


# Good Governance for Managing UNESCO Sites for Sustainable Development



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### From Past

UNESCO was founded in 1945 to develop the “intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind” as a means of building lasting peace. Its pioneering work has helped change the way people everywhere understand each other and the planet we live on.

### To Future

UNESCO is firm in the conviction that in this age of immense social change and increasing limits, we must invest in resources that are renewable: education, cultural diversity, scientific research, and the boundless human energy, that will enable and drive the development essential for a just and sustainable future.





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# Global Warming - Expanding Tropics

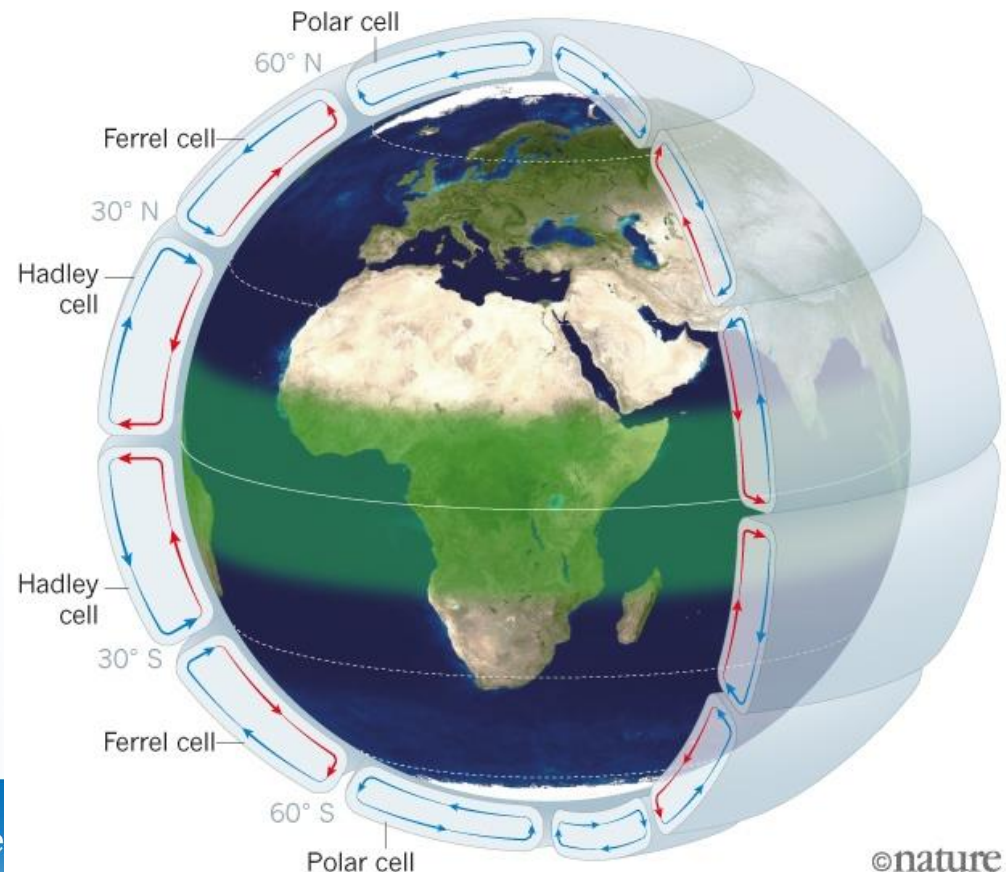
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## BULGING WAISTLINE

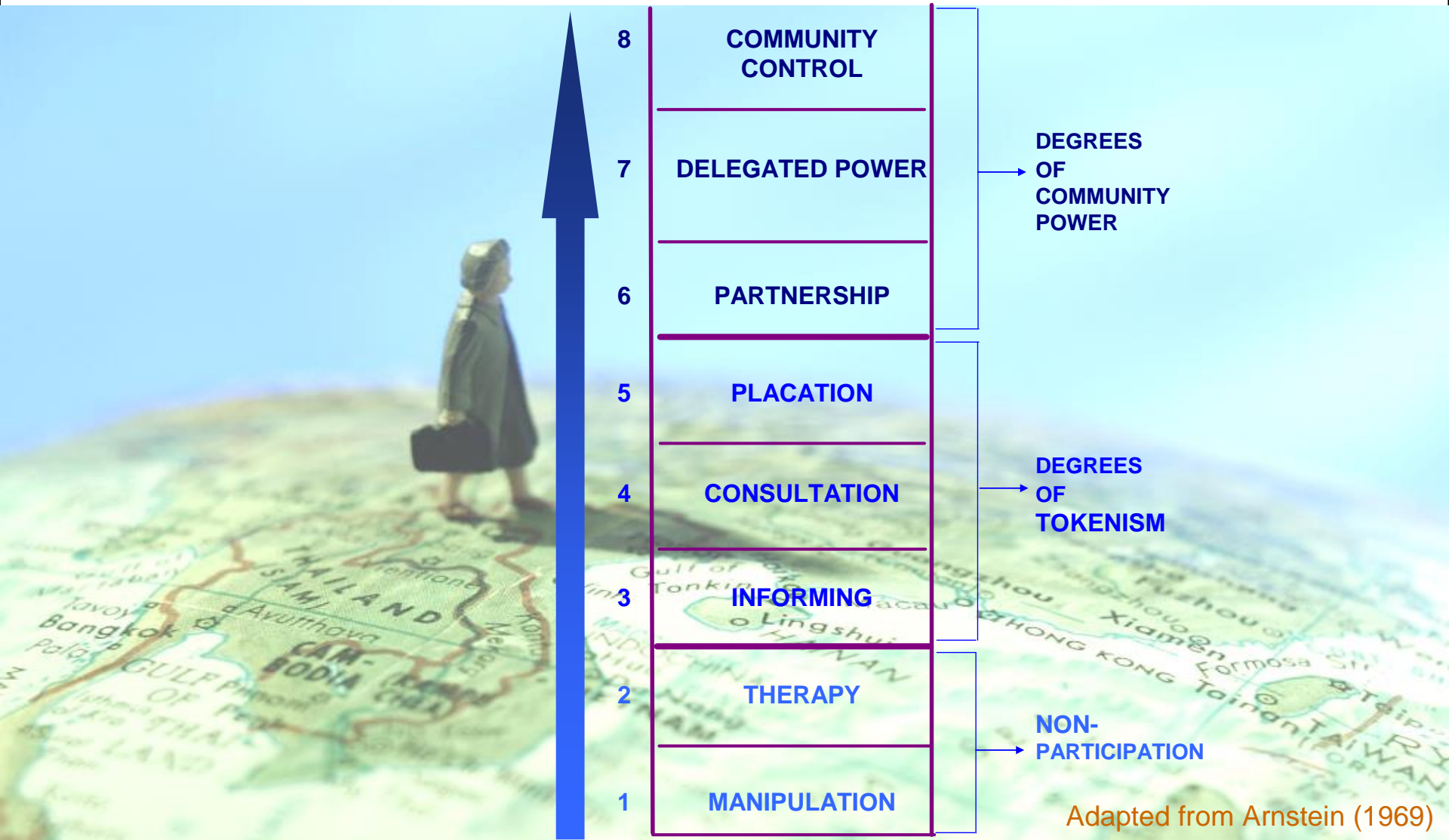
Expansion of the tropics can be seen in the Hadley cell, the circulation pattern that carries warm air upwards above the Equator and then down at about 30° N and 30° S. The descending limb of each Hadley cell is shifting towards the pole in both hemispheres, potentially altering climatic conditions in some regions.





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# Public Participation Challenge



Adapted from Arnstein (1969)





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# Who?

Who makes a living here,  
what is ethnic identity,  
historical origin,  
migrational history,  
claims to land use rights,  
role in main value chains,  
what are key power  
relations?

How do ecosystem  
services (provisioning,  
regulating,  
cultural/religious,  
supporting) depend on  
sustainable management  
of UNESCO Sites?

# So what?

## Why?

## Who cares?

## How, what? Where, when?





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# Why?

What are the drivers of current human activity and what are levers (regulatory framework, economic incentives, motivation) for modifying future change?

How does sites vary in the landscape (natural and cultural systems), and how critical values decreased or increased over time?  
Why we need to collect data?

# Where, when?

# Who cares? So what?

# Who? How, what?





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# Who cares?

Who is affected by or benefits from the designation and associated ecosystem services? How are stakeholders be organized and empowered to influence the drivers?

Which threats such as climate change are prominent to the UNESCO sites, local lives and livelihoods?

What value chains are based in these sites?

# How, what?

So what?

Where, when?

Why?

Who?







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# Scenario Planning

## Decision Making

## Research

Data-Information-Knowledge-Wisdom

## Practice

## Policy

Policy that works  
Analysis and Development

Structured Learning  
Capacity Development & Scaling for Impact

Development Dimension  
Lessons from development and disaster management

Show me the Proof  
Research based data and Information

Better Decisions!  
Tools of decision science, quality, testing and analysis

Returns on investment that work for people and nature  
(articulated future that serves next generations)

Sustainability & Resilience!  
Frameworks and indicators

"Wisdom of Diversity"  
Fully engaging "owners" and relevant stakeholders

"Learn Fast & Go"  
M&E  
Impact Pathways  
Monitoring and Timely Feedback

"We're not totally in control!"

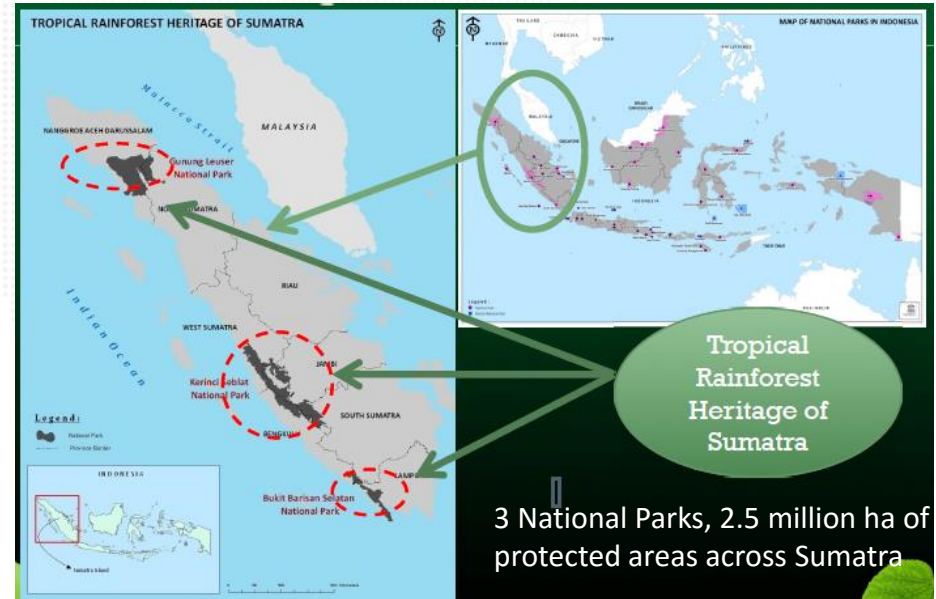


# Case Study: Natural World Heritage Property in Danger

## TROPICAL RAINFOREST HERITAGE OF SUMATRA (TRHS)

TRHS inscribed on the list of World Heritage in Danger in 2011 for the long standing threats to the integrity of this site, potential and ascertained danger to its OUV:

- Road construction
- Agricultural encroachment
- Illegal logging
- Poaching
- Institutional and governance weaknesses



The Government of Indonesia has created a World Heritage Task Force and submitted:

- Desired State of Conservation for Removal from the in Danger List
- Emergency Action Plan
- Corrective Measures (e.g. SEA of the effects of the road development plans)



# Good Governance in the WNBR

## 4th World Congress of Biosphere Reserves

- 14-17 March 2016 in Lima, Peru
- +1000 representatives of governments, BRs, local communities, UN agencies, NGOs, academic institutions, and organizations from 115 countries working with the MAB Programme



### Governance Workshop Key Observations

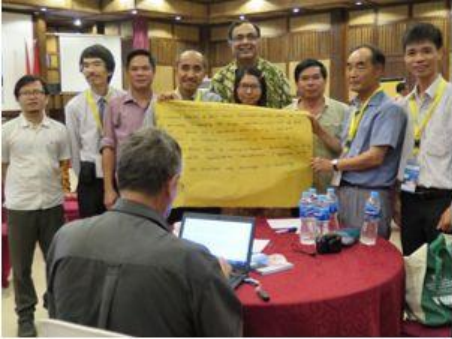
1. No fixed recipes for governance structures and each country/region should develop their own model/process.
2. Countries and BR networks need to exchange best practices on governance.
3. MAB committees and BRs need to be to ensure sustainability and resilience to political and economic changes.



# Good Governance in the WNBR: Regional level

## Wakatobi International Workshop for Strengthening the Role of Local Governments in Implementing the Lima Action Plan

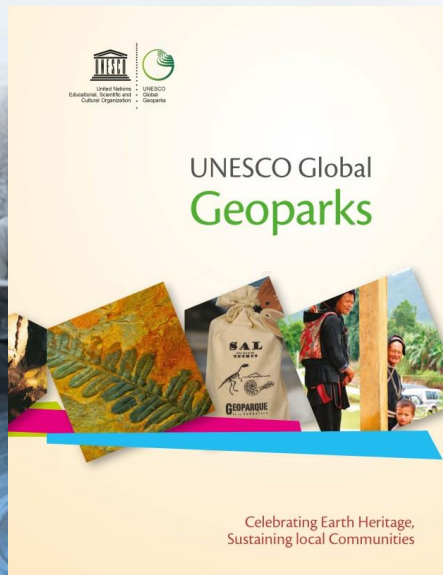
- 2-4 June 2016, Wakatobi BR, Indonesia
- 60 participants from 9 countries in Asia
- Wakatobi Recommendations to the MAB International Coordinating Council and through it to the whole community of the WNBR, regarding the role of the local governments in implementing the Lima Action Plan (2016-2025) for BRs
  1. Governance Platform for local governments
  2. Natural Resources management and sustainability monitoring
  3. Green economies and green jobs creation at the local level





# UNESCO Global Geoparks

- UNESCO Global Geoparks encourage international cooperation among areas with **geological heritage** of international value.
- Bottom-up approach to conservation, local community support, promotion of heritage and sustainable development of the area.
- Protection and use geological heritage, **in connection with all other aspects of that area's natural and cultural heritage**, to enhance awareness and understanding of key issues faced by society.



- Governance structure: UGG are governed by a Council of individual members appointed by the DG of UNESCO on recommendations of the Global Geoparks Network and of Member States. UGG also have a Bureau.
- Legal framework: Operational Guidelines, including 8 admission criteria

# HELP

ECONOMIC

ENVIRONMENTAL

SOCIAL &  
CULTURAL







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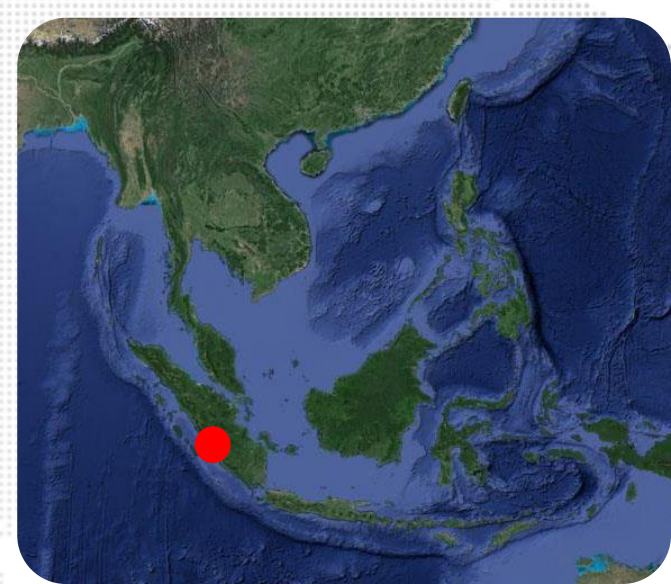
# Good Governance in Sustainability Sites





Indonesia

**Tropical  
Rainforest  
Heritage  
of Sumatra**

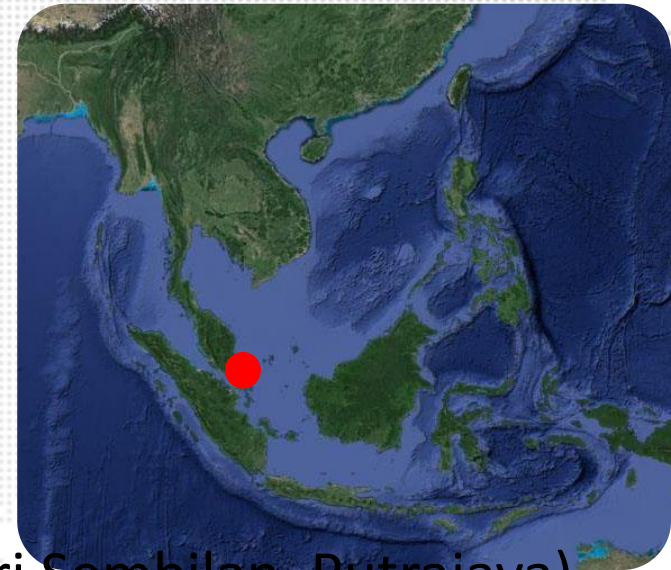


- **Main threats:** Road Development, Agricultural Conversion, Increasing Mining/Oil Palm/Coffee Plantations, Lack of Coordination Mechanism
- **Key areas for sustainability science demonstration**
  - Integration of socio-ecological systems
  - Synthesis of participatory approaches and co-learning
  - Application of network theory towards sustainability
  - Recognising complexity and overlapping jurisdiction for dealing with sustainability issues



Malaysia

## Langat River



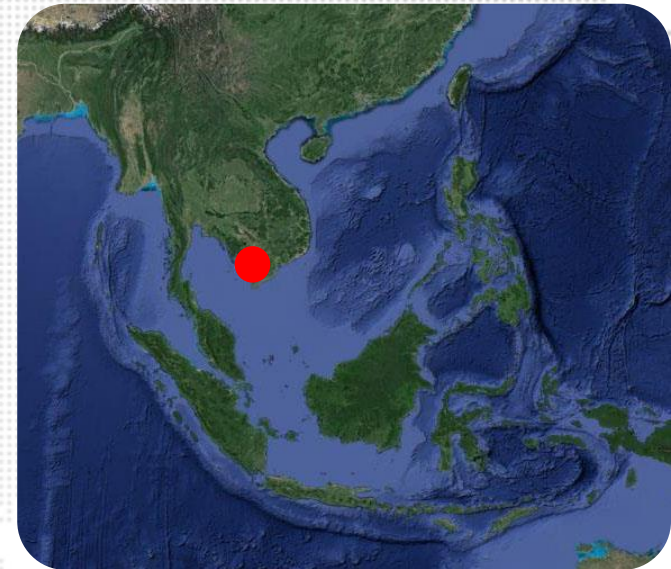
- **Status:** 3 administrations (Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Putrajaya), 27 km to Kuala Lumpur
- **Main threats:** Impact of sewage discharge in the river, high dynamics of storm water runoff, limited groundwater recharge, fragmentation, and etc.
- **Key areas for sustainability science demonstration**
  - Knowledge of the interrelations between urban conditions and the state of waters as well as instruments and techniques for their management





# Cambodia

## Angkor WH Site & Siem Reap City Water Systems



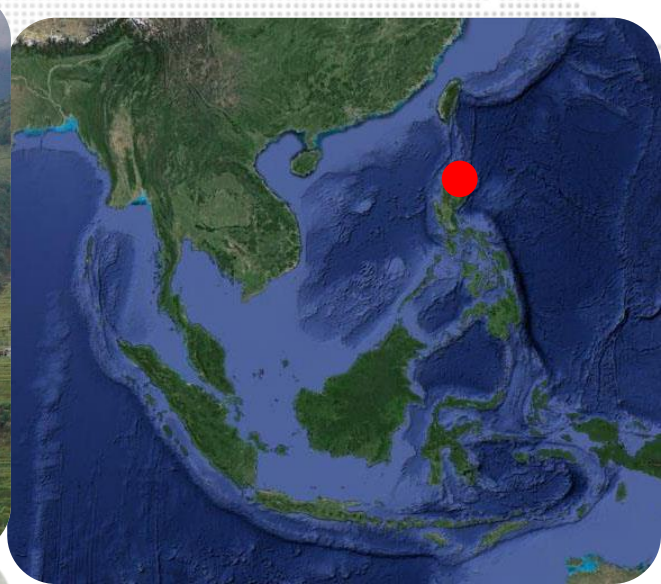
- **Main threats:** Excessive groundwater pumping under the city of Siem Reap, water pollution, periodic flooding and degraded ecosystems of Tonle Sap
- **Key areas for sustainability science demonstration**
  - Strategic planning of the surface and groundwater systems of the Siem Reap and their interactions with the ecosystems and cultural biodiversity of the Tonle Sap **Biosphere Reserve**





# Philippines

## Rice Terraces of Philippines Cordilleras

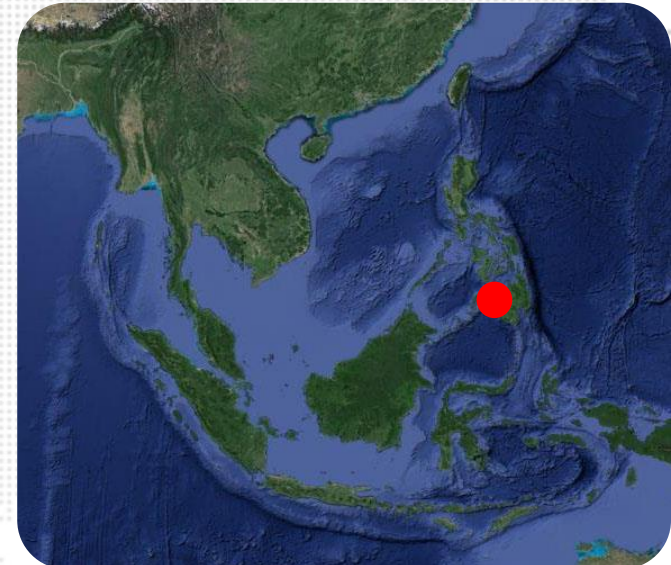


- **Status:** UNESCO World Heritage List in 1995, Placed in the Ifugao Province, Built 2,000 years ago and passed on from generation to generation
- **Main threats:** Dangers of deforestation and climate change migration of young generation, lack of sustainable rice production knowledge and practices to build social capital
- **Key areas for sustainability science demonstration**
  - Community based sustainable development approaches



Philippines

Davao



- **Main threats:** Typhoons and floods affect the island of Mindanao and Davao city and its metropolitan area are the most flood-prone urban areas.
- **Key areas for sustainability science demonstration**
  - Assess and address the climate vulnerability of the urban water system and how to help develop a resilient society
  - Strengthen integrated planning and coordination
  - Raise awareness on climate change adaptation among key stakeholders. **SWITCH Pilot**

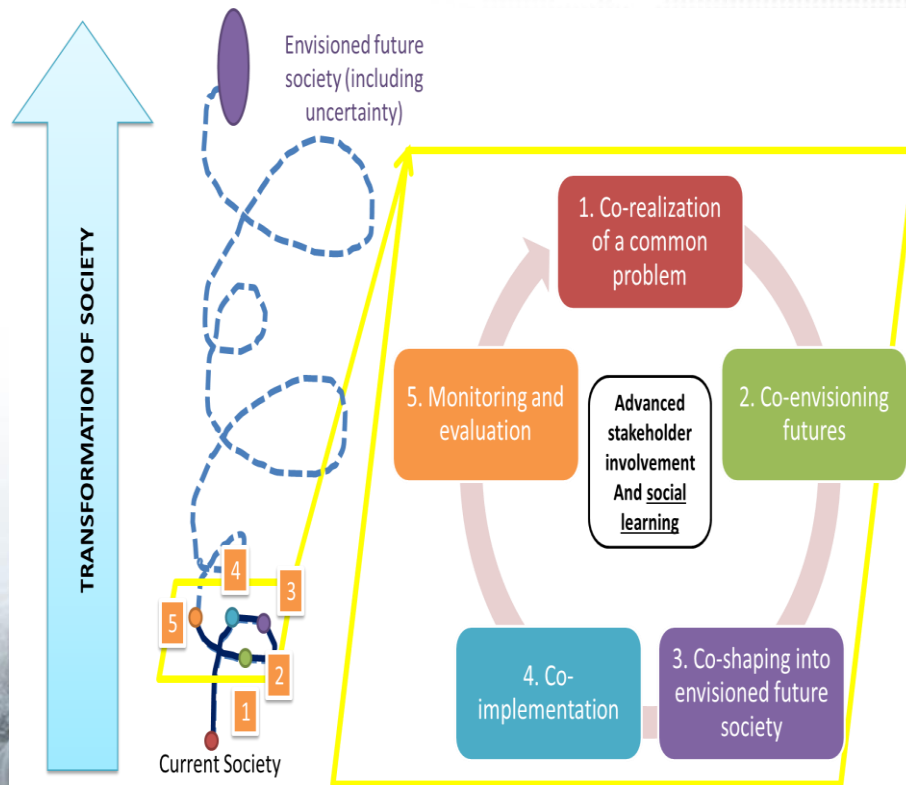






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# Promoting Sustainability in UNESCO Sites



**1. Restoring and Enhancing Angkor World Heritage Site and Water Management system at Siem Reap City and Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve**

- UNESCO World Heritage and Biosphere reserve



**2. Restoring and Managing Langat River and Lankwei Malaysia for Future**

- IHP and GeoPARKS



**3. Maintenance of the Rice Terraces of the Philippines Cordilleras**

- UNESCO World Heritage

**Sustainability Science framework with tool-box to implement Sustainability Science in Asia Pacific Region**

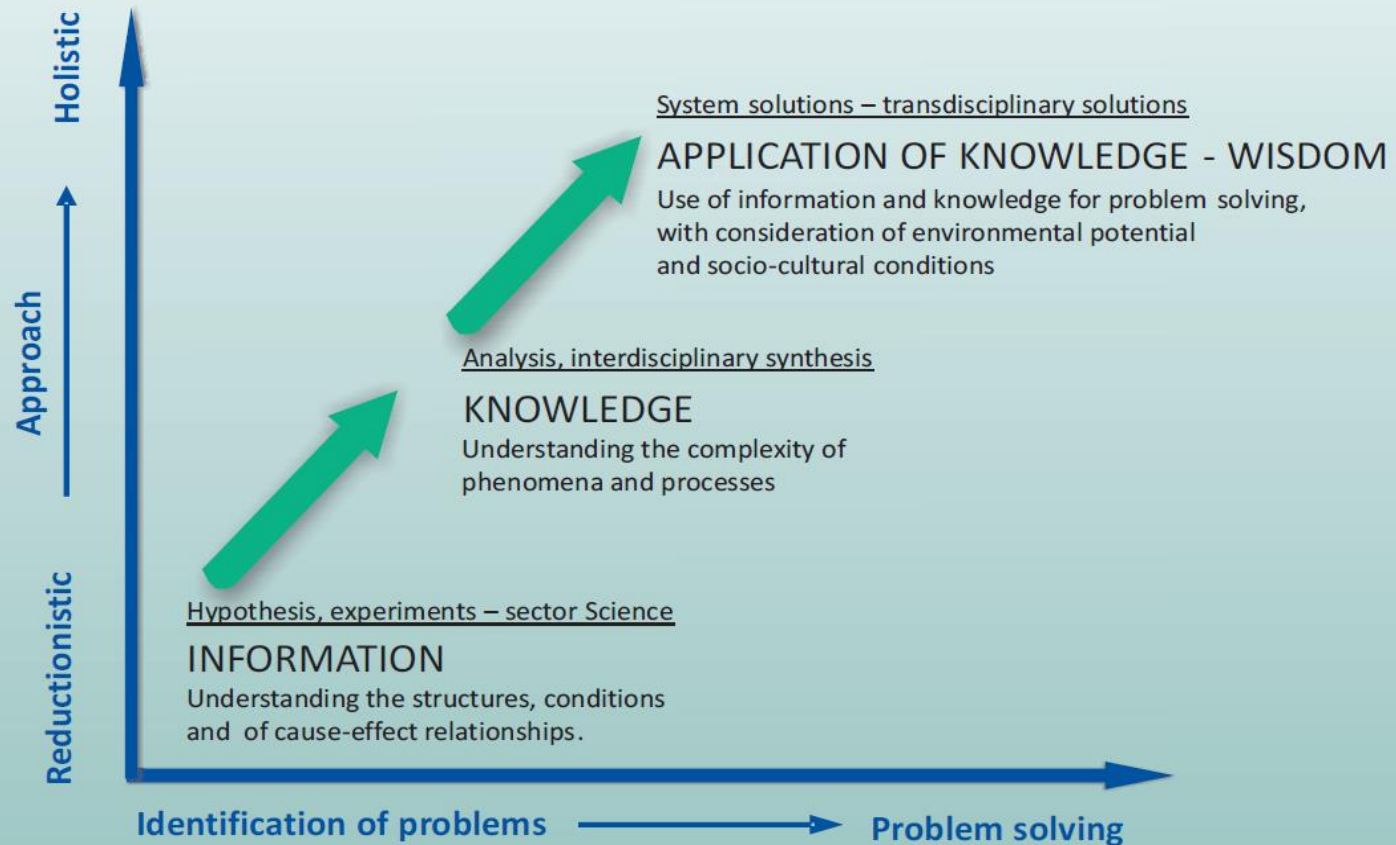




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# Data to Good Governance

The methodology of transition from problem identification for sustainable future



[modified after Zalewski 2010]

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# Thank you

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Komodo National Park, World Heritage  
site and Biosphere Reserve  
Indonesia

