

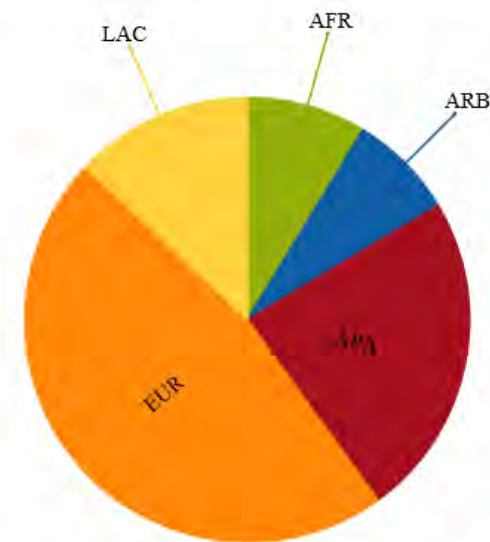
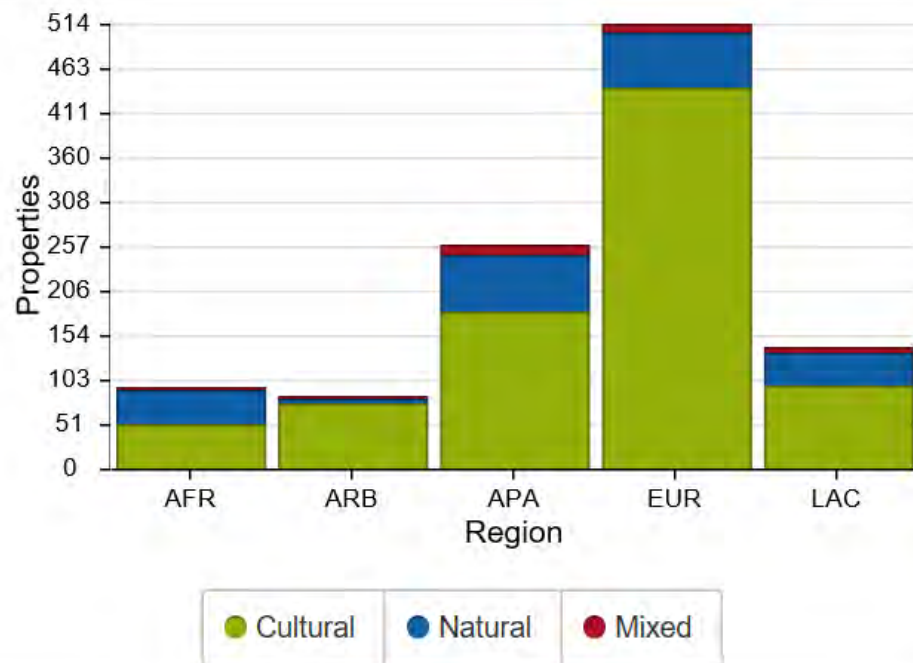


# UNESCO Cultural Landscapes and Management Issues

Dr Carol Westrik  
12 October 2018

A blue-tinted photograph of terraced rice fields on a hillside. The terraces are carved into the slope, creating a series of flat, rectangular plots that follow the contours of the land. Some of the plots are filled with water, reflecting the sky. The background shows more hills and a cloudy sky. The word "Background" is overlaid in white text in the center of the image.

Background

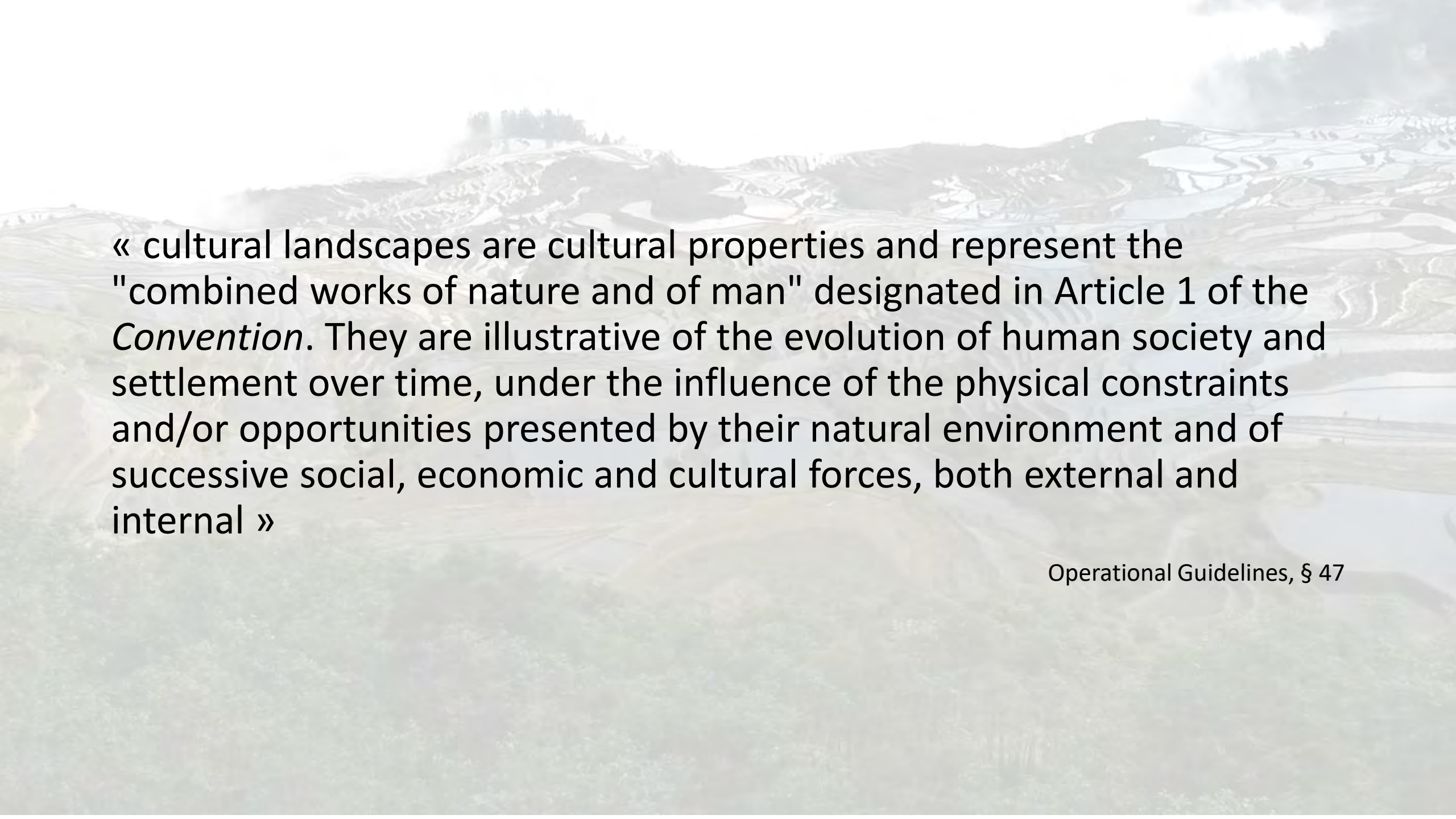


| Regions                         | Cultural | Natural | Mixed | Total | %      | States Parties with inscribed properties |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--|
| Africa                          | 52       | 38      | 5     | 95    | 8.70%  | 35                                       |
| Arab States                     | 76       | 5       | 3     | 84    | 7.69%  | 18                                       |
| Asia and the Pacific            | 181      | 65      | 12    | 258 * | 23.63% | 36                                       |
| Europe and North America        | 440      | 63      | 11    | 514 * | 47.07% | 50                                       |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 96       | 38      | 7     | 141 * | 12.91% | 28                                       |
| Total                           | 845      | 209     | 38    | 1092  | 100%   | 167                                      |

\* The properties "[Uvs Nuur Basin](#)" and "[Landscapes of Dauria](#)" (Mongolia, Russian Federation) are trans-regional properties located in Europe and Asia and the Pacific region. They are counted here in the Asia and the Pacific region.

\* The property "[The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement](#)" (Argentina, Belgium, France, Germany, India, Japan, Switzerland) is a trans-regional property located in Europe, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean region. It is counted here in the Europe and North America.





« cultural landscapes are cultural properties and represent the "combined works of nature and of man" designated in Article 1 of the *Convention*. They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal »

Operational Guidelines, § 47



The Lake  
District  
(United  
Kingdom)

**Table 1. A New Paradigm for Protected Areas  
(after Beresford and Phillips, 2000)**

| <b>As it was: protected areas were ...</b> | <b>As it is becoming: protected areas are ...</b>  |
|--|--|
| Planned and managed against people         | Run with, for, and in some cases by local people   |
| Run by central government                  | Run by many partners   |
| Set aside for conservation                 | Run also with social and economic objectives   |
| Managed without regard to local community  | Managed to help meet needs of local people   |
| Developed separately                       | Planned as part of national, regional and international systems                            |
| Managed as 'islands'                       | Developed as 'networks' (strictly protected areas, buffered and linked by green corridors) |
| Established mainly for scenic protection   | Often set up for scientific, economic and cultural reasons                                 |
| Managed mainly for visitors and tourists   | Managed with local people more in mind   |
| Managed reactively within short timescale  | Managed adaptively in long-term perspective  |
| About protection                           | Also about restoration and rehabilitation  |
| Viewed primarily as a national asset       | Viewed also as a community asset   |
| Viewed exclusively as a national concern   | Viewed also as an international concern  |

# Linking Nature and Culture...

Bernd von Droste,  
Mechtild Rössler and Sarah Titchen (eds.)

Report of the Global Strategy  
Natural and Cultural Heritage Expert Meeting  
25 to 29 March 1998, Amsterdam,  
The Netherlands



Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
The Hague

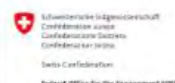
landbouw, natuurbeheer  
en visserij



## Connecting Practice Project Final Report



ICOMOS



In partnership with GZ and The GEF Small Grants Programme



## Connecting Practice Phase II

Final Report



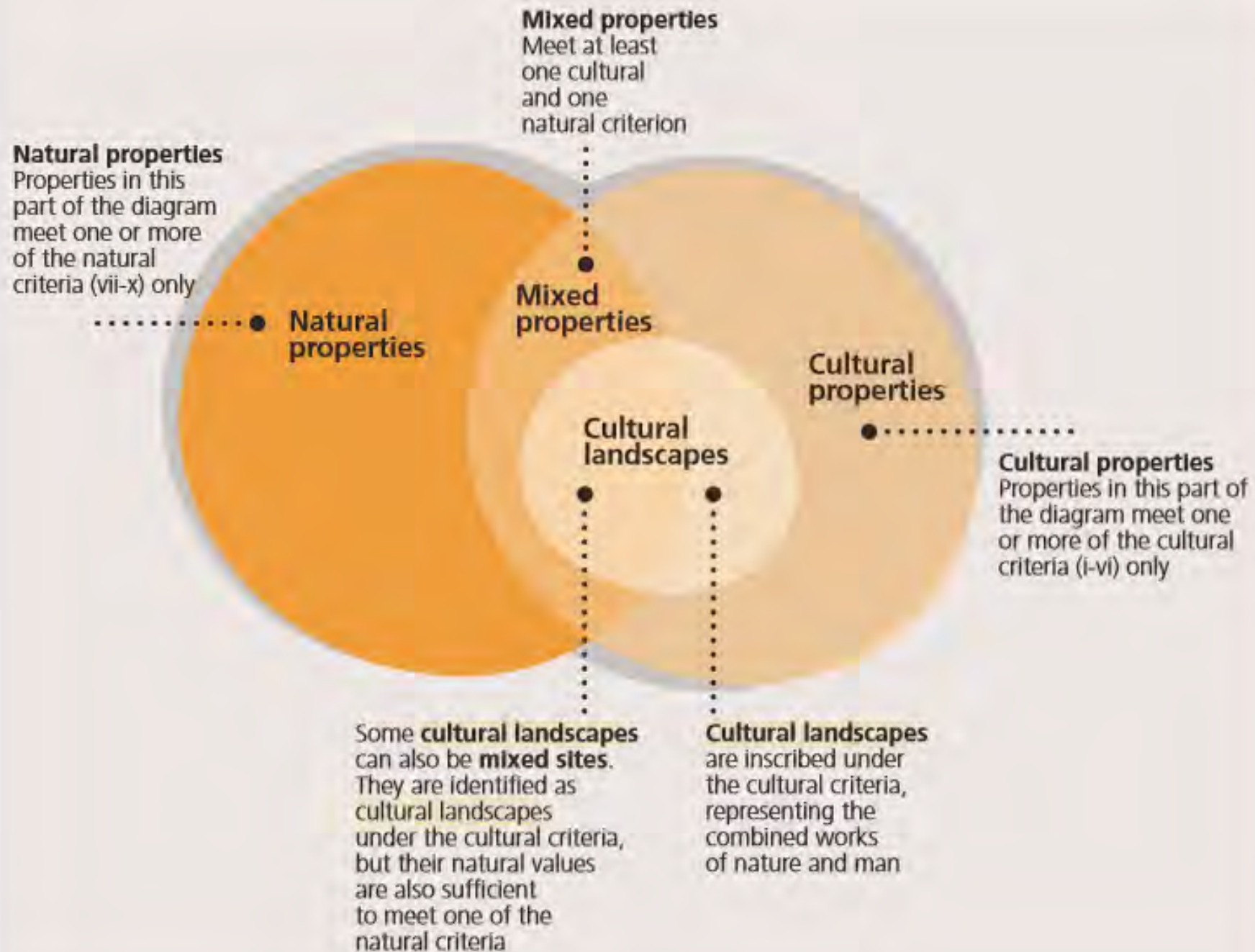
ICOMOS



Federal Office for the Environment

An aerial photograph of a mountainous landscape featuring extensive terraced rice fields. The terraces are carved into the hillsides, creating a complex, wavy pattern of light and dark patches. The foreground shows a dense forest of green trees. The sky is filled with soft, white clouds. A semi-transparent blue gradient is applied over the entire image, and the text "UNESCO Cultural Landscapes" is centered in white.

# UNESCO Cultural Landscapes





### Result

### Views

105

Properties

4

Transboundary

1

Delisted

3

In Danger

96

Cultural

0

Natural

9

Mixed

62

States Parties

1.  
Clearly defined  
landscape  
designed and  
created  
intentionally by  
man



2a.  
Organically  
evolved  
landscape: a  
relict (or fossil)  
landscape



2b.  
Organically  
evolved  
landscape:  
continuing  
landscape





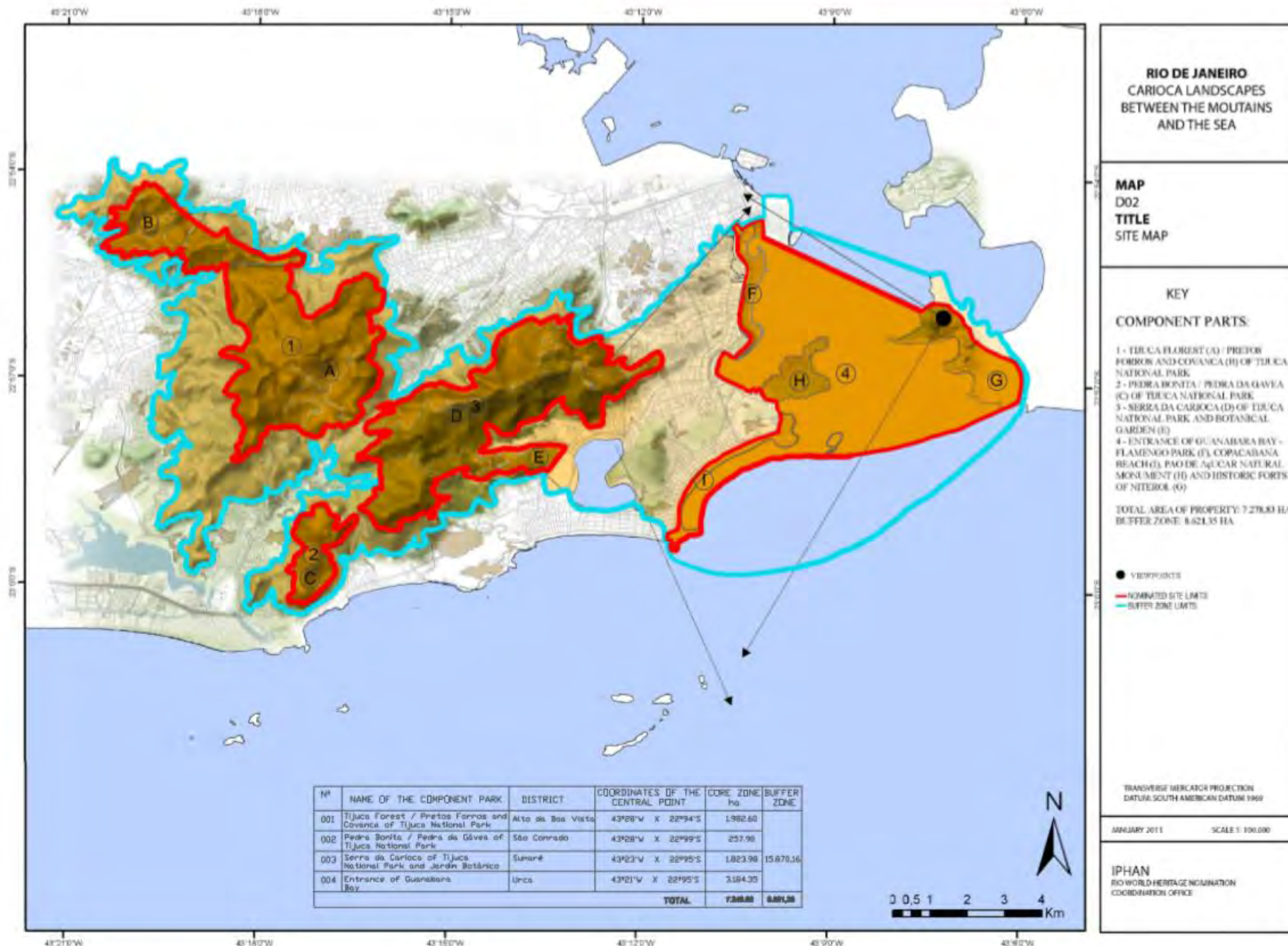
3.  
Associative  
Cultural  
Landscape



Tongariro  
National  
Park (New  
Zealand)

Rio de Janeiro,  
Carioca  
Landscapes  
between the  
Mountain and  
the Sea (Brazil)







Kujataa  
Greenland:  
Norse and  
Inuit Farming  
at the Edge of  
the Ice Cap  
(Denmark)



Fray Bentos  
Industrial  
Landscape  
(Uruguay)



Konso  
Cultural  
Landscapes  
(Ethiopia)

A photograph of a man with grey hair, wearing a white long-sleeved shirt and dark trousers, kneeling on the ground in a dry, hilly landscape. He is using large scissors to shear a white sheep. The sheep is lying on its back, and a large pile of white wool is visible in the foreground. In the background, there are several other sheep, some standing and some lying down, and a few small trees and shrubs. The ground is dry and sandy. A dark circular overlay with a gold border is in the upper left corner, containing the text "Cultural Landscape of Maymand (Iran)".

Cultural  
Landscape of  
Maymand  
(Iran)



Papahānaumokuākea  
(United States of  
America)



Curonian  
Spit  
(Lithuania  
and Russian  
Federation)



# Management Challenges


# OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

Property  
meets  
one or more  
World Heritage  
criteria

Property  
meets  
the  
conditions  
of integrity  
and  
authenticity  
if relevant

Property  
meets  
the  
requirements  
for  
protection  
and  
management


Illustration of the three foundations  
of Outstanding Universal Value within the World Heritage Convention.  
All three must be in place for a property  
to be judged as of Outstanding Universal Value.



“Each nominated property should have an appropriate management plan or other documented management system which must specify how the Outstanding Universal Value of a property should be preserved, preferably through **participatory means**”

“The purpose of a management system is to ensure the **effective protection** of the nominated property for present and future generations”

(UNESCO Operational Guidelines, § 108-9)



“An effective management system depends on the type, characteristics and needs of the nominated property and its cultural and natural context.

Management systems may vary according to different cultural perspectives, the resources available and other factors.

They may incorporate traditional practices, existing urban or regional planning instruments, and other planning control mechanisms, both formal and informal. Impact assessments for proposed interventions are essential for all World Heritage properties”

(UNESCO WHC Operational Guidelines, § 110)

- ❖ A thorough shared understanding of the property, its OUV and attributes, and involvement by all stakeholders
- ❖ A cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring and assessing the (potential) impact of changes and interventions, evaluation and feedback
- ❖ The allocation of necessary resources
- ❖ An adequate management organisation
- ❖ Capacity-building
- ❖ An accountable, transparent description of how the management system functions



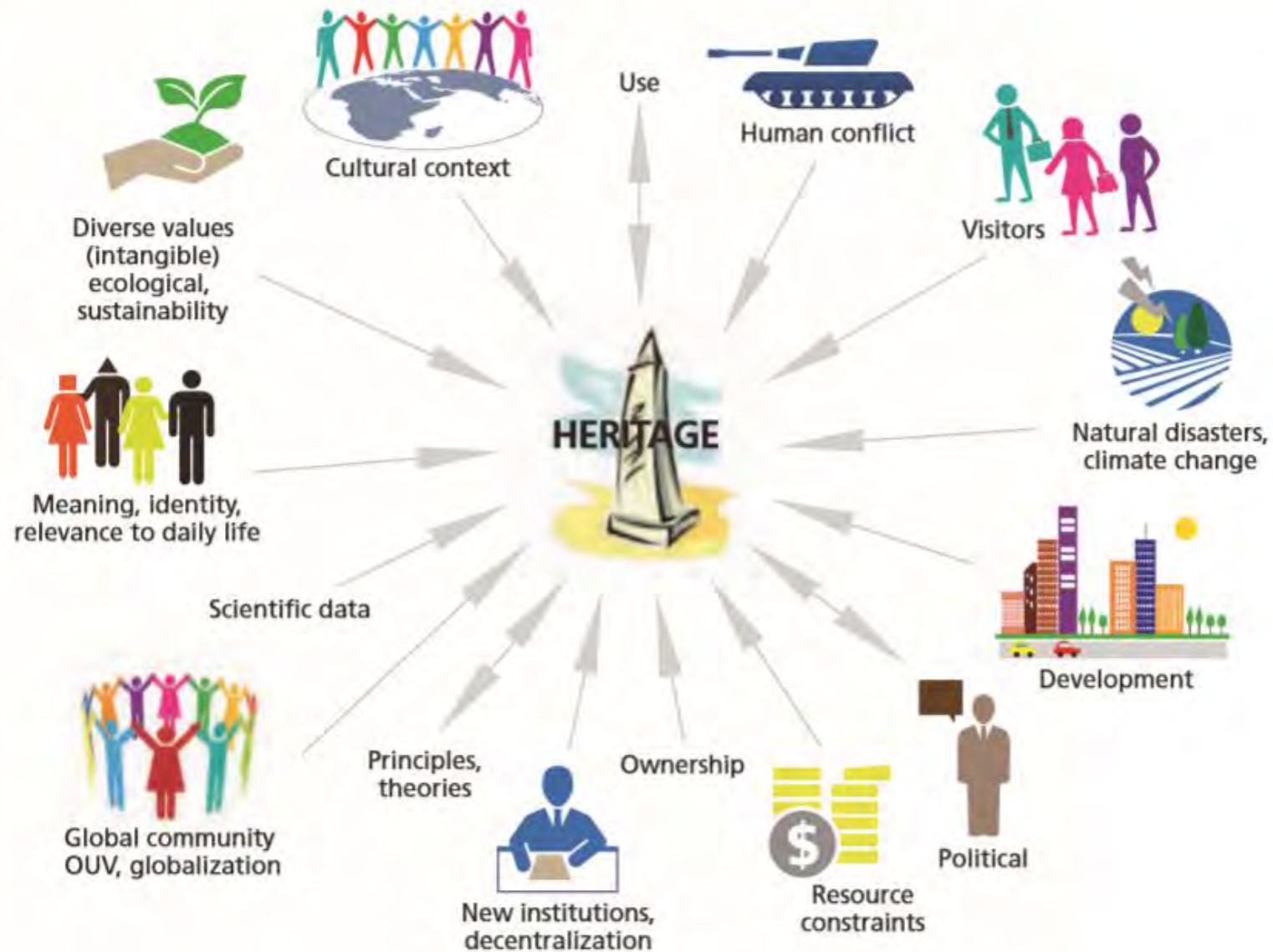
# Current Issues World Heritage properties

| Natural properties  |  | Cultural properties  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| Factors   | Percentage of the reported properties affected | Factors  | Percentage of the reported properties affected |
| Illegal activities  | 60,8%  | Management systems/ management plan                                  | 76,3%  |
| Management systems/ management plan                       | 56,9%  | Housing  | 54,6%  |
| Mining  | 31,4%  | Management activities  | 27,8%  |
| Land conversion   | 31,4%  | Ground transport infrastructure                                      | 22,7%  |
| Water infrastructure                                      | 27,5%  | Legal framework  | 21,6%  |
| Ground transport infrastructure                           | 25,5%  | Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation                            | 19,6%  |
| Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals       | 23,5%  | War  | 18,6%  |
| Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation                 | 21,6%  | Land conversion  | 16,5%  |
| Civil unrest  | 19,6%  | Deliberate destruction of heritage                                   | 12,4%  |
| Invasive/alien terrestrial species                        | 17,6%  | Human resources  | 11,3%  |
| Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure | 15,7%  | Erosion and siltation/ deposition                                    | 11,3%  |
| Legal framework   | 13,7%  | Water (rain/water table)   | 11,3%  |
| Forestry /wood production                                 | 13,7%  | Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community | 10,3%  |
| Human resources   | 13,7%  | Interpretative and visitation facilities                             | 10,3%  |
| Oil and gas   | 13,7%  | Illegal activities   | 10,3%  |

Source: WHC/41.COM/7

Greater complexity

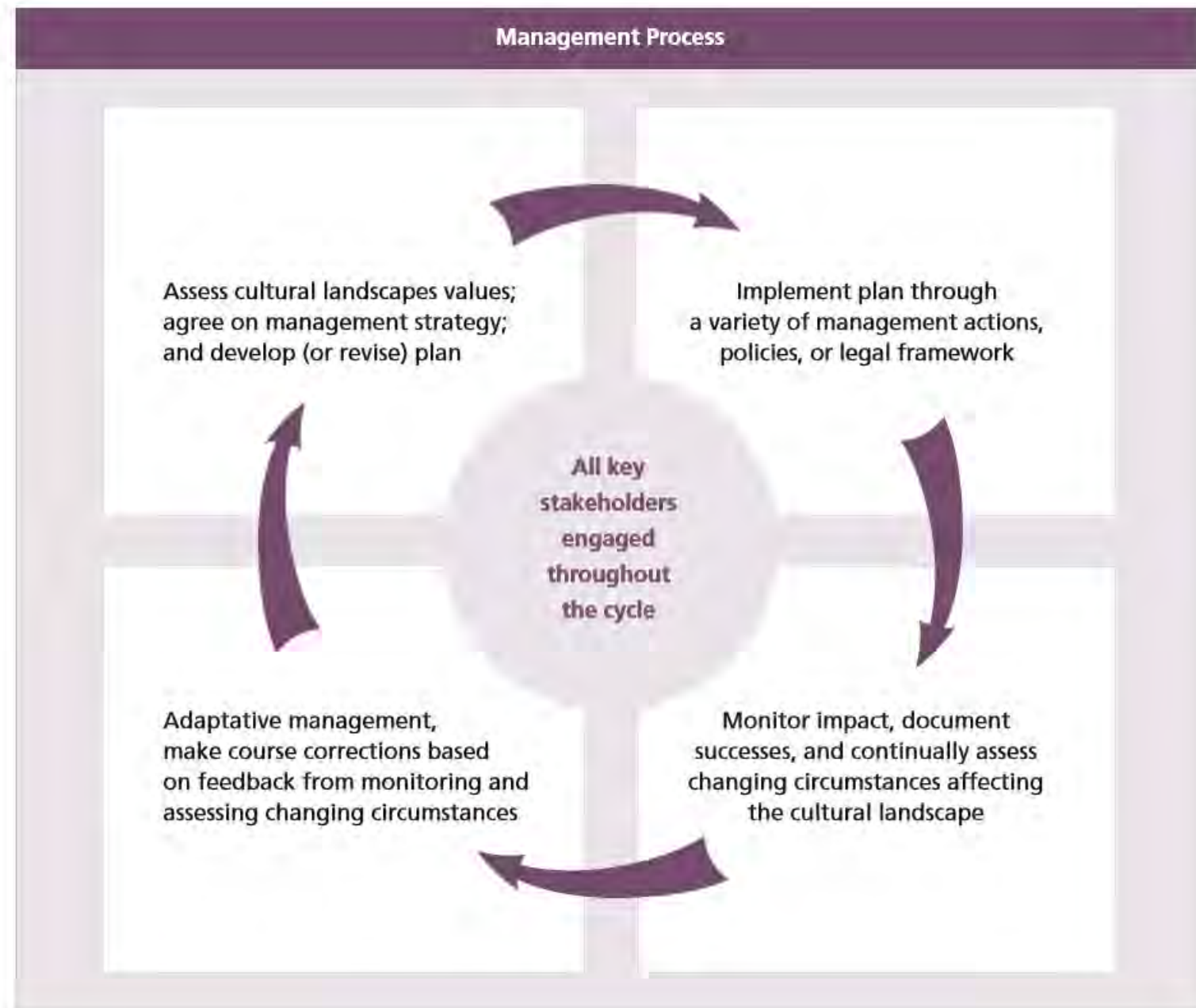
Greater need for suitable  
management approaches



**Table 1. A new paradigm for protected areas (A. Phillips)<sup>7</sup>**

| Topic                 | As it was:<br>protected areas were...   | As it is becoming:<br>protected areas are...   |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Objectives            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set aside for conservation</li> <li>• Established mainly for spectacular wildlife and scenic protection</li> <li>• Managed mainly for visitors and tourists</li> <li>• Valued as wilderness</li> <li>• About protection</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Run also with social and economic objectives</li> <li>• Often set up for scientific, economic and cultural reasons</li> <li>• Managed with local people more in mind</li> <li>• Valued for the cultural importance of so-called 'wilderness'</li> </ul> |
| Governance            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Run by central government</li> </ul>   | Run by partners and involve an array of stakeholders   |
| Local people          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned and managed against people</li> <li>• Managed without regard to local opinions</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Run with, for, and in some cases by local people</li> <li>• Managed to meet the needs of local people</li> </ul>  |
| Wider context         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed separately</li> <li>• Managed as 'islands'</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned as part of national, regional and international systems</li> <li>• Developed as 'networks' (strictly protected areas, buffered and linked by green corridors)</li> </ul>  |
| Perceptions           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viewed primarily as a national asset</li> <li>• Viewed only as a national concern</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viewed also as a community asset</li> <li>• Viewed also as an international concern</li> </ul>  |
| Management techniques | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managed reactively within a short timescale</li> <li>• Managed in a technocratic way</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managed adaptively in a long-term perspective</li> <li>• Managed with political considerations</li> </ul>   |
| Finance               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paid for by taxpayer</li> </ul>  | Paid for from many sources   |
| Management skills     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managed by scientists and natural resource experts</li> <li>• Expert led</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managed by multi-skilled individuals</li> <li>• Drawing on local knowledge</li> </ul>   |

- ❖ It is a process
- ❖ is concerned with the future
- ❖ a mechanism for solving problems and promoting discussion
- ❖ it is systematic
- ❖ it is holistic
- ❖ and a continuous process



# Management Challenges

- ❖ It is an evolving landscape
- ❖ inhabited by people
- ❖ focus of management is on the interaction between people and their environment
- ❖ interdisciplinary approach, possibly combining several management systems
- ❖ lack of awareness World Heritage values and their value to society



Cultural  
Landscape of  
Sintra  
(Portugal)

Sukur  
Cultural  
Landscape  
(Nigeria)





Dresden Elbe  
Valley  
(Germany)



Cultural  
Landscape and  
Archaeological  
Remains of the  
Bamiyan Valley  
(Afghanistan)



Cultural Landscape  
of Bali Province: the  
*Subaki* System as a  
Manifestation of  
the *Tri Hita Karana*  
Philosophy  
(Indonesia)



# Sustainable Tourism Strategy

Cultural Landscape of Bali Province:  
the *Subak* System as a Manifestation  
of the *Tri Hita Karana* Philosophy



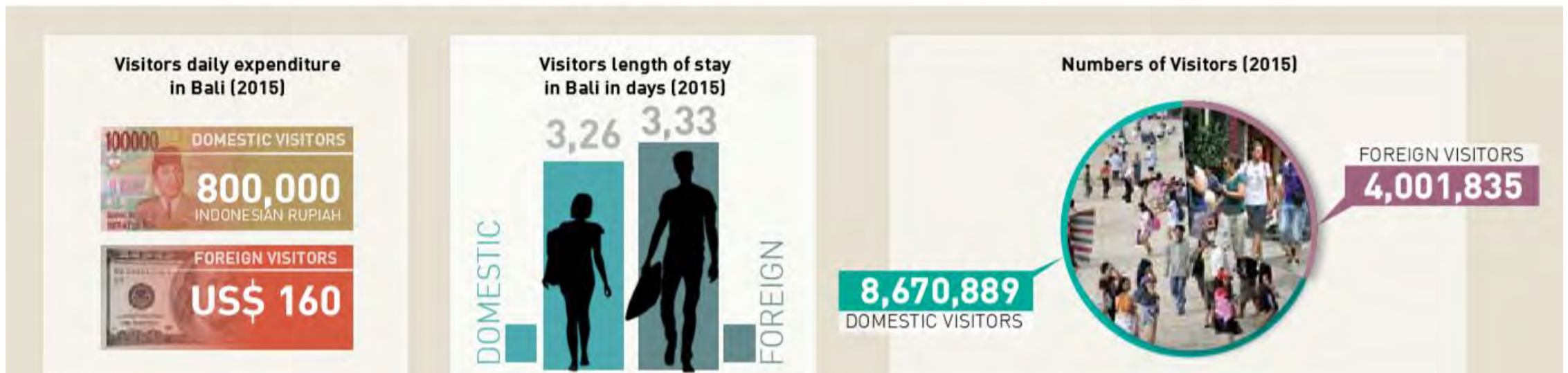
United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



The Cultural Landscape of  
Bali Province inscribed on the World  
Heritage List in 2012



Bali receives an average of eight million domestic visitors and four million foreign visitors every year. However, only 14 percent visit the CLBP.



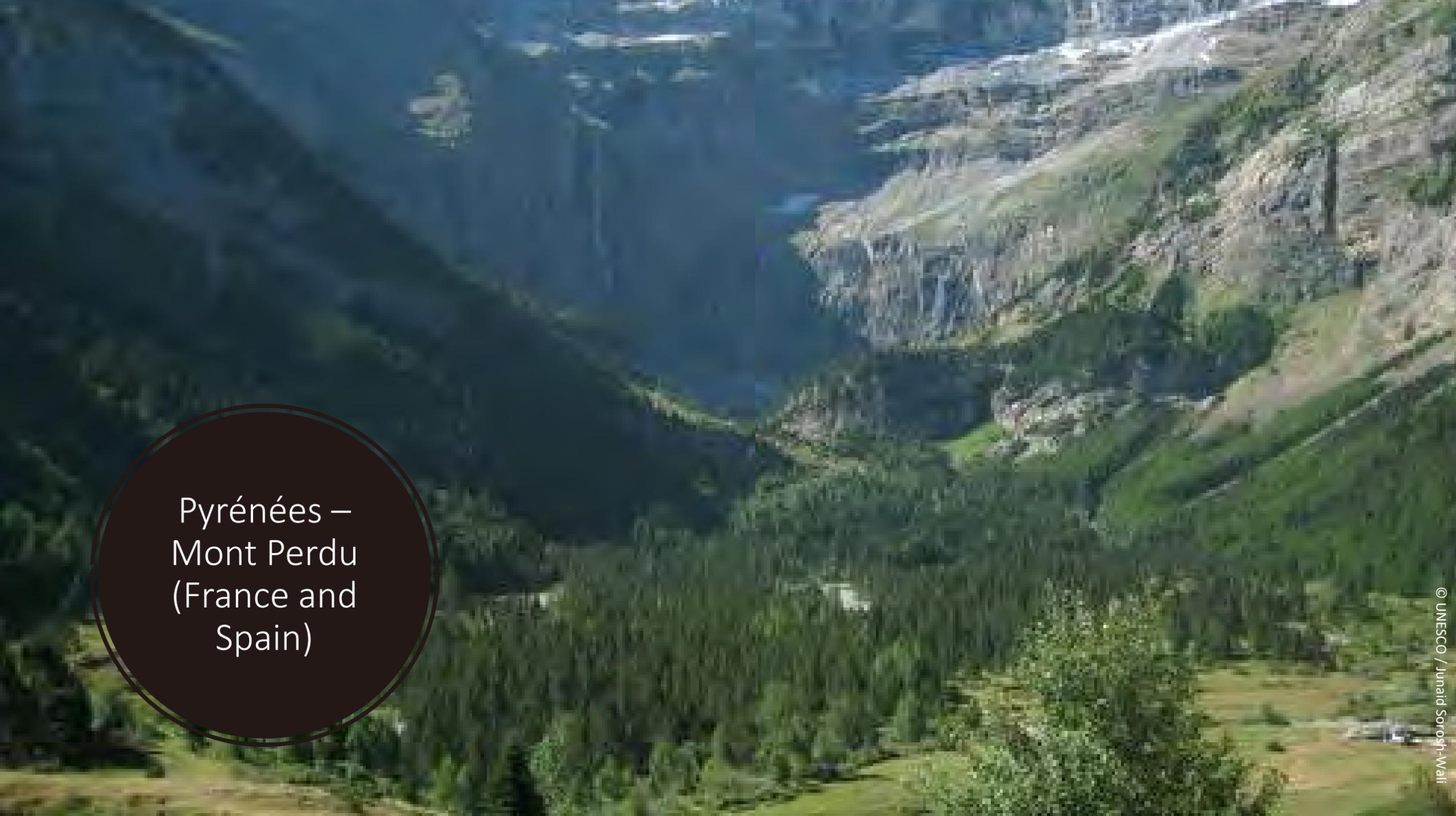
An aerial photograph of the Machu Picchu archaeological site in Peru. The ruins, constructed from dark stone, are built into a steep mountain slope. The site features numerous terraced agricultural platforms, some of which are covered in green grass. In the background, a massive, jagged mountain peak rises sharply against a clear blue sky. The overall scene captures the remarkable integration of ancient Inca architecture with the natural environment.

Historic  
Sanctuary of  
Machu  
Picchu (Peru)

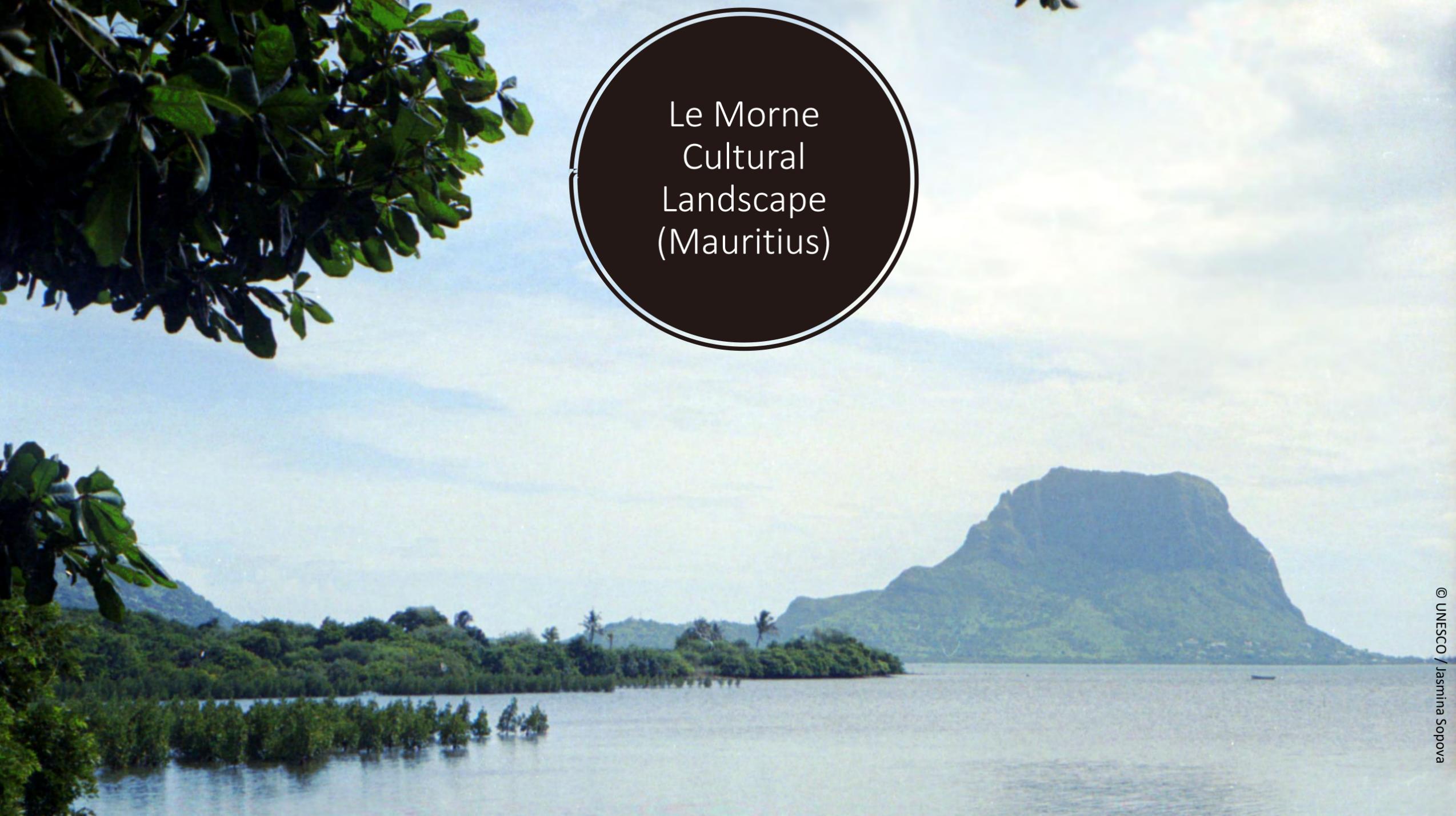


Cultural  
Landscape of  
Honghe Hani  
Rice Terraces  
(China)



An aerial photograph of a mountain valley. In the upper center, a deep blue lake is nestled between steep, forested slopes. The slopes are covered in dense green trees, with some rocky outcrops visible. The valley floor is also covered in forest. The overall scene is a high-altitude mountain landscape.

Pyrénées –  
Mont Perdu  
(France and  
Spain)



Le Morne  
Cultural  
Landscape  
(Mauritius)

An aerial photograph of the Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras. The terraces are carved into a steep hillside, creating a series of green, stepped platforms. A small village with several buildings featuring red roofs is situated in the lower right portion of the image, nestled among the terraces. The overall scene is lush and green, with the terraces following the natural contours of the mountain.

Rice Terraces  
of the  
Philippine  
Cordilleras  
(Philippines)

Pimachiowin  
Aki (Canada)



© Pimachiowin Aki

Thank you

