

**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

**Twenty-second session
Kyoto, Japan
30 November - 5 December 1998**

**Item 10 of the Provisional Agenda: Progress Report, Synthesis and Action Plan on
the Global Strategy for a representative and credible World Heritage List**

SUMMARY :

This document provides a background concerning recommendations made by the Consultative Body and the twenty-second session of the Bureau (Section I) and an introduction to the Global Strategy for a representative and credible World Heritage List (Section II). It furthermore presents a progress report on priority issues (Section III) and a synthesis and action plan for global strategy activities by region (Section IV). A summary workplan of activities and a proposed budget table can be found in Section VI. A list of background documents is provided in Annex 1.

The present document includes comments made by the Advisory Bodies at a meeting at UNESCO Headquarters on 21 and 22 September 1998.

Decision required:

The Committee may wish to take note of Information Documents **WHC-98/CONF.203/INF.7**, **WHC-98/CONF.203/INF.8**, and **WHC-98/CONF.203/INF.9**, as well as the progress report and synthesis on the regional implementation of the Global Strategy provided in Sections III and IV of this document.

The Committee may wish to examine the proposed action plan, tentative programme and budget. It may wish to approve the funds proposed for the implementation of the Global Strategy in 1999 and 2000 outlined in Section IV. A summary workplan of activities and a budget table can be found in Section VI.

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I. BACKGROUND TO THIS DOCUMENT

In 1998 the implementation of the Global Strategy for a representative and balanced World Heritage List (which had been adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its eighteenth session in 1994) was discussed by the Consultative Body of the World Heritage Committee and subsequently at the twenty-second session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee.

The main issue of discussion by the Consultative Body had been how to move faster in the implementation of the Global Strategy. The Consultative Body had been encouraged by the progress already made in application of the Strategy for Africa and the Pacific. The following recommendations of the Consultative Body concerning the balance of the List and the Global Strategy were adopted by the Bureau.

The Consultative Body recommended that:

- *in particular, in line with the discussions at the meeting of experts (Amsterdam, 1998), that further work be undertaken on breaking down the cultural themes outlined at the 1994 Global Strategy Experts Meeting into sub-themes that would assist identification of those types places that are over- or under-represented on the World Heritage List. This work should recognise the inseparability of natural and cultural heritage;*
- *when considering ways of improving the balance and representativeness of the World Heritage List, the sovereign rights of the States Parties be fully respected and reference is made to Paragraph 6 (vii) of the Operational Guidelines.*
- *the World Heritage Centre prepare a prioritised action plan to ensure an acceleration in the implementation of the Global Strategy. The action plan should include reference to (i) methods for communicating the objectives and regional and thematic approach of the Global Strategy to all States Parties, (ii) objectives to be set in relation to regions and sub-themes currently underrepresented in the World Heritage List, and (iii) ways of channelling and increasing resources available to States Parties to ensure the sustainable conservation of World Heritage properties in the long term. The preparation of an action plan, which should be submitted to the 22nd session of the World Heritage Committee, is in line with Paragraph 43 of the report of the 1997 Management Review.*

After discussing the recommendations of the Consultative Body on this subject, the Bureau decided to ask the World Heritage Centre,

... to prepare, in close co-operation with the Advisory Bodies, a prioritised action plan for the future implementation of the Global Strategy for a representative and balanced World Heritage List, to be submitted for the approval of the twenty-second session of the World Heritage Committee.

IUCN supported this approach for the advisory bodies to work with the World Heritage Centre in preparing the prioritised action plan for the Global Strategy. Furthermore IUCN welcomed the recognition by the Consultative Body of the inseparability of natural and cultural heritage and noted the increased co-operation between IUCN and ICOMOS as

being a positive move towards recognition of the nature-culture continuum that is one of the foundations of the World Heritage Convention.

At a meeting held at UNESCO Headquarters from 21 to 22 September 1998, the World Heritage Centre and all three advisory bodies reviewed a draft of this document, agreed on a revised structure for it, and IUCN and ICOMOS subsequently provided written contributions which were incorporated in the text which is herewith submitted to the World Heritage Committee.

II. INTRODUCTION TO THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR A CREDIBLE AND BALANCED WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Introduction

Since the adoption of the *World Heritage Convention* in 1972, considerable discussion has focussed on ways of ensuring the representativeness, credibility and integrity of the World Heritage List. Up until 1994, there was no all encompassing, systematic approach to the comparative evaluation of cultural properties for inclusion in the List. Gaps, imbalances and duplications in the List have resulted. The large number of cultural properties included on the List compared to the proportionally smaller number of natural properties, and the predominance of Western European monumental architecture compared to the non-monumental heritage of other regions, have raised particular concerns, as has the need to strengthen the protection of past and continuing human-environment interactions through World Heritage conservation.

This section of the document will highlight some of the key issues and discussions that took place in the development of the Global Strategy.

Background – from the Global Study to the Global Strategy

As early as 1979 the Committee discussed the need to achieve representativeness of the List. The Committee sought to strengthen the criteria for assessing outstanding universal value, supported the preparation of comparative studies of cultural properties and strongly recommended the preparation of tentative lists of cultural properties by States Parties. However, the preparation of tentative lists by States Parties in the first decade of the *Convention* was very slow, with a total of only seven submitted. At the same time the List grew substantially and the imbalances referred to above began to reveal themselves.

In 1982 IUCN's Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas (CNPPA) prepared an indicative or tentative inventory of natural properties of World Heritage quality whilst at the same time ICOMOS began to organise meetings to try and encourage the preparation and harmonisation of tentative lists. Nine such meetings with regional and thematic foci took place up until December 1987.

Between 1987 and 1993 ICOMOS, in co-operation with States Parties, contributed to the development of a Global Study. The Global Study had three objectives - to identify gaps in the List, to guide States Parties in the preparation of nominations and tentative lists and to aid the Committee in the examination of cultural properties by providing a comparative analytical framework of the world's cultural heritage. The composition of sites inscribed

on the List, tentative lists and ways and means of ensuring a rigorous application of the criteria established by the Committee were reviewed. The Global Study approach relied variously on culture, themes, type, style, epoch, etc. as comparative factors.

In the early 1990's criticisms of the Global Study began to emerge. Most notably it was described as being a functional typology based on historical and aesthetic classifications that bore little reality to the diversity of the world's cultural heritage or to living cultures. The Committee considered it necessary to find ways of ensuring that the List reflect the cultural diversity, and therefore the intellectual, religious and sociological diversity of humanity. Furthermore the Committee sought to recognize this diversity of cultural values at a time when the notion of heritage was undergoing a period of rapid change.

In 1992 ICOMOS presented a "Framework for a Global Study" based on a mixed temporal, cultural, thematic and geographic approach using "World Cultural Provinces". Further discussion during the sixteenth session of the World Heritage Committee in 1992 and the tenth General Assembly of ICOMOS in Sri Lanka in July 1993 led to a proposal to convene a meeting to gain agreement on priorities and tasks to be undertaken at a regional and thematic level to pursue a common methodological approach to addressing the representativeness and credibility of the List. Such a meeting was convened in June 1994 at the request of the World Heritage Committee and led to the development of a Global Strategy.

Expert Meeting on the "Global Strategy" and thematic studies for a representative World Heritage List, 1994

In June 1994, the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS organized an expert meeting to examine the representative nature of the World Heritage List and the methodology for its definition and implementation. The meeting was organized in response to perceived imbalances in the types of heritage included on the List and its regional representativity.

The Expert Meeting noted a number of gaps and imbalances in the cultural heritage included in the World Heritage List, made suggestions for further revisions to the cultural heritage criteria and presented a new vision for the development of a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List in accordance with the goals of the Strategic Orientations for the Future adopted by the World Heritage Committee in 1992. The Meeting sought to develop a non-typological approach to be called the Global Strategy and proposed the adoption of a thematic methodology to help redress the geographical, temporal and spiritual imbalances in the List. The Expert Meeting identified areas or themes whose investigation in their broad anthropological context would have high potential to complete gaps in the representation of the List as shown below:

HUMAN COEXISTENCE WITH THE LAND

- Movement of peoples (nomadism, migration)
- Settlement
- Modes of subsistence
- Technological evolution

HUMAN BEINGS IN SOCIETY

- Human interaction
- Cultural coexistence
- Spirituality and creative expression.

The report of the Expert Meeting was examined by the Committee at its eighteenth session in December 1994. The proposed Global Strategy for a representative and credible World Heritage List was adopted at that time. Recommendations to further revise the cultural heritage criteria were adopted. A proposal made to expand the focus of the Global Strategy from the cultural heritage to include natural and mixed cultural and natural properties was also adopted.

Implementation of the Global Strategy 1994 to 1998

Definition and objectives

The Global Strategy is a framework and operational methodology for implementing the *World Heritage Convention*. It relies on regional and thematic definitions of categories of heritage which have outstanding universal value, to ensure a more balanced and representative World Heritage List by encouraging countries to become States Parties to the *Convention*, to prepare tentative lists and to harmonise them, and to prepare nominations of properties from categories and regions currently not well represented on the World Heritage List.

Section V of this document presents an Action Plan for the Global Strategy.

Regional and thematic implementation of the Global Strategy

In the last few years a number of regional and thematic Global Strategy meetings and studies have been organised by the World Heritage Centre. A list of background documents relating to these Global Strategy meetings is contained in Annex I of this document. Copies of most of the documents referred to in Annex I can be found on the Centre's world wide web site at www.unesco.org/whc/. Copies of all of the documents referred to in Annex I are available from the Centre on request.

Section IV of this document outlines the results of these regional and thematic meetings and studies and proposes regional action plans for the future implementation of the Global Strategy.

The inclusion of cultural landscapes in the World Heritage List

Concurrent with the development of the Global Strategy, and similarly responding to the redefinition of heritage, the Committee began considering the possibility of including cultural landscapes in the World Heritage List.

At its sixteenth session in 1992 the World Heritage Committee adopted three categories of World Heritage cultural landscapes and revised the cultural criteria used to justify inscription of properties on the World Heritage List to ensure the recognition of "the combined works of nature and of man" of "outstanding universal value" referred to in the definition of cultural heritage in Article 1 of the *Convention*. Cultural landscapes are inscribed on the List on the basis of the cultural heritage criteria.

In addition to a number of regional and thematic meetings on cultural landscapes (see section IV and Annex I of this document), the World Heritage Centre in co-operation with

the Advisory Bodies and the States Parties concerned organized two global cultural landscape meetings: in France (La Petite Pierre, 1992) and in Germany (Schorfheide/Templin, 1993). These meetings have led to an enhancement in the identification of properties (namely cultural landscapes) not currently represented on the World Heritage List. Since 1992, nine cultural landscapes have been inscribed on the List.

Expert Meeting, Parc national de la Vanoise, 1996

As mentioned above, at its eighteenth session in December 1994, the World Heritage Committee requested that the Global Strategy be expanded to include an equal emphasis on natural properties as on cultural properties. For this purpose an Expert Meeting on the evaluation of general principles and criteria for nominations of natural World Heritage sites was held in the Parc national de la Vanoise, France in March 1996.

In summary, the Expert Meeting noted the difficulties in defining “outstanding universal value” and emphasised the need to assess and evaluate World Heritage value in a regional context. The Expert Group also recommended that the List be reviewed in order to take into account the new and revised criteria and to give an accurate reflection of the diversity of the heritage of humankind. It was thought that the outcome of such a review would also help to address shortcomings and imbalances in the List.

With regard to natural beauty the experts reaffirmed the importance of natural heritage criterion iii, but also acknowledged the difficulty of assessing it as it is a subjective and social construct. The experts suggested that this criterion should only be used in conjunction with other criteria. The definition of “natural” agreed upon by the experts has been included in the *Glossary of World Heritage Terms*.

The expert group recognized the applicability and usefulness of a Global Strategy approach to the identification of properties of World Heritage value and underlined that a series of thematic studies on natural heritage was required. The experts recognized that tentative lists are an important tool for comparative site evaluation and for achieving a balanced List and therefore suggested that all nominated properties, both natural and cultural, should not be examined by the Committee unless that property is already contained in a tentative list.

On the question of the balance of the List, the experts noted that balance is not about numbers but about representativity for bio-geographical regions or events in the history of life. The experts noted that there is a continuum between nature and culture and that the inclusion of cultural landscapes only under the category of cultural heritage is not consistent with the reality of this continuum. Finally the experts concluded that the size of the List should be kept to a strict minimum to ensure standard setting, credibility, manageability and commensurability with available resources.

World Heritage Global Strategy Natural and Cultural Heritage Expert Meeting, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 24 - 28 March 1998

At its twentieth session in December 1996, the World Heritage Committee discussed the report of the Vanoise meeting. Rather than examining in any detail the proposals of the Vanoise meeting the Committee decided that a "truly joint meeting of cultural and natural

heritage experts" be organised. The Committee specifically noted that a more in-depth discussion was needed on :

- (a) the application of the "conditions of integrity" versus the "test of authenticity",
- (b) the question of a unified or a harmonised set of criteria, and
- (c) the notion of outstanding universal value and its application in different regional and cultural contexts.

The World Heritage Global Strategy Natural and Cultural Heritage Expert Meeting, which took place in Amsterdam from 24 to 28 March 1998, was organised by the World Heritage Centre in association with the Government of the Netherlands.

The group of experts stressed that the *Convention* should be seen as an holistic document which unites cultural and natural heritage and to that end proposed a unified set of evaluation criteria with integrity and authenticity provisions for the inclusion of properties on the World Heritage List. The experts also strongly urged that the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* should ensure recognition and protection of outstanding interactions between people and the "natural" environment. In addition, the experts recommended the strengthening of management, monitoring and local participation in conservation to ensure the credibility of the *Convention*.

The report of the meeting and recommendations agreed upon by the Expert Meeting will be presented to the twenty-second session of the World Heritage Committee as Information Document WHC-98/CONF.203/INF.12.

IUCN's contribution to the Global Strategy - Thematic studies on natural heritage

As mentioned above, in 1982 IUCN published a global indicative inventory of potential world heritage natural sites entitled "*The World's Greatest Natural Areas*". For the early years of the implementation of the *Convention* this inventory was useful in suggesting to State Parties what kind of sites might be of sufficient value to be considered for World Heritage nomination.

Over the next decade, IUCN, working primarily with the World Conservation Monitoring Center, greatly expanded the data base on the world's protected area system and conducted, with funding from UNEP, a series of regional system reviews and intensive inventories of the earth's biodiversity. The 1982 report became out-dated and a second phase using these new data sources began (published in 34 volumes).

This second phase commenced in 1996 when extra-budgetary funds were obtained from the Australian authorities to support preparation of the first in a series of global overviews on specific natural features that were and could be considered for the world heritage list. The first in a series of working papers was entitled "*Earth's Geological History: A Contextual Framework for Assessment of World Heritage Fossil Site Nominations*". This was tabled at the 1996 Committee meeting and has since been made available to a wide range of experts specifically interested in fossil site nominations.

In 1997 IUCN, with funding made available from the World Heritage Fund, completed two more working papers reviewing wetland and marine areas and forests. Both of these

working papers were presented in draft form at international conferences and then published with the titles " *A Global Overview of Wetland and Marine Protected Areas on the World Heritage List*" and " *A Global Overview of Forest Protected Areas on the World Heritage List*". Both were tabled at the 1997 Committee meeting and provided at no charge to natural heritage experts on request.

In 1998, again with funding from the World Heritage Fund, IUCN has undertaken two further global theme studies. The first which was initially presented at a World Heritage workshop in Thailand is on the topic of *Human use of existing World Heritage sites* and will be made available to the twenty-second session of the Committee. The second is a global overview of *geological features* which will be ready in draft form by the end of 1998. In addition, preparatory work has begun on developing a similar overview of *protected areas that have exceptional levels of biodiversity*. Funds to complete this working paper are being requested in the 1999 allocation from the World Heritage Fund (see Working Document WHC-98/CONF.203/13).

In summary, IUCN's approach to the Global Strategy is to continue on a phased basis and as funds are available, a continual series of working papers that eventually cover all the earth's biomes as well as key topical issues. In future years it is hoped that global overviews of grassland and desert ecosystems, mountains, and the polar regions will be undertaken.

ICOMOS's contribution to the Global Strategy - Thematic and comparative studies on cultural heritage

As mentioned above, since 1982 ICOMOS has used thematic and comparative studies as an essential component of its work to ensure a representative and balanced World Heritage List. ICOMOS has classified these studies as pre-emptive and reactive. Pre-emptive studies have been prepared in response to a perceived or anticipated demand and fall into several categories:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Regional thematic: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Islamic sites in North Africa and Asia - Archaeological sites in the Mediterranean Basin <p style="margin-left: 100px;">[organized in association with ICOMOS National Committees and national governments]</p> |
| General thematic: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historic cemeteries - Cultural itineraries <p style="margin-left: 100px;">[organized in association with ICOMOS National Committees and national governments]</p> |
| Specialist thematic: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historic canals [with TICCIH] - 20th century architecture [with DoCoMoMo] |
| Commissioned from experts: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesuit missions in Latin America [J O Gazaneo] - Gothic cathedrals [P Kurmann] - Crusader castles [N Faucherre] |

The historic canals study forms part of the wider ICOMOS/TICCIH programme on the industrial heritage, which will be producing several reports in the coming triennium.

Reactive are reports commissioned by ICOMOS when new nominations are received for which no comparative study is already in existence and where there is no depth of expertise within the ICOMOS Bureau or its International Scientific Committees. The extensive network of ICOMOS contacts is consulted and an individual or individuals with specialist knowledge and experience (who need not necessarily be ICOMOS members) are identified.

In all cases the expert or expert group is given a precise brief regarding the type of property and the geocultural area that it should cover.

ICOMOS COMPARATIVE STUDIES 1992-98	
1992	Pueblo sites in Mexico and the USA Wooden churches in northern Europe
1993	Traditional villages in the Carpathian basin and its immediate surroundings Jesuit missions in the Guayrá region of South America
1994	Historic cemeteries European colonial settlements in south and south-east Asia Cultural itineraries
1995	Brick Gothic cathedrals and great churches in northern Europe 19th and 20th century "company towns" (TICCIH) Historic canals (TICCIH) Historic bridges (TICCIH)
1997	Spanish and Portuguese colonial towns in the Americas Teutonic Order castles in eastern Europe Castles and other fortified sites in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and northern India Fossil hominid sites
1998	Historic railways (TICCIH) Architecture of the 20th century (DoCoMoMo) Roman theatres and amphitheatres

The results of these studies take various forms. Some are no more than indicative, consisting of simple lists of sites and monuments within the category and/or region identified by an expert group as being of outstanding value. Others are more detailed, with extensive graphic backup material and methodological introductory material. It is intended to publish some of the latter category in the coming years in the *ICOMOS Occasional Papers on World Heritage* series, starting with the TICCIH canals study. Copies of others may be obtained by States Parties and other interested parties on application to ICOMOS.

ICOMOS has proposed the following studies for future years and has requested funds under “Intellectual Development of the Convention” in its workplan (see Working Document WHC-98/CONF.203/13).

- Industrial heritage: food production (TICCIH)
- Industrial heritage: non-ferrous mining sites
- Prehistoric sites in West Africa
- Early historic sites and monuments in West Africa
- Cultural landscapes in the Pacific region (with IUCN)
- Cultural landscapes in southern Africa

III. PRIORITY ISSUES

1. Continuing Imbalances

Since the approval of the Global Strategy by the World Heritage Committee in 1994, the number of State Parties has increased from 140 to 155, the number of tentative lists from 33 to 99, the number of nominations from 39 (including extensions) to 86 in 1999. To date, there are 552 World Heritage sites (418 cultural, 114 natural and 26 mixed sites) within 112 State Parties, and the total number of properties inscribed on the tentative lists is 1049.

The overall awareness of the World Heritage Convention and its implementation has increased notably; however, activities undertaken have not yet resulted in a more balanced and representative World Heritage List. The issue is how to transfer the new concepts of heritage (cultural landscapes, itineraries) and transform the results of regional experts meetings into a decision-making process which leads States Parties to take concrete actions. It should be noted that many States Parties whose cultural heritage is not yet adequately represented on the List and who needed assistance in preparing nominations of cultural properties have requested “Preparatory Assistance”. However, in some cases, countries with arrears to the World Heritage Fund were unable to use this assistance.

On the other hand, a number of States Parties, mostly European, have not restrained their number of nominations. They did not take into consideration, in paragraph 6 (vii) of the Operational Guidelines, that « the Committee invites States Parties to consider whether their cultural heritage is already well represented on the List and if so to slow down voluntarily their rate of further nominations. This would help in making it possible for the List to become more universally representative ».

In Section IV: Regional implementation of the Global Strategy, a major shortcoming appears to be the lack of implementation of the natural part of the World Heritage Convention in the Arab region. Furthermore, one can only deplore the absence of sites in the Amazonia Basin, the low representation of heritage of Arctic and Sub-Arctic regions, of the Andean Altiplano eco-systems, Pine Forests of the Greater Antilles, etc. Moreover, quite clearly, coastal and marine sites still appear to be missing from the List.

On the cultural side, it should be noted that in Africa the majority of properties inscribed on tentative lists reflect the categories of African heritage, defined and accepted at experts meetings ; however, with scarce documentation, no maintenance or conservation plans, most of the potential sites will require that the process of conservation unfolds before submitting nominations. In the Pacific, the importance of series of spectacular and highly powerful spiritually valued natural features and cultural places has been acknowledged, as well as the possibilities of using the cultural landscapes categories and serial transnational sites. In both regions, the categories of cultural landscapes, routes and itineraries have been acknowledged as being particularly pertinent ; and the intrinsic links and inseparability of cultural and natural heritage assessed ; but documentation needs to be gathered and conservation specialists trained to enable States Parties to develop the capacity for preparing nominations files.

In Asia, as in other regions outside Europe, the absence, inadequacy and weakness of legal protection and management mechanisms has led to numerous referrals and deferrals ; and, to date, the wealth of cultural sites of Central Asia has not received international recognition ; while in Latin America and the Caribbean, new nominations still follow the existing pattern of pre-colonial and colonial periods, with a strong emphasis on historical cities and centres.

2. Difficulties, constraints, possible directions

In many regions of the world, the lack of inventories, the absence or inadequacy of legal protection, the weakness of national institutions in charge of heritage conservation, insufficient understanding of the conservation process, scarce financial and human resources have hindered the nomination process to the World Heritage List. The lack of long standing experience in heritage conservation aggravates the situation, particularly in Africa, Central Asia, the Pacific and the Caribbean.

Therefore, achieving significant progress of the number of nominations in these regions entails a long conservation process. However, in the long-term, consistent conservation policies backed by substantial financial resources and training strategies to increase capacity building will bear results.

On the other hand, the revision of the criteria for nominations proposed to the 22nd session of the Committee as a result of a series of experts meetings paves the way to new types of nominations. It acknowledges the diversity of interactions between people and their environment and provides new opportunities for the heritage of regions which are still underrepresented on the World Heritage List.

In addition, well-focussed thematic studies have become important guides for the implementation of the Convention in different regions, such as meetings to develop and reinforce World Heritage Sites in coastal, marine and ecosystems of Africa, or seminars on prehistoric sites in the Arab Region. Therefore, the thematic approach merits particular attention for the future.

IV. REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY – SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES, EVALUATION AND PROPOSED ACTION PLAN BY REGION

1. GLOBAL STRATEGY ACTION PLAN FOR AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

1.1. Background

Out of 45 African Member States to UNESCO, there are currently 30 State Parties to the World Heritage Convention in sub-Saharan Africa. Since 1995, three countries have ratified the Convention. (South Africa, Mauritius and Togo). Efforts are being made to encourage other countries in the Region to ratify the Convention. The non-State Parties are being regularly invited to meetings and workshops concerning the implementation of the Convention.

So far, 17 countries of sub-Saharan Africa have submitted tentative lists of 77 properties deemed suitable for inclusion on the World Heritage List. There are currently 16 cultural, 31 natural and one mixed site inscribed on the World Heritage List from 19 countries in the Region. In 1998, three nominations from South Africa and one from Nigeria were submitted to the World Heritage Centre. The cultural properties include: archaeological sites (Ethiopia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe), remainders of colonial period (Ghana, Senegal and Mozambique) and examples of African cultural heritage (Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali and Benin). The number of natural sites, almost double the cultural ones, represent the richness and diversity of the natural resources in sub-Saharan Africa. So far, only one property has been inscribed as a mixed site: “Cliffs of Bandiagara” in Mali. However, the cultural landscapes and living cultures are still not represented on the World Heritage List. The exact facts and figures about the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in sub-Saharan Africa are provided in Table IV.1.

1.2. Activities undertaken between 1994-1998

1.2.1. Global Strategy meetings/workshops

From 1995 to 1998, the World Heritage Centre, in close co-operation with ICOMOS, organised **three** expert meetings (Harare 1995, Addis Abeba 1996, Porto Novo 1998), to which representatives of States Parties and non States Parties to the Convention were invited, as well as **two** workshops (Harare 1996, Bagayamo 1997). In addition, Libya and Egypt attended the Global Strategy meeting in Addis Abeba.

At the 1st and 2nd Global Strategy meetings, African experts identified the following categories of African cultural heritage which would improve the representativity of the World Heritage List:

- i) archaeological heritage
- ii) living cultures : traditional know-how and technical heritage
- iii) spiritual heritage
- iv) cultural landscapes
- v) routes and itineraries

The proceedings of these two meetings have been published and distributed. The Global Strategy meeting for Western Africa was held from 16 to 19 September 1998 in Porto Novo (Benin). The synthetic report is available as Doc. WHC-98/CONF.203/INF.9. At that meeting, emphasis was put on the specificities of the continuum Nature/Culture in Africa and it was requested that the Committee increase the allocation of US\$ 15,000 under “Preparatory Assistance” to enable countries with scarce financial resources to speed up the nomination process.

At the two workshops in Harare 1996 and Bagamoyo 1997 participants discussed and harmonised their tentative lists on a sub-regional basis, and were introduced to the preparation of nomination files.

1.2.2. Other activities initiated by the World Heritage Centre

The exhibition “Africa Revisited” produced in 1996 which illustrates the concept of the Global Strategy and provides examples of the above-mentioned categories of African heritage has been circulating in Africa in 1997-1998. A brochure based on the text and photographs of its 21 panels has been produced in 1998, and will be widely disseminated to all the African States.

In September 1997, the Director of the World Heritage Centre sent a circular letter to 15 UNESCO Member States which had not yet ratified the Convention, with an information file clarifying the ratification process.

In 1998, South Africa, Ethiopia and Mali organized national meetings to create greater awareness of the different issues related to the implementation of the Convention to promote more active involvement for its implementation, in the light of the Global Strategy. Mozambique will be also organizing a national meeting before the end of the year.

In March 1998, a programme entitled « Africa 2009 » was launched in cooperation with ICCROM to improve the conditions and provide opportunities for training in the conservation of immovable cultural heritage.

1.2.3. Activities initiated by States Parties

In June 1998, as a result of the discussions at the 1st Global Strategy meeting in 1995, a southern African Rock Art project was launched by delegates representing official cultural heritage agencies in the Southern African countries from Tanzania southwards with the exception of Swaziland and Lesotho. The purpose of the project is to raise awareness of the wealth of rock art in the region and to establish a collective strategy for conservation and management that should lead to the nominations of rock art sites on the World Heritage List.

1.3. Assessment

The activities undertaken have contributed considerably to a greater awareness on the World Heritage Convention and the evolving concepts of World Heritage among experts and decision-makers. A network of African experts knowledgeable with modus operandi of the Convention has been established.

At several meetings, African participants have pointed out that:

- i) the format for listing was too demanding in terms of technical information,
- ii) the properties inscribed on the national tentative lists in many cases had not yet been fully studied. Technical documents were often not available, as well as maps and conservation plans,
- iii) the amount of Preparatory Assistance was deemed insufficient.

The underlying problem of the lack or inadequacy of legal protection needs also to be addressed.

However, the process to increase the representativity of African heritage is in progress: (i) with a slow but steady number of ratifications, (ii) more than half of the States Parties, which have already presented a tentative list, (iii) three African nominations received in 1998, and (iv) seven cultural nominations are in the pipe line for 1999-2000.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, due to civil wars and regional conflicts as well as scarce financial and human resources, national administrations in charge of the conservation of cultural heritage can only engage slowly and gradually the nomination process. Countries need to increase their capacity building, and should receive the full support from the World Heritage Fund and bilateral donors. A country approach has been developed with the following State Parties: Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali and Mozambique. Special links have been created with South Africa which has demonstrated innovative ways of implementing the Convention to ensure the links between Nature and Culture.

1.4. Action Plan for 1999-2000

Objective 1: Increase awareness at national level of the World Heritage Convention and different issues related to its implementation

Target: - Encourage State Parties to organise national workshops promoting the Convention and the Global Strategy goals.

Activities:

- assist in the preparation of the meetings: choice of participants, agenda, media coverage, clarification on expected results;
- provide information material on the World Heritage Convention;
- participate in those meetings

Funding: States Parties will be requesting assistance from the World Heritage Fund under paragraph 101 of the Operational Guidelines (Promotional Activities):

1999-2000: 5,000\$ x 6 = 30,000\$

Objective 2: A more balanced and diversified World Heritage List

Targets:

- Increase the number of tentative lists;
- Finalise nomination files through Preparatory and bilateral assistance.

Activities :

- Advice to States parties on World Heritage categories, criteria, procedures ;
- Disseminate information on Global Strategy meetings: publication in 1999 of the report of the 4th Global Strategy Meeting and follow-up actions to the recommendations (US\$ 3,000) ;
- Cooperation with developed countries including the Nordic World Heritage Office and Nordic countries to provide assistance for the finalisation of draft nomination files.

Objective 3: Increase capacity of national institutions in charge of cultural heritage

Target:

- Prepare, in cooperation with ICCROM and CRATerre-EAG, under the Programme Africa 2009, training courses for decision-makers and seminars on technical and legal issues related to conservation

Activities :

- Participate in the design of the content of training courses for decision-makers
- Identify topics for seminars and participants

Funding 1999: ICCROM is submitting a Training co-operation request for an amount of 100,000 US\$ which shall be examined at the present session, during the discussions on International Assistance.

Objective 4: A more representative World Heritage List for natural heritage and cultural landscapes

Activities:

- Regional Thematic Global Strategy meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Africa (March 1999):

Following the decision by the 21st session of the World Heritage Committee to organize a regional thematic global strategy meeting on Cultural landscapes in Africa, the World Heritage Centre is preparing with two focal points in Africa background papers on the situation. The background papers reflect the current situation with regard to the cultural landscape concept and its implementation in Africa (tentative lists, recent nominations). The background studies will be distributed to participants before the expert meeting on cultural landscapes in Kenya in 1999. The meeting will be held in Nairobi, Kenya, in co-

operation with the UNESCO Office and two regional focal points. For the meeting itself, the Committee has already approved an amount of US\$ 40,000, in Naples in 1997, and the funds have already been administratively obligated for the organization of the meeting. An additional amount is requested for the publication of the report of the expert meeting, and diffusion of the results. US\$ 8,000 is requested for the publication of the meeting proceedings (US\$5,000), and follow-up actions to recommendations of the meeting (missions, advice to States Parties etc.) (US\$ 3,000).

- Regional Thematic Global Strategy Meeting on strategies for developing and reinforcing World Heritage Sites in Coastal, Marine ecosystems of Africa (2000)

The African coastline stretches from Northern and Mediterranean-facing countries, to West and East Coast of the continent, to the countries facing the Red Sea and the Island States of the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean. The continent has four coastal sites (Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary – Senegal, Banc d’Arguin National Park – Mauritania, Vallée de Mai Nature Reserve and Aldabra Atoll – Seychelles) inscribed on the World Heritage List, and has vast potential for additional sites as indicated in 1997 IUCN publication titled “Global Overview of Wetland and Marine Protected Areas on the World Heritage List”. The Global Study on World Heritage sites in relation to wetlands, and coastal and marine ecosystems carried out in 1997 also indicated that Africa as a region must be given priority consideration for the identification of potential coastal and marine sites that could satisfy World heritage criteria. The proposed meeting will identify potential sites for inclusion in tentative lists of States Parties, and analyse the management constraints, opportunities and policy options available to guide the sustainable use of coastal and marine ecosystems. The meeting will be held in a southern Africa coastal country and will be attended by participants from Africa and elsewhere.

The Committee is asked to approve a total sum of US\$ 40,000 for the organization of the meeting.

FUNDING 1999-2000 :

1999 :	US\$ 11,000
2000 :	US\$ 40,000

TABLE IV.1

STATE PARTY	YEAR Adherence to the WH Convention	Preparatory Assistance (since 1994)		TENTATIVE LIST *		SITES *			
		YES	NO	YES	NO	C	N	M	NONE
ANGOLA	1991		X	X					X
BENIN	1982	X		X		X			
BURKINA FASO	1987	X		X					X
BURUNDI	1982		X		X				X
CAMEROON	1982		X		X		X		
CAPE VERDE	1988	X			X				X
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	1980		X		X		X		
CONGO	1987		X		X				X
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF	1974		X		X		X		
COTE D'IVOIRE	1981		X		X		X		
ETHIOPIA	1977	X		X		X	X		
GABON	1986		X						X
GAMBIA	1987	X		X					X
GHANA	1975		X		X	X			
GUINEA	1979		X		X		X		
KENYA	1991		X	X			X		
MADAGASCAR	1983		X	X			X		
MALAWI	1982	X		X			X		
MALI	1977		X		X	X		X	
MAURITIUS	1995		X						X
MOZAMBIQUE	1982		X	X		X			
NIGER	1974	X		X			X		
NIGERIA	1974	X		X					X
SENEGAL	1976	X		X		X	X		
SEYCHELLES	1980		X		X		X		
SOUTH AFRICA	1997		X	X					X
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	1977	X		X		X	X		
UGANDA	1987		X	X			X		
ZAMBIA	1984		X	X			X		
ZIMBABWE	1982	X		X		X	X		
TOTAL	30	11	19	17	11	8	16	1	10
% OF TOTAL	100%	36%	64%	57%	36%	27%	53%	3%	33%

NOTES:**TENTATIVE LISTS:**

YES: Country has presented a Tentative List according to the Operational Guidelines.

NO: Country has not presented a Tentative List.

SITES:

C: Cultural Sites

N: Natural Sites

M: Mixed Sites (Cultural and Natural)

2. GLOBAL STRATEGY ACTION PLAN FOR THE ARAB REGION

2.1. Background

Out of 21 Member States to UNESCO in the Arab Region, there are currently 16 signatories to the World Heritage Convention (as of August 1998). The Region has 46 cultural, three natural and one mixed site inscribed on the World Heritage List. Table IV.2 provides further figures about the status of the World Heritage Convention in the Arab Region. So far, 7 countries have submitted tentative lists of 46 cultural and one natural property suitable for inclusion on the World Heritage List.

The cultural properties reflect the richness and great variety of the cultural heritage in the region. They include remains of ancient civilizations (Egyptian, Phoenicians, Romans, Greeks), places of origins of Arab and Islamic culture and remainders of trading or religious routes. However, the natural heritage, with only three sites inscribed is still very much underrepresented on the World Heritage List. Furthermore, the Arab Region has only one mixed site inscribed and so far cultural landscapes and living cultures are underrepresented on the List.

One cultural landscape nomination from the Arab Region, "Ouadi Qadisha and the Forest of the Cedars of God" from Lebanon, will be examined during the twenty-second session of the World Heritage Committee in December 1998. No nominations have been submitted for evaluation in 1999.

2.2. Activities undertaken between 1994-1998

A Global Strategy study on "Identification of potential natural heritage sites in the Arab countries" was carried out in 1997 by the University of Cairo in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre, the UNESCO Office in Cairo and in consultation with national and regional experts. This study covered six countries and was distributed to all State Parties to the Convention from the Arab Region. There is, however, a need to undertake a second study complementing the first one and covering additional countries in order to get a broader picture of the natural sites suitable for the inscription on the World Heritage List in this Region.

2.3. Assessment

The cultural and natural heritage from the Arab Region accounts for about 10% of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List. The situation is especially critical in regard to natural sites. One of the reasons for the natural heritage being underrepresented on the List is probably the fact that 70% of the land in the Middle East and Northern Africa has been categorized as an arid ecosystem and desert is a dominant landscape. Nevertheless, the Region possess important and special features such as oasis, coast lines, marine resources, wetlands and other natural resorts which need to be identified and protected.

The objectives and goals of the Global Strategy have not yet been adequately promoted in the Arab countries and there is a need to increase awareness in the Region of the changing

views and new approaches to the World Heritage resulting from the Global Strategy exercise.

2.4. Action Plan for 1999 –2000

Objective 1: Increase awareness of the World Heritage Convention and Global Strategy in the Arab Region.

Target:

- Adherence to the World Heritage Convention by the remaining non-State Parties.
- Expert meetings at regional level to promote the Convention as well as the goals of the Global Strategy.
- Training sessions at national and regional levels on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Activities:

- Provide advice and assistance to State Parties on the nomination procedures with particular emphasis on the natural sites in the region, which are underrepresented on the World Heritage List.
- Continue distribution of information material on the World Heritage Convention in English, French and Arabic.

Objective 2 : Identify cultural and natural heritage in the region, which has not yet been given adequate attention.

Target:

- Inventories of heritage and thematic studies
- Preparation of tentative lists

Activities:

- Prepare a second regional study on the identification of potential natural sites in the Arab countries in consultation with national and regional experts. This study will cover minimum of six additional countries not included in the 1997 study. Copies of this study will be provided to the States Parties in the Arab Region for information. A request for “Preparatory Assistance” for up to US\$ 15,000 for the preparation of the identification study has to be submitted by a State Party from the region. The Committee may wish to approve US\$ 8,000 for the publication and translation in Arabic of the two studies providing a full overview of the region in 1998.

- Organize the fifth Natural Heritage Training Seminar (Oman 1999) with a special focus to the identification and nomination process for natural properties (Request from Oman under training assistance) (US\$ 40,000)
- Organize a meeting of experts for Promotion and Capacity Building on the Natural Heritage and Biosphere Reserves in the Arab Region (September 1999, Ras Mohamed, Egypt, in collaboration with the Cairo office of UNESCO). Request has to be submitted by State Party, extra-budgetary sources need to be sought.
- Organize, in 1999, a “Seminar on Religious Monuments in the Arab Region”. Publish and distribute the report (including in Arabic). (US\$ 30,000)
- Organize, in 2000, a “Seminar on Prehistoric Sites in the Arab Region”. Publish and distribute the report (including in Arabic) (US\$25,000)
- Undertake, in 2000, thematic studies on prehistoric sites, religious heritage and cultural landscapes. Publish and distribute the studies (including translation into Arabic) (US\$ 10,000)

FUNDING 1999-2000:

1999 :	US\$38,000
2000 :	US\$35,000

TABLE IV.2

STATE PARTY	YEAR Adherence to the WH Convention	Preparatory Assistance (since 1994)		TENTATIVE LIST *		SITES *			
		YES	NO	YES	NO	C	N	M	NONE
ALGERIA	1974	X			X	X		X	
BAHRAIN	1991		X		X				X
EGYPT	1974	X		X		X			
IRAQ	1974		X		X	X			
JORDAN	1975	X			X	X			
LEBANON	1983	X		X		X			
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	1978		X		X	X			
MAURITANIA	1981	X		X		X	X		
MOROCCO	1975		X	X		X			
OMAN	1981	X		X		X	X		
QATAR	1984		X		X				X
SAUDI ARABIA	1978		X		X				X
SUDAN	1974	X		X					X
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	1975	X			X	X			
TUNISIA	1975	X		X		X			
YEMEN	1980		X		X	X			
TOTAL	16	9	7	7	9	12	3	1	4
% OF TOTAL	100	56%	44%	44%	56%	75%	19%	6%	25%

NOTES:**TENTATIVE LISTS:**

YES: Country has presented a Tentative List according to the Operational Guidelines.

NO: Country has not presented a Tentative List.

SITES:

C: Cultural Sites

N: Natural Sites

M: Mixed Sites (Cultural and Natural)

3. GLOBAL STRATEGY PLAN FOR ASIA

3.1. Background

Although the majority of the countries of Asia have adhered to the World Heritage Convention with 26 of the 27 Asian UNESCO Member States (see Table IV.3), 10 among these States Parties do not yet have cultural nor natural properties inscribed on the World Heritage List (i.e. Afghanistan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kazakstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and the Union of Myanmar). In 1998, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea became State Party to the Convention. Efforts made by the Secretariat towards the adherence of Bhutan to the Convention have not yet met with success.

As of December 1997, there are 94 sites (72 cultural, 19 natural, 3 mixed sites) inscribed on the World Heritage List in 16 Asian States Parties. However, the current list of properties is still far from fully representing the rich ethno-cultural and the bio-geographical diversities in the world's most populated region.

Future prospects in enhancing the representativity of Asia are, however, encouraging for cultural properties, in that many of the evident lacunas figure among the Tentative Lists submitted by 14 Asian States Parties (in the proper format as per the Operational Guidelines).

Efforts must be enhanced to encourage the nominations of natural heritage properties. For cultural properties, nominations from Central Asia and under-represented categories of properties in the Himalayan region, highland South-East Asia and insular South-East Asia need to be encouraged (see assessment below).

3.2. Activities undertaken between 1994-1998

Five Asian UNESCO Member States became State Parties to the World Heritage Convention between 1994 and 1998. During these four years, 34 nominations were considered by the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee. Of these, 22 cultural, 2 natural, and 1 mixed sites were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 10 Asian States Parties at the Committee sessions held during the 1994-1997 period. The Committee will be considering at least three sites from Asian States Parties for inscription at its 22nd session, in Kyoto, Japan.

As of August 1998, 2 States Parties were in the process of formulating new Tentative Lists, and 4 others were preparing or revising nomination dossiers with Preparatory Assistance from the World Heritage Fund. These include: Malaysia, which to date has no sites on the World Heritage List, is preparing 3 nominations for the natural sites of Taman Negara (Peninsular Malaysia), Mt. Kinabalu (Sabah), and the Giant Caves (Sarawak) for possible submission in 1999. In 1998, Malaysia received Preparatory Assistance for holding a national seminar on World Heritage which included visits to these three natural sites as well as to potential cultural heritage properties. Efforts are now being made by the municipal authorities of Penang to prepare the nomination file for the Historic Areas of Penang, perhaps in a serial nomination of the Strait Settlements of Malaysia which will include the previously deferred site of Malacca. Pakistan is reformulating its nomination of Harappa as part of a new serial nomination of the Indus Valley Civilization, which is

also expected to include other contemporaneous sites discovered in relatively recent archaeological research work. Bangladesh is also revising two nominations of archaeological sites, Mahasthangarh and its Environs, and Lalmai-Mainamati Group of Monuments

The following Global Strategy meetings were organised in the Asian Region during the 1994-1998 period:

- **Regional Thematic Study Meeting on Asian Rice Culture and its Terraced Landscapes (Philippines, 28 March – 4 April 1995)** reviewed potential World Heritage cultural landscape sites in Asia, focusing on the interaction between people and the environment, techniques which include the terracing of the rice terraces, and the hydrological system, as well as the botanical examination of the rice species. Following this Meeting, the Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1995, and the report of the Meeting was distributed to the members of the Bureau and Committee. A project for mapping the Rice Terraces of the Philippines using GIS (Geographic Information System) was also prepared following this Meeting and has been submitted to UNDP for funding.
- **Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes (Australia, 27-29 April 1995)** reviewed types of cultural landscapes with associative values, with particular focus on cultural landscape category (iii), and in relation to cultural criteria (vi), in the South-East Asian and Pacific sub-regions. The report of the Meeting was published and diffused to members of the Bureau and Committee in 1995.
- **Conserving Himalayan Heritage – The Role of the World Heritage Convention (Kathmandu, Nepal, 30 August – 3 September 1998)** provided a forum for identifying new sites in the Himalayan area for nomination as World Heritage and project development activities for several designated sites were initiated.
- **Meetings of the Regional Network for the Management of World Heritage in South-East Asia, West-Pacific, Australia and New Zealand (first meeting in Ravenshoe, Queensland, Australia; 1996 and second in Thungyai Huay Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries World Heritage Area, Thailand; 1998)** resulted in the launching of projects and a review of fire management policy of Thungyai-Huay Kha Khaeng and several other project development initiatives in South-East Asia and the Pacific. Proceedings of the first meeting was published in 1997 and that of the second is expected to be finalised before the end of 1998.
- **First Meeting of site-managers of natural World Heritage sites of South Asia (New Delhi and Keoladeo National Park World Heritage site, India, January 1997)** led to the development of a 2-3 year rehabilitation plan for Manas Wildlife Sanctuary, a World Heritage site in Danger, which is being implemented in co-operation with the Government of India.
- **International expert meeting on "World Heritage Forests"** which was originally scheduled for March 1998, had been postponed to 7-11 December 1998. The delay was accepted by IUCN and CIFOR (Centre for International Forests Research) to enable the participation of a large number of multilateral and bilateral donors including the World Bank and UNDP/GEF (Global Environment Facility). It is to be noted that

tropical forests in about 30 World Heritage sites cover 1.3% of all remains areas of the tropical forests. The meeting is expected to lead towards building a global programme of research, training and scientific and technical support for the effective management of World Heritage sites for the conservation of tropical forest biodiversity.

- **Sub-regional meeting on Central Asian Cultural Heritage**, originally scheduled for 1998, has been postponed to March 1999. The World Heritage Centre is in consultation with Turkmenistan for hosting this Meeting. The proposed meeting is aimed to identify major themes attesting to the cultural-ethnic diversity of this region of steppes, deserts and mountains at the crossroad of the civilizations of the East and West, to enhance the representativity of the World Heritage List, both geographically and thematically. Participation of experts from the five republics of Central Asia, as well as from Iran, Pakistan, China, and Russia is envisaged. Partnerships with other international and regional organizations are currently under negotiations both to supplement the limited budget from the World Heritage Fund for this meeting and to finance foreseeable follow-up actions such as for the strengthening of the national legal and administrative mechanisms and training to improve the conservation practice in the five Central Asian States Parties.
- The Committee, at its 21st session, approved funds to be made available in 1999 for a **Global Strategy meeting in South-East Asia** to ensure greater representation of the cultural heritage of the region. The meeting will identify and discuss themes such as archaeological sites in the region and those of living cultures maintained by the minorities inhabiting the highlands of mainland South-East Asia and the deep forests of insular South-East Asia. This is being organized by the World Heritage Centre at present.

3.3. Assessment

The number of natural World Heritage sites in South-East Asia is low, i.e. 5 at the end of 1997, but has significant potential for increase in terrestrial as well as marine ecosystems of that Asian sub-region. Potential for identifying mixed South-East Asian sites of outstanding universal significance also needs to be explored. Central Asia is another Asian sub-region where cultural sites (see above), as well as natural sites are under represented.

One of the main reasons for this lack of representation is the absence of or inadequacies in the national regulatory or administrative frameworks for the protection of cultural and natural heritage. It should be noted that 7 States Parties of this region are Least Developed Countries, although some amongst them have demonstrated their political will to actively participate in the Convention by developing their national legal and administrative regulations to meet the requirements inherent in the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List.

Further effort is needed to identify potential sites representing the heritage of the ethnic groups inhabiting the Himalayan ecosystems and landscapes. Natural heritage of some States Parties, e.g. Iran, also require more attention with regard to identifying potential sites for nomination.

With regard to cultural properties, the proliferation of new nominations of single historic monuments and archaeological sites from the South Asian sub-region, China and potentially even from Central Asia, requires a serious consideration of serial nominations, some of a trans-border character.

Another lacuna in the World Heritage List, and even in the Tentative Lists of Asian States Parties, is the near absence of 19th and 20th century cultural properties. The political implications of protecting such properties, linked with colonialism, have resulted in important and unique buildings of great architectural value and urban complexes that depict the merger of cultural styles and skills being neglected or left to the mercy of irreversible alterations.

To address the issue of living traditions imbued in sites such as of cultural landscapes and historic cities, the World Heritage Centre and UNESCO's Division of Ecological Sciences are exploring, in co-operation with the International Centre for Integrated Mountains Development (ICIMOD, Kathmandu, Nepal), the possibility for organising, in the latter half of 1999, an international meeting on "Sacred Mountains of Asia", including those in the Himalayas for which extrabudgetary funds are being sought. In co-operation with ICOMOS and ICCROM and the International Union of Architects (IUA) Working Group on Heritage and Development, an exhibition on World Heritage at the IUA World Congress to be held in Beijing in 1999 is being considered if extrabudgetary funds can be obtained.

In the case of natural areas, relationships between conventional notions like nature, biodiversity, wildlife etc. and that of heritage remain unexplored. National policies, (e.g. National Environmental Action Plans, National Biodiversity Action Plans, and National Conservation Strategies) make few or no reference to the role the World Heritage Convention as an effective international legal instrument for biodiversity conservation. Analyses of such policies with a view to enabling senior decision-makers and administrators to effectively use the Convention for biodiversity conservation are needed. Findings and recommendations of such analyses could help to increase the number of natural sites nominated for World Heritage listing. They could also contribute to improving representation of certain categories of natural sites (e.g. coastal and marine protected areas), in the World Heritage List.

Nominations of World Heritage sites located in States Parties affected by war and prolonged armed conflicts (e.g. Bamiyan and Herat in Afghanistan, which are cultural properties of great world importance), continue to be a cause for major concern. Since similar problems occur in other regions (e.g. Africa), there is a clear need for the Committee to consider the application of the Convention in States Parties affected by armed conflict and in relation to the 1954 Hague Convention.

3.4. Action Plan for 1999-2000

Objective: Increase awareness of the Global Strategy for a more balanced and diversified World Heritage List including thematic regional and subregional initiatives.

Targets: Assist States Parties in the preparation of tentative lists and nominations.

Continue and complete ongoing analysis of the representativity of World Heritage cultural sites.

Prepare and disseminate experts meetings reports.

For natural heritage:

- Co-operate with IUCN, CIFOR, WWF and States Parties to identify at least 5 sites in tropical forests located in “bio-diversity hot-spots” of Asia (i.e. Western Ghats of India; Indonesian Islands of Sumatra and Kalimantan; Eastern Himalayas etc) for nomination as World Heritage;
- Co-operate with WWF to identify key global eco-regions in Central-Asia and develop a programme for the identification and nomination of at least three natural heritage areas from this sub-region ;
- Co-operate with Small-Island Developing States Parties, e.g. the Maldives, and with States Parties which include small islands in their territory (i.e. Lakshadweep and Andamans of India; Eastern Indonesian islands etc) to generate at least 2 nominations of coastal and marine sites for inscription on the World Heritage List; and
- Undertake studies, analyses and training for senior decision-makers and administrators of Asian States Parties in order to increase their awareness and enable them to effectively use the Convention as a significant policy and legal tool for biodiversity conservation
- Co-operation with States Parties is foreseen to develop specific proposals for funding consideration under the various budget lines (e.g. Preparatory Assistance, technical co-operation, training etc) of the World Heritage Fund.

For cultural heritage:

- Prepare, publish and distribute the report of the 1999 meeting concerning Central Asian archaeological heritage. Co-operate with ICOMOS and ICCROM and States Parties in Central-Asia for the nomination of at least two cultural heritage areas from this sub-region (1999 meeting, staff or consultant mission, Preparatory Assistance upon request). (Publication 1999 :US\$ 5,000)
- Co-operate with the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to increase the representativity of the cultural heritage of the Korean Peninsula of outstanding universal value (information, staff mission, Preparatory Assistance upon request).
- Continue and complete the on-going analysis of the representativity of World Heritage cultural sites in Asia, in co-operation with ICOMOS and ICCROM, to identify imbalances and promote the nomination by States Parties of the sites which are of World Heritage potential. Assist, as necessary, the States Parties to formulate nominations (information, staff missions, and Preparatory Assistance upon request). Advise States Parties on criteria and procedures for nominations and inscription of properties on the World Heritage List and the preparation of tentative lists and nominations. (Analysis 1999-2000 : US\$ 6,000)

- Prepare, publish and distribute the report of the South-East-Asian heritage meeting. Co-operate with ICOMOS and ICCROM and States Parties in South-East Asia, for the nomination of at least three cultural heritage areas from this sub-region (1999 meeting, staff or consultant mission, Preparatory Assistance upon request).

(Publication 2000 : US\$ 6,000)

- Prepare joint action in the application of the World Heritage Convention and the 1954 Hague Convention to address the issue of cultural properties at great risk owing to armed conflict and uncertainties over territorial control or jurisdiction. Address the case of Afghanistan and the deferred nominations of Herat, Ghazni, Bamiyan, Lashkari Bazaar, Nu Gunbad, Ai Khanum, Guldarra, Jam, and Surkh Kotal, to establish a legal case for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 23rd session in 1999. Although this problem is also relevant to other regions (e.g. Africa), rather than a global and general consideration which would block advancement, the approach should be to establish a specific case history in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Co-operation with the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), United Nations Centre for Human Rights (Special Rapporteur for Afghanistan), United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCA) is already in progress. In view of the 1997 threat by the Taleban forces to bomb Bamiyan, the Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations (of the “exiled” Government of President Rabbani) has commissioned an expert group to revise the nomination file of Bamiyan which is expected to be submitted in 1999. It is envisaged to organize a high-level mission to Afghanistan and if possible, to Bamiyan in 1999. (Preparation of a case study by experts, cost of mission: US\$10,000, in addition to Preparatory Assistance to the State Party upon request)

FUNDING 1999-2000 :

1999 :	US\$ 21,000
2000 :	US\$ 6,000

TABLE IV.3

STATE PARTY (* for LDCs)	YEAR Acceptance, Accession, Ratification, to the WH Convention	Preparator y Assistance (since 1994)		TENTATIVE LIST		SITES			
		YES	NO	YES	NO	C	N	M	TOTAL
Afghanistan *	1979		*		*	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh *	1983	*			*	2	1	0	3
Cambodia *	1991		*	*		1	0	0	1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1998		*		*	0	0	0	0
India	1977		*	*		16	5	0	21
Indonesia	1989	*		*		3	2	0	5
Islamic Republic of Iran	1975		*	*		3	0	0	3
Japan	1992		*	*		6	2	0	8
Kazakstan	1994		*		*	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyz Republic	1995		*	*		0	0	0	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic *	1987	*		*		1	0	0	1
Malaysia	1988	*			*	0	0	0	0
Maldives *	1986		*		*	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	1990	*		*		0	0	0	0
Nepal *	1978	*		*		2	2	0	4
Pakistan	1976	*			*	6	0	0	6
People's Republic of China	1985	*		*		13	3	3	19
Philippines	1985	*		*		2	1	0	3
Republic of Korea	1988		*	*		5	0	0	5
Sri Lanka	1980		*		*	6	1	0	7
Tajikistan	1992		*		*	0	0	0	0
Thailand	1987		*		*	3	1	0	4
Turkmenistan	1994		*	*		0	0	0	0
Union of Myanmar *	1994		*	*		0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	1993		*	*		2	0	0	2
Vietnam	1987		*	*		1	1	0	2
Total	26	9	17	16	10	72	19	3	94
% of Total in the Region (Note)	96.3%			61.5%	38.5%	76.6%	20.2%	3.2%	100%

Note: 155 of 186 UNESCO Member States are States Parties to the World Heritage Convention. To date, there are 552 World Heritage sites (418 cultural, 114 natural, and 20 mixed sites) within 112 of the 155 States Parties. 99 of the 155 States Parties have submitted Tentative Lists in the proper format.

4. GLOBAL STRATEGY ACTION PLAN FOR THE PACIFIC

4.1. Background

The Pacific is undoubtedly the greatest lacunae in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*. It is for this reason that one of the main objectives of the Global Strategy is to ensure greater adherence to the *Convention* in the Pacific. Furthermore the Global Strategy aims to ensure the inscription of more sites from the Pacific on the World Heritage List and therefore enhance cultural and natural heritage protection through World Heritage conservation. These objectives and aims have also been included in the *Focus on the Pacific* initiative adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its twenty-ninth session in November 1997.

4.1.1. The Pacific

For the purposes of implementing the Global Strategy, the Pacific is defined as including the 23 countries listed in Table IV.4 and shown on Map 1.

4.1.2. Member States of UNESCO

Only 14 of the 23 countries in the Pacific are Member States of UNESCO.

4.1.3. States Parties to the World Heritage Convention

Only 5 countries in the Pacific have adhered to the World Heritage Convention. They are: Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands.

In addition, there are several islands in the Pacific who are able to participate in World Heritage conservation through the governments of Australia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

There are 9 Member States of UNESCO in the Pacific yet to adhere to the *World Heritage Convention*. They are: Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

4.1.4. World Heritage properties in the Pacific

In the Pacific there are proportionately very few properties inscribed on the World Heritage List.

There are a total of only 15 World Heritage properties located in the five Pacific States Parties to the *Convention*. Thirteen of these properties (nine natural properties and four mixed cultural and natural properties) are located in Australia and two in New Zealand (one natural property and one mixed cultural and natural property).

In addition, the following sites nominated by Chile (Rapa Nui National Park), Costa Rica (Cocos Island National Park), United Kingdom (Henderson Island) and Ecuador (the Galapagos Islands) are all located in the eastern Pacific. It is notable that there is only one

cultural site in the Pacific sub-region included on the World Heritage List (Rapa Nui National Park, Chile). All of the other sites are either natural or mixed cultural and natural sites.

Interestingly, the first two cultural landscapes included on the World Heritage List came from the Pacific – Tongariro National Park, New Zealand and Uluru Kata-Tjuta National Park in Australia. Both of these properties had earlier been inscribed on the World Heritage List solely on the basis of their natural values. World Heritage cultural landscapes are recognised as expressions of outstanding interactions between people and the environment.

To date, no properties from Fiji, Papua New Guinea or the Solomon Islands have been included on the World Heritage List. However, at its twenty-second session the World Heritage Committee will examine the nomination of East Rennell (Solomon Islands) for possible inclusion in the World Heritage List. Furthermore, in 1998, two nominations of sites from Papua New Guinea have been submitted. They are the site of Kuk in the Western Highlands and the site of Bobongara on the Huon Peninsula. In addition, Fiji has recently submitted a Preparatory Assistance request to facilitate the nomination of the colonial town of Levuka for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

4.1.5. Tentative lists

Australia, Fiji and New Zealand have submitted tentative lists of cultural properties to the World Heritage Centre. Papua New Guinea is in the process of preparing a tentative list.

4.2. Activities undertaken between 1994 – 1998

The awareness of Pacific Island States Parties of the *Convention* is being heightened through their participation in the Regional Network for the Management of World Heritage in Southeast Asia, West Pacific, Australia and New Zealand established in 1996. Australia, Fiji, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea have joined the Network and case studies from designated and potential World Heritage sites such as that of East Rennell in the Solomon Islands have been presented at Network meetings.

In July 1997, a Global Strategy meeting for the Pacific was held in Suva, Fiji in co-operation with the Fiji Museum. The meeting was attended by representatives from Australia, Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, the United States of America, Vanuatu, ICOMOS, ICCROM, the South Pacific Commission (SPC) and the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

The main “Findings and Recommendations” of the meeting were presented to the twenty-first session of the World Heritage Committee in December 1997 and were:

- i) The Pacific contains a series of spectacular and highly powerful spiritually valued natural features and cultural places;
- ii) The Pacific Island nations are particularly attracted by the possibilities of using the World Heritage cultural landscape categories and serial transborder/transnational sites reflecting the history of voyaging, land and sea

routes, and of trade, the first landings, settlements and agriculture in the Pacific, as mechanisms for heritage conservation in the Pacific.

At the Global Strategy meeting, Pacific Island nations also requested assistance for raising awareness for World Heritage conservation in their countries.

In recent years the World Heritage Centre has begun co-operating closely with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) to ensure enhanced World Heritage conservation in the Pacific. In 1997, the participation of Fiji, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands at the 6th South Pacific Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas (Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia) was supported through international assistance from the World Heritage Fund. The World Heritage Centre participated in two Round Table Meetings organised by SPREP in Apia, Samoa in 1998. As a result, World Heritage conservation now takes a prominent place in *The Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the Pacific Islands*.

The World Heritage Centre is approaching donors such as the New Zealand Government to strengthen the staff support to UNESCO, Apia for the implementation of World Heritage activities in the Pacific.

4.3. Assessment

In recent years there has been a growing awareness of the lack of signatories to the *Convention* in the Pacific and the lack of properties from the Pacific inscribed on the World Heritage List. Most notably, the lack of representation of Pacific heritage on the List was the subject of discussion at a number of expert meetings held from 1992 to 1998. The Pacific was the subject of specific reference at the meeting of the Expert Group on Cultural Landscapes held in La Petite Pierre, France in 1992, the Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes of Outstanding Universal Value in Templin, Germany in 1993, at the Asia-Pacific Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes in Australia in 1995, at the Expert Meeting on Evaluation of General Principles and Criteria for nominations of natural World Heritage sites at the Parc national de la Vanoise in France in 1996, at the Global Strategy meeting in Fiji mentioned above, as well as at the Global Strategy meeting held in Amsterdam in 1998.

As a result, it was specifically with the Pacific in mind that changes to the cultural heritage criteria were made and the World Heritage cultural landscape categories were adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its twentieth session in December 1992. One of the overall objectives has been to make the *Convention* relevant and able to be applied to the heritage of the Pacific. Furthermore, it was in recognition of the intrinsic links and inseparability of the cultural and natural heritage, and between people and the environment, that the recommendation to combine the natural and cultural heritage criteria was made at the Global Strategy meeting in Amsterdam in March 1998. A recommendation was also made to reinstate reference to the relationships between people and the environment in the criteria to ensure recognition and conservation through World Heritage inscription of such interactions when they are of outstanding universal value. This will be the subject for further discussion and decision by the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-second session.

Despite these efforts, additional energy and attention is required to encourage adherence to the *Convention* in the Pacific. It is hoped that with the development of new partnerships between UNESCO, the Advisory Bodies and Pacific-based organisations such as SPREP, and with the support of other donors, that an improvement in the implementation of the *Convention* in the Pacific could be foreseen in the next five years. The Action Plan and funding request presented below has been prepared in response to the particular situation of the Pacific.

4.4. Action Plan for 1999-2000

Objectives: Increase awareness, adherence to, and implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the Pacific.

Targets: Encourage greater implementation of the *Convention* in those Pacific countries which are already States Parties in a manner designed to convince other Pacific Island nations of the benefits of participating in World Heritage conservation.

Increase awareness and understanding of the *World Heritage Convention* amongst Pacific island nations.

Encourage all Member States of UNESCO in the Pacific to become signatories to the *World Heritage Convention*.

Preparation of tentative lists, nominations, Preparatory Assistance requests by Pacific States Parties.

Activities: Continue to provide information materials on the *World Heritage Convention* to Pacific Island nations.

Ensure that a World Heritage component is included in national and regional meetings related to heritage conservation and heritage education in the Pacific.

Continue to seek extra-budgetary support for the position of World Heritage officer in the UNESCO office for the Pacific in Apia, Samoa.

In accordance with the decision of the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-first session in December 1997, a small Global Strategy meeting will be organised in conjunction with a meeting of the Pacific Island Museums Association (PIMA) in Vanuatu. The Committee allocated US\$ 30,000 from the World Heritage Fund in 1998 for this purpose as it had been expected that the meeting would take place in November 1998. To ensure co-operative planning and travel arrangements with the next PIMA meeting, the next Pacific Global Strategy meeting has been postponed until August 1999. The funds from 1998 have been obligated for this purpose. The primary objectives of the meeting, to be held in co-operation with IUCN, ICOMOS and ICCROM, will be to encourage all UNESCO Member States in the Pacific to become States Parties to the *Convention*, to

encourage the preparation of Preparatory Assistance requests, tentative lists and nominations of properties for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

Enhanced co-operation with UNESCO office for the Pacific in Apia, Samoa and with regional and intergovernmental environmental and heritage conservation organizations such as the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) for the benefit of World Heritage conservation. Co-operation would be aimed at improving the Centre's role and visibility in contributing to heritage conservation in the Pacific. Several activities which could be initiated for implementation during 1999-2000 where SPREP, the Advisory Bodies, regional partners and the Centre could co-operate are:

- A review of all protected areas, including SPREP initiated Community Based Conservation Areas (CBCAs) with a view to elaborating a potential list of natural and mixed sites that could meet World Heritage criteria and possible strategies for designing nominations of such potential sites (e.g. cluster, serial and/or thematic nominations); this activity could take the form of a regional review, including studies and analysis as well as a regional meeting to discuss the findings of the analysis;
- A workshop or a seminar linking World Heritage in the Pacific with the interests of the tourism industry; given that World Heritage conservation is at an early stage in the Pacific, there is a significant opportunity to include the tourism industry as a partner and ensure that tourism development in and around future World Heritage sites will be sustainable;
- In the event that East Rennet, Solomon Island is accepted as a World Heritage site by the Committee in December 1998, the organisation of an on-site training course at East Rennet, Solomon Island, for Pacific Islanders is planned in order to provide a clear overview of the operations of the *Convention* and the benefits it could bring to Pacific Island nations; and
- Support to experts from Pacific Island States Parties to the *Convention* to participate in SPREP sponsored technical workshops and related activities on protected area management.

FUNDING 1999-2000:

1999 :	US \$30,000
2000 :	US \$30,000

Additional funding support for the Pacific will be generated and submitted using the standard procedures of application and approval for International assistance from the World Heritage Fund. Additional donors for World Heritage conservation in the Pacific will also be sought.

TABLE IV.4

COUNTRY	UNESCO MEMBER STATE	YEAR	STATE PARTY	YEAR OF ADHERENCE TO THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION	PREPARATORY ASSISTANCE (since 1994)		TENTATIVE LIST		PROPERTIES INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST			
					YES	NO	YES	NO	C	N	M	NONE
AMERICAN SAMOA	NO											
AUSTRALIA		1946	YES	1974			X			X	X	
COOK ISLANDS		1989	NO									
FIJI		1983	YES	1990	X		X					X
FRENCH POLYNESIA	NO											
GUAM	NO											
KIRIBATI		1989	NO									
MARSHALL ISLANDS		1995	NO									
MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)	NO											
NAURU		1996	NO									
NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES	NO											
NEW ZEALAND		1946	YES	1984			X			X	X	
NIUE		1993	NO									
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	NO											
PALAU	NO											
PAPUA NEW GUINEA		1976		1997	X							X
PITCAIRN												
SAMOA		1981										
SOLOMON ISLANDS			NO	1992								X
TOKELAU												
TONGA (KINGDOM OF)			NO									
TUVALU			NO									
VANUATU			NO									
WALLIS AND ISLANDS	NO											
	23	14			2		3		0	10		3
% OF TOTAL			21%		40%			40%	0%		33%	60%

TENTATIVE LISTS:

YES: State Party has presented a tentative list in accordance with the format prescribed in Annex I of the *Operational Guidelines*.

NO: State Party has not presented a tentative list

PROPERTIES:

C: Cultural property

N: Natural property

M: Mixed property (cultural and natural values)



MAP 1: The Pacific Region (Source: SREP)

5. GLOBAL STRATEGY PLAN FOR EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

5.1. Background

Table IV.5 provides information and figures about the implementation of the Convention in Europe and North America.

48 Countries from Europe and North America (region as defined by UNESCO) have adhered to the World Heritage Convention. Only two countries from this region have not ratified the World Heritage Convention (Liechtenstein, Moldavia). Seven States Parties have no Tentative Lists (Andorra, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Iceland, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Monaco, San Marino). Seven States Parties have no properties inscribed on the World Heritage List. These are: Belgium, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Monaco and San Marino. Belgium has nominated three sites for inscription in 1998, and Bosnia and Herzegovina has nominated two sites for inscription in 1999.

In Europe and North America 231 cultural, 32 natural and 12 mixed sites are inscribed on the World Heritage List. However, most of them are located in Western Europe and North America. Approximately twenty-six percent of the cultural and mixed sites of the region are located in Central and Eastern Europe. The type of cultural heritage properties in Europe inscribed on the World Heritage List are predominantly historical centres of cities and religious monuments followed by architectural ensembles and archaeological sites. Other types of properties such as industrial heritage, and cultural landscapes are relatively under-represented.

Cultural heritage sites in North America include a relative high number of sites related to Amerindian cultures and indigenous people, as well as four sites inscribed for their associative values only. Urban heritage is only represented by two settlements in Canada.

As to natural heritage, this is very well represented in North America (seventeen properties). Only three of the countries from Western Europe have natural heritage sites and another three have mixed heritage sites. Natural heritage properties are mainly vast wilderness areas and national parks and sites of geological significance. Properties from the Arctic and subarctic regions, the Alpine region and the steppes of Eastern Europe are still underrepresented.

5.2. Activities undertaken between 1994-1998

Preparatory Assistance for the preparation of tentative list and/or nomination dossier was provided to seven countries, two of which are Baltic States Countries and three are from Central/Eastern Europe. ICOMOS has carried out a study on 20th Century architectural heritage and the issue of authenticity in Western Europe. Furthermore, ICOMOS undertook a number of comparative studies. It also organized with the Austrian authorities an international symposium on 'Monument-Ensemble-Cultural Landscape, exemplified by the Wachau' (Krems, Austria, October 1998).

5.2.1. Regional

Global Strategy activities for the region focussed on cultural landscapes and natural heritage. Since 1995 the World Heritage Centre has co-operated with the Council of Europe in the preparation of a *European Landscape Convention* to enhance the protection of this type of property in Europe. A regional *Expert Meeting on European Cultural Landscapes of Outstanding Universal Value* (Vienna, Austria, 1996) prepared recommendations on the identification, recognition and protection of European cultural landscapes.

To redress the under-representation of natural heritage from Europe and following IUCN's/WCPA's *Parks For Life Action Plan* (1994), an identification study «Potential Natural World Heritage Sites In Europe» has been finalized. To address the under-representation of geological and fossil sites, a special World Heritage session to identify potential sites was organized at an International Geological Congress held in Sofia, Bulgaria, in June 1998. A report is expected by the end of 1998.

The Nordic World Heritage Office has been instrumental in the preparation of the Nordic World Heritage Report, which lists potential sites for this Sub-region.

5.2.2. Baltic States

Since the adherence to the Convention of Lithuania (1992), Latvia (1995) and Estonia (1996) each country has had one site inscribed on the World Heritage List. A mission was carried out in 1997 to encourage and discuss the nomination of important natural and cultural landscape sites. An expert meeting on a natural/cultural landscape site shared by Lithuania and Russia was organized. These two countries are considering the preparation of a trans-boundary nomination.

5.2.3. Eastern and Central Europe

Sixteen of the countries in Eastern and Central Europe have cultural heritage sites inscribed on the World Heritage List. Other countries are presented by a natural site (Belarus), have already nominated cultural sites (Bosnia and Herzegovina) or are preparing a nomination dossier (Azerbaijan). Communication with practically every State Party has been established and assistance is being provided on a continuous basis. In 1996, seven nominations were received from this part of Europe, in 1997 ten nominations and in 1998 fourteen nominations. In view of arrears to the World Heritage fund, it has been impossible for a long time to provide Preparatory Assistance. However, assistance to two countries in the Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan) is presently under way. The bilateral Russian-German Umweltabkommen (Environmental Agreement 1995) included the identification of potential World Heritage sites in the Russian Federation.

5.3. Assessment

The awareness of the World Heritage Convention and its implementation is increasing in Western Europe and North America. The Nordic World Heritage Office has also played an important role in the Nordic Countries. In Eastern and Central Europe an increased

interest in the application of the World Heritage Convention and a growing number of nomination of cultural properties can be reported.

However, as stated above, in Europe, the predominant nomination and inscription on the World Heritage List of historic centres of living cities, architectural ensembles and cathedrals indicates that the Global Strategy and the recommendations of the Committee have not been implemented by the States Parties.

Since the adoption of the cultural landscape categories by the World Heritage Committee six European cultural landscapes (in Austria, Czech Republic, France/Spain, Italy, and Portugal) have been inscribed on the World Heritage List. The number of incoming nominations and the number of cultural landscapes on tentative lists illustrate the need for thematic studies (such as vineyards landscapes in Europe etc.) to identify the sites of outstanding universal value within the region. Furthermore, the co-operation with other instruments, conventions and programmes (Draft European Landscape Convention, Pan-European Strategy, Council of Europe etc.) has to be strengthened.

5.4. Action plan for 1999-2000

Objectives: Awareness of the Global Strategy for a more balanced and diversified World Heritage List.

Targets: One or two thematic studies on different types of cultural landscapes.

Thematic study on natural heritage of the Alpine region.

Activities:

- Advice to States Parties on the Global Strategy, categories, criteria and procedures for the nomination and inscription of properties on the World Heritage List (information, staff missions) and the preparation of tentative lists and nominations (Preparatory Assistance, upon request). Particular attention will be given to categories currently underrepresented in the region.
- Promote the co-operation among States Parties to organise expert meetings and thematic studies to select cultural landscapes, industrial heritage, and twentieth century heritage of outstanding universal value and to assist in the preparation of nominations.
- Expert meeting on cultural landscapes for Eastern and Central Europe and Baltic States (1999) (US\$ 30,000 under 1999 budget).
- Identification of natural heritage sites in the Alpine Region in close co-operation with the Alpine Convention.
- Co-ordinate World Heritage activities with the bilateral Russian-German Programme on the preparation of Russian nominations.
- Encourage follow-up actions to the Nordic World Heritage Report.

- Encourage States Parties to harmonize tentative lists following the model of the Nordic World Heritage Report and to give priority to the nomination of types of cultural and natural heritage sites that are under-represented on the World Heritage List and possible serial nominations.
- Joint nature-culture meeting for the implementation of the Convention in Europe and North America (2000) (US\$ 40,000 under 2000 budget)

Funding 1999-2000:

1999:	US\$ 30,000
2000:	US\$ 40,000

TABLE IV.5

STATE PARTY	YEAR	Preparatory Assistance since 1994	Tentative List		SITES			
			Yes	No	C	N	M	NONE
Albania	1989		X		X			
Andorra	1997			X				<u>X</u>
Armenia	1993	X	X		X			
Austria	1992		X		X			
Azerbaijan	1993	X		X				X
Belarus	1988			X		X		
Belgium	1996		X					X
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Rep. Of	1993		X					X
Bulgaria	1974		X		X	X		
Canada	1976		X		X	X		
Croatia, Rep. Of	1992		X		X	X		
Cyprus	1975		X		X			
Czech Republic	1993		X		X			
Denmark	1979		X		X			
Estonia	1996		X		X			
Finland	1987		X		X			
France	1975		X		X	X	X	
Georgia	1992		X		X			
Germany	1976		X		X	X		
Greece	1981		X		X		X	
Hungary	1985		X		X	X		
Iceland	1995			X				<u>X</u>
Ireland	1991		X		X			
Italy	1978		X		X			
Italy/Holy See	1982		X		X			
Latvia	1995	X	X		X			
Lithuania	1992	X	X		X			
Luxembourg	1983		X		X			
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	1997 ¹			X			X	
Malta	1978	X	X		X			
Monaco	1978			X				<u>X</u>
The Netherlands	1992		X		X			
Norway	1977	X	X		X			
Poland	1976		X		X	X		
Portugal	1980		X		X			
Romania	1990		X		X	X		
Russian Federation	1988		X		X	X		
San Marino	1991			X				<u>X</u>
Slovak Republic	1993	X	X		X	X		
Slovenia	1992		X			X		
Spain	1982		X		X	X	X	
Sweden	1985		X		X		X	
Switzerland	1975		X		X			
Turkey	1983		X		X		X	
Ukraine	1988		X		X			
United Kingdom	1984		X		X		X	
United States of America	1973		X		X	X		
Yugoslavia	1975				X	X		
TOTAL	48	7	40	7	38	15	7	7
% of TOTAL	100%	14%	83%	14%	79 %	31%	14%	14%

YEAR: Adherence to the World Heritage Convention

SITES: C - Cultural site N - Natural site M- Mixed site NONE - State Party has no inscribed sites

¹ taking effect from 17 November 1991

6. GLOBAL STRATEGY ACTION PLAN FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

6.1. Background

Facts and figures about the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Latin America and the Caribbean are provided in Table IV.6.

Twenty-nine countries from the region have adhered to the World Heritage Convention. In addition, several islands in the Caribbean are able to participate in the Convention through the Governments of France, the Netherlands, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

From the twenty-nine States Parties, nineteen have submitted tentative lists. Twenty-two States Parties have properties inscribed on the World Heritage List. States Parties with no World Heritage properties are: Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Suriname, St Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia.

The particular situation of the Caribbean should be emphasized¹ :

- all countries that are non-States Parties to the Convention from the Americas are from the Caribbean (Bahamas, Barbados, St Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago);
- six of the seven States Parties that have no properties inscribed on the World Heritage List are from the Caribbean (Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia);
- a great number of islands are able to participate through the governments of France (Guadeloupe, Martinique, St Barthelemy, St Martin), the Netherlands (Netherlands Antilles, Aruba), United Kingdom (Anguilla, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands) and the United States of America (Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands). However, only two World Heritage properties are located in these territories: one in Puerto Rico and one in Curacao, the Netherlands Antilles.

The cultural properties on the World Heritage List are mainly from the pre-colonial or colonial periods (including sixteen archaeological sites, twenty-five historical cities/centres, eight monuments). Only two properties are from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Citadel in Haiti; Brasilia, Brazil).

The number of natural heritage sites in Latin America and the Caribbean increased to twenty, including a number of so far underrepresented types of properties such as marine sites (Belize Barrier Reef) or tropical forests in the Caribbean (Morne Trois Pitons National Park). However, major bio-geographical regions and realms are not represented, such as the Amazonian Moist Forests, forests in the Andean region and the Greater Antilles.

¹ The Caribbean is defined as including all islands of the Caribbean as well as three member states of CARICOM on the main island (Belize, Guyana et Suriname).

6.2. Activities undertaken between 1994 - 1998

6.2.1. Regional

Preparatory Assistance has been provided to nineteen States Parties for the identification of potential World Heritage properties (preparation of tentative lists) and/or the preparation of nomination dossiers.

In 1995, Colombia organised the first meeting of directors of cultural heritage of Latin America and the Caribbean which analysed in detail the application of the World Heritage Convention, including the representation of the region on the World Heritage List.

In 1997, the second meeting of directors of cultural heritage specifically examined the identification of new types of World Heritage properties. Subsequently, the ninth Forum of Ministers of Culture from Latin America and the Caribbean adopted a resolution committing to collaborate in the identification of new World Heritage sites in the region, e.g. cultural landscapes and cultural routes, industrial heritage, heritage of the XIX and XX centuries and expressions of living cultures.

ICOMOS and DOCOMOMO have been implementing a series of activities on twentieth century heritage and the issue of authenticity.

6.2.2. Latin America

ICOMOS completed in 1997 a comparative study on the urban architectural heritage of Latin America. For the Spanish-speaking countries, the World Heritage Centre organised one meeting on cultural landscapes: the expert meeting on *Cultural Landscapes in the Andean Region* (May 1998 with the participation of twenty experts from six countries to examine different types of cultural landscapes).

6.2.3. The Caribbean

In view of the particular situation of the Caribbean, activities initiated by or in close co-operation with the World Heritage Centre have focussed on this part of the region:

- In 1996, a two-day World Heritage workshop was held in St Kitts, in co-operation with the Sub-regional Adviser for Culture in the Caribbean and the CARICOM secretariat (thirty participants from natural and cultural heritage fields from twelve countries and territories of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom). The objective of the workshop was to raise awareness on the World Heritage Convention among decision makers in the cultural and natural heritage fields.
- In 1996, Colombia organised an expert meeting on *Fortifications in the Caribbean* with the objective to identify a coherent and representative set of fortifications for future inscription on the World Heritage List under one entry. A publication in Spanish, English and French was produced. This approach was endorsed by the ninth Forum of Ministers of Culture from Latin America and the Caribbean in 1997.
- In 1998, an expert meeting was held in Martinique on *the Cultural Heritage of the Caribbean and the World Heritage Convention* (twelve experts from French, English and Spanish speaking countries in the Caribbean).

- In July 1998, a meeting with representatives from States Parties and experts was held in *Dominica*, on the occasion of the inscription of the first tropical forest in the Caribbean on the World Heritage List. The meeting strengthened the co-operation between the World Heritage Centre, the States Parties in the Caribbean and IUCN and encouraged States Parties (and their environmental ministries) to fully implement the World Heritage Convention.

6.3. Assessment

The activities described above have contributed considerably to a greater awareness on the World Heritage Convention and the –changing- concepts of World Heritage among natural and cultural heritage specialists and States Parties. The number of State Parties with World Heritage properties is increasing and several States Parties not represented on the World Heritage List are preparing or have submitted nominations (Guyana, St Kitts and Nevis, Suriname). However, so far activities have hardly resulted in a more-balanced or diversified World Heritage List for the region. New nominations follow the existing pattern of pre-colonial and colonial periods with a strong emphasis on colonial historical cities/centres.

There is a recognised need for expert meetings to explore different categories of World Heritage. For example, the 1998 meeting *on the Cultural Heritage of the Caribbean and the World Heritage Convention* identified specific themes to be further explored in expert meetings (Arawak and Carib cultures, rock art, vernacular architecture, industrial heritage, cultural landscapes). Central American countries have requested for a cultural landscape meeting for their countries.

A problem seems to be how to transfer new concepts of heritage and the results of expert meetings to the decision making process and how to get them transformed into concrete actions by States Parties.

6.4. Action Plan for 1999-2000

6.4.1. Latin America

Objective: Awareness of the Global Strategy for a more balanced and diversified World Heritage List, to include properties in categories such as cultural landscapes, nineteenth and twentieth heritage, industrial heritage.

Targets: Expert meeting reports on cultural landscapes covering the whole of Latin America.

Preparatory Assistance to four States Parties for the preparation/revision of tentative lists and nominations to include cultural landscapes and/or nineteenth and twentieth heritage.

Activities:

- Advice to States Parties on categories, criteria and procedures for the nomination and inscription of properties on the World Heritage List (information, staff missions) and the preparation of tentative lists and nominations (Preparatory Assistance, upon request). Particular attention will be given to categories currently underrepresented in the region,

such as cultural landscapes, nineteenth and twentieth centuries heritage, geological and fossil sites, wetlands and coastal and marine areas. Encourage States Parties with Amazonian Moist Forests (Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela) to identify sites and prepare nominations, co-ordinate activities with WWF and IUCN staff in the region. (1999-2000)

- Publication and distribution of the report of the expert meeting on *Cultural Landscapes in the Andean region*, in Spanish (1999). (US\$ 5,000 under 1999 budget)
- Expert meeting on *Cultural landscapes in Central America* (request made by Costa Rica, El Salvador and Nicaragua; 1999). Publication and distribution of the report (1999). (US\$ 25,000 under 1999 budget)
- Expert meeting on *Cultural Landscapes in the MERCOSUR* (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay) (2000). Publication and distribution of the report (2000). (US\$ 20,000 under 2000 budget)
- Continue the identification of nineteenth and twentieth century heritage through ICOMOS/DOCOMOMO activities (1999-2000) (see budget submitted by ICOMOS).

6.4.2. The Caribbean²

Objective: Awareness of the Global Strategy for a more balanced and diversified World Heritage List, particularly a full and balanced representation of the Caribbean on the World Heritage List.

Targets: Adherence to the World Heritage convention by two non-States Parties.

Preparatory Assistance to four States Parties for the preparation/revision of tentative lists and nomination dossiers.

Two thematic studies completed.

Complete the first phase of studies and promotion with a joint culture-nature conference on *The World Heritage Convention in the Caribbean*.

Activities:

Promotion of adherence to the World Heritage Convention by non States Parties (1999-2000).

Advice to States Parties on categories, criteria and procedures for the nomination and inscription of properties on the World Heritage List (information, staff missions) and the preparation of tentative lists and nominations (Preparatory Assistance, upon request) (1999-2000).

Publication and distribution of the report of the expert meeting (Martinique, April 1998) on *the Cultural Heritage of the Caribbean and the World Heritage Convention* (1999). (US\$ 5,000 under 1999 budget)

² Activities for the Caribbean will be coordinated with the UNESCO programme *Focus on the Caribbean*

Expert meeting on *the Natural Heritage of the Caribbean* (international assistance request made by Suriname in 1998, scheduled for 1999).

Thematic studies on matters such as Arawak and Carib cultures, rock art, vernacular architecture, industrial heritage, cultural landscapes, marine sites (proposals to be made by States Parties; 1999-2000).

Meeting of Caribbean natural and cultural heritage experts to discuss potential World Heritage sites and collaboration among the Caribbean countries. Compilation of existing studies (US\$ 10,000, 1999), organization of meeting and publication/distribution of report in English, French and Spanish (US 40,000, year 2000)

FUNDING 1999-2000 :

1999:	US\$ 45,000
2000:	US\$ 60,000

TABLE IV.6

STATE PARTY	YEAR Adherence to the WH Convention	Preparatory Assistance (since 1994)		TENTATIVE LIST *		SITES *			
		YES	NO	YES	NO	C	N	M	NONE
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	1983		X		X				X
ARGENTINA	1974	X		X		X	X		
BELIZE	1990	X			X		X		
BOLIVIA	1976	X		X		X			
BRAZIL	1977	X		X		X	X		
CHILE	1980	X		X		X			
COLOMBIA	1983	X		X		X	X		
COSTA RICA	1977	X		X			X		
CUBA	1981		X	X		X			
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1985	X			X	X			
DOMINICA	1995	X			X		X		
ECUADOR	1975	X		X		X	X		
EL SALVADOR	1991	X		X		X			
GRENADA	1998		X		X				X
GUATEMALA	1979		X		X	X		X	
GUYANA	1977	X		X					X
HAITI	1980		X		X	X			
HONDURAS	1979	X			X	X	X		
JAMAICA	1983	X			X				X
MEXICO	1984	X		X		X	X		
NICARAGUA	1979	X		X					X
PANAMA	1978	X		X		X	X		
PARAGUAY	1988		X	X		X			
PERU	1982	X		X		X	X	X	
SURINAME	1997		X	X					X
ST. KITTS & NEVIS	1986		X		X				X
ST. LUCIE	1991		X		X				X
URUGUAY	1989	X		X		X			
VENEZUELA	1990		X		X	X	X		
TOTAL	29	19	10	17	12	18	12	2	7
% OF TOTAL	100	65%	34%	59%	41%	62%	41%	7%	24%

NOTES:**TENTATIVE LISTS:**

A: Country has presented a Tentative List according to the Operational Guidelines.
 NO: Country has not presented a Tentative List.

SITES:

C: Cultural Sites
 N: Natural Sites
 M: Mixed Sites (Cultural and Natural)

V. ACTION PLAN

The regional plans of actions submitted in Section IV present detailed activities which address issues to take into account specific needs in each region with a view of achieving a more balanced and diversified World Heritage List. These activities concern natural and cultural heritage and underline their inseparability. However, general guiding principles need to be defined in order to abide with the recommendation of the Consultative Body « *to prepare a prioritised action plan to ensure an acceleration in the implementation of the Global Strategy. The action plan should include reference to (i) methods for communicating the objectives and regional and thematic approach of the Global Strategy to all States Parties (ii) objectives to be set in relation to regions and sub-themes currently underrepresented in the World Heritage List (iii) ways of channelling and increasing resources available to States Parties to ensure the sustainable conservation of World Heritage properties in the long term.* »

It is therefore proposed that all activities which will be undertaken within the framework of the regional action plans, be prioritised in accordance with the Consultative Body recommendation, and that general guidelines outlined in this section be taken into account when implementing the regional plans of action.

1. **Methods for communicating the objectives and regional and thematic approach of the Global Strategy to all States Parties :**

The World Heritage Centre shall ensure that :

- 1.1. The modifications to the sections of the Operational Guidelines relating to the criteria, test of authenticity and conditions of integrity as approved by the World Heritage Committee, to improve the balance and representativeness of the World Heritage List be notified to all States Parties in a Circular Letter with a reference to paragraph 6(vii) of the Operational Guidelines, underlining also that the sovereign rights of States Parties should be fully respected.
- 1.2. The Operational Guidelines be translated in Arabic, Spanish, Chinese and Russian and, when the need arises, into national languages.
- 1.3. Whenever possible, propose at national or regional meetings of experts, in cooperation with the Advisory Bodies, an analysis of the categories of heritage relevant to the geo-cultural context, thus promoting awareness of the present imbalances in the implementation of the Convention and stimulating actions to overcome them.

2. **Objectives to be set in relation to regions and sub-themes currently under-represented on the World Heritage List :**

The World Heritage Centre shall ensure that :

- 2.1. Actions to increase the awareness at national and regional levels to achieve a more balanced and diversified World Heritage List are implemented and the Advisory Bodies pursue a programme of comparative and thematic studies to be undertaken in future years.

- 2.2. In cooperation with the Advisory Bodies, the analysis and harmonization of tentative lists be undertaken. The results of these analyses shall be disseminated to States Parties and non States Parties in each region. Stronger technical support to nominations of categories of heritage insufficiently represented on the World Heritage List will be provided. Whenever possible, serial and transborder nominations will be encouraged.

3. Ways of channelling and increasing resources available to States Parties to ensure sustainable conservation World Heritage Properties in the long term :

The World Heritage Centre shall ensure that :

- 3.1. All States Parties be reminded of their obligation under Paragraph 56 of the Operational Guidelines :

« The World Heritage Committee invites the States Parties of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage to inform the Committee, through the UNESCO Secretariat, of their intention to undertake or to authorize in an area protected under the Convention major restorations or new constructions which may affect the World Heritage value of the property. Notice should be given as soon as possible (for instance, before drafting basic documents for specific projects) and before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse, so that the Committee may assist in seeking appropriate solutions to ensure that the world heritage value of the site is fully preserved. »

- 3.2. Cooperation with other units of the UNESCO Secretariat, within the framework of their operational and extra-budgetary activities, be reinforced through an appropriate mechanism. Development agencies and bilateral donors should also be requested, on a case by case basis, to provide to the Secretariat of the World Heritage Convention information on any endeavour to mobilize human and financial resources to ensure or strengthen sustainable conservation of World Heritage properties.
- 3.3. Training strategies which have or are being developed in cooperation with ICCROM on a regional basis, in Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and in the Baltic States, will be implemented, including the programme Africa 2009 approved by African experts at a meeting held in Abidjan in March 1998 which has been proposed to the Nordic Development agencies in October 1998. This approach will be pursued in other regions.
- 3.4. The design, planning and operations of Global Strategy actions and activities implemented under the World Heritage Convention will be linked to conceptual and analytical frameworks developed by a broad range of regional and international research and conservation organizations (e.g. cooperation between the World Heritage Centre and the Centre for International Forest Research (CIFOR) with regard to World Heritage tropical forests and SPREP in the Pacific.
- 3.5. The networking amongst managers, senior decision-makers and administrators and other professionals for raising their awareness of the significance of the work of the Convention for the conservation of natural and cultural heritage and for enabling them to make effective use of the Convention as a policy and legal tool will be facilitated.

VI. Summary Workplan of activities to be funded under Chapter II : Global Strategy

1. AFRICA

1999		2000	
Publication of report and follow-up of the 4 th Global Strategy Meeting	3,000	Regional Thematic Global Strategy Meeting on strategies for developing and reinforcing World Heritage Sites in Coastal, Marine ecosystems	40,000
Regional Thematic Global Strategy Meeting on Cultural Landscapes (40,000 approved in 1997)	8,000		
	11,000		40,000

2. ARAB STATES

1999		2000	
Second Regional Study on the identification of potential natural sites (Publication and translation of the report in Arabic)	8,000	Seminar on Prehistoric Sites in the Arab Region (Publication and distribution of report in Arabic)	25,000
Seminar on Religious Monuments (Publication and distribution of report in Arabic)	30,000	Thematic studies on prehistoric sites, religious heritage and cultural landscapes (Publication, distribution and translation of studies in Arabic)	10,000
	38,000		35,000

3. ASIA

1999		2000	
Publication and distribution of report of the Central Asian Archaeological Heritage meeting	5,000	Publication and distribution of report of the South-East Asian heritage meeting	6,000
Completion of ongoing analysis on representativity of World Heritage Cultural sites in Asia in cooperation with ICOMOS and ICCROM	6,000		
Mission and case study on Afghanistan to address issue of cultural properties in situation of armed conflicts	10,000		
	21,000		6,000

4. PACIFIC

1999		2000	
Regional review of all protected areas including SPREP initiated Community Based Conservation Area (CBCAs)	15,000	Workshop on World Heritage in the Pacific and tourism	20,000
Support to Pacific participants to attend regional workshops and meetings	15,000	Support to experts to attend SPREP technical workshops	10,000
	30,000		30,000

5. EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

1999		2000	
Expert meeting on Cultural landscapes for Eastern and Central Europe and Baltic States	30,000	Joint nature-culture meeting for implementation of the Convention in Europe and North America	40,000
	30,000		40,000

6. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

1999		2000	
Latin America		Latin America	
Expert meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Andean region (Publication of report in Spanish)	5,000	Expert meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Mercosur	20,000
Expert meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Central America	25,000		
	30,000		20,000
The Caribbean		The Caribbean	
The Cultural Heritage of the Caribbean and the World Heritage Convention (Publication and distribution of the report)	5,000	Meeting on natural and cultural heritage of the Caribbean (Translation of report in English, French, Spanish)	40,000
Compilation of existing studies of Caribbean natural and cultural heritage	10,000		
Grand Total	45,000		60,000

TOTAL	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
- Africa	11,000	40,000
- Arab States	38,000	35,000
- Asia	21,000	6,000
- Pacific	30,000	30,000
- Europe and North America	30,000	40,000
- Latin America and the Caribbean	45,000	60,000
	175,000	211,000

It should be noted that the contributions of ICOMOS (23,000\$) and IUCN (15,000\$) to the Global Strategy thematic studies are covered under “Consultancy services – ICOMOS and Consultancy – IUCN” in the same chapter II : Document WHC-98/CONF.203/13.

Annex I

**Background Documents/Documents de référence
(October 1998/ octobre 1998)**

1998

WHC-98/CONF.203/INF.7

Report on the *World Heritage Global Strategy Natural and Cultural Heritage Expert Meeting*, 25–29 March 1998, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Rapport sur la réunion d'experts sur la *Stratégie globale pour les biens naturels et culturels du patrimoine mondial*, 25 – 29 mars 1998, Amsterdam, Pays-Bas.

WHC-98/CONF.203/INF.8

Report of the Regional Thematic Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in the Andes, Arquipa/Chivay, Peru, 17-22 May 1998 (English only).

"Africa Revisited – Nouveaux Regards sur l'Afrique" - bilingual brochure on African cultural heritage.

WHC-98/CONF.203/INF.9

Synthetic Report of the 4th Meeting on Global Strategy of the African Cultural Heritage and the World Heritage Convention (Benin, 16-19 September 1998).

Rapport de synthèse de la 4eme Réunion de Stratégie globale sur le patrimoine culturel africain et la Convention du patrimoine mondial (Benin, 16-19 septembre 1998).

1997

“African Cultural Heritage and the World Heritage Convention”, Second Global Strategy meeting, Addis Ababa (29 July - 1 August 1996).

“Le Patrimoine culturel Africain et la convention du patrimoine mondial”, Deuxième réunion de stratégie globale, Addis Abeba (29 juillet - 1 août 1996).

Synthetic Report of the Follow-up of the Global Strategy Meetings in Africa, Bagamoyo Workshop (19 - 22 August 1997), Bagamoyo, Tanzania.

WHC-97/CONF.208/4

Reports of the Rapporteurs on the sessions of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee held in 1997. Annex XI: Report of World Heritage Global Strategy Nature-Culture Consultation Meeting, UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, France, 28 June 1997.

Reports des Rapporteurs sur les sessions du Bureau du Comité du patrimoine tenues en 1997. Annexe XI: Rapport de la réunion de consultation Nature-Culture sur la Stratégie globale concernant le patrimoine mondial. Paris France, 28 juin 1997.

WHC-97/CONF.208/INF.7

Report of the Expert Meeting on the Global Strategy and the thematic studies for a representative World Heritage List (UNESCO, 20 - 22 June 1994).

Rapport de la réunion d'experts sur la "Stratégie globale" pour assurer la représentativité de la Liste du Patrimoine mondial (UNESCO, 20 - 22 juin 1994).

WHC-97/CONF.208/INF.8

Findings and recommendations of the 3rd Global Strategy meeting, Suva, Fiji (15 - 19 July 1997).

WHC-97/CONF.208/INF.12

The preliminary draft European Landscape Convention.

WHC-97/CONF.208/INF.13

Glossary of World Heritage terms (revised in October 1997) (English only).

1996

WHC-96/CONF.202/INF.9

Report of the Expert Meeting on Evaluation of general principles and criteria for nominations of natural World Heritage sites (Parc national de la Vanoise, France, 22 - 24 March 1996).

Rapport de la Réunion d'experts sur l'Evaluation des Principes généraux et des critères pour les propositions s'inscription de biens naturels du patrimoine mondial (Parc national de la Vanoise, France, 22 - 24 mars 1996).

WHC-96/CONF.202/INF.10

Report on the Expert Meeting on European Cultural Landscapes of Outstanding Universal Value (Vienna, Austria, 21 April 1996).

Rapport de la Réunion d'experts sur les paysages culturels européens de valeur universelle exceptionnelle (Vienne, Autriche, 21 avril 1996).

WHC-96/CONF.201/INF.11

Comparative and Related Studies carried out by ICOMOS (1992 - 1996).

WHC-96/CONF.201/INF.7

Synthetic Report of the Second Meeting on Global Strategy of the African Cultural Heritage and the World Heritage Convention (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 29 July -1 August 1996).

Rapport de synthèse de la Deuxième Réunion de Stratégie globale sur le patrimoine culturel africain et la Convention du patrimoine mondial (Addis Ababa, Ethiopie, 29 juillet -1 août 1996).

Report on proceedings of the technical meeting to harmonise tentative lists in Southern Africa, Harare, Zimbabwe (30 October - 2 November 1996).

Nordic World Heritage. Proposals for new areas for the UNESCO World Heritage List. Nordic Council of Ministers, Copenhagen, Denmark. Nord 1996: 31.

1995

WHC-95/CONF.203/INF.8

Asian Rice Culture and its Terraced Landscapes. Report of the regional thematic study meeting (Philippines, 28 March - 4 April 1995).

WHC-95/CONF.203/INF.9

Report of the Asia-Pacific Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes (Australia, 27 - 29 April 1995).

“African Cultural Heritage and the World Heritage Convention”, First Global Strategy Meeting, Harare, Zimbabwe (11 - 13 October 1995).

1994

WHC-94/CONF.003/INF.6

Report of the Expert Meeting on the "Global Strategy" and thematic studies for a representative World Heritage List (UNESCO, 20 - 22 June 1994).

Rapport de la réunion d'experts sur la "Stratégie globale" pour assurer la représentativité de la Liste du Patrimoine mondial (UNESCO, 20 - 22 juin 1994).

WHC-94/CONF.003/INF.8

Report on the Conference on Authenticity in Relation to the World Heritage Convention (Nara, Japan, November 1994).

WHC-94/CONF.003/INF.10

Information Document on Heritage Canals (Canada, September 1994).

Document d'information sur les Canaux du Patrimoine (Canada, septembre 1994).

WHC-94/CONF.003/INF.13

Report on the Expert Meeting on Routes as Part of the Cultural Heritage (Spain, November 1994).

Rapport de la Réunion d'Experts: Les Itinéraires comme patrimoine culturel (Espagne, novembre 1994).

1993

WHC-93/CONF.002/INF.4

Report of the International Expert Meeting on "Cultural Landscapes of Outstanding Universal Value", Templin, Germany (12 - 17 October 1993).

WHC-93/CONF.002/8

Global Study.

Etude globale.

1992

WHC-92/CONF.002/10/Add

Revision of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention: Report of the Expert Group on Cultural Landscapes, La Petite Pierre, France (24 - 26 October 1992).

Révision des Orientations pour la mise en oeuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial: Rapport du Groupe d'experts sur les paysages culturels, La Petite Pierre, France (24 - 26 octobre 1992).