



Vade-Mecum

Heritage and decentralised cooperation



association **nationale**
villes de pays d'art et d'histoire
villes à secteurs sauvegardés
et protégés

National Association of Towns and
Regions of art and history and Towns
with protected areas



Ministry of
Foreign and
European Affairs



In partnership with
Ministry of Culture
and Communication

VADE-MECUM

HERITAGE AND

DECENTRALISED

COOPERATION

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Graphic design : Céline Collaud

ISSN : in hand

Legal deposit : march 2012

The vade mecum *Heritage and decentralised cooperation* is a document drawn up at the request of the ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. The comments and analyses developed only reflect the views of the authors and do not represent an official position.

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FOREWORD

Martin Malvy

President of ANVPAH & VSSP, president of the Midi-Pyrénées Region, former minister

Man has built towns all through the ages and they bring together unique qualities in terms of heritage and architecture. Their plurality is a reflection of the cultural richness of their inhabitants.

The theme of heritage, a broad subject by nature, has been largely adopted by French local government in their decentralised cooperation. The National Association of Towns and Regions of art and history and Towns with protected areas has embarked on an international role from the outset as it is convinced that, both in France and in the world, sharing expertise and solutions through a network is the way to protect and promote heritage.

The 170 member towns and regions of ANVPAH & VSSP have a safeguarded area, a protected area or the label Town of art and history. Their innovative actions of quality are the fruit of exchanges and work carried out within our network. They show the support of the regions for a national heritage policy which is widely recognised internationally and implemented at a local level. Indeed heritage is the centre of the constant dialogue between common rules, set by the State, and the political commitment of the territories in favour of developing our environment while respecting individual particularities.

Promoting a shared heritage policy, bringing together various national experts who share their experience and thoughts is the objective of the external action of local government presented in this document. This task which may seem arduous must be based on our common conviction : heritage is a universal value.

From raising awareness to renovation, from legislation to economic development, the aim of this document is to provide advice and tools for local government to create efficient and lasting decentralised cooperation in the service of our common heritage.

Jean-Michel Despax

Director of external actions of local government, ministry of Foreign and European Affairs

Heritage has always been the link between men and their territories. It enables the diversity of their history to be passed down, to create a feeling of identity, both in terms of continuity and evolution.

Heritage takes root in varied geographies of which it often become the emblem. It takes part in social and cultural links and enables respectful relations to develop between men and societies.

Today, the promotion of this rich heritage is based on its identification, its renovation and its management through suitable dynamic national and local policies.

In this context, the know-how of French local elected representatives in heritage management is a recognised asset appreciated by their counterparts in many countries.

This vade mecum will undoubtedly come up to expectations in order to develop and enrich various partnerships thanks to decentralised cooperation.

I congratulate the National Association of Towns and Regions of art and history and Towns with protected areas for their tireless efforts without which this document would never have seen the light of day.

Philippe Bélaval

General director for heritage - Ministry of Culture and Communication

For many years heritage has been at the centre of strategies and development issues in many countries. Thinking about town planning, the modernisation of the framework of life, economic development and social cohesion is not dissociable from that relating to heritage, since it is a well-known fact that, far from being opposed to these fundamental issues, heritage can contribute strongly to their realisation and benefit greatly from them.

France is recognised as having longstanding legislation relating to the constitution, protection and conservation of heritage, and appropriate management and development tools (including the label Towns and Regions of art and history) that it has been able to put in place for many decades. The Ministry of Culture and Communication ensures their implementation.

This long experience gives rise to many requests for its expertise from such diverse countries as Romania, the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, China, Mali and many others. In order to meet these requests which concern the drawing up of adapted national legislation and the putting in place of initiatives to raise awareness about heritage and to promote it, the Ministry of Culture and Communication relies on the skills of its own professionals and those of the local government. This work has been formalised through a convention between entre the Heritage Office and the Na-

tional Association of Towns and Regions of art and history and Towns with protected areas so that the Association can bring all its expertise to international cooperation in the heritage sector.

The aim of this vade mecum on decentralised cooperation in the field of heritage is to spread as widely as possible the lessons learnt by our country from its own experience. In the name of the Ministry of Culture and Communication may I wish it every success !

Antoine Joly

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, the French ambassador to Nicaragua, former director of external actions of local government, secretary of the national Commission for decentralised cooperation (2003-2011)

Today international cooperation, the influence of France and its foreign policy cannot free themselves from the actions of many players who enrich the dialogue and mobilise skills and know-how.

There will be no lasting solutions to the economic, social, cultural and environmental issues which we face unless they are addressed by individuals, neighbourhoods, governments or the international community. The new situation at the centre of the creation of the Directorate-General of Global Affairs, Development and Partnerships calls for thought to be given to new types of action. In this context, exchanges between local governments represent a fresh opportunity to construct development aid on the principle of partnership, with an approach which is not vertical but instead is horizontal between peers facing common challenges.

In this respect heritage plays a particular role : it is an essential element in cultural diversity, it provides a quality environment which generally respects the constraints of the ecosystem from which it results, it offers a chance for development based on the endogenous strengths of a region and it often requires a social approach to promote its conservation.

In this way heritage justifies consideration which combines international action such as classification under the aegis of

Unesco, national legislation to oversee its protection and local initiatives to identify, renovate, promote and integrate heritage in a sustainable regional development policy.

France has unquestionable strengths in these areas, be it in national policies or local experience : the legislation on protected areas, the laws on heritage protection and, at a local level, the regional parks, the towns of art and history, the small towns with character... ; we have a lot to exchange.

Moreover, we can also count on the determination of local elected representatives to cooperate on the theme of heritage as is shown by the numerous examples listed in the French map of decentralised cooperation. This determination answers an equally strong demand from our partners, local governments in many countries, who state that they are very interested in these exchanges of experience, being more and more aware that heritage is a indispensable factor in the stability and identity of their territories.

The objective of this vade mecum, drawn up under the aegis of the National Commission for Decentralised Cooperation, is to provide areas to explore for new cooperation initiatives and to enable existing projects to go into greater depth. It is also to position this local action in the national and international context of heritage policy in order to answer to the need

I mentioned at the start for good communication and synergy between the actions of all the players participating at their different levels.

I thank the National Association of Towns and Regions of art and history and Towns with protected areas for accepting to lead this project which has brought together ministries, associations, local government and experts and enabled this document to be published.

It is perfectly in line with the priority objectives of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs for the support it brings to decentralised cooperation ; for several years heritage has been one of the themes of excellence eligible for co-financing put in place by the Delegation for the External Action of Local Government. In this way the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs has been a partner in numerous projects relating to heritage over the last four years, which is an indication of our determination to promote coordinated initiatives and links between decentralised cooperation and the other forms of cooperation.

INTRODUCTION

Heritage and decentralised cooperation

One of the challenges of external action of local government lies in the exchange and in the knowledge of the other party, in openness and taking account of human and cultural diversity. Placing heritage at the centre of cooperation raises the question of remembering and collective inheritance, questions cultural values and encourages contemporary artistic creation.

A force of history and identity, heritage today lies at the centre of many challenges and much questioning in our societies. How to conserve local cultural traditions in a context of globalisation ? How to meet the needs of modernising the urban environment while protecting the historic quarters of our towns ?

In spite of international recognition, heritage remains fragile and vulnerable. It must take up considerable challenges : standardisation of ways of life, anarchic urbanisation, atmospheric pollution, uncontrolled tourism, political conflicts... And yet its unifying power mobilises populations and players in the territories to promote its conservation. As an obvious element in the cultural wealth of countries and a symbol of collective ownership, more and more attention is being paid to heritage. Heritage, or indeed heritages, is not limited to matters of identity and culture. It refers to essential questions such as urbanisation, governance, the living environment, housing, social cohesion, attractiveness... and so it creates a more global process of country development.

The plurality of the issues associated with heritage generates increasing interest among the international community, but also in local government, notably in France. French local governments have the necessary expertise within their own departments (urbanisation, culture, heritage...) and take advantage of it in their own territories, but also with their partners. Heritage is an important part of the decentralised cooperation initiatives recently put in place by French local government at the instigation of the ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MAEE).

Acting at an international level results from the political determination to open the local authority and its inhabitants to the world. The global context of decentralisation leads to a strengthening of local government which must connect local issues and international strategies. The interdependence of the territories is now obvious and local governments must position themselves in this global process. Decentralised cooperation enables the local and global levels to be connected. In a prospect of mutual interest, partner territories compare their practices in various areas of expertise. These exchanges of experiences and know-how play a training role for staff who benefit from an outside view which challenges their own practices. Cooperation, as a result of its transverse nature, mobilises many players. The resulting bilateral expertise contributes to the evolution of the public policies of the two territories. Lastly, the international commitment of a local government contributes to the construction of a people open to the world, aware of the cultural differences and receptive to the benefits of solidarity.

1.

HERITAGE, THE NEW ISSUE IN DECENTRALISED COOPERATION

1.1 Heritage, a widely shared value

In order to ensure the continuity of an identity which evolves over time, a people needs to call on its history. The past forms the foundations of heritage which is handed down. It enables the present generations to situate themselves in a temporal continuity, to find their marks in the face of change. It is an element of stability in a rapidly changing world.

Heritage is generally defined as the things handed down by the ancestors, adopted naturally and by common consent by the descendants. The expression of cultures and the past may take various forms, either tangible¹ or intangible². Heritage can come from a spoken story, from a landscape (a hill, a sacred tree), an object linked to our ancestors (tomb, stele), a pastoral festival, a traditional craft technique, a monument, archaeological remains, a piece of furniture... Tangible and intangible heritage are obviously intimately linked : as “the intangible” only becomes heritage if man is able to share it with others and to the extent to which he can give it a tangible form, in the same way tangible heritage only finds its full meaning if it refers to the knowledge and values upon which it is based. So for all that, the thematic extension of the concept of heritage has not made it uniformly accepted. And the various ways heritage is viewed are felt during cooperation projects.

The phenomenon of granting of heritage status is a veritable construction, and, what is more, often contentious and of a profoundly political nature. The references and the bases for granting of heritage status were established in the wake of the environmentalist position which emerged in the 1970s, then in a context of increasingly fast globalisation during which the radical technological and economic transformations have led to social upheaval. Granting of heritage status is now a pro-

cess which has been started or completed by a large number of countries. Firstly, the massive numbers signing up to the World Heritage Convention and the enthusiasm which greeted the convention on intangible heritage have led to reflection on a global scale and encouraged the implementation of national policies in accordance with common norms. Secondly, the development of tourism plays an important role through the outside view that it brings and, above all, through the economic potential it represents.

1. Extract from the 1972 World Heritage Convention : “cultural heritage: monuments, architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science ; groups of buildings ; sites : works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view”

2. Extract from the 2003 Convention for the safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage : “The “intangible cultural heritage” means the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. The “intangible cultural heritage” is manifested inter alia in the following domains : oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage ; performing arts ; social practices, rituals and festive events ; knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe ; knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe”.

1.2 The national and local stakes of heritage

Heritage, even though it has international recognition, remains subject to the external pressures which threaten it.

In the countries of the North, a cycle seems to be completed. Indeed, after having demolished so much in the name of hygiene, of traffic circulation, the image of an antiquated past, and, after having built so many cities and buildings of «reason», the remains of the past are rediscovered and regarded as sacred. In the same way, developing countries try to establish the image of modernity on their territories. This tendency is reinforced by the imposition or the more or less complete adoption of foreign social models (administration, education, ways of life...) and by the introduction of imported industrial materials which have encouraged the emergence of new cultural references.

The phenomenon of rapid urbanization can constitute another threat for the safeguarding of heritage. Over 50% of the world population (80 % in 2050³) is now concentrated in urban zones. Subjected to multiple pressures, the cities and the local authorities must face the globalised abstraction of the market, with the overexploitation of natural resources, the cultural standardization conveyed by the systems which carry data... This gives rise to continual destruction-evolutions of natural spaces, rural landscapes and urban centres. What can we then say about historical districts which are now encircled in multiform and growing fabrics ?

In this context, heritage cannot constitute a priority for the developing countries. This position is explained by the absence of financial, human and technical means against more pressing needs in other sectors of public action. The concerns relating to



1. View of Bitola (FYROM)
2. Craft (Bulgaria)

history, to heritage and its promotion are regarded as a luxury compared to the challenges of development. The projects carried out in the field of heritage thus do not always receive the approval of the populations concerned nor the passion and the political courage without which nothing can be achieved.

And yet, heritage is an essential element to enable a people to give body to its difference compared to other societies and to express its own way of considering the world and their capacity for cultural creation. In a constantly changing world, where the globalisation of exchanges leads to a gradual standardization of ways of life and cultures, heritage acts like an identity marker. The action in favour of heritage makes it possible to perpetuate the elements of this culture which are necessary to the existence of society. To preserving heritage is to choose the re-appropriation by a people of its memory and of its culture, it is to contribute to social cohesion. It is to put Man at the heart of the development project.

1.3 International cooperation and heritage

Taking heritage into account as a potential factor of development by the international community is rather recent. In a priority context of fighting against poverty, the intervention of the international community (States, international organizations, backers, non-governmental organizations) was mainly in access to the vital services and the financing of traditional social interventions (water, food, health, education). The concept of development has evolved since the beginning of the 1990s. The increasing recognition of the importance of the cultural dimension in foreign relations and development policy has resulted in a broad consensus on the need for integrating culture in development strategies and aid programmes (initiatives of the World Bank, of the European Investment Bank, programs of the European Union...). Moreover, heritage has become, as from the year 2000, one of the planetary watchwords in the ideological line of the concept of sustainable development, and is the subject of territorial development strategies.

Co-operation projects in favour of heritage initially moved into the fields of research and archaeology. The questions of conservation and promotion are a more recent concern which complies with the need for acting on the whole of the heritage chain and for taking into account the economic, technical, social, legal aspects. The modes of intervention have also evolved, from the technical exchanges to the operational actions, and on several scales of territories : at the world, European, regional level... and by connecting national texts of laws and world conventions.

The diversity of heritage and its meanings, as well as the diversity of the means of action at the disposal of local govern-



3. View of Dolen (Bulgaria)
4. Workshop in Segou (Mali)

Over and above the issue of culture and identity, heritage proves to be a «starting capital» which it is advisable to highlight in order to enrich the living environment and to make it a support of diversified economic activities, in particular in the sectors of construction, commerce and cultural tourism. These sectors are factors of social integration, sources of income and creators of employment for the local population, and providers of an original and qualitative image, an undeniable factor of attractiveness for the local government which has known how to preserve, to develop, to manage its heritage potential.

The contribution of heritage to the development of a territory is multifaceted. Heritage conservation is not a barrier to modernization, but a dimension to be taken into account in development strategies and projects and land use planning.

3. Source : Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer.

1.4 French practice : policies, institutions and tools



1. Japanese district in Hoi An (Vietnam)
2. Craft, creation of Bogolans (Mali)

ment generate specific modes of intervention. The extent of the responsibilities devolved to local government in the fields of heritage varies greatly from one country to another⁴.

It is thus advisable to establish strong synergies between the actions of ministries, national institutions, local government and other specialized organizations to avoid a standardization of the approaches in dealing with heritage. Many different partners can be called on to support local initiatives to promote heritage⁵.

4. Thus, the European Heritage Network (HEREIN) has developed a multilingual thesaurus to make available to all a permanent system of information on cultural heritage in Europe and national policies for its protection. www.european-heritage.net, see part 2 Council of Europe

5. See part 2.

France wishes to develop this international patrimonial movement. Heritage, which is registered in the strategic orientations of the ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, is a field in its own right of French foreign relations to invest, and in particular in the form of decentralized cooperation. They⁶ offer the possibility of mobilizing regional skills within the framework of a direct partnership between French and foreign local authorities. The actions carried out within this framework tend to consolidate the policies of decentralization, to promote the development of the regions and to reinforce the construction of local governance.

France is recognized for the quality of its regulatory and legislative tools for protection and promotion (of its protected spaces, of its monuments...), for its practices of restoration as well as for the qualification of the actors who intervene in the field of heritage. It also has the advantage of one of the oldest and most complete legislative systems and well-trained technicians.

The ministry for Culture and Communication and the ministry for Ecology, sustainable Development, Transport and Housing ensure a joint management of the cultural and natural heritage in the country. The ministry for Culture and Communication is particularly in charge of protection, conservation and restoration of heritage, mainly through the Regional Directorates of Cultural Affairs (DRAC) and the local departments for Architecture and Heritage (STAP)⁷. The architects in heritage (who have taken a specialized training course in heritage conservation and restoration) play a major role, in particular because they are, along with the architects of Buildings of France (State architects who have taken post-recruitment

training courses), the principal guarantors of the respect of the measures of protection and who also work with engineers, specialists in scientific fields, town planners...

For a long time heritage was the sole responsibility of the State, but has since become a priority for local government. Since the law of August 13, 2004 relating to local freedoms and responsibilities, they are major actors of the policy of heritage and architecture.

Indeed, the process of decentralization has changed the responsibilities for the State with regard to heritage. While it has retained missions of protection, the control of work, the follow-up of work and the management of the buildings which belong to it (caves, megaliths, castles or cathedrals), it has codified the practices of scientific and technical control over monuments which it does not own. A private bill relating to the built heritage of the State, adopted on first reading by the Senate on January 26 2011, also envisages the transfer of property to the communes, counties or regions which put themselves forward for a certain number of monuments belonging to the State.

If the engagement of the State remains fundamental, it is on a local scale that the connection between heritage and territorial projects takes place. Over and above the official transfers of competences, the cultural and heritage policies depend greatly on the dynamism of local government and the consideration given to heritage and culture in the eyes of local decision makers.

Decentralized co-operation is another approach of the partnership. It differs from the actions carried out by non-governmental organizations, States or multilateral backers, since it is a question above all of sharing methodological experience and know-how between local authorities. From a heritage point of view, most of the time it is an exchange of expertise and a transfer of experience. The priority is largely given to the reinforcement of competences: installation of methodological tools, organization of training, putting in place of networks of partners. In practical terms local authorities work together in putting together co-financing dossiers, in adapting know-how in conservation and management of heritage for the benefit of all the partners involved.

The long experience of French local government legitimises the expertise of France abroad in these fields. The National Association of Towns and Regions of art and history and Towns with protected areas, recognized as a resource by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and the ministry for Culture and Communication, puts forward the expertise of its local government members and facilitates the exchanges of know-how with foreign partners. National authorities and many national actors also play a role in passing on French know-how in this field. It is a question of analyzing the French achievements and tools, less to reproduce them than to transpose their parameters to the context of the community partner. The failures also deserve to be explained : they are just as instructive for anyone who wants to avoid mistakes.

1.5 Local government action in urbanism and heritage



1. Bazaar of Skopje
(FYROM)

Communes

Urbanism

- Drawing up the local urbanism plan (PLU) : formerly the land use map, the PLU takes account of the architectural and environmental quality objectives for the conservation of architectural, urban, landscape and archaeological heritage and can set the protection measures applicable to certain given buildings ;
- drawing up of areas of promotion for architecture and landscape (law of 12 July 2010)⁶ : public easement of the PLU ;
- drawing up of the plan in conjunction with the State for the preservation and rehabilitation of protected areas (PSMV) in the case of exceptional old town centres : opposable urbanism document taking the place of the PLU regulations, and compatible with the Programme for planning and sustainable development (PADD).

Conservation, restoration

- maintenance, repairs, restoration and promotion of immovable heritage including when it is classified and listed (owners of 44 % of buildings on the supplementary list of historic monuments and 55,5 % of classified buildings) ;

- maintenance of furniture in communal public buildings, notably religious heritage including when it is classified and listed ;
- public initiatives for rehabilitation and restoration of heritage : programmed housing improvement operations (OPAH), general interest programmes (PIG) carried out with National Agency of Housing (Anah), campaigns of renovation of façades, the fight against housing that is unfit for habitation...

Activities, promotion : numerous initiatives

- any action to promote and organise events relating to communal heritage, for example by means of the label “town of art and history” awarded by the State, which testifies the commitment of the territory in an active initiative of knowledge, conservation, mediation and support for creation and architectural quality and the living environment ;
- promoting and organising events relating to communal heritage through local labels such as, for example, the “small cities of character” in Brittany.

Tourism

- tourist office.

Intercommunal structures

Urbanism

- law relating to solidarity and urban regeneration (SRU law) of 2000 ;
- putting in place of intercommunal urbanism plans (PLU) and Territorial Coherence Schemes (SCOT) : the Grenelle II⁹ truly gives the SCOT pre-eminence over the PLU in urban planning by strengthening its prerogatives concerning the environment, protection of architectural and natural heritage (green corridors/blue corridors), etc...

Activities, promotion : numerous initiatives, for example

- label “Region of art and history”.

Tourism

- tourist office.

Counties

Conservation, restoration :

- the counties contribute most often to the financing of restoration work of protected heritage (listed or classified) in partnership with the Ministry of Culture and Communication, in general for public buildings.

Activities, promotion

- at the initiative of the county or as a project partner ;
- Councils for architecture, urbanism and the environment (CAUE) : advice to individuals and towns with a view to “promoting the quality of architecture and the environment”, but also to make heritage known and to give advice for the conservation and promotion of this heritage.

Tourism

- county tourism committee.

Regions

Knowledge

- the general inventory, a mission originally carried out by the State, was transferred to the Regions in 2004 : census, study and transmission of historical, scientific, cultural (housing and its organisation, churches and castles, furnishings, urban and rural landscapes, from Antiquity to the present day) and intangible heritage (ethnology).

Conservation, restoration

- the regions contribute most often to the financing of restoration work of protected heritage (listed or classified) in

partnership with the Ministry of Culture and Communication, in general for public buildings. They can also finance work on non protected heritage.

Activities, promotion

- regional parks : strategy for local development and organisation of the territory based on the value of the heritage in terms of identity and its economic potential ;
- the regions (but also local government and the counties) use heritage as a local development tool at all levels (cultural, touristic, social...) to promote the meshing of the territory.

Tourism

- regional tourism committee.

6. Source : *Decentralized cooperation partnerships between France and Senegal 1994-2008*, Embassy of France in Senegal. “French decentralized cooperation is the fact of one or more local authorities (regional, departmental, commune, and group) and one or more foreign local authorities that bind together through a convention in a common interest. Local authorities and their associations may, within the limits of their powers and in compliance with international commitments of France, enter into conventions with foreign local authorities to carry out actions of cooperation or development aid.”

7. Formerly SDAP

8. Formerly ZPPAUP

9. Law on “national commitment for the environment” known as Grenelle 2, promulgated on 12 July 2010.

2.

**MOBILISATION OF
ACTORS FOR HERITAGE**

In the framework of decentralized co-operation, the engagement of local government is based on a diversified network of actors with complementary skills. Calling on appropriate human resources is necessary for the implementation of a partnership between territories. The mobilization of all the actors concerned is essential to the quality and the durability of the actions. These partnerships give access to a network of experts, be they from institutional structures or civil society, at the national or international level.



1. Port of St. Louis (Senegal)

2. Traditional house in Hoi An (Vietnam)

2.1 International organisations and networks



• Inside house in Maheshwar,
Burhanpur (India)

Several non-governmental organizations support the local and international authorities in their initiatives in favour of heritage. These international networks working on themes act on several levels and have worldwide recognition.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

Acronym : UNESCO
Creation date : 1945



The United Nations thus took part in the construction of an international law relating to heritage and in the promotion of national legislations. The first significant stage lay in the signature, in 1972, of the Convention on the protection of the world, cultural and natural heritage. The World Heritage Committee (WHC), the main body for the implementation of the Convention, has drawn up precise criteria for the inscription of property on the World Heritage List and for the provision of international assistance to Member States in this respect.

What makes the concept of world heritage exceptional is its universal application. World heritage sites belong to all the peoples of the world, regardless of the territory in which they are located.

UNESCO also works to create networks among the various actors. The WHC has approached intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations working to promote heritage at

the international level : the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the International Council of Museums (ICOM), the World Customs Organization (WCO), the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM).

In addition to the actions mentioned above, UNESCO takes part in raising awareness of states and populations regarding the richness and situation of heritage in the world. Having only a limited budget given the size of the task, UNESCO generally joins forces symbolically with concrete operations for the conservation and safeguarding of heritage which have been put in place by other actors (states, non-governmental organizations, local government).

The action of UNESCO, within the framework of the implementation of the 1972 Convention, has been very successful : this can be seen in the number of signatories to this International Convention (187 state parties) and the numbers of properties already registered on the list (911 properties of exception encompassing 151 states).
whc.unesco.org/en/35/

United Nations Environment Programme

Acronym : UNEP

The United Nations Environment Programme and its World Conservation Monitoring Centre provide monitoring of natural properties on the World Heritage List.

www.unep.org/

Organisation of World Heritage Cities

Acronym : OWHC

Creation date : 1993

The Organization of World Heritage Cities contributes to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. The OVPM capitalizes the experiences of its member cities and accompanies them in the specific management of their sites registered with the World Heritage of Mankind. It also works with the authorities of the United Nations, UNESCO, the World Bank and the Council of Europe to raise their awareness of the importance of better protection for historical cities in the event of war.

www.ovpm.org/en

International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property

Acronym : ICCROM

Creation date : 1956

ICCROM is an international organism created to study and promote the conservation of cultural heritage, both movable and immovable. ICCROM is active in five main fields :

- training (courses have involved over 4000 professionals) ;
- information (library specialised in conservation, with over 89,000 entries in its catalogue in more than 40 languages, and a collection of over 17,000 images) ;
- research (definition of common approaches and methodologies, internationally agreed criteria and technical standards for conservation-restoration practice) ;
- technical cooperation (advice, collaborative visits, education and training) ;
- raising awareness (production of teaching material and organising workshops).

www.iccrom.org/index.shtml

International Council on Monuments and Sites

Acronym : ICOMOS

Creation date : 1964



The international Council on Monuments and Sites is a world association of professionals which is dedicated to promoting the application of theory, methodology and scientific techniques to the conservation, protection and the promotion of the monuments and the sites of cultural heritage. This interdisciplinary network of experts contributes to the concretization of the principles set down in the international charter of 1964 on the conservation and the restoration of monuments and sites, known as the Venice Charter.

The world association has national committees, such as ICOMOS-France.

www.icomos.org/en/

International Council of Museums

Acronym : ICOM

Creation date : 1946

The International Council of museums and museum professionals is committed to the conservation, continuation and communication to society of the world's natural and cultural heritage, present and future, tangible and intangible.

ICOM's activities respond to the challenges facing museums and the needs of the profession.

icom.museum/

The blue Shield

Acronym : ANCBS

Creation date : 1996

The International Committee of the Blue Shield (ICBS) works to protect the world's cultural heritage threatened by wars and natural disasters.

It participates in the implementation of the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

This network of experts is composed of 5 associations: the International Council of Museums (ICOM), the international Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the International Council on Archives (ICA), the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), Co-ordinating council of audiovisual archives associations (CCAAA).

www.ancbs.org/

The International Union for Conservation of Nature

Acronym : IUCN

Creation date : 1948

The international Union for the nature conservation is a world network of environmental protection. It supports scientific research and manages projects in the field. It brings together governments, non-governmental organizations, agencies of the United Nations, companies and local communities to develop and implement policies, laws and to improve practices.

www.iucn.org/



1. The amphitheater and the city of El Jem (Tunisia)

2. Exhibition on the inventory of the houses of the Bazaar of Skopje (FYROM)

2.2 Organisations and European networks

Council of Europe

Acronym : COE
Creation date : 1949



The Council of Europe brings together 47 Member States. Created in 1949, its role is to promote the construction of a common democratic and legal European area, to promote awareness and encourage the development of Europe's cultural identity and diversity. Its role consists in providing the authorities and the civil society with intervention schemes for the durable use of the cultural and landscape resources of the territory perceived as a potential for human development and local regeneration. This step differs from that of the European Union which develops financial support programs.

Its main contribution is to provide framework intervention in the form of conventions.

- European Cultural Convention (1954)
- Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe. (Granada, 1985)
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992)
- European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2000)
- Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro, 2005)¹⁰.

¹⁰. Not yet ratified by France

The European Heritage Network HEREIN brings together the European administrations responsible for the protection of heritage of 40 countries under the umbrella of the Council of Europe. It places at the disposal of the public, administrations and professionals a permanent system of information on cultural heritage : a network of national correspondents, a database and analysis of heritage policies, a multilingual thesaurus (16 languages).

The Council of Europe develops various regional programs in south-east Europe which aim at legitimating the construction of the rule of law as regards architectural, heritage and urban legislation.

www.coe.int/en/

European Union

Acronym : EU
Creation date : 1957



The treaty of Lisbon, article 123, recalls that culture falls within the competence of the Member States. For all that, article 167 stipulates that the European Union must take culture into account in all its actions, so as to encourage the intercultural respect and to promote diversity. Within this framework, the European Commission ensures that the promotion of culture and cultural diversity is duly taken into account during the development of decisions or regulatory and financial proposals. In May 2007, it proposed a European Agenda for Culture centred on three broad common objectives : cultural diversity

and intercultural dialogue, culture as a catalyst for creativity, culture as an essential element of international relations. This agenda was endorsed by the European Council in its conclusions of December 2007, a first political recognition.

To carry out these three strategic objectives, the European Agenda of culture introduced new methods of co-operation with the various parties concerned: structured dialogue with the cultural sector, increased integration of culture in all the programs and policies of the EU (thanks to the reinforced synergies between the departments of the European Commission), a more structured system of co-operation between the Member States and the institutions of the EU.

europa.eu/index_en.htm

Culture Europe Relay (Relais Culture Europe)

Acronym : CER
Creation date : 1998



The Culture Europe Relay is a resource centre on Europe and culture which accompanies French professionals and local government in the field of culture in the development of their European practices, in order to durably integrate a European dimension in their actions. The CER is the national point of contact for the Culture program of the European Union.

Within the framework of its missions, the CER proposes a range of activities :

- information and raising awareness about European issues, the financing programs open to culture or the existing practices,

- an accompaniment in the analysis of practices, organizing projects or the development of European strategies,
- opportunities for reflection, debate and creating networks at the national and European level (think tanks, conferences, seminars).

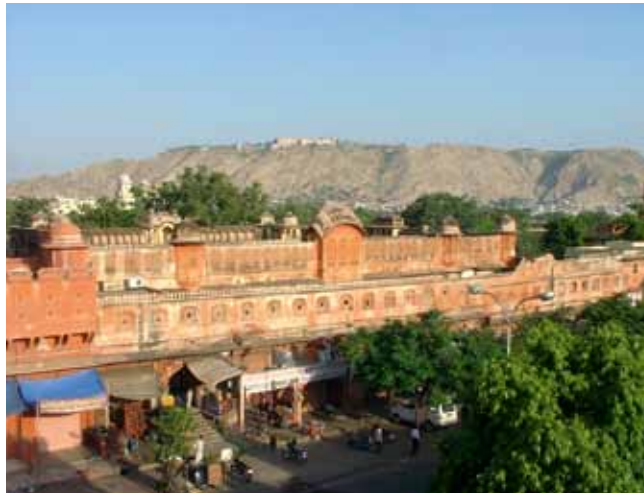
The 2007-2013 programming of the European Union comprises four headings : “durable Growth”, “durable Development and protection of the natural resources”, “European Union as a global partner” and “Citizenship, freedom, security and justice”. In addition to the Culture program directly dedicated to transnational cultural co-operation, many other programs can potentially support cultural projects having an international and patrimonial dimension. These programs require the cultural actors to register their project in a cross-disciplinary initiative (culture and cohesion, culture and external relations, culture and education, culture and youth...). Many are also part of territorial policies (urban development, rural development, cross-border co-operation, transnational co-operation...). Within the framework of its external action, the European Union implements co-operation projects with candidate countries, neighbouring countries, developing countries, emergent countries, industrialized countries...

www.relais-culture-europe.org/

2.3 National organisations and networks

2.3.1 Institutional partners

The State, and in particular the ministries, are competent with regard to foreign policy and heritage policies. Within the framework of decentralized co-operation, it is necessary to pool these efforts so that the policies of co-operation and promotion of heritage lie within the vaster scope of the national strategies.



• Palace of winds in Jaipur (India)

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Delegation for the external action of local government

Acronyms :
MAEE, DAECT



The Delegation for the external action of local government, attached to the Directorate-General for globalisation, development and partnerships of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, defines and implements the support strategy for decentralized co-operation by means of calls for project proposals, and this, in conjunction with the action of all the partners. The DAECT promotes dialogue with local government and associations, thanks to working groups supporting a shared approach, and the development of partnerships while pooling skills and resources, in particular with the operators.

It assists French diplomatic and consular stations as well as the prefectures. It contributes to the drafting of the legal texts and the improvement of methods of exercising decentralized co-operation.

The DAECT provides information, analysis and advice services to local government with international commitments. It puts in place tools to promote aligning and pooling skills and resources : bilateral bases, decentralized co-operation portal, French map of decentralized co-operation, solidarity tourism platform as well as tools promoting the development of decentralized co-operation such as on-line calls for project proposals or joint or bilateral funds.

www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/

Ministry for Culture and Communication, Directorate-General for Heritage, Department of European and international affairs

Acronyms :
MCC, DGP, DAEI



The Department of European and International Affairs coordinates the European and international actions of the Directorate-General for Heritage of the ministry for Culture and Communication.

It promotes cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue, takes part in the construction of the Europe of heritages, supports the influence of France in terms of architecture and heritage. For this reason, it monitors the implementation of technical and scientific conventions signed with the states and collaborates with the EU, the Council of Europe and UNESCO. The DAEI monitors the French sites registered on the World Heritage List and the candidatures and it provides the general secretariat of France-UNESCO Convention for Heritage.

The Directorate-General for Heritage intervenes at several levels: missions where professionals from the MCC give expert opinions on legislative and legal questions for the conservation and the development of heritage and historical centres, training of professionals in France or in their countries and contributing to the setting up of decentralized co-operation with French local government. Thus, the Directorate-General for Heritage suggested to the ANVPAH & VSSP to develop co-operation on the theme of heritage between French cities

and towns in Central and Eastern Europe (Romania, Bulgaria, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), which led to the signature of an official framework convention signed in 2005, renewed in 2009.

www.culture.gouv.fr/

Ministry of Ecology, sustainable Development, Transport and Housing

Acronym : MEDDTL



The support and the backing which the ministry for Ecology, the sustainable Development, Transport and Housing develops for local government communities engaged in decentralized co-operation on the theme of heritage is visible through several actions.

The MEDDTL has entered into a close partnership with Association of World Heritage French properties. It supports the managers of French property registered on the World Heritage List in respecting the rules and recommendations established by UNESCO and with a view towards sustainable development.

The “Great Site” initiative is proposed by the State to local government to answer the difficulties raised by welcoming large numbers of visitors and the maintenance of the well-known classified sites. It makes it possible to define and implement a concerted project of restoration, safeguarding, management

and promotion of these territories to find the qualities which made them famous but also to work out a project which makes it possible to ensure their survival and to highlight the diversity of the sites.

www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/

France-UNESCO Convention

Acronym : CFU

Creation date : 1999



In France, France-UNESCO Convention (CFU) for architectural, urban and landscape heritage fulfils the obligation of co-operation for the safeguarding of heritage as required by the World Heritage Convention.

The CFU, under the joint control of UNESCO and the French government (MCC, MFEA, MEDDTL), is a tool for co-operation by which France places financial and technical assistance at the disposal of UNESCO to intervene on the world heritage sites in the world: it contributes to the preparation of candidates' files for inscription on the World Heritage List, to the knowledge and the preservation of the properties already registered, to the organization of reflection seminars, training and raising awareness with regard to heritage.

The CFU also develops broader actions, converging towards the Millennium Development Goals defined by the United Nations: long-term, multidisciplinary actions which make it possible to insert heritage in the problems of development with a



• Detail of a house in Bitola (FYROM)

social dimension, the improvement of the living conditions of populations, the governance of the territories.

The CFU makes it possible to mobilize and promote French expertise. One of its characteristics, taking into consideration other interventions within the framework of UNESCO, is to be based on the co-operation between local governments and to place the intervention in the multilateral plan with decentralized co-operation.

A quarterly newsletter about the actions carried out by the CFU is published on the website of the World Heritage Centre. whc.unesco.org/en/partners/338/

2.3.2 Local government networks

Within the framework of decentralized co-operation, local government can draw on support structures which relay information, expertise and exchange. Resulting from a will to provide local support and to structure the commitment of local government, these various networks examine the skills to be developed within the framework of co-operation. All these actors work jointly to promote the emergence of coherent co-operation on a worldwide scale.

• Networks of elected representatives and local government

At the national level, the Association of the Regions of France (ARF), the Assembly of the Departments of France (ADF) and the Association of the Mayors of France (AMF) manage, via ad hoc committees, the international engagement of local government, coordinate their positioning with regard to their field of expertise and lead reflection both at local and international level.

In the French-speaking area, the International Association of French-speaking Mayors (AIMF) contributes to the dissemination of knowledge and know-how regard to municipal management. In this way it takes part in the cause of French-speaking decentralized co-operation by offering an international platform to the local governments involved and develops a specific program to promote the cultural heritage of the cities. The purpose of the International Association of French-speaking Regions (AIRF), for its part, is to establish co-operation and exchanges of information and experiences related to their spheres of activity between the French-speaking regional authorities.

At the European level, the French Association of the Council of the Communes and Regions of Europe (AFCCRE) advises French local government about its activities and European initiatives and offers training activities on the European policies. It leads the movement of European twinings and supports local government in its commitment in favour of a citizen's Europe.

On a world level, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) is the voice of the local governments and pleads for recognition of their role on the international scene and in the implementation of co-operation. Its commissions work on the emergence of equality between the territories and on good governance.

Website :

www.arf.asso.fr/

www.departement.org/

www.amf.asso.fr/

www.aimf.asso.fr/

www.regions-francophones.com/

www.afccre.org/en

www.cities-localgovernments.org/



• Technical visit of Kovatchevitsa (Bulgaria)

• Multi-player network

United Cities of France (Cités unies France)

Acronym : CUF
Creation date : 1975



The convention between United Cities of France and the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs confers on the association the organisation and coordination missions for all French local government bodies engaged in international co-operation. The activities available to members include, among others, advice, leading working groups, organization of meetings. On the local level, the regional support networks for decentralized co-operation and international solidarity are resource centres for international action which are aimed both at local government and associations and the leaders of individual projects.

www.cites-unies-france.org/

• Thematic networks

The thematic networks initiate, develop, or give their technical support for actions relating to a precise field of the responsibilities of local government. These collectives bring together technicians and elected officials representing the local authorities.

National Association of Towns and Regions of art and history and Towns with safeguarded and protected areas

Acronym :
ANVPAH & VSSP
Creation date : 2000



The ANVPAH & VSSP promotes the setting up of networks, exchanges and partnerships in the field of heritage and town planning. It brings together more than 170 communities which hold the label “Town or Region of art and history”, a safeguarded sector or a Zone for the protection of the architectural, urban and landscape heritage (ZPPAUP), soon to become Area of promotion for architecture and heritage (AVAP)¹¹ and which wish to share their experience in policies for the protection and promotion of heritage.

This network has the role of making known and of exchanging on this new reality which makes heritage a factor of cultural, social and economic development. Its originality is to articulate promotion and safeguard of heritage, knowledge and intervention in the town and the territories, of the aspect of architecture to those of town planning, housing, the living environment, urban quality and the sustainable development. Its

sphere of activity is very wide: technical accompaniment for local government, monitoring legal developments, seminars, formations and workshops for actors in the field of heritage (elected representatives and technicians), commissions and working groups on current events in heritage and urbanism.

At the international level, the ANVPAH & VSSP proposes to local government to create or strengthen decentralized cooperation with Europe and in particular Eastern Europe, Mali and India, to join transnational programs on the problems related to heritage as a development tool. These projects are carried out with the support of the ministry for Culture and Communication and the ministry of Foreign and European Affairs within the framework of conventions. The latter has appointed the ANVPAH & VSSP as a resource for decentralized cooperation on the theme of heritage, thus recognizing the expertise of its network of experts made up of elected representatives and technicians.

www.an-patrimoine.org
www.an-patrimoine-echanges.org

11. Law known as Grenelle 2, promulgated on 12 July 2010.

Alliance of European Cultural Cities

Acronym : AVEC
Creation date : 1997



The Alliance of European Cultural Cities is a European network of 35 towns and territories whose common will is to build the Europe of Regions, based on the protection and development of their heritage. This network constitutes an asset for the preparation of European projects.

The members of AVEC work together to integrate innovation with what already exists in the most harmonious way possible, to make local heritage a driving force of economic, cultural and social development, to contribute to the influence of the cities and territories concerned.

In partnership with the European Union, AVEC has created two labels, Qualicities® and Oralcities®, which make it possible to provide a framework and an evaluation tool for the actions carried out by its members in the field of heritage.

www.avecnet.com/

2.3.3 Heritage resource centres

Associations working to promote heritage, in France or at the international level, have a real experience in the field, unquestionably an added value when concretizing projects with local actors. Backed by their network of experts, they are also resource centres in terms of knowledge about heritage and running partnership projects, skills to be developed in an international context.

Architecture and Development (Architecture et Développement)

Acronym : A&D

Creation date : 1997

Architecture and Development is an association which aims at international solidarity. Its objective is to reinforce competences of the architects as actors of the development process. They come to the assistance of the vulnerable and divested populations, of the North and the South, and thus emphasise their social role as citizens. A&D contributes to the creation of a network of skills and expertise in several fields of intervention, related on the problems of responsive architecture, urban and rural development, humanitarian and post-emergency needs and heritage. Its interventions relate to assistance with supervision of work and assessment.

www.archidev.org/sommaire.php3?lang=en



1. Somono district in Segou (Mali)
2. View of Veliko Turnovo (Bulgaria)

Federation of French Regional parks (Fédération des Parcs naturels régionaux de France)

Acronym : FPNRF

Creation date : 1971



The Federation of French Regional parks is the spokesman of the Regional Natural Parks (PNR) for national and international authorities. It takes part in the definition and the implementation of policy to promote French rural areas, disseminates and makes known the ethics of the PNR and their actions, in France and with the international one. The commitment of the PNR on the road to international co-operation, to the privileged mode of decentralized co-operation, is accompanied by the FPNRF which positions itself as an interface between the various actors and which mobilizes the expertise of the network.

www.parc-naturels-regionaux.tm.fr/fr/accueil/

Heritage Foundation (Fondation du patrimoine)

Acronym : Fdp

Creation date : 1996



The role of the Heritage Foundation is to defend and develop heritage which is in the process of disappearing and is not protected by the State, the «local heritage». The Foundation forms partnerships with local government and mobilizes elected representatives in restoration projects.

By the means of its label, it enables a private owner holder of a property which is particularly representative in terms of heritage and is not protected as a historic building (neither listed nor classified) to benefit from tax deductions when carrying out conservation or restoration work. This tax incentive participates in the safeguarding of traditional buildings in rural areas and in town centres.

www.fondation-patrimoine.org/

G8-Heritage (G8-Patrimoine)

Creation date : January 2005

G8-Heritage is a gathering of 8 national associations of the built and landscape heritage : the Heritage-Environment Federation, Historical Houses, the Urban and Rural League, Country Houses of France, the REMPART Union, Safeguarding French Art, the Society for the Protection of the Countryside and the Aesthetics of France, Old French Houses. The primary ambition of this gathering is to facilitate exchanges and to improve reciprocal knowledge of the various associations for the benefit of heritage, for example by influencing public debate or by supporting actions undertaken by one or the other of associations.

Each of the 8 associations can be a possible technical support within the framework of cooperation. For example, the REMPART Union accompanies heritage restoration projects whose goal is local development in the service of society. These concrete actions, in France and abroad, enable international volunteers to enjoy the experience of working on a site and to participate in preserving cultural heritage.

www.lepinay.org/patrimoine/

Heritage without borders**(Patrimoine sans frontières)****Acronym :** PSF**Creation date :** 1992

Heritage without borders prepares and leads projects to safeguard and promote “escheated” tangible and intangible heritage (struck by conflicts, catastrophes or which risks being completely forgotten) and sustainable development projects of the territories where this heritage is located. It intervenes at the request of local institutions or associations by mobilizing the populations and territorial authorities within the framework of actions for vocational training, transfer of competencies and know-how.

Since 1992, PSF has developed a methodology for assembling and leading international programs whose organization is based on assistance for local officials. The Association has recently developed closer links with French local government bodies involved in decentralized cooperation, notably in Madagascar and in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. These relations between PSF and the local authorities who have their own experiences and expertise are fundamental for the effectiveness of such cooperation.

www.patrimsf.org/projet/spip.php?page=sommaire&lang=en

Great Sites of France network**(Réseau des Grands Sites de France)****Acronym :** RGSF**Creation date :** 2000

Sainte-Victoire, the Bridge of Gard, Gorges of the Verdon... some of the great sites, the most well-known, touristic and emblematic landscapes of our country. These landscapes are classified under the law of May 2, 1930 relating to “the protection of the natural monuments and the sites of artistic, historical, legendary or picturesque character”.

The action of the managers of Great Sites is in line with the principles of sustainable development : to offer visitors restored and preserved sites, to promote responsible tourism, to generate economic consequences for the local areas, to ensure active and long-term management of the sites.

Great Sites of France network, an association formed under the 1901 law, was created on the initiative of the local government bodies which manage Great Sites and thanks to the support of the ministry for Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing. It provides an opportunity for local government bodies which manage these places who wish to share ideas, improve their practices and to promote their values.

www.grandsitedefrance.com/index.php?lang=en

2.3.4 Professional Networks

Local government can call upon the professional networks so as not to act alone and thus pool efforts and means. They do not take the place of the agents of the local government partners but, through their specific competencies, give technical support, promote complementary approaches and the professionalisation of the actions.

Association of professionals - Cities under development**(Association de professionnels - Villes en développement)****Acronym :** AdP - Villes en développement**Creation date :** 1979

The Association of professionals - Cities under development is a place for sharing ideas and reflection on urban development and the management of towns in the emergent countries. It brings together town planners, engineers, architects, economists, geographers and sociologists who are independent or work for public services or design offices, leading an entirely or alternatively international career.

www.ville-developpement.org/



1. Working group in Kovatchevitsa (Bulgaria)
2. View of Berat (Albania)

National association of the Architects of the Buildings of France**(Association nationale des architectes des bâtiments de France)****Acronym :** ANABF**Creation date :** 1979

The National association of the Architects of the Buildings of France has the aim of promoting architectural, urban and landscape quality within government departments but also with its private partners and elected representatives. It promotes emulation within the local departments for architecture and heritage (STAP). Bringing together professionals in the field of built heritage, the association can bring its expertise to local government and institutions. It has communicated on its actions through its magazine La Pierre d'angle since 1984.

anabf.archi.fr/

The network of French Urban Planning Agencies
(Fédération nationale des agences d'urbanisme)

Acronym : FNAU
Creation date : 1979

The network of French Urban Planning Agencies is a place of dialogue and information on the urban issues between the political and technical representatives of the urban planning agencies. French urban planning agencies are taking a more and more active international role in decentralized cooperation or in response to invitations to tender coming from the French government aid mechanism for development or from international organizations. The Federation supports this opening to the international arena : support for planning and development, support for sectoral public policies, preparation of urban projects.

www.fnau-international.org/

The National federation of Councils for Architecture, Urbanism and Environment

(Fédération nationale des conseils d'architecture, d'urbanisme et de l'environnement)

Acronym : FNCAUE
Creation date : 1980



The National federation of Councils for Architecture, Urbanism and the Environment is a centre of expertise which proposes a place for exchanging ideas, promoting the experiences of the counties and pooling resources for the Councils of architecture, town planning and the environment. As a partner

at the national level, it works to promote architectural, urban and landscape quality and gives greater consideration to the themes of the living environment.

fncaue.fr/

2.3.5 Training Institutes

The competencies involved in heritage concern specific professions in constant evolution. Training is given by the universities, the higher national schools of architecture (ENSA) and the publicly-owned higher education establishments.

The French universities and their laboratories propose masters specialized in trades in the field of heritage, international cooperation or combining cultural problems and European mechanisms. The teachers and the students can bring their assistance within the framework of cooperation projects.

The French ENSA network develops training modules with an international aspect. It is a question of encouraging the pupil to combine architecture, heritage and international action, as is proposed by the higher national Schools of architecture and landscape of Lille, of Bordeaux, or the ENSA of Grenoble (and its CRATerre laboratory), of Paris La Villette, Toulouse... train courses which supplement the opportunities for student mobility, teaching cooperation and study trips suggested by all the ENSA.



• Training of masons in Segou : presentation of the technical guide (Mali)

National Heritage Institute
(Institut national du patrimoine)

Acronym : Inp
Creation date : 2000

The National Heritage Institute is a higher education establishment under the ministry for Culture and Communication. Its role is the recruitment and the initial training of curators of heritage for the State, the regional authorities and the City of Paris as well as the selection and training of the heritage restorers.

It is also a place of cultural dissemination through conferences and colloquia which offer opportunities to work with other French and foreign heritage and university institutions.

The Inp places its missions and its actions in a network of international cooperation by sending its pupils on training course abroad, by receiving foreign trainees and by exporting its training courses and its expertise.

www.inp.fr/index.php/inpv2_en/

Ecole de Chaillot

Creation date : 1887



The École de Chaillot became the training department of the City of architecture and heritage in 2004. It delivers post-graduate training in an area that ranges from monuments and historical centres to common heritage. It delivers in particular post-diplomas formations in a field which extends from the historical monuments and centres until the ordinary inheritance. It trains architects specializing in architectural, urban and landscape conservation and restoration (the diploma with specialisation in architecture, majoring in architecture and heritage, trains architects in heritage who, if they wish, may take the entrance examination for Chief Architect for Historic Monuments) and organizes the post-examination training for State Architects and Urbanists (AUE)¹² together with the Ecole nationale des Ponts et Chaussées.

Besides hosting many foreign students, the School is regularly approached by various countries to participate in the training of architects specializing in the field of architectural and urban conservation and restoration.

www.citechailot.fr/fr/formation/

¹² The body of State Architects and Urbanists (AUE) was created in 1993 from the bringing together of two existing bodies : the architects of Buildings of France (ABF), created in 1946, and the State Urbanists (UE), founded in 1962. It was indeed a question of concretizing, in terms of competencies of government officials, the necessary cohesion between respect of heritage and dynamics of development. This dual historical origin shows through in the two specialities which are currently covered by the status of AUE : a speciality in architectural, urban and landscape heritage and a speciality in urbanism-development.

2.4 Financial actors

The apprehension of heritage as a motor for development is a new phenomenon in the international community, economic analyzes taking more and more account of spillover effects related to cultural heritage. Yet backers that fund projects in this sector are not numerous. Due to insufficient funding and non-predictability of the provision of funds by states, international funding is becoming more important. The priority projects are those with the optimal conditions for economic efficiency and contribute substantially to reducing poverty.

It is therefore important that local authorities play an active role with their central administrations and also directly with development agencies to ensure that the heritage sector is seen as an economic lever and is a component of all development agency projects.

The World Bank

Creation date : 1944



The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical support for all developing countries. It provides resources to states for eligible projects in the form of low interest loans, interest-free loans, technical assistance, contribution to strengthening capacities. Its work is focused on achieving the Millennium Development Goals, which strive to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. Since 1999, culture has been one of the strategies of the World Bank. Thus, infrastructure projects are the subject of a systematic evaluation of their potential impact on culture and heritage. To a lesser extent, the World Bank supports projects that focus on heritage preservation and the development of cultural tourism.

www.worldbank.org/

European Union

The EU carries out actions independently (areas of exclusive competence) or in cooperation with Member States, as is the case for culture.

The European Community programs are implemented by the European Commission within each Directorate-General, according to the themes involved (DG Education and Culture, DG Environment...), for a period of 7 years. The project calls enable the funding of actions within the EU or candidate countries for membership. The aim, through these various programs, is to promote exchanges of experiences in Europe, and thus construct a balanced development of all EU policies. Several programs are involved in European cooperation on heritage :

- INTERREG : European territorial multi-thematic cooperation program (innovation, sustainable development, culture ...)
- URBACT : European initiative enabling exchanges between European cities on the theme of sustainable urban development
- LEADER : program to support rural areas
- LEONARDO : program for vocational training
- ...

europa.eu/index_en.htm

For its external cooperation, the EU has set up the Europe-Aid Cooperation Office. This organization, led by DG Development, manages community programs for non-EU member countries. In addition to providing humanitarian assistance for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), EuropeAid funds, in

the form of calls for projects, cooperation activities undertaken by a public or private body - according to eligibility criteria - of a country in the EU. The beneficiaries are the candidate and potential candidate countries to the EU, countries close to the EU concerned by the European Neighbourhood Policy and all other European countries through bilateral partnership agreements. Calls for projects involve several themes, including culture and heritage.

ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm

The European Investment Bank

Acronym : EIB

Creation date : 1958



The European Investment Bank is the financial institution of the EU. Created by the Treaty of Rome, its mission is to support through loans, guarantees and other financial products, the implementation of EU economic policies. The projects supported contribute to good economic and social development of member countries, the areas which are less well structured being the main beneficiaries of these investments.

Outside the Union, the EIB implements the repayable aid provided for in the association and cooperation agreements between the EU and one hundred countries worldwide. The Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP), a leading provider of economic and financial partnership between Europe and the Mediterranean, has thus implemented an investment program for the revival of the medinas.

The Medinas 2030 initiative enables historic districts of the southern cities of the Mediterranean that are part of a rehabilitation process and transformation to benefit from the expertise and resources of the EIB.

www.eib.org/?lang=en

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
(Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes)

The Delegation for the external action of local government defines and implements the strategy for supporting decentralized cooperation. Local government bodies can benefit from annual or triennial project calls, geographical joint funding...

www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/

French Development Agency

(Agence française de développement)

Acronym : AFD

Creation date : 1941



The French Development Agency, a public institution, has been working for over 60 years to fight poverty and to promote development in countries in the South and overseas. With offices in over 50 countries, it implements the development policy defined by the French government. The AFD is a specialized financial institution that has a wide range of financing instruments at its disposal: subsidies in the poorest countries in the Priority Solidarity Zone (PSZ), lending to states, organizations and public bodies and businesses...

Projects for the protection and development of urban heritage supported by AFD include the improvement of urban infrastructure and public facilities, rehabilitation of heritage buildings, the creation of tools for financial incentives and rehabilitation aid for private owners, the reinforcement of local contracting in this area.

To support these efforts, the AFD relies wherever possible on partnerships between French local government bodies and their counterparts in the South : Lille / Saint-Louis (Senegal), Chinon / Luang Prabang (Laos), Paris / Amman (Jordan).

www.afd.fr/lang/en/home



• Split (Croatia)

3.

THE MAIN TYPES OF INTERVENTION AND ANALYSIS OF PRACTICES



Making heritage a lever for development is to take into account the heritage and cultural issues in the local strategy policy. Also, cooperation projects have to meet the needs expressed by partners, adapt to local markets and consider the concrete perspectives of a policy of heritage promotion :

- job creation
- attractiveness of the area
- capacity building and local governance

...

The solutions require the implementation of transversal approaches that take into account several steps in the “Heritage chain”, namely knowledge, protection, restoration, promotion... The diversity of the situations presented here shows that different options are possible to conduct an intervention in the field of heritage. This may be the extension of an existing partnership or a new action that may create conditions for local development.



1. Detail of a temple in Puducherry (India)

2. Bazaar of Skopje (FYROM)

Geographical distribution of the examples presented in the document

p. 102
Support to the development of rural tourism

FTB : Hérault General Council
 P : Medenine Governorate, Tunisia

p. 108
Development and promotion of urban heritage

FTB : towns of Romans and Vienne
 P : City of El Jem, Tunisia

p. 76
Restoration project of Our Lady of Africa in Algiers

FTB : Regional Council of Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur, the General Council of Bouches-du-Rhone, City of Marseille
 P : territorial division of Wilaya in Algiers, Algeria

p. 53
Heritage-Habitat-Housing

FTB : ANVPAH & VSSP
 P : Association of Municipalities of Mali (AMM) and Town of Segou, Mali

p. 104
Sustainable tourism, renovation of cliff sites at Ende (Dogon Country)

FTB : General Council of Ille-et-Vilaine
 P : Mopti Regional Assembly, Mali

p. 84
Heritage promotion and mediation

FTB : Town of Angoulême
 P : City of Skopje, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

p. 88
Learning efforts in the service of the development of cultural and built heritage

FTB : Lower Normandy Regional Council
 P : Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

p. 86
Dialogues, Dialogy

FTB : Hautes-Pyrénées General Council
 P : Autonomous Region of Prešov, Slovakia

p. 62
Heritage and urban governance

FTB : Town of Bayonne
 P : Town of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria

p. 56
Conservation and promotion of the heritage of the Ile Saint-Louis

FTB : Urban Community of Lille Metropole
 P : Town of Saint-Louis, Senegal

p. 82
LAFI BALA Festival, a cooperation between territories

FTB : Town of Chambéry
 P : City of Ouahigouya, Burkina Faso

p. 66
Restoration of the Honnouwa of King Agadja

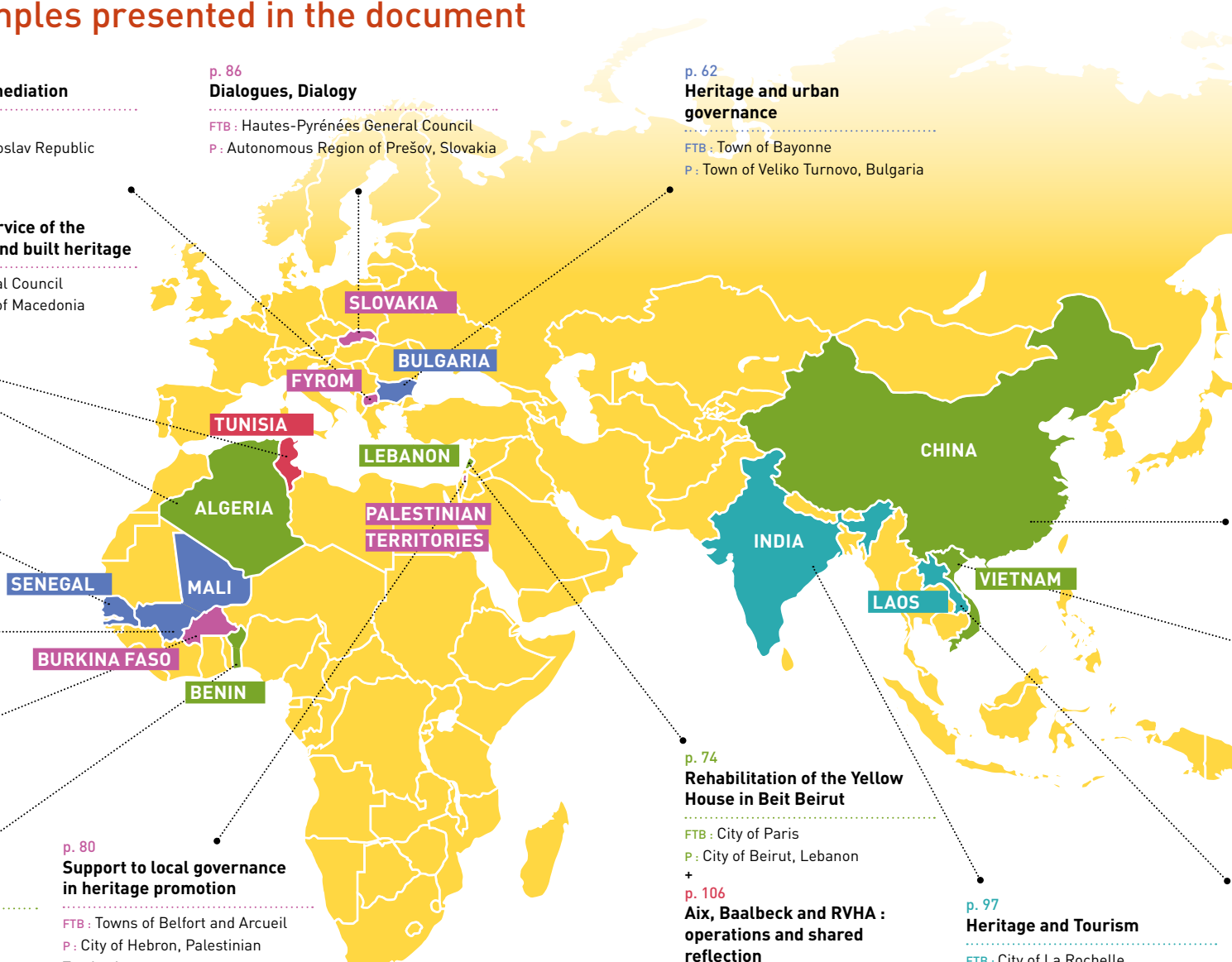
FTB : City of Albi
 P : City of Abomey, Benin

p. 94
Tourism, heritage and urban services

FTB : the Lyon Urban Community / City of Lyon
 P : City of Porto-Novo, Benin

p. 80
Support to local governance in heritage promotion

FTB : Towns of Belfort and Arcueil
 P : City of Hebron, Palestinian Territories



KEY
 FTB : french territorial body
 P: partners

THE MAIN TYPES OF INTERVENTION AND ANALYSIS OF PRACTICES :

- Heritage conservation / Legislation, regulation, governance
- Heritage conservation / Restoration, rehabilitation
- Strategies for heritage / Raising public awareness
- Strategies for heritage / Heritage and territorial development
- Strategies for heritage / Heritage and economic development

p. 68
Cultural heritage for Qufu

FTB : City of Rennes
 P : City of Qufu, China / Town of Santiago de Compostela, Spain

p. 70
Heritage, identity and sustainable development

FTB : City of Toulouse
 P : City of Hanoi, Vietnam

p. 60
Inventory of colonial villas in Hanoi

FTB : Regional Council of Ile-de-France
 P : People's Commune in Hanoi, Vietnam

p. 74
Rehabilitation of the Yellow House in Beit Beirut

FTB : City of Paris
 P : City of Beirut, Lebanon

p. 106
Aix, Baalbeck and RVHA : operations and shared reflection

FTB : Town of Aix-en-Provence
 P : City of Baalbek, Lebanon ; Network of historic and archaeological cities of the Near East

p. 97
Heritage and Tourism

FTB : City of La Rochelle
 P : City of Puducherry and Government of Puducherry, India

p. 92
Cooperation for heritage and development

FTB : Town of Chinon and the Centre Regional Council
 P : City of Luang Prabang, Laos

3.1 Heritage conservation / Legislation, regulation, governance

Decentralization leads local government in many countries to take on new skills, particularly in regard to urban planning in general and the management of old town centers in particular. This involves new local structuring and a redefinition of relations between local government and institutions. French local government bodies, facing decentralization in the fields of urban planning and heritage since 1983, have developed skills and tools to meet their needs, experiences and technical expertise they can share with their partners. They work specifically on urban governance, heritage urban planning and therefore the tools of knowledge (such as inventory).

How to support local government in their new skills and develop modern participatory governance structures in terms of management, planning, heritage urban planning, habitat, housing and restoration of the living environment ?

Recommendations :

- identify the division of responsibilities between ministries and between ministries and different levels of local government ;
- reviewing the country's legislative arrangements, tools and existing planning documents and how they work ;
- identify cultural, financial, technical and human resources which can be mobilized ;
- assessing the political determination.

Note that the issue of legislation and regulation can only be addressed in partnership with the responsible authorities (ministries, parliamentary assemblies, elected assemblies at regional or national level) in France and in the partner country.

For local actions

- identify all the players participating in this project: Town Hall, local government, (urban planning, culture, tourism, land registry...), operators, residents ;
- identify potential partners: universities, schools of architecture, consulting firms ;
- define pilot operations at an example: inventory, management plan projects for historic centres, restoration-rehabilitation.

Develop governance in heritage

The aim is to support local government in the implementation of tools for heritage protection and urban planning and the establishment of forward thinking on cultural and heritage policies and sustainable development. It is essential that the work on governance is accompanied by continuous momentum for the project by training the various private and public actors (politicians, local government departments, architects, engineers, artisans, ...), raising awareness of local people and an operational commitment alongside the residents.

> Strengthening skills :

- elected representatives: training and exchange of experiences, organization of regular meetings ;
- technicians from local government at different levels ;
- architects, artisans and businesses : it is essential to rely on trades which have a perfect mastery of rehabilitation techniques and who are able to advise their clients and to help decision makers. (Implementation of pilot projects).

> Establishment of management structures, consultation and support for residents : heritage or housing centres, urban planning and heritage services.

> Creation of social links around heritage :

- organising events, participation in meetings and inventories, including intangible heritage ;
- establishment of communication and information tools ;
- development in populations of expertise, desire and willingness to retain and maintain their traditional buildings, knowing how to protect and develop them;
- promotion of the action on heritage in terms of jobs: construction jobs, tourism.

Develop methodologies and regulatory or technical tools

Based on local laws, the aim is to propose that local government develops tools and resources to enable it to make decisions regarding the orderly, balanced and sustainable development of their towns and territories, or they create legal developments for this.

> Heritage urbanism documents

Understanding the formation of the territory, its features, its history and the operational inventory form the project expressed by the heritage urbanism plan for the protection and enhancement of urban complexes.

These studies are conducted in several stages :

- determining the scope of study depending on the urgency of safeguarding and general urban strategy developed by elected representatives ;
- establishment and training of multidisciplinary working team ;
- studies of the urban fabric, of its historical, architectural and landscape, social, economic, environmental components... while integrating the intangible dimension.

> Building inventory and file

A file is developed for each building. This file is based on a standard form developed by the working team in conjunction with experts. It is analytical and prescriptive. It aims to identify the conditions of the project for the plot and give consistency to the urban development project¹³.

These studies provide detailed knowledge of buildings and the territory. They provide an opportunity for municipalities to form or strengthen urbanism documents.

They can provide arguments and motivation for heritage planning regulations for a block or a plot of land and guide urban planning.

They help to enrich the knowledge of the territory and form the basis of publications for different audiences.

For national actions

They are more the domain of ministries and local government associations, they rely on local actions that serve as examples and can promote :

- exchanges on legislation, protection tools and planning regulations ;
- a public debate around issues of the quality of the living environment, energy savings, compatible materials, sustainability and maintenance of heritage ;
- the development of draft legislation ;
- multilateral and multidisciplinary partnerships (national institutions, local government, universities...);
- creating a network of local government bodies around the promotion of old districts and heritage (as exists today in France, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bulgaria, Romania, India...);
- the development of responsible tourism with better preservation of heritage ;
- the development of university courses.

13. This is also the objective that inspired the taking stock (the first step in the inventory) of built heritage conducted in 2009 in the town of Jérémie in Haiti, an initiative supported by DRAC Guadeloupe and the Institute for National Heritage Preservation in Haiti (ISPAN).

For more information :
http://cncd.diplomatie.gouv.fr/frontoffice/bdd-projet.asp?projet_id=59737

Heritage-Habitat-Housing

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODY : ANVPAH & VSSP

PARTNERS : Association of Municipalities of Mali (AMM) and Town of Segou, Mali

DATE FOR COMPLETION : in progress since 2006

THEME OF INTERVENTION : legislation, regulation, governance

MALI



Background

The architecture of adobe (earth) in Mali is a secular form of construction which now offers a triple attraction: its cultural value, its low cost and its environmental qualities. If the specific characteristics of its heritage are gradually being recognized (sites and landmark buildings are highlighted particularly in tourism), they are still hardly taken into consideration when they concern vernacular complexes and housing. Thus, every day, where households have monetary resources, cement and sheet metal are becoming the main materials used and signs of modernity. Yet the Malian legislative and regulatory framework would enable support to be given to protection initiatives and the use of local materials.

The ANVPAH & VSSP in partnership with the Association of Municipalities of Mali (AMM) has been working since 2006 with local government to conduct a debate on the protection of historic centres and the establishment of appropriate local regulations. It relies for this on a pilot conducted in the Somono district in Segou.

Context

In essence, urban planning in Mali is initiated by the State. Even when the texts provide that project supervision is the responsibility of the local government, human and financial resources are lacking.

The establishment of a heritage sectoral urbanism plan (SUP) uses a methodological investigation, “of each plot”. That the state is in fact the supervisor generates “standardized” planning documents and it can be noted that no SUP has been implemented by a malian town. However, faced with the development of towns and urban sprawl, awareness of the im-

portance of the living environment is emerging. Thus, decentralization leads Malian local government to take account of urban planning tools in their local policy.

Objectives and actions

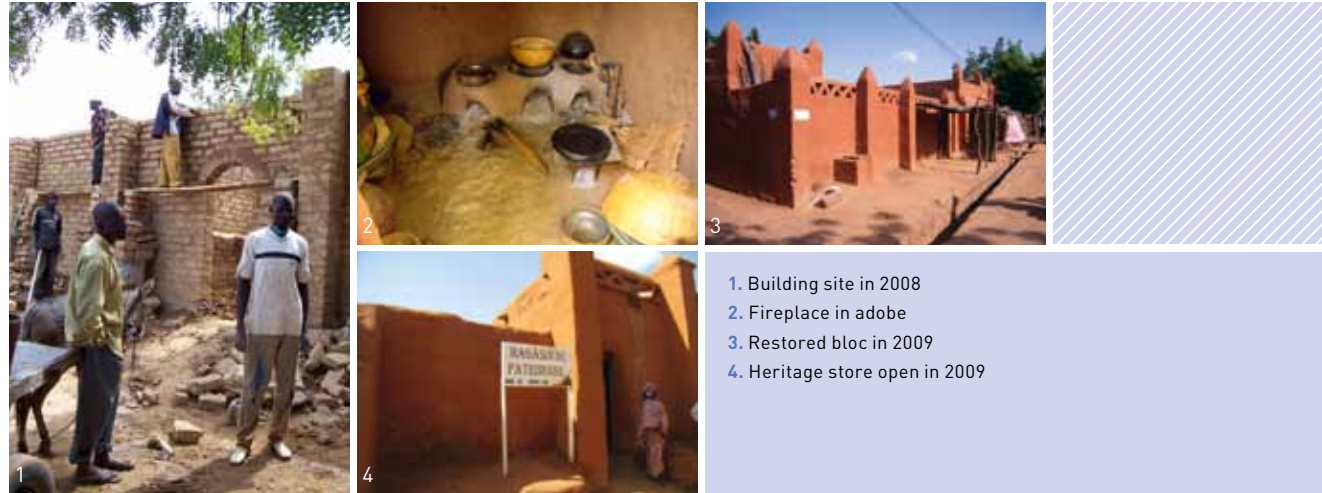
At the national level : creation of a working group “PHL-Heritage Habitat Housing” within the AMM involving local elected representatives, construction practitioners, NGOs and government departments.

The working group is studying the regulatory environment, developing a strategy and procedures for lobbying on the implementation of a policy of protection of heritage :

- modes of dialogue between state agencies and local government to implement regulations that provide local government with opportunities for joint economic and social development through the promotion of their heritage ;
- promotion of public construction in mud ;
- raising awareness of elected representatives and citizens in the interest of the use of raw earth in the construction of their habitat.

The first actions were conducted with AMM based on the pilot operation conducted with the city of Segou :

- meetings with ministers and departmental technicians ;
- training workshops with elected representatives and technicians on urbanism planning tools and legislation ;
- information sessions and training with local professionals and opinion leaders (chiefs, elders, associations of economically active groups in the territory...), and Cercles AMM offices ;
- interventions at the university of Bamako in the master option “Heritage Management and Local Development” and in continuing education of government employees ;



1. Building site in 2008
 2. Fireplace in adobe
 3. Restored bloc in 2009
 4. Heritage store open in 2009

- encouraging professional bodies (architects, engineers, consultants) to integrate raw earth in their projects or specifications for missions of Assistance with project management for local government or with private sector clients.

At the local level : setting up a pilot operation in Segou

On the banks of the river Niger, the fishing district of Somono is the oldest part of the city of Segou. Its buildings, mostly dating from the nineteenth century, form a harmonious group of remarkable mud architecture characterized by its red color.

The pilot operation conducted as part of a partnership Commune – Inhabitants-Traditional Powers-Building Professionals – ANVPAH & VSSP results in experimental organisation, training and implementation procedures of services on buildings belonging to families with very low resources.

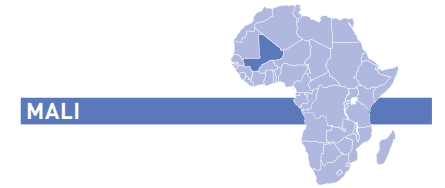
By implementing this pilot project to rehabilitate a group of houses, the aims were to :

- convince elected representatives and residents of the interest of conserving adobe habitat and to show its cultural, bioclimatic, social and economic qualities ;
- develop a working methodology in consultation with all actors ;

- maintain and provide housing through rehabilitation of traditional housing in mud ;
- develop the skills and training of master masons;
- improving the living environment through sanitation and building homes in adobe ;
- create jobs and support income-generating activities of women and young people ;
- develop tourist numbers around “Ségou the Red”.

The operation resulted in :

- the rehabilitation of 50 concessions : restoration of the walls and roofs with improved traditional techniques, construction / rehabilitation of latrines and wells, making mud-brick homes ;
- the establishment of a technical and facilitation team to accompany people in their maintenance, thus ensuring lower intervention costs ;
- training of masons in partnership with CRATerre on the diagnosis of earthen architecture, restoration methods, improvement of traditional techniques ;
- raising awareness and support for residents’ organizing the festival of mud, creating a neighbourhood association, communication in the media, opening a heritage store in 2009 to facilitate access to materials ;



- the establishment of signage at the entrance of the town and the neighbourhood, training guides, publishing post-cards (partnership with Via Patrimoine-Angoulême) to support tourism development.

Partners

Financial partners :

French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Ministry of Culture and Communication, ANVPAH & VSSP, France-UNESCO Convention, Malian Ministries of Social Development and Solidarity Economy of Mali, Association of Municipalities of Mali, Town of Segou, Angoulême Segou cooperation/ Via Patrimoine.

Other partners :

Local associations of residents and women, Ségou Heritage, SEGOULABEN, Ségou Regional Urban Planning, Regional Coordination of Artisans in Ségou, Ségou Region, Mali Office of Tourism and Hospitality (OMATHO), Orders of architects, engineers and urban planners, CRATerre-ENSAG.

Assessment, communication and opportunities

Since 2006, 50 concessions, housing approximately 900 people, have been restored, 30 have received a new or reconditioned well. Thirty improved homes made of adobe have been built. Each year the sites employ 70 masons and labourers for three months, mostly from the neighbourhood. Young people from the concessions take part in the work and are trained in maintenance. This operation was noticed by the public services and has been widely presented at conferences, seminars and during visits by public figures. The next stage of the operations is the establishment of a “heritage” SUP, which is now in progress. Initial inventory and knowledge work was con-

ducted in Ségou as part of a master with CRATerre ; exchanges take place on the inventories in hand as part of the program “River Niger”, supported by UNESCO.

Several cities, Mopti, Timbuktu, Markala, Pelangana..., want to integrate these ideas as part of their cooperation. They contribute to the work group PHL within the AMM.

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Conservation and promotion of the heritage of the Ile Saint-Louis

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODY : Urban Community of Lille Metropole

PARTNER : Town of Saint-Louis, Senegal

DATE FOR COMPLETION : autumn 2001 - February 2005

THEME OF INTERVENTION : knowledge and identification of heritage

Background

Saint-Louis, Senegal, founded by French settlers in the seventeenth century, was urbanized in the mid-nineteenth century. Capital of Senegal from 1872 to 1957, it played an important cultural and economic role in the whole of West Africa. The situation of the town on an island at the mouth of the Senegal River, its regular town plan, the system of quays and the characteristic colonial architecture give St. Louis its distinctive appearance and identity.

Classified in the national heritage in 1976, the historic heart of St. Louis, Senegal was registered on the World Heritage List in 2000. The following year, the President of Senegal issued a decree related to the “conservation and promotion plan” of the St. Louis site, involving the completion of an inventory that was entrusted to the National School of Architecture and Landscape in Lille (ENSAPL) as part of a program of decentralized cooperation over several years which was signed in December 2002 between Lille Metropole Urban Community (LMCU) and St. Louis, Senegal (longstanding relations of partnership and friendship between the two cities) in cooperation with the UNESCO Heritage Centre in the framework of the France-UNESCO Convention. The framework was set with the municipal decision of an interim regulation to promote heritage.

Context

The project involves the implementation of six actions, including one for the knowledge and identification of heritage. Along with the inventory, operations are planned for the restoration of damaged buildings while training local construction craftsmen. In addition, communication and awareness-raising ini-

tiatives are implemented (neighbourhood councils, cultural events around heritage, radio programmes, newsletters, brochures on heritage restoration) to establish a dialogue with the local population primarily concerned with the heritage of their town.

Under the guidance of two teachers of architecture, 32 students from Lille and 15 technicians from Saint-Louis participated in the various survey and plotting programmes with methodological support from the French Ministry of Culture and Communication (inventory) and technical support from LMCU (structuring of an electronic database and a geographic information system (GIS)).

Objectives

The extensive survey conducted by students from Lille and local technicians is based on the methodology of the French General Inventory, adapted to the specific context of St. Louis. Considering both urban spaces and buildings, taking stock is an essential step for historical knowledge, the establishment of an inventory and ranking of heritage. It can become a powerful tool for the management of built heritage in St. Louis, provided it is maintained and that people adopt it. Technicians from St. Louis, who received training throughout the project, participated in the computerization of all data collected, and are able to assess the operational nature of this tool. The inventory provides the town (but also the State by transfer of information) with a fund of knowledge that can create fertile ground for the projects of the future. The inventory was returned to the town in April 2005 in hard copy and electronic (database), web and digital formats and is accessible to specialists and the general public. It is the

SENEGAL



1. Street of St. Louis
2. Surveys

main reference for the conservation and promotion plan and the site management tool.

Financial review

Urban Community of Lille Metropole, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Priority Solidarity Fund), Ministry of Culture and Communication - Directorate-General for Heritage (training grants), St. Louis, Senegal, UNESCO - World Heritage Centre as part of the France-UNESCO Convention

Partners

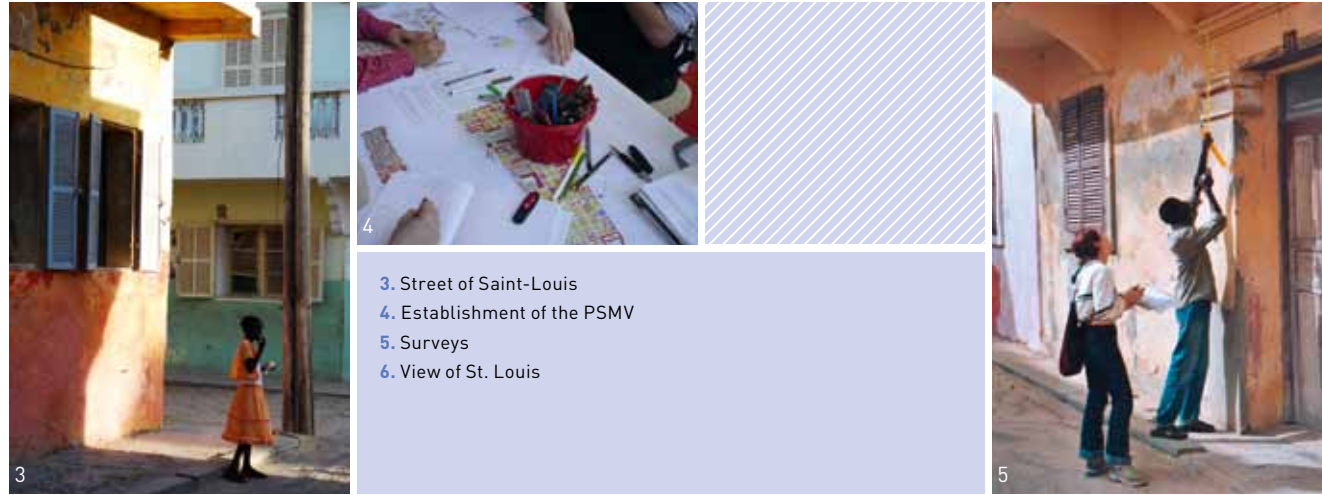
Ministry of Culture and classified Heritage of Senegal, directorate of cultural heritage ; Research and documentation Centre of Senegal ; National School of Architecture and Landscape in Lille, UNESCO - World Heritage Centre and French cooperation as part of the France-UNESCO Convention.

Assessment, communication and opportunities

In 2006, following the inventory, at the request of the State of Senegal, UNESCO World Heritage Centre as part of the France-UNESCO Convention, developed a conservation and promotion plan (PSMV). Started in St. Louis, the PSMV was finalized by a team of actors in cooperation (including S.

Hirschi, C. Nafa and two students from ENSAPL), representatives of the French Ministry of Culture (Alain Coulon) and the Duché workshop (Elisabeth Blanc) and coordinated by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre (Marie-Noel Tournoux). The conservation plan was approved by the Senegalese government in June 2008. Its introduction provided operational value to the previously established architectural and urban inventory and thereby demonstrated the importance of fine detailed studies. The finalisation of the conservation plan showed how important it is to cross different levels of cooperation : bilateral (through decentralized cooperation) and multilateral (through UNESCO).

To ensure the sustainability of cooperation with the town of St. Louis, student architects participated in 2009 and 2010 in cultural projects linked to the commemoration of 350 years of the town. In this context, several participatory events were held in St. Louis, with over 250 participants. The chosen formula of art and craft micro-studios enabled information and communication to be developed about heritage through the production of educational tools (posters, models, brochures) and promotion (original architectural models) and through these spinoff products and souvenirs.



3. Street of Saint-Louis
 4. Establishment of the PSMV
 5. Surveys
 6. View of St. Louis

Issues and problems

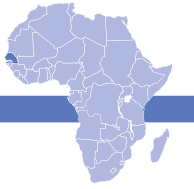
This collaborative project has revealed :

- the need to clearly identify upstream the function and purpose of an inventory (knowledge, management...);
- the greater place to be allocated for the collection of oral memory and items related to intangible heritage (undervalued in this project);
- the importance of carefully choosing the units of study (building, plot, block) and the scale to use, to clearly identify the sources on which to rely;
- the difficulty, in the case of the development of an inventory, in determining the sources and documents of reference, including mapping and cadastral;
- the challenge posed by the adaptation of tools and their appropriation by local actors (challenge of international cooperation);
- the importance of technical and logistical choices (computer media, for example);
- issues around standardization and standards imposed (construction material standards are not compatible with heritage restoration; lime instead of cement; brick blocks rather than concrete blocks; safety standards, standards related to programming);

- the importance of integrating bilateral decentralized cooperation projects in multi-player and multilateral projects;
- the challenge of integrating town - state projects;
- finally, the difficulty of highlighting the role and importance of studies and knowledge tools in heritage projects in the face of the temptation of wanting to invest in “visible” short-term projects. But the issue, as in many other areas of cooperation, is the establishment of longer processes promoting exchanges trade and enabling skills to be enhanced (developing training).



SENEGAL



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Inventory of colonial villas in Hanoi

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODY : Regional Council of Ile-de-France

PARTNER : People's Commune in Hanoi, Vietnam

DATE FOR COMPLETION : 2009

THEME OF INTERVENTION : heritage, urban planning and urban development

Background

The decentralized cooperation activities conducted by the Ile-de-France in Hanoi focus on urban development. An initial study conducted by the firm Interscène on the whole "French Quarter" required further clarification.

Context

As part of projects on the millennium of Hanoi, an accurate and operational inventory of colonial-style villas was performed by a trainee of the National Heritage Institute under the auspices of the Institut des métiers de la ville (IMV-Cooperation Centre for Urban Development), an organization co-chaired by a representative of the Region and a representative of the commune of Hanoi. Advice and conservation projects, promoting tourism and dissemination were to accompany the fieldwork. The project was to take its place in a reflection on the development of planning regulations for the entire area.

Objectives and actions

- Inventory of villas of former colonial district using the methods of the General Inventory adapted to the context : lack of access to sources, need to build a suitable database, developing a specific form of analysis with banding buildings into three categories according to their degree of architectural interest. Fieldwork, with the help of a young local architect has led to the development of architectural records on the model of the inventory records.
- Organization of exchange days and training of heritage professionals in the city.
- Photo campaign by a photographer from the Heritage and Inventory service of the Region.

VIETNAM



- Presentation by the IMV to the city of a conservation and development project for the sector.
- Publication in France of a book in the series "Images of heritage" : *Hanoi : rêves d'Occident en Extrême-Orient (Hanoi : dreams of the West in the Far East*, author : Virginia Malherbe, photographer Stephane Asseline), and publication in Vietnam of its translation into vietnamese, during events related to the millennium of the city.
- Photography exhibition in one of the villas during these events.

Financial review

Co-financing : Ile-de-France, Institut des métiers de la ville.

Partners

City of Hanoi, Institut des métiers de la ville, Ile-de-France Region

Assessment, communication and outlook

Cooperation continues on-site in urban planning issues, the book is widely distributed and the villas have just been protected.

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1. Villa located in the station district , Tuc Mac street
2. Villa of the 30's, Quan Su street
3. Villa of the 20's, residence of the German ambassador, 47, Dien Bien Phu street
4. Villa built in 1930, residence of the Australian ambassador, 66, Ly Thuong Kiet street
5. Interior view of the residence of the Australian ambassador

Heritage and urban governance, to an integrated approach to development of city centres based on heritage

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODY : Town of Bayonne

PARTNER : Town of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria

DATE FOR COMPLETION : in progress since 2005

THEME OF INTERVENTION : urban development, urbanism and urban policy, cultural mediation

Background

The towns of Veliko Turnovo and Bayonne have been exchanging since 2004 on the issues of promoting urban heritage. At the request of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and the Ministry of Culture and Communication, decentralized cooperation was formalized in 2005.

Context

Since the agreement, the projects implemented have received technical support from the National Association of Towns and Regions of art and history and Towns with protected areas. This partnership has resulted in a steady supply of expertise and allows local government to benefit from the creation of a network in the Balkan countries on the theme of heritage.

Objectives and actions

Cooperation allows the development of common policies based on local knowledge, protection and promotion of heritage. Shared work on the heritage planning regulations of the town of Veliko Turnovo has led to several actions.

The design of a historic urbanism plan requires previously established inventory, a necessary step for the historical and technical knowledge. The inventory records compiled for 300 homes offer an analysis of the buildings and avenues for the restoration of traditional architectures. They are necessary to justify the prescriptions of the heritage urbanism plan. The year 2010 corresponds to the stage of finalizing the inventory of the historic centre of Veliko Turnovo, which will be dis-



BULGARIA

tributed in a bilingual edition. As a tool for raising public awareness about the living environment, this work will follow two exhibitions presented to the local population.

The benefits derived from the heritage inventory also include the creation of a reference site and exchanges among professionals through seminars and experts' reports.

The local economy (craftsmen, construction companies and contractors) is associated with the restoration operations. Public and private sector actors alike are involved in the restoration partnership.

Financial review

Co-financing from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and the Ministry of Culture and Communication, town of Bayonne and town of Veliko Turnovo.

Partners

Bulgarian Ministry of Equipment, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Ministry of Culture and Communication, National Association of Towns and Regions of art and history and Towns with protected areas.

Assessment, communication and outlook

At the request of the Bulgarian municipality, the partnership has been extended since 2009 to other areas (early childhood, museums...), the implementation of related policies, as well as management of local skills and staff.



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1. House of the "National Awakening" - small brick façade
2. House of the "National Awakening" - details
3. House post Russo-Turkish war - details
4. House of the "National Awakening" - wood façade
5. Aerial view
6. Restoration of a house in Veliko Turnovo

3.2 The conservation of heritage / Restoration, rehabilitation

There are several modes of action : from restoration, which is the most respectful and careful approach to the building, to rehabilitation, which involves the renovation of buildings and their adaptation to contemporary needs. A local government may choose to become involved in the restoration or rehabilitation of a single building (a major monument, vernacular architecture), an urban complex or a historic centre. The initial questions concern the ownership of the property, the project supervision, the responsibility for the work. This is quickly followed by the operational phase of work that requires financing of the investment. But local government bodies intervene more often in the mode of institutional support. We must therefore choose a clear position from the outset: exchange of experiences, advice and expertise prior to an operation (which is the most common) or assistance with project management.

Work on a building : what to conserve and how ?

The choice of the building to retain depends on the objective set for the cooperation: exchange on the principles and skills of restoration, shared reflection on the future of heritage in terms of use, training prime contractors and artisans...

The type of intervention is determined by :

- the quality of the identified heritage : age, rarity, quality of architecture or construction, fame, representativeness
- the value given to it by the whole community
- the intended use: maintaining or changing the original use.

Fine restoration is guided by a set of texts for reflection and doctrines that are the subject of international charters and conventions (Venice, Burra, Washington...).

When choosing to work on vernacular habitat, the intervention might be an aid to self-building or repairing for local residents: identification, production and supply of materials, technical implementation, solutions for improving living conditions in the building.

These initiatives involve finding or restart the production of traditional building materials (mud, lime, brick...) to set up production channels, to support the craftsmen able to use them while respecting the environment (e.g. offering to plant trees for timber).

Preserving a complex, a historic centre

At the town level, heritage is the result of the relationship between Man and the place where he settles, the geography of the place, the vegetation, urban forms and layouts, famous monuments, public spaces, buried vestiges, vernacular architecture, craft and industrial activities. But heritage is not composed solely of shapes and materials: there are also elements, historical or anonymous, related to the perceptions and representations of the city by its inhabitants.

Successful intervention on heritage must be integrated into urban development issues: housing, water management and sanitation, transport, economic activity... And the link between heritage and urban projects is made at the local level. On this theme, cooperation between local government bodies is fundamental. But it is an extremely complex and costly undertaking, which requires an alliance with other partners, either technical or financial.

Operational chain of a project

For a building :

- preliminary study : historical, architectural, sanitary...
- reflection on the future use
- development of a project : establishing an agreement with the contract supervisor, identifying the contractor, the party's choice of restoration, programming, financing, recruitment of firms
- works.

For a complex:

- inventory of built, urban and landscape heritage of the site
- census of regulations
- pre-operational feasibility study (population concerned, working with residents, previously established property diagnosis, planning, defining budgets, establishment of financial tools)
- project summarizing all actions undertaken or to be undertaken
- establishment of an operational team and steering bodies
- creation of regulatory tools or integration of existing documents.

A few remarks

Beginning a concrete project offers a demonstrative interest :

- it serves as an example
- it is an opportunity for training and exchange
- it is also a way to maintain or revitalize know-how or the production of materials
- it gives visibility to the cooperation between local government bodies whose other aspects are less visible.

But it is a difficult undertaking :

- it requires political partners
- it raises questions of responsibility
- at the urban scale, the project depends on many external factors that cooperation does not control (multiplicity of actors, legal texts difficult to understand, jus soli, economic policy...).

The assistance of French local government should focus on finding appropriate methods and not on replicating models. It must also be based on multiple partnerships - academic, professional, technical, entrepreneurial – which complement inherent skills.

Restoration of the Honnouwa of King Agadja

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODY : City of Albi

PARTNER : City of Abomey, Benin

DATE FOR COMPLETION : December 2008 / early work, March-September 2009

THEME OF INTERVENTION : heritage restoration

Background

The city of Abomey is marked by its rich history, founded on 12 royal dynasties who succeeded one another and who bequeathed a large number of royal palaces of earth adorned with bas-reliefs associated with voodoo temples. This architectural complex provides an exceptional testimony to the kingdom of Dahomey. It was entered on the World Heritage List in 1985, and then placed on the endangered list following a series of alterations, but was withdrawn in 2007, thanks to the management efforts carried out.

Context

The towns of Albi and Abomey are determined to place their history and heritage at the heart of their development and have implemented an element of decentralized cooperation built around their exceptional land heritage. The actions are part of the management plan for the site, officially recorded by the World Heritage Committee and as part of the France-UNESCO Convention.

Objectives and actions

The project involves the reconstruction of the entrance gate (Honnouwa) of the palace of king Agadja, the most monumental on the site. The objectives of this rehabilitation are to apply the values associated with the concept of World Heritage, to support conservation efforts, strengthen local skills and involve local actors.

A study (documentary collection on the building and archaeological excavation on the site) was carried out before the six month project (reconstruction of Honnouwa and a portion of wall) which has defined, based on scientific evidence, the

methods of rehabilitation and deepened the historical and cultural knowledge.

The implementation of this action was primarily a joint decision by the elected representatives of the towns of Albi and Abomey and their willingness to work towards the conservation and promotion of heritage. In a desire to implement the best possible practices and to ensure coordination on site, the project and its procedures were assigned by convention to the CRAterre institute, holder of a UNESCO Chair, whose expertise in architecture is internationally recognized.

This project, located on a site owned by the State of Benin, received prior approval from the Directorate of Cultural Heritage of Benin, as well as validation of the members of the Management Committee of the site of the royal palaces of Abomey, including the mayor of Abomey as president, but also representatives of royal families and dignitaries of the voodoo cult.

Project management was assigned to the site manager who surrounded himself with local artisans and composed his teams paying particular attention to ensure that the oldest in turn form a score of young craftsmen, ensuring, on the one hand, the existence of local well trained teams of masons, carpenters, bas-reliefs artists and, on the other hand, the transmission of ancestral skills. Finally, as the living memory prevails in Africa, the oldest Abomeans, who had known the honnouwa in their youth, were called on to search through their recollections to ensure that the reconstruction of the gate was as authentic as possible.

The site was closely monitored all along by elected representatives of both towns and was the subject of active coordination

BENIN



1. and 4. Honnouwa of King Agadja (site of the royal palaces of Abomey), restored in the framework of the cooperation Albi-Abomey
2. Bas-reliefs
3. View of the royal palaces



by two technicians who were in regular contact : the head of the Abomey tourist office, also a local scholar, and the person in charge of the heritage of the cooperation programme of the Town of Albi.

At a local level, the progress of the site was regularly covered by the media. The publication *An introduction to Abomey*, and an exhibition at the Musée du Quai Branly (Paris), helped to publicize the operation.

Financial review

World Heritage Centre, Kingdom of Norway, UNESCO Africa 2009 program, mayor of Albi, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (DAECT grant).

Partners

World Heritage Centre, Kingdom of Norway, Africa 2009 programme, Ministry of Culture, literacy and the promotion of national languages of Benin, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, mayor of Abomey, tourist office of Abomey, CRA-Terre-ENSAG.

Assessment, communication and opportunities

This rehabilitation project is part of a larger project of capacity building in tourism and assisting in defining a tourism policy.

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Cultural heritage for Qufu

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODY : City of Rennes

PARTNERS : City of Qufu, China / Town of Santiago de Compostela, Spain

DATE FOR COMPLETION : January 2005 - December 2007

THEME OF INTERVENTION : protection and promotion of urban heritage

Background

The City of Qufu brings together the most monumental complex in China after the forbidden City with notably a temple listed in the world heritage of mankind, the necropolis and the family home of Confucius.

Context

The cities of Rennes and Santiago de Compostela received funding from the European Community program ASIA URBS to accompany the City of Qufu in the protection and enhancement of its heritage.

Objectives and actions

The mission focused on Ming City. The cooperation project was to define the conservation plan of the ordinary heritage of Qufu, mainly by methodological contributions in the urban and architectural areas :

- provide a better understanding of the heritage of Qufu and educate the local authorities and population in its preservation ;
- encourage the development of urban management tools for the conservation of this heritage ;
- contribute to the development of the sites of Qufu with a view to cultural tourism, a driving force of sustainable economic development ;
- strengthen links between local government bodies in the project and more generally between Europe and China.

The contribution of european partners has focused mainly on the pre-decisional phase. It was a position of assistance to project supervisors : not to do things in the place of partners but to empower them to do things themselves, through

advice and methods for exchanging experiences, and staff training.

The project began with raising awareness and familiarisation with the urban heritage in situ, through the inventory work. An architectural approach was taken for Ming City and landscape for the city of La Lu. Computer skills and analysis of collected data produced a diagnosis that led the team to reflect on the urban project, including the territorial scale and a global perception of the city. This work enabled the establishment of prescriptions for the protection and promotion of heritage. Case studies enabled the assumptions made to be verified.

The development of tourism was seen as an attendant element of the process of urban development and promotion of heritage, while maintaining a central place for the inhabitants. The culture of tourism marketing practiced by the town of Santiago de Compostela showed their Chinese partners that the tourism potential could be developed without sacrificing the urban requirements of the local population. Awareness campaigns were conducted through exhibitions, heritage days, external newsletters and a web site.

At the same time, the realization of a pilot project for rehabilitation enabled the practical experience gained during the project to be put into practice. The choice was made of a former elementary school in the heart of the old neighbourhood, which was converted into a heritage interpretation centre. This project proved that it was possible to provide conditions of modern comfort in the traditional habitat of the Ming city. It also showed that traditional building techniques, performed

CHINA



1. Survey on the field
2. House - yard in the Ming City
3. Stones and temple of Confucius
4. Protection plan of Qufu, result of the consultation of players

by local companies, could produce quality buildings. This facility now hosts heritage classes and an information centre for local residents and visitors.

Financial review

Financing needs (1 052 249,60 €) were divided between the European Union (71.27%), the City of Rennes (11.10%), the City of Qufu (10.25%) and the City of Santiago de Compostela (7.38%).

Partners

Tongji University, Shandong Institute.

Assessment, communication and opportunities

The project required a considerable amount of preparation beforehand. The first reason for the difference between the European approach and the Chinese approach is the notion of heritage. Methodological contributions, particularly in project management, were most remarkable.

The cities of Qufu and Santiago de Compostela are now twinned.

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Heritage, identity and sustainable development

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODY : City of Toulouse

PARTNER : City of Hanoi, Vietnam

DATE FOR COMPLETION : in progress since 1996

THEME OF INTERVENTION : protection and promotion of the Old Quarter of Hanoi

Background

In 1996 the City of Toulouse and the Hanoi People's Committee undertook a cooperation agreement in the following thematic and institutional frameworks :

- technical exchanges on restoration methods with the implementation of three pilot operations with support from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs as part of decentralized cooperation (1999-2000 and 2006-2010) ;
- EU Asia Urbs program (2000-2006) with Brussels - Capital Region ;
- Memorandum of Cooperation by 2010 (2006-2010) with support from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs as part of decentralized cooperation.

Context

Hanoi, the capital of Vietnam, is one of the few cities of South-east Asia to have preserved its historic centre, the "36 streets and guilds", a commercial quarter by excellence. Even today its commercial activity provides a livelihood for thousands of people across the Red River Delta. Its traditional urban fabric, its major architectural heritage and its strong cultural identity have led the vietnamese government to add the old neighbourhood to the national heritage list in 2004.

Objectives and actions

Faced with urban development marked by a deterioration of living conditions and a decline in the quality of a unique heritage, documenting the history of the Old Quarter of Hanoi, the City of Toulouse supported the Hanoi authorities in their efforts to preserve and promote this old centre and the lifestyles of its residents while developing the economy and comfort of living spaces. European specialists in urban, archi-

tectural, economic, legal and socio-cultural fields supported the Vietnamese authorities in this endeavour.

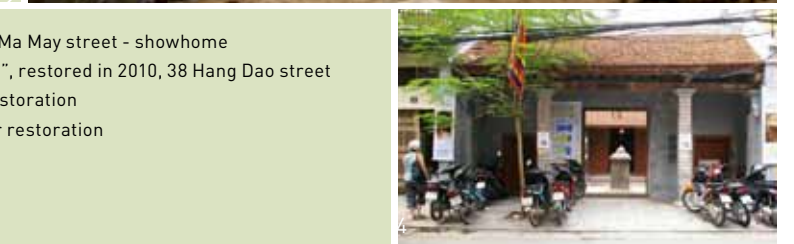
The cooperation aims to implement pilot operations which have wide visibility. Concerning the architectural and urban heritage, three exemplary restoration projects of heritage homes have been carried out in recent years and a number of projects are underway. The momentum created can enable large projects to be undertaken, increase the interest of private and public funders and raise awareness of the residents and the general public in the development of the Old Quarter.

In addition, an inventory of homes of historic interest, supplemented by various studies and architectural drawings, was made. Socio-economic surveys, exchange of experience in architecture, urban planning and regulation, and meetings with local residents, supported the inventory process to enable the authorities of the City of Hanoi and the district of Hoan Kiem to develop a comprehensive plan for the conservation and promotion of the Old Quarter.

Recent economic developments pose risks to the intangible heritage of the Old Quarter : the disappearance of some traditional crafts and local activities, the loss of expertise. Hanoi city recognizes the uniqueness of its heritage, places great emphasis on the safeguarding of intangible heritage thereby protecting its cultural authenticity. A program to promote trades and traditional crafts has been launched.

A public awareness campaign for different audiences of the heritage of the Old Quarter has also been developed. It will be implemented especially in the Heritage Information Centre, underway in 2010, to promote the tangible cultural heritage - architecture,

VIETNAM



1. Restored house at 38, Ma May street - showhome
2. Town house "Dong Lac", restored in 2010, 38 Hang Dao street
3. Quan De temple - in restoration
4. Quan De temple - after restoration

everyday objects, the history of the formation of the urban area – and intangible – crafts, festivals, daily practices, gastronomy. Finally, capacity building of local actors is a key objective of the action of the Toulouse experts to ensure the viability and sustainability of the various projects undertaken.

Financial review

1996 - 2000 : funding the restoration of three historic homes with the support of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Caisse des Depots, Airbus Industrie.

2000 - 2006 : ASIA-Urbs european project (co-financing from the european Commission).

Since 2006 : Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs as part of decentralized cooperation.

Other partners involved in the project

Institute of development research, cultural partners of the city of Toulouse.

Partners of the European ASIA-Urbs project

Brussels-Capital Region, National Agency for habitat improvement, the Ministry of Culture and Communication, University of Toulouse II Mirail, National School of Architecture of Toulouse, General Administration of the land register in Brussels, the Agency of the Brussels - Capital Region for the commercial development of neighbourhoods and improving the urban environment (ATRIUM), Erasmus Hogeschool Brussel.



VIETNAM



Assessment, communication and opportunities

Cooperation aims to ensure the continuation of activities to promote the Old Quarter of Hanoi notably through iconic projects for the restoration of built heritage. In a logical extension of the creation of the Centre for Heritage Information, work will be conducted jointly concerning the establishment of a global communication plan, including the upcoming launch of the website www.hanoi-toulouse.org but also an information constituent about restoration techniques aimed at local residents. Exchanges are growing in the field of intercultural dialogue in parallel with the construction of a project based on cultural exchanges of artists, memory and cultural diversity.

The project will also expand cooperation in sustainable development through developing activities around themes : water, environmental communication, climate plan and large-scale urban project, integrating issues of transport and urban travel.

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5. 51, Hang Bac street - street facade after restoration

6. Pilot-project of urban restructuring of the Ta Hien street, consultation of residents

7. 51, Hang Bac street - restoration project

8. View of Hanoi

Rehabilitation of the Yellow House in Beit Beirut, urban cultural centre and museum of the history of the city

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODY : City of Paris

PARTNER : City of Beirut, Lebanon

DATE FOR COMPLETION : in progress since 2008

THEME OF INTERVENTION : heritage rehabilitation

Background

The links between Paris and Beirut are old, illustrated in particular by the presence of a strong Lebanese community in Paris. They were formalized by a pact of friendship and cooperation in June 1993 and were reaffirmed in September 2006 with the signing of a Memorandum of Cooperation which announced a “joint reflection on issues of urban development, protection and enhancement of the architectural heritage”. The conversion of the building nicknamed the Yellow House into a urban cultural centre housing the future museum of the history of the city, a place of memory in the heart of the Lebanese capital, perfectly illustrates the agreement between the two communities.

Context

As a city undergoing reconstruction, Beirut has seen major urban development. The urban landscape is in constant metamorphosis between the destruction of old houses, the renovation of the town centre, juxtaposing towers and threatened old buildings and traces of the civil war. While a new political stability is being established, the challenge of preserving the memory and heritage of Lebanon has joined the challenge of establishing true urban planning.

The Yellow House, a building in the neo-Ottoman constructed in the 1930s and then used during the Civil War as a fortified base by snipers, is a witness of Lebanese history. After the war, damaged by the conflict, the test of time and malicious acts, for a while threatened with demolition, it has generated a broad movement of public opinion and civil society for its preservation. It was in 2003 that it was expropriated by the

city of Beirut in the name of public interest, with a view to its rehabilitation and transformation into a urban cultural centre that will house the museum of the history of the city and a urban observatory.

Objectives and actions

The Beit Beirut project is an ambitious heritage restoration project, conducted in a way which respects the integrity of the building with consideration for its future as a public building of the twenty-first century which will use the most modern technologies, particularly with regard to saving energy.

This project illustrates the need to cross, from the outset, reflections related to the architecture of the building and design of the cultural programming of the facility, developed in the case of Beit Beirut, in a participatory manner. This approach is based on the mobilization of the Lebanese civil society, through the creation of a scientific advisory committee. The committee consists of associations, academics and urbanism professionals in Lebanon, some of whom actively participated in the rescue of the building. This committee is associated with the debates that sustain and develop the project in dialogue with the project supervisor and project architect. In addition, the support of the French Embassy allows the organization of public debates on the project, which regularly bring together a large audience with an interest in these issues.

In 2006, the City of Paris became involved in the project and has been providing technical support to its management by the city of Beirut since 2008. To do this, it brings its technical expertise in architecture, heritage, museum and project

LEBANON



1. et 2. The Yellow House in 2008
3. The Yellow House in 2010

management (general delegation for international relations, directorate of heritage and architecture, directorate for Housing and Habitat and directorate of cultural affairs).

Financial review

Town of Beirut and City of Paris, with the support of the French Embassy in Lebanon.

Partners

Department of cooperation and cultural action of the French Embassy, French Institute for the Near East, the Scientific committee of the project.

Assessment, communication and opportunities

This project, which started in September 2008, has not yet been formally assessed, but the fact the initial timetable has been followed and the major advances achieved in terms of participation and architectural and cultural programming reflect its qualities.

In terms of communication, the public launch of the project was held at the Grand Serail on 7 April 2010, at a reception chaired by HE Saad Harii, President of the Council of Minis-

ters, on the occasion of the visit to Lebanon by M . Bertrand Delanoë, mayor of Paris, and attended by Mr. Abdel Mounem ARISS, president of the Municipal Council of Beirut. The Mayor of Paris then reaffirmed the commitment of the city of Paris to this highly symbolic project until the opening of Beit Beirut, scheduled for 2013.

The project website that allows everyone to obtain information and monitor developments was put on line on this occasion : www.beitbeirut.org.

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Restoration project of Our Lady of Africa in Algiers

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODIES : Regional Council of Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur, the General Council of Bouches-du-Rhone, City of Marseille

PARTNER : territorial division of Wilaya in Algiers, Algeria

DATE FOR COMPLETION : 2004-2010

THEME OF INTERVENTION : heritage restoration

Background

The basilica of Our Lady of Africa was completed in 1872 after 14 years of work. After a long period of neglect, the building was severely degraded by sea breezes and the earthquake of 2003.

Context

Following the restoration work that Xavier David, a private architect, carried out on the Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde in Marseille, he was called on for a consulting and fact-finding mission to the basilica of Our Lady of Africa in Algiers in April 2003. Three weeks after the fact-finding mission, an earthquake hit the region and seriously affected the building. The consultancy mission became an emergency.

Objectives and actions

After a request from the Algerian authorities and the diocesan association of Algiers (ADA), the Regional Council of Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur, the General Council of Bouches-du-Rhone and the city of Marseille, who had had cooperation agreements with the wilaya of Algiers in the past, came together to consider the restoration of the basilica damaged by the effects of the earthquake.

In 2004, precautionary measures were taken to prevent its collapse and in 2005, work began on the preliminary studies for the project. Restoration work began in 2007 and lasted until 24 July 2010, the completion date of the project.



ALGERIE

Two types of action were undertaken :

- major restoration of the historic monument: facade, roof and seismic reinforcement ;
- a field school led by the Regional Association of the Companions of duty trained 28 young Algerians, without qualifications, in the traditional techniques of masonry and stone cutting specific to the rehabilitation of old buildings, with specific funding from the PACA region.

Financial review

European Union, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, French Embassy in Algeria, Regional Council of Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur (PACA), General Council of Bouches-du-Rhone (CG 13), City of Marseille.

Total program funding : € 5,110,150

Wilaya of Algiers : € 590,000

PACA region : € 360,539

CG 13 : € 360,539

City of Marseille : € 360,539

State : € 874,617

Diocesan Association of Algiers : € 1,356,917

European Union : € 1,000,000

Other partners involved in the project

Diocesan Association of Algeria, Marseille Association for the Restoration of the basilica of Our Lady of Africa, Companions of Duty of Marseille and the National Insurance Unemployment Fund in Algeria.



1. Our Lady of Africa - restoration works in progress

2. Young people formed to the restoration technics

3. The field-school



Assessment, communication and outlook

The operation has enabled the building, a powerful symbol of rapprochement of cultures, to return to its original appearance and to demonstrate the efficiency of pooling energies and resources of the consortium formed to complete this task. The experiment conducted in the field school and the willingness of authorities of the wilaya of Algiers to reclassify the old buildings of the waterfront should allow the development of a new adapted vocational training project, in cooperation with the PACA region, in 2011 - 2012.

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3.3 Strategies for heritage / Raising public awareness

The growing interest of local government and populations for the cultural resources of their environment leads them to develop actions to recognize and promote the diversity of their heritage. These resources can be used for local sustainable development, in close contact with residents. Preservation policies cannot now be separated from a policy of awareness of the local population. It is important to give a meaning to the living environment of residents and pass on to them the memory of their neighbourhood, their town, their country, in all its plurality. Knowledge of this shared heritage enables everyone to participate in the evolution of the cultural identity of their people, their city, their neighbourhood.

The transmission of this knowledge primarily concerns people who will be involved from the first phase of the heritage promotion project to ensure its success. The bilateral approach of decentralized cooperation projects highlights the wealth of heritage: the confrontation of two territories, two cultures, provides an opportunity to reconsider the everyday heritage, to give meaning to the traditions, strengthen cultural reference of each community.

Raising awareness of different groups : tools and methods

The inventory of modes of transmission continues to grow, as evidenced by the many experiments performed in France in the Towns and Regions of art and history, the label of the Ministry of Culture and Communication that promotes a policy of demanding and quality heritage initiatives. The choice of educational tools must match the groups concerned :

- resident or visitor
- neophyte or initiate
- individual or group
- adult or young person.

Multiple mediation tools

There is a great range of cultural mediation tools in order to meet the needs of different groups :

- development of tourist trails and guided tours ;
- dissemination of educational and promotional materials ;
- development of museums and development of interpretation centres near to sites ;
- installation of permanent, temporary, fixed or mobile exhibitions;
- raising awareness of children through educational programs ;
- development of cultural centres in major cities ;
- production of publications ;
- establishment of heritage signage ;
- interventions by contemporary artists ;
- organisation of unifying cultural events ;
- ...

The residents at the heart of the project

Preference is given to interdisciplinary and interactive activities. The value of cultural heritage must remain closely linked to the interest of local people and the active involvement of the civil society and local communities. They must see their interest as arising from the promotion of “their” cultural heritage. This implies that support be given to the school, university and professional training, but also raise awareness of local and central administrators, to the integration of cultural heritage in the educational system.

In order to encourage citizens and local decision makers to become involved in improving their living environment, the concept of the Heritage House is being increasingly developed. It covers different realities depending on the site, but always revolves around several axes :

- advice for the rehabilitation of buildings with an eye on architectural and landscape quality ;
- monitoring the state of heritage conservation ;
- training of local actors in heritage issues ;
- disseminating information through a resource centre ;
- mediation and awareness-raising actions among local residents (guided tours, exhibitions...).

Diversity of partners, multiple skills

The quality of awareness raising depends on the qualification of personnel, the richness of the partnerships set up by council staff with the relevant State departments, with schools, associations, civil society or with a foreign partner in the framework of cooperation. The involvement of many partners creates exchanges and links that promote future collaborations on various aspects of local development.

Promoting heritage raises awareness of the importance of conserving the local heritage resources for future generations, and invites each of us to preserve our rich heritage.

Support to local governance in heritage promotion

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODIES : Towns of Belfort and Arcueil

PARTNER : City of Hebron, Palestinian Territories

DATE FOR COMPLETION : since 2007

THEME OF INTERVENTION : promoting heritage to groups

Background

Since 1994, the cities of Belfort and Arcueil have led decentralized cooperation with the city of Hebron.

Context

The cooperation is supported by a strong municipal commitment, that of leading sustainable projects in education and cultural dynamism. Examples include “Operation Hebron, Living City”, the creation of a kindergarten with the participation of the town of Arcueil, sponsorship of students in French, exchanges around Francophonie (supported by the city of Belfort)...

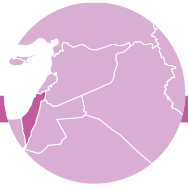
Objectives and actions

Since 2007, the cooperation program has focused on strengthening and developing the capacity for actions of the Hebron municipality and its local partners to promote the promotion and rehabilitation of its heritage.

A first action was conducted in 2007 among the French population : a traveling exhibition of photographs showing heritage sites of the old city of Hebron before and after restoration took place in Belfort and Arcueil and the Arab World Institute in Paris during the at Audience of Franco-Palestinian decentralized cooperation.

2009 saw the publication of a work of art in French on the old city of Hebron and the creation of a website (www.hebronheritage.com).

PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES



In October 2009, the cities of Belfort and Arcueil formalized their support for the candidacy for inclusion of the old city of Hebron on the UNESCO World Heritage List by creating a support committee for the safeguarding of this heritage. The committee's task was to make the international institutions and public opinion aware of the need to conserve the heritage of Hebron.

In order to continue raising awareness among residents and tourists, information signs will mark a future heritage trail in the old city of Hebron, with the support of the two French municipalities.

Financial review

In 2009, the support program for the promotion of the old city of Hebron was funded, on the French side, with 49.5 % from Belfort, 18.5 % from Arcueil and 32 % from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. The total annual cost was € 37,500. The budget estimates for 2010-2012 are similar.

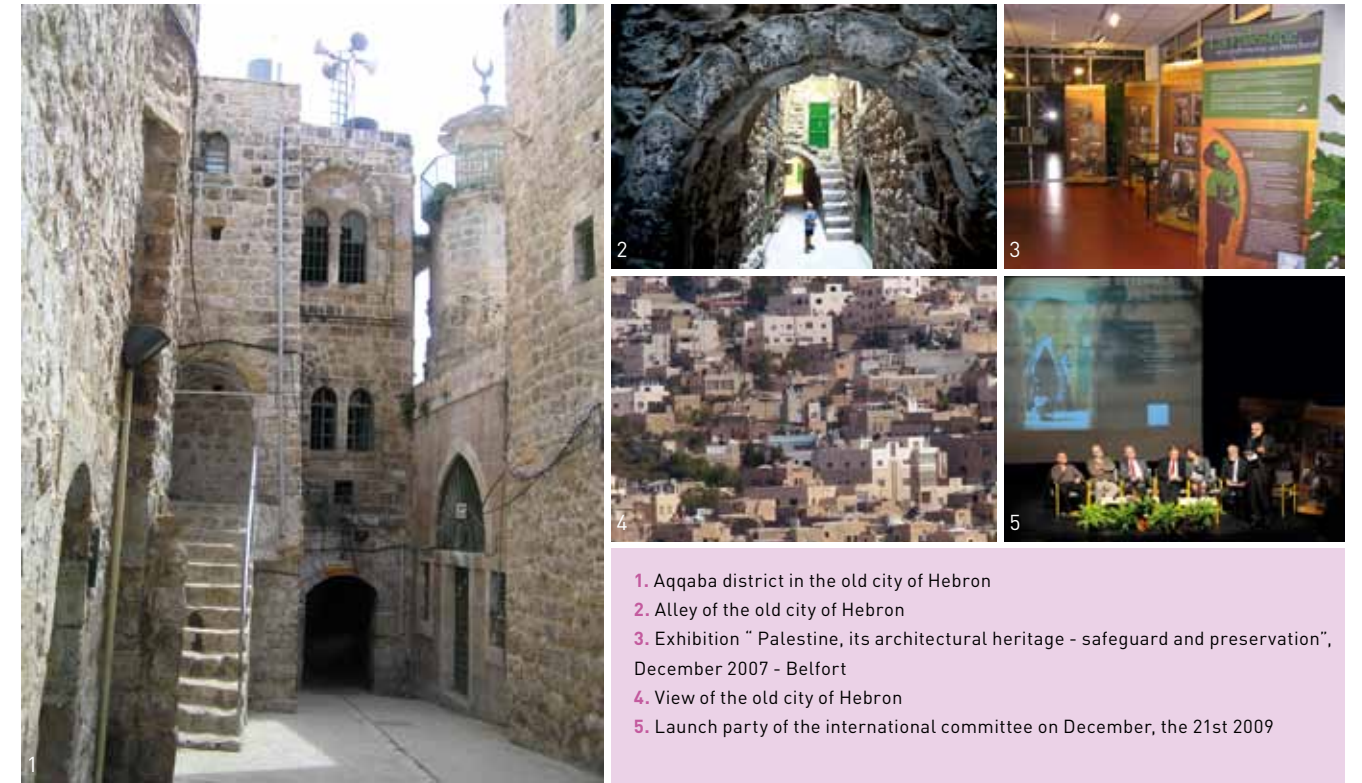
Partners

Municipality of Hebron, Hebron-France Association, rehabilitation committee of the old city.

Assessment, communication and opportunities

The prospects in the short and medium term are numerous :

- support the tourist promotion of historical sites of the old city of Hebron to create the conditions for development of tourist solidarity visit;
- support preparation studies and mounting the candidacy dossier of the old city of Hebron to join the World Heritage of Humanity (UNESCO) thanks to the mobilization of international experts ;



1. Aqqaba district in the old city of Hebron
2. Alley of the old city of Hebron
3. Exhibition “ Palestine, its architectural heritage - safeguard and preservation”, December 2007 - Belfort
4. View of the old city of Hebron
5. Launch party of the international committee on December, the 21st 2009

- support the artistic and cultural promotion of the old city of Hebron through the involvement of international and Palestinian artists (joint creations to promote and bear witness to the rich history and heritage of the old city of Hebron).

With regard to communication, updating of the website www.hebronheritage.com will continue along with the realization of mass media communication (brochures, reports, newsletters).

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LAFI BALA Festival, a cooperation between territories

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODY : Town of Chambéry

PARTNER : City of Ouahigouya, Burkina Faso

DATE FOR COMPLETION : every two years in June (since 2005)

THEME OF INTERVENTION : raising awareness of the inhabitants of both territories

Background

The city of Chambéry chose its partner city when it called on the services of a specialized consulting firm in 1989, a way to make relations between the two cities healthier and less marked by personal interests. The municipal team had the desire to establish a lasting relationship with a local authority in the South, which would be different from traditional humanitarian actions or twinning, giving priority to participation, intercultural dialogue and the North-South balance. This requirement and the approach to cooperation in both countries has remained a fundamental value over the years.

This cooperation now combines elected representatives and municipal services but also the actors of civil society and populations of both municipalities to carry out the projects discussed in each territory through working committees or joint steering committees. Institutional support, support from the civil society through social and economic action and heritage development programs are the themes chosen for the cooperation project. Every action is part of a society project established for several years by the municipality of Ouahigouya. In order to ensure that the political dimension of cooperation and the mobilization of citizens coexist, the partner cities now rely on delegated operators, responsible for the mobilization of actors and program coordination.

Context

For 20 years, the decentralized cooperation action between Chambéry and Ouahigouya has sought to bring the inhabitants of both cities closer together. Knowing and understanding each other better and leading solidarity actions together are the objectives of this cooperation which now has many

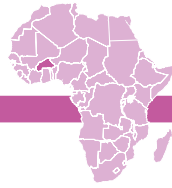
players from both cities who have launched and are currently running about twenty innovative projects that meet people's needs.

Objectives

Mobilizing citizens in France on decentralized cooperation, which can sometimes be very technical, is not always successful. Since 1996 and every two years, the town of Chambéry and the Chambéry Ouahigouya association has offered residents of Chambéry an immersion in the country of Burkina Faso through the intercultural festival Lafi Bala where the intangible heritage (dance, storytelling, music, street art, lifestyle, vision of the world) is celebrated. Lafi Bala is an invitation to travel, a moment of exchange and discovery about African cultures with many artists and craftsmen. The public is invited to spend four days in an urban setting from Burkina Faso reconstituted in the heart of Chambéry to meet another cultural reality. Crafts, traditional food, art, outdoor cinema, visual arts, advocacy theatre, storytelling and many concerts punctuate the festival. With nearly 80 artists and partners from Burkina Faso, the festival also gives priority to supporting fair trade, intercultural encounters, North / South inequalities and decentralized cooperation through various conferences and “palaver trees”.

Sharing and meeting through artistic practice is an objective of the festival. Common creations are organized in each edition, such as the creation of a common repertoire between the Chambéry brass band, and a troupe of traditional music from Ouahigouya, the exchanges between the hip-hop dancers from Chambéry and traditional dancers from Ouahigouya. With more than 80 Burkinabe guests (artists, craftsmen, partners)

BURKINA FASO



1. Concert of the traditional music band Badema, Lafi Bala Festival 2009
2. Craft - dyeing of Bogolan
3. Craft - weaving
4. Craft - dyeing
5. Introduction to the African tales for Chambéry pupils
6. Woman of Ouahigouya

and around 150 volunteers, all the ingredients are brought together to facilitate the encounter between the inhabitants of two towns, large and small. Artistic practices, discovering cultures, skills and traditions are the guiding thread of this event which attracted about 15,000 visitors in 2009.

Partners

Institutional Partners : Town of Chambéry, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Rhône-Alpes Regional Council, General Council of Savoie, La Francophonie. With the support of a large number of local logistic and technical partners.

Funding

Overall budget of the festival in 2009: € 200,000 (subsidized 30 % by town / region / state / Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European / private).

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Heritage promotion and mediation

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODY : Town of Angoulême

PARTNER : City of Skopje, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

DATE FOR COMPLETION : 1999-2009

THEME OF INTERVENTION : heritage mediation

Background

The partnership was initiated in May 1999, following a meeting organized with the Council of Europe, and has developed around a large development project of the historic centres of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The exchange of expertise in the field of heritage promotion and mediation being one of the concerns of the cities of Skopje and Angoulême, a first agreement for decentralized cooperation was signed in 2002 between the two cities and renewed thereafter. The city of Angoulême signed an agreement with Via Patrimoine for the implementation of a decentralized cooperation project entitled “Promotion of heritage and its mediation in Skopje”. All the mediation actions were conducted in close partnership with the ANVPAH & VSSP.

Context

In 1999, Skopje was a brand new capital city (1991), without a real public image. The aim of cooperation with a city of art and history such as Angoulême was to develop a new perception of the city.

Objectives and actions

The association Via Patrimoine, which holds the label Region of Art and History of the Angoumois area, accompanied the city of Skopje in the creation of tools for mediation and raising awareness of residents and tourists to heritage and the living environment based systematically on scientific work carried out with the various universities and scientists in Skopje, in connection with French specialists.

Scientific work before the project

Research on the history and urban evolution of Skopje, conducted by a Franco-Macedonian scientific committee, led to

the organization of the exhibition “Skopje - Journey through the history of a Balkan capital” accompanied by a catalogue. This first return to the inhabitants contributed to raising collective awareness of the urban heritage of Skopje.

Heritage routes to explore the city

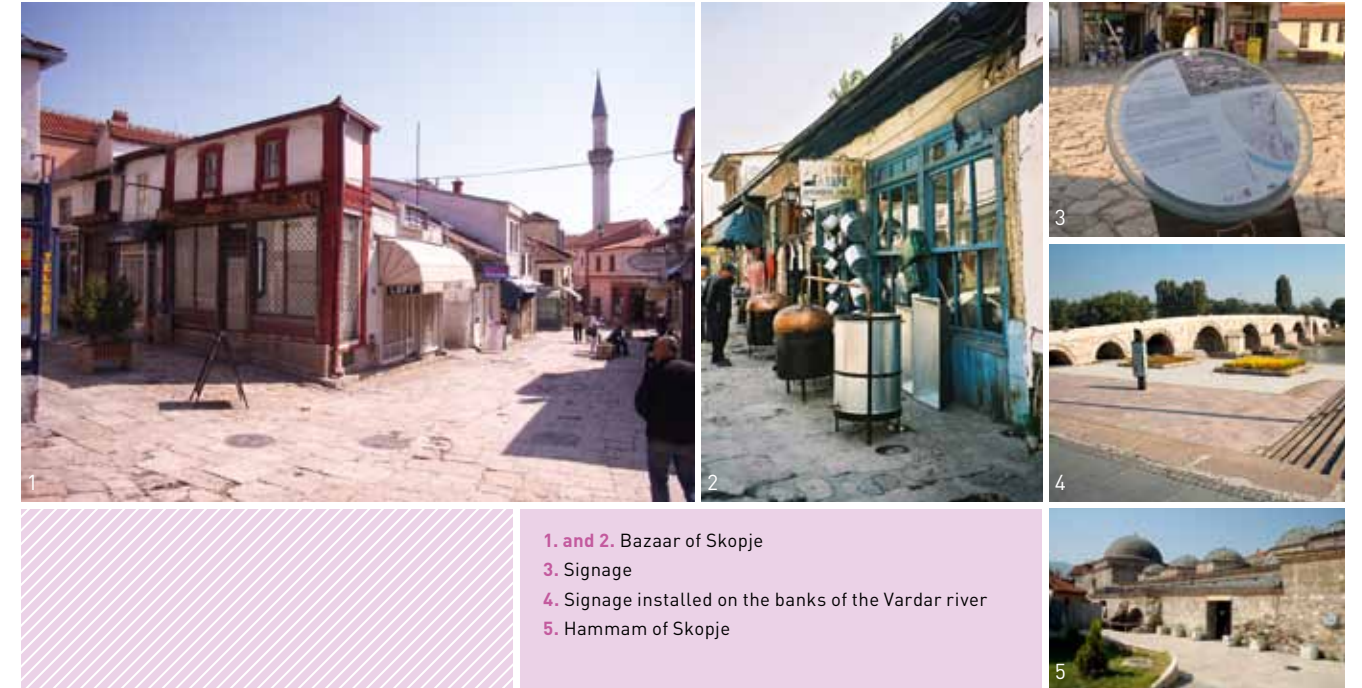
To encourage residents and tourists to look at the urban environment in a new way, heritage signage was installed in the city. The Franco-Macedonian Scientific Committee developed the signage master plan for the entire city. Two routes were created. The first highlights the heritage around the Vardar River, the second located on the major axis of the city, explores the monuments, squares, public spaces and the urban development of Skopje. The publication of a trail booklet, in four languages (Macedonian, Albanian, French, English), completed the urban facilities.

The Skopje guides participated in training organized by Via Patrimoine, on the theme of heritage mediation with all types of public and to develop cultural tourism of quality. An artistic approach to the discovery of the old centre based on the pinhole technique also allowed the residents and traders of the Charshija and young people to look differently at their surroundings.

High points

The organization of a regional seminar in Skopje on the subject of revitalization of trades and skills, the publication of a presentation leaflet about Franco-Macedonian actions and many meetings in Skopje and Angoulême enabled the creation of a network of very active partners concerned about the knowledge, conservation, and promotion of heritage and the living environment.

FYROM



1. and 2. Bazaar of Skopje
3. Signage
4. Signage installed on the banks of the Vardar river
5. Hammam of Skopje

Assessment, communication and opportunities

Angoulême (Via Patrimoine) and Skopje have spent 10 years developing a culture of heritage, stimulating cultural tourism and promoting the city of Skopje, calling on the experience of the Region of art and history of the Angoumois. This work continues today with an inventory of buildings in the Charshija (bazaar) in Skopje with the ANVPAH & VSSP in order to develop suitable tools for the protection of historic centres in Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Financial review

Via Patrimoine, town of Angoulême, French Ministries of Foreign and European Affairs, Culture and Communication, Macedonian Ministry of Culture, City of Skopje.

Other partners

ANVPAH & VSSP, French Embassy in Skopje, French Institute in Skopje, Skopje Heritage Institute, University of Architecture in Skopje, experts.

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Dialogues, Dialog

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODY : Hautes-Pyrénées General Council

PARTNER : Autonomous Region of Prešov, Slovakia

DATE FOR COMPLETION : since 2003

THEME OF INTERVENTION : Raising public awareness

Background

The Prešov Region has considerable potential for tourism : five national parks, internationally renowned spas, and a rich and varied cultural and historical heritage. As such, it is the leading tourist area in Slovakia.

Context

The first relations between the General Council of the Hautes-Pyrenees and the Prešov Region were established in 2003. Since 2005, actions in the field of territorial development and tourism have fostered relations between the two territories. This commitment was formalized by the signing of a framework agreement on decentralized cooperation.

Objectives and actions

In 2006, a cultural cooperation program started and the Cistercian abbeys project was launched. The General Council is the owner of the Abbey of Escaladieu, an important cultural site of the region. At the same time, the autonomous region of Prešov manages Cerveny Klastor, a monastery founded by the Carthusian monks and center of cultural tourism.

The project is built around three axes :

- the exploration of the histories and similarities that prevailed in the creation of these two remarkable abbeys with the publication of a bilingual catalogue depicting these different paths ;
- the dissemination of historical knowledge of monastic life (Cistercian, Carthusian, Camaldolese) through research and reenactments of scenes from everyday life ;

SLOVAKIA



- the creation of a photographic work at the Abbey of Escaladieu and Cerveny Klastor in order to bring a fresh perspective on the two abbeys. For this purpose a residence for artist photographers has been established in both countries.

These projects were presented to the public in France and Slovakia in an exhibition organized jointly by the two local authorities.

Financial review

Total project cost € 71,608 (General Council of the Hautes-Pyrenees € 42,184, VUC Presov € 9,324, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs € 20,100).

Other partners involved in the project

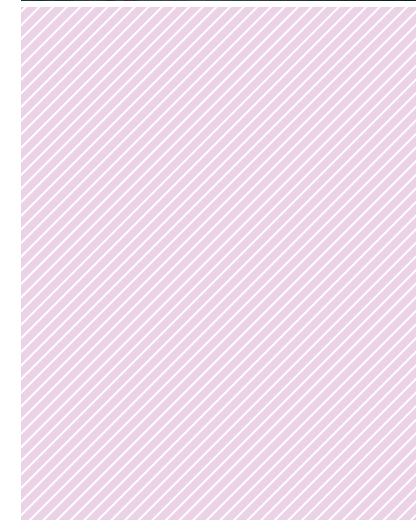
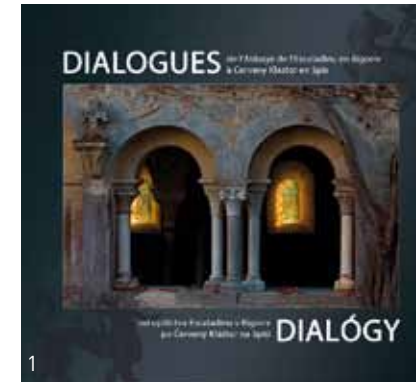
Autonomous Region of Presov - Department of Culture - Museum of Stara Lubovna.

Assessment, communication and opportunities

An international symposium on the subject was held in September 2009. At the initiative of the Slovak side, it brought together Slovak, Czech, Polish, German, Hungarian, Finnish and French researchers and historians for three days as part of a European cross-border cooperation programme (2007-2013) Slovakia - Poland.

The exhibition was seen by about 20,000 visitors in different cities of Slovakia in 2010. It will be presented in Poland and Czech Republic.

The project could be developed within the framework of the European Route of Cistercian Abbeys, like the road to Santiago de Compostela and by organizing a seminar on the different practices heritage in France and Slovakia.



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1. Cover of the catalog
2. Cerveny Klastor
3. Abbey of Escaladieu



3

Learning efforts in the service of the development of cultural and built heritage

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODY : Lower Normandy Regional Council

PARTNER : Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

DATE FOR COMPLETION : 2008-2010, 2010-2012

THEME OF INTERVENTION : Raising awareness of Heritage

Background

The decentralized cooperation programme between Lower Normandy and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, initiated in 2008, includes a section for “responsible tourism and heritage” implemented by the association Craftsmanship and Discovery (Savoir-Faire et Découverte), with its Macedonian partner CIRa.

At the start of the program, a survey of rural Macedonian towns confirmed the need to educate elected representatives and residents to the value of their natural and built heritage, and the urgency to work concretely on its restoration.

Context

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has a rich built heritage which is still unknown and poorly promoted. Some villages may see their heritage disappear due to the lack of intervention on buildings which are already degraded.

Lower Normandy also has traditional rural buildings. The value of this heritage is not perceived by the Normans at its true value. Cultural ignorance in the matter leads to renovations of dubious quality, even if the means used are not comparable.

Objectives

The participatory inventory and the training course were put in place to involve inhabitants in the restoration of their heritage and to lead to real change of practices, two concrete actions aimed at two partner territories.

FYROM



The heritage inventory, a knowledge tool prior to any work, is carried out in a participatory way. Fifteen participants, citizens of Macedonia and Lower Normandy, under the responsibility of heritage experts travelled the country and implemented the French technique of inventory. The presentation of the results led to a meeting with the inhabitants, in the presence of elected representatives and economic actors, relayed by the media.

The training course is designed for professionals, students of architecture, and inhabitants of the two partner countries. The dozen participants train with a building professional in the techniques of traditional and ecological restoration.

Experiments carried out for 3 years allowed the two territories to take into account the heritage and ecological quality of traditional buildings in their renovation programs (individual or collective). It was also :

- raising awareness of residents and elected representatives to the value of their built and natural heritage ;
- integrate the cultural, historical and natural specificities of this heritage in the economic development program ;
- educate citizens and elected representatives in building renovation ;
- raise awareness of the use of natural materials, reactivate traditional skills to produce work of higher quality at no additional cost or outside labour.

Communication

Every action has a communication plan. A video was made at each inventory operation, a meeting (between 50 and 100 people) was organized with residents and elected representatives (with the presence of the media), debate evenings were offered



1. Built of stone - Novaci (inventory of July 2008)

2. Public meeting - Novaci (July 2008) : after the analysis of the heritage realized by a group of 15 participants (students and experts), inhabitants and elected representatives exchange and prepare a promotion program.

to the public of Lower Normandy. Videos and communication packs were produced of practical training courses, and were disseminated during meetings with Macedonian partner elected representatives.

Partners

Regional Council of Lower Normandy (Decentralised Cooperation Mission, Regional inventory mission), association Craftsmanship and Discovery, Regional Centre of ethnological and technical Culture (CRECET), professionals from Lower Normandy.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Centre for Institutional Development (CIRA).

Local Democracy Agencies (ALDA).

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3.4 Strategies for heritage / Heritage and territorial development

Interventions in heritage are an additional factor in local policies. They root development strategies of a territory in its local history.

The sharing of experiences between local authorities is an opportunity to integrate the heritage aspect in a management strategy : seeking identity, differentiation of the territorial offer... Indeed, heritage is a differentiation feature for the area that knows how to promote its specific values. It helps the emergence of relevant territories, which not only correspond to an area of habitation but also to a natural or cultural identity. One thinks of the valleys, of regions... areas of common memory and history prompting a reflection on larger-area local authorities, and then, on governance.

Method(s)

Any development must begin with an investigation to properly identify the components, the places and the essence of cultural practices. This identification will give managers the knowledge elements needed to make decisions and adopt strategies :

- how to make developments without destroying an important heritage, urban identity, the atmosphere of a place, the specificity of a landscape ?
- which routes to choose to build a road without destroying interesting archaeological remains, what surface to choose to make it fit into a unique landscape ?
- how to manage public spaces in a city, sewage systems and roads, while preserving the social spaces for residents ?
- which regulations to establish so that certain qualities of traditional spaces can be preserved : public / private, of communication between neighbours, with passers-by... ?
- How to choose the locations for new towns that preserve a landscape which constitutes the specificity of the place ?

Heritage and Urban Development

The preservation and enhancement of town centres are a priority for French foreign policy in support of urban governance. Participating in discussions with its partner to define “historic urban landscapes” in seeking a balance between conservation and constant developments is a great challenge for decentralized cooperation. The work on the historic centres is a sort of restructuring, the central core of a modern and dynamic urban development strategy which respects the identity of the town. The International Association of French-Speaking Mayors (AIMF) gave itself the objective, through its programme “Town, Culture and Heritage”, of entrusting cultural policy with an important role in solving urban problems. Similarly, the ANVPAH & VSSP and the towns in its network are developing an approach in which the heritage aspect integrates the housing policy, mobility and quality of life of residents.

Urban planning must be consistent with :

- the structuring lines of the city
- the area’s history and urban identity
- the use values of urban spaces.

Heritage and rural development

The development of a balanced rural territory must first take account of cultural and architectural heritage, landscapes, natural areas to protect. The charters of the regional parks are good examples of development documents which include heritage in the territorial process. The program Loire Niger “governance and culture” shows how local government can play its part.

Decentralized cooperation in the development of the territory

Decentralized cooperation is in line with greater responsibility of local decision makers who are at the heart of asset management systems in their territories, systems that include a number of mechanisms for sharing of values with the people.

It is a good tool for changing modes of heritage management at the local level by joining a strong trend towards a territorial approach to development. It is not only heritage conservation, but more complex management of cities and landscapes, in which cultural resources and heritage thus become tools for local development.

Cooperation for heritage and development

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODIES : Town of Chinon and the Centre Regional Council

PARTNER : City of Luang Prabang, Laos

COMPLETION DATE : since 1996

THEME OF INTERVENTION : heritage and urban development

Background

In December 1995, the city of Luang Prabang, the former royal capital of Laos, was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. In its urban area, Luang Prabang combines natural landscapes and remarkable urban wetlands and exceptional built heritage of Laotian and colonial architecture. A safeguard and development programme of the site was put in place in 1996 with support from the town of Chinon and the Centre region as part of decentralized cooperation.

Context

The decentralized cooperation program began in 1996, in a changing social environment and a context of economic expansion because of a new national economic policy and growth in tourism in the city. With the expertise of the Chinon Agency for Development and Planning (ADUC), this program has created an management unit of the world heritage site (Heritage House), to implement actions for urban restoration and renovation (roads, development, restoration of buildings, drainage, restoration of wetlands), to put in place a safeguard and promotion plan.

Objectives and actions

Since the early 2000s Luang Prabang has faced both an influx of immigrants, tourists and investors and land pressures are difficult to control. It thus became necessary for all stakeholders to go beyond the concerns for the protection and promotion of heritage just within the ancient city and its immediate surroundings, to lay the foundations of the relationship between heritage protection, urban development and tourism development on a larger scale.

LAOS



In 2004, a new tool, the Territorial Coherence Plan (SCOT), funded by the French Development Agency, was then introduced. It ensured consistency of territorial development, coordination of policies on economic development, infrastructure, housing, travel and commercial sites. The SCOT proposed to maintain and reinforce the centrality of the historical city, to avoid urbanization of areas at risk to protect people and limit the additional costs of development attached to it and preserve the built environment and landscape which, beyond memory and identity, form the economic foundations (both agricultural and tourism) of the city. It aimed to ensure consistency of territorial development, coordination of policies on economic development and commercial sites. Among the actions selected by the SCOT, the creation of the Regional Natural Park (PNR) will protect natural areas while allowing promotion of the region in terms of activities, education, economic development and tourism.

Conducting urbanization also means increasing the efficiency of urban services and amenities. It means facilitating the collection of waste, limiting travel within cities, reducing expansion and operating costs of networks, reducing the pollution level, making equipment more efficient. It also implies greater control of the effects of densification (congestion, destruction of heritage in urban renewal...).

Financial review

French Development Agency.



1. Ponds of Luang Prabang
2. Embroiderers of the Hmong ethnic group
3. The Vat Sène, restored pagoda in the framework of the French cooperation



Partners

Chinon agency for development and planning, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, France-UNESCO Convention, European Union, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Ministry of Culture and Communication, Centre Regional Council, French development agency, Asian Development Bank.

Assessment, communication and opportunities

In the same vein as the inscription of the city of Luang Prabang on the list of World Heritage of Humanity preserving the cultural heritage of the city, the programme for the Eco-valley of the Nam Khan supports local and international efforts geared towards the integrated management of the natural and cultural resources. Initiated in 2004, this programme's primary objective is to ensure the preservation and enhancement of natural and cultural heritage of the Nam Khan river basin.

The revision of the Urban Development Plan is under review. Its validation will lead to new operations.

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Tourism, heritage and urban services / Integrated tourism development in Ouémé

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODIES : the Lyon Urban Community / City of Lyon

PARTNER : City of Porto-Novo, Benin

COMPLETION DATE : since 1999

THEME OF INTERVENTION : urban development

Background

Since 1999, Porto-Novo, the administrative and political capital of Benin, has developed a cooperative partnership with the city and the urban community of Lyon. Originally founded on urban services, this cooperation partnership has taken a new dimension with the introduction of decentralization in Benin in 2002. The mayor of Porto-Novo requested support in June 2004 to undertake a veritable reflection on the development of Porto-Novo in relation to the surrounding municipalities (Greater Porto-Novo). This institutional evolution has led elected representatives to expand areas of cooperation to new issues such as urban planning, local economic development, tourism and heritage.

Context

Porto-Novo has an architectural heritage of high quality (including Afro-Brazilian, colonial, vernacular). The co-operation has been based primarily around a central objective: the listing of historic Porto Novo on the UNESCO list. Since 2002, the city of Lyon has indeed mobilized its Heritage directorate to accompany its partner in working towards classification as part of World Heritage of Humanity. Today, this is considered a goal in the end, following the commitment of concrete measures for the protection and preservation of heritage to support the candidacy, just like the pilot experience of the Heritage and Tourism House, and as a result of the tourism development program.



BENIN

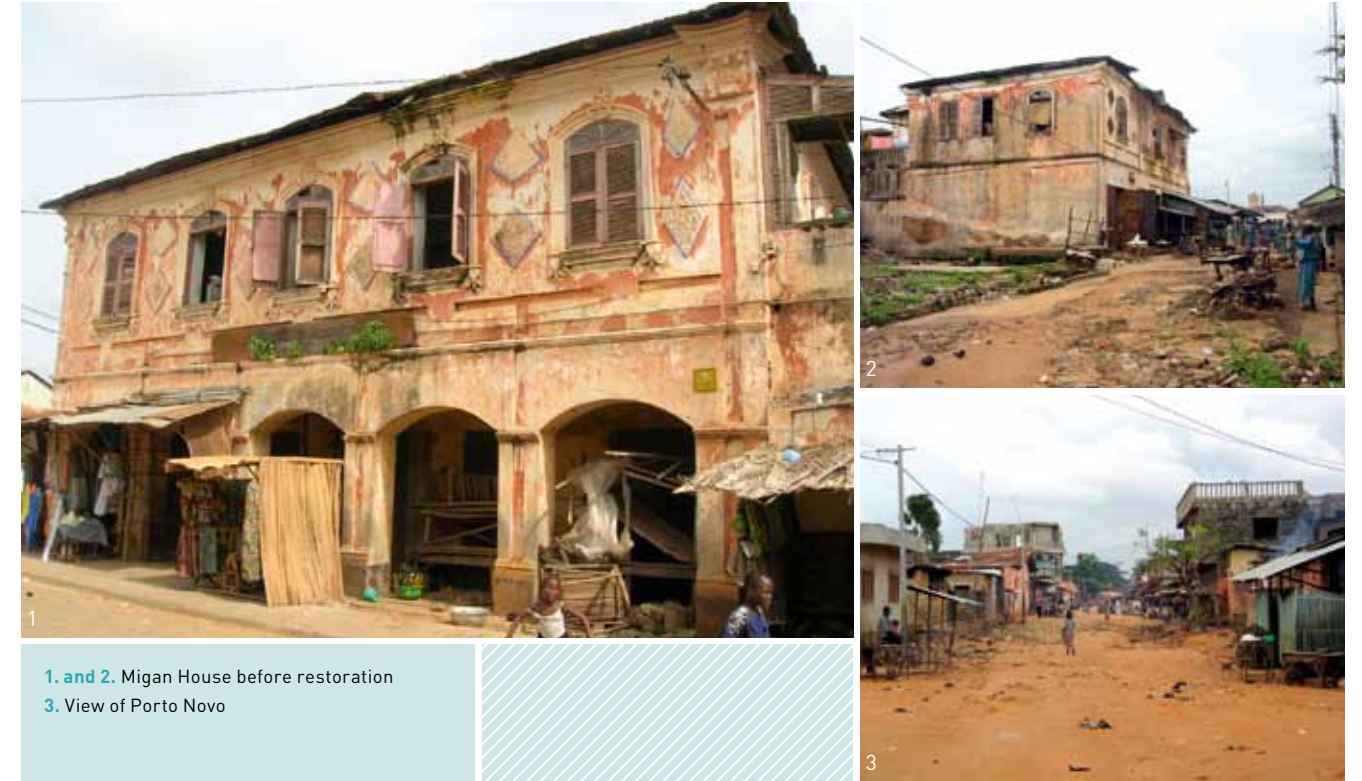
Objectives and actions

Support for tourism development was initiated by the creation of the Community of communes of Ouémé (CCO), which chose tourism as one of the central structures of the inter-communal cooperation process. The development of tourism has indeed appeared as the first skill that gives meaning to the conurbation and encouraging a process of territorial development (setting up facilities, creation of infrastructure, waste management, etc...).

The intervention process initiated on the ground in 2004 by an expert report on the challenges and opportunities for inter-communal initiatives in the nine municipalities comprising the department of Ouémé was subsequently articulated in the course of several meetings between South and North partners. Thus the seminar on integrated tourism development of the towns in Ouémé took place in 2005.

In 2007, the Greater Lyon with the support of the Planning Agency for the Development of Lyon, supported the establishment of the “tourism and heritage mission” in the Community of communes of Ouémé. This structure, composed of two project managers funded by the association United Cities against Poverty (cities of Lyon and Geneva), identified tourism products which could be included in circuits offered to operators and launched the rehabilitation project of an old house in the centre of Porto-Novo, which eventually became the heritage and tourism centre.

As the Greater Lyon was involved in a European research program on colonial heritage, it was able to mobilize Brussels experts specialized in the rehabilitation of these buildings in



conjunction with the School of African Heritage (assistant in the project supervision and prime contractor on behalf of the city of Porto-Novo). This is how an Afro-Brazilian house was converted into a heritage and tourism centre. This project, as an example, demonstrated to the people the value of their historic districts and promoted the preservation of knowledge in the field of constructions. In June 2009 the tourism mission moved into this new building which has become the tourist and heritage office of Porto-Novo.

Financial review

Rehabilitation of the Maison Migan : € 60,000 with € 20,000 from Greater Lyon, € 20,000 from United Cities against Poverty and 20,000 € from the European program “Culture 2000”.

Technical expertise mobilized by the City of Lyon, Greater Lyon and the Urban Planning Agency in Lyon : 30,000 K€ per year.

Partners

Planning agency for the development of Lyon, Municipal Development Partnership (MDP), United Cities against Poverty, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, European Programme “Culture 2000”, School of African Heritage.

Assessment, communication and opportunities

Integrated tourism development remains at the centre of the cooperation programme currently being renewed. However, the operational phase now has priority and consideration is



4



5

4. Migan House after restoration

5. View of Porto Novo

BENIN



moving towards a broader regional project, along the lines of a blueprint. The city of Porto-Novo would regain a role as a centre of attraction in terms of cultural and artistic heritage. An external assessment of this partnership of cooperation was conducted in 2009.

We must also take up the challenge of the participation of the public and actors in society in cooperation, notably in the Lyon area.

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Heritage and Tourism

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODY : City of La Rochelle

PARTNERS : City of Puducherry and Government of Puducherry, India

COMPLETION DATE : since 2006

THEME OF INTERVENTION : Urban Heritage

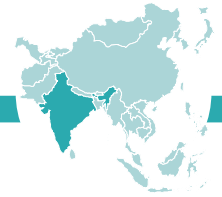
Context

In 2006 the Indian Ministry in charge of urban planning launched a program to reformulate communal development plans and improve master plans. The UNESCO office in New Delhi accompanied this measure with the implementation of technical assistance projects for the conservation and management of cities, a joint initiative with the Indian authorities.

The Indian Heritage Cities Network (IHCN) was then formed, with support from the National Association of Towns and Regions of Art and History and Towns with protected areas (ANVPAH & VSSP). A study tour of elected representatives and technicians of the network was organized in France in 2008. The Indian delegation was received in Paris, Rennes, La Rochelle, Bordeaux and the Loire Valley to share ideas with elected representatives and French technicians about the integration of heritage in urban management policies and to explore possibilities of decentralized cooperation.

In addition, a partnership program was established between the city of La Rochelle and the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) in Puducherry following study visits by its co-director to La Rochelle in 2006 and 2007. The partnership application was made for several reasons: to support a long-standing cooperation, benefit from the experience of La Rochelle in heritage protection, beautification of the city, improving the quality of the urban environment, development of cultural tourism.

INDIA



Background

After numerous exchanges conducted since 2006, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the different parties on 18 June 2010.

Objectives and actions

The partnership wants to register heritage as a tool for local development in the long term. Both parties wish to pursue and develop exchanges on policies for the city centre, their content in terms of social housing, cultural facilities and their role in global urban strategies.

The city of La Rochelle, with a conservation area developed in the 1970s, brings its technical expertise to serve the city of Puducherry. An expert mission, conducted with the ANVPAH & VSSP in March 2009, was used to study the possibilities of rehabilitating built heritage in Puducherry as part of the creation of a protected area. In order to raise awareness of local representatives and residents of the protection of their heritage, a traveling exhibition for the Indians was mounted in 2010. The exhibition "La Rochelle, the heritage asset" shows how a policy of safeguarding and promoting heritage can enhance the attractiveness of a city and respond to cultural, tourism, economic and social issues.

This same concern for raising awareness led to the restructuring of the city's history museum into a museum on the history of urban development. The old library, recently restored by INTACH, will house interpretive center on South Indian civilization.



Tourism promotion supports projects to safeguard and promote heritage. The events around heritage tourism are the subject of exchanges between tourism technicians in both cities. Hotel management training also adds to the development of tourism : local professionals and students participate in an exchange program.

The infrastructure is also included in the overall approach to heritage preservation and urban development. The renovation project of the canal built by the French in the eighteenth century has received technical support from the archives department of the city of La Rochelle as part of an initial study. The second phase of expertise could be supported by the National Association of Architects of buildings of France and by a company.

It is through exchanges between elected representatives and technicians and numerous partnerships that this cooperation project works, based on the promotion of the know-how and experience of each party.

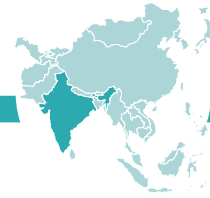
Financial review

Co-financing from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs in 2009 and 2010-2012.

Partners

UNESCO Office in New Delhi, Indian Heritage Cities Network (IHCN), Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) in Puducherry, Tourism Department of the State of Puducherry, France-UNESCO Convention, National Association of Towns and Regions of art and history and Towns with protected areas (ANVPAH & VSSP), the tourist office in La Rochelle, La Rochelle University, La Rochelle catering and hotel management school, city of La Rochelle.

INDIA



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1. Presentation of the exhibition La Rochelle/Puducherry, the heritage asset, on June, 18th 2010 at La Rochelle
2. and 4. Streets of Puducherry
3. and 5. Official signature of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Puducherry government and the city of La Rochelle, on June, 18th 2010 at La Rochelle

3.5 Strategies for heritage / Heritage and economic development

One of the objectives of local heritage policies is to boost economic growth in the territory. The promotion of cultural and heritage assets is a factor of attractiveness not only for tourists but also for economic actors who, through a snowball effect, contribute to local development.

Heritage, a lever for economic development

The diversity of professions related to heritage, when it is preserved and promoted, makes it possible to generate harmonious and sustainable economic development. Many skilled jobs are concerned at the local level :

- knowledge : archaeologists, historians, art historians, architects, inventory project managers, researchers, archivists...
- rehabilitation and maintenance : craftsmen, architects, construction companies, developers, planners...
- tourism development: guides, tourist offices, tourism professionals, tourist hospitality professionals, hoteliers and restaurant owners...
- ...

Tourism generates significant economic benefits :

- spending for accommodation, catering, transport
- taxes collected by local government
- payment of admission fees to cultural and heritage sites
- sale of regional and traditional foods
- ...

Avoiding the pitfalls of mass tourism

It is often tempting to focus on tourism as a rapidly cost-effective economic sector and foreign exchange earner. The arrival of mass tourism, coming from the industrialized countries, is seen as an opportunity for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), yet detrimental in countries with more unstable structures and limited resources. An aggressive and uncontrolled tourism rapidly leads to very strong economic benefits, yet the revenue increase is not sustainable and can disrupt the local economy further. Indeed, the over-exploitation of cultural and heritage sites in the long run can lead to a significant and irreversible deterioration of heritage. It is also a source of nuisance for local people (rising cost of land, management problems and poor infrastructure, pollution...) and may even aggravate inequalities (tourist access to drinking water at the expense of local populations, increased cost of living...).

Promoting sustainable economic development through heritage

As the indisputable effect of heritage promotion and preservation on economic development is well established, the important thing is to make this process sustainable for the territory. For this, several steps must be taken to record the desire for economic development within a wider policy of knowledge and promotion of heritage :

- conserving heritage without hindering it by promoting the multiplicity of functions (housing, shops, services ...) in cities and territories ;
- encourage tourism development which respects the traditional lifestyles of the inhabitants and their evolution ;
- taking into account the level of human, technical, structural and financial resources of the country to build an adapted economic development policy ;
- developing skills training to equip the territories with skilled human resources.

Promoting and revitalizing an area means finding a satisfactory balance between the laws of economic development, the rights and needs of residents, and the promotion of public property. Development strategies must take into account local situations and rely on cultural, financial, technical and human resources which can be called upon in a perspective of sustainable development.

Support to the development of rural tourism

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODY : Hérault General Council

PARTNER : Medenine Governorate, Tunisia

COMPLETION DATE : Convention on decentralized cooperation 1995

THEME OF INTERVENTION : cultural tourism

Background

Since 2001, work has been undertaken to increase the income of people in zones of rural emigration, the poorest of the Governorate of Medenine, through the development of sustainable tourism and promotion of local products.

Context

Inventory work on fondouks (caravanserais) in the city of Houmt Souk, conducted between 2002 and 2006, had associated the association for the safeguard of the island of Djerba and the Pact Arim-Languedoc-Roussillon. The Council for Architecture, Planning and Environment of Hérault (CAUE 34) had joined the initiative by offering its expertise in raising awareness of residents and heritage promotion. This pilot operation led to sustainable cooperation between the two parties, notably in the development of tourism.

Objectives and actions

Faced with mass tourism, which focuses solely on the coast, the Tunisian authorities have sought to develop more sustainable tourism based on what constitutes the Tunisian identity, a cultural tourism that feeds on heritage.

The ksour, fortified Berber structures, represent a key lever of intervention for city centre revitalization policies. These structures are suitable for responsible hotel operations. Three guest houses appeared in 2007 and were granted legal status by the Tunisian state to operate commercially. This measure should be used to open two other guest houses in 2010.



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The Pays Haut Languedoc et Vignobles, in turn, contributes its expertise for the development of tourist activities to complement the offers of accommodation, such as signage, promotion of the Beni Kheddache crafts centre, communication media, the publication of a guide of local recipes...

Financial review

Ministry of Immigration, Integration, National Identity and Cooperative Development (since 2008).

Partners

Department of Immigration, Integration, National Identity and Cooperative Development, Association for the Sustainable Development of Medenine ; Pays Haut Languedoc et Vignobles ; Departmental representative of the gîtes ruraux network (self-catering cottages).

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1. Ksour to be restored, City of Beni Kedache, June 2010
2. House of crafts of Beni Kedache, City of Beni Kedache
3. Ksour in restoration, City of Beni Kedache
4. Interior of a guest house, City of Beni Kedache

Sustainable tourism, renovation of cliff sites at Ende (Dogon Country)

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODY: General Council of Ille-et-Vilaine

PARTNER: Mopti Regional Assembly, Mali

COMPLETION DATE: in progress since 2007

THEME OF INTERVENTION: tourism

Background

Cooperation between the department of Ille-et-Vilaine and the Mopti region of Mali began in 1984 around various projects: rural water supply, food security, education and training, responsible tourism and income-generating activities. Over time, actions have been refocused on two strategic areas considered to be the levers of economic development for the region:

- food security through the development of the dairy sector ;
- the economy through the development of solidarity tourism ;
- in addition, institutional support is a transverse axis of cooperation.

Context

Dogon country, known since the famous expeditions of the ethnologist Marcel Griaule, is a very curious place and the most visited in Mali. But it is also an arid region where living conditions are difficult. Tourism is therefore a powerful development tool. In addition to its outstanding landscape of cliffs and sandy plateaux with some beautiful architecture (houses, granaries, altars, sanctuaries and Togu Na - communal meeting places whose use is restricted to men), the site of the Plateau and the Dogon cliff, listed in the UNESCO World Heritage list, has traditions which are still alive.

Objectives and actions

In order to support the development of “solidarity tourism”, the department of Ille-et-Vilaine has a project of safeguarding and conservation of architectural and cultural heritage in



MALI

Dogon country with the support of the Malian Office of Tourism and Hotels and the Cultural Mission of Bandiagara.

At the request of the local population, the cooperation has carried out the renovation of the Hogon Gin'na (palace, house, granary of the Dogon spiritual leader and his family) in Ende, a village in the Bandiagara escarpment.

A Malian architecture agency provided support for this operation in 2007 : taking stock and diagnosis, project, restoration to its original appearance. The population of the village set up a committee to visit everything, to maintain it and collect admission fees from visitors. In 2008 and 2009, other buildings were restored, with the village population participating very actively in the work and, in this way, learning techniques for the conservation and restoration of buildings. The final phase of the renovation will take place in 2010-2011.

Financial review

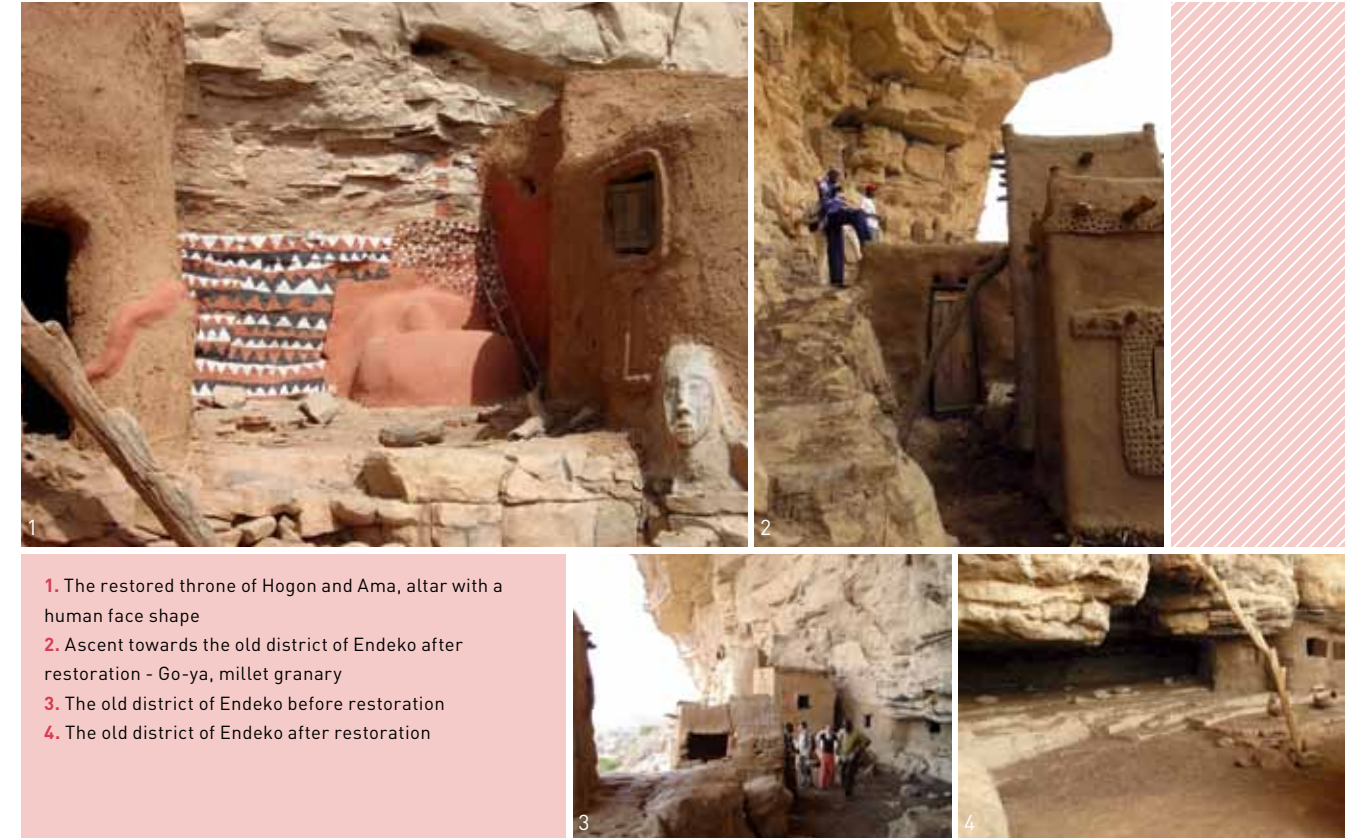
Three-year project funded by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (2007-2009).

Partners

Ille-et-Vilaine-Mopti Association (AIVM), Malian Office of Tourism and Hotels, Cultural Mission of Bandiagara.

Assessment, communication and opportunities

The village of Ende has become a major tourist attraction thanks to the restoration of the House of Hogon, and the creation of a community museum by the Cultural Mission of Bandiagara.



1. The restored throne of Hogon and Ama, altar with a human face shape
2. Ascent towards the old district of Endeko after restoration - Go-ya, millet granary
3. The old district of Endeko before restoration
4. The old district of Endeko after restoration

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Aix, Baalbeck and RVHA : operations and shared reflection

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODY : Town of Aix-en-Provence

PARTNERS : City of Baalbek, Lebanon ; Network of historic and archaeological cities of the Near East

COMPLETION DATE : in progress since 2003

THEME OF INTERVENTION : local governance - heritage

Background

The Network of historic and archaeological cities of the Near East (RVHA), established in 2001, includes 18 cities in Lebanon, Jordan and Syria, custodians of a remarkable heritage, which intend to make this wealth into a sector of sustainable local development. The purpose of this network is the sustainable development of territories whose specificity lies in the issues associated with the existence of a historical and archaeological heritage and the autonomy of local government with a view to affirming the significance of their role in local development.

Context

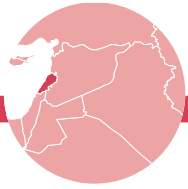
An agreement was signed in 2003 between Aix-en-Provence and Baalbeck, the city holding the presidency of RVHA, with the aim of creating a framework conducive to the development of decentralized cooperation by building lasting relationships between the two communities and between the French local government body and RVHA. Aix-en-Provence is participating in the development of RVHA, particularly in its relations with European cities, and supports the establishment of municipal offices for tourism development.

Objectives and actions

RVHA cities have developed an action plan which aims to better understand issues related to the promotion of their cultural heritage and to local government autonomy.

In 2003 an agreement for provision of services was made with the municipal tourism office of Aix-en-Provence to assist the

LIBAN



network in the establishment of municipal offices of tourism. Training sessions in 2004 and 2006 allowed Lebanese municipal officials to learn how a tourism office functions and to discuss in greater depth the promotion of heritage, the enhancement of the image of the city and the development of tourism. To date, several municipal offices, in Baalbeck, Tyre and Tripoli Zouk Mikael, have responded to this work of raising awareness and training.

In order to ensure better sharing of experiences, a thematic conference and technical visits on participatory management of heritage were organized in November 2008, to Jbeil-Byblos and Baalbek in Lebanon. The 2010 conference, which took place in Jordan, is in line with the establishment of a joint reflection on tourism development policies and raising awareness of people to the existence of their heritage. To compare the experience of European tourism policies with those of the Middle East, Aix-en-Provence has called on European towns including Bliesbruck (France), Coimbra (Portugal) and Perugia (Italy), its twin towns. Network partners also want to encourage communication and raising awareness among people to involve them in tourism issues and make them aware of the heritage value of their environment so that they participate in tourism development programs.

Financial review

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, town of Aix-en-Provence, Institute of urbanism and regional development - University Paul Cézanne - Aix-Marseille III.



1. View of Baalbeck
2. Conference in 2008
3. Conference in 2010

Partners

City of Aix-en-Provence, Town of Baalbeck, technical office of Lebanese cities, municipal tourism office of Aix-en-Provence, Institute of urban and regional development - University Paul Cézanne - Aix-Marseille III.

Assessment, communication and opportunities

The specific work carried out on the town of Baalbeck is the development of a strategic plan for development and land use of its territory. Aix-en-Provence offers its institutional support in the form of assistance to project supervisors, and thus contributes to reflection on the relationship between heritage sites and archaeological and urban development. A round table workshop on this theme will be organized for the network member cities so that they can share their experiences.

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Development and promotion of urban heritage

FRENCH TERRITORIAL BODIES : towns of Romans and Vienne

PARTNER : City of El Jem, Tunisia

COMPLETION DATE : Romans-El Jem Cooperation agreement since 1992 (renewed every three years) ; town of Vienne since 1999

THEME OF INTERVENTION : development of heritage and cultural tourism

Background

The city of El Jem has a remarkable Roman heritage. A genuine desire to develop sustainable tourism has placed heritage at the heart of cooperation for the 2000s.

Context

El Jem, called Thysdrus in Roman times, houses an amphitheatre, the setting for the Festival of symphonic music, and a museum of Roman mosaics. These prestigious remains make the city the second most visited tourist site in Tunisia. This mass tourism does not generate sufficient economic benefits for the city. Heritage is seen by the inhabitants as a constraint and not as an opportunity. Yet, if every year, the monument attracts over 500,000 tourists (mostly foreign), the time spent in El Jem rarely exceeds one hour, largely ignoring the museum, which houses a rich collection of mosaics and a nearby archaeological site where floor mosaics are still intact.

Objectives and actions

Given this situation, the city of El Jem wanted to introduce new forms of tourism, to ensure sustainable local development, by and for the people.

In partnership with the town of Romans, four key actions were undertaken :

- The first step was to adjust the balance of the attractions of the town which were primarily centred on the amphitheatre.
- The building of the museum, which now hosts the real and virtual reconstruction of an ancient Roman house –



TUNISIA

the House of Africa – led to the establishment of a cultural trail in the city. This trail connects the heritage and tourism points of interest in the city and passes through the shopping areas.

- The establishment of a festival of world music, the festival Discoveries Tunisia 21 (10 editions from 1999 to 2009), organized by a youth association in the city, was an opportunity to turn the spotlight on heritage sites. This cultural event revealed to the local population small town squares, heritage sites (not just Roman), the facade of the amphitheatre, while developing training in artistic practices and organizing shows.
- The promotion of local products, especially from the Roman olive grove of El Jem, led to a profound reflection on the possible establishment of a Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) “Oil of El Jem”, and the establishment of awareness-raising activities such as the Days of the Olive Tree, in conjunction with the French initiative “From farm to farm”.

The aim of the cooperation project conducted by the town of Vienne is to offer the residents the opportunity to reclaim a heritage which is too often associated with and «abandoned» to foreign tourists, with the creation of an interpretation centre for the intangible heritage (legends, craft know-how, cooking, music...) which they embody.

By creating frameworks for cultural facilities in Tunisia, the project hopes to contribute to the recognition of heritage as a factor in local and sustainable development which respects the people and territories that welcome tourists.



1. Vue sur El Jem

2. Centre du patrimoine Thysdrus d'El Jem - Espace Sidi Ben Aïssa

3. Chantiers de coopération "Jeunes et patrimoine" El Jem 2009

The Vienne-El Jem cooperation has been working since 2006 on the establishment of a Thysdrus Heritage Centre in the city of El Jem, an activity and heritage education area located in a heritage site, the marabout Sidi Ben Aïssa, near the amphitheatre. This is a pilot project in Tunisia.

The main axes developed around heritage and its role in local development are :

- support for heritage and regional cultural development : development of public spaces in the vicinity of heritage sites, training of museum curators and heritage events personnel...
- structuring and support for local actors : activities centred on heritage: training association management staff,

training of persons responsible for multilateral cooperation in El Jem...

- support for solidarity tourism as a tool for promoting the region : feasibility study for the establishment of a home stay network, setting up the cooperation centre...

The cooperation projects in the cities of Vienne and Romans joined forces to organize international renovation projects involving young people from Romans, Vienne and El Jem (one site per year from 1996 to 2008), supervised by the Association drômoise Chantiers animation locale.



TUNISIA

Financial review

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Agency for the development and promotion of cultural heritage, towns of Romans, Vienne and El Jem.

Partners

In Tunisia:

Governorate of Mahdia, Agency for the development and promotion of cultural heritage, National Heritage Institute, Association for the Protection of the Medina of El Jem, Local Development Association of El Jem, Heritage Club of El Jem, Festival of symphonic music of El Jem, Tunisia Discoveries 21 festival of El Jem, Ennejma agricultural Cooperative of El Jem.

In France:

Ministry of Culture and Communication, cultural action department of Romans, heritage promotion department of the town of Vienne, Romans international, tourism office of Vienne and the Vienne region, the Centre for the promotion of agriculture and rural areas of the Drôme, Chambarans local action groups, the Grenoble Institute of urbanism, the Association drômoise Chantiers animation locale.

Assessment, communication and opportunities

Heritage promotion initiatives, such as the festival DT21, provide real visibility in the press. Standing and temporary exhibitions will be developed and presented at the Thysdrus Heritage Centre in El Jem.

The town of Romans would like to develop a second aspect of sustainable tourism development in order to establish home stay structures, by rehabilitating old houses in the very specific medina of El Jem.

The town of Vienne would like to organize specific awareness-raising and promotion initiatives on the theme of solidarity tourism. An internal assessment has been implemented, based on quantitative and qualitative elements.

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4. View of El Jem and its amphitheater

4.

THE CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS

The examples presented in this document emphasize the **plurality of forms and themes of intervention adopted by local government** for the protection and promotion of local heritage. This diversity of actions shows that cooperation is only possible by adapting the approach to the characteristics and expectations of the community.

The variety of the preceding examples makes possible to identify several factors involved in the success of a decentralized cooperation project and at each stage of the assembly and monitoring of the partnership project.



• View of Bhopal (India)

Territorial diagnosis

A preliminary diagnosis is essential before any partnership. Indeed, international cooperation has often tended to favour solutions that have not always proved appropriate for the history and constraints of countries. All too often the transfer of know-how is limited to a “turnkey” offer which duplicates foreign models or creates procedures and institutions that only satisfy the technical, administrative and financial constraints of using aid. Capacity building and strengthening autonomous and sustainable means to ensure an efficient and fair management of cities requires a change of method of international cooperation, based on partnerships and negotiations with professionals, experts, and leaders of partner countries.

The diagnosis consists in :

- taking stock collectively to define a shared vision of the territory and the project ;
- identifying the human resources involved here and there;
- identifying territorial issues and conditions of project viability ;
- recognising and respecting the local development plans as well as the national and international programs which are the setting for the project ;
- identifying the socio-cultural, historical, urban, environmental, demographic and tourism issues and their interdependencies ;
- identifying common issues for the French and foreign local government bodies in order to avoid one-way relations and establish a genuine shared public policy;

- assessing the political determination and good governance in the country : local systems of planning and management... ;
- understanding the complexity of the local culture, identifying the various interrelated areas and developing a “common language”.

The diagnosis also makes it possible to identify and meet future partners. The aim is to verify the feasibility of the project with them and determine which activities will be adapted to individual abilities.

Setting up the partnership

Once the diagnosis has been made, it is possible to form a partnership for the cooperation project. In order to build a shared vision of the policy to pursue regarding heritage and to ensure complementarity between partners, it is necessary to establish synergies between all heritage actors : ministries, national institutions, local government, professional associations...

It is therefore essential to :

- make use of the human resources of partners ;
- search for leverage effects on the local economy and social dynamism ;
- search for leverage effects of sustainable heritage management and protection, promoting the environment ;
- identify the “complementary” socio-economic initiatives that can be federated to the overall project, the existing skills and the tools used ;
- strengthen public-private partnerships, both domestic and foreign.

Local partnerships can provide access to specialized knowledge of regional issues. Outside expertise can often provide innovative solutions. Giving preference to resources of the territories can make the most of local know-how. There lies the added value of decentralized cooperation, which, by exchanging experiences and know-how, helps develop an innovative line of public policy.

It is essential to take stock of existing skills and strengthen those that are weak or nonexistent, especially within local communities, public institutions... This training implies a long-term process which should be based on competent domestic partners.

A vertical or multi-level partnership is crucial in the conduct of a decentralized cooperation initiative : more the different levels of governance are involved, more the project is firmly rooted in the territory and more it will be more sustainable. This calls for continuous discussions with stakeholders. Dialogue is not natural and it is still a challenge today for local government to implement collaborative tools. However, it is the only way to have a successful and relevant project.

A horizontal or multi-player partnership, that is to say, including all the economically active groups of a territory, must be sought. In the field of cultural heritage, links, in particular between researchers in charge of the study, academics, museum officials, associations working for heritage and local people should be given priority.

Regarding the management mode of cooperation activities, the partners may choose to internalize their cooperation : it

is then the local government territorial agents who carry out missions and run projects. If resources are insufficient or if some actions require very specific capabilities, partners can also outsource the implementation of their cooperation, selecting contractors delegated by contract.

Often, the two local government bodies choose to form a steering committee. This body brings together all the project partners and representatives of key stakeholders (institutions, local associations...). The steering committee follows the progress of the cooperation and provides a forum to discuss proposed developments and changes.

Drafting the partnership agreement

The establishment of a partnership agreement, which will set policy goals and means of action, is highly recommended. It enables financial rigour and, above all, determines the responsibilities of each partner. Moreover, the conclusion of decentralized cooperation agreements is mandatory under French law to allow a French local authority to commit funds abroad¹⁴. It should define the purpose of the cooperation and the resources allocated.

Partners can also determine the risks of cooperation (political instability, lack of involvement of local people...) and make provision for appropriate solutions.

Supporting the partnership agreement

Once the partnership agreement has been signed, both communities must then implement the planned actions. Several factors help to ensure a successful and sustainable project which is accepted by the local population.

The first step is to ensure public participation and consultation at each stage of the project to allow residents to take ownership of the projects and their results. They also contribute to strengthening the dialogue between the different actors and the establishment of a global vision of the project.

Projects should involve short-term and long-term phases to ensure continuity of actions already carried out and those scheduled to allow the city to meet the needs of future generations.

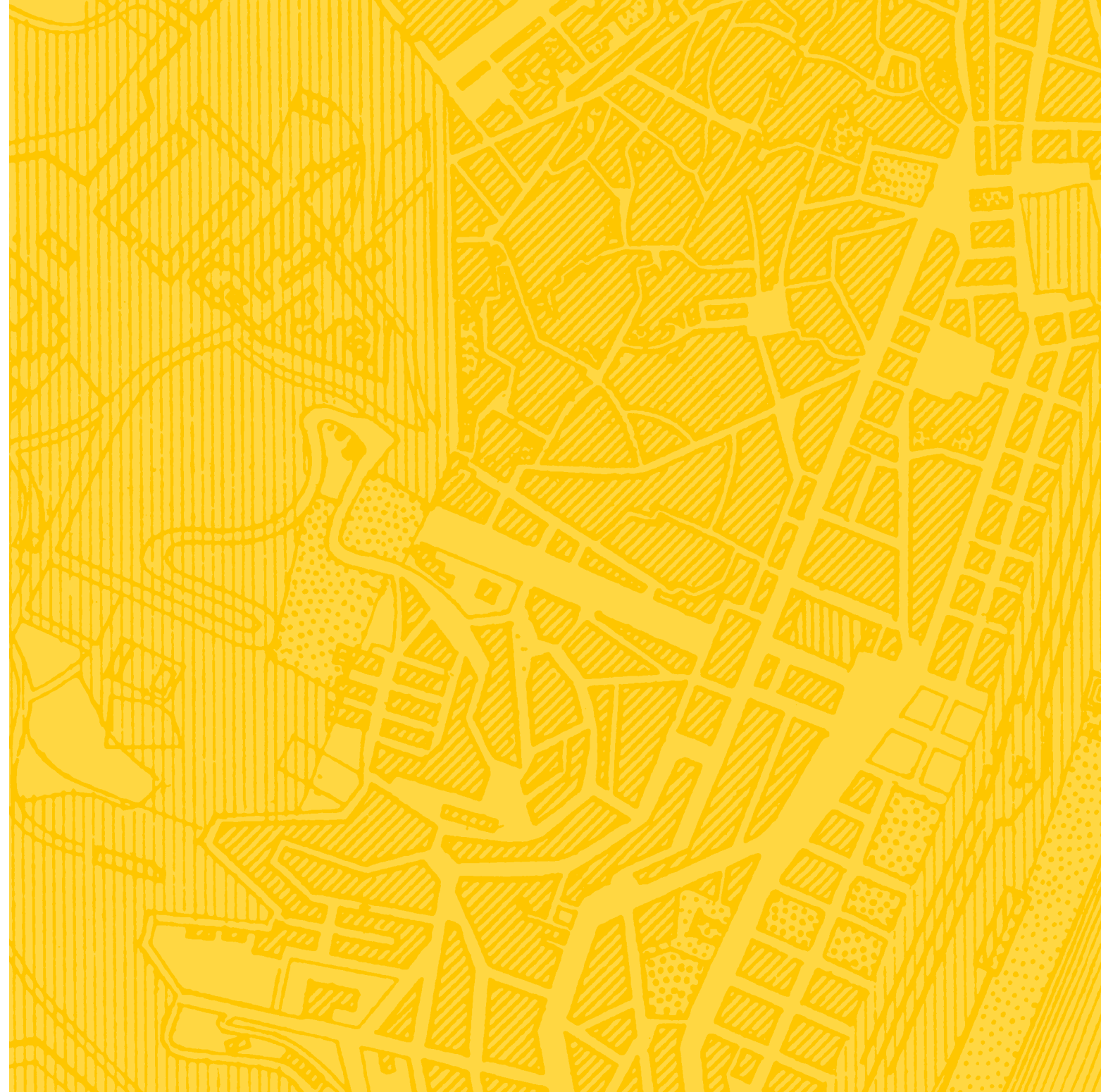
Finally, training activities and transfers of know-how must accompany each activity put in place. The aim is to give partners all the knowledge necessary to pursue and preserve the results achieved during the project. This may involve upkeep, maintenance, the use of legislative tools... In order to achieve this, it is necessary to implement training and “instruction manuals” or guides for residents and / or elected representatives and adapt these tools to the local cultural context and the specificity of its actors.

Assessment

Decentralized cooperation projects take place in the medium and long term. Relations initiated by local government are different from occasional projects financed by international donors in their duration and the number of affected subjects. It seems therefore necessary to adjust the work strategies, the areas of cooperation and the actions in response to changing situations. The aim is to stick as closely as possible to the reality of the territories to ensure that actions meet present and future social needs. This requires regular monitoring of the work carried out. As such, the two local government bodies put in place an evaluation system that can be based on different quantitative and qualitative measurement tools (project monitoring indicators, questionnaires...) in order to control the progress of the project and to make adjustments to the proposed activities if necessary.

These different methodological recommendations, indicated for each of the different phases of assembling and monitoring the cooperation project, aim to help local government in its decentralized cooperation project. They allow it to build a shared and sustainable cooperation which respects the expectations of the community and participates in mutual enrichment.

14. Article L. 1115-1 of the General Code of Local Government
Local government and their associations may, in compliance with international commitments of France, enter into agreements with foreign local authorities to carry out actions of cooperation or development assistance. These agreements specify the subject of proposed actions and the estimated amount of financial commitments. They are effective upon transmission to the representative of the State under the conditions laid down in Articles L. 2131-1 and L. 2131-2, L. 3131-1 and L. 3131-2, L. 4141-1 and L. 4141-2. The provisions of Articles L. 2131-6, L. 3132-1 and L. 4142-1 are applicable.



Acronyms and abbreviations

AVAP : Aire de mise en valeur de l'architecture et du patrimoine
Area of promotion for architecture and heritage

ADF : Assemblée des départements de France
Assembly of the Departments of France

A&D : Architecture et développement
Architecture and Development

AFCCRE : Association française du conseil des communes et régions d'Europe
French Association of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions

AFD : Agence française de développement
French development agency

AIMF : Association internationale des maires francophones
International Association of Francophone Mayors

AMF : Association des maires de France
Association of the Mayors of France

ANABF : Association nationale des architectes des bâtiments de France
National association of the architects of the buildings of France

ANCBS : Association of National Committees of the Blue Shield
- Le Bouclier bleu

ANVPAH & VSSP : Association nationale des Villes et Pays d'art et d'histoire et des Villes à secteurs sauvegardés et protégés
National Association of Towns and Regions of art and history and Towns with protected areas

ARF : Association des régions de France
Association of the Regions of France

AUE : Architecte urbaniste de l'État
State Architect and Planner

AVEC : Alliance des villes européennes de culture
Alliance of European Cultural Cities

BEI : Banque européenne d'investissement
European Investment Bank

CCAAA : Coordination Council of Audiovisual Archives Association

CGLU : Cités et gouvernements locaux unis
United Cities and Local Governments

CFU : Convention France-UNESCO

COE : Conseil de l'Europe
Council of Europe

CPM : Centre du patrimoine mondial
World Heritage Centre

CNCD : Commission nationale de la coopération décentralisée
National Commission for Decentralised Cooperation

DAECT : Délégation pour l'action extérieure des collectivités territoriales
Delegation for the External Action of Local Government

DAEI : Département des affaires européennes et internationale
Department of European and International Affairs

ENSA : École nationale supérieure d'architecture
National School of Architecture

FNCAUE : Fédération nationale des conseils d'architecture, d'urbanisme et de l'environnement
National federation of councils for architecture, urbanism and the environment

HEREIN : Réseau européen du patrimoine
European Heritage Network

ICA : Conseil international des archives
International Council on Archives

ICCROM : International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property - Centre international d'études pour la conservation et la restauration des biens culturels

ICOM : International Council of Museums
Conseil international des musées

ICOMOS : International Council on Monuments and Sites -
Conseil international des monuments et des sites

IFLA : International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions - Fédération internationale des associations de bibliothécaires et d'institutions

INP : Institut national du patrimoine
National Heritage Institute

IUCN : Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et ses ressources
International Union for Conservation of Nature

MAEE : Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes
Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs

MCC : Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication
Ministry of Culture and Communication

MEDDTL : Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable, des Transports et du Logement
Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing

OCDE : Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OVP : Organisation des villes du patrimoine mondial
Organization of World Heritage Cities

PMA : Pays les moins avancés
Least Developed Countries

PNR : Parc naturel régional
Regional Natural Park

PNUD : Programme des nations unies pour le développement
United Nations Development Programme

PNUE : Programme des nations unies pour l'environnement
United Nations Environment Programme

PSF : Patrimoine sans frontières
Heritage without borders

PSMV : Plan de sauvegarde et de mise en valeur
Safeguard and Promotion Plan

RCE : Relais culture Europe
Culture Europe Relay

RGSF : Réseau des grands sites de France
Great Sites of France network

STAP : Service territorial de l'architecture et du patrimoine
Territorial Department of Architecture and Heritage

UE : Union européenne
European Union

UNESCO : Organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

ZPPAUP : Zone de protection du paysage architectural urbain et paysager
Zone for the protection of the architectural, urban and landscape heritage

ZSP : Zone de solidarité prioritaire
Priority Solidarity Zone

Call for contributions

With a view to extending and updating the census work, ANVPAH & VSSP and the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs are continuing to collect information relating to decentralised cooperation initiatives which include a heritage constituent.

Collecting this data will enable this guide and the French map of decentralised cooperation to be updated : cncd.diplomatie.gouv.fr/frontoffice/bdd-france.asp).

Project leaders are invited to make their initiatives known by sending details to this address :

MAEE : maurille.berou@diplomatie.gouv.fr

ANVPAH & VSSP : reseau@an-patrimoine.org

Selective bibliography

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Anah : www.anah.fr

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UN-HABITAT: www.unhabitat.org

EUKN : www.eukn.org/eukn

HEREIN : www.european-heritage.net

OPC : www.observatoire-culture.net

URBAMET : www.urbamet.com

Villes en devenir : www.villesendevenir.org

Directory of players

International level

• Institutions

The World Bank

Banque mondiale
www.worldbank.org

United Nations

Organisation des Nations Unies
www.un.org/en

UNESCO

www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco

• Heritage organisations and networks

The blue Shield

Bouclier bleu
Laan van Meerdervoort 70 - 2517 AN La Hague - The Netherlands
www.ancbs.org

ICCROM

Via di San Michele, 13 - 00153 Rome - Italy
www.iccrom.org

International Council on Monuments and Sites

Conseil international des monuments et des sites (ICOMOS)

> **International**

49-51 rue de la fédération - 75015 Paris - France
T +33 (0)1 45 67 67 70
www.international.icomos.org

> **France**

Palais de Chaillot
Avenue Albert Ier de Monaco - 75116 Paris - France
T +33 (0)1 47 55 19 07
www.international.icomos.org

International Council of Museums

Conseil international des musées (ICOM)
Maison de l'Unesco - 1 rue Miollis - 75732 Paris Cedex 15 - France
T +33 (0)1 47 34 05 00
icom.museum/mission_fr.html

Organisation of World Heritage Cities

Organisation des villes du patrimoine mondial
Secrétariat général de l'OVP
15 rue Saint-Nicolas - Québec - G1K 1M8 - Canada
T +418 692 0000
www.ovpm.org

International Union for Conservation of Nature

Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature (IUCN)
Rue Mauverney 28 - Gland - 1196 - Switzerland
T +41 (22) 999-0000
www.iucn.org

• Local government international networks

International Association of French-speaking Regions

Association internationale de régions francophones (AIRF)
2 rue Benoît - 69260 Charbonnières-les-Bains - France
T +33 (0)4 72 59 54 73
www.regions-francophones.com

International Association of French-speaking Mayors

Association internationale des maires francophones (AIMF)
9 rue des Halles - 75001 Paris - France
T +33 (0)1 44 88 22 88
www.aimf.asso.fr

United Cities and Local Governments

Cités et gouvernements locaux unis (CGLU)
Carrer Avinyó 15 - 08002 Barcelona - Spain
T +34 933 428 750
www.cities-localgovernments.org

European level

Alliance of European Cultural Cities

Alliance de Villes européennes de Culture (AVEC)
Mairie d'Arles - Service patrimoine
BP 193 - 13637 Arles Cedex - France
T +33 (0)6 78 41 92 37
www.avecnet.net

Assembly of European Regions

Assemblée des Régions d'Europe (ARE)
6 rue Oberlin - 67000 Strasbourg - France
T +33 (0)3 88 22 07 07
www.aer.eu/fr

The European Investment Bank

Banque européenne d'investissement (BEI)
www.eib.org/

Council of Europe

Conseil de l'Europe
www.coe.int

Council of European Municipalities and Regions

Conseil des Communes et Régions d'Europe (CCRE)
15 rue de Richelieu - 75001 Paris - France
T +33 (0)1 44 50 59 59
www.ccre.org

Culture Europe Relay

Relais Culture Europe (RCE)
132 rue du Faubourg Saint-Denis - 75010 Paris - France
T +33 (0)1 53 40 95 10
www.relais-culture-europe.org

National level

• Institutions

Agence Française de Développement - AFD
The French Development Agency
5 rue Roland Barthes - 75598 Paris Cedex 12 - France
T +33 (0)1 53 44 31 31
www.afd.fr

National Commission for Decentralised Cooperation

Commission Nationale de la Coopération Décentralisée - CNCD
cncd.diplomatie.gouv.fr

France-UNESCO Convention

Convention France-UNESCO
6 rue des Pyramides - 75041 Paris Cedex 01 - France
T +33 (0)1 40 15 33 11
whc.unesco.org/fr/cfu

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs

Delegation for the external action of local government
Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes
Délégation pour l'action extérieure des collectivités territoriales (DAECT)
27 rue de la Convention - 75735 Paris Cedex 15 - France
T +33 (0)1 43 17 62 62
www.diplomatie.gouv.fr

Ministry for Culture and Communication

Directorate-general for Heritage
Department of European and international affairs
Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication
Direction générale des patrimoines
Département des affaires européennes et internationales (DAEI)
6 rue des Pyramides - 75041 Paris Cedex 01 - France
T +33 (0)1 40 15 33 11
www.culture.gouv.fr

Ministry of Ecology, sustainable Development, Transport and Housing. General secretariat, Directorate for European and International Affairs

Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable, des Transports et du Logement. Secrétariat général, direction des affaires européennes et internationales
Tour Pascal A - 92055 La Défense Cedex - France
T + 33 (0)1 40 81 21 2
www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Local government networks

Assembly of the Departments of France

Assemblée des départements de France (ADF)
6 rue Duguay-Trouin - 75006 Paris - France
T +33 (0)1 45 49 60 20
www.departement.org

Association of the Mayors of France

Association des maires de France (AMF)
41 Quai d'Orsay - 75007 Paris - France
T +33 (0)1 44 18 14 14
www.amf.asso.fr

Association of the Mayors of the Big Cities of France

Association des maires de grandes villes de France (AMGVF)
42 rue Notre-Dame des Champs - 75006 Paris - France
T +33 (0)1 44 39 34 56
www.grandesvilles.org

Association of the Regions of France

Association des régions de France (ARF)
276 boulevard Saint-Germain - 75007 Paris - France
T +33 (0)1 45 55 82 48
www.arf.asso.fr

French Association of the Council of the Communes and Regions of Europe

Association Française du Conseil des Communes et Régions d'Europe (AFCCRE)
30 rue Alsace Lorraine - 45000 Orléans - France
T +33 (0)2 38 77 83 83
www.afccre.org

French National Association of the Towns and Regions of art and history and Towns with protected areas

Association nationale des Villes et Pays d'art et d'histoire et des Villes à secteurs sauvegardés et protégés (ANVPAH & VSSP)
Château Neuf - Place Paul Bert - 64100 Bayonne - France
T +33 (0)5 59 59 56 31
www.an-patrimoine.org
www.an-patrimoine-echanges.org

United Cities of France

Cités unies France (CUF)
9 rue Christiani - 75018 Paris - France
T +33 (0)1 53 41 81 81
www.cites-unies-france.org

Federation of the Mayors of Medium Cities

Fédération des maires des villes moyennes (FMVN)
5 rue Jean Bart - 75006 Paris - France
T +33 (0)1 45 44 99 61
www.villesmoyennes.asso.fr

Multi-player regional networks

Alsace : Regional Institute for Cooperation Support

IRCOD - Institut régional d'appui à la coopération
www.ircod.org

Aquitaine : Regional Centre of Resources for Aquitaine International Cooperation Players

CAP COOPERATION Aquitaine - Centre régional de ressources pour les acteurs aquitains de la coopération internationale
www.capcooperation.org/index.htm

- Aquitaine Network for Developement and International Solidarity

RADSI - Réseau aquitain pour le développement et la solidarité internationale - www.radsi.org

Auvergne : Centre of Resources and Support for International Cooperation

CERAPCOOP - Centre de ressources et d'appui pour la coopération internationale en Auvergne - www.cerapcoop.org

Basse-Normandie : Regional Network of Support for Decentralised Cooperation in Lower-Normandy

Horizons solidaires - Réseau régional d'appui à la coopération décentralisée en Basse-Normandie
www.horizons-solidaires.org

Bretagne : Breton Players of International Cooperation and Solidarity

ABCIS - Acteurs bretons de la coopération internationale et de la solidarité - www.bretagne-solidarite-internationale.org/

Centre : Regional Network of Support for Decentralised Cooperation in the Centre Region

CENTRAIDER - Réseau régional d'appui à la coopération décentralisée dans la région Centre - www.centraider.org

Champagne-Ardenne : Citizens and Professionals for International Cooperation in Champagne-Ardenne Region

RECIPROC' - Réseau des élus, citoyens et professionnels pour la coopération internationale en Champagne-Ardenne
www.reciproc.fr

Franche-Comté : Resources Centre of Decentralised Cooperation in Franche-Comté Region

CERCOOP - Centre de ressources de la coopération décentralisée en Franche-Comté - www.cercoop.org

Midi-Pyrénées : Regional Group of International Solidarity Organisations

CROSI - Collectif régional des organisations de solidarité internationale - www.crosi.org

Nord-Pas-de-Calais : Cooperation - International Solidarity Lianas in Nord-Pas-de-Calais Region

Lianes coopération - Solidarité internationale en Nord-Pas de Calais - www.lianescooperation.org

Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur : Group for the Development of Decentralised Cooperation in the Mediterranean of the PACA Region

MEDCOOP - Collectif pour le développement de la coopération décentralisée en Méditerranée de la région PACA
www.medcoop.com

Rhône-Alpes : Network of Support for Decentralised Cooperation in Rhône-Alpes Region

RESACOOP - Réseau d'appui à la coopération décentralisée en Rhône-Alpes - www.resacoop.org

Heritage resource centres

Architecture and Development

Architecture et développement

11 rue de Cambrai (Bat 32) - 75019 Paris - France

T +33 (0) 1 46 07 43 20 - www.archidev.org

Federation of French Regional Parks

Fédération des Parcs naturels régionaux de France

9 rue Christiani - 75018 Paris - France

T +33 (0)1 44 90 86 20 - www.parcs-naturels-regionaux.fr

Heritage-Environment Federation

Fédération patrimoine environnement

146 rue Victor Hugo - 92300 Levallois-Perret - France

T +33 (0)1 41 18 50 70 - www.associations-patrimoine.org

Heritage Foundation

Fondation du patrimoine

23-25 rue Charles Fourier - 75013 Paris - France

T +33 (0)1 53 67 76 00 - www.fondation-patrimoine.net

Historical Houses

La Demeure historique

Hôtel de Nesmond - 57 quai de la Tournelle - 75005 Paris - France

T +33 (0)1 55 42 60 00 - www.demeure-historique.org

Safeguarding French Art

La Sauvegarde de l'art français

22 rue de Douai - 75009 Paris - France

T +33 (0)1 48 74 49 82 - www.sauvegardeartfrancais.fr/

Urban and Rural League

Ligue urbaine et rurale

20 rue Borrégo - 75020 Paris - France

T +33 (0)1 42 67 06 06 - www.ligueurbaineetrurale.fr

Country Houses of France

Maisons paysannes de France

8 passage des deux sœurs - 75009 Paris - France

T +33 (0)1 44 83 63 63 - www.maisons-paysannes.org

Heritage without Borders

Patrimoine sans frontières

61 rue François Truffaut - 75012 Paris - France

T +33 (0)1 40 02 05 90 - www.patrimsf.org

Rempart

1 rue des Guillemites - 75004 Paris - France

T +33 (0)1 42 71 96 55 - www.rempart.com/

Great Sites of France Network

Réseau des Grands Sites de France

9 rue Moncey - 75009 Paris - France

T + 33 (0)3 85 35 82 81 - www.grandsitedefrance.com

Society for the Protection of the Countryside and the Aesthetics of France

Société pour la protection des paysages et de l'esthétique

de la France (SPPEF)

39 avenue de la Motte-Picquet - 75007 Paris - France

T +33 (0)1 47 05 37 71 - sppef.free.fr

Old French Houses

Vieilles Maisons françaises

93 rue de l'Université - 75007 Paris - France

T +33 (0)1 40 62 61 71 - www.vmf.net

Networks of professionals

Association of professionals - Cities under development

Association de professionnels - Villes en développement

www.ville-developpement.org

National Association of the architects of the buildings of France

Association nationale des architectes des bâtiments de France

27 rue Gensta - 33200 Bordeaux - France

T +33 (0)5 56 51 83 90 - anabf.archi.fr

Association of the Directors of International Relations and Decentralised Cooperation

Association des responsables des relations internationales et de coopération décentralisée (ARRICOD)

(CU Dunkerque Grand Littoral)

Conseil général de la Vienne

Hôtel du Département BP 319 - 86008 Poitiers Cedex - France

T +33 (0)5 49 00 55 70 - arricod.free.fr

Network of the French Urban Planning Public Agencies

Fédération nationale des agences d'urbanisme

1 rue de Narbonne - 75007 Paris - France

T +33 (0)1 45 49 32 50

www.fnau.org - www.fnau-international.org

National Federation of Councils for Architecture, Urbanism and Environment

Fédération nationale des conseils d'architecture, d'urbanisme et de l'environnement

108-110 rue Saint-Maur - 75011 Paris - France

T +33 (0)1 43 22 07 82 - www.fncaue.fr

Fund for the Promotion of preliminary studies, cross-sectional studies and evaluations

Fonds pour la promotion des études préalables, des études transversales et des évaluations (F3E)

32 rue Le Peletier - 75009 Paris - France

T +33 (0)1 44 83 03 55 - www.f3e.asso.fr

Training institutes

International Centre of Studies for Local Development

Centre international d'études pour le développement local (CIEDEL)

19 rue d'Enghien - 69002 Lyon - France

T +33 (0)4 72 77 87 50

www.ciedel.org

École de Chaillot

Cité de l'architecture & du patrimoine

1 place du Trocadéro - 75116 Paris - France

T +33 (0) 1 58 51 52 94

www.citechailot.fr

National Schools of Architecture

Ecoles nationales supérieures d'architecture

www.culture.gouv.fr/mcc/Etablissements-du-ministere/

etablissements-publics

National Heritage Institute

Institut national du patrimoine

Galerie Colbert

2 rue Vivienne - 75002 Paris - France

T +33 (0)1 44 41 16 41

www.inp.fr

Contacts

National Association of Towns and Regions of art and history and Towns with protected areas
Association nationale des Villes et Pays d'art et d'histoire et des Villes à secteurs sauvegardés et protégés (ANVPAH & VSSP)

Château Neuf
 Place Paul Bert
 64 100 Bayonne
 T : +33 (0)5 59 59 56 31
 reseau@an-patrimoine.org
 www.an-patrimoine.org
 www.an-patrimoine-echanges.org

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs,
Delegation for the external action of local government
Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes
Délégation pour l'action extérieure des collectivités territoriales (DAECT)

27 rue de la Convention
 75 735 Paris Cedex 15
 T : +33 (0)1 43 17 62 62
 www.diplomatie.gouv.fr

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