After a very full and successful 27th session of the World Heritage Committee, we can begin looking forward to events in which the World Heritage Centre will be playing an important role in the near future.

From 8 – 17 September Durban, South Africa will be host to the IUCN Fifth World Parks Congress. This ten-yearly event will bring together 2,500 senior park personnel from all over the world. It will set the agenda for protected areas and help direct more resources towards biodiversity conservation. World Heritage will be a central subject at the Congress and throughout its thematic workshops. The Durban Accord, a global outreach statement from the Congress’ participants, will be issued at the close of the meeting.

The World Heritage Centre is also looking forward to the 7th International Symposium of the Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC) to be held in Rhodes, Greece from 23 – 26 September. Organized by OWHC in co-operation with UNESCO and ICCROM, the Symposium will give the participants – mayors and representatives of World Heritage Cities, scientists and experts, as well as young people taking part in the Heritage and Youth Forum – the opportunity to exchange ideas and to search out and develop issues under the general theme of ‘Keeping Heritage Alive: Education and Training for the Preservation and Management of Cultural Heritage.’

We are planning for the 14th General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention on 14-15 October at which eight new Committee members will be elected. This meeting, which takes place at UNESCO Headquarters every two years, will be held during the General Conference of UNESCO (29 September-17 October 2003).

Finally, in October, the World Heritage Centre is planning to organize a scientific meeting in order to further advance the initiative of the States Parties of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru in the nomination process of the Qhapac Nan – Camino Inca for inscription on the World Heritage List. Joint guidelines, criteria, concepts and a timetable for the preparation of the nomination will be established at this important meeting of experts.

We shall keep you informed of these and other important World Heritage events throughout the coming months.

Francesco Bandarin, Director, World Heritage Centre
The 27th Session of the World Heritage Committee

The 27th session of the World Heritage Committee met at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, from June 30 to July 5, 2003. Over 400 delegates from 166 States Parties, Advisory Bodies and non-governmental organizations participated. During the session, chaired by Véra Lacoeuilhe of Saint Lucia, nineteen cultural and five natural properties were added to the World Heritage List, bringing the total number of properties inscribed to 754 (149 natural, 562 cultural and 23 mixed). One hundred and thirty-seven reports on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties were also examined.

It was unanimously agreed to hold the 28th session of the Committee in Suzhou, China in June/July 2004. The Committee session was rich with significant changes. The cultural landscape and archaeological remains of the Bamiyan Valley in Afghanistan, home of the fabled giant Budha statues and the city of the Timurid pantheon, were inscribed on the World Heritage List. Both properties, threatened by the Taliban and destruction, were simultaneously placed on the list of World Heritage in Danger. In all, five properties were inscribed on the Danger list, including Comoe National Park (Cote d’Ivoire), the Kathmandu Valley (Nepal) and The Walled City of Bukh (Azerbaijan).

After noting improvements in state of conservation, the Committee removed the Srebarna Natural Reserve (Bulgaria), the Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor (Serbia and Montenegro) and Yellowstone (United States of America) from the list of World Heritage in Danger. The decision on Yellowstone was taken after considerable debate, and the Committee invited the United States to commit to address the issues that have caused concern in the past (including reports on the snowmobile phase out and efforts to insure that adjacent mining does not contaminate the property).

The List of World Heritage in Danger now numbers thirty-five properties. Twenty-four new properties were inscribed on the World Heritage List (see insert).

The Secretariat and members of the World Heritage Committee, Ms Véra Lacoeuilhe, Saint Lucia, the chairperson of the 27th session of the Committee. We asked her whether she was satisfied with this Committee’s work.

I think we accomplished a lot, and I am very proud of that. It was a difficult agenda of some 25 items, 45 nominations and more than 130 conservation reports. The extraordinary session in March was very helpful because it undertook an in-depth examination of the Operational Guidelines, in addition to major amendments to the Rules of Procedure. That may sound trivial, but these improvements in the methods of working allowed us to move forward. We must be careful not to overload the agenda and the work of the Committee.

Do you think the Committee is moving in this direction? Yes. We will have more time at the meeting in China. In Paris the time available did not fit the agenda – even with Committee members and observers exercising self-discipline. The World Heritage Centre staff was exceptionally dedicated. Many of them didn’t go home on the last night. They worked 50 hours straight to prepare the report. They were great, but that cannot continue. The length of the sessions of the Committee should fit the agenda, and not the other way around.

What do you think of the change in the format for the Report? I think it is a major change that will considerably improve the work of the Committee. In previous reports it was difficult to distinguish between the debate and the decisions taken by the Committee. Now that the decisions are separate everything is clear and straightforward for the Committee, the Advisory Bodies and the public. What matters most is conservation after inscription to the World Heritage List to grow and how fast; how much can the Committee, changes to the boundaries of properties already inscribed, transboundary nominations and nominations submitted on an emergency basis.

The Committee set the limit on the number of new nominations it will examine each year, the Committee decided to retain the limit of one new and complete nomination per State Party, in addition to major amendments to the World Heritage List. The best means of managing the workload of the Committee, the Advisory Bodies, and the Committee of States Parties is to make use of the periodic meeting of properties already inscribed, and the situation which guarantees the memory of the institution. We are pleased to note that all our friends [who are] familiar with China have acknowledged the huge progress that China has made in recent years in promoting the cause of World Heritage as well as … the positive and important role World Heritage has played in China.

Periodic Reporting and Global Strategy

The Committee agreed that periodic reporting to the Committee would be separated from the decisions taken by the Committee. We asked her whether she was satisfied with this.

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The Committee set the limit on the number of new nominations it will review in 2005 at forty, exclusive of nominations deferred and referred by previous sessions of the Committee, changes to the boundaries of properties already inscribed, transboundary nominations and nominations submitted on an emergency basis.

The Committee’s approach and I intend to put a lot of effort to this end.

In preparation for the review of nominations for inscription, the Committee reviewed the Cairns Decision. What is your view?

The Cairns Decision to limit the number of new nominations to be examined each year, the Committee decided to retain the limit of one new and complete nomination per State Party, in addition to major amendments to the World Heritage List. The best means of managing the workload of the Committee, the Advisory Bodies, and the Committee of States Parties is to make use of the periodic meeting of properties already inscribed, and the situation which guarantees the memory of the institution. We are pleased to note that all our friends [who are] familiar with China have acknowledged the huge progress that China has made in recent years in promoting the cause of World Heritage as well as … the positive and important role World Heritage has played in China.

Mr Xingsheng told the Committee.

The Newsletter talked to Véra Lacoeuilhe, Saint Lucia, the chairperson of the 27th session of the Committee. We asked her whether she was satisfied with this Committee’s work.

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The Committee has decided to limit the number of new nominations to be examined each year, and to refer nominations deferred by previous sessions of the Committee to the 28th session. The Committee also decided to retain the limit of one new and complete nomination per State Party, in addition to major amendments to the World Heritage List. The best means of managing the workload of the Committee, the Advisory Bodies and the Committee of States Parties is to make use of the periodic meeting of properties already inscribed, and the situation which guarantees the memory of the institution. The Cairns Decision to limit the number of new nominations to be examined each year, the Committee decided to retain the limit of one new and complete nomination per State Party, in addition to major amendments to the World Heritage List. The best means of managing the workload of the Committee, the Advisory Bodies, and the Committee of States Parties is to make use of the periodic meeting of properties already inscribed, and the situation which guarantees the memory of the institution.

China’s Vice Minister of Education and Chairman of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, Zhang Xingsheng, was elected Chairman of the Committee for the period between the end of the 27th and the end of the 28th session. He said his country is fully aware of its responsibilities and obligations in the protection and preservation of the World’s Heritage. ‘We are pleased to note that all our friends [who are] familiar with China have acknowledged the huge progress that China has made in recent years in promoting the cause of World Heritage as well as … the positive and important role World Heritage has played in China.’

Mr Xingsheng told the Committee.

The Committee also agreed to a preparatory assistance request for Hungary, technical cooperation requests for India and Yemen; training assistance requests for Nepal and Pakistan; and an emergency assistance request for the People’s Republic of China.

The United Nations Foundation (UNF) and the National Geographic Society (NGS) co-sponsored a meeting in Washington, D.C. on 3 June to discuss the United States’ re-entry into UNESCO. Some 250 participants from academic institutions, government, non-governmental organizations, Congress and the media attended.

The United States Re-enters UNESCO

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The Budget

The Committee approved a total expenditure of US$7,248,070 for the biennium 2004-2005 from the World Heritage Fund, for technical reasons. The Committee therefore invited the Director-General to recommend to the 28th session a conditioned reduction in the budget of the World Heritage Fund, for technical reasons.

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According to the timeline set for the approval of the revised Operational Guidelines, States Parties are to provide their comments to the World Heritage Committee by 15 October 2003. As of 15 March 2004, the revised text is approved by the Chairperson of the 27th session, the new Operational Guidelines will come into effect.

The report on the activities of the Committee over the past two years was noted and will be transmitted to the 14th General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention and the 32nd session of the General Assembly (29 September – 17 October 2003).

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New World Heritage Properties

At the 27th session of the World Heritage Committee, held at UNESCO Headquarters in June/July 2003, 24 properties were inscribed on UNESCO’s World Heritage List, including, for the first time, properties in Gambia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan and Sudan.

The Committee also extended one natural and two cultural properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List: the Central Amazon Conservation Complex in Brazil; the Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in China, and the Archaeological Site of Panam Viejo and the Historic District of Panama in Panama.

The World Heritage List now numbers 754 properties, including 149 natural, 582 cultural and 23 mixed properties of outstanding universal value.

Natural Properties

AUSTRALIA

Purnululu National Park (N i, v)

The 239,723-hectare Purnululu National Park is located in the State of Western Australia. It contains the deeply dissected Bungle Bungle Range composed of a million-year-old landform. The jarrah and the marbled oolitic sandstone eroded over a period of 20 million years into a series of beehive-shaped towers or cones, whose steeply sloping surfaces are distinctly marked by regular horizontal bands of dark-grey cyanobacterial crust (single-celled photosynthetic organisms). These outstanding examples of karst owe their existence and uniqueness to several interacting geological, biological, erosional and climatic phenomena.

CHINA

Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas (N i, ii, iii, iv)

Consisting of eight geographical clusters of protected areas within the boundaries of the Three Parallel Rivers National Park, in the mountainous northwest of Yunnan province, the 1.7-million-hectare site features sections of the upper reaches of three of the great rivers of Asia: the Yangtze (Jinsha), Mekong and Salween run roughly parallel, north to south, through steep canyons. The site is an epicentre of biodiversity. The vast area, extending to the border of the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, contains spectacular formations including 65 kilometres of caves and underground rivers.

Cultural Properties

AFGHANISTAN

Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamyan Valley (C i, ii, iii, iv, v)

The cultural landscape and archaeological remains of the Bamyan Valley represent the artistic and religious developments which from the 1st to the 13th centuries characterized ancient Bakhtria, integrating various cultural influences into the Gandharan school of Buddhist art. The area numbers numerous Buddhist monastic ensembles and sanctuaries, as well as fortified edifices from the Islamic period. The site is also testimony to the tragic destruction by the Taliban of the two standing Buddha statues, which shook the world in March 2001.

ARGENTINA

Quebrada de Humahuaca (C i, ii, v)

Quebrada de Humahuaca follows the line of a major cultural route, the Camino Inca, along the spectacular valley of the Rio Grande, from its source in the cold high desert plateau of the High Andean lands to its confluence with the Rio La Rioja some 150 kilometres to the south. The valley shows substantial evidence of its use as a major trade route over the past 10,000 years. It features visible traces of prehistoric hunter-gatherer communities, of the Inca Empire (15th to 16th century) and of the fight for independence in the 19th and 20th centuries.

CHILE

Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso (C iv)

The colonial city of Valparaíso presents an excellent example of late 19th-century urban and architectural development in Latin America. In its natural amphitheatre-like setting, the city is characterized by a vernacular urban fabric adjusted to the hillsides where a great variety of church spires are to be seen. It contrasts with the geometrical layout utilized in the plain. The city has well preserved its interesting early-industrial infrastructures, such as the numerous ‘elevators’ on the steep hillsides.

GAMBIA

James Island and Related Sites (C ii, vi)

James Island and Related Sites present a testimony to the main periods and facets of the encounter between Africa and Europe along the River Gambia, a continuum that stretched from pre-colonial and pre-slavery times to independence. The site is particularly significant for its relation to the beginning and the abolition of the slave trade. It also documents early access to the interior of Africa.

INDIA

Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (C i, vi)

The Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka are in the foothills of the Vindhyas Mountains on the southern edge of the central Indian plateau. Within massive sandstone outcrops, above comparatively dense forest, are five clusters of natural rock-shelters, displaying paintings that appear to date from the Mesolithic period right through to the historical period. The cultural traditions of the inhabitants of the 21 villages adjacent to the site bear a strong resemblance to those represented in the rock paintings.

IRAN

Islamic Republic of

Rock-Shelter of Takht-e Soleiman (C i, ii, iv, v)

The archaeological site of Takht-e Soleyman, in north-western Iran, is situated in a valley set in a volcanic mountain region. The site includes the principal Zoroastrian sanctuary partly rebuilt in the Ilkhanid period (13th and 14th centuries) as well as a temple of the Sassanian period (6th and 7th centuries) dedicated to Anahita. The site has important symbolic significance. The designs of the fire temple, the palace and the general layout have had significant influence on the development of Islamic architecture.
IRAQ

Ashur (Qal`at Sherqat)  (C ii, iv, vi)
The ancient city of Ashur is located on the Tigris River in northern Mesopotamia in a specific geo-ecological zone, at the borderline between rain-fed and irrigation agriculture. The city dates back to the 3rd millennium BC. From the 14th to the 9th centuries BC, it was the first capital of the Assyrian Empire, a city-state and trading platform of international importance. It also served as the religious capital of the Assyrians, associated with the god Ashur. The city was destroyed by the Babylonians, but revived during the Parthian period in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

ISRAEL

Jaffa, the White City of Tel-Aviv – the Modern Movement  (C ii, iv)
Tel Aviv was founded in 1909 and developed as a metropolitan city under the British Mandate in Palestine. The White City was constructed from the early 1930s until the 1950s, based on the urban plan by Sir Patrick Geddes, reflecting modern organic planning principles. The buildings were designed by architects who were trained in Europe where they practiced their profession before immigrating. They created an outstanding architectural ensemble of the modern movement in a new cultural context.

ITALY

Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy  (C ii, iv)
The nine Sacri Monti of northern Italy are groups of chapels and other architectural features created in the late 16th and 17th centuries and dedicated to different aspects of the Christian faith. In addition to their symbolic spiritual meaning, they are of great beauty by virtue of the skill with which they have been integrated into the surrounding natural landscape of hills, forests, and lakes. They also house much important artistic material in the form of wall paintings and statuary.

KAZAKHSTAN

Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi  (C ii, iii, iv)
The Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi, in the town of Yasi, now Turkestan, was built at the time of Timur (Tamerlane), from 1389 to 1405. In this partly unfinished building, Persian master builders experimented, with architectural and structural solutions later used in the construction of Samarkand, the capital of the Timurid Empire. Today, it is one of the largest and best-preserved constructions of the Timurid period.

MEXICO

Franciscan Missions in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro  (C ii, iv)
The five Franciscan missions of Sierra Gorda were built during the last phase of the conversion to Christianity of the interior of Mexico in the mid 18th century and became an important reference for the continuation of the evangelization of California, Arizona, and Texas. The richly decorated church façades are of special interest as they represent an example of the joint creative efforts of the missionaries and the indios. The rural settlements that grew around the missions have retained their vernacular character.

POLAND

Treblinka Churches of Southern Little Poland  (C ii, iv)
The wooden churches of southern Little Poland represent outstanding examples of the different aspects of medieval church-building traditions in Roman Catholic culture. Built using the horizontal log technique common in eastern and northern Europe since the Middle Ages, these churches were sponsored by noble families and became status symbols. They offered an alternative to the stone structures erected in urban centres.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent  (C ii, iv)
The Citadel, the Ancient City and the Fortress buildings of Derbent were part of the northern limes of the Sasanian Persian Empire, which extended east and west of the Caspian Sea. The fortification was built in stone and consisted of two parallel walls that formed a barrier from the seaside up to the mountain. The town of Derbent was built between these two walls, and has retained part of its medieval fabric. The site continued to be of great strategic importance until the 19th century.

SOUTH AFRICA

Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape  (C ii, iv, vi)
Mapungubwe is set hard against the northern border of South Africa joining Zimbabwe and Botswana. It is an open, expansive savannah landscape at the confluence of the Limpopo and Shashe. Mapungubwe developed into the largest kingdom in the sub-continent before it was abandoned in the 14th century. What survives are the almost untouched remains of the palace sites and also the entire settlement area dependent upon them, as well as two earlier capital sites, the whole presenting an unwellied picture of the development of social and political structures over some 400 years.

SPAIN

Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza  (C ii, vi)
The urban morphology of the two small cities of Úbeda and Baeza in southern Spain dates back to the Moorish 9th century and to the Reconquista in the 13th century. An important development took place in the 16th century, when the cities were subject to renovation along the lines of the emerging Renaissance. This planning intervention was part of the introduction into Spain of new humanistic ideas from Italy, and they went on to have a great influence on the architecture of Latin America.

ZIMBABWE

Matobo Hills  (C ii, iv)
The area exhibits a profusion of distinctive rock landforms rising above the granite shield that covers much of Zimbabwe. The large boulders provide abundant shelter and have been associated with human occupation from the early Stone Age right through to early historical times, and intermittently since. They also feature an outstanding collection of rock paintings. The Matobo hills continue to provide a strong focus for the local community which still owns them and sacred places, closely linked to traditional, social and economic activities.

EXTENSIONS

BRAZIL

Central Amazon Conservation Complex  (N i, iv)
The Central Amazon Conservation Complex makes up the largest protected area in the Amazon Basin (over six million hectares) and is one of the planet’s richest regions in terms of biodiversity. It also includes an important sample of vaca forests, igapó forests, lakes and channels which take the form of a constantly evolving aquatic mosaic that is home to the largest array of electric fish in the world. The site protects key threatened species, including giant arapaima fish, the Amazonian manatee, the black caiman, and two species of river dolphin.

CHINA

Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties  (C ii, iii, iv)
The Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties are four groups of tombs in four provinces of eastern China. The tombs, designed in keeping with the Chinese concepts of geomancy (Fengshui), provide outstanding evidence of Chinese beliefs and traditions from the 14th century onward and are significant examples of architecture and applied arts from that period.

PANAMA

Anthropological Site of Panama Viejo and Historic District of Panama  (C ii, iv)
Founded in 1519 by the conquistador Pedrarias Dávala, Panama Viejo is the oldest European settlement on the Pacific coast of the Americas. It was laid out on a rectangular grid and marks the transference from Europe of the idea of a planned town. Abandoned in the mid-17th century, it was replaced by a new town, (the Historic District), which has also preserved its original street plan, its architecture and an unusual mixture of Spanish, French and early American styles. The Salón Bolívar was the venue for the unsuccessful attempt made by ‘El Libertador’ in 1826 to establish a multinational continental congress.
Although the world was shocked by the looting of cultural, artistic and archaeological treasures in Iraq during the recent war, the international community has been left behind in the race to prevent the loss of the nation’s cultural heritage. The newfound interest in the protection of Iraq’s cultural heritage comes too late for the more than 3,000 cultural objects that were looted from the Iraq Museum in Baghdad during the conflict. Despite the recent attention paid to the protection of cultural heritage, it is important to remember that the extent of the damage and loss in the Iraqi Museum is less widespread than initially feared.

The real priority now is securing sites and cultural institutions throughout the country, and rebuilding Iraqi government departments in order to make them operational. UNESCO should be on the ground to coordinate with the Iraqis and the international community, said Giovanni Boccardi, WHC Chief Arab States Unit.

In the United Nations’ first non-humanitarian mission to Iraq in late May, a UNESCO team, led by Mouine Bouchenaki, Assistant Director-General for Culture, along with Neil MacGregor, Director of the British Museum, Ken Matsumoto, Professor at Tokyo University and chief of the Japanese archaeological mission at Kish, John Russell, Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Arts and Roberto Parapetti, architect and Director of the Italian-Iraqi Centre for the Conservation of Historic Monuments, made a preliminary assessment of the damage to Iraqi cultural heritage. Most importantly the mission reaffirmed UNESCO’s essential role in the preservation of Iraq’s cultural heritage. At the time this article went to press a second mission was in preparation which would complete the assessment of cultural institutions in Baghdad, as well as visit sites in the country.

Experts meet

In the lead-up to the mission in May, UNESCO acted quickly with a series of high-level meetings in France and Britain with various partners involved in the preservation of Iraqi heritage in order to bring the international community together to monitor its progress and to find means to protect and preserve that heritage.

Before the end of the conflict Mr. Matsuura decided to call a meeting on 17 April at Headquarters in Paris of the heads of the main archaeological missions in Iraq in order to coordinate the network of international scientific experts who work on Iraq’s cultural heritage. They immediately formulated a post-conflict line of action for the rehabilitation of that heritage, as well as an emergency safeguard plan. They called for the protection of all museums, libraries, archives and sites, and for an immediate prohibition on the export of all antiquities, antiquities, works of art, books and archives and a ban on international trade in objects of Iraqi cultural heritage.

A second meeting was convened in London and co-chaired by the Director of the British Museum and by the Assistant Director-General for Culture of UNESCO. The curators of the largest collections of Mesopotamian antiquities outside Iraq, from the Hermitage Museum in St Petersburg, Berlin’s Middle East Museum, the Louvre in Paris, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and the British Museum in London, compiled a list of the situation in Iraq’s museums and the immediate measures to be taken to prevent illicit trafficking.

The resolution adopted has particularly strengthened the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, for which UNESCO is to bring together police and customs officials; art dealers and museum professionals in order to work out measures against illicit trafficking. UNESCO was called upon to coordinate the creation of a database, which is now being set up, for the identification of stolen objects.

The Director-General has also opened a special account for the generous donations which have already been proposed by Member States to finance projects for the rehabilitation of cultural institutions and historic monuments in Iraq. Italy already granted 400,000 euros which can be increased to 1 million euros. Japan has contributed US$1 million and Switzerland 250,000 Swiss francs.

A third meeting of experts jointly organized by the government of Japan and UNESCO will take place in Tokyo on 1 and 2 August 2003 and will focus in particular on the rehabilitation of the conservation laboratories in the Iraq Museum.

In a most significant development, the United Nations Security Council on 22 May lifted trade and financial sanctions on Iraq and agreed to phase out the Oil-for-Food programme over the following six months. It also took the unprecedented step of placing an embargo on the trafficking of Iraqi cultural heritage.

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From 29-31 May Minja Yang, WHC Deputy-Director, was in Bursa, Turkey to co-chair a conference organized by the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism, in co-operation with the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality and UNESCO, to discuss the joint future heritage conservation strategy for the Bursa Region. Lazarre Eloundou, WHC Deputy-Director, was in Parakou, Benin from 30 March–4 April to participate in the First Regional Technical Meeting Qhupac Nan – Camino Inca. Giovanna Ciofi Ginetta, WHC Chief Arab States Unit, was in New York from 4-9 May to take part in the World Heritage Fund selection panel, chaired by Henry Cleere, former ICOMOS WM Coordinator, to select 100 sites in danger. Along with Pasquale Malara and Angela Maria Ferroini, of the Italian Ministry of Cultural Properties and Activities, from 8-15 March Mr Boccardi went on the first mission in ten years to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to visit the country’s WH sites, to renewable as WH sites and WHC, and to concur on the country’s WH sites. From 8-15 March Mr Boccardi went on his first mission in ten years to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to visit the country’s WH sites, to renewable as WH sites and WHC, and to discuss the nomination of the Islamic Heritage Corporation, to select 100 sites in danger. Along with Pasquale Malara and Angela Maria Ferroini, of the Italian Ministry of Cultural Properties and Activities, from 8-15 March Mr Boccardi went on the first mission in ten years to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to visit the country’s WH sites, to renewable as WH sites and WHC, and to discuss the nomination of the Islamic Heritage Corporation, to select 100 sites in danger. 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