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Proceedings of the Second Capacity Building Workshop on Nature-Culture Linkages in Heritage Conservation in Asia and the Pacific 2017 September 15-26, 2017, Tsukuba, Japan

MACRED LANDSCAPES 神聖な景観

UNESCO Chair on Nature-Culture Linkages in Heritage Conservation

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Foreword

In 2011, the World Heritage Committee in its 35th session at UNESCO approved the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy with one of the main strategic objectives being to bring together cultural and natural heritage practitioners to favour exchange and raise awareness of the work developed by these two sectors of the conservation practice.

Since then, the World Heritage Capacity Building Programme was developed by ICCROM and IUCN in consultation with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS. As a result, several new training courses have been established around the world, with partners in every region, among them, Universities, Category 2 Centres and UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs.

In this process, the UNESCO Chair on Nature-Culture Linkages in Heritage Conservation was created at the University of Tsukuba, with the objective to become a platform for exchange between heritage practitioners dedicated to the conservation of natural and cultural heritage, through the development of capacity building workshops and initiatives for the Asia and the Pacific Region.

In its second year, the 2017 workshop focused on Sacred Landscapes, a complex type of heritage that represents well the inextricability of the relationship between culture and nature, tangible and intangible heritages. Japan, a country characterized by the importance of its sacred landscapes and especially mountains, has a lot to offer for participants of the region and the world, to explore these interlinkages.

Already in 2001, a UNESCO Thematic Experts Meeting on Asia-Pacific Sacred Mountains was held in Wakayama City, Japan, with a field work at the Kii Mountains, a few years before the inscription of the Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes of the Kii Mountain Range as World Heritage cultural landscape (2004). Sixteen years later, the international symposium and workshop held in Tsukuba recalled the discussions and debates at that time, with a renewed vision and more sacred mountains of Asia and the Pacific Region inscribed in the World Heritage List. It has been with great pleasure that colleagues that attended the meeting in 2001, met again in Japan, at Tsukuba, especially with more comprehensive work done towards the recognition of the values of cultural landscapes, and especially, the cultural and spiritual values in nature as tools for the conservation of our cultural and natural heritage. Now, we share the task of passing on the work to a new generation of heritage experts that can work on a solid basis that will support and address the urgent challenges of climate change and the implementation of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

In this Special Issue of the Journal of World Heritage Studies presenting the proceedings of this second workshop, we find a variety of sacred places of Asia and the Pacific and also case studies from other regions, which provide an overview of the situation and review the needs for their conservation.

We commend the continuous efforts of the UNESCO Chair on Nature-Culture Linkages hoping that their contribution to the World Heritage Capacity Building Programme, and in cooperation to the new World Heritage Leadership Programme lead by ICCROM and IUCN will be sustained.

Mechtild Rössler

Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the Division of Heritage

Introduction

The Second Capacity Building Workshop on Nature-Culture Linkages in Heritage Conservation in Asia and the Pacific, focusing on the theme of "Sacred Landscapes," was organized by the UNESCO Chair on Nature-Culture Linkages at the University of Tsukuba, Japan, in collaboration with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, ICCROM, IUCN, and ICOMOS. This workshop was the second of a series of four workshops, running from 2016 to 2019. It gathered sixteen heritage practitioners from Asia and the Pacific, from both the culture and nature sectors, from Australia, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Solomon Islands, Vietnam, Ghana, and France, as well as five students from the Certificate Programme on Nature Conservation at the University of Tsukuba from Australia, Japan, Liberia, Peru, and Uganda, who took part in the process as observing participants.

In the following special issue of the Journal of World Heritage Studies, we have, on the first part, the proceedings of the workshop. We have collected eleven articles from the sixteen case studies presented during the workshop (see Annex 1). Four World Heritage sites, from which two are Mixed Cultural and Natural Heritage (Sweden and Australia), and two Natural Heritage (Sri Lanka and Kyrgyzstan), one site in the Tentative List (Vietnam), four nationally protected (India, New Zealand, two in China), and two community-based conserved sacred landscapes (Indonesia and Ghana) are presented, providing an overview of the issues and challenges faced in the region and beyond. Common problems are, the mass tourism arising in pilgrimage routes, especially of World Heritage sites, the conflicting perspectives over nature conservation and cultural heritage safeguarding, especially in the practice of spirituality, and the low consideration to, or even lack of recognition of, sacred values in natural protected areas, especially in sites where indigenous territories and traditions have encountered conflicts with nature conservation approaches. In their contributions, authors agree that nature-culture linkages need to be promoted for the effective management of heritage places, and that more synergies between nature and culture sectors need to be developed in order to conserve sacred landscapes comprehensively.

In the second part, we report the activities developed during the workshop, structured by modules. First, we briefly introduced the purpose, objectives, and content of the CBWNCL and present the theme of the CBWNCL 2017.

In Module 1, Understanding Nature-Culture Linkages in the Context of the Sacred Landscape Conservation, lecturers and participants were invited to the University's campus for three days. The lectures given by the international experts, in the field of heritage, in both the nature and culture sectors, have been reported. The participants' case study presentations were outlined and the discussions, focusing on the main issues regarding sacred values in landscapes, are described.

For Module 2, Management, Implementation, and Governance in Sacred Landscapes, there is a recount of the five-day field trip to the Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range.

In Module 3, Reflection on Theory and Practice, participants were placed into groups. The outcomes from each group, on the analysis of and proposals for the places visited, are described.

For Module 4, the International Symposium, the keynotes and debates are reported. Ten international experts participated: representatives of the partner organizations — UNESCO World Heritage Centre, IUCN, ICCROM, and ICOMOS —, two academic specialists on sacred landscapes, one from Keio University, Japan, and the other from the University of Technology, Malaysia, representatives of the University of Montreal and the Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, as well as international consultants representing Terra-sana Environmental Consulting and The Mountain Institute. Finally, the conclusions of the workshop, based on the outcomes of the participants' reflections and the symposium debates, regarding the challenges faced by sacred landscapes, within the region and globally, are reported.

In the annexes, the abstracts of the presentations of all workshop participants (Annex 1), the list of

participants (Annex 2) and the programme of the workshop (Annex 3) can be found. In Annex 4, a special contribution that emerged from participants' initiative can be found. They reflect on the learning experience, specially pointing out the importance of indigenous and local knowledge for the integration of culture and nature in the conservation of heritage sites.

Acknowledgements

The editors would like to thank the editorial board of the Journal of World Heritage Studies for their continuous support in the publication of the CBWNCL Proceedings as a special issue of the Journal.

We would like to acknowledge and thank the collaboration of our partners, ICCROM, IUCN, ICOMOS and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, and their support to the UNESCO Chair on Nature-Culture Linkages in Heritage Conservation. Moreover, we would like to especially thank Tim Badman, Edwin Bernbaum, Jessica Brown, Kristal Buckley, Carolina Castellanos, Erlend Gjelsvik, Amran Hamzah, Thomas Schaaf and Gamini Wijesuriya for accepting collaborating as reviewers of this second special issue of the Journal of World Heritage Studies. Special thanks go to Dr. Mechtild Rössler, Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre for her kind support and collaboration. We would like to acknowledge as well, the continuous cooperation of the authors who have patiently work on their articles, contributing to a diverse and rich illustration of the sacred landscapes in Asia and the Pacific region.

Thanks are also due to the academic and administrative staff of the World Heritage Studies and Certificate Programme on Nature Conservation at the University of Tsukuba for accompanying this project. The cooperation of students involved in these programs is also appreciated, their support during the symposium and workshop has been indispensable. Special thanks go to Imme Arce Hüttmann, Anna Bogdanova, and Helga Janse.

Maya Ishizawa, Nobuko Inaba and Masahito Yoshida Tsukuba, 2018

Part One:

Proceedings of the Capacity Building Workshop on Nature-Culture Linkages in Heritage Conservation, Asia and the Pacific

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