



Update on ILO definition of Landscape architecture

Resolution Concerning Updating the International Standard Classification of Occupations.

The Tripartite Meeting of Experts on Labour Statistics on Updating the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the ILO and having met from 3 to 6 December 2007; Recalling the Resolution of the Fourteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, made on 6 November 1987, endorsing the International Standard Classification of Occupations, 1988 (ISCO-88); Recalling the request made by the Statistical Commission of the United Nations at its 34th session (March 2003) that the timetable for the revision of ISCO should meet the needs of the 2010 round of population and housing censuses; and Concurring that, whilst the basic principles and main structure of ISCO-88 remain valid, significant modifications reflecting experience gained in many countries using ISCO-88-based classifications and new developments in the world of work, are necessary to allow ISCO to continue to be a useful model for the development of national classifications and a basis for international comparison and exchange of information classified by occupation; Recalling the recommendation adopted by the Seventeenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 2003 for the meeting to evaluate the work of the ILO to update ISCO-88 and to make appropriate recommendations on the results to the Governing Body; and Having examined the report to the Meeting describing the work of the International Labour Office on updating ISCO-88; Adopts, this sixth day of December 2007, the following resolution:

1. The occupational classification system of major, sub-major, minor and unit groups shown in the Annex to this resolution is endorsed by the Meeting of Experts in Labour Statistics and is designated the International Standard Classification of Occupations, 2008 (ISCO-08).
2. ISCO classifies jobs. A Job is defined for the purposes of ISCO-08 as a set of tasks and duties performed, or meant to be performed, by one person, including for an employer or in self employment.
3. An occupation is defined as a set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are characterised by a high degree of similarity. A person may be associated with an occupation through the main job currently held, a second job or a job previously held.
4. Jobs are classified by occupation with respect to the type of work performed, or to be performed. The basic criteria used to define the system of major, sub-major, minor and unit groups are the "skill level" and "skill specialization" required to competently perform the tasks and duties of the occupations.
5. In collecting and processing statistics classified by occupation (e.g. for use in fields such as labour market analysis, educational planning, human resource planning, occupational health and safety analysis, wages analysis, etc.), each country should endeavour to compile data that can be converted to the ISCO-08 system, to facilitate the international use and comparison of occupational information.
6. Countries should provide information to the ILO about how the groups defined in the classification (or classifications) of occupations used for national purposes can best be related to ISCO-08.
7. The Meeting of Experts notes that the ILO plans to: (a) publish ISCO-08 including definitions of the major, sub-major, minor and unit groups and an index of occupations in English, French and Spanish; (b) provide a manual and training material on how to adapt ISCO-08 for use in national and regional settings; and provide training on a regional basis through a series of regional workshops; (c) ensure that, as the custodian of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08), it will have the capacity to provide the technical advisory services that will be needed particularly by the developing countries to ensure that national occupational classifications can be developed or improved correspondingly and be used effectively and reliably. Pdf text and annex to the resolution: ISCO-08 Structure, Group Titles and Codes are available at <http://www.iflaonline.org/policy.php>

IUCN World Congress feedback

Alistair Morrison, DG of Dept of Conservation NZ has kindly sent the following comments on The IUCN World Congress (Barcelona, 5-14 October 2008).

"When it comes to species work, New Zealand is widely recognised as a technical leader and our knowledge, skills, tools, techniques and systems for invasive species work are sought after. The conference mood was one of urgency around a threatened species that nobody is grappling with to the extent needed to ensure its survival, let alone its prosperity. The species, of course, is us. This was cast as a global issue transcending geo-political boundaries, and as Nobel Peace Laureate Mohammad Yunus put it, almost every country has a ministry of defence but there is no global defence system for the planet. Sir David Attenborough drew the conservation context. We used to think of savings species, he said in a presentation for the conference. Then we realised we needed to save habitats; then environments; and now we realise the planet is one place and we need to work together. The strength of this meeting was its mix of some 127 country representatives, NGOs (including the big ones that have large budgets, big leverage and work internationally – The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, Birdlife International), corporates, business groups (the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, the Business Biodiversity Offsets Programme), scientists and academics. This provided an opportunity to see where the global thinking is headed. The underpinning concern sitting over the conference was poverty and the conservation's role in alleviating it. The Director-General of the IUCN Julia Marton-Lefèvre, set the context early on: "Healthy ecosystems are the only way to feed the world". The link was drawn between Rich Biodiversity-

Healthy Ecosystems-Functioning Ecosystem Services. The links were clearly accepted and frequently referred to. The conference working sessions dissected the component parts. Sofia Mateus of Switzerland was the winner of the Connect2Earth prize – a competition for young people (under 25s I think) run globally in conjunction with the conference. In her acceptance speech she challenged the conference: “If we dare to ask the right questions, we will find the right solutions”. The poignant question for me out of all the speakers was this one: “What did nature do for you today?” If we could get politicians and business and the public asking that question we would be well down the track to increasing understanding that conservation is a necessary economic investment for a prosperous future. The conference did not ignore the intrinsic values of conservation. That the protection of the natural environment is an ethical issue was a given. But the focus was on the urgency for action given the speed with which we are destroying the earth’s critical ecosystems for short-term gain. The current recession provided a context. Achim Steiner, Executive Director of the UN Environment Programme, crystallised a common theme that had been raised by Ted Turner in the conference opening. The world, Steiner said, can find trillions overnight to save the financial system from collapse, but seems unwilling to find the billions needed to save the environmental system from collapse. What the conference confirmed for me generally is that throughout the world there is poor general and political understanding (or worse still, simply unwillingness to understand) of the direct link between the value of functioning ecosystems and the prosperity (and at worst, survival) of humanity. It gave me a strong sense that this is not a game we are playing to advantage a “green” view of the world. It is a high stakes game and we are losing. What that meant for me was a greater sense of urgency around the core message of our strategic direction. Professor Georgina Mace, an international expert on species conservation and biodiversity, drew a nice link between intrinsic and extrinsic value. She said: “if you only value the services that flow from healthy ecosystems, you may miss the value of what creates them.” People have personal values around biodiversity that are not necessarily connected to ecosystem services. That is very important, but it is also important not to let that hold up the economic valuation work. For me, the underscored, the importance of recognising the full range of values of healthy natural environments. I did not see evidence of government conservation agencies leading the thinking or the action. There was a sense of frustration from the private sector about that. Björn Stigson, President of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, noted that what business does best is deliver efficiently and effectively within the frameworks, standards and regulations that governments set (whether they like the framework or not). Setting that framework is the job of governments. The problem, he noted, is that “Governments don’t do it. They are not making the political tradeoffs to get the frameworks”. Business could, of course, simply ignore the vacuum. But business has as much interest in a healthy planet as anyone, and is linking that to sustainable prosperity. As Stigson said, business both impacts, and depends on, ecosystems. “Profitability requires a healthy environment and a steady supply of ecosystem services”. The other powerful force is the increasing demands of consumers for corporates to engage in environmentally healthy processes and products. In the absence of global political leadership, the leading edge corporates are therefore setting their own frameworks. As the CE of Rio Tinto put it, from a hard-nosed business perspective, “involvement in biodiversity programmes is something that can give competitive advantage”. There was considerable debate over the complexity, and the point, of pricing biodiversity and ecosystem services. Markets around water and carbon were recognised and interesting work is being done to price biodiversity enhancement. But it is a contentious area and the Rio Tinto CE said the best way to overcome the issue is to deliver net conservation benefit and not worry about the precise value in economic terms. This confirms the importance of demonstrating the fusion between environmental health and social and economic prosperity.” *Alastair Morrison, Director-General, Department of Conservation, Wellington, New Zealand.*

The European Landscape Convention A Conference On Its Implications For Education And Practice

IFLA Immediate Past President, Martha Fajardo was invited to give a lecture at the Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, on October 25, 2008. Ms. Fajardo’s lecture dealt with the “**Implications Beyond Europe/ The Global Landscape Charter**”. On this occasion, she was interviewed for the social network for landscape architects Land8Lounge and seized the opportunity to again promote the profession. Find the lecture and interviews posted on IFLA’s website at <http://www.iflaonline.org/resources.php>

AQUATERRA – Second World Forum on Delta & Coastal Development

10-12 February 2009, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. One of the well known problems in densely populated deltas is the loss of already scarce nature due to constantly advancing construction work. Management and restoration of natural coastal systems is one of the four main themes of the conference. ‘Nature and project development can go hand in hand,’ says chairman Gaele Rodenhuis, citing land reclamation in Singapore Marine Bay as an example. ‘The Singaporean government recognises the importance of nature for the everyday quality of life. This is why they develop their reclaimed land in such a way that it combines lots of nature with a pleasant living environment for residents.’ According to Rodenhuis, the focus within this theme will be on the equilibrium between economy and ecology. The other themes discussed at Aquaterra are: - Extension and revitalisation of infrastructure, - Development and adaptation of land and water use - Governance of delta management. ‘The programme has been designed so that all participants will be actively involved in discussing cases, analysing trends, and formulating a closing statement. We selected eight very different deltas and will be analysing the trends in those areas during the conference. On the closing day, the discussions will be translated into conference recommendations and the Aquaterra ‘09 statement. This statement will be unveiled in March at the fifth World Water Forum in Istanbul, Turkey.’ Register now and receive a €100 Early Bird Discount on your registration fee. Early Bird Applicable until December 1st. Full detail at <http://www.aquaterraforum.com/aquaterra2009/e>

ARIS2009 - Architectural Records, Inventories and Information Systems for Conservation

2 September - 2 October 2009, ICCROM, Rome, Italy. This international course on architectural records, inventories, and information systems for the conservation of cultural heritage will address the needs, methodology, and techniques for acquiring and using this knowledge. The ARIS09 Course aims to improve architectural conservation practice by: Approaching architectural records and information management as tools in conservation for planning, practice, access and dissemination; Reviewing the theory of documentation and recording and its relation to specific situations; Encouraging appropriate methodologies and tools for recording, documentation, inventories and information management; Addressing recording practice based on specific case studies; Promoting discussion among specialists in these fields; Enabling participants to transmit documentation knowledge and skills to those in their home countries. The course will feature a range of learning strategies that will draw upon participants' own professional knowledge while adding new information and skills through readings, discussions, and a number of collaborative practical exercises. This international course is designed for a maximum of 18 conservation professionals. Preference will also be given to applicants from ICCROM Member States. The official language of the course will be English. Participants are required to certify proficiency knowledge of the official language. Course fee: 900 EUR (Euro). Application deadline: 16 February 2009. Further information at www.iccrom.org

5th Annual Ename International - Call for papers

Ghent and Ostend, Belgium. March 18-20 2009 Theme: **Climates of Heritage Conservation, responding to the Challenge of Global Climate Change through Public Engagement and Social Innovation.** The Center for Public Archaeology and Heritage Presentation (Ename) is seeking innovative contributions from heritage administrators, archaeologists, historians, cultural economists, educators, cultural policy specialists and practitioners under the following four topics: Actual Site Impacts and Predictions due to Global Climate Change, Attitudes and Responses from heritage organizations towards Global Climate Change, Climate Change, Cultural Tourism, and Development and Widening Public Engagement and Forging Organizational Alliances. Abstracts for poster presentations, short papers (10 min.) and research papers (20 min.) on these themes will be accepted **until 15 January 2009**. They should be a maximum of 300 words, in English, sent either by fax to +32-55-303-519 or by email to Willem Derde at colloquium@enamecenter.org. Authors should include full contact information (name, institutional affiliation, mailing address, phone, fax and e-mail address) Notification of acceptance will be sent by 1 February 2009. For questions or requests for additional information, please visit www.enamecenter.org or contact Eva Roels at eva.roels@enamecenter.org.

ECLAS 2009 Conference – Call for abstracts

Genoa, Italy. 23rd-27th September 2009. Landscape & Ruins. Planning and design for the regeneration of derelict places. "The landscape in ruin can have very fast degradation or very slow transformation. In the processes of evolution/devolution landscapes can have various potentialities from the ecological, social and cultural point of view. They are the 'Third landscape', and they will become the landscapes of the future. The architecture planning, design and management has the social responsibility to recapture landscapes which are in ruin for different reasons. **Regeneration of rejected landscapes:** One of the most significant fields of application of the European Landscape Convention objectives concerns the rehabilitation of altered and degraded parts of the landscape through innovative design proposals, able to involve people, in relationships to local contexts with different problems of fringe, degradation, social rejection. **Catastrophic events and landscape change:** Landscape planning and design have the opportunity to dedicate their competencies to public health, safety, and welfare. In the processes of reconstruction after natural disasters, catastrophic events conflicts, post-fire recovery, they cooperate with the communities to re-create the identity of the landscapes. **Plants in ruined landscapes:** The plants are dynamic; they adapt themselves to the places, they fill the spaces with a great variety of native and exotic species. They are at different stages of natural succession and evolve in continuous search for stability. Ruined landscapes are places for innovating, experimenting and regenerating the botanical potentials and the biodiversities. **Archaeological landscapes:** The landscape design working with inheritor communities of archaeological landscapes concerns with the cultural heritage and the strategies for protecting the cultural resources. Landscape archaeology provides valuable tools - uses of satellite and aerial photos, ground surface surveys, topographic modeling, stratigraphic excavations, geomorphology assessments, paleoethnobotany analysis, macrofloral and microfloral studies - to understand the ways that in the past communities shaped their landscapes, and the ways they were influenced, motivated, or constrained by their natural surroundings. **Deadline 15th January 2009.** For further information and abstracts' submission (2000 characters), please contact agherisi@arch.unige.it. health, education, and sports facilities and implementation of social development programs. For further information, please see <http://www.holcimfoundation.org/T845/A08LA-news-EN.htm>

World Forum—Nature Action Collaborative for Children Call to Action

The Call to Action beckons families, educators, and community leaders worldwide to take action, to strengthen children's connection to nature – making developmentally appropriate nature education a sustaining and enriching, fully integrated part of the daily lives and education of the world's children. For more information about joining the Call to Action to reconnect the world's children with nature, go to the website of the World Forum – Nature Action Collaborative for Children (NACC) at: www.worldforumfoundation.org/nature. IFLA Immediate Past President, Martha Fajardo represents Landscape architects worldwide to this organization as member of the Leadership Team for the Nature Action Collaborative for Children, World Forum Foundation, www.worldforumfoundation.org/wf/nacc/index.php