World Heritage
Benefits Beyond Borders

Published on the 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, this thematic collection of case studies provides a thorough understanding of World Heritage sites and their outstanding universal value in the context of sustainable development.

The case studies describe twenty-six thematically, typologically and regionally diverse World Heritage sites illustrating their benefits to local communities and ecosystems and sharing the lessons learned with the diverse range of stakeholders involved.

The volume emphasizes a holistic and integrated view of World Heritage, linking it to the role local communities play in management and protection, to issues of ecosystem sustainability, and the maintenance of biological, linguistic and cultural diversity.

Cross-disciplinary in its scope, this book will provide a meeting point for researchers, practitioners, community representatives and the wider public, and will promote cultural and natural heritage conservation as a key vector of sustainable development and social cohesion.
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World Heritage
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Contents

Foreword [ix]
Irina Bokova – Director-General of UNESCO

List of Acronyms [xi]

Introduction [1]

Section 1 Bridging Nature and Culture

1 Conservation of World Heritage and community engagement in a transboundary biosphere reserve [7]
Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary, Senegal

2 Community engagement in safeguarding the world’s largest reef [18]
Great Barrier Reef, Australia

3 Living World Heritage [30]
Škocjan Caves, Slovenia

4 Challenges of protecting island ecosystems [41]
Socotra Archipelago, Yemen

5 Cultural landscapes: challenges and possibilities [53]
Vegaøyan – The Vega Archipelago, Norway

Section 2 Urbanism and Sustainable Heritage Development

6 Heritage and communities in a small island developing state [69]
Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison, Barbados
CONTENTS

7 The Red City [82]
   Medina of Marrakesh, Morocco

8 Capacity-building for sustainable urban development [94]
   Town of Luang Prabang, Lao People's Democratic Republic

9 World Heritage in poverty alleviation [107]
   Hoi An Ancient Town, Viet Nam

10 Responsible local communities in historic inner city areas [121]
   Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn, Estonia

11 An exceptional picture of a Spanish colonial city [132]
   Historic Centre of Santa Cruz de Mompox, Colombia

Section 3 Integrated Planning and Indigenous Engagement

12 Homelands of the Mijikenda people [147]
   Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests, Kenya

13 Reconnection and reconciliation in Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks [158]
   Jasper National Park, Canada

14 Legacy of a chief [169]
   Chief Roi Mata's Domain, Vanuatu

15 Living cultural landscape [178]
   Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras

16 The strength of a cultural system [188]
   Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons), Mali

Section 4 Living Heritage and Safeguarding Outstanding Universal Value

17 Aligning national priorities and World Heritage conservation [203]
   iSimangaliso Wetland Park, South Africa

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CONTENTS

18 Participatory methodologies and indigenous communities – project-based learning [217]  
_Sian Kaan, Mexico_

19 Village on the winding river [230]  
_Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong_

20 World Heritage and Chinese diaspora [242]  
_Kaiping Diaolou and Villages, China_

21 Role of fisheries and ecosystem-based management [253]  
_Shiretoko, Japan_

Section 5 More than the Monumental

22 Dahshur villages in community development [267]  
_Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur, Egypt_

23 Sustainable development in a Dutch-German World Heritage site [279]  
_The Wadden Sea, Germany and the Netherlands_

24 World Heritage site status – a catalyst for heritage-led sustainable regeneration [290]  
_Blaenavon Industrial Landscape, United Kingdom_

25 World Heritage in poverty alleviation [301]  
_Serra da Capivara National Park, Brazil_

26 Angkor Archaeological Park and communities [312]  
_Angkor, Cambodia_

Pathways to sustainable development [325]

_Bibliography_ [333]  
_List of Contributors_ [345]  
_Photo Credits_ [353]  
_Index_ [361]
Foreword

IRINA BOKOVA – DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNESCO

The 40th anniversary of the 1972 World Heritage Convention is an opportunity to take stock of achievements and to chart a new course for the future.

For four decades, the World Heritage Convention has helped to safeguard extraordinary places around the world for the enlightenment and enjoyment of present and future generations. In so doing, the Convention has drawn a new map of the globe. This map shows the bridges that link societies, blurring the geographical boundaries between countries and illustrating the intimate relationship between culture and nature. This is a map for peace, and a network for cultural exchanges that crosses the planet. To date, 190 States Parties have rallied around the simple but revolutionary idea that humanity is custodian to heritage of ‘outstanding universal value’ that must be protected for the benefit of all.

Many World Heritage sites carry iconic status – but it is time to look at them again, in order to forge new directions for their conservation and development. This volume seeks to explore sustainability as the key goal for heritage management, today and in the future. The concept of ‘outstanding universal value’ has meaning only if it is embedded in a local ecology, in harmony with local communities, with biological and cultural as well as linguistic diversity.

This volume unpacks this concept through twenty-six case studies that show the commitment by States, local authorities and communities to conserving and safeguarding their heritage. This is critical for the credibility of the World Heritage Convention and its future. Each study illustrates the way communities, site managers and other actors work to bring together people and their heritage using World Heritage to meet the needs of both conservation and development.

World Heritage carries local meaning, but its stakes are global. As we debate the contours of a new global sustainability agenda, we must ensure that culture has a central place, as both a driver of sustainable development and a source of inspiration and hope. Cultural heritage is the way we understand the world and the means by which we shape it. It is rooted in our cultural identities and
provides a source of wisdom and knowledge to strengthen sustainable development policies and practices.

These are the horizons as we look to the future of World Heritage. Heritage is a motor for people's empowerment and sustainability – we must recognize this, understand it better and make the most of it, for local communities and humanity as whole.

Irina Bocsan
## Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFD</td>
<td>Agence Francaise de Developpement / French Development Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>APNRM&amp;L</td>
<td>Angkor Participatory Natural Resource Management &amp; Livelihood (Cambodia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>APP</td>
<td>Área de Preservación Permanente / Permanent Preservation Area (Brazil)</td>
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<tr>
<td>APSARA</td>
<td>Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap (Cambodia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAP</td>
<td>Community Access Point (Australia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CER</td>
<td>Collegium Educationis Revaliae (Estonia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPACT</td>
<td>Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation Programme (UNDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRAterre</td>
<td>Center for the Research and Application of Earth Architecture (France)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRMD</td>
<td>Chief Roi Mata’s Domain (Vanuatu)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CWSS</td>
<td>Common Wadden Sea Secretariat (Germany)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANE</td>
<td>Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadistica / National Administrative Department of Statistics (Colombia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DED, currently GIZ</td>
<td>German Development Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>Department for International Development (UK)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOLE</td>
<td>Department of Labor and Employment (Philippines)</td>
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<tr>
<td>EHESS</td>
<td>École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (France)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENAG</td>
<td>Lao National School of Administration and Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency (Yemen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>FUMDHAM</td>
<td>Fundação Museu do Homem Americano / Museum of the American Man Foundation (Brazil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>General Assembly (United Nations)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBR</td>
<td>Great Barrier Reef (Australia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBRMPA</td>
<td>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>GBRWHA</td>
<td>Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>gross domestic product</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environment Facility</td>
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<tr>
<td>HABITAT</td>
<td>United Nations Human Settlements Programme</td>
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</table>
LIST OF ACRONYMS

HRBA  Human Rights-Based Approach
HUL  Historic Urban Landscapes
IADB  Inter-American Development Bank
IBAMA  Brazilian Environment and Renewable Natural Resources Institute
ICOMOS  International Council on Monuments and Sites
IDP  Integrated Development Plan (South Africa)
IGO  intergovernmental organization
ILO  International Labour Organization
ILUA  Marine Park Indigenous Land Use Agreement (Australia)
IMACOF  Institut de Milieu Aquatic et Corridor Fluviale (France)
INDH  National Initiative for Human Development (Morocco)
INGO  international non-governmental organization
IUCN  International Union for Conservation of Nature
KEM  Khmer Effective Micro-organisms (Cambodia)
LAWHF  Local Authorities World Heritage Forum (UK)
LCB  Local Consultative Body (Senegal)
LEAP  Integrated Community Development and Cultural Heritage Site Preservation through Local Effort in Asia and the Pacific
LMAC  Local Marine Advisory Committee (Australia)
MDG-F  Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund
MoA  Memorandum of Agreement
NBI  Necesidades Básicas Insatisfechas / Unsatisfied Basic Needs (Colombia)
NGO  non-governmental organization
NIKE  Nurturing Indigenous Knowledge Experts (Philippines)
OMVS  Organization for the Development of the Senegal River
PCD  Communal Development Plan (Morocco)
PCW  Pinelands Creative Workshop (Barbados)
PDP  Physical Development Plan (Barbados)
PEMP  Special Management and Protection Plan (Colombia)
POPs  persistent organic pollutants
PSMV  Plan de Sauvegarde et Mise en Valeur / Conservation and Enhancement Plan (Lao PDR)
QPWS  Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (Australia)
RADEEMA  Autonomous Agency of Water Supply and Electricity of Marrakesh
RBTDs  Transboundary Biosphere Reserve of the Senegal River Delta
RTO  Rice Terraces Owners (Philippines)
SCOT  Scheme for Coherent Territorial Development (Lao PDR)
SDLIC  Sustainable Development in Low-Income Communities (Barbados)
SGP  Small Grants Programme (UNDP)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
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<tr>
<td>SIDS</td>
<td>Small Island Developing States</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIPAR</td>
<td>Private Initiative Support for Aid to Reconstruction (Cambodia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SITMo</td>
<td>Save the Ifugao Terraces Movement (Philippines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SME</td>
<td>small and medium-sized enterprise</td>
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<tr>
<td>TEK</td>
<td>Traditional Ecological Knowledge</td>
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<tr>
<td>TUMRA</td>
<td>Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreement (Australia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UFPEl</td>
<td>Universidade Federal de Pernambuco (Brazil)</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDG</td>
<td>United Nations Development Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDRIP</td>
<td>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
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<td>UNF</td>
<td>United Nations Foundation</td>
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<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>United Nations International Industrial Development Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN-SCDP</td>
<td>Socotra Conservation and Development Programme (Yemen)</td>
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<td>UNWTO</td>
<td>United Nations World Tourism Organization</td>
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<td>UWI</td>
<td>University of the West Indies (Barbados)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHTC</td>
<td>World Heritage and Tourism Committee</td>
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<td>WCMC</td>
<td>World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP)</td>
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<td>WSP</td>
<td>Wadden Sea Plan</td>
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