The Budapest Declaration, adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 26th session in June 2002, marked the 30th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, and set the strategic goals for the future. Another highlight of this year was the International Congress of experts ‘World Heritage 2002: Shared Legacy, Common Responsibility’ and nine associated workshops, organized in Italy with the support of the Italian Government from 11-16 November. The Congress provided a week-long platform to reflect on important technical aspects of World Heritage conservation and how these have been applied in the past, as well as future orientations for the implementation of the Convention.

With over 700 experts from around the globe and a rate of participation above expectations, the Congress showed the overwhelming interest in preserving the world’s natural and cultural heritage for generations to come.

World Heritage conservation has become a worldwide movement involving a diverse range of actors from public and private institutions engaged in the protection of heritage. The Congress and workshops provided a unique opportunity for these actors to gather for the first time in 30 years. Local and national government officials, business executives, non-governmental organizations, research institutions and the media met to discuss common values, different working methods and share their views of the future of conservation.

One of the central themes of the week’s events was the development of new partnerships in favour of World Heritage conservation and the reinforcement of existing ones, all with a view to increasing technical, intellectual and financial resources for World Heritage and giving better visibility to actions undertaken.

Actors in the field of heritage conservation agree: World Heritage is a priority. The participation of specialists from the Agha Khan Trust, Conservation International, Fondo per l’Ambiente Italiano, the Getty Conservation Institute, ICCROM, ICOMOS, IUCN, the United Nations Foundation, the World Bank, the World Monuments Fund, the World Wildlife Fund, many universities, national and local authorities, and others is a testimony to the importance of the World Heritage programme for the heritage community. Italian banking foundations, the Council of Europe, renowned international personalities, representatives of the media, such as National Geographic and several television stations, were very active in the debates.

Participants agreed that the very conception of World Heritage has evolved. To address some of the changing and rapidly increasing needs that make up the conservation challenge, new ideas and approaches have already been explored. Efforts to define today’s and tomorrow’s World Heritage, together with the identification of adapted methods of conservation, must be strengthened and this can only be achieved through networking and reinforcing co-operation with existing and new partners.

I would like to praise all those who participated and helped organize this seminal event, and take this opportunity to express the thanks of UNESCO’s World Heritage Centre to the Italian Government for the generous support it provided to this important initiative.

Francesco Bandarin, Director, World Heritage Centre
An International Congress of Experts, ‘World Heritage 2002: Shared Legacy, Common Responsibility’, organized by UNESCO with the support of the Italian Government, was held in Venice, Italy from 14-16 November, to mark the 30th anniversary of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, UNESCO’s most widely ratified legal instrument.

The International Congress of experts was inaugurated by Mario Bartosa, Deputy Director-General of UNESCO, Nicole Bono, Italy’s Undersecretary for Culture, Paolo Costa, Mayor of Venice, and Lucigno Busatto, President of the Province of Venice.

UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador and Nobel Literature Laureate, Wole Soyinka, delivered an impassioned keynote address, on the danger of destruction of the world’s heritage. He denounced the desecration of the Buddha in the Bamiyan Valley in Afghanistan by the Taliban, warning that ‘religious storm troopers’ are a threat to everyone from Cambodia to Yugoslavia and the Middle East.

In the second keynote address, Tâmas Fehér, Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, emphasized the importance of the June 2002 Budapest Declaration on World Heritage which ‘provides the strategic framework for existing and new World Heritage partnerships at the present time and in the future.’

World Heritage Partnerships

The central theme of this celebration of 30 years of World Heritage conservation and preservation was ‘partnerships.’ The 700 international experts from governmental and non-governmental institutions, the corporate sector and research and university establishments gathered at the Cini Foundation on the Island of San Giorgio in Venice to assess the past three decades, to promote the Convention and to encourage the development of targeted partnerships for site protection and presentation.

The Congress examined partnerships from every perspective: partnerships between governments, city-to-city linkages, private sector and decades. Today, the Congress pointed out that ‘the community is better at managing its own affairs than the government.’body.

The community is better at managing its own affairs than the government.

Wole Soyinka
President of the World Monuments Fund

The Congress was held in one of the most breathtaking settings in Venice, the Cini Foundation which is located on the Island of San Giorgio Maggiore across the lagoon from Saint Mark’s Square. During the 19th century, the site has become an international centre for cultural activities and important encounters. On the last day of the Congress, the high tides of the acqua alta inundated the foundations of the site, bringing back memories to the International Heritage community of the base line campaign launched by UNESCO after the devastating floods that ravaged the city in 1966, and showing once again that preservation is a continuous effort.

It became clear through the debate and discussion that non-governmental stakeholders have an important role to play in bringing complementary funds and cooperation from the resources of the UNESCO World Heritage Fund. Timothy Whalen, Director of the Getty Conservation Institute, observed that there is an ever-growing need for better understanding and co-ordination among non-governmental organizations. ‘Non-governmental actors come in all shapes and sizes, and each is good at something, but none is good at everything,’ he said.

Monir Bouchenaki, UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture, Paolo Costa, Mayor of Venice, and Luigino Bono, Italy’s Undersecretary for Culture, launched the 2002 World Heritage Partnership Program, which will be an umbrella for all sorts of activities. It was announced that $US32 million will be put into the program, and that the fund’s work with the World Heritage Committee will be matched by UNESCO. The fund’s work will be coordinated with the World Heritage Convention, and the parties have signed a Memorandum of Understanding in this respect.

The meeting considered the enormous impact the World Heritage Convention has had on international law, particularly in bringing about this holistic approach. Francesco Francioni, Chairperson of the International Law and Vice Rector of the University of Sena, and a former Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, noted that the Convention ‘is a perfect storm that could be invigorating if it were properly managed.’

The meeting also considered the tremendous international law seen in the past two decades. Today, he said, ‘a common concern of humankind has emerged with regard to biodiversity and climate change that requires preventive action, both in treaty law and in soft law.’ In 1972, non-renewable resources were defined as things like mineral wealth, but today we have realized that living resources, like fish and water, are also exhaustible. He also emphasized that ‘increased cooperation between States Parties is extremely important, especially in preventing theft, looting, and illicit trade in cultural property.’

Russel Mittermeir, President of Conservation International (CI), suggested that cluster sites or serial nominations, such as the Discovery Coast in Brazil, as well as trans-boundary Heritage site nominations, be increasingly used to protect and conserve biodiversity. Mr Mittermeir announced that CI’s Global Conservation Fund has pledged US$110 million for biodiversity conservation over the next five years, and told participants that matches were still needed for the creation of trust funds. He also announced a three-year World Heritage partnership in which CI will match UNF dollar for dollar, up to US$7.5 million, for projects for long-term biodiversity conservation. He pointed towards the World Parks Congress in 2003 and the World Wilderness Congress in 2004 as landmark events to measure and present achievements of the partnership.

William Eichbaum, Vice-President of the Endangered Spaces Program at the World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US), outlined this organization’s strategy for biodiversity conservation, which is to operate on large-scale projects with a long-term commitment at least of fifty years. He said that the World Heritage program is a vehicle of the part of the fight to reverse the trend in biodiversity loss.

The fund’s work with civil society is like yeast in bread – you can’t see it, but it makes bread rise.

Giulia Maria Cregui
President of the Fondazione per l’Ambiente Italiano

World Heritage 2002:
Shared Legacy, Common Responsibility

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Bonne Bunnah, President of the World Monuments Fund, pointed out that ‘the community is better at managing its own affairs than the government.’ Gaballa Ali Gaballa, Professor of Archaeology at the University of Cairo in Egypt, who was invited by the Commission to discuss the double challenge of conservation and management of culture.

Many participants examined how the definition of World Heritage, as understood and practiced by UNESCO in the past few years, the concept of heritage conservation has evolved from monuments to historical sites to cultural landscapes.

This holistic approach to culture and nature was emphasized by several participants. One response, Mr Wirth said, is the innovative multi-country and multi-site initiatives to prepare world heritage nominations, such as those being developed for the Great Riff Valley.

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Some 50 participants from 19 countries attended this workshop. This workshop, organized in co-operation with traditional and cultural institutions, was attended by the City of Vicenza, ICOMOS and IUCN, and was attended by 23 experts from 16 countries. Participants agreed that monitoring is a vital part of World Heritage site management and should be seen as the essential underpinning of effective periodic reporting at site level. It should be perceived not as externally imposed control, but as means for providing information to aid management processes and conservation planning. The choice of indicators and benchmarks for monitoring should be linked to the management objectives of a site, which in turn should derive from a clear definition of its heritage values.

Monitoring World Heritage Sites Palazzo Leon Montanari, Vicenza This workshop, organized by ICOMOM and the WHC and supported by the Banca Intesa BCI, the City of Vicenza, ICOMOM and IUCN, was attended by 23 experts from 16 countries. The workshop noted that the WHM must be accountable to its stakeholders through periodic progress reports to the World Heritage Committee up to 2006 and highlighted the need to define a detailed action plan for the short- and medium-term development of the WHM.

Partnerships for the Conservation of World Heritage Sites Urbino – Pesaro The WHC and the Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia organized this workshop, hosted by the cities of Urbino and Pesaro with support from the governments of Italy and France and in co-operation with ICOMOS, the International Federation of Housing and Planning and the Istituto nazionale di Urbanistica, Italy. The participants highlighted the importance of urban heritage as a human and social cultural element that goes beyond the notion of ‘groups of buildings’, as currently considered under the Convention.

They concluded that the implementation of safeguarding and development projects for historic centres must be linked to the urban, peri-urban and rural territories surrounding them. It was noted that World Heritage historic centres should once again become emblematic places of all the cities in the city, thus preventing the exclusive transformation of these centres into business and tourist areas.

Participants insisted on long-term political vision, which would create partnerships involving inhabitants, visitors and the national and local authorities in the protection of historic centres and in the context of a larger framework of urban and regional development.

The Challenge of World Heritage Education, Training and Research IULM Centre, Faltre Hosted by the City of Feltre, and organized by the Libera Università di Lingue e Comunicazione (IULM) and the WHC, this workshop brought together participants from NGOs, universities and NGOs from 12 countries. The workshop stressed the need for capacity building extending from the local communities to the global level. It proposed that education and training for World Heritage be based on solid groundwork throughout education, and in particular an integrated approach to training was recommended at the post-graduate level. All those involved were encouraged to use new technologies, databases and networks.

Participants stressed the need to develop practical manuals for site managers, including case studies. The creation of a trust fund for World Heritage education and training was also discussed. It was noted that lifelong training and education be provided for professionals in World Heritage sites, and that the focus of conservation should be an integral part of education and training programmes.

World Heritage Site Management Café Pedrocchi, Padova Hosted by the City of Padova, jointly organized by English Heritage, Getty Conservation Institute and the WHC, with the support of the CARIPARO Foundation and the Government of Italy, this workshop brought together experts from 17 countries, ICOMOM, ICOMOS, World Monuments Fund, and other specialized institutions.

Participants examined World Heritage site management trends, reviewed existing site management guidelines and identified the major gaps in site management tools and guidelines. They emphasized that the diverse and changing understanding of societal values makes management of heritage sites more complex and highlighted the importance of integrating site management within the comprehensive national and regional planning processes.

Parties emphasized the importance of training and capacity building for effective management and monitoring of cultural landscapes. They concluded that the vision for the next ten years lies in providing a framework for future nominations, encouraging new approaches in international co-operation, enhancing partnerships in landscape conservation and management, and supporting social structures, traditional knowledge and indigenous practices.

Legal Tools for World Heritage Conservation Santa Maria della Scala, Siena Organized by the WHC and the University of Siena, hosted by the city of Siena and supported by the Fondazione Monte dei Paschi di Siena, this workshop was attended by a number of international legal experts, academics and practitioners, IUCN and ICOMOS and the UNESCO ADG for Culture.

Discussion centered on the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the outstanding cultural landscape heritage of the world. It was noted that many forms of traditional and cultural knowledge have been codified by customary law, and have been recognized in cultural landscapes. A number of challenges have, however, emerged over the past ten years, including insufficient co-operation between countries and regional institutions.

Prior to the International Congress of Experts in Venice to mark the 30th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, nine workshops were held in and around Venice from 11–15 November 2002, bringing together World Heritage experts from around the world. The focus of these meetings was ‘partnerships’. The workshops were organized thanks to the co-operation and support of the local municipalities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

Nine Workshops for New Partnerships

Cultural Landscapes: The Challenges of Conservation Castello Estense, Ferrara

The workshop, hosted by the city of Venice and the UNESCO Regional Bureau for Science in Europe, was organized by Earth3000 and the WHC, with the support of the CARIPARO Foundation, the United Nations Foundation and the Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt.

This workshop identified elements for a standard framework for long-term, sustainable support for World Heritage. It was envisaged by the World Heritage Partnerships initiative (WHPI).

The group looked at the challenge of reaching larger audiences and increasing public understanding of World Heritage sites. The value of the World Heritage ‘brand’ was emphasized and ways of mobilizing additional resources (including public-private partnerships) for long-term funding requirements for World Heritage were considered. The workshop explored ways in which governments and international public institutions can directly and indirectly support the cause of World Heritage through their policies, incentives and other tools.

The workshop noted that the WHM must be accountable to its stakeholders through periodic progress reports to the World Heritage Committee up to 2006 and highlighted the need to define a detailed action plan for the short- and medium-term development of the WHM.

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Monitoring should help managers emphasize maintenance and preventive measures in order to preclude the need for curative and restorative interventions. It was stressed that the commitment necessary for establishing a permanent monitoring system was not balanced by the long-term benefits generated.

A working group was established to review definitions and terminology in order to quickly develop a consensus which could be presented and reviewed in future national and cultural heritage forums.

Participants called upon UNESCO to reinforce its monitoring and strengthened. Participants also noted the importance of including the aspirations of local communities in the management of World Heritage sites. The importance of the growing eco-tourism sector as a partner of World Heritage conservation was recognized.

The meeting welcomed the emergence of new partnerships, such as the UNESCO-UNF-NGO tri-partite arrangement with Conservation International, announced after the workshop, and the one newly finalized with the World Wildlife Fund. Fauna and Flora International, Cambridge, UK at the end of the workshop pledged that it will raise capital and co-operate with UNESCO, UNF and other partners to build a Rapid Response Mechanism dealing with threats to natural World Heritage.

The workshop stressed the need for capacity building extending from the local communities to the global level. It proposed that education and training for World Heritage be based on solid groundwork throughout education, and in particular an integrated approach to training was recommended at the post-graduate level. All those involved were encouraged to use new technologies, databases and networks.

Participants stressed the need to develop practical manuals for site managers, including case studies. The creation of a trust fund for World Heritage education and training was also discussed. It was noted that lifelong training and education be provided for professionals in World Heritage sites, and that the focus of conservation should be an integral part of education and training programmes.

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Mobilizing Youth for World Heritage
Alcine Theatre, Treviso
This conference, organized by the UNESCO Alcino Associates School, aimed at using tourism to help mitigate threats to biodiversity conservation, was dis-
cussed. During the conference participants from 12 countries debated the importance of tourism in the protection of World Heritage sites.

Teaching World Heritage and the New Technologies in Africa
Dakar, Sénégal
This conference, organized by the UNESCO Dakar Office, focused on the role of the states and the UNESCO Dakar Office in the protection of World Heritage sites. Among the solutions proposed was the pro-
duction of distance-education modules on the Internet, with the help of the AUF's digital Information System (GIS).

Heritage Management Mapping: Geographic Information System (GIS) and Multimedia
Alexandria, Egypt
This conference, sponsored and organized by the National Centre for Documentation of Cultural and Natural Heritage of Egypt, the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (IT) and the UNESCO, was held from 21–24 October at the Bibliotheca Alexandrina. International experts, represen-
tatives of States Parties, local authorities, foreign missions and IT mapping developers, students, were present.

Heritage Management Mapping: Geographic Information System (GIS) and Multimedia
Alexandria, Egypt
This conference, organized by the Mexican National Institute of Anthropology and History, the UNESCO Mexico Office and the UNESCO, was held from 6–9 November. Some 90 participants, including local authorities, experts from international and national a-
genies concerned with information technology, urban development, restoration or mapping attended the meetings.

The UNESCO-sponsored project ‘Biodiversity and Sustainable Tourism’ aims at using tourism to help mitigate threats to biodiversity conservation, was dis-
cussed. During the conference participants from 12 countries debated the importance of tourism in the protection of World Heritage sites.

World Heritage in the Digital Age
The 30th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention was celebrated in October and November 2002 with a series of seven conferences around the world, linked by Internet in a ‘Virtual Congress on World Heritage in the Digital Age.’ In partnership with scientific institutions, universities and governments worldwide, the World Heritage Centre organized a series of themed conferences in Paris, Alexandria, Beijing, Dakar, Mexico City, Tours and Strasbourg.

World Heritage and Decentralisation
Paris, France
This inaugural conference was held at the Senate in Paris on 16 October. The President of the French Senate, Christian Poncelet and the Director-General of the UNESCO, Koichiro Matsuura spoke to the assembly of local govern-
ment officials from around the world and French Senators. How informed are elected officials about the protection of World Heritage? What pro-
grammes are available to local governments? How would an international network in her-
tage management function? These are just some of the questions addressed by the first conference in this series.

GERARD COLLOMB, Senator of the Rhone and Mayor of Lyon, France and Michael J. Veitch, Minister for Culture of Nordrhein Westfalen, Germany illustrated what local authorities have done and are doing to protect World Heritage. Yves Daigue, Senator of Indre et Loire and Mayor of Chonzin, France showed how networking between cities, even on the other side of the world, can bring results.

Other sessions considered the issues of decen-
tralization and the protection of heritage in Africa, Asia, the Arab States and Latin America and the Caribbean. Members of parliament from Cameroon, Egypt, France, Mexico, Thailand and Yugoslavia also looked at how parliaments can co-operate in World Heritage.

Asia-Pacific Conference on Architecture, World Heritage and Tourism
Uphin, China
This conference was held at Tsinghua University from 15–17 October. Some 150 participants, including Chinese professionals involved in World Heritage conservation, national and local authorities, and representatives of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology of China’s World Heritage sites and representa-
tives of States Parties in the Asian region, as well as an international selection of architects, planners and staff, attended.

The Conference focused on discussions on architectural design and planning for World Heritage sites, development and conservation of cultural and natural heritage, the institu-
tional framework for sustainable heritage tourism, including the role of the state and regional and local authorities, the role of the university in preserving cultural heritage. Participants discussed the need to involve all stakeholders (including local populations) in preparing an area for tourists visiting, maintaining respect for the cultural significance of the area and the inci-
dence of cultural tourism, especially, economic strategies was stressed.

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Increasing the partnerships between national and local governments, communities, private sector, organizations, tourism industries, donors, profession-
als, NGOs and NGOs would enhance World Heritage conservation. The further develop-
ment of training activities to improve man-
gagement planning and values-based man-
gement was strongly recommended.

For more information:
http://www.virtualworldheritage.org

The use of cartoons as a powerful tool to sensitize young people to the impon-
tance of safeguarding World Heritage was discussed. This was followed by a board-game competition organized by UNESCO, the first episo-
de of the future cartoon series ‘Fratimissimo’s World Heritage Adventures’, was produced by Gruppo Monconi, based on the storyboards of 14-year-old Ruben Carlos Bompa do Tiro, from Cuba.

International experts, representatives of States Parties, local authorities, foreign missions and IT mapping developers, students, were present.

Evaluators and students shared their recent experiences in World Heritage Education (WHE), agreeing that WHE enables young people to take pride in themselves and in their culture and helps them learn more about the achievements of humankind. They proposed that the UNESCO WHE Kit be dis-
tributed to teacher-training institutions and recommended production of new multi-
media WHE resource material on specific World Heritage sites.

The use of new technologies in integrated urban development, planning the conservation of cultural and natural heritage, was also considered. Participants interacted with international and national experts in small workshops that focused on integrated management, indicators and monitoring, inventories, and the impact of tourism and urban development.

Three-day-long workshop discussed the use of new technologies in integrated urban development, planning the conservation of cultural and natural heritage. The three-day-long workshop discussed the use of new technologies in integrated urban development, planning the conservation of cultural and natural heritage, was also considered. Participants interacted with international and national experts in small workshops that focused on integrated management, indicators and monitoring, inventories, and the impact of tourism and urban development.

Participants discussed various aspects of the use of geo-positioning systems to assist digital cartography elaboration, the complexity of integration of data relevant to heritage site management and its organisation to fit a GIS tool, and the use of satellite applications to integrate or add value to the process of man-
gaging national cultural heritage.

Although earth observation satellites are successfully monitoring natural parks and reserves inscribed in the World Heritage List, cultural heritage sites have not received the same level of attention. The conference dis-
cussed the implications for cultural heritage of a new generation of satellites offering advanced detection and monitoring tech-
niques. The conference also worked on the storyboard of 14-year-old Ruben Carlos Bompa do Tiro, from Cuba.

The storyboards of 14-year-old Ruben Carlos Bompa do Tiro, from Cuba.
Sustainable development for World Heritage

The Congress also addressed the role that World Heritage plays in development, with Achim Steiner, Director-General of IUCN – World Conservation Union, chairing a session devoted to this subject.

Unfortunately, World Heritage’s worth in biodiversity protection is a well-kept secret!

Russell Mittermeier, President of Conservation International

Achim Steiner

The question of ‘getting the message out’ to help protect World Heritage was addressed by Christina Cameron, Director-General, National Historic Sites Directorate, Parks Canada. She suggested a campaign of ‘altruistic marketing’ in which the List of World Heritage in Danger could be published along with the costs of rehabilitation and conservation. The campaign would be aimed at convincing people of the advantages of investing in World Heritage.

Raising awareness about World Heritage

The question of ‘getting the message out’ to help protect World Heritage was addressed by Cristina Cameron, Director-General, National Historic Sites Directorate, Parks Canada. She suggested a campaign of ‘altruistic marketing’ in which the List of World Heritage in Danger could be published along with the costs of rehabilitation and conservation. The campaign would be aimed at convincing people of the advantages of investing in World Heritage.

With so many layers of civilization the whole land of Egypt could be inscribed on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape!

Hashim Ali Gaballa

The first cartoon in a series for youth, entitled ‘Patrimonito’s Places’ devoted to World Heritage published in the October issue of the magazine.

The June 2002 Budapest Declaration on World Heritage provides the strategic framework for existing and new World Heritage partnerships at the present time and in the future. In updating its conclusions of the workshop on Mobilizing Youth for World Heritage.

The Consorzio is not limited to doing business. We also do culture. We have experience, but we also have passion. We are emotionally involved in the protection of Venice.

Paolo Savona

President of the Consorzio Venezia Nuova

We use television to promote cultural heritage. Some people are trying to sell cars or soap. We sell culture.

Silke Ripperger

President of the Cultural Heritage Department of the Mirafra Foundation of Brazil
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THE WORLD HERITAGE

This advice will subsequently appear in the tour operator’s annual catalogue and in ticket envelopes sent to clients.

An experts’ workshop was held at the Dead Sea, Israel from 30 September–4 October to develop a conceptual framework for the ‘Great Rift Valley’ to promote international exchange and to define a plan of action. Apart from experts from the host country, the workshop included presentations from Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

An assessment was completed in early November of water-related damage to Ancient Thebes and Abu Mena, Egypt. While the problems at Karnak temple are relatively few in comparison with the water seepage at Industrial Heritage – the foundations of Luxor Temple, the water problems at Abu Mena are considered to be the most pressing. Recommendations call for an action plan that will include political, organisational and engineer-

The UNESCO Nordic World Heritage Foundation has held a nation-wide World Heritage photo

Meeting at Shiraz, a site on Iran’s Tentative List

What Are They Doing ?

Francesco Bandarin, Director WHC, along with Mejfod Rasker, participated in the expert meeting on the Rift Valley held in Israel. Mr Bandarin and Giovanni Boccardi met in Ramallah with officials in the Palestinian Authority and agreed upon a plan of action to implement the Committee’s decision on the protection of heritage in the Palestinian territories. In September, Mr Bandarin visited the Salte Royale, Arc-et-Senans, France where he inaugurated the international seminar ‘World Heritage – Industrial Heritage’ which went to Japan, South Korea and Singapore. Several representatives of public and private institutions involved in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention: Minja Yang, WHC Deputy-Director, represented UNESCO at the Seminar on Future Challenges for Cultural Tourism organized by the World Tourism Organization on 5 October in Saint Petersburg, Russia. She also met the Saint Petersburg authorities responsible for elaborating the urban conservation plan which sought technical co-operation with the WHC in reviewing the draft plan. Apart from her participation in the KTH Railway meeting Meeting in Munich, Rössler, Chief Europe Unit, met with the World Heritage site managers of the Alhambra, the Genesee and Allyson, at the Girona meeting at the International Conference ‘En BUSCA del Jardin Perdido – Reflexiones sobre el uso y la rehabilitacion de los jardines historicos’ held from 22–24 October. On 14 October, in Bonn, Germany she attended a meeting at the German Environmental Foundation, for discussions on the enlargement of their international activities. Natarajan Ishwaran, Chief National Park Service, was in the USA from 20–28 September to discuss with UNF and UNP on-going and future partnerships for the conservation of World Heritage bio-diversity sites, and to meet with UN units, foundations, NGOs and the private sector. Mr Ishwaran was in Indonesia from 6–14 September to review with UNESCO staff in Jakarta progress in the preparation of

A World Heritage Poster Campaign in the Paris metro system, sponsored by the City of Paris and the city transport authority (RATP), in collaboration with the WHC, was held from 12–18 October 2002 to raise public awareness of the variety of cultural and natural properties under public protection of the World Heritage Convention, promote public understanding of the links between mass public transport system and urban envi-

The WHC Chief Europe Unit, met with the World Heritage

The NWHF, in partnership with the leading tour operator in Scandinavia – Star Tour

Verdens Gang. The NWHF, in partnership with the leading tour operator in Scandinavia – Star Tour

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Freedom and New Towns of Edinburgh damaged by huge fire

The World Heritage area of the medieval town of Edinburgh, United Kingdom was seriously damaged by a blaze on 1 November 2002. The largest fire in the history of Edinburgh spread quickly through the small passages between the buildings. The local authorities are seeking for financial assistance for the restoration of the World Heritage area.

For more information about the fire and sending donations, please e-mail andrew.homes@edinburgh.gov.uk

THE WORLD HERITAGE

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Ediciones San Marcos

The World Heritage newsletter

For your information

The World Heritage Review

Print: 8 to 15 March

Deadline for receipt of state of conservation reports, international assistance requests from States Parties. Information: wh-inf@unesco.org

Thematic Expert Meeting on the Wooden Heritage of the Caribbean Region. Georgetown, Guyana.

information: n.ihsaran@unesco.org


information: m.naeb@unesco.org

Regional Meeting on Modern Heritage for Asia. Chandigarh, India.

information: r.vainer@unesco.org

4 to 7 February


Information: j.taniguchi@unesco.org

Regional Meeting on Modern Heritage for Asia. Chandigarh, India.

Information: r.vainer@unesco.org

8 to 15 March


Information Meeting for all States Parties to the Convention.


Information: n.ihms@unesco.org

29 to 30 January

World Heritage Education in the Alsace Region. Teacher training course. Strasbourg, France.

Information: m-paula.belna@diplomatie.gouv.fr

1 February

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September 2002. The leader article in this issue focuses on the Slave Route and the sites

reminding of the scourge of slavery. Other articles feature: the new World Heritage sites

inscribed in Budapest; Cluster and trans-border World Heritage area nominations in tropical rainforests of ASIAN countries.

He also met with Indonesian and ASIAN Secretariat authorities. Mr Ishwaran and

Art Pedersen, Consultant on tourism and visitor management, participated in the UNESCO-UNEP-WTO Tour Operators’ workshop on ‘Using Networks of World Heritage Sites for Tour Design in Indonesia’. Junko Taniguchi, Programme Specialist for Asia, represented the WHC during a World Bank Mission to assess the cultural heritage sector in Iran. From 16 September–5 October she was in India to assist in the elaboration of plans and project proposals for comprehensive management and development of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. She also participated in an appraisal mission for Phase II of the Japan Bank for International Co-operation Action Astana and Elloza Conservation and Development Project in Maharashtra State, India. Apart from his participation to the Palestinian Territories, Giovanni Boccardi, WHC Chief Arab States Unit, was in Algeria from 22–24 February. On 14 October, in Osnabrück, Germany she attended a meeting at the German Environmental Foundation, for discussions on the enlargement of their international activities. Natarajan Ishwaran, Chief National Park Service, was in the USA from 20–28 September to discuss with UNF and UNP on-going and future partnerships for the conservation of World Heritage bio-diversity sites, and to meet with UN units, foundations, NGOs and the private sector. Mr Ishwaran was in Indonesia from 6–14 September to review with UNESCO staff in Jakarta progress in the preparation of