components of the site (the Pilgrimage Route and the Church of the Nativity). Initial data collection was completed with community questionnaires and workshops to integrate the users and inhabitants and gather their inputs and with economic and tourism studies to assess potentials of economic revival. The action plan and objectives included in the first draft of the conservation management plan were revised with the Municipality to tweak and adjust the plan. The feedback received from the international expert and UNESCO office for Palestine further improved it too. One key outcome was the adoption of a modified management structure. The challenge was to tackle both components of the site while respecting the mandates of the various parties from national, local to religious authorities. The adopted management plan defining specific objects and related actions set the foundation to achieve a comprehensive sustainability of the site. The whole process has raised local awareness, new governance, and the hope for adapted integrated sustainable future outputs. The key measurable indicator was the removal of the site from the WH List in Danger.

Overall objectives

- To set out a holistic management and conservation plan for the WHP consistent with the international Charters and Conventions.
- To integrate the WHP into the economic, social, and urban policies of Bethlehem city, ensuring its integrity and authenticity.
- To enhance the public-private partnership to sustainably manage and conservation the property.
- To follow-up on the implementation of the corrective measures set by the WH Committee.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

As it is one of the most important pilgrimage site for Christianity, the site despite the geo-political tension of the region, continues to attract pilgrims from all over the world. Enforcing sustainable tourism policies is a key feature of the adopted conservation management plan.

P&L

The management plan aims at revitalising the economic potential of the area while taking into account the various actors and their managerial system (religious authorities, local authorities etc)

K&S

The whole process, instrumental in building the capacity of the local team has also benefited from the international expertise.

I&P

Involving the inhabitants and users from the start has been organised through questionnaires, through a booth during the Bet Lahem festival and through many community workshops. While raising awareness on the need of a management plan, on the necessity of revitalizing the pilgrimage route, these activities provided a forum for the population and the various religious authorities on site to share their challenges, and their vision and to guarantee their acceptance for future site intervention. The management structure includes a steering committee and a site management committee to reinforce the inclusiveness and participation of all stakeholders.

Peace & Security

Once implemented the various actions will strengthen the security and promote cohesion.

5Ps contribution

People	x
Prosperity	x
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	x

(625 words)

Management plan and conservation plan for Hebron/ Al-Khalil old town

Palestine / Arab States	Conservation / Technical Cooperation
Hebron/ Al-Khalil old town	2018
C	USD 30,000 + USD 13,900
WHL in danger	6 months

Description

Following its inscription on the World Heritage List and List in Danger in 2017, the WH Committee requested Palestine to work on the adoption of the Statement of OUV for the old town of Hebron and to prepare the studies needed as a first step on the elaboration of a Conservation Management Plan, a crucial tool for the sustainable conservation and management of the town, under pressure related to the Israeli occupation (there are 5 Israeli settlements in the old town (3 of which in the core site and 2 in the buffer area), and to other recurrent violations of the site's integrity and authenticity, including illegal excavations, socio-economic collapse, abandonment of traditional houses, poor living conditions. Despite specific activities to preserve the Tomb of the Patriarchs and to define the site borders, the attempts to review the previous management plan had limited results. As such, the first step of this international assistance included data collection from previous documentation, then field surveys, socio-economic and tourism studies, GIS mapping and inventory establishing a new database. In parallel, at each phase, a workshop with the local and community stakeholders was held raising their awareness and empowering them in the safeguarding of their heritage. The project has defined strategies, policies and action plans with the appropriate legal framework. Proposed corrective measures to achieve the desired State of Conservation have been established. The presentation of the conservation management plan to the WH Committee was the first step in its implementation.

Overall objectives

- To prepare all the studies for the elaboration of the Hebron Management and Conservation Plan, in particular undertake a Data Collection and assessment, update existing maps, to engage Stakeholders and provide all the results in a comprehensive report

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs***E&R***

The architectural survey and mapping using updated technologies have for the first time ever provided an accurate set of information on the attributes and conservation status of the build and urban assets. Tourism strategy form also part of the documentation prepared.

K&S

The team has increased its knowledge through the site survey and the inventory. It also completed a training on the use of the 3D mapping, laser scanning and other innovative techniques. The preparation of the various chapters of the management plan and the related monitoring and action plan constituted a learning curve.

I&P

Following the site surveys, workshops were organised with the population, to present them the results and discuss the threats and problems they face. The cooperation of the various stakeholders was instrumental in bringing the project to completion.

The adoption and preparation of the management plan allowed the identification of the threats and potential remedies facing the site, it provided a new local governance on the need to reserve this heritage and established the framework for the potential development of the site.

Peace & Security

The whole process is undertaken in a tensed situation of conflict with Israel and is instrumental in preserving the site as a living urban centre.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	x
Planet	
Partnership	
Peace	x

(543 words)

IA 3150

Documentation & emergency structural intervention in Qa'lat Salah el-Din

Syrian Arab Republic / Arab States	Conservation /Technical Cooperation
Qa'lat Salah El-Din	2020
C	USD 30,000
WHL in danger	8 months

Description

The Qal'at Salah El-Din, built in Limestone, is located in high mountainous terrain, on a ridge between two deep ravines and surrounded by forest. The World heritage Committee noted with concern the collapses and resulting damages on the site and its surrounding areas and requested the development of a management plan.

This project aims to develop a new set of updated documentation of the site and its surrounding. The update of the site mapping was done through a topographic survey using GPS, EDM (electronic distance measuring) and a drone. Furthermore, innovative techniques were used to provide a scaled 2D model of the citadel and of the newly uncovered remains outside of the buffer zone. The second part of the project documented and scoped the rehabilitation process of a ruined structure and conducted consolidation works to enhance its resistance to climatic conditions, especially vegetation growth. The third aspect is a structural risk assessment through field survey of the citadel defining emergency structural support and undertaking specific reconstruction. This last aspect highlighted the urgent need to remove plants and trees to protect the structural condition of the site and establish fire lines in the buffer zone. Targeted preservation activities were undertaken. The set of information gathered and presented are instrumental in developing a proper management plan. The need to have an on-going policy on the weeding and shrub removing to protect the site has been highlighted. These requirements are the next steps for a sustainable management and the removal from the WH list in danger.

Overall objectives

- To build a data base, by starting to prepare the architectural and structural plans of the castle. These plans are the basic in the development, restoration, maintenance, promotion, and management projects.
- To assess and evaluate different risks to culture heritage associated with disaster.
- Develop preparedness and preventive measures to reduce risks to culture heritage.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

An integral part of the natural and aesthetic landscape of the site, the vegetation constitutes a real threat on the built structure. The studies recommended a comprehensive approach to the removal of the shrubs and weeding to protect the site. The targeted removal of shrubs and plants and restoration activities strengthened the site resilience to climatic pressure. The inventory and mapping undertaken provided accurate information on the state of conversation. The activities further highlighted the need to develop a proper risk preparedness, tourism, and site management plan.

K&S

The project constitutes a case study for the architects and archaeologists trained under the UNESCO project “Emergency Safeguarding of Syrian Cultural Heritage” in using techniques and methods to collect damage information and propose monitoring indicators and tools.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	
Peace	

(483 words)

IA 3202

Safeguarding the Damascus wall and the adjacent urban fabric (the area between Bab al-Salam and Bab Touma)

Syrian Arab Republic / Arab States	Emergency
Ancient City of Damascus	2020
C	USD 30,000 + USD 6,690 (SP)
WHL in Danger	5 months

Description

The Syrian crisis has led to a deterioration of the ancient city of Damascus because of negligence, lack of maintenance, poor sewage infrastructure and natural deterioration, leading to its inscription on World Heritage List in Danger. Instrumental from the Hellenistic to the Islamic age for its defensive role, the history of the wall of the city and its various gates is intertwined with the traditional residential urban fabric. As such, the gateways had a small market for residents' daily needs when the gates were closed. The integrity and authenticity of the wall are threatened because of multiple transformations from the widening of one gate to allow car traffic to multiple poor building additions. The scope of this assistance spans on 610m on the northern side of the wall from the gate of Bab el Salam to the one of Bab el Touma. A training on the 3D documentation of the built heritage was conducted for the team. An on-site assessment and questionnaire to the local communities, 3D site surveys were undertaken for 5 months using innovative mapping methods, assessing the urban fabric degradation, its specific features, its stage of degradation etc. Trenches of excavations on three sections of the wall uncovered its foundations, its physical conditions and the causes for the cracks and collapses. A collapsed area of the wall was studied, and its stone sorted. These various actions were instrumental to assess the state of conservation. The comprehensive scope defined recommendations for future restoration works on the buildings, the infrastructure and cleaning of the river while including the residents as they are the first repository of this multi-centuries living heritage.

Overall objectives

- to ensure that the historical representation of the walled city is not lost, notwithstanding the wealth of historical and more recent city overlay since the time of the wall
- to upgrade the level and quality of the plans and documentation of the landmarks of the Ancient City of Damascus using modern technologies in addition to documentation and structural assessment forms.
- to Develop the preparedness and restoration plans
- to Study the threats and challenges facing the traditional urban fabric due to urban development, needs identification, monitoring, and conservation.
- To Assess the current state of conservation in the project area, identify priorities, restoration projects, and appropriate recommendations.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The project has provided a set of mappings and a thorough survey of the buildings in the vicinity of the wall, showing the degree of structural issues, of the cadastral vs the reality of the land-use.

The project has also produced detailed drawings of the walls and its stone layering.

K&S

The week-long training organised by the Direction of Antiquities was instrumental to raise the capacity of the team prior to the field survey. The challenges of the field survey together with the new tools used to assess have also added new skills to the local team.

I&P

The field survey has provided many opportunities to discuss the values of the heritage and its current situation with the local inhabitants, raising local awareness.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	
Peace	

(563 words)

IA 3011

Recovery plan for the Ancient city of Bosra

Syrian Arab Republic / Arab States	Emergency
Bosra	2018
C	USD 30,000 + USD 4,700
	8 months

Description

During the Syria crisis, clashes took place within Bosra in 2015 leading to multiple damages from the courtyard adjacent to the roman theatre, to parts of the Ayyubid Citadel and damages in many residential houses while some inhabitants settled amongst the ruins. The international assistance responded to the need for a comprehensive recovery project with 3 missions undertaken. The first one assessed the damages on the archaeological site, reviewed the regulations of the site, its boundaries and buffer areas with the requirements of the current situation and the need of the population, determining the roles each stakeholder must play. The second mission collected data and undertook a field survey of the building, the population distribution and the disruption of urban life, infrastructure, the map of all expropriated buildings. Using GIS, it updated the maps according to the current situation, detailing the scale of the damages in the 134 ha of the ancient city. The mission also reviewed more than 340 pits, as the city faced large scale illegal excavations and looting with digs beneath private houses near historic monuments. The last mission reviewed the survey using drones and did a 3D documentation of the site of the Al-Kolaibeh (King's Daughter's bed). These missions defined, for each zone surveyed, standards of rehabilitation for all buildings from the traditional ones to the ones built with a mix of materials, the preservation and restorations rules, the need for the connectivity and other infrastructure, the rehabilitation of public spaces with a clear roadmap on the works to be carried forward. The project was pilot in its comprehensive approach.

Overall objectives

- Understanding the ancient city significance of a place and developing objectives for its conservation in a logical way, based on field survey.
- Involve key people in actions or decisions about the ancient city in which they have an interest and decisions affecting their heritage and its ongoing management.
- Developing conservation objectives or policies which guide conservation action.
- Forming active partnerships with public authorities and stakeholders.
- Enhance site management.
- Define the physical state of damaged monuments to carry on emergency intervention that prevent further deterioration.
- Help the residence to improve their life situation and challenges they face.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The impact of the conflict and bombings is now clearly understood and a framework for the restoration and protection has been defined. The study on the illegal excavations and looting shows the scale of their impact while also raising awareness of the population and the need to appropriate safeguarding.

K&S

Most of the team members had followed UNESCO's project to train heritage experts on post-conflict issues. This project was a testing ground for their knowledge. It also broadened their skills with the use of new technologies.

I&P

The field survey has raised awareness among the population who is still struggling to get back to some normality. Sharing the responsibility of the heritage protection with the everyday users of the site has started. The primary objectives of increasing awareness and strengthening the capacity of local (municipal) authority to address the issue of OUV at the municipal level has largely been achieved. This is a pilot project at the national level to be replicated.

Peace & Security

The glimpse of hope brought by the project contribute to foster peace in the city and open to an era of hope.

5Ps contribution

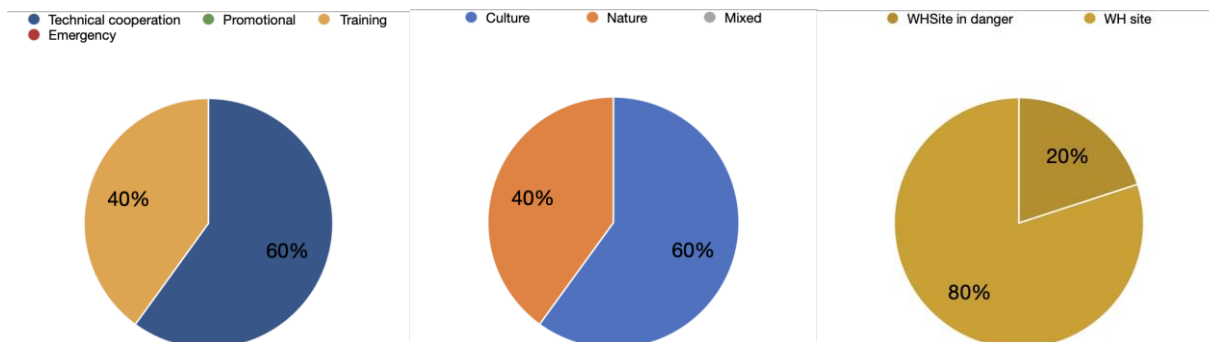
People	
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	x

(601rds)

C. Asia and the Pacific

The APAC region received USD 137,453 through 5 requests with one targeting a WHS in Danger and no emergency assistance was requested during the 5 years.

Sustainable tourism policies, participatory decision-making and capacity-buildings are the three main achievements.



Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

	Environment & resilience								Prosperity & livelihoods		Knowledge & skills						Capacity building	Inclusion & participation						Peace & security	Gender equality	
	13.1	14.5	15.1	9.1	11.7	12b	16.4	6.6	8.3	8.9	4.4	4.7	8.3	9c	13.3	12a	17	9c	9.1	10.2	11.7	16.7	16a	16b		
No of IA	2	1	1	2	0	4	0	3	0	3	2	4	0	1	0	0	5	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0
%	40	20	20	40	0	80	0	60	0	60	40	80	0	20	0	0	100	20	20	20	40	80	0	0	0	0

5Ps contribution

	Total no of projects	%
People	1	20%
Prosperity	4	80%
Planet	4	80%
Partnership	3	60%
Peace	0	0%

Initial non-invasive clearing of vegetation overgrowth in Nan Madol

Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) / APAC	Conservation / Technical Cooperation
Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia	2017
C	USD 29,440
WHL in danger	6 months

Description

Nan Madol Ceremonial Centre has been listed on World Heritage in 2016 and was directly put on the list in Danger as the megalithic sites are often hard to identify because of the vegetation overgrowth around them, some islets being completely covered. The project started with a workshop for the reactive monitoring mission gathering all stakeholders. Identified by the reactive monitoring mission, the clean-up of the overgrowth vegetation concentrated on two pilot sites relevant in their OUV and touristic potential, the islet of Nan Dowa and the channel leading to Nan Mandol. Carried out by local contractors with the cooperation with the Phonpei Tourism Office, the cleaning progress was slow and tedious because of the climatic conditions and the tide until the FSM donated a boat that facilitated and improved the access and the clearing, carrying out the cut branches and trees. The first phase of the clearing done in a non-invasive manner has been completed on the sites and on selected waterways; further areas were identified by the stakeholders. The second objective of the project is to prepare a conservation plan with the help of an international expert. A multi-disciplinary team, comprising of an international expert with local and national authorities, was involved in a field survey and site assessment. The lack of professional expertise and of funding together with the remoteness of the sites, the climatic and development threats related respectively to the high tide and typhoons and to tourism and agriculture are key factors taken into consideration. The draft plan identified targeted conservation activities in selected sites as the first phase of conservation. The International Assistance paved the way for activities that will impact the site and its population.

Overall objectives

- To clear the vegetation to allow access on many islets and to be able to better assess the archaeological remains
- To prepare a draft management and conservation plan
- The ultimate objective is to remove the Site from the World Heritage List in Danger.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs***E&R***

The studies related to the draft conservation plan highlighted the need to improve the resilience of the site facing climate change and more specifically the impact of sea-level rise associated to more severe storms. Today, many platforms are under water at high tide. The clean-up of the vegetation has improved the related waterways channels silting up by sediments. The pilot work needs to be replicated. The project gathered relevant information analysing the strengths and threats of the site.

P&L

The safeguarding and better presentation of the 500 years old site constitute a key attribute for tourism in FSM as the plan aims to integrate sustainable tourism policies to the protection of the heritage.

K&S

The mission with the international experts has been a learning curve locally and identified the need to improve the local skills.

I&P

The project has involved local stakeholders and gathered a multi-task force with both tourism and culture agencies. In assessing the site, the oral traditions related to the site use were also captured.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	x
Planet	x
Partnership	
Peace	

(544 words)

IA 3183

Monuments conservation and management training programme.

Pakistan / APAC	Conservation / Training
Historical Monument at Makli, Thatta	2021
C	USD 30,000
	4 months

Description

The need to train government officers, heritage professionals, and site managers across the country on World Heritage Management has led to the training organised by the Directorate General of Antiquities, as a joint initiative with the Culture and Tourism Department. The training lasted for five weeks with different sessions conducted by national experts. The pandemic situation has prevented international experts from coming and some sessions were online. The training tackled the World Heritage Convention, related regulations and preparation of nomination dossier; the conservation and community involvement in the conservation process, risk disaster reduction and digitisation of archaeological sites; management and monitoring plan with a practical training based on one monument of Makli, the notion and attributes of cultural landscape, the management of museums and visitor centres, disaster risk management, geological investigation applied to archaeology. Many of the theoretical lectures were followed by a site case study. The training included a trip to Moenjodaro where innovative techniques were shared on water and soil. The 25 trainees benefited from this intensive 5-week training creating a nationwide team of conservation experts with a long-term impact on conservation. The Makli hill site benefited from the project as it provided many insights for the development of an integrated management plan for the property. The training has raised the need to consider the safeguarding of heritage as a tool to sustainable development.

Overall objectives

- To establish a basic knowledge of conservation of a monument both structurally and decoratively by lectures & practical, organised by Heritage Foundation.
- To give participants the theoretical and practical knowledge essential for diagnosing the causes of deterioration, and for selecting the most appropriate methods of conservation and restoration of stone structures.
- To involve participants and the local community together.
- To extend the knowledge of participants beyond their own professions for a broader understanding of different aspects and approaches to monument conservation and deal with emergency situations.
- To bring people of different provinces and different Departments together for a mutual learning experience, drawing on different experiences, practices and approaches to monument conservation and use of stone masonry.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The field practical work has allowed to better assess the risks and needs of the two sites, improving the documentation and analysis of the site.

K&S

The outputs of the comprehensive training of the twenty-five participants from local and national curators, antiquities assistant, site managers and local authorities from all over the country constitute a pool of technicians nationwide. Basic knowledge to advanced techniques were delivered through practical and theoretical presentations. Pilot works done by the Heritage Foundations were also presented. Each participant had to present a case study on site monitoring. Even though it was conducted on one site, the impact of the project is national creating a pool of heritage experts.

5Ps contribution

People	x
Prosperity	
Planet	
Partnership	
Peace	

(501 words)

IA 2732

Is the endemic golden jelly in Jellyfish Lake threatened by sunscreen ?

Palau / APAC	Conservation / Training
Rock Island Southern Lagoon	2015
N	USD 30,000 + USD 38,000
	12 months

Description

The Rock Island Southern Lagoon covers 100,200 Ha with 445 uninhabited islands surrounded by coral reefs home to a large diversity of flora and fauna with the largest concentrations of marine lakes (isolated bodies of seawater separated from the ocean by land barriers and home to endemic species). Following its listing the WH Committee requested Palau to address and mitigate the impact of tourism in these vulnerable areas. Preliminary studies seem to demonstrate that the increase number of tourists constitute a potential chemical threats to the marine lakes because of their use of sunscreen especially as oxybenzone has been spotted. The steady increase in the number of tourists, reaching almost 100,000 yearly causes concerns for the health of the site, especially jellyfish lake, the most visited one. The IA has further reviewed and extended the water sampling from the jellyfish lake as well as others to implement appropriate protective measures. Various samplings of water, from zooplankton, jellyfish and sediments were studied in the lake and other marine lakes to have a comprehensive assessment on the various chemicals. The results were indisputable, even in the “clean” control lake, chemicals were detected raising a real concern. It recommended reducing or eliminating sunscreen use, switching to more biologically friendly products, and educating the tourism sector on the need to reduce or eliminate sunscreens. The results were shared with the tourism sectors to raise their awareness on the topic. Sustainable tourism policies were further recommended, with an increased awareness from tourist guides. It is important to note that following these results, Palau banned sunscreens that contain any of the harmful chemicals to coral reefs in 2018. This decision implemented starting January 2020 not only protects the marine environment but also positively sustain the economy which is mainly dependent on tourism. The impact of the study has also been shared and benefited other marine lakes worldwide.

Overall objectives

- To detect sunscreen compounds in the analysed water and tissue samples from Jellyfish Lake
- To detect sunscreen compounds in the analysed water and tissue samples in Clear Lake
- to detect any difference in amount in tourist entry points vs the centre of the lake to analyse the origin of sunscreen
- to detect sunscreen compounds in analysed water from 2 lakes located between Jellyfish Lake and Clear Lake, indicating if water table connecting lakes is contaminated
- to detect if the jellyfish (mastagias medusae) bio-accumulate sunscreen

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The detailed scientific study of the various chemicals in the water provided with a snapshot of the state of the marine lakes and the need to strengthen their resilience to human impacts, the decisions are key to environmental sustainability.

P&L

The Palau Visitors Authority, the national tourism organization, has been instrumental in integrating the recommendations into the policies for visitors, including them in promotional tools. The project has improved the quality of tourism strengthening sustainable economic policies.

I&P

The project has drawn attention from various national authorities as well as local stakeholders, mainly from the tourist industry, all participating in the studies and integrating its impact.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	x
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	

(557 words)

Development of a management plan for the historic centre of Bukhara

Uzbekistan / APAC	Conservation / Technical Cooperation
Bukhara historic centre	2016
C	USD 29,000 + USD 13,135
	12 months

Description

The historic Centre of Bukhara is under many threats from urban development, climate change, poor infrastructure, lack of coordination, increasing tourism, and natural disasters. The World Heritage Committee has requested to complete a management plan in line with the historic urban landscape approach highlighting key conservation activities to be planned on site and in its buffer zone. The project targeted the completion of the management plan taking into account the various preliminary studies previously undertaken. The first workshop gathering a multi-institutional team of local stakeholders with an international and national experts agreed on the methodology. The objective of the integrated plan was to propose an innovative approach to the management of the urban fabric intertwined between the various monuments in the city. Enhancing the quality of life while ensuring economic growth and adapting to tourism pressure were among the key aspects to be addressed. An appropriate strategy was adopted based on the historic urban landscape with key recommendations to assist the local communities to safeguard their cultural heritage and landscapes while also seeking to improve socio-economic development.

It was recommended to close the gaps between the authority and responsibility on WH properties between local and national agencies, to develop conservation guidelines and implement a legal framework for it, to create a chamber of commerce to act as a catalyst for partnerships, to integrate tourism, to manage mobility and control vehicular access. The final integrated management plan includes 27 objectives detailed in 107 actions. It was presented in a final workshop and submitted to be approved by the national authorities. The development of the management plan has worked as a catalyst for other sites lacking one and will benefit local and national authorities. It opened a new era for the preservation of the urban fabric and its economic development.

Overall objectives

- To improve management and conservation practices at the World Heritage Historic Centre of Bukhara
- To develop a Management Plan
- To introduce and implement the UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban landscape.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

The implementation of the plan will open the path to a sustainable development of the historic centre, where heritage would be a tool for development.

E&R

The various field surveys developed an accurate knowledge of the OUV and the methods to protect them. It provided a thorough analysis of the site, the threats and requirements.

I&P

One key aspect of the project was the participation of the various stakeholders; local municipal authorities, local neighborhoods (Mahalla), Uzbektourism (State Committee on Development of Tourism), the Inspection of Bukhara, architects and archaeologists among others. It has triggered cooperation and common understanding of the need to safeguard the site.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	x
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	

(485 words)

IA 3000

The Management of Ha Long Bay

Vietnam / APAC	Conservation/ Technical Cooperation
Ha Long Bay	2018
N	USD 29,750 + USD 31,900
	12 months

Description

Local authorities noticed that to effectively manage the site, an assessment of its state of conservation is needed. The project uses the toolkit “Enhancing our Heritage” developed by UNESCO/IUCN and UNF to understand how well the values of the sites are protected using 12 practical tools. Ha Long Bay Management board has throughout the 12 months of implementation identified risks and proposed solutions to solve the existing issues and prevent potential risks. The documentation provided a database for effective and sustainable management of the property. It developed a programme to monitor periodically the state of conservation, it defined tasks and scope of works for each agency and a clear roadmap to coordinate their management. A draft of a tourist management plan to promote sustainable tourism was also developed. The key achievement of the project is the capacity building of the managers and professionals in charge of the site, mainly the Ha Long Bay Management board and the local authorities. With the seminars, the working sessions with experts, the field visits, and the toolkit available, they have improved their technical skills to monitor the site. Ha Long Bay was the first site in Vietnam to conduct such an assessment with the toolkit provided. The implementation was successful despite the difficulties related to the scope of the site, the various socio-economic activities taking place, the number and diversity of the stakeholders involved preventing efficient consultations. The impact of the project is key as it has shifted the conservation approach to reaching sustainable economic development while preserving the OUV of Ha Long Bay.

Overall objectives

- To manage, protect in effectiveness the OUV of Ha Long Bay property.
- To conduct field surveys to assess state of conservation at the Ha Long Bay for its diversify and complicity of separate elements which located on an extensive area. To set up a Management Plan integrated in the larger regulatory framework to protect the property on the long-term with consultation of local communities.
- To strengthen the management capacity for the Ha Long Bay Management Department staffs and local authorities in relevant fields and stakeholders in relation to monitoring of impacts on the property and regulation of use.
- To address the current pressures affecting to the property’s Outstanding Universal Value.
- To propose effective coordination mechanisms between heritage management agency and all administrative agencies and relevant stakeholders.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

The assessment takes into consideration the environmental sustainability of the site, the socio-economic pressure and requirements, the tourism economy and needs and the local participation and inclusion.

P&L

The assessment has triggered a revised approach on tourism and the needs to develop sustainable policies for a quality tourism experience.

K&S

One key result is the enhancements of the skills of the Ha Long Bay Management board and other experts and local authorities involved in the daily monitoring, benefiting from international and national experts. This was done mainly through the field survey and practical reviews.

I&P

The attention driven by the project has created impact on the regional but also national level. The activity's outputs on the ground have created a positive trend towards conservation. It is no longer seen as a hindrance to development but as a tool.

5Ps contribution

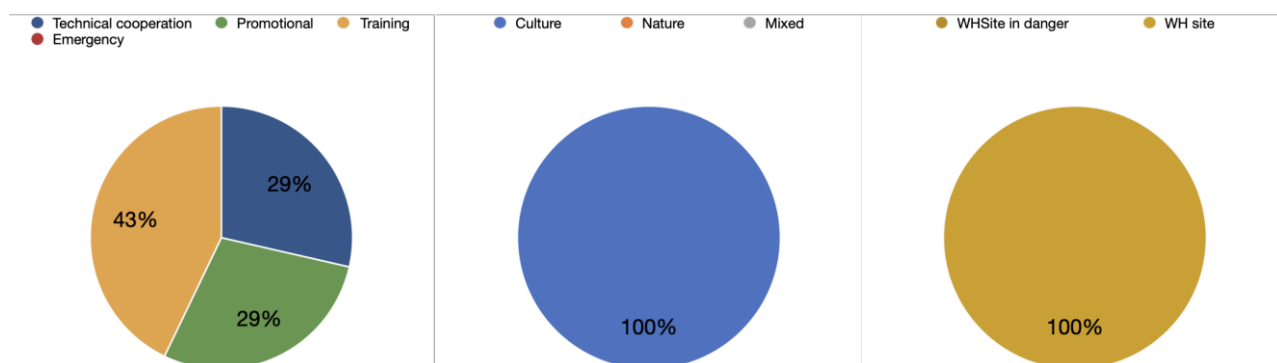
People	
Prosperity	x
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	

(572rds)

D. Europe and North America

The 7 requests granted in Europe amount USD 101,000. None of the sites receiving International Assistance are on the WH List in Danger and no emergency request has been granted.

There is a balance between technical cooperation, training and promotional activities. The emphasis is on risk preparedness, as a complement to the general management plan. One request consists of a Heritage Impact Assessment based on UNESCO tool. Most of the requests provide the framework to initiate sustainable activities.



Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

	Environment & resilience								Prosperity & livelihoods		Knowledge & skills						Capacity building	Inclusion & participation						Peace & security	Gender equality	
	13.1	14.5	15.1	9.1	11.7	12b	16.4	6.6	8.3	8.9	4.4	4.7	8.3	9c	13.3	12a	17	9c	9.1	10.2	11.7	16.7	16a	16b		
No of IA	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	4	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	0
%	14	0	14	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	43	0	14	14	0	57	14	0	29	14	29	0	0	14	0

5Ps contribution

	Total no of projects	%
People	1	14%
Prosperity	1	14%
Planet	4	57%
Partnership	5	71%
Peace	1	14%

IA 2821

Development of monitoring indicators for the "Historic Centres of Gjirokastra and Berat"

Albania / Europe and NA	Conservation / Technical cooperation
Historic Centres of Gjirokastra and Berat	2016
C	USD 4,900 + USD 1,000
	6 months

Description

The historic centres of Gjirokastra and Berat are living urban centres with pressure related to illegal constructions and urban development. The World Heritage Committee has requested Albania to establish an effective monitoring system through the development of indicators related to the attributes of the OUV. The project aims to develop and implement a set of indicators. The three-day workshop conducted by international ICOMOS experts and attended by the site managers, local authorities and experts for the property, national authorities, NGOs, and the site managers of Butrint included theoretical learnings, site visits and practical exercises to train the 20+ participants on the guidelines and methodology to define the indicators. The identification of the indicators is based first on the identification of the attributes derived from the statement of OUV of each site. Each attribute is detailed with its conservation targets, the challenges and hazards it faces, the actions needed and the actors responsible. Although inscribed together, it was noted that the attributes differ for each site. As a result, three attributes were defined for Berat, 4 for Gjirokastra and a series of indicators for overarching issues related to economic development, participation, legal framework was also defined. It has been highlighted that each city needs its own management system and management plan to take into account the complexity and specificities of the property.

The project established a new vision for heritage in the living urban areas.

Overall objectives

To establish an effective monitoring system for the World Heritage Property through the identification of attributes and development of indicators in the Historic Centres of Gjirokastra and Berat.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

The workshop was instrumental in defining preservation not at an action related to the monuments but as a policy integrated in the urban plan of the municipalities

P&L

The need to consider the sites as living heritage and to integrate this in the social-economic development rather than a building-by-building approach to conservation was emphasised and created a new dynamic locally.

K&S

The exercise has strengthened the capacity building of the participants in understanding the OUV and how to define its attributes. The various agencies and authorities benefited from the workshop as it also raised their capacity in terms of organisational development, defining the processes and procedures within the organisation but also between organisations.

The impact of the project was locally for the sites but also nationally at ministries and agencies level and it also benefited the site managers of Butrint, another World Heritage Property.

I&P

The workshop has strengthened the dialogue between stakeholders. Paving the way for a close cooperation among the municipalities, the ministry culture and the ministry of urban development and the Agency of spatial planning, the workshop has emphasized the importance of a participatory management.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	

(505 words)

IA 2890

Regional Training Course on Emergency Response to Cultural Heritage at Risk

Albania / Europe and NA	Conservation / training
Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra + regional	2017
C	USD 26,090 + USD 4,600
	9 months

Description

The cultural heritage sites in Albania and Southeast Europe face natural and human induced hazards, including seismic activities and fire. The training project aims at raising capacities to develop skills and knowledge for rapid assessment of damage and potential risk as well as undertaking measures and emergency response actions for strengthening structures before, during, and after a disaster situation. The focus is on the assessment of the immediate risk to the structures of buildings and the development of first aid emergency response to the various types of damages. The training took place in the Historic Centre of Gjirokastra because the threats are more concrete and present due to phenomenon of abandonment, deterioration, and instability of the rocky terrain. The training lasted 12 days with 15 participants, among which one from each of the following countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The training was conducted by international and national experts of various disaster preparedness institutions. It included site visits and practical exercises involving the local inhabitants and institutions. The training course focused on the specificities of the traditional buildings analysing their vulnerabilities to disasters; the need to manage complex situations and the importance of an interdisciplinary approach in emergency response, the assessment of structural damages, the development of first aid response with little means to secure the buildings at risk, the need for an integrated system for disaster risk management (including prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery measures).

Overall objectives

The course aims at developing knowledge to

- Strengthen disaster preparedness at WH Properties
- Identify, assess and monitor disaster risk at WH properties
- Raise awareness among specialised institutions for working on the preparation of a disaster risk management plan
- Foster coordination between a given World Heritage property management systems and disaster management institutional framework of the nation and region in which the properties are located
- Prioritise the risk and their solutions and integrate risk management plans to other management plans.
- Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture for disaster prevention at WH properties

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The training provided tools to strengthen the resilience of the sites.

K&S

The training has raised the capacity of the 15 participants through both presentation and case studies. The new skills acquisition included innovative methods and strategies related to risks, and defining the various steps to consider.

I&P

The training has emphasised the importance of close coordination and integrated approach between professionals and institutions dealing with heritage and with risk preparedness and the importance of local participation.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	

(475 words)

IA 2842

*(Final report in Armenian. – impossible to read
Information only based on the IA request)*

Public awareness campaign for promotion of the World Heritage Convention

Armenia / Europe and NA	Conservation / Promotional
Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots	2016
C	USD 9,980 + USD 8,850
	9 months

Description

The periodic reporting exercise identified the low level of public awareness on the World Heritage Convention and its related framework, mainly because of the absence of an Armenian version of the documentation. In order to increase this awareness, as recommended by the Helsinki Action plan, this International Assistance will provide a translated version of the WH Convention, the Operational Guidelines of implementation of the World Heritage Convention, the Resource Manuals - Managing Cultural World Heritage, Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage, Preparing World Heritage Nominations. These documents will be also distributed to a targeted audience during a seminar gathering relevant stakeholders. A series of lecture on heritage management will also be conducted to raise awareness among the youth. All these activities will foster the perception of the objectives and mission of the World Heritage Convention and its Operational Guidelines.

Overall objectives

- To increase the awareness of the World Heritage Convention and related documents, make them available through printed handbooks (in Armenian) and multimedia DVDs,
- To attract talented young people to careers in management by showing them that the management of a World Heritage Site can be exciting, challenging and fulfilling.
- To educate decision makers, site managers, visitors and those who live or work near World Heritage Sites of Armenia how to maintain and safeguard those sites.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

K&S

The distribution of the Armenian version of the WH Convention to site managers and stakeholders together with a workshop has been instrumental in improving their knowledge and skills.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	
Planet	
Partnership	x

Peace	
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(301 words)

IA 2894

Regional Thematic Expert Consultation meeting on **sustainable** management of World Heritage properties of Religious Interest focused on Eastern Europe

Armenia / Europe & North America	Conservation / Training
Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley, Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots + Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin	2017
Cultural sites	USD 24,500 + USD 10,160
Regional impact	8months

Description

The management of WH properties of religious interest requires cooperation between religious groups, community and heritage professional. In order to establish such dialogue for properties in Eastern Europe, a workshop was organised in April 2018 gathering experts from 9 countries as well as religious groups, and advisory bodies aims at fostering a better cooperation for the safeguarding and management of religious heritage considering especially the aesthetic, ethical and spiritual values of the sites. The participants adopted the Yerevan Declaration. It calls for : (i) joint, participatory management of the WH Sites of religious interest with heritage authorities, religious communities and other stakeholders if applicable. (ii) recognising, and prioritising the environmental, social, political and economic functions of those sites. This workshop is innovative as it highlight to need for sustainable management and link this to the religious aspects of the site.

Overall Objectives

- To enhance dialogue between heritage experts at national, local and regional levels with the religious communities and further define the role of the religious communities in the management and preservation of the WH properties of religious interest.
- To identify obstacles of protection and integrated management
- To increase knowledge and improve site management taking into account the specificities of those sites. To consolidate this by developing national policies.
- To make recommendations for the management of both cultural and natural heritage of religious interest taking into consideration the national specificities.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

Both the process to gather all information, experts and case-studies as well as the results of the workshop indicates that sustainability in management lies at the heart of this IA project, as indicated in the title.

E&R

Sustainable management of Heritage. Further elaboration on the Guidance Document has pinpointed the need to address the challenges of WH properties with religious interest with regards to religious tourism and pilgrimages. There can be different and even conflicting perceptions of conservation, delimitation of a buffer zone and how the public space is included in site management. The workshop was able to raise awareness on those aspects. By taking the multi-dimensional aspects of those sites into consideration the various stakeholders acknowledged the need and were prepared to develop an adapted and targeted site management.

K&S

Improving cultural knowledge - experts shared best practices and case-studies to draft a management plan for WH properties of religious interests. Site visits with national and international experts have also deepened the knowledge sharing and the importance of taking the local specificities into account.

Opportunity for cultural training - the workshop has created a platform of knowledge sharing, exchange and participation in understanding the OUV of the WH properties of religious interest together with their role in the daily spiritual life of the community.

I&P

Participatory process - the workshop has been key in reinforcing the capacities of local, national authorities dealing with World Heritage at local, national and international levels while at the same time establishing strong cooperation with religious authorities and communities to support an integrated management approach. All parties agreed they need to define a framework of cooperation to overcome tensions and difficulties between them, especially when their interest can be divergent.

9 countries have participated in the process (Belarus, Croatia, Georgia, FYRO Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Russian Federation and Ukraine) together with International experts of ICRROM and ICOMOS. This has opened the door to regional networking favouring partnerships and exchanges.

5Ps contribution

People	X
Prosperity	
Planet	
Partnership	X
Peace	X

(635 words)

(Info based only on the Yerevan declaration, final report is missing)

Medieval World Heritage properties in Northeast Bulgaria

Bulgaria / Europe and NA	Conservation / Promotional
Madara Rider Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari	2016
C	USD 9,668
	9 months

Description

The Madara Rider, the Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo and the Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari are three WH Sites in the North East part of Bulgaria. The project aims to enhance their presentation by gathering them under one joint tourist itinerary highlighting their OUV. Many activities were undertaken to contribute to the creation of this itinerary. An educational and informational brochure was prepared presenting the three sites, translated into 5 languages to be distributed to the public and visitors. An educational game (with magnet plate puzzle) was then developed to promote the WH Conventions and the properties amongst young people. The game was adapted to be integrated in the museums adjacent to the sites. Both promotional tools were tested in the community and in pilot schools before being distributed at large. The last element of the project was the organization of a 3-day mobile conference gathering amongst others international experts, and national and local authorities, scholars, representative of the tourism industry. The contributions presented World Heritage and its framework of implementation globally and in Bulgaria together with socio-economic impacts. Raising awareness on World Heritage and the potential of the sites to be resources for development and valorisation of the historical diversity, all the contributions were published and distributed afterwards. In order to better understand, the participants were invited to visit the three sites. All of these activities have largely promoted the sites while enhancing tourism and education.

Overall objectives

- To present the sites as a joint tourist itinerary highlighting their historical significance
- To enhance the awareness of the audiences on the Convention and the World Heritage properties
- To prepare and distribute a brochure in several languages and the Conference Proceedings promoting the cultural sites
- To prepare an educational program, promoting the Convention amongst young people.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs***P&L***

The project has defined an integrated tourism route for a more sustainable and cohesive presentation of the region, better integrated in the local economy

I&P

The implementation of the project required the participations of various stakeholders from scholars, local authorities, NGOs, tour operators and tour agencies, organisations of culture and the public at large. All the activities were also relayed by national and regional media, further increasing the awareness.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	x
Planet	x
Partnership	
Peace	

(415 words)

IA 2762

Project for centralized control and remote monitoring of a system for precise air conditioning in the Boyana Church

Bulgaria / Europe & NA	Conservation
Boyana Church	2016
C	USD 21,224
	3 months

Description

The preservation of the murals in Boyana church requires the preservation of a micro-climate with specific levels of humidity and temperature, especially taking into consideration the continuously increasing stream of visitors. With the existing air conditioning system depreciated due to its continuous use, the need to replace it has called for an updated automated system to secure the parameters optimising the safeguarding of the monuments. The international assistance replaced the two defected air conditioners with two precision air conditioners with an alert system. The installation of the new system included a training of the site employee to be able to use it. The activity responds to a crucial need; but however does not fit in a comprehensive heritage management plan.

Overall objectives

- To build a new automated system for control, visualization and signalling for the temperature, humidity and alarming /warning/ conditions in the Boyana church with a view to preservation of the mural decoration.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The automated system improve the quality of air in the church, safeguarding the property.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	
Planet	
Partnership	
Peace	

(216 words)

IA 2891

Heritage Impact Assessment Workshop

Montenegro / Europe and NA	Conservation / Training
Natural and culture-historical region of Kotor	2017
C	USD 15,500 + USD 2,750
	7 months

Description

The WH sites are constantly under development pressure potentially impacting their OUV. The region of Kotor is submitted to an increasing development pressure and as such the WH Committee strongly requested Montenegro to conduct a comprehensive Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) based on the framework developed by ICOMOS to review all planning instruments then define and adopt the framework to promote sustainable development while protecting the OUV. The 4-day workshop, financed under this International Assistance, was held in Kotor in December 2018 gathering experts and 30 participants of different institutions dealing with heritage. The workshop had a regional outreach with 8 participants from Southeastern Europe. The training included presentations on good practices and theoretical teachings to understand the values of heritage, to assess the changes and develop recommendations to mitigate threats and monitor the site. The training had also an on-the-ground training component whereby in group work, the participants prepared the HIA for specific areas of the Kotor WH Site to demonstrate their understanding and their ability to translate their knowledge into practice.

Overall objectives

- To support the preparation of the HIA training
- To translate the HIA in Montenegrin
- To prepare the HIA for at least 2 sites in the area of Kotor

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The training by using the Kotor WH Site as its testing ground has provided an assessment and recommendations to improve the resilience of the site facing increasing human development pressure.

K&S

The training has increased the skills of all participants coming from regional, national and local authorities as well as from the local community. It also demonstrated the need to work with a multidimensional team. The workshop, by including participants from Albania, Macedonia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Slovenia and Serbia has increased the capacity in the region.

I&P

The impact on the site was increased by the participants of the civil society. Gathering stakeholders on heritage has also created a participatory platform to discuss and assess heritage.

5Ps contribution

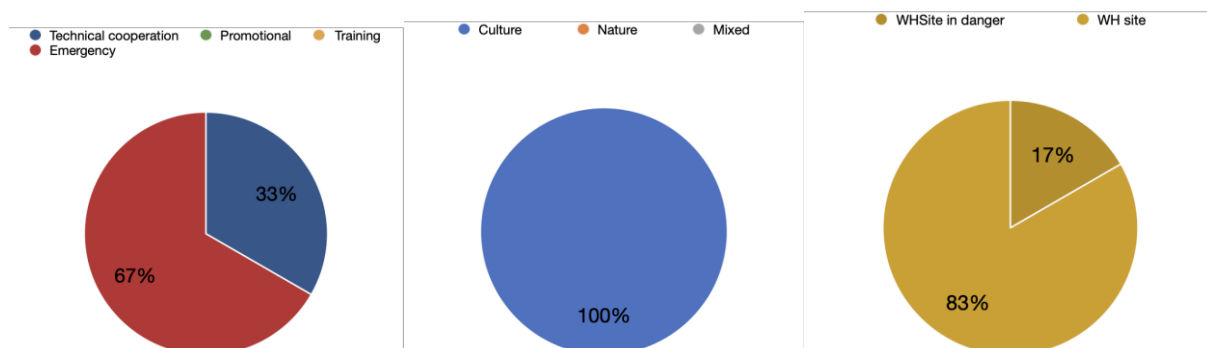
People	
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Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	

(365rds)

E. Latin America and the Caribbean

The LAC region received USD 299,900 for 6 requests. It is the only region where most requests and funds were targeting Emergency assistance, with 3 of them are related to the earthquake in Mexico in 2017.



Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

	Environment & resilience								Prosperity & livelihoods		Knowledge & skills					Capacity building	Inclusion & participation						Peace & security	Gender equality		
	13.1	14.5	15.1	9.1	11.7	12b	16.4	6.6	8.3	8.9	4.4	4.7	8.3	9c	13.3	12a	17	9c	9.1	10.2	11.7	16.7	16a	16b		
No of IA	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
%	83	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	17	33	0	0	33	0	50	17	0	33	0	50	0	0	0	0

The projects under IA in the LAC region contribute mainly to disaster resilience of the sites.

5Ps contribution

	Total no of projects	%
People	1	17%
Prosperity	1	17%
Planet	6	100%
Partnership	3	50%
Peace	0	0%

IA 2706

Development of a National Action Plan for Risk Management at World Heritage Properties in Chile

Chile / LAC	Conservation / tech cooperation
Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpetre works Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso Rapa Nui National Park	2017
C	USD 30,000 + USD 114,457 (SP) + USD 96,416 18 months

Description

The vulnerability of World heritage Sites in Chile regarding natural disasters (earthquakes, landslides, volcanic activities, etc) and human-induced hazard is quite high calling for an integrated risk management plan that reduce the vulnerability. The International Assistance secured resources to prepare a national action plan for risk management based on existing documentations and resources. A national expert was hired to assist in the elaboration of the draft risk managements plans with relevant site managers for the 3 WH sites. To kickstart the project, a seminar/workshop on the identification of the contents of the Disaster Risk Management was held in Valparaiso with around 100 people, including Site Managers of Chilean World Heritage properties, specialists in heritage and risk management from a range of public services and universities, as well as professionals from the private sector. It provided training to prepare the contents of a Risk Management plan and it strengthened the site managers capacities in developing and implementing those plans. Following which, a workshop was organised in Iquique to discuss the Disaster risk management plan for Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works, raise awareness of the local authorities and managers on its need and establish an inter-institutional board for its implementation. The participatory format of the workshop procured validations of the results and commitments from key stakeholders establishing an inter-institutional framework to implement the agreed Disaster Risk management plan. The project produced preliminary documents detailing the steps to formulate a Disaster Risk Management Plan for Rapa Nui NP and the Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso, a disaster management plan for the Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works. A final restitution work was done to consolidate all the results.

Overall objectives

- To provide general training for administrators of World Heritage Sites, institutions in charge and public officials, on disaster risk management at World Heritage Sites, according to international standards (UNESCO Manual).
- To develop a Disaster Risk Management Plan for Chile's World Heritage Sites.
- To establish an Inter-institutional Coordinating Board for Plan implementation and follow-up.

- To inform relevant agencies and entities about the Disaster Risk Management Plan for Chile's World Heritage Sites.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The disaster plan developed for the Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works has provided a new framework to address the challenges faced by the sites and is one crucial step to improve the site management as a mean to remove it from the WHL in danger.

K&S

All the participants developed their skills with regards to developing risk management plans, developing preparedness and response plan for emergency situations as well as a post-disaster recovery plan, establishing risk monitoring and assessment, and identifying actions, responsibilities, and costs. The project has also increased their knowledge on the collaboration needed to implement those plans.

I&P

Involving the stakeholders was the backbone of the project. The active participation raised their awareness and provided the opportunity to establish inter-institutional set up for the implementation of the plan. The positive outcomes of the activities on the authorities in the country are sustained with the establishment of an inter-institutional framework and its commitment to execute the plans.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	

(589 words)

IA 2900

Repairing fire damage to heritage buildings in Salamina, Caldas and capacity building in risk management

Columbia / LAC	Emergency
Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia (PCC)	2017
C	USD 70,000
	14 months

Description

Cradle of the Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia, Salamina's historical centre has been swept by massive fire destroying many blocks of the vernacular architecture. The emergency assistance was received shortly after to articulate urban and architectural intervention that seek to recover parts of the buildings affected after the fire, involving a participative research, communication strategies and specific studies with the affected families and the competent authorities. It also involved the updating of the municipal risk management Plan and its dissemination as part of a wider campaign of communication of risk management for the constructions of cultural heritage in the cultural landscape. Emergency started with the removal of debris and cleaning of the area, then protection of walls and a study works of the tapias (cob walls of kneaded and tamped earth) to adapt the restoration process with a temporary cover, together with the consolidation of the stepped walls. Six workshops were organised to improve the social sustainability of the site tackling post-trauma situation and building the sense of belonging from the heritage and its legacy. Involvement of the families affected by the fire has built confidence, credibility in the institutions and a drive to safeguard their heritage. It provided a channel to voice the inhabitants' concerns and vision and to get their input on the risk preparedness plans. The consultation of the local communities was completed with the participation of the local authorities at one of the workshops, bringing their vision to the table too. The participatory approach has also benefited the revision of the existing risk management plan at municipal level. All stakeholders agree on the need to add cultural heritage into that plan. Over the course of the project many consultations activities were held to promote the sustainability of the site, its economy, and its landscape.

Overall objectives

- To implement emergency conservation works, to protect the walls, reinforce the cob walls (traditional construction technique) that survived the fire and carry out actions to avoid further damages.
- to hire a national expert to coordinate all
- To implement a social work and communications plan with the families affected through workshops and surveys
- To update the municipality's risk management plan including cultural attributes
- To develop a communication campaign aimed at strengthening the population's recognition of the risks for cultural heritage

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

A detailed study of the threats, risks levels and the mitigation measures based on the susceptibility analysis led to a geotechnical zoning map defining the areas that require stability works and the crucial need for a management of the rainwater and run-off.

P&I

Including economic research with the social aspect of the project has been crucial to understand the long-term sustainability of the site.

K&S

The training held on site and the extensive fieldwork has been a continuous learning process to the authorities in charge.

I&P

The affected families were involved in the project to better understand their needs and to promote their engagement. Many partnerships supported this comprehensive endeavour. A cooperation agreement was signed with the national university of Colombia in Medellin to prepare an architectural blueprint and a 3D model of the area affected by fire proposing new facilities.

5Ps contribution

People	x
Prosperity	x
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	

(575 words)

IA 2971

Restoration of the Temple of “Nuestra Señora de Loreto” (Our Lady of Loreto) and the “Oratory of San Felipe Neri (La Profesa)” in the Historic Centre of Mexico City due to earthquake impacts

Mexico / LAC	Emergency
Historic Centre Mexico City	2018
C	USD 60,000 + USD 72,000
	4 months

Description

4 world heritage properties were severely affected by the earthquake that shook Mexico in Sept 2017. Mexico City historic centre has suffered many damages. The damages on the temples of Nuestra Señora de Loreto” (Our Lady of Loreto) and the “Oratory of San Felipe Neri (La Profesa)” put a threat on the overall stability of the monument, threatening to collapse. This International Assistance contributed to the overall budget required to undertake these repairs. Prior to the work, detailed studies of the two monuments were scheduled but got delayed because of the Covid-19 pandemic. The diagnosis used innovative techniques to define the topography, the structural diagnosis, the building material characteristics, and an analysis on the seismic resistance, all created a mathematical model and defines the various steps and options for the comprehensive restoration. The first step was the removal of the parasitic flora rooting in the building cracks as well as garbage from Nuestra Senora de Loreto. Protective measures to safeguard moveable artifacts in the Oratory. All the works were undertaken by contractors selected locally. The project has responded to the emergency need of the WH property while at the same time increasing the knowledge around its long-term resilience.

Overall objectives

- To conduct technical analysis of the interventions to the damaged structures and restoration of architectural elements
- To stabilize the structures and restoration of architectural elements of the Temple of “Nuestra Señora de Loreto” (Our Lady of Loreto) and the “Oratory of San Felipe Neri (La Profesa)

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The comprehensive survey for each monument provided detailed information on the site, its structure, its resistance and defined the needs and priority of the repairs to be undertaken and the potential threats and challenges to consider.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	
Peace	

(351 words)

IA 2972

Stabilization and restauration of two 16th-Century Monasteries in Tlayacapan, Morelos and Tochimilco, Puebla

Mexico / LAC	Emergency
Monasteries : Templo and Ex- Convent of San Juan Bautista in Tlayacapan, Morelos and Temple and Former Convent of the Asunción de Nuestra Señora in Tochimilco, Puebla	2018
C	USD 60,000 + USD 74,000
	4 months

Description

The earthquake that shook Mexico on 19th September 2017 has severely damaged more than 1500 historical building among which these three World Heritage sites. This request aimed to support the stabilization and restauration works in two monasteries that are part of the serial sites of the earliest 16th century monasteries on the slopes of Popocatepetl. The damages of the two properties compromise their stability, the risk of any collapse would hinder the integrity of the sites. The intervention aimed also to safeguard the OUV and its authenticity. The project is integrated in a more comprehensive scope of restoration, providing the first steps of analysis and protection. In San Juan Batista, the work provided structural stabilisation on the roof of the main nave of the temple with a 6 cm thick mortar made of sands and lime, the reconstruction of the many areas in the upper floor of the temple and in the cloister completing the structural stabilisation of the upper and lower floor. The mortar was based on a traditional technique used for these buildings. In the convent of Nuestra Senora, the main activity was the acquisition of a metallic multidirectional scaffolding allowing the team to carry out the necessary structural consolidations. The two structural interventions were crucial as a first step in the preservation of the sites. The activities were all undertaken locally mixing innovative techniques with traditional ones and are included in a more comprehensive disaster management action plans.

Overall objectives

- To analyse of the interventions to the damaged structures and restoration works of architectural elements will be carried out by contracting companies and specialized personnel.
- To stabilize the structures and restore the architectural elements of two 16th-Century Monasteries in Tlayacapan, Morelos and Tochimilco, Puebla

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The restoration has used traditional material to consolidate the roof in San Juan Batista while integrating innovative scaffolding in the Convent of Nuestra Senora.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	

Planet	x
Partnership	
Peace	

(381 words)

IA 2973

Reconstruction and restoration of Puebla Basilica dome due to earthquake impacts

Mexico / LAC	Emergency
Historic Centre of Puebla	2018
C	USD 60,000 + USD 134,121
	Duration

Description

Following the damages caused by the earthquake on 19th September 2017, the historic city of Puebla needed a comprehensive repair scheme to safeguard its OUV. The Basilica Cathedral and Metropolitan Tabernacle were primarily damaged on the central dome, with fissures on the internal and external surfaces of the drum, on the inner faces of the buttresses and the dome is unaligned and separated from the nave.

The amount requested from the World Heritage Fund provided expertise in the intervention and reinforcement of the monumental ancient structures, to resist future seismic movements and natural disasters. With the techniques selected, the dome has been structurally reintegrated with the central and lateral naves without modifying original construction; and the ceiling is supported and resistant to future seismic activity. The project also consolidated the decorative architectural elements, with the cleaning and consolidation of majolica tiles, removed minor flora and roots, eradicated fungi and microorganism, fixing the stone sculpture of ST Joseph.

Overall objectives

- To reinforce the capacity to repair and reinforce monumental ancient structures
- To work with expert agencies in restoration to stabilize the central dome

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

E&R

The project has increased the resilience of the Basilica.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	
Peace	

(236 words)

IA 2892

(no final report – only based on IA)

Coordinated, participatory and **sustainable** management plan for the components of the serial World Heritage property Jesuit Missions of La Santísima Trinidad del Paraná and Jesús de Tavarangüe, Paraguay

Paraguay / LAC	Conservation / Technical Cooperation
Jesuit Missions of La Santísima Trinidad del Paraná and Jesús de Tavarangüe,	2017
C	USD 19,900
	12 months

Description

The buffer zones of the serial World Heritage sites have been redefined with a revised regulation. The elaboration and implementation of a management plan becomes necessary to direct the future of the property in the framework of the conservation of its OUV, attributes, integrity and authenticity. The project is to use the same process as for the buffer zone and develop the plan, with the relevant mechanisms to implement it and monitor.

Overall objectives

- Establish a mechanism for the elaboration of the management plan for both components of the serial World Heritage property.
- Generate a reference framework for a systematic, integral and viable decisions-making process, at political, financial and technical levels, identifying specific, clear and measurable policies and goals that allow reaching the vision at short, medium and long term.
- Conciliate, through participatory processes, interests, needs and expectations of different social actors related to the World Heritage property with the requirements of conservation of the attributes that convey the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

Contributions to 2030 indicators and SDGs

Sustainability is embedded on the project from the start, as indicated in the title

E&R

The process of developing the management plan has gathered all the information available on the site and was further completed with site surveys.

P&L

K&S

The workshop with international experts has provided the local and national stakeholders new skills.

I&P

The project started by raising awareness of the local population and stakeholders on the notion of World Heritage and the need to safeguard it. Following which, it has established a participatory decision-making integrating the various actors and their different expectations.

5Ps contribution

People	
Prosperity	
Planet	x
Partnership	x
Peace	

4. CONCLUSION

The review of the IA application and all final reports of the 47 projects undertaken under the International Assistance between 2016 and 2020 highlights the following :

1. The contribution of the World Heritage Site to the SDGs is not clearly indicated nor defined in any of the projects. Similarly, the conservation and management strategies that are developed under IA are not aligned nor articulated within the SDGs context. It is interesting to note that the terms “sustainability” and “sustainable development” are in the title of 2 projects, and appear in less than half of the IA application forms and final reports. Although most of the activities and outcomes are within SDGs scope, there is no reference to the SDGs.
2. The activities carried out in 45 out of 47 projects have a sustainable development impact at the World Heritage Site and its surroundings. Many projects implemented innovative tools, promoting new models of heritage protection and acting as a catalyst.
 - Reinforcing the local capacity and empowering the site’s stakeholders constitutes a major achievement.
 - The participatory approach and involvement of the local communities to safeguard heritage is clearly a goal across all regions and sites in line with the WH 40th anniversary goal. Many projects also identify new models of governance related to heritage management.
 - Defining and implementing a site management plan constitutes the core of most projects.
 - Disaster resilience and risk management related to natural risks and climate change or to war, conflicts and human encroachment are addressed in many projects.
 - Very often the project sets the framework, laying the grounds for sustainable activities and it would be interesting to have a follow up to monitor and assess the projects. For example, there

is no monitoring information on the implementation of the management plan developed and adopted.

3. It is key to notice that the impact of the projects goes often beyond the site to trigger outputs in the direct surrounding but also at the national or regional levels. The scale of the projects is much larger than the property itself. The benefits of capacity-building activities expand to other World Heritage sites and increase general knowledge and management of heritage and environmental conservation. The role of the projects in capacity-building at various levels provides a potential tool formalise the integration of the SDGs in World Heritage management.
4. The socio-economic goals and the impact on the profitability need to be strengthened. Improving the livelihoods around and in the sites is the mean to prosperity and better heritage management. Few projects have taken the step to consider WH as a tool to economic development. The socio-economic development dimension needs to be strengthened, together with the gender equality.
5. The *Policy on the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention* is not mentioned in any of the projects. The Policy on Climate change and the Historic Urban Landscape recommendation also receive very little recognition. In order to establish an implementation framework for sustainable development, it is key to get those policies into practice, linking them to the SDGs and making them more accessible and integrated into the processes of World Heritage conservation and management.
The pressures (related among others to environmental resilience, governance and participation of local communities, disaster and risk mitigation, tourism and to some extent the economic and human factors) are all identified through the State of Conservation and in the justifications of the projects but not under an all-encompassing sustainable development umbrella. Addressing them in the light of the WH SD Policy would be a first step together with the articulation of the SDGs in the WH SD Policy.
6. Establishing a more articulate implementation of the WH SD Policy and SDGs will strengthen the already existing catalyst role of the grants under the IA.

Annexes

Annex 1. Main Themes of the Policy and the related SDGs

Environmental Sustainability

Protecting biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services and benefits

→ *SDGs Targets 6.6; 14.5 and 15.1*

Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change

→ *SDGs Targets 2.4 and 11.4*

Inclusive Social Development

Contributing to inclusion and equity

Enhancing quality of life and well-being

→ *SDGs Targets 10.2*

Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights

→ *SDGs Target 16.10*

Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities

→ *SDGs Target 16.7*

Achieving gender equality

→ *SDGs Target 5.5*

Inclusive Economic Development

Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods

→ *SDGs Target 8.3*

Promoting economic investment and quality tourism

→ *SDGs Targets 8.9 and 12b*

Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship

→ *SDGs Targets 4.4 and 4.7*

Fostering Peace and Security

Ensuring conflict prevention

Protecting heritage during conflict

Promoting conflict resolution

→ *SDGs Target 16.a*

Contributing to post-conflict recovery

Annex 2 – SDGs / UNESCO 2030 Indicators

Themes	Related SDGS / Targets identified in UNESCO 2030 Indicators					
Environment & resilience	expenditure on CH / country funds on the project	1.3 Climate adaptation and env resilience SDGs 6.6, 13.1, 14.5, 15.1	Sustainable tourism SDG12.b	Open spaces for culture SDGs 11.7 9.1	Recovery of stolen asset / armed conflicts SDG16.4	Sustainable food, agriculture and conservation of natural resources SDG 2.4
Prosperity & livelihoods	Creation of jobs and business in field of heritage conservation SDG 8.3	Heritage tourism SDG 8.9	Increased investment in cultural infrastructure (museums, galleries, etc) SDG 11.4			
Knowledge & skills (incl capacity-building)	Training / innovation generation of employment SDGs 4.4 & 8.3	Integrating cultural diversity in education / sustainable dev SDG4.7	Improves knowledge on sustainable consumption and climate adaptation SDGs 12a & 13.3	Improving public/private partnership SDG17.9	Workshop with international partners SDG17.6	
Inclusion & participation	Culture for Social cohesion development and well being SDGs 10.2, 16a & 16b	Access to culture facilities SDGs 9.1 & 11.7	Increased Cultural services on internet SDG 9.c	Participatory processes community participatory decision making SDG16.7		
Gender equality	SDg 5.5 women participation	SDG5c policies on gender equality				
Peace & security	Prevention of conflict and conflict resolution 16a					