

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

"Heritage and Development"- Report on World Heritage Cities activities in Asia and the Suzhou Declaration on International Co-operation for Safeguarding and Development of Historic Cities

SUMMARY

This information document:

- (a) provides a summary of the activities undertaken by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre within the framework of the Programme for the Safeguarding and Development of World Heritage Cities in Asia launched in 1996 as one of UNESCO's responses to the Habitat Agenda of the City Summit-Habitat II held in Istanbul in June 1996;
- (b) recalls the international legal framework for the protection and conservation of urban heritage and the relevant UNESCO Recommendations;
- (c) provides examples of a few "emblematic" interventions and operational activities with demonstration value undertaken by UNESCO in Asia in response to the concerns raised by the World Heritage Committee, and; through these show the catalytic use and multiplying effect of the international assistance grants provided from the World Heritage Fund to develop international co-operation programmes for the conservation of World Heritage cultural properties (as per Operational Guidelines 109-110) within the framework of sustainable urban development of "living historic cities" in Asia, and in a number of countries in other regions,
- (d) the Suzhou Declaration on International Co-operation for the Safeguarding and Development of Historic Cities, adopted by the mayors or their representatives who participated at the International Conference for the Mayors of Historic Cities in China and the European Union held in Suzhou, China in April 1998, as a framework for future co-operation among local authorities.

The annex of this document provides a Table on World Heritage Committee and Bureau Interventions for the Protection of World Heritage Cultural Properties in Urban Areas from 1992-1998

# **“Heritage and Development”- Report on World Heritage Cities Activities in Asia and the Suzhou Declaration on International Co-operation for the Safeguarding and Development of Historic Cities**

Information Document  
prepared for the

22<sup>nd</sup> session of the World Heritage Committee  
(Kyoto, 30 November – 5 December 1998)

## **Background**

1. This information document was prepared to provide the World Heritage Committee with a synthetic analysis of one of the major threats to World Heritage cultural properties: those posed by the phenomena of global urbanization. This Report focuses on the activities carried out by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre for the safeguarding of World Heritage urban properties in Asia and in a few other countries within the framework of a general strategy for the promotion of sustainable urban development. The problems addressed through these emblematic projects with demonstration value, however, are not unique to the cities of Asia but are indicative of the types of problems encountered in the protection of cultural properties located in urban areas throughout the world.
2. Of the 552 cultural and natural properties inscribed on the World Heritage List as of 31 December 1997, 400 are cultural properties. Some 140 of these World Heritage cultural properties are located in urban areas, the majority being historic cities which are still in evolution after hundreds, if not thousands of years since their initial establishment.
3. If all “living cities” (excluding historic urban settlements which have become uninhabited archaeological sites) located within the boundaries protected by the World Heritage Convention are included, the number would well exceed 200, taking into account those located in the cultural landscape properties inscribed in recent years. Moreover, if nominations of cultural properties for World Heritage inscription from developing countries follow the pattern of the European States Parties, i.e., from single monuments of architectural masterpieces to vernacular architectural ensembles, to historic or contemporary urban heritage, and on to cultural landscapes covering large territories; the challenge confronting World Heritage protection will not only increase in number but also in nature and scope.
4. This evolution in the notion of cultural heritage was one of the factors that led to the Committee’s adoption of the “World Heritage Global Strategy” in 1992. Its objective of making the List more representative, both in geographical and typological terms has resulted in a growing number of nominations and subsequent inscriptions of properties located in developing countries. This very positive progress towards the universalization of the Convention (155 States Parties as at 31 August 1998) and increase in the number of World Heritage sites in these countries, however, have been accompanied by more international assistance requests by States Parties to support their efforts in the protection, conservation and presentation of the World Heritage sites located within their territory. Moreover, the type of properties inscribed, covering larger areas with more composite properties to protect and conserve, have increased the complexity of their management.
5. The need for national capacity building and the need for capital investment for the conservation and the maintenance of these sites in developing countries, out-weigh the limited financial

resources available from the World Heritage Fund to respond effectively to requests for international assistance. Hence, as mentioned by a number of Delegates at the World Heritage Committee sessions, and most recently by the Delegate of Canada at the 21<sup>st</sup> session of the Committee held in Naples in December 1997, there is a need to elaborate a strategy to ensure the optimal utilization of the World Heritage Fund and, in accordance with the Operational Guidelines (paragraphs 109-110), for international assistance activities financed under the Fund to have a catalytic effect in generating other, more substantive international co-operation projects and soft loans required to conserve World Heritage properties in a sustainable manner.

6. This information document therefore aims to (a) summarize the activities co-ordinated by the World Heritage Centre for the safeguarding and development of some of the World Heritage Cities in Asia; particularly in partnership with other institutions; (b) recall the international legal framework and relevant UNESCO Recommendations for the protection and conservation of urban heritage; and (c) provide examples of a few “emblematic” interventions undertaken by UNESCO, many with the support of the Committee, to assist the concerned States Parties in the protection, conservation and presentation of World Heritage cultural properties in urban areas. These examples also demonstrate the catalytic use of the World Heritage Fund and UNESCO staff and financial resources to generate additional resources. The Suzhou Declaration on International Co-operation for the Safeguarding and Development of Historic Cities, adopted by the mayors or their representatives of 15 Chinese and 7 European Union historic cities at the International Conference for Mayors of Historic Cities in China and the European Union, held in Suzhou, China in April 1998 is provided in section (d) of this information document, to illustrate the initiatives being taken by local authorities with support from international, regional and national entities, and the framework it provides to promote co-operation among local authorities for World Heritage protection, conservation and presentation.
7. Annexed to this document is a Table providing a summary of the main types of threat to World Heritage cultural properties located in urban areas which have been reported to the World Heritage Committee and Bureau since 1992; and the actions taken by the Committee to mitigate these threats; it also lists the international assistance granted from the World Heritage Fund to address these problems.

*"Le Patrimoine a explosé dans tous les sens. En vingt ans à peine, il a quitté le bas de laine et le "monument historique", l'église et le château, pour se réfugier au lavoir du village et dans un refrain populaire. Il s'est échappé du notarial et de l'artistique pour envahir tous les domaines dont il était précisément exclu: le vécu traditionnel, le contemporain encore en usage, et même, la nature. .... Révolution silencieuse et pourtant décisive, on est passé d'un patrimoine étatique et national à un patrimoine de type social et communautaire où se déchiffre une identité de groupe, et, donc, d'un patrimoine hérité à un patrimoine revendiqué. .... Bref en passant, comme la relativité d'Einstein, d'un régime restreint à une définition généralisée, le patrimoine a quitté son âge historique pour entrer dans son âge mémorial: le notre."*

*Pierre Nora*

*"The Heritage has exploded in all directions. In the space of barely twenty years, it has abandoned hoarded wealth and the 'historic monument', the church and the castle, and has taken refuge in the village wash place and popular tunes .It has escaped from the notarial and artistic realms and invaded all those domains from which was excluded: traditional ways of life, contemporary artifacts still in use, the world of nature. .... A silent but decisive revolution has taken place: we have moved from a state and national heritage to a social and community-type heritage denoting a group identity, and thus from an inherited heritage to one claimed as a due. .... In short, in passing like Einstein's relativity from a restricted to a generalized definition, the heritage has emerged from its historic age and entered its memorial age - ours.*

*Pierre Nora*

*(translated from French)*

#### **A. Challenge of World Heritage Conservation and Development in Historic Cities in Asia**

1. Of the 74 World Heritage cultural properties in Asia, 50 are located in living historic cities. More than 40 other urban cultural properties are on the Tentative List of the Asian States Parties. These sites are however increasingly threatened. If the monuments or groups of buildings are not directly threatened by pollution (e.g. Taj Mahal), then the site's integrity is at risk with ill-planned roads or railways traced to be constructed cutting across cultural sites (eg. Hue, VietNam; Kyongju, Korea, R of; Bagan, Myanmar, etc); or, underground parking or subway tracks being planned for construction without any prior archaeological research (eg.

Esfahan; Iran). Public works for utilities extension and widening of inner-city roads have also led to demolitions of entire ensembles of historic building and irreversibly changing the urban historic morphology, (eg. some historic cities in China), while unauthorized demolitions and reconstructions of historic buildings and construction of new ill-designed buildings incongruous to the spirit of the place (eg. Kathmandu Valley, Nepal and elsewhere) have also caused damages beyond repair. These are but a few examples of the common threats to cultural heritage, whether they be World Heritage or not.

2. But the realities of Asian cities are determined by the need to accommodate for the even faster pace than in the past, of rural to urban migration, and to find urgent solutions to the deteriorating urban environment marked by insalubrious housing, insufficient supply of safe running water and inadequate sanitation systems, unemployment and under-employment; rampant urban poverty giving rise to crime, making the problem of security one of the main concerns of local authorities. The liberalization of the economy, both at the global and national levels with the end of the Cold War has only hastened the urbanization process. By the year 2015, there will be 68 cities in the world with a population of 5-10 million and most of them will be in Asia.
3. To generate employment and increase productivity, more and more infrastructural construction is taking place: construction of highways to service the transport of goods being increasingly manufactured in the modern urban factories of the developing countries built under joint venture operations for the delocalization of production; widening of inner city roads to accommodate for more and more trucks and cars; extension of water, sewage and drainage systems, as well as other utilities such as gas, electricity, telephone. While they may be necessary, they are leading to massive demolition of centenarian buildings and asphaltting of roads with millenniums of history.
4. As shown in the *Summary of World Heritage Committee and Bureau Interventions for the Protection of Cultural Properties in Urban Areas*, annexed to this document, the fundamental problem stems from inadequate planning for infrastructural development projects that have ignored the negative impact they can have on cultural resources. While Environmental Impact Assessments are now obligatory as part of the planning process even in developing countries, they rarely cover the equally important “cultural impact assessment”.
5. Confronted with this problem, particularly acute in Asia, where the protection and conservation of historic urban areas have openly been stated as not being a priority in the national agenda, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre launched in 1996, a **Programme for the Safeguarding and Development of World Heritage Cities in Asia**, as one of the responses of UNESCO to the Plan of Action of Habitat II – the City Summit held in Istanbul in June 1996. Through a pro-active strategy, the purpose was for UNESCO to support States Parties to develop emblematic pilot projects in World Heritage cities which would have demonstration value to all historic cities. The potential of donor interest for extra-budgetary contributions also determined the selection of the projects.
6. The aim of the Programme is to preserve the historic fabric of cities, testifying to the past and enshrining a “heritage” on which to base each city’s identity and future development. The idea is to manage socio-economic and cultural development to promote the city as an entity instead of as an ever-expanding urban sprawl. Founded on the principle of international cooperation as enunciated in the World Heritage Convention, the Programme involves partnership between municipal, provincial and national authorities, universities, tourism authorities, and the local populations of the Asian cities as well as those of the donor states.

The Programme offers support for :

- needs assessment;
  - strengthening legal and administrative frameworks to promote conservation and development;
  - integration of the cultural resources preservation plan with the overall urban development scheme;
  - architectural survey and documentation, including cultural resources mapping with tools such as the geographical information system (GIS);
  - elaboration of construction regulations and guidelines for conservation of historic buildings;
  - establishment of locally administered “heritage advisory centres” for conservation, re-use of historic buildings, etc.;
  - establishment of locally administered credit or revolving funds for the conservation of privately owned historic buildings;
  - elaboration of sustainable tourism development plans including advice on funding for conservation through tourism revenues;
  - technical assistance for educational and promotional activities; and
  - promotion of local community participation in preservation actions.
7. The issues addressed through the projects and interventions in Asia and a few countries in other regions under this Programme have been:
- (1) transport system development and the conservation of historic urban morphology: “integrity” of historic towns (e.g. projects in Hue, VietNam and Lhasa, Tibet Autonomous Region, China and in Suzhou, China)
  - (2) the city and its natural environment: the inseparability of the built and the natural environment; (e.g. project for the protection of urban humid zones in Luang Prabang, Laos)
  - (3) historic gardens as public urban space (e.g. project in Suzhou, China; another in Lahore, Pakistan currently under preparation)
  - (4) protection of monumental zones in the expanding city: question of architectural continuity or rupture (e.g. projects in Bhaktapur and Lalitpur/Patan, Kathmandu Valley, Nepal)
  - (5) cultural tourism and cultural revival (e.g. project in Vigan, Philippines - currently awaiting donor response; this issue is also treated in projects in Kathmandu Valley, Luang Prabang and Hue)
  - (6) historic centre as the city’s identity: physical and spiritual linkage of the historic centre and the urban periphery (e.g. project in Intramuros Manila with the World Heritage San Augustin Church, Philippines and project in non-WH historic centre of Bangkok, Thailand, both in collaboration with UNESCO/MOST)
  - (7) requalification of the historic urban centre through poverty alleviation, housing improvement and social development activities: maintenance of traditional occupants, multi-purpose use and the mixing of social classes, incentive measures (e.g. projects in Istanbul, Turkey and Luang Prabang, Laos)

- (8) adaptive re-use of historic buildings: question of authenticity and relevance of heritage to contemporary society (e.g. projects in Luang Prabang, Hue, Istanbul, Vigan, Kathmandu Valley etc), also linked to requalification of historic urban sectors.
- (9) “integrity of place”: demonstration of new construction or urban extensions which respects the spirit and cultural heritage of the site, i.e., its integrity (e.g. projects in Hue, Luang Prabang, Intramuros Manila)

**B. “Heritage and Development” in the World Heritage Convention and UNESCO Recommendations: their role in the Sustainable Urban Development Process**

- 8. The emblematic pilot projects referred to above, aim to show through tangible, demonstrative operations, the application of the World Heritage Convention and the relevant UNESCO Recommendations, since “Heritage and Development” can be considered their *leit motiv*. The preamble of the World Heritage Convention notes “that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction”. The over-riding aim of the Convention to protect and conserve cultural and natural heritage of “outstanding universal value” for future generations, for posterity, is the very essence of the principle of sustainability. Moreover, in view of the multifarious impact of the rapid urbanization process in many parts of the developing world, the preservation of cultural heritage, especially those in urban areas is inconceivable without making it an integral part of the overall urban and territorial management scheme.
- 9. Article 5 of the Convention stipulates that the States Parties are “**to ensure that effective and active measures are taken** for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory...” by adopting a **general policy to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of heritage into comprehensive planning programmes**. States Parties are encouraged to (a) **set up services** for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage **with an appropriate staff** and...the means to discharge their functions; (b) **develop scientific and technical studies and research** and to work out **operating methods...** (to make) the State capable of **counteracting the dangers** that threaten its cultural or natural heritage; (c) take appropriate **legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures** necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and, (d) foster the establishment or development of **national and regional centres for training** and to encourage scientific research in this field..
- 10. Reference is made throughout the Convention on “training”, pointing to the importance attached to national and local capacity-building. The Convention also gives the duty of “presentation” equal importance as those of protection and conservation, thus recognizing that awareness-raising and public support are integral components in the World Heritage conservation process.
- 11. In addition to these principles of the World Heritage Convention, several UNESCO Recommendations have guided the work of UNESCO to support the efforts of the States Parties in the protection, conservation and presentation of World Heritage properties in urban areas, in complementarity with the World Heritage Convention. These include:

- 11.1 The **Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites**, adopted on 11 December 1962 by the UNESCO General Conference at its 12<sup>th</sup> session held in Paris, defines its purpose to be the “preservation and, where possible, the restoration of the aspects of natural rural and urban landscapes and sites, whether natural or man-made, which have a cultural or aesthetic interest or form typical natural surroundings”. It refers, inter alia, to the need for “special provisions... to ensure the safeguarding of certain urban landscapes and sites which are, in general, most threatened by building operations and land speculations.” It calls for “measures to be taken for construction of all types of public and private buildings... to be designed .. to meet certain aesthetic requirements, (and) while avoiding facile imitation of ..traditional and picturesque forms, should be in harmony with the general atmosphere which it desired to safeguard”.
- 11.2 The **Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works**” adopted on 19 November 1968 by the UNESCO General Conference at its 15<sup>th</sup> session held in Paris, noting that “contemporary civilization and its future evolution rest upon, among other elements, the cultural traditions of the peoples of the world, their creative force and their social and economic development”, and that “cultural property, ... the product and witness of different traditions and of the spiritual achievements of the past and thus... an essential element in the personality of the peoples of the world”, are “increasingly threatened by public and private works resulting from industrial development and urbanization”, calls upon the Member States of UNESCO to, inter alia, “harmonize the preservation of the cultural heritage with the changes which follow from social and economic development, making serious efforts to meet both requirements in a broad spirit of understanding, and with reference to appropriate planning”. It also calls for preventive and corrective measures aimed **to protect and save not only scheduled monuments but also “less important structures, that (show) the historical relations and setting of historic quarters”**.
- 11.3 The **Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas** adopted on 26 November 1976 by the UNESCO General Conference at its 19<sup>th</sup> session held in Nairobi, considering that “historic areas are part of the daily environment of human beings everywhere, represent the living presence of the past which formed them, ... provide the variety in life’s background needed to match the diversity of society...”, and that “historic areas afford down the ages the most tangible evidence of the wealth and diversity of cultural, religious and social activities and that their safeguarding and their integration into the life of contemporary society is a basic factor in town-planning and land development”, calls for each State to adopt, ... comprehensive and energetic policies for the protection and revitalization of historic areas and their surroundings as part of national, regional or local planning.
- 11.4 **“Every historic area and its surroundings should be considered in their totality as a coherent whole whose balance and specific nature depend on the fusion of the parts of which it is composed and which include human activities as much as the buildings, the spatial organization and the surroundings. All valid elements, including human activities, however modest, thus have a significance in relation to the whole which must not be disregarded”**, hence bringing to the fore, the question of “integrity”, in addition to that of “authenticity”.



## **C. Emblematic pilot projects and their demonstration value, and the catalytic use of the World Heritage Fund and UNESCO resources**

### **C.I – “Local Authorities Linking” Projects:**

12. **Luang Prabang (Laos):** The World Heritage site of Luang Prabang, the ancient capital of Laos is situated along the banks and at the confluence of two rivers. Its urban morphology is marked by the 19<sup>th</sup> century French colonial grid superimposed over the spontaneously developed settlements established in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, which has resulted in a charming meander of timber houses on stilts set in patches of greenery, all framed within the geometric urban parcels. The humid zones located in the town centre serving to cultivate vegetables and fish for the local inhabitants, as well as being vital to the ecology of this flood-prone town, are also part of the urban heritage of Luang Prabang..
13. UNESCO World Heritage Centre brokered a “decentralized co-operation” between the French city of Chinon of the Loire Valley and the provincial authorities of Luang Prabang, and launched in 1996, a programme for local capacity-building in heritage management. The objective has been to preserve the traditional timber houses of varied vernacular architectural style and the richly decorated religious buildings, without fuelling real estate speculation in this town of increasing tourism interest, and to maintain the fragile components that make-up the world heritage value of Luang Prabang. Technical support for the drafting of a national heritage protection law, related provincial regulations and the establishment of a national inter-ministerial commission and local provincial committee for heritage protection, provided through this pilot project in 1996-97, was followed by the creation of a Heritage House - a community advisory service within the provincial government to evaluate all construction permits and to provide free services in drawing up renovation plans to install modern comfort in traditional houses. A Fund for Aid to Local Inhabitants (for housing improvement) was also established and placed under the authority of the Local Committee. Pending the finalization of modalities for the provision of loans and subsidies, the available funds are being used to constitute a “bank of traditional building material” to serve as incentive measures in rehabilitation projects.
14. Project funds of some US\$64,900 (1997: US\$39,900 and 1998: US\$ 25,000) provided over the past two years by the World Heritage Committee, served to co-finance, with the City of Chinon, the establishment and strengthening of the Heritage House. Staffed by a national director, four Lao architect/urbanists and one international technical adviser, the Heritage House, has completed the architectural survey of over 1,000 buildings located in the core area. An inventory of listed buildings and the safeguarding and development plan of the historic centre are expected to be finalizing by mid-1999. Several international expert trainers have undertaken short-term missions to provide technical guidance to the Heritage House team. Project funds amounting to some US\$ 4.5 million have been mobilized by the World Heritage Centre and the City of Chinon from the Government of France, European Union, French Agency for Development, NORAD, the Region Centre and others for the safeguarding and development plan; the protection and conservation of the urban humid zones; demonstrative and exemplary rehabilitation of several timber houses, colonial buildings and religious monuments, and public spaces through on-site/ on-the-job training sessions. Adaptive re-use of historic buildings in relation to cultural tourism and revival of intangible culture is also being examined in these activities.
15. Focus on local institutional capacity-building through the training of local experts and sensitization of local politicians through the Heritage House and the Local Heritage Committee

has proven to be most productive. International training experts have mainly been provided through secondments from the Government of France (Architect des Batiments de France) and activities funded under the “decentralized co-operation” fund made available to Chinon from the French Government and the European Union. The channelling of all project activities through the Heritage House, and placed under the authority of the Local Heritage Committee have been most instrumental in strengthening their policy-making and daily management capacities. The Local Committee is now also involved in the co-ordination of other large-scale multilateral and bilateral infrastructural development projects (ADB, KFW/Germany, NORAD/UNDP, etc) amounting to over US\$ 10 million to ensure the compatibility of heritage preservation and infrastructural development. An Information Meeting for Donors is scheduled to take place in Luang Prabang in March 1999 at the invitation of the Governor of Luang Prabang with technical support from UNESCO World Heritage Centre, as the first periodic meeting of all international aid agencies involved in the World Heritage Town of Luang Prabang.

16. This project is emblematic in its (a) involvement of the local population in heritage preservation to maintain the existing inhabitants of modest economic means in the town centre through subsidies and other financial incentives provided from the “Fund for Aid to Inhabitants”; and replenishment scheme through local tourism and construction taxes, (b) focus on the preservation of the urban morphology characterized by the harmonious merge of traditional village settlement patterns contained within the geometrical blocks of the French colonial urban form super-imposed on the existing settlement pattern; (c) maintenance of the fragile balance between the built and natural environment; and the protection of the urban humid zone through their landscaping into urban parks; (d) revitalization of traditional festivals for cultural revival for the inhabitants and cultural tourism for visitors.
17. **Complex of the Hue Monuments (VietNam):** Situated near the former border between north and south Vietnam, Hue, one of the last great fortified citadels of Southeast Asia and the imperial capital until 1945, has a rich architectural and natural heritage guided by traditional *feng shui* construction philosophy (literally, "wind and water", the positioning of man-made structures in optimum harmony with nature). Hue's inscription on the World Heritage List in 1993 has helped it to regain its leading position in Vietnam's intellectual and religious life. After decades of war, it has also served as a symbol for the Vietnamese people's reconstruction efforts and national pride. Since the end of the war, massive urban migration, rising pressures from population growth and the impact of tourism have too often resulted in uncontrolled construction, leaving little room for adequate urban planning.
18. A decentralised co-operation programme linking Hue with the City of Lille in France was established under the aegis of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in 1997. This programme focuses on urbanism and the protection of landscapes and vernacular architecture with a long-term approach, taking into consideration the wide range of problems faced by Hue in balancing the protection of its heritage with the need for development. An ambitious process of restoration and revitalisation has therefore been initiated, centred particularly on the protection of the historic area around the citadel. The project has three main aims: setting up a Heritage House (such as that in Luang Prabang) to provide technical assistance to the inhabitants; offering financial incentives for the conservation of traditional buildings (through a “Fund to Aid the Inhabitants”); and implementing five pilot projects with demonstration value to the community. This programme launched by UNESCO World Heritage Centre and Lille with the provincial and municipal governments of Hue is supported by financial and technical contributions from the Government of France and Lille (approx.US\$ 175,000 over 3 years), the

World Heritage Committee (US\$ 35,000 in 1998) and implemented in synergy with historic monument conservation projects.

19. Under the International Safeguarding Campaign launched by UNESCO in 1981, restoration work has begun on the most damaged monuments in the imperial city and the royal mausoleums which are being undertaken by the Government of Japan, Government of Poland (PKZ), Toyota Foundation (Japan), Rhone-Poulenc (France) among others. With support from the World Heritage Committee, a laboratory for the conservation of wood, as well as a geographical information system of the core area of Hue as a conservation management tool were set-up, the latter with financial help from the Republic of Korea. However, as in many historic cities in Asia, the monumental focus has resulted in the neglect of buildings of vernacular architectural style and of the wholistic approach in preserving the urban morphology of the site which is particularly important to Hue built in respect of *feng shui*.
20. The emblematic value of the new Hue-Lille-UNESCO World Heritage Centre programme is in its aim to focus on the conservation of the urban morphology and the traditional residential sectors with the garden-houses of remarkable spatial organization also based the concept of *feng shui*. To prevent the demolition of the traditional residential areas to widen roads, planning for inner-city mass transportation systems must be given a high priority. Close collaboration with the French DATAR (Direction for Transport and Regional Planning) and the Vietnamese Ministry of Construction is also being maintained to keep abreast with and influence decisions concerning highway and other road upgrading projects that may affect the integrity of Hue, especially in view of the on-going debate over National Route No.1, which cuts across the Hue World Heritage Site between the citadel and the imperial tombs area. Collaborative relations have also been established with the Tokyo Showa Women's University which will undertake the recording of over 600 traditional houses of architectural value in areas outside the World Heritage protected zones.
21. The World Heritage Committee's financial input has served as seed funds to co-finance with Lille, the analyses of the distortions to urban heritage, and for the legal and administrative review and to develop project proposals for external funding, as well as for study tours to Europe by the Mayor and Governor of Hue. The World Heritage Fund's input to Hue is still focused on monuments restoration but its recent support for urban planning has forged closer co-operation between the Hue Monuments Conservation Centre, the Urban Development offices of the City of Hue and the Province of Thua Thien-Hue. A project proposal linking Hue, Lille and Torino (Italy) is under preparation for funding consideration by the European Union.
22. **Monument Zone of Bhaktapur, Kathmandu Valley (Nepal)** The historic town of Bhaktapur, which is one of the seven monument zones of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site is without doubt the most well-preserved amongst them. However, the application of building regulations still remains problematic due to the lack of understanding of conservation needs by the population and the demographic pressure causing the inhabitants to build additional floors or new constructions inappropriate with the heritage value of the place. Although considerable progress has been made in strengthening the national capacity to control development and to promote conservation at the central government level, capacity-building through training is now needed at the local municipal level. Moreover, the recent policy announced by the Mayor of Bhaktapur to expand the conservation area of the town to cover the entire historic area will require considerable strengthening of the municipality's urban control and conservation management skills. For this reason, UNESCO World Heritage Centre brokered a local authority linkage between the Bath and North Somerset City Council and the

Municipality of Bhaktapur. Through a project on recording and documentation financed from the World Heritage Fund (US\$28,000) in 1998, the Bath-Bhaktapur co-operation was initiated with the dispatch of an expert from Bath to Bhaktapur in September 1998. Co-operation has already begun for a review on conservation and development planning; establishment of and training of staff of a Heritage House as part of the Municipality's service to advise local inhabitants on housing and neighbourhood improvement needs; and study tour of the Mayor to the United Kingdom (financed by the British Council). Project proposals for funding consideration by British ODA, as well as the European Union have been prepared.

23. Activities carried out under the International Campaign for the Kathmandu Valley have mainly been for the restoration or recording of monuments (UNDP, Japan/UNESCO Funds-in-Trust) although planning work for the development of a conservation management plan as well as excellent urban heritage preservation activities through the mobilization of local efforts in some of the monument zones of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site have been carried out under bilateral German aid (GTZ/UDLE).
24. The demonstration value of this recently established Bhaktapur-Bath-UNESCO World Heritage Centre co-operation are as follows: (a) establishment of a Bhaktapur Heritage House – advisory service for local inhabitants; (b) promotion of local inhabitants' initiatives in the adaptive re-use of historic buildings for tourism related income generating activities; (c) management of tourism-generated income for conservation; (d) training in building conservation skills to promote self-repair. In addition to these innovative activities, the recording and inventory work and the socio-economic survey of the inhabitants required in any conservation and development work will be continued in co-operation with the national and local authorities and Tribhuvan University.
25. **"Humanize Bangkok" (Thailand) and the Restoration and Development of Intramuros Manila (Philippines)** These two projects are similar and have the same emblematic value of a spatially well-defined historic core, each with a highly symbolic monument providing a strong cultural identity to the city (Royal Palace in the Rattanakosin historic centre of Metropolitan Bangkok, and the World Heritage-protected St Augustin Church in Intramuros Manila, historic centre of Metropolitan Manila). Both Bangkok and Manila being one of the world largest and most populated megapolis, have served as textbook references of urban sprawls with chronic traffic-jams and pollution. The objective of the two projects are to show how the historic centre can provide the dominant urban identity to a much larger metropolitan area, and for this historic identity to serve as a social cohesion and to give the impulse for contemporary cultural creativity.
26. In the project in Bangkok, a public exhibition entitled "Humanize Bangkok: Reinforcing Links with Nature" is scheduled to be inaugurated on 14 December 1998 on the occasion of the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of BMA and held during the Asian Games being hosted by Bangkok. The event is being co-sponsored by the BMA, French Embassy in Thailand and UNESCO. The exhibition will show the evolution of Bangkok through historic maps and late-19<sup>th</sup> century photographs and lithographs, photos of the current urban disorder and, finally, drawings and virtual reality photographs of the planned urban heritage conservation projects. The Governor of Bangkok intends to initiate the process of consulting the local inhabitants through public exhibitions, on new urban projects in accordance with the principles of democratic consultations and transparency, to demonstrate a break from the past when mega-infrastructure projects entailing significant public debts were decided upon with no prior public consultations. The Governor of Bangkok has committed himself during his meeting with the Director-General of UNESCO in February 1998, to the realization of five mini-projects for the rehabilitation of public squares

and development of promenade paths linking these five project areas if accepted by the local population. The conceptual phase of the project jointly executed by the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA), Government of France and UNESCO has received some FF 130,000 from the French Foreign Ministry.

27. The Intramuros Manila project was jointly elaborated by SUD Consultants of France and UNESCO World Heritage Centre. An exhibition is being produced with the support of UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the French Embassy in the Philippines and the Intramuros Manila Commission attached to the President of the Philippines, the Philippines National Commission for UNESCO, and is expected to be held on site in Intramuros Manila in March-April 1999. The aim of this project is to elaborate a safeguarding and development plan to protect the buffer zone of World Heritage-inscribed St Augustin Church, which forms all of Intramuros Manila, requalify the historic areas surrounding Intramuros Manila as its support zone and to restore the cultural heritage value in these surrounding areas. Considerable debate is already taking place between the national, local authorities and citizens' groups on the property development schemes, inappropriate conservation of historic buildings, design of new buildings considered to be inappropriate to the spirit of the place, and, on the future of the squatter population living in Intramuros Manila which are being threatened with eviction. A decentralized co-operation project between Manila and Marseille (France) and a local authority in Spain is currently under preparation with support from the World Heritage Centre for funding consideration by French and Spanish bilateral aid agencies and the European Union.

28. **Other "Decentralized Co-operation for Local Authority Linkage Projects"** In addition to the pilot projects mentioned above, the following are also under preparation:

Vigan (Philippines) with Valencia (Spain) and Macclesfield (UK)  
Lalitpur/Patan, Kathmandu Valley (Nepal) with Chester (UK)  
Goa (India) with Guimaraes (Portugal) and Brighton & Hove (UK)  
Halong (VietNam) with Vasteras (Sweden)

## **C.II – Multi-bilateral co-operation projects**

29. **Historic Areas of Istanbul: Rehabilitation of Fatih District:** The World Heritage Site of Istanbul is composed of four areas: two are monumental complexes, and the third zone borders along the historic ramparts of the city, and the fourth, the area of Zeyrek composed of timber houses of the Ottoman epoch are in the majority, privately owned and inhabited by population of modest income. These four areas are all located on the Golden Horn peninsula, all under strict national protection as a historic cultural zone, which constitute the buffer zone of the four world heritage protected areas. Due to the poverty of the population inhabiting this area, and the high costs involved in respecting the construction codes of this conservation area, the historic buildings of non-monumental nature have been neglected. The dangerous conditions of the buildings in Zeyrek, as well as other areas of Fatih District near the World Heritage protected Rampart resulted in the abandonment by the inhabitants of many of the historic houses. The magnificent Ottoman epoch houses in Zeyrek have largely been vacated and are now being taken over by property developers who are reconstructing or even constructing new houses with timber-facing to evoke the appearance of the Ottoman style buildings, undermining the authenticity of these historic buildings and the integrity of the site.

30. With the objectives of improving housing conditions for the poor and simultaneously protecting cultural heritage, UNESCO World Heritage Centre carried out a feasibility study

with European Union funding, for the rehabilitation and revitalization of the District of Fatih where two of the four World Heritage protected areas are located. The entire area of the District of Fatih is under national cultural heritage protection thereby severely limiting construction activities. The aim of the UNESCO-executed feasibility study was to develop a project to enable the existing inhabitants to remain in their homes by improve housing conditions with modern basic facilities and to mobilize community participation in the revitalization of the area through micro-infrastructure development projects to improve public spaces and to strengthen social cohesion among the population through community-based health care, educational and cultural activities in an integrated development scheme.

31. The challenge is to demonstrate that the future of the historic area is not limited to straightforward restoration aimed more at the promotion of tourism. During the six-month duration of the feasibility study many national and local authorities, conservation experts, jurists, sociologists, students and particularly the inhabitants themselves joined in the task to rethink the future of the delapidated built environment. This study spurred the national social housing authorities, TOKI, to consider for the first time, the investment of social housing funds to rehabilitate historic buildings instead of restricting investment to the construction of new low-rent housing buildings in the urban periphery. The study also initiated a legal evaluation on the applicability and efficacy of the cultural heritage conservation law and regulations.
32. The Municipality of Fatih established a Heritage House (Fatih Inhabitants' House), at the recommendation of UNESCO to serve as a neighbourhood service to advise the inhabitants on how housing and public space improvement works can be carried out in accordance with the national cultural heritage protection law and regulations. A historic building provided by the Municipality has been under renovation since June 1998 to serve as the Heritage House. The Government of France has provided funds to maintain the international technical adviser and local project assistant until December 1998 to initiate the activities of the Heritage House. A technical co-operation request to the World Heritage Fund was submitted in May 1998 to co-finance with the Municipality of Fatih and the Government of France, the Heritage House's work to continue the surveying and inventory work of the historic buildings in Fatih, particularly those in the World Heritage area of Zeyrek (initiated as a result of the ICOMOS-reactive monitoring mission of 1997), and to continue the legal evaluation which were both initiated under the UNESCO-executed EU-funded feasibility study.
33. The investment of UNESCO World Heritage Centre's staff resources and French experts to prepare a project proposal on Istanbul after the June 1996 Habitat II City Summit, led to the approval by the European Commission of US\$ 130,000 for a feasibility study and project development work to be executed by the World Heritage Centre. The project proposal prepared by the expert team, including an ICOMOS expert, co-ordinated by the Centre, resulted in the approval by the European Parliament of a grant aid to Turkey of some US\$ 7.7 million to execute a project which has the emblematic force of demonstrating the social dimension of the World Heritage Convention through activities combining the protection of cultural heritage within an integrated social development scheme. However, due to the tender procedures of EU-financed projects, this EU-Turkish project is not expected to become operational until September 1999 at the earliest and the World Heritage Committee's support is requested by the Municipality of Fatih to maintain the project team and experts to complete the architectural survey and inventory together with the socio-economic survey in order to prioritize the buildings and areas to be rehabilitated under the EU-Turkish funded project when it becomes operational.

34. **The Historic Area of Lhasa:** At the time of World Heritage inscription of the Potala Palace in 1994, the Committee requested the Chinese authorities to consider submitting at a later date, the extension of the World Heritage protected area to include Jokhang Temple and the historic area surrounding it so that the political role of Potala Palace, can be understood in relation to the religious importance of Jokhang Temple and the historic town which developed in the *mandala* form (encircling the most important temple for pilgrimage, symbolizing the role of religion in traditional Tibetan society). The Committee requested the Chinese authorities in 1994 and again in 1996 that measures be taken to ensure that the world heritage value of the proposed extension area be protected to enable its inclusion within the boundaries of the World Heritage Site. UNESCO World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with the State Bureau for Cultural Properties of China, the Bureau for Cultural Properties of the Tibetan Autonomous Region (TAR), the Norwegian Direction-General for Cultural Heritage and the Norwegian Conservation Centre (NIKU), initiated in 1994, the elaboration of a project for the architectural survey and inventory of the historic centre of Lhasa, in collaboration with German and French non-governmental organizations, and the University of Trondheim of Norway. Delay in the approval to execute a US\$ 600,000 NORAD funded project for a comprehensive survey and training for the safeguarding and development of Tibetan cultural heritage in China, resulted in the cancellation of the NORAD funds but other financial support, including a symbolic sum from UNESCO in 1995-96 has enabled the University of Trondheim to continue a modest but sustained collaboration with the Bureau for Cultural Properties of TAR and the German and French NGOs to prepare a historic map of the Old City of Lhasa.
35. This project is very important as a demonstration case for the protection of historic urban morphology, in this case, of the religion-inspired *mandala* form and also to preserve the traditional houses of great architectural and urban heritage value. Discussions are still being continued for a major international programme that can be launched by China with UNESCO support for the safeguarding and development of Lhasa to enable the historic town to preserve its world heritage values while meeting the needs of a modern city.
36. **International Conference on Architecture and Cities for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century:** As part of the multi-year UNESCO-Valencia Third Millennium Programme launched by the Director-General of UNESCO and the Mayor of Valencia (Spain), the World Heritage Centre was requested to organize an International Conference on Architecture and Cities for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century in July 1998. Marking the inauguration of the new International Conference Centre in Valencia built to designed by British architect, Sir Norman Foster, the Conference gathered a number of leading architects, mainly from Europe (A. Bruno, G. Clement, J-M Duthilleuil, N. Foster, L. Kroll, D. Perrault, etc), but also from Cuba (R. Porro) and Japan (I. Hasegawa), and mayors or representatives of several European cities and also of Istanbul, Brazilia, Bangkok and Beirut.. The objective of the Conference was to review the highlights of 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture and urbanism (presented by DOCOMOMO, for the modern movement) as contributions of this century to future generations. The destruction of cultural heritage of earlier epochs and of natural heritage, during the 20<sup>th</sup> century was evoked within the context of the Conference's main theme of "heritage and development". Continuity or rupture; adaptive re-use and additions to historic buildings; new architectural creations within historic settings; evolution of historic cities and the creation of new cities, were among the issues debated. Visits to the World Heritage cultural site of the Lonja de Seda of Valencia, and to the new architectural complex built to designs of Spanish architect, Santiago Calatrava, in addition to the Conference Centre of Norman Foster, symbolizing the gifts of the present generation to the future, were particularly important to mark the inter-generational scope of architectural creations.

37. Although the Conference was not focused only on World Heritage, the issue of sustainable urban development in relation to the preservation of historic areas, contemporary building technology, modern transport systems and their environmental sustainability were discussed. The Conference, supported by the International Union of Architects (UIA), ICOMOS, DOCOMOMO, among other specialized international, regional and national institutions, was instrumental in spurring reflections for follow-up actions in identifying 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture and urbanism in regions not covered by DOCOMOMO and also in the call to initiate comparative studies on other movements in contemporary architecture.

#### **D. Suzhou Declaration on International Co-operation for the Safeguarding and Development of Historic Cities**

38. **International Conference for the Mayors of Historic Cities in China and the European Union** Fifteen historic cities in China and nine historic cities in the European Union member states collaborated in the preparation of this International Conference organized jointly by the Chinese Ministry of Construction, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the Municipal Government of Suzhou (China) and the City of Chinon (France) with support from the European Union Local Authority Linking Programme (EU-LAL)(approx US\$49,500), the World Heritage Committee (US\$25,000), Governments of France (approx US\$52,000) and China and the private company, L'Oreal Group (approx US\$85,000). Also supported by numerous professional associations and research institutes, the Conference was aimed to recount the experience, both good and bad, in the safeguarding and development of historic cities of the European Union. Three main issues were addressed during the 3-day conference: urban morphology and the transport system; social development in historic cities; and economic development through the sustainable use of cultural resources to generate other resources. The Suzhou Declaration on International Co-operation for the Safeguarding and Development of Historic Cities, as attached, was adopted by the participating mayors or their representatives, which calls for the expansion of co-operation between local authorities beyond China and the EU to other countries in Asia and around the world.
39. As part of the follow-up to the Suzhou Declaration, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre is kept informed and consulted over the scholarships and study tours to France and the UK being offered to Chinese architects and urbanists under bilateral co-operation programmes, ("50 Architects to France" and the Sino-British Urban Programme, respectively).
40. To expand the partnerships beyond China, a follow-up meeting in March 1999 is being planned which will be hosted by the Municipality and Prefecture of Nara in Japan and organized with support from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the Cultural Agency of Japan with collaboration from the Asia-Europe Foundation among others.



**Suzhou Declaration on International Co-operation for the  
Safeguarding and Development of Historic Cities**

Suzhou, April 9, 1998

Considering the importance of the preservation of historic cities and the national and international responsibilities under the World Heritage Convention, given the necessity to disseminate information, the participants of the International Conference for Mayors of Historic Cities in China and the European Union focused their attention on the reconciliation of the preservation of historic cities with social requirements and economic development and the need to find solutions or options for the future in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.

The mayors or their representatives from 15 Chinese and 7 European Union cities met in Suzhou, China, from 7 to 9 April 1998.

The participants reaffirmed the commitment made by the national authorities of their respective countries to the *Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage* (World Heritage Convention) and recalled the *Recommendation concerning the Protection at National Level of the Cultural and Natural Heritage*, both adopted on 16 November 1972 by the General Conference of UNESCO, and the *Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas*, adopted on 26 November 1976 by the General Conference of UNESCO, and the *Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works*, adopted on 19 November 1968 by the General Conference of UNESCO.

The participants recalled furthermore Agenda Twenty One of the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and the Habitat Agenda of the City Summit-Habitat II held in Istanbul in 1996 and noted the Action Plan on Cultural Policies for Development adopted by the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development held in Stockholm on 2 April 1998.

The participants also recognized the increasingly important role of mayors and local authorities in the implementation of the above instruments and documents and reaffirmed on 9 April 1998 that:

In an era of globalization and rapid transformation of cities, the identity of the city itself and of its inhabitants remain enshrined in its historic districts and their culture, the preservation and continued existence of which forms an essential element of the development of the city as a whole.

The mayors and their representatives therefore will aim to:

1. act in accordance with the spirit and content of articles 4 and 5 of UNESCO's Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972;
2. develop an effective conservation policy particularly through urban planning measures to preserve and rehabilitate historic urban districts, respecting their authenticity, both because they retain the collective memory of cultures and because such districts provide the inhabitants with a sense of continuity of civilization from the past into the future on which sustainable development is based;

3. use their best endeavours to promote sustainable development of historic cities, towns and districts of different cultures, ecological environments in different stages of evolution by providing resources and infrastructures for the flourishing of culture in all its diversity;
4. develop systems of legal protection and a planning framework to safeguard and enhance the value of historic urban districts not only by legislation, but also by providing the inhabitants financial and technical means which encourage conservation and restoration using traditional construction materials and in respecting cultural diversity;
5. develop a policy for public services and social housing in harmony with the traditional urban fabric, and when possible, by the adaptive re-use of existing buildings;
6. advocate transportation enlargement policies which favour pedestrianisation of historic districts and which link the historic districts with surrounding areas;
7. prevent environmental pollution through appropriate technological, regulatory, economic and fiscal measures;
8. promote economic and social policies which ensure that historic districts play a key role in the city's development;
9. ensure that tourism respects cultures, the environment and the lifestyle of the local population and that a fair share of the income it generates be allocated to preserve heritage and strengthen cultural development;
10. preserve and promote the intangible cultural heritage as an inseparable component of the physical environment;
11. establish programmes of public awareness and education to facilitate consultations with local inhabitants and full public participation in heritage conservation;
12. obtain maximum effectiveness of these policies and implement them through programmes of public and private partnership;
13. develop programmes of co-operation to implement these policies, and for this purpose, to seek with UNESCO, the European Union and others, the support of their respective national as well as regional authorities and other entities to develop projects of decentralized cooperation between the local authorities of China and those of the European Union and opt to enlarge this agreement by inviting the participation of other Chinese and European cities and countries throughout the world.

Adopted by the following cities :

Barcelone (Spain)  
 Bath (United Kingdom)  
 Bologne (Italy)  
 Bordeaux (France)  
 Chinon (France)  
 Chendgde (China)  
 Hangzhou (China)  
 Harbin (China)  
 Kunming (China)  
 Lhasa (China)  
 Luoyang (China)  
 Nanjing (China)  
 Naples (Italy)  
 Pékin (China)  
 Pingyao (China)  
 Qufu (China)  
 Strasbourg (France)  
 Suzhou (China)  
 Xi'an (China)  
 Xiangfan (China)  
 Visby (Sweden)  
 Zhenjiang (China)

41. These pilot projects only represent one aspect of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre's activities in supporting the States Parties in the protection of cultural properties in urban areas, carried out over the past 2-3 years in Asia and in a number of cities in other regions. These pilot projects have been complementing and enhancing the main activities of the Centre which include the (1) monitoring of the state of conservation of such heritage through reactive monitoring and periodic reporting; (2) assistance in the preparation of technical co-operation and training activities aimed to strengthen national or local capacities in urban heritage management, and (3) liaising between the States Parties concerned and the World Heritage Committee and Bureau to promote the application of the World Heritage Convention. These pilot projects are only a few examples of the many extra-budgetary projects for the protection of historic cities which UNESCO has been undertaking since the 1970s when the World Heritage Convention was adopted (e.g. Fez, Sana'a; Historic Cairo, Old Havana) but the novelty of them lies in the World Heritage Centre's new strategy to build partnerships between local authorities and between multilateral and bilateral development co-operation agencies, civic groups and the inhabitants, as well as private companies, aimed to develop among the numerous stakeholders of a city, a common vision for the city's future.
42. The dominant role of European States and institutions, in the new pilot projects is due to the offers of technical and financial support extended to the World Heritage Centre under the "Agreement for Co-operation between France and UNESCO for the Protection of Monumental and Urban Heritage" signed between the Government of France (represented by Mme Catherine Trautmann, Minister of Culture and Communications) and the Director-General of UNESCO, Dr Federico Mayor on 16 October 1997; as well as by the European Commission which has been tangibly demonstrating its commitment to the promotion of the cultural dimension of development. New partnerships have been forged through these projects between the World Heritage Centre and institutions such as the Asia-Europe Foundation (based in Singapore), CityNet (based in Yokohama, Japan), Federation of CitiesUnis (based in Paris), International Union of Architects, a large number of EU local authorities, and universities and research institutes in these EU and Asian cities. Moreover, the elaboration of common objectives for the safeguarding and development of historic cities, within the context of the sustainable urban development charter and urban rights of the Council of Europe and the European Union are being worked out between UNESCO and these institutions, and are already being reflected in collaborative actions being carried out within the ASEM Cultural Forum (held in Paris and London in 1998), and in programmes such as the European Union's Asia-Urbs.
43. The World Heritage Centre is supported in its pilot projects for the safeguarding and development of historic cities by the UNESCO Social Science Sector's MOST Programme and by the Cultural Heritage Division of the UNESCO Culture Sector through their participation in the **World Heritage Centre's Working Group on Cities** established in November 1997 by the Director of the World Heritage Centre as a forum for UNESCO colleagues and outside experts advisors to provide peer group review to the pilot projects at different stages of their elaboration and implementation, as well as to provide methodological orientations. Collaborative relationships have been developed in particular between the Centre and leading universities and heritage conservation institutes in France, the UK, Spain, Belgium and Italy, for relevant research on architectural history, urbanism, conservation issues, law and management issues. The research capacity these institutions offer, combined with offers from the EU local authorities of experts with "hands-on" urban heritage conservation experience in some of the most renowned historic cities of the EU, have given the World Heritage Centre a new dimension in its ability to respond to calls for technical expertise from States Parties in need of external support.
44. It is hoped that the experience gained from mobilizing co-operation between local authorities in Asia and Europe, will serve to encourage similar co-operation with and between States Parties and their local authorities in other geographical regions.

**Summary of World Heritage Committee and Bureau Interventions  
for the Protection of World Heritage Cultural Properties in Urban Areas  
1992 – 1998**

Note:

- Pueblo de Taos now not included in this table.
- Relevant Bureau / Committee Session only consistently indicated in the rubric 'International Assistance'.
- WHC = World Heritage Committee; WHB = World Heritage Bureau

<b>WH Site, State Party</b>	<b>Major Problems</b>	<b>Recommendations made and action taken</b> (i.e. by the Committee or Bureau)	<b>Response</b> of the State Party	<b>International Assistance</b>
Global				
<b>Global</b>				<p><b>WHC.12.96</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training Course for an Integrated Approach to Urban Conservation (ICCROM) : US\$ 30,000 granted.</li> <li>- Third General Assembly of the Organization of WH Cities and the 4<sup>th</sup> Symposium of World Heritage (Evora, Portugal).</li> </ul> <p>US\$ 30,000 granted to finance the participation of mayors of WH Cities in developing countries.</p>

WH Site, State Party	Major Problems	Recommendations made and action taken (i.e. by the Committee or Bureau)	Response of the State Party	International Assistance
Latin America				<p><b>WHC.12.95</b>  - Inter-regional Postgraduate Course in the Conservation of Monuments and the Rehabilitation of Historical cities (CECRE), Salvador de Bahia, Brazil, March-dec 96.  - Request for international professors submitted by Brazil. US\$ 30,000 granted.  - Request for fellowships for ten international students submitted by Brazil : US\$ 35,000 granted.</p> <p><b>WHC.12.96</b>  - Regional Graduate Training Course for Latin America and the Carribean on « Integrated Urban and Territorial Conservation ».  - Request submitted by Brazil : US\$ 40,000 granted.</p> <p><b>WHC.12.97</b>  - Inter-regional postgraduate course in the Conservation of Monuments and the rehabilitation of Historic Cities (CECRE).  - Request submitted by Brazil : US\$ 50,000 granted.</p>
Asia / Pacific				
Angkor (Cambodia)	- Urgent problems of monument conservation. - Siem-Reap town urban expansion affecting Angkor:	<b>WHC.12.92</b> - Inscription of the Angkor site on the List of World heritage in danger. <b>WHB.06.93</b>	<b>1993</b> - A comprehensive legislation was adopted by the Supreme National Council.	<b>WHC.12.94</b> - Consolidation Angkor Pre-Rup Monument, US\$ 50,000 <b>WHB.06.98</b>

WH Site, State Party	Major Problems	Recommendations made and action taken (i.e. by the Committee or Bureau)	Response of the State Party	International Assistance
	<p>construction activity in the buffer zone and the core area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tourism control. .</li> <li>- Sustainable development, in harmony with the socio-cultural character of the region.</li> <li>- Looting of monuments and illegal traffic in cultural property.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Definition of five categories of protected zones in the "Zoning and Environmental Management Plan for Angkor (ZEMP)": (a) monumental sites; (b) protected archaeological reserves; (c) protected cultural landscapes; (d) areas of archaeological, anthropological and historical interest; (e) perimeter for socio-economic and cultural development of the region of Siem-Reap.</li> </ul> <p><b>WHC.12.94</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Committee urged the Government to vote the legislation concerning the protection of cultural properties.</li> </ul> <p><b>WHC.12.96</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The committee decided to retain Angkor on the List of WH in danger.</li> </ul> <p><b>WHC.12.97</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- International support of pressure through UNESCO, ICOM and the media concerning looting and illegal trafficking of cultural property.</li> </ul> <p><b>WHB.06.97</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bureau expressed concern that hotels be built only in the specified 'hotel zone'.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A supra-ministerial agency was formally established.</li> </ul> <p><b>1995</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Four of the Committee's earlier requests were met by 1995: establishment of permanent boundaries; of meaningful buffer zones; and of monitoring and the coordination of international conservation efforts; authority for the Protection of the Site and the Development of the Region of Angkor (APSARA) established by the Cambodian government.</li> </ul> <p><b>1996</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law for the Protection of National Cultural Heritage promulgated in January.</li> </ul> <p><b>1997</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government decision to prohibit all hotel construction in the zones 1 and 2 of the WH site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hydrological Study of Moat of Angkor Wat, US\$ 28,595</li> </ul>

<b>WH Site, State Party</b>	<b>Major Problems</b>	<b>Recommendations made and action taken</b> (i.e. by the Committee or Bureau)	<b>Response</b> of the State Party	<b>International Assistance</b>
<b>Kathmandu Valley</b> (Nepal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Uncontrolled urban development.</li> <li>- Air pollution, and its detrimental consequences on building facades.</li> <li>- Unauthorized demolition of historic buildings in the monument zone of Durbar Square in Patan and in the proposed extension area as suggested by the UNESCO/ ICOMOS mission and accepted by the Nepali government. (WHB 95)</li> <li>- Demolition and construction violation of historic buildings, construction of new buildings violating the regulations on construction materials, (e.g. with the new Buddhist temple).</li> <li>- Problem of absence of technical personnel and skilled labour.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHC.12.93</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Possibility of inscription on the “Danger List” (Committee &amp; Bureau meetings 95, 96, 97).</li> <li>- Listing of parts damaged by uncontrolled development.</li> </ul> <p><b>WHC.12.94</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elaboration of stringent policy in the granting of demolition and construction permits &amp; other landuse autorisation in both core and buffer areas ; seek international donor support; Committee studied usefulness of putting this site on the Danger List to draw the attention of the international community; prepare documentation of the WH Site.</li> </ul> <p><b>WHB.06.95</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bureau demanded urgent publication of an edition of the “Official Journal” outlining the new boundaries of the protected zones and the urgent creation of an interministerial working group to implement the protection measures approved by the Government.</li> </ul> <p><b>WHB.06.97</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Since Bureau considered putting this site on Danger List, it requested the Government to submit a full</li> </ul>	<p><b>1994</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New legislation (Feb 1994) requiring permit for any demolition within the core area of the city.</li> <li>- Redefined boundaries of, inter alia, Swayambunath, Patan Durbar Square.</li> </ul> <p><b>1995</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Removal of commercial advertisements from monument zones &amp; the museum of Swayambunath.</li> </ul> <p><b>1996</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 19 project proposals presented for national and international support.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHC.12.94</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- US\$ 52,000 requested and approved for the deployment of a UNESCO international technical advisor for 6 months in view of the serious and urgent need to strengthen measures to redress the present state of conservation of the Valley.</li> </ul> <p><b>WHC.12.97</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Up to US\$ 35,000 for a joint UNESCO-ICOMOS-HM Government of Nepal team to conduct a thorough study and elaborate a program for corrective measures.</li> </ul>

WH Site, State Party	Major Problems	Recommendations made and action taken (i.e. by the Committee or Bureau)	Response of the State Party	International Assistance
		<p>report on the progress made on each of the points raised by the UNESCO-ICOMOS mission in 1993</p> <p><b>WHB.12.97</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Possibility of deleting selected areas within some monuments zones</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Mountain Resort and Outlying Temples, Chengde</b> (People's Republic of China)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need for development plans for Chengde Town in line with conservation needs of WH Site.</li> <li>- Improvements in buffer zone protection.</li> <li>- Reduction of air pollution (WHC 96).</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Hué</b> (Vietnam)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concern over upgrading of National Route 1 cutting across the site (Vietnamese authorities assure at 1994 Committee session that this will not be done). 1996 WH Committee: expresses continued concern.</li> <li>- Rapid economic, infrastructural and touristic development; difficulty in getting up-to-date information on numerous major infrastructural development projects.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHC.12.96</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Co-operation between Institute for Development and Strategy of Hanoi (DSI), French Delegation for Territorial Regional Development (DATAR), Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA).</li> <li>- Ensure both conservation and development by preparing urban design guidelines, re-evaluating and improving landuse &amp; building regulations, especially for height and volume of buildings, width &amp; development of streets, commercial &amp; residential landuse in buffer</li> </ul>	<p><b>1995</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of inter-ministerial co-ordination mechanism to monitor and ensure the safeguarding of Hué.</li> </ul> <p><b>1997</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agreement for decentralised co-operation between Hué, Lille and UNESCO.</li> <li>- Establishment of Heritage House (advisory service for the local population attached to the provincial municipal urban planning office).</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHC.12.95</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- US\$ 108,000 approved to upgrade the Hué conservation laboratory to enable the Hué authorities to have the basic facilities to improve conservation of timber buildings.</li> </ul> <p><b>WHC.12.96</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- US\$ 12,500 for re-evaluation of the site perimeter.</li> </ul> <p><b>WHC.12.97</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- US\$ 35,000 for revision of urban regulations for audit on legal and administrative mechanism on urban heritage protection.</li> </ul>



<b>WH Site, State Party</b>	<b>Major Problems</b>	<b>Recommendations made and action taken</b> (i.e. by the Committee or Bureau)	<b>Response</b> of the State Party	<b>International Assistance</b>
	- WH Committee 1997: continued building violations in the buffer zones.	zones.		
<b>Potala Palace in Lhasa</b> (People's Republic of China)	- Urban development pressures and growth in tourism-related activities resulting in many construction activities in the historic center of Lhasa with negative impacts on historic structures and their authenticity (WHB Dec 96). - In Shol, the former administrative area of the Potala which is part of the WH protected area, the rehabilitation of the historic buildings and the widening of the streets risk causing irreversible changes to the historic character of this area.	<b>WHB.06.94</b> - The Bureau requested the Chinese Authorities to envisage the possibility of extending the site to cover Jokhang Temple and historic centre. <b>WHB.06.96</b> - Encouraged Chinese Authorities to strengthen co-operation with the UNESCO World Heritage Center's Programme for the Safeguarding and Development of Historic Cities in Asia, notably in the re-evaluation of the Lhasa Urban Master Plan to integrate the preservation of the historic urban fabric as part of the overall urban development plan, and to develop technical guidelines on conservation practice of historic buildings. <b>WHC.12.96</b> - Requested Chinese Authorities to submit nomination to extend WH site to include Jokhang Temple and Barkhor district of historic city as recommended by Committee at time of inscription of Potala.		

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<b>Luang Prabang</b> (Laos)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public &amp; private investments leading to inappropriate building renovations &amp; new constructions, including rehabilitation of temples and vernacular buildings without sufficient consideration for authenticity.</li> <li>- Inadequate building regulations.</li> <li>- Risk of urban humid zone being land-filled and causing ecological problems.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHC.12.96</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of Heritage House community advisory service and international co-operation project.</li> <li>- Committee reminded Government of its commitment for early enactment of Cultural Properties Protection Law by National Assembly.</li> <li>- Committee requested Government of Laos to organise information meeting to present the Safeguarding and Development Plan of Luang Prabang for donors, financial institutions and investors, to ensure that the numerous construction and infrastructural development projects do not undermine World Heritage value of the town.</li> </ul>	<p><b>1997</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Heritage House established within the provincial administration under Luang Prabang-Chinon-UNESCO co-operation project to prepare draft national law and regulations; urban heritage protection and development plan; community advisory service on building design and conservation methods for all building permit requests in World Heritage protected area as well as to prepare a safeguarding and development plan of the town.</li> <li>- WH Fund input enabled the elaboration of several projects funded by other multilateral and bilateral sources which now amount to some \$4,5 million and another \$10 million in infrastructural projects (ADB, German KFW, NORAD/UNDPetc.)</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHC.12.96</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conservation of Traditional Houses: US\$ 39,000 for technical input to ameliorate quality of locally produced bricks and roof tiles and to distribute traditional building material to renovate ten houses owned by poor families.</li> </ul> <p><b>WHC.12.97</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- US\$ 25,000 for production of pedagogical material to explain conservation plan to local inhabitants</li> </ul>
Latin America / Caribbean				
<b>Historic Centre of Olinda</b> (Brazil)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Threat of uncontrolled tourism impacting historic urban heritage</li> <li>- Need for overall urban rehabilitation plan.</li> </ul>		<p><b>1998</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The rehabilitation of the city is a component of a major IDB/Government of Brazil project for historic cities (US\$ 200 millions).</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHB.06.94</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- US\$ 19,000 for an investigation of tourism as part of an urban development plan.</li> </ul> <p><b>WHC.12.96</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- US\$ 33,000 to support the municipal authorities in the creation of a project office in Olinda for a feasibility study on urban rehabilitation and restoration</li> </ul>

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<b>Historical Centre of Mompox</b> (Colombia)	- Threat of uncontrolled tourism, possibly accelerated by construction of bridges and road improvement. - Lack of fire brigade		<b>1995</b> - Tourism studies. <b>1998</b> - Establishment of a fire brigade.	<b>WHC.12.95</b> - US\$ 30,000 for a study on the impact of tourism. WHB.06.98 - Emergency assistance : US\$ 50,000 requested and approved.
<b>Antigua Guatemala</b> (Guatemala)	- Continuous threat of earthquakes.	<b>WHC.12.93</b> - Need for overall urban rehabilitation plan. - Preparation of a comprehensive conservation Master Plan encompassing aspects of tourism, land use and transport. - Evaluation of the impact of tourism. - Structural reinforcement of ruins.		<b>WHB.06.1995</b> - US\$ 20,000 for the acquisition of equipment for the re-inforcement of the ruins of Antigua.
<b>Brasilia</b> (Brazil)	- Rapid urban development	<b>WHC.12.93</b> - A permanent committee between national and local authorities should be created.		<b>WHC.12.97</b> - US\$ 30,000 approved for a colloquium examining the experiences in the management of Brasilia establishing new urban directives for the effective preservation of the site.
<b>Historical Centre of Lima</b> (Peru)	- Overall infrastructure in state of degradation.	<b>WHC.12.1994</b> - Monitoring mission: integrated program of rehabilitation and conservation should be set up, particularly including projects for adaptive re-use of historical structures, housing and infrastructure.		

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<b>City of Cusco</b> (Peru)	- Variety of projects in historical city could have a negative impact on the site (WHB Jun 96). - Deficient management, lack of master plan for city. (WHC 96).	<b>WHC.12.96</b> - The Committee invited Peruvian authorities to establish appropriate planning mechanisms for historical City of Cusco.		<b>WHB.06.1997</b> - US\$ 20,000 assistance for technical co-operation to provide advice on creation of a commission for Cusco to oversee urban development planning & construction & restoration projects, and advise on preparation of a master plan.
<b>Historic Town of Ouro Preto</b> (Brazil)	- Heavy tourism pressure.	<b>WHC.12.93</b> - Integrated rehabilitation Plan.	<b>1993</b> - Preparation of urban development legislation. - Strengthening of the municipal government in the area of preservation. - Preparation of a Master Plan for the historic city. - The rehabilitation of the city is a component of a major IDB/Government of Brazil project for historic cities (US\$ 200 millions).	<b>WHC.12.94</b> - US\$ 20,000 approved out of a requested amount of US\$ 50,000, subject to obtaining the assurance that the balance of US\$ 30,000 for the construction of five houses for the relocation of the affected inhabitants be funded by other sources.
<b>City of Quito</b> (Ecuador)	- Earthquake in 1987 and structural problems in major monuments and housing stock.		<b>1993</b> - Urban Plan in preparation.	<b>WHC.12.93</b> - US\$ 6,500 granted for technical assistance : structural reinforcement of the church of la Compañía de Jesus. <b>WHC.12.95</b> - US\$ 20,000 requested and approved by the Bureau for emergency measures for the installation of a temporary roof and basic consolidation of the structure and preparation of a comprehensive project proposal document for submission to donors for the consolidation and

<b>WH Site, State Party</b>	<b>Major Problems</b>	<b>Recommendations made and action taken</b> (i.e. by the Committee or Bureau)	<b>Response of the State Party</b>	<b>International Assistance</b>
				restoration of the roof of the Church of the Convent of Santa Domingo in Quito. <b>WHC.12.96</b> - US\$ 50,000 approved as emergency assistance for the Teatro Sucre in Quito for structural reinforcement
<b>Cartagena</b> (Colombia)	- Construction of a bridge which seriously damaged the spatial view of the San Felipe Castle.	<b>WHC.12.92</b> - Need to strengthening institutional capacity building at the municipal level. - Preparation of Master Plan for the historic centre incorporating urban development plans and programmes - Study on impact of tourism.		<b>WHC.12.93</b> - The Committee approved a request of US\$ 19,500 for technical assistance for urban planning.
<b>Havana</b> (Cuba)	- Typhoon in 1993.	<b>WHC.12.93</b> - Emphasize the rehabilitation of the monuments.	1993 - Global rehabilitation plan of the city. - Preparation of a Master Plan.	<b>WHC.12.93</b> - US\$ 55,000 granted for the restoration of housing.
<b>Historic city of Sucre</b> (Bolivia)	- No urban development plan in spite of the explosive growth during recent years.	<b>WHC.12.93</b> - Implement an urban development plan and local regulations to the development in the historical areas.		
<b>City of Potosi</b> (Bolivia)	- Concern over the sanitation of the Ribera river./ -National Mining Code prevails over the national legislation on cultural heritage./ - Exploitation of Cerro Rico Mountain by Bolivian Mining Corporation.	<b>WHC.12.93</b> - Urgent environmental measures should be taken. - The whole legislation process should be gradually reviewed.	<b>1996</b> - Bolivian Mining Corporation included preservation of the form, topography and natural environment of Cerro Rico Mountain in their programme.	<b>WHC.12.94</b> - US\$ 15, 000 granted for the services of an international expert to evaluate the state of conservation of mural paintings.

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Europe				
<b>Roman Monuments of Trier</b> (Germany)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concern over the construction of urban villas &amp; proposed urban development scheme in immediate vicinity of Roman amphitheater (WHB.06.97).</li> <li>- Risk of negative impact of new adjacent constructions north of the theatre which might affect authenticity of WH Site. (WHC 97).</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHB.06.96</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Architectural competition for area north of amphitheater.</li> </ul> <p><b>WHC.12.97</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With respect to adjacent buildings to north of Theatre, Committee urged City of Trier, to negotiate with investors on location and density of envisaged constructions.</li> </ul>	<p><b>1996</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Architectural competition took place with the involvement of ICOMOS. Urban villas already under construction to be limited in height so that they would not be seen from inside the arena (WHB.06.96).</li> </ul> <p><b>1997</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With respect to the height of the buildings, recommendations of the UNESCO-ICOMOS mission in May 96 were not followed (WHB 97).</li> <li>- Minister for Culture, Youth, Family and Women of the Land Rheinland-Pfalz submitted a report on protection and management mechanisms for the Roman Amphitheater and its surroundings. The report informed that the winning design of the urban competition for the area north of the amphitheater is being realised respecting the Roman watersystem that was discovered. (WHB Dec 97).</li> <li>Buildings east of Bergstrasse have been partly completed or are under construction.</li> </ul>	

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<b>Hanseatic City of Lubeck</b> (Germany)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Problems arising from the development plans for the city centre.</li> <li>- Demolition of certain monuments situated in the protected zone.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHB.06.94</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Called for revision of the heritage protection legislation and seek assistance of an experienced international planning consultancy in the preparation of a development strategy.</li> </ul>		
<b>Historic Areas of Istanbul</b> (Turkey)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need for monumental conservation.</li> <li>- Deterioration of vernacular architecture in Zeynek, WH area and in the buffer zone of the historic area.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHC.12.97</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ICOMOS reactive monitoring reported on poor state of conservation and inappropriate conservation undermining authenticities of traditional buildings of Zeyrek.</li> </ul> <p><b>WHB.06.98</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Debate on EU/UNESCO feasibility study on social housing project to improve conditions in historic area.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHB.06.93</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparation of a global action plan for the safeguard of Hagia Sophia</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHC.12.92</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- US\$ 30,000 approved for the restoration of the mosaics in Hagia Sophia</li> </ul> <p><b>WHB.06.94 + WHC.12.94</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- US\$ 20,000 + 80,000 approved for the restoration of the mosaics of the Hagia Sophia (total of US\$ 130,000 for mosaics of Hagia Sophia from 1983-94)</li> </ul> <p><b>WHB.06.98</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- US\$ 30,000 requested to strengthen local authorities of Fatih district (covering Zeyrek) by establishing advisory service for inhabitants; decision referred to WHB in 11.98.</li> </ul>
<b>Historic Centre of Cesky</b> (czech and Slovak Federal Republic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Heavy tourism pressure in the town</li> </ul>			

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<b>Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg</b> (Russia)	- Various financial and socio-economic factors that threaten the site.	<b>WHC.06.93</b> - Suggestion to organize a symposium on heritage conservation in the metropolitan areas		
<b>Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin</b> (Germany)	- Large-scale urban development projects, particularly the multi-functional Potsdam Centre. - Questions regarding legal responsibility for decisions made about the site, i.e. between Federal Gov't., the states of Brandenburg and Berlin and Potsdam municipality. - Plans to build tram lines through the "Alexandrowka"-colony, which is to become part of the extended boundaries of the WH Site.	<b>WHC.12.1995</b> - German authorities requested to provide a full state of conservation report, including statements concerning legal protection, current planning and development of Potsdam. - Committee considered putting this site on the Danger List in 95 and 96. <b>WHC.12.97</b> - Need for Urban Development Master Plan to maintain the integrity of site in relation to surroundings the report of Special Advisor to the WH Centre, (Y.Dauge), 97. - Reverse decision on Potsdam Centre to find a solution that harmonises new projects with site and surroundings. - Organise architectural and urban design competitions, particularly for the <i>Quartier am Bahnhof</i> , the <i>Alter Markt / Lustgarten</i> and the <i>Alter Markt / Palais Barberini</i> . - Evaluation of the impacts of	<b>1996</b> - 'Statute for Protection of the Operative Area of the Monument of Berlin-Potsdam Cultural Landscape'. - steps for comprehensive legal protection. <b>1997</b> - Three international competitions for development of more adequate concepts of architecture and urban planning: <i>Quartier am Bahnhof</i> , <i>Alter Markt / Lustgarten</i> , and <i>Alter Markt / Palais Barberini</i> . - Started preparation for a 'Master Plan for the urban development of the Potsdam Cultural Landscape'. - Cancelled the former plans concerning the hotel in the 'Construction Zone No. 2' <i>Quartier am Bahnhof</i> , to include this zone in the architectural / urbanistic competition. - Confirmed that there will be no dredging works along the banks of the park of the Babelsberg Palace, <i>Neuer Garten</i> , and the parks of the	



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		individual construction projects; as well as of the “German Unity Transport Project No. 17”. - Ensure that parts of town not included in original urban design competition should be altered to harmonise with the immediate surroundings of the Site.	Glienicke and Sacrow Palaces, and that the bridge of Glienicke will not be altered. - Four reports on the state of conservation of the WH Site submitted as of September 98.	
<b>Kremlin and Red Square</b> (Russian Federation)	- Possible erection of a monument in honour of Marshal G. Zhoukov on Red Square.	<b>WHC.12.94</b> - Director-General of UNESCO suggested that another appropriate location should be sought for the monument. The Committee endorsed this position.		
<b>Dubrovnik</b> (Croatia)	- Wartime destruction, need for reconstruction but inadequate funds available.	<b>WHC.12.91 :</b> - On the Danger List. <b>WHC.12.92</b> - Recommendation to create a buffer zone	<b>WHB.06.93</b> - Preparation of a plan of a buffer zone	<b>WHB.06.94</b> - Old Town of Dubrovnik (Croatia): US\$ 8,000 for the restoration of paintings in an 18 <sup>th</sup> century Baroque Palace. <b>WHC.12.94</b> - US\$ 50,000 for, inter alia, the purchase of equipment, for the documentation centre; expertise for the elaboration of a tourism development plan; promotional and educational activities on Dubrovnik.
<b>Medieval City of Rhodes</b> (Greece)	-Problems of legal protection	<b>WHC.12.1994</b> - The Committee requested Greek authorities to define a legal framework for the main principles guiding restoration of the buildings.		

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<b>Historic Centre of Rome</b> (Italy)	- The Rome Coliseum is affected by air pollution due to the proximity of a road and from vibrations caused by the subway			
<b>Florence</b> (Italy)	- 1993 car bomb caused severe damage to the historical center of Florence.			
<b>Vilnius Old Town</b> (Lithuania)	- Private owners of houses in the inscribed area not having the obligation to maintain and restore their properties.		<b>1996</b> - Rehabilitation program of Vilnius Old Town progressing (WHC 96). - Danish / Scottish / Lithuanian consultant team submitted final report on Revitalization Strategy. Steps taken to implement consultant's recommendations, notably establishment of management structure for the rehabilitation program (WHC 96). - Computer-assisted information system for rehabilitation of historic center in preparation (WHC 96). - President of Lithuania & DG of UNESCO jointly organized International Donors and Investors Conference for financing and rehabilitation program in 1997.(WHC.12.96)	

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<b>Collegiate Church, Castle and Old Town of Quedlinburg</b> (Germany)	- Very limited resources for safeguarding measures, need to convince authorities not to allow new building & investment which could destroy historic ensemble of Quedlinburg (WHB Dec 97)	<b>WHC.12.97</b> - ICOMOS-mission: measures already in place very effective, but need for immediate preparation of management plan; UNESCO prepared to offer technical assistance on request for completion of the master plan. Committee requested authorities to submit for examination by WHC in Dec 98 report on (a) progress made in safeguarding historic heritage; (b) results of the architectural competition; (c) adoption of the urban master plan.	<b>1998</b> - Architectural competition for six open areas & development of a master plan which would also include areas within the boundaries of the WH Site.	
<b>Old Town of Segovia &amp; its Aqueduct</b> (Spain)	- Traffic in the area immediately east of the aqueduct could pose problems in the future. - A permit was issued before the inscription on the WH List for an inappropriate building to the west of the aqueduct.		- In response to the rising traffic, the municipality prepared a project to divert heavy traffic further east. - With respect to the building permitted before the inscription of the site on the WH List, a satisfactory compromise was reached on the height and size of the building.	
<b>Alhambra, Generalife &amp; Albayzin, Granada</b> (Spain)	- Construction of festivities hall situated between Alhambra & Albayzin. Conclusions of UNESCO-ICOMOS mission: (a) building as such does not pose major problems, (b) but	<b>WHC.12.97</b> - Review use of the building - Areas adjacent to building should be declared zones to be kept free from further construction to enable landscaping of Rio Darro. - Management plan for Alhambra,		

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	use of buildings as festivities hall for 100 people is incompatible with site (access roads, traffic, noise etc).	Generalife & Albayzin should be revised & incorporated in an overall comprehensive management plan for the site. This should be supervised by a scientific committee involving UNESCO.		
<b>City of Valetta</b> (Malta)	- Accelerated degradation affecting the historical buildings of Valetta.	<b>WHC.12.94</b> - Committee endorsed recommendations made in a report of a UNDP mission to Valetta. - Committee asks Maltese authorities to take appropriate urgent measures so that: the Valetta Rehabilitation Project acquires legal recognition and may call upon Works Division for the maintenance and restoration of the historical buildings of Valetta. The Bill on the protection of Valetta to be finalized as soon as possible in an appropriate form; a regulation on the signs, billboards and commercial storefronts should be better formulated and applied by the competent authorities to preserve the characteristics of the historical buildings of Valetta.		
Africa				
<b>Timbuktu</b> (Mali) –		- On Danger List since 1990. <b>WHC.12.94</b>	<b>1995</b> - Mali government stated	<b>WHC.12.95</b> - US\$ 41,850 requested, US\$ 40,000

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Mosques of Sankore, Djinharey-ber, Side Yahia		<p>- UNESCO mission 1994: recommended a method of intervention involving the local population, which, since the construction of the mosques, had been responsible for their upkeep, thus perpetuating a living religious cultural tradition.</p> <p><b>WHC.12.97</b></p> <p>- Committee report: (a) co-ordinate international aid for the mosques and the City of Timbuktu; (b) inform WHC of intentions to undertake or authorize in a protected zone major restoration work or new construction. (c) evaluate in co-operation with WHC effectiveness &amp; sustainability of the work undertaken on the three mosques; (d) prepare a conservation plan for the three mosques.</p>	commitment to defining a coherent conservation policy, adapted to each of the mosques, and has financed emergency work (WHC, Dec 1995).	granted.
Arab States				
<b>Kasbah of Algiers</b> (Algeria)		<p><b>WHC.12.92</b></p> <p>- At time of inscription Committee requested a report on how the Government intends to safeguard the site.</p>	<p><b>1994</b></p> <p>- Observer of Algeria presented a report entitled “The Results of the Interventions for the Safeguard of the Kasbah of Algiers” (1994 WHC).</p> <p><b>1995</b></p> <p>- Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent to WH Centre a “Report on the Actions for the Safeguarding</p>	<p><b>WHB.12.95</b></p> <p>- US\$ 18,900 requested and approved to finance the cost for three Algerian architects to attend an intensive training course in safeguarding techniques at the Institute of Urbanism in Paris.</p>

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			of the Kasbah for 1995” <b>WHC.12.1996</b> - Permanent Delegation of Algeria transmitted a progress report for “Safeguarding Plan for the Kasbah of Algiers”, and informed the Centre that the training in Paris, financed by the WHFund, of three architects in charge of drawing up the plan had been satisfactory.	
<b>Memphis &amp; its necropolis – the Pyramids of Guizeh and Dahchour</b> (Egypt)	- Construction activity. - Two garbage dumps in vicinity.	<b>WHB.06.95</b> - Bureau asked the Egyptian Authorities to examine the possibility of relocating the different military camps & military equipment factories on the site.	<b>1995</b> - The Egyptian authorities selected an area north of the Site to build the new exit ramp for the motorway round the city (WHB.06.95). - One of the garbage dumps was improved, action soon to be taken on the other (WHB.06.95). - Efforts undertaken to stop all additional construction activity for housing at Kafr-el-Gabal. The Egyptian authorities also expressed determination to stop, within the next years, the construction activity and the illegal roads encroaching on the WH Site and its buffer zone (WHB.06.95).	
<b>Islamic Cairo</b> (Egypt)	- Deteriorating situation of the monuments of Islamic Cairo, heavy traffic and very serious air pollution.	<b>WHC.12.97</b> - To preserve the authenticity of the Al Azhar Mosque, halt all the work immediately.	<b>1995</b> - Choice of new route passing north of the WH Site for highway link to ring-road.	<b>WHC.12.92</b> US\$ 50,000 granted for restoration of monuments and sites damaged by the earthquake of 10.92.

<b>WH Site, State Party</b>	<b>Major Problems</b>	<b>Recommendations made and action taken</b> (i.e. by the Committee or Bureau)	<b>Response</b> of the State Party	<b>International Assistance</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rapid urbanisation.</li> <li>- Impact of two rubbish dumps in vicinity of WH site.</li> <li>- Military camps &amp; army factories encroaching upon both site and buffer zone.</li> <li>- Problems with work undertaken on Al Azhar Mosque undermining authenticity of the site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNESCO should seek the co-operation of the Organisation for the Islamic Conference.</li> <li>- A meeting should be organised to sensitise persons responsible for the management of the religious monuments of the region of the importance of maintaining their authenticity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One rubbish dump improved, work undertaken to abolish the second.</li> <li>- Further housing construction at Kafr-el-Gabal halted; elimination, in the coming years, of the unauthorised buildings and roads encroaching on the buffer zone of the WH Site.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHC.12.96</b> US\$ 50,000 requested, US\$ 30,000 granted for restoration works.</p>
<b>Petra</b> (Jordan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact of new hotels under construction in the vicinity of the site.</li> <li>- Insufficient waste water evacuation systems.</li> <li>- Uncontrolled urban development of villages in the vicinity of the site.</li> <li>- Proliferation of shops.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHB.06.94</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prohibition to build any hotel in the vicinity of the site.</li> <li>- Implementation of the Petra National Park Management Plan.</li> </ul> <p><b>WHB.06.96</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bureau made series of recommendations to Jordanese authorities to: Suspend all new construction projects for new tourist routes and evaluate carefully the impacts of road widening from Wadi Musa to Taybeh; evaluate installation of water purification system; maintain the freeze on all authorisations for further hotel construction until adoption of landuse plan such as the one proposed by UNESCO experts; halt construction of new housing or the further raising of existing buildings</li> </ul>	<p><b>1995</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Building permits for new hotels halted (WHC 95).</li> <li>- Zoning regulations &amp; guidelines for constructions at Wadi Musa to be established with assistance from World Bank</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHC.12.96</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical assistance : US\$ 29,500 approved.</li> </ul>

<b>WH Site, State Party</b>	<b>Major Problems</b>	<b>Recommendations made and action taken</b> (i.e. by the Committee or Bureau)	<b>Response</b> of the State Party	<b>International Assistance</b>
		for touristic purposes, and to enforce construction regulation; ban the use of concrete for further development or repair work on the site, such as for the stairway leading to Djebel al-Khubta; protect the junipers and the vegetation of the natural environment of the site. - The Bureau encouraged national authorities to pursue implementation of a long-term preservation plan for the site as well as measures recommended by UNESCO-experts in the project “Plan for the Management of Petra”.		
<b>Medina of Marrakesh</b> (Morocco)	- Possible Danger that the artistic and folkloristic traditions kept alive in the Medina will slowly vanish			<b>WHC.06.94</b> - US\$ 30,000 approved for the restoration of the Medersa Ben Youseff.
<b>Medina of Fez</b> (Morocco)	- Urban development projects undertaken in 94 & 95, involved demolishing parts of the Medina to make way for tarmac roads, ignoring the principles for preservation as defined in the WH Convention.	<b>WHC.12.95</b> - Immediately halt all new demolition projects. - Set up integrated plan taking account of different cultural, architectural, sociological, technical and financial aspects for urban rehabilitation, and measuring potential impacts on multiple aspects of world heritage values in the Medina.	<b>1996-1997</b> - Measures taken by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs to assure the safeguarding of the Medina with respect to road-building projects which threatened it. (WHB 96, 97).	



<b>WH Site, State Party</b>	<b>Major Problems</b>	<b>Recommendations made and action taken</b> (i.e. by the Committee or Bureau)	<b>Response</b> of the State Party	<b>International Assistance</b>
<b>Tyr</b> (Lebanon)	- Land fill project on part of the bay alongside the Old Port north of Tyr, in immediate vicinity of the site for construction of a tourist complex. This project would irretrievably destroy the underwater archaeological heritage of this area & would be a major threat to the adjacent WH Site (WHB Dec 95).	<b>WHB.06.97</b> - Rapid preparation of a master plan covering all archaeological zones of Tyr & its surroundings, including City of Tyr		
<b>Ancient City of Damascus</b> (Syria)	- Expert mission 95: expressed serious concern over conservation & restoration approach & techniques applied on Mosque of Omeyyades.	<b>WHB.06.96</b> - Stop work immediately & resume only when in-depth studies had been carried out & could ensure that future work would meet intl. standards for respect of authenticity. <b>WHC.12.96</b> - Advice that intl. experts, proposed by the UNESCO, be invited for consultation to help evaluate the situation, decide on measures to be taken and determine appropriate manner in which to pursue further work which might be necessary. - Training of national specialists and technicians be considered in co-operation with ICCROM.	<b>1996</b> - Work on Mosque of Omeyyades was suspended. (WHC 96).	

<b>WH Site, State Party</b>	<b>Major Problems</b>	<b>Recommendations made and action taken</b> (i.e. by the Committee or Bureau)	<b>Response</b> of the State Party	<b>International Assistance</b>
<b>Isfahan</b> (Iran)	- Concern over the heavy traffic in the old town, and the project to create a new traffic axe.	<b>WHB.06.95</b> The Committee requested the Authorities to reconsider the feasibility of creating a new traffic axe. It recommended the involvement of the Government of Iran in an on-going feasibility study on the construction of a Isfahan Regional Metro.		
<b>Ancient City of Bosra</b> (Syrian Arab Republic)				<b>WHC.12.95</b> - US\$ 20,000 requested and approved, for the architecturally important buildings of the thermal baths complex south of Bosra which is integrated into an urban plan and belong to an exceptional monumental group.