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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD  
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Twenty-fifth session

Helsinki, Finland  
11 – 16 December 2001

**Item 9 of the Provisional Agenda: Progress report on regional actions for the implementation of the Global Strategy Action Plan for a Representative and Balanced World Heritage List**

**SUMMARY**

This document reports on the activities carried out in 2001 for the implementation of the Global Strategy Action Plan for 2000-2002 initially adopted by the Committee at its twenty-third session held in Marrakesh (1999) and subsequently updated at its twenty-fourth session held in Cairns (2000). The following working and information documents are relevant to the Committee's discussions on this agenda item: 208/13; 208/INF.6; 208/INF.7; 208/INF.8; 208/INF.9; 208/INF.10; 208/INF.13; 208/INF.16 and 208/INF.17

In order to promote the effective management of the increasing size of the World Heritage List, the Committee in Cairns decided, in the first instance and on an experimental basis, to limit to thirty the number of nominations to be examined at its twenty-seventh session. This decision has added a new urgency to the identification of under-represented categories of properties and their nomination to the List. To carry out the essential analyses at the global level as well as at the regional level, a new focus has been placed on the activities proposed for 2002-2003, notably, the analyses of the properties on the World Heritage List and on the Tentative Lists. Thematic studies on categories of properties already identified as being under-represented have been maintained.

The attention of the Committee is drawn to the fact that despite the decrease in the Reserve of the World Heritage Fund, the proposed 2002 budget for Global Strategy has been increased by 50% in comparison to 2001 to meet the urgent need to advance in the analyses. However, in 2003, the proposed budget will need to be decreased considerably due to financial constraints.

**Decision required:** The Committee is requested to review the progress achieved in 2001, examine the proposed activities for 2002-2003 and approve the budget for the 2002-2003 biennium under Chapter II-Global Strategy presented in working document WHC-01/CONF.208/18.

## GLOBAL STRATEGY

**Background:** In line with the Global Strategy for a Representative World Heritage List adopted in 1994, the World Heritage Committee approved in 1999 the Regional Action Plans for the implementation of the Global Strategy. Activities to date have varied depending on the region, with some primarily focusing on meetings to enhance understanding of the global strategy objectives within the wider framework of the World Heritage Convention, while in others, expert thematic meetings on specific categories of properties have been dominant.

The decisions composed of five sections pertaining to the Representivity of the World Heritage List adopted by the Committee at its twenty-fourth session held in Cairns (see Cairns Committee Report), notably the limit to 30 of new nominations to be examined by the Committee at its twenty-seventh session, as an experimental measure to promote the effective management of the increasing size of the List, have added a new urgency to the identification of under-represented categories of properties, and their nomination to the List.

In accordance with the five sections of the Committee's decision, global strategy actions initiated in 2001 and the proposed activities for 2002-2003 focus on the following:

### 1. Respecting the Convention

- (i) mobilization of international cooperation to support under-represented States Parties in the nomination process on the basis of requests;
- (ii) support States Parties to submit to the Committee, an inventory of properties suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

### 2. Tentative List

- (i) use of the tentative list as a planning tool to reduce the imbalances in the World Heritage List;
- (ii) analyses of the World Heritage List and the Tentative Lists on a regional, chronological, geographical and thematic bases by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to provide States Parties with a clear overview of the present situation and likely trends in the short to medium term with a view to identifying under-represented categories; and to convey the results to the Committee prior to communicating them to the States Parties together with the recommendations of the Committee.

### 3. Nominations

- (i) establishment of a priority system for the selection of up to 30 new nominations as follows:
  - sites submitted by a State Party with no sites inscribed on the List;
  - sites from a State Party that illustrate un-represented or less represented categories, as determined by analyses prepared by the Secretariat and the advisory bodies and reviewed and approved by the Committee;
  - other nominations.

### 4. Resolution of the Twelfth General Assembly (1999)

- (i) promote the application of this Resolution, which includes the voluntary spacing of nominations, proposals of properties falling into categories still under-represented; promote the linkage of nominations with a nomination from a State Party whose heritage is under-represented; and promote the voluntary suspension of new nominations by States Parties whose heritage is well-represented.

- (ii) encourage bilateral and multilateral co-operation for the benefit of States Parties whose heritage is under-represented in the List;
- (iii) promote the re-examination of national tentative lists within the framework of regional consultations and in the process for the preparation of regional periodic reports.

#### 5. Capacity-building for under-represented regions

- (i) promote co-operation efforts in capacity-building and training to ensure that the List is fully representative; including the identification, management, protection, enhancement and conservation of heritage;
- (ii) benefit from evaluation missions to hold regional training workshops to assist under-represented States in the methods of preparing tentative lists and nominations with financial and technical resources provided through the World Heritage Fund;
- (iii) give priority to requests for preparatory assistance from the Fund submitted by States Parties whose heritage is non-represented or under-represented;
- (iv) update the Regional Plans of Action developed within the framework of the Global Strategy.

The budget appropriation for 2001 approved by the Committee at its session held in Cairns did not include funds for a global analyses of the World Heritage List and the national tentative lists with the view of identifying under-represented categories of properties. This major undertaking is therefore proposed under the 2002-2003 budget, and the updating of the Regional Plans of Action to complement the global analyses and actions.

In June 2001, all States Parties to the World Heritage Convention were sent a Circular Letter (CL/WHC.4/01) attaching the Resolution on Representivity of the World Heritage List adopted by the Twelfth General Assembly of States Parties in 1999. States Parties were invited to provide the World Heritage Centre with a brief progress report on any measures that have been adopted to implement the Resolution. A total of seven responses were received from States Parties and ICOMOS (China) also responded. Copies of the Circular Letter and the responses can be accessed from the World Heritage Centre website at the following address: <http://whc.unesco.org/circs/index.html>.

### **I. INTER-REGIONAL ACTIONS**

#### **I.1. NATURAL HERITAGE:**

##### **I.1.1 Developments in 2001**

A global expert workshop on applications of the Convention to improve representation of sites in coastal, marine and small island ecosystems, scheduled for 17 to 21 September 2001 in Manila, Philippines, was postponed due to the 11 September 2001 tragedy in the USA. A meeting financed by the UN Foundation as part of a project to fill ecosystem gaps in World Natural Heritage representation and promote cluster and trans-border nominations, is due to be convened in early 2002.

Following the World Heritage Forests Dialogue held in Indonesia in December 1998, new tropical forest sites from Brazil, Bolivia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Suriname have been

designated as World Heritage. World Heritage sites covered 1.5-2.0% of the global tropical forests in 1998; that figure has risen above 3% in 2001. This contribution of World Heritage Forests to global efforts to conserve tropical forest biodiversity was highlighted by the Centre's representative attending the First Substantive Session of the UN Forum on Forests held in New York in June 2001. Interest in launching a World Heritage Forests Network Programme is gathering momentum among the Centre's partners and specific activities in this regard will be initiated during the 2002-2003 biennium.

State Party focal points for World Heritage, e.g. UNESCO National Commissions, National World Heritage Committees etc., are invited to communicate with their respective delegations to the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF - New York, USA) the significant contribution that the World Heritage Convention has made over the last 30 years for the conservation of forests within and beyond the tropics. States Parties may wish to explore ways and means to ensure that their delegations attending the sessions of UNFF bring to the attention of that intergovernmental forum and highlight the contributions of the World Heritage Convention for the conservation of forests. States Parties may also wish to urge the UNFF to undertake studies and analyses to investigate the role of the World Heritage Convention in global forest protection and sustainable use within and beyond the tropics and support the network of World Heritage Forest sites as pilot areas for learning lessons and demonstrating practices for the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources.

IUCN's World Commission of Protected Areas, through the deliberations of its international committee for the organization of the Fifth World Congress on Protected Areas in September 2003, in Durban, South Africa, has decided to include the World Heritage Convention as a cross-cutting theme in the organization of that once-in-a-decade event. In conjunction with the 30-year anniversary events to be undertaken in 2002, the Fifth World Parks Congress is expected to provide a significant opportunity to show-case the work of the Convention, identify strengths and weaknesses and launch a programme of expanded international co-operation for World Natural Heritage Conservation for the next decade.

IUCN, in conjunction with a Mountains Research and Study Centre in Banff, Canada, has proposed that a study of World Heritage Mountains be undertaken in conjunction with the World Mountains Year in 2002. The proposal has been submitted for the consideration and approval by the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee and the results and follow-up activities will be described at the time of the twenty-fifth session of the Committee in Finland in December 2001.

### **I.1.2 Action Plan for 2002-2003**

**Objective 1:** Greater participation among Member States of UNESCO which are not yet signatories to the Convention and in States Parties whose natural properties of potential World Heritage value are under-represented in the World Heritage conservation process. Enhance knowledge of the World Heritage Convention as a tool for biodiversity conservation.

**Target 1.1:** Develop an interregional project for biodiversity conservation for site managers and schools through capacity building activities for Natural Heritage outreach, training and networking as approved by the twenty-fourth session of the World Heritage Committee (ref. WHC-2000/CONF.204/INF.12) with possible extrabudgetary financing.

**Action 1.1:** Assist concerned States Parties in developing international assistance projects for financing under the World Heritage Fund (Preparatory assistance and Training), notably for the organization of 2-3 sub-regional and regional meetings. These meetings should enhance knowledge on the aims and mechanisms of the Convention; enhance skills in project identification, appraisal and development with site managers and teachers, and prepare project proposals for large-scale extrabudgetary funds for submission to donors during the first half of 2002.

**Target 1.2:** Promote the use of natural heritage interpretation as a tool in promoting sustainable development in World Natural Heritage sites.

**Action 1.2:** Assist the site managers to participate in events dealing with nature interpretation such as the World Conference on Nature Interpretation in September 2002 through formulation of training requests under the World Heritage Fund and other funding sources.

**Objective 2:** Enhance the representivity of the World Heritage List for natural properties by identifying under-represented categories.

**Target 2.1:** IUCN global studies on boreal and sub-tropical forest sites in 2002-2003 and finalization of studies on geological and geomorphological sites.

## **I.2 CULTURAL HERITAGE:**

### **I.2.1 Developments in 2001 – Inter-regional**

Global Strategy actions for cultural heritage in 2001 were carried out at the regional level with the exception of an initial desk study at the global level on industrial heritage, as an under-represented category. This study which involved the analyses of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List and those on the Tentative Lists, has been transmitted to ICOMOS for evaluation and further development.

Preparation of the scope of a future desk study on historic cities as a well-represented category has also been initiated with the view of entrusting this study to a research institute under the guidance of the Centre and ICOMOS. The aim of this study would be to analyse historic cities already inscribed on the World Heritage List in terms of their world heritage values, criteria, geographical distribution and chronology, among other factors, with the view of identifying gaps within this well-represented category of properties for future nominations.

### **I.2.2 Action Plan for 2002-2003 – Inter-regional**

**Objective :** Enhance the representivity of the World Heritage List for cultural properties.

**Target 1:** Identification of over-represented and under-represented categories of cultural properties on the World Heritage List at the international and regional levels to enable the prioritisation of nominations to be accepted for consideration by the World Heritage Committee.

**Action 1:** Carry out expert desk studies to analyse the World Heritage List in terms of criteria, geographical distribution, chronology and themes.

- Target 2:** Based on the findings of Action 1 above, identify over-represented and under-represented categories of cultural properties on the existing tentative lists.
- Action 2:** Carry out expert desk studies to analyse the existing tentative lists (as at January 2002) with the aim of determining to what extent these are likely to achieve the objectives of representivity and develop models that predict, at the international, regional and national levels, the representivity of the World Heritage List. Prepare a draft 10-year strategy for 2002-2012 to be evaluated by ICOMOS.
- Action 3:** Organize jointly with ICOMOS, a meeting of experts in early 2003 to review and finalize the ten-year proposal for consideration by the 27<sup>th</sup> session World Heritage Committee to be held in China.

**Proposed Activities and Funding Source for 2002-2003 – Inter-regional**

Activities	Funding source (amounts in US\$)	
	2002	2003
Global analyses of cultural properties on the WH List and national tentative lists through desk studies	15,000 <b>(Chapter II)</b>	10,000 <b>(Chapter II)</b>
ICOMOS desk study of the tentative lists of States Parties whose cultural heritage are well-represented to identify categories of properties for which comparative studies are needed and to identify categories which may still be under-represented in these States Parties. ICOMOS Thematic studies and analyses of under-represented categories.	20,000 <b>(Chapter II)</b>	20,000 <b>(Chapter II)</b>
Meeting of Experts to be organized by UNESCO and ICOMOS to review the draft 10-year cultural heritage strategy for submission to the 27 <sup>th</sup> session of the WH Committee		15,000 <b>(Chapter II)</b> plus Extrabudgetary Required
Thematic Study and International Meeting on Modern Heritage	145,000 <b>Netherlands</b>	
Harmonization of national tentative lists to include under-represented categories of cultural properties to be identified by the expert desk study to be carried out in 2002		Estimated 150,000 from <b>Chapter III</b> Preparatory Assistance, upon SP request
Sub-regional and regional natural heritage workshops to enhance knowledge of the Convention targeting countries not yet signatories and States Parties whose natural heritage are under-represented	Estimated 80,000 from <b>Chapter III</b> Preparatory Assistance and Training upon SP requests	Estimated 80,000 from <b>Chapter III</b> Preparatory Assistance and Training upon SP requests
IUCN – finalization of Geological and Geomorphological study and development of Global Study on Boreal and Sub-tropical Forests	25,000 <b>Chapter II</b>	25,000 <b>Chapter II</b> Plus Extrabudgetary required

## **II. REGIONAL ACTIONS**

### **II.1 ARAB STATES**

#### **II.1.1 Developments in 2001**

Seventeen of the eighteen UNESCO Member States have ratified the World Heritage Convention. Kuwait has yet to ratify the Convention.

Twelve of the States Parties in the region have submitted valid tentative lists.

#### **Natural Heritage**

##### **New tentative lists:**

- Six natural sites in the Arab States are inscribed in the Tentative List

##### **Sites under nomination:**

- Two sites are under preparation - Saint Catherine and South Sinai in Egypt. Saint Catherine will be considered as a cultural site in 2001 by the Committee, and in 2002 as a mixed site.
- Two other sites in this region are under preparation for 2002; in Egypt (Ras Mohamed National Park), and in Bahrain (Hawar Islands Reserve - fifteen islands)

#### **Cultural Heritage**

##### **New Tentative Lists:**

Bahrain and Jordan have submitted new Tentative Lists including fifteen cultural sites. Algeria, Yemen, Egypt and Saudi Arabia are in the process of establishing their Tentative Lists.

##### **Sites under nomination:**

Three sites are under preparation - Jebel Barka in Sudan; Chouf Valley in Lebanon, and Essaouira in Morocco (the latter will be considered by the Committee in 2001).

##### **Main activities in 2001:**

Main activities for 2001 include:

- Regional meeting in Egypt on Desert Landscapes (Kharga Oasis, Egypt, September 2001) where the concept of cultural landscapes was developed, with specific reference to the Saharan context. A report on this meeting is given in Document WHC-2001/CONF.208/INF.10.
- A series of national workshops were organized in Syria, Algeria and Yemen to review Periodic Reports and assist States Parties in re-focusing their Global Strategy.
- Proactive steps were taken to assist States Parties in promoting the Convention through panels and brochures at World Heritage sites.

#### **Action Plan for 2002-2003**

**Natural Heritage:** The World Heritage Centre will continue to provide substantial support to existing Natural World Heritage site managers, in particular to promote the nomination of new natural sites particularly on the coastal and marine areas, dry lands and deserts.



**Objective:** Identification of natural and mixed properties of outstanding universal value through enhancing States Parties' knowledge of the mechanisms of the Convention, its procedures and its use as a tool for the management of the biodiversity in the region.

**Target:** Assist the States Parties to assess their needs for the conservation of natural heritage diversity and prepare national Tentative Lists for natural and mixed properties

### **Cultural Heritage:**

**Objective:** Identification of cultural landscape properties for nomination.

**Target:** The organization of two thematic meetings on under-represented categories of sites, involving at least three countries sharing a potential World Heritage site (routes, cultural landscapes, natural protected areas) will be promoted.

**Action:** The Centre proposes for example, a tripartite meeting between Egypt, Sudan and Libya on Jebel Uweinat, a cross-boundary natural and cultural site; a meeting between Oman, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Jordan on the Frankincense Route. Their objective would be sensitising the authorities of the concerned countries and establishing an agreed mechanism leading to the protection of the sites and preparation of joint nomination dossiers.

Each of these two meetings would involve at least three people travelling from two countries, plus two WHC staff and one consultant, for three days, with an estimated cost of US\$ 10,000 x 2 = US\$ 20,000 in 2002.

For 2003, to enable the organization of a first sub-regional Thematic Meeting on Cultural Landscapes, further to the completion of a Thematic Study proposed by ICOMOS (see below). An international request (Preparatory assistance) for US\$ 30,000 is expected to be submitted by the State Party hosting this meeting.

### **Thematic Study (ICOMOS) on cultural landscapes in the Arab Region**

The Study would help identifying cultural landscapes within the Arab region, which could be nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List. It would also identify the legal and institutional framework at country level, and possible partners for multi-lateral cooperation.

Implementation of this activity would require at least three consultants travelling to all Arab States, collecting the necessary data and documentation and compiling the study, for a total period of work of no less than two months by each consultant. Estimated cost: US\$ 30,000

For 2003, a Thematic Study on Modern Architectural Heritage in the Arab Region, for the amount of US\$ 30,000 is proposed.

### Proposed Activities and Funding Source for 2002-2003– Arab States

Activities	Funding source (amounts in US\$)	
	2002	2003
Expert study on natural and mixed sites of potential World Heritage value followed by a regional meeting of natural site managers.	10,000 (Chapter II)	
	30,000 (Chapter III) Preparatory assistance, upon SP request	
Two thematic meetings on trans-border cultural landscape proper	10,000 (Chapter II)	10,000 (Chapter II)
ICOMOS Thematic study on cultural landscapes of the Arab Region	10,000 (Chapter II) 20,000 extrabudgetary required	
Preparation of national Tentative Lists and nomination dossiers following the outcome of the regional meeting in 2000 on natural sites		Estimated 80,000 (Chapter III) Preparatory Assistance, upon SP request
Thematic Meeting on Cultural Landscapes of the Arab Region		30,000 (Chapter III) upon SP request
Thematic study on Modern Heritage of the Arab Region		15,000 (Chapter II) 15,000 extrabudgetary required

## II.2 AFRICA

### II.2.1. Developments in 2001

Thirty-six of the forty-five UNESCO Member States have ratified the World Heritage Convention. Nine countries, which are yet to ratify include: Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Swaziland.

Twenty-two of the States Parties in the region have submitted valid Tentative Lists, comprising 109 sites.

#### Promotion of the World Heritage Convention:

1. A mission was undertaken to Gabon (February 2001), to assist the State Party in establishing its Tentative List, and for conducting a capacity building workshop with heads of Government departments and with the local and international non-governmental organizations based in Gabon.
2. Several States Party representatives visited the Centre throughout 2001 and especially during the General Conference and the Executive Board meetings seeking information on the World Heritage Convention. The organisation of national information meetings was requested by Gabon, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, and Togo.
3. Africa 2009: the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regional Course was organised in Mombasa, Kenya (July to September 2001) and a Museum Directors' Seminar was held in Mombasa from 24-28 September 2001. The training programme seeks to establish a network of cultural heritage experts, in order to ensure the representivity of African sites on the World Heritage List.
4. UNESCO – France Convention: missions to Madagascar, Senegal, Niger, Senegal-Gambia were undertaken, in order to enhance the representivity of African sites on the World Heritage List. A Global Strategy meeting was organised in Madagascar for South Western Indian Ocean Island countries for technical support in the establishment of Tentative Lists, preparation of nomination dossiers and capacity-building for conservation and management.
5. Italian Funds-in-Trust: a Sub-Regional Workshop on Capacity-Building and Institutional Development for Southern African countries was held in Windhoek, Namibia, 10 to 20 September 2001 and a similar activity is being organised for Eastern African countries in Kampala, Uganda, for February 2002.
6. World Bank: a consultative workshop on African Cultural Heritage will take place in Kimberly, South Africa, from 26-30 November 2001, bringing together 10 countries from Sub-Saharan Africa to present an overview of the state of conservation of Africa's cultural properties and outline a methodology for risk assessment.

### II.2.2 Action Plan for 2002-2003

In the African Region, activities to be undertaken fall within the top priority actions identified during the two-year Periodic Reporting Exercise that dealt with both cultural and natural sites:

**Objective 1. Follow-up to the Periodic Reporting Exercise** (Increased awareness of the World Heritage Convention and the different issues linked to its implementation)

**Target 1:** Promote new States Parties: Gaps remain in Africa for Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Swaziland.

**Action 1:**

1. Publish and disseminate information on the Periodic Report on Africa (*via CD-ROMs, holding of Periodic Reporting Exercise follow-up meetings etc.*);
2. Promote organization of awareness raising meetings for policy/decision-makers involved in the implementation of the Convention;
3. Develop, in collaboration with other Conventions such as Ramsar, series of capacity building courses and course modules for site managers' training to enhance their site management capacities;
4. Assist countries to establish National Committees for the World Heritage Convention and to establish overall National Focal Points to enhance participation and information sharing;
5. Assist in the development of "Incentive tools" for African States Parties to encourage the application of the World Heritage Convention and protection of World Heritage sites.

**Objective 2. Promote and encourage the States Parties to identify and nominate sites of outstanding universal value to the World Heritage List**

**Target 2:**

1. Nomination of at least 5-7 Natural Heritage sites before the end of 2002: 3 in Gabon, 2 in Namibia, 1 in Kenya, and 1 in Madagascar;
2. Nomination of at least 6 cultural sites in Africa in 2003, and 6 in 2004;
3. Assist States Parties to update and include more under-represented categories of cultural and natural sites in their national Tentative Lists.

**Action 2:** Encourage the preparation of Preparatory assistance requests to support the States Parties concerned in preparing site management plans and strengthening of legal and management frameworks as part of the nomination process.

**Objective 3: Strengthen institutional capacities responsible for cultural and natural heritage**

**Target 3:** Implement, together with ICCROM and CRATerre-EAG, a new phase of the Africa 2009 Programme. The programme will be closely linked with the follow-up actions leading to Africa Periodic Reporting 2007 (next reporting period).

**Action 3:**

- 1) Participate in the establishment of a training programme for decision-makers and site managers;
- 2) Identify themes for seminars, training and for research projects and identify participants;
- 3) ICCROM is presenting, jointly with the Centre, a request for assistance of US\$100,000, which will be examined during the present session. It should be noted that the Africa 2009 Programme benefited from support from Norway and Sweden until the year 2001. This support will continue and other donors will also be solicited.

**Proposed Activities and funding source for 2002 – 2003 - Africa**

Activities for the Global Strategy	Funding source (amounts in US\$)	
	2002	2003
Expert study on the national Tentative Lists of African States Parties and identification of natural and cultural properties of potential WH value;	(15,000) <b>(Chapter II)</b>	10,000 <b>(Chapter II)</b>
Regional and sub-regional meetings on specific themes to be identified as a result of the study	15,000 <b>(Chapter II)</b> plus Training & Prep Assist upon SP request	15,000 <b>(Chapter II)</b> plus Training & Prep Assist upon SP request
Preparation of national Tentative Lists and nomination dossiers following the outcome of the sub-regional and regional meetings	Estimated 80,000 <b>(Chapter III)</b> Preparatory Assistance, upon SP request	Estimated 80,000 <b>(Chapter III)</b> Preparatory Assistance, upon SP request
Preparation of nomination for Porto Novo and Ganvié, Benin	11,000 France- UNESCO	10,000 France- UNESCO

## **II.3 ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

### **II.3.1 Developments in 2001 for Asia**

Bhutan submitted its instrument of ratification to UNESCO on 22 October 2001, becoming the 27<sup>th</sup> and last Asian UNESCO Member State to become State Party to the World Heritage Convention. Only two other Asian countries, Brunei and Singapore, both non-UNESCO Member States, have yet to ratify the Convention.

Kyrgyzstan submitted its Tentative List in 2001. Among the 27 Asian States Parties, 19 have now submitted their national Tentative Lists in the required format. Tentative Lists from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand are still pending. However, the World Heritage Centre continued to work in close co-operation during 2001 with Bangladesh, India and Pakistan in revising their old Tentative Lists.

#### **Natural Heritage**

An expert workshop on Karst Biodiversity and World Heritage in East and Southeast Asia was held in the Gunung Mulu National Park in May 2001; the workshop identified significant new opportunities for nominating mixed karst sites of World Heritage significance in China and identified potential sites in all other East and Southeast Asian countries. Karst ecosystems provide a unique basis for the identification of sites that could satisfy both cultural as well as natural heritage criteria and hence may provide particularly unique opportunities for integrating the work of World Cultural and Natural Heritage aspects of the Convention. The expert workshop findings are due to be published soon and recommendations will be implemented during the 2002-2003 biennium.

#### **Cultural Heritage**

In spite of concerted efforts of UNESCO and the international community at large, the statues of Bamiyan in Afghanistan and other religious cultural heritage properties in Afghanistan were wilfully destroyed in March 2001. At its twenty-didth session in June 2001, the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee was informed on all the actions taken by the Director-General of UNESCO to safeguard the threatened cultural heritage in Afghanistan. After detailed discussion, the Bureau adopted a draft resolution for consideration by the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention at its 13<sup>th</sup> session in October 2001. The General Assembly amended and adopted the resolution, condemning the wilful destruction of the Afghan cultural heritage by the Taliban forces, as a “crime against the common heritage of humanity”. General Assembly appealed to all States Parties to the World Heritage Convention to become signatories to the Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, its Protocols, the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, the UNIDROIT Convention and other international legal instruments protecting cultural heritage, if they have not yet done so. Working Document WHC-01/CONF.208/23 has been prepared in response to the invitation by the General Assembly to the Director-General of UNESCO to inform the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-fifth session on the chronology of events related to the nomination for inclusion on the World Heritage List of Bamiyan and other Afghan cultural heritage properties by the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan currently in exile. Finally, the General Assembly invited the Director-General of UNESCO to inform the Secretary General of the United Nations when the common heritage of humanity is threatened with wilful destruction so that he/she may propose necessary actions to protect this heritage.

To enhance the representivity of the cultural heritage of the Asian region on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Centre continued to further its thematic studies concerning outstanding representative examples of modern heritage. Following the desk study carried out on 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century modern heritage in China in 2000, a study was initiated to examine potential cluster properties representing modern heritage in South Asia. This study should be completed in November 2002. Cooperation was established with “mAAAn”, a network of practitioners and researchers in Asia involved in the identification and protection of modern heritage in Asia. Collaboration with mAAAn will be strengthened by continuing the studies and in the organization of a Conference on Modern Heritage in Asia in Chandigar, India, in 2003 (postponed from the initial plan for 2002).

For the Central Asian region, a thematic study to identify the most representative cluster properties testifying to the four major cultural heritage themes identified during the Global Strategy Expert Meeting for Central Asian Cultural Heritage (May 2000, Turkmenistan) was commenced by an international association of Asian archaeology and art history, at the request of the World Heritage Centre. This study, which is expected to be completed in January 2003, will assist the Central Asian States Parties in harmonizing their respective Tentative Lists, prioritising actions for the preparation of new nominations, and co-ordinating to the extent possible, trans-boundary nominations of cluster nominations. This study will also assist the World Heritage Committee and Centre as it will highlight priority needs in the Central Asian sub-region for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, and to elaborate regional strategies as appropriate.

To address the under-represented category of Sacred Mountain Cultural Landscape properties (numerous in the Asian region), the Government of Japan and the World Heritage Centre organized a regional thematic meeting to examine the characteristics, the evolving values and cultural and natural heritage assets of potential World Heritage sacred mountain properties in Asia. The conclusions and recommendations of this meeting, which took place in Wakayama, Japan in September 2001, are presented in WHC-01/CONF.208/INF.9.

A South-East Asian Global Strategy Meeting was held in April 2001 in Tana Toraja, Indonesia, in conjunction with the workshop on periodic reporting. Due to logistic problems, the joint meeting on global strategy-periodic report initially foreseen for five days was curtailed to three days that unfortunately did not permit the full attainment of the set objectives. The desk study analysing the cultural heritage properties on the World Heritage List prepared by Dr Elizabeth Moore of the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London, commissioned by the Centre, as well as an initial desk analysis on the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists of South-East Asian States Parties prepared by the UNESCO Regional Cultural Advisor, however, led to the identification of significant gaps, notably of properties representative of indigenous cultural settlements in the tropical forest, highland, or coastal enclave areas, as well as different categories of pre-historic sites. The use of criteria as the means of defining representivity tested in the analyses of the properties on the World Heritage List and the Tentative Lists, however proved to be misleading due to the change over time in the application of the cultural criteria and the change in policy regarding the use of criterion (vi). This experience demonstrated the need for a serious review at the global level of the cultural criteria.

## **II.3.2 Action Plan for 2002-2003 for Asia**

### **Natural Heritage**

#### **Objectives:**

- I. Establishment of Tentative Lists for natural heritage in Central Asia
- II. Support new States Parties in establishing Tentative Lists.

### **Cultural Heritage**

#### **Objectives:**

- I. Harmonization of Tentative Lists in all sub-regions
- II. Strengthening of legislative provisions for cultural heritage and management to ensure sound nominations of non or under-represented categories of cultural heritage
- III. Continuation of Thematic Studies to identify further the gaps within categories which are non or under-represented, simultaneously identifying potential properties or clusters of properties which may represent these categories.
- IV. Provision of Preparatory Assistance to provide technical and financial support to developing Asian States Parties for formulating cluster nominations of non or under represented categories of cultural heritage.



<b>Background analysis of Asian Cultural Heritage by Sub-Region</b>			
<b>Under-represented / non-represented categories of cultural heritage properties</b>	<b>No. of Countries</b>	<b>Categories of cultural heritage represented on the World Heritage List</b>	<b>Under-represented / Non-represented categories of cultural heritage properties</b>
<b>Central Asia</b> ➤ Afghanistan 0 ➤ Iran 3 ➤ Kazakhstan 0 ➤ Kyrgyzstan 0 ➤ Mongolia 0 ➤ Tajikistan 0 ➤ Turkmenistan 1 ➤ Uzbekistan 3	<b>8</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• historic cities / centres</li> <li>• ensembles of Monuments of architecture</li> <li>• properties representing outstanding Ancient and Medieval Civilizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• centres and routes of religious and cultural exchange, in particular the Silk Routes</li> <li>• cultural landscapes, sacred mountains</li> <li>• ensembles of monuments testifying the evolution of architecture</li> <li>• properties representing outstanding Ancient and Medieval Civilizations</li> </ul>
<b>North-East Asia</b> ➤ DPR of Korea 0 ➤ Japan 9 ➤ PR of China 24 ➤ Rep. of Korea 7	<b>4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hominid / Megalithic / Prehistoric sites</li> <li>• historic cities / centres / vernacular architecture</li> <li>• ensembles of monuments</li> <li>• archaeological sites of palatial and religious complexes</li> <li>• sacred mountains</li> <li>• centres of religious activities</li> <li>• testimony to an important event in Modern History</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4-5th century civilization sites of the Korean Peninsula</li> <li>• industrial heritage &amp; modern heritage</li> <li>• routes of religious and cultural exchange, in particular the Silk Routes</li> <li>• cultural landscapes, sacred mountains</li> </ul>
<b>South-East Asia</b> ➤ Cambodia 1 ➤ Indonesia 3 ➤ Laos 1 ➤ Malaysia 0 ➤ Myanmar 0 ➤ Philippines 3 ➤ Thailand 3 ➤ Vietnam 3 * Non UNESCO Member States: Brunei & Singapore	<b>8</b>         <b>2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hominid / Prehistoric sites</li> <li>• historic cities / centres / vernacular architecture</li> <li>• ensembles of monuments</li> <li>• agricultural landscapes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proto-historic sites</li> <li>• modern heritage, particularly 19th, 20th century architectural ensembles</li> <li>• cultural landscapes, sacred mountains, traditional settlement sites especially those outstanding examples testifying the rich heritage of indigenous people in the tropical forest areas, highlands, or coastal enclaves</li> </ul>
<b>South Asia</b> ➤ Bangladesh 2 ➤ Bhutan (new SP in 2001) 0 ➤ India 17 ➤ Maldives 0 ➤ Nepal 2 ➤ Pakistan 7 ➤ Sri Lanka 6	<b>7</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chalcolithic / Bronze age archaeological sites</li> <li>• religious monuments and pilgrimage centres (fossil &amp; currently used)</li> <li>• historic cities /centres</li> <li>• palatial and garden complexes, funerary sites</li> <li>• single fortifications</li> <li>• railway / industrial heritage</li> <li>• rock art</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hominid, megalithic/proto-historic sites</li> <li>• rock art / Palaeolithic – Medieval sites</li> <li>• clusters of Harrapan and Indus Valley civilization archaeological sites</li> <li>• clusters of outstanding fortifications or fortified complexes</li> <li>• industrial heritage</li> <li>• 19th, 20th century architectural ensembles</li> <li>• cultural / sacred landscapes</li> </ul>
<b>4 Sub-Regions</b>	<b>29</b>		

### II.3.3. Action Plan for 2002-2003

#### Plan of Action and Budget:

Activity title	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Budget requested for 2002	Budget requested for 2003
<b>CULTURAL &amp; NATURAL HERITAGE</b>									
Harmonization of the Tentative Lists in the Central Asia and China		→	→	→	→	→	→	US\$ 10,000	IA resources
Support for World Heritage activities in New States Parties (eg. Bhutan, DPR of Korea...), especially for Natural Heritage			→	→	→	→	→	US\$ 10,000 & IA resources	IA resources
Harmonization of the Tentative Lists in South Asia			→	→	→			IA resources	IA resources
Analysis of legal provisions, identification of overlapping jurisdictions, strengthening management mechanisms for ensuring sound nominations accompanied by realistic management plans in South and South East Asia			→ South	→ SE Centl	→ NE	→	→	IA resources	IA resources
Thematic studies focusing on 19-20 <sup>th</sup> century architecture in Northeast, South and South East Asia		→ NE	→ South	→	→ SE	→		US\$ 5,000	US\$ 11,000 & IA resources
Thematic studies examining representative properties or groups of sites in Central Asia			→	→	→	→	→	US\$ 5,000 & IA resources	US\$ 6,000 & IA resources
Assist Asian States Parties in preparing nominations of Sacred Mountain Cultural Landscapes, following up on the 2001 Wakayama Thematic Meeting on Sacred Mountains				→	→	→	→	IA resources	IA resources
Thematic studies examining South East Asian indigenous cultural settlements in the tropical forest, highland, or coastal enclave areas, and assist Asian States Parties in preparing nominations of this heritage following up on the 2001 South East Asian Global Strategy Meeting				→	→	→	→	IA resources	US\$ 8,000 IA resources
<b>Total budget:</b>								<b>US\$ 30,000</b>	<b>US\$ 25,000</b>

## PACIFIC

### II 3.4. Developments in 2001

Both Niue and Samoa acceded to the Convention in 2001. This brings the number of UNESCO Member States in the Pacific that have ratified the Convention to eight (Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and the Solomon Islands).

There are eight more UNESCO Member States (Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) in the Pacific that must be encouraged to ratify the Convention

Australia updated its Tentative List in October 2001 to include Purnululu National Park in Western Australia. Of the eight States Parties in the Pacific, only three (Australia, Fiji and New Zealand) have prepared Tentative Lists.

Nominations are being prepared in: Fiji (Levuka Township with support from Japanese Funds-in-Trust); Papua New Guinea (Kuk Early Agriculture Site with support from Japan Funds-in-Trust and Varirata National Park with support from the Government of New Zealand) and in the Solomon Islands (renomination of East Rennell as a cultural landscape with support from Japan Funds-in-Trust).

A World Heritage officer for the Pacific continued working at the UNESCO Office for the Pacific Member States in Apia, Samoa in 2001. The World Heritage officer, working in close co-operation with the UNESCO Office in Apia has conducted missions to Fiji, Palau, Samoa and Vanuatu, and has provided advice to these States Parties and Member States on the costs and benefits of signing the *Convention* and the preparation of tentative lists, nominations and international assistance requests. The officer is also preparing a case study on the successful nomination of East Rennell in the Solomon Islands to be used as training material in the region in the future.

The World Heritage officer attended the UNESCO Cultural Advisers' Meeting in Wellington, New Zealand in February 2001 and the Sixth Meeting of the Pacific Islands Round Table for Nature Conservation in Suva, Fiji, from 29 October to 2 November 2001.

The World Heritage officer also participated in a workshop entitled "Cultural Interpretation of Heritage Sites for Preservation and Tourism" organized jointly by the Pacific Islands Museums Association (PIMA) in Palau from 23 to 27 July 2001. Representatives from Fiji, Guam, the States of Yap and Chuuk (Federated States of Micronesia), New Caledonia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa and Wallis and Futuna, attended the meeting. A publication deriving from the meeting is planned.

### II.3.5. Action plan for 2002-2003

**Rationale:** The Pacific continues to be the most underrepresented sub-region on the World Heritage List as there are still very few Pacific Island signatories to the *Convention*. There is a basic need to raise the awareness of Pacific Island Member States as to the relevance of the Convention to the conservation of the outstanding cultural landscapes (including spiritually valued natural features and cultural places) and island and marine environments in the sub-region.

<b>Objective</b>	1. Increase awareness and understanding of, and adherence to the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> amongst Pacific Island nations
<b>Targets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of information materials on the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> to all Pacific Island nations.</li> <li>• Inclusion of a World Heritage component at appropriate national and regional forums and meetings related to cultural and natural heritage conservation and heritage education to raise the awareness of the benefits of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> in the Pacific.</li> <li>• Encourage all Member States of UNESCO in the Pacific to become signatories to the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> and inform them of the benefits of being party to the <i>Convention</i>.</li> <li>• Maintain the presence of a World Heritage officer in the UNESCO Office for the Pacific in Apia, Samoa.</li> </ul>
<b>Activities</b>	1.1 The World Heritage Centre (in association with the UNESCO Office in Apia) will work with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and IUCN to organize a session on World Heritage at the 7 <sup>th</sup> <i>Conference on Nature Conservation</i> to be held in the Cook Islands in July 2002 (postponed from 2001). SPREP, through a State Party will be encouraged to request Training Assistance for this activity.
<b>Objective</b>	2. Encourage greater implementation of the <i>Convention</i> in those Pacific countries which are already States Parties in a manner designed to convince other Pacific Island nations of the benefits of participating in World Heritage conservation.
<b>Targets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of tentative lists, nominations and preparatory assistance requests by Pacific States Parties and by States Parties with territories in the Pacific Islands sub-region.</li> </ul>
<b>Activities</b>	<p>2.1 Provide assistance as required to Fiji for the commencement of work on the nominations of the Sivi Basin/Sivi Gorge (natural site), the Sigatoka Sand Dunes (mixed site), and Macuata Island (Crested Iguana Sanctuary) (natural site).</p> <p>2.2 Assist Papua New Guinea in planning the nomination of Bobongara, Huon Peninsula.</p> <p>Continue to advise the National Museum and Art Gallery in Papua New Guinea on the preparation of Papua New Guinea's tentative list.</p> <p>Continue preparation (begun in late 2000) of a case study documenting the process of the preparation of the successful nomination of East Rennell, Solomon Islands, including documentation of lessons learnt and technical support, and the steps for final nomination for distribution in the region. The World Heritage Centre will contact regional donors seeking funding for the preparation and publication of this case study to be used as part of future training activities in the Pacific, and particularly at the site of East Rennell.</p>

- 2.3 Organization of an on-site training course at East Rennell, Solomon Islands, for Pacific Islanders to provide a clear overview of the operations of the Convention and the benefits it could bring to Pacific Island nations.
- Objective** 3. Develop partnerships in support of a co-ordinated programme for World Heritage conservation in the Pacific
- Targets**
- Enhance co-operation with regional and intergovernmental environmental and cultural and natural heritage conservation organizations such as the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the Pacific Islands Museums Association (PIMA) and the Asia Pacific Focal Point for World Heritage (APFP, hosted by Australia) with the aim of improving the *World Heritage Convention's* role and visibility in contributing to heritage conservation in the Pacific.
  - Foster co-operation between Pacific countries in exploring the potential for multi-national nomination of possible serial nominations.
- Activities** Several activities which could be continued or initiated for implementation during 2002-2003 where SPREP, PIMA, the advisory bodies, regional and international partners and the Centre could co-operate are:
- 3.1 Continue review of all protected areas, including SPREP-initiated Community-Based Conservation Areas (CBCAs) with a view to elaborating a potential list of natural and mixed sites that could meet World Heritage criteria and possible strategies for designing nominations of such potential sites (e.g. cluster, serial and/or thematic nominations). Existing IUCN and WCMC reviews of protected areas in the Pacific will be used in this exercise. Expand this review to also consider cultural sites.
- 3.2 Continue to participate in SPREP's Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation process.
- 3.3 Support to experts from Pacific Member States to participate in SPREP and PIMA-sponsored technical workshops and related activities on protected area management and cultural heritage conservation in the Pacific.

### Proposed Activities and Funding Source – Pacific

Activities	Funding source (amounts in US\$)	
	2002	2003
Professional and institutional capacity building for UNESCO's Pacific Island Member States to promote the implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> , including the harmonization of the Tentative Lists among States Parties	125,000 Italian FIT approved in 2000	25,000 <b>(Chapter II)</b>
Preparatory Assistance grants to Pacific States Parties	Estimated 90,000 (Chapter III) upon SP requests	Estimated 90,000 (Chapter III) upon SP Requests
Educational, Information and Promotional Assistance grants to Pacific States Parties	Estimated 15,000 (Chapter III) upon SP requests	Estimated 15,000 (Chapter III) upon SP requests
Organization of a session on World Heritage at SPREP's 7 <sup>th</sup> <i>Conference on Nature Conservation</i> in the Cook Islands in July 2002	(Chapter III) Training upon SP request	
Publication and distribution of the report of the PIMA Workshop on "Cultural Interpretation of Heritage Sites for Preservation and Tourism", Palau, July 2001 in English and French	12,000 <b>(Chapter II)</b>	
Support to experts and Pacific participants to attend heritage conservation workshops and meetings in the region	18,000 <b>(Chapter II)</b>	
Organization of an on-site training course at East Rennell, Solomon Islands		<b>(Chapter III)</b> Training request to be submitted for funding from International Assistance

## II.4. Latin America and the Caribbean

### II.4.1. Developments in 2001

Twenty-nine of the thirty-three UNESCO Member States have ratified the World Heritage Convention. Countries that have yet to ratify are: Bahamas, Barbados, St Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Nineteen of the States Parties in the region have submitted valid Tentative Lists; however, eight of those lists date from before 1998, two of which are prior to 1995. Furthermore, the United Kingdom has several properties on its Tentative List that are located in the region.

One natural and two cultural nominations were submitted for evaluation in 2002. Brazil submitted the revised nomination of the natural site Fernando de Noronha / Rocas Atoll, Mexico submitted the archaeological site Ancient Maya City of Calakmul and Peru the Historic Centre of Trujillo.

Noteworthy activities undertaken in 2001 include:

- A Regional expert meeting on Plantation Systems in the Caribbean (Paramaribo, Suriname 17-19 July 2001) (for the report see WHC-2000/CONF.208/INF.8);
- A preparatory meeting for the *Training Course on the Application of the World Heritage Convention and its Role in Sustainable Development and Tourism in the Caribbean* was held in Roseau, Dominica, from 29 to 31 January 2001;
- The above-mentioned training course took place in Roseau, Dominica from 24 September to 3 October 2001. The aim of the course was to provide the participants with the necessary tools to improve both cultural and natural heritage protection, with special emphasis on the identification and management of World Heritage, in their home countries through direct influence on policy decisions and the dissemination of the information gained to all staff involved in related activities (WHC-2000/CONF.208/INF.17)

A Sub-Regional Workshop on the management of natural sites in the Guyana Shield (27 November – 1 December 2000, Georgetown and Kaieteur Falls, Guyana), organised as a follow-up to the Suriname Workshop (February 2000), also included Global Strategy related elements with regard to the identification of potential natural sites in the eco-region (i.e. Guyana Shield) under consideration. As a result of various activities within the region, the Central Suriname Nature Reserve was inscribed in the World Heritage List in 2000. Also extrabudgetary funding was offered by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs to assist in the identification of natural sites within the region.

The following publications are being printed:

- (a) proceedings of the *Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes of the Andean Region*, Arquipa-Chivay, Peru (May 1998);
- (b) proceedings of the *Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes of Central America and Mexico*, San José, Costa Rica, September 2000.

The following publication was released:

Proceedings of the *Expert Meeting on Cultural Heritage in the Caribbean* (Martinique, April 1998).

### **II.4.3 Action Plan for 2002 – 2003**

#### **Latin America**

**Rationale:** Most of the new nominations still fall into the categories of archaeological sites and colonial cities. Twentieth century architecture and cultural landscapes as well as coastal and marine sites are categories that merit more attention in the future. However, emphasis on nomination of natural heritage in the region can be noted and more sites in the Amazon Basin are contributing to filling an important gap. Continuous advice is given to States Parties for the preparation of tentative lists and nominations of under-represented types of heritage.

**Objective** Awareness of the Global Strategy for a more balanced and diversified World Heritage List.

**Targets**

- Diffusion of expert meeting reports on cultural landscapes and plantation systems.
- Preparatory Assistance to four States Parties for the preparation/revision of tentative lists and nominations to include under-represented heritage.



### Proposed Activities and Funding Source – Latin America

Activities	Funding source (amounts in US\$)	
	2002	2003
Advice to States Parties on categories, criteria and procedures for the nomination and inscription of properties on the World Heritage List (information, staff missions) and the preparation of tentative lists and nominations (preparatory assistance, upon request). Particular attention will be given to under-represented categories, such as cultural landscapes, 19th and 20th century heritage, geological and fossil sites, wetlands and coastal and marine areas. Encourage States Parties with Amazonian Moist Forests (Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela) to identify sites and prepare nominations, co-ordinate activities with WWF and IUCN staff in the region (2002-2003)	Estimated 40,000 <b>(Chapter III)</b> Preparatory assistance, upon SP request	Estimated 40,000 <b>(Chapter III)</b> Preparatory assistance, upon SP request
Publication and distribution of report on cultural landscapes in the <i>Andean Region</i> as well as in <i>Central America and Mexico</i>	Funding under 2000 budget and transferred to UNESCO Lima and San Jose offices, respectively, for implementation	
Expert meeting on cultural landscapes in MERCOSUR	25,000 funding under 2001 budget and transferred to UNESCO Montevideo	
Analysis of the categories of natural and cultural properties of the region inscribed on the World Heritage List and the Tentative List in order to identify gaps and under-representation.	7,500 <b>(Chapter II)</b>	
First sub-regional meeting on one of the identified themes (Central America and Mexico)	17,500 <b>(Chapter II)</b>	
Second sub-regional meeting on one of the identified themes (South America)		20,000 <b>(Chapter II)</b>
Joint meeting of Andean countries (a) as a follow-up and implementation of the 1998 Arequipa Cultural Landscapes meeting and (b) as a new approach for harmonizing natural heritage tentative lists within a region/sub-region.		20,000 <b>(Chapter III)</b> upon SP request

## The Caribbean

**Rationale:** The Caribbean sub-region was identified as a priority region by the General Conference of UNESCO and by the World Heritage Committee. The emphasis on the Caribbean countries was given expression in the development of the *World Heritage Global Strategy Action Plan for the Caribbean 2000 – 2002*, which built on the conclusions of the Expert Meeting on Cultural Heritage in the Caribbean (Martinique, April 1998). Until now, the Caribbean remains one of the most under-represented regions for natural heritage. The potential for marine and coastal World Heritage sites in the Caribbean will be re-assessed as part of the global review on potential tropical coastal and marine World Heritage sites to be undertaken in 2002 with financing from a UN Foundation project.

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

- Targets**
- Adherence to the World Heritage Convention by two non-States Parties.
  - Preparatory Assistance to four States Parties for the preparation/ revision of tentative lists and nomination dossiers.
  - Two thematic studies completed.
  - Complete the first phase of studies and promotion with a joint culture-nature conference on *The World Heritage Convention in the Caribbean*.

### Proposed Activities and Funding Plan -Caribbean

Activities	Funding source (amounts in US\$)	
	2002	2003
Promotion of adherence to the World Heritage Convention by non States Parties		
Advice to States Parties on categories, criteria and procedures for the nomination and inscription of properties on the World Heritage List (information, staff missions) and the preparation of tentative lists and nominations.	Estimated 40,000 (Chapter III) Preparatory Assistance upon SP request	Estimated 40,000 (Chapter III) Preparatory Assistance upon SP request
Co-ordinate the implementation of the Global Strategy activities with the UNESCO Programme <i>Focus on the Caribbean</i> and Division of Intercultural dialogue (CLT/ICD) and natural heritage activities with the Division for Ecological Sciences (SC/ECO) and the Division of Earth Sciences (SC/GEO).		
Expert Meeting on Wooden Urban Heritage of the Caribbean Region	25,000 Netherlands FIT	
Distribution of the Spanish version of IUCN Global Studies, which was prepared in 2000 (e.g. Global Overview of Protected Areas on the World Heritage List of particular Importance for Biodiversity), to UNESCO and IUCN offices.		

Activities	Funding source (amounts in US\$)	
	2002	2003
Thematic meeting on archaeology in the Caribbean with a special focus on rock art	25,000 <b>(Chapter II)</b>	20,000 <b>(Chapter II)</b> plus Preparatory Assistance upon SP request Chapter III  20,000 from Preparatory Assistance upon SP request
Meeting of Caribbean natural and cultural heritage experts to discuss potential World Heritage sites and collaboration among the Caribbean countries. Compilation of existing studies, organisation of meeting and publication/distribution of report in English, French and Spanish.		
Meeting on potential marine, coastal and small island sites in the Caribbean		
Guyana Shield: Joint regional approach for harmonisation and preparation of Tentative Lists	15,000 France- UNESCO, WWF & other Extrabudgetary funding	

In 2002, specific activities for Latin America and the Caribbean foreseen to be financed from the Global Strategy budget to be set aside under Chapter II will include :

For Latin America:

US\$ 7,500 Analysis of List and Tentative Lists

US\$ 17,500 Sub-regional thematic meeting

For Caribbean:

US\$ 25,000 Sub-regional thematic meeting on archaeological sites  
(focus on Rock Art)

## VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

### VI.1 Developments in 2001

Revised or new Tentative Lists have been received from the Czech Republic, Hungary, Russian Federation and Israel. To date, forty-four out of fifty (88%) States Parties have prepared a Tentative List. European and North American States Parties submitted thirty-nine cultural heritage, eleven natural and four mixed nominations by 1 July 2000 and six cultural and one natural nomination by 31 December 2000.

Some of the noteworthy achievements in the year 2001 include:

A number of **activities**, including seminars at the national level (e.g. Germany) and sub-regional level took place to harmonize tentative lists. In general, an increase in the number of cultural landscape nominations, including industrial landscapes, was noted. The Centre participated in the Nordic Site Managers Meeting, held at Jelling in Denmark, from 24 to 26 August 2001, which focused on the World Heritage conservation process and the World Heritage Education project.

Concerning natural heritage a **States Parties meeting on the Alpine Arc** was organized by the Italian Government in Turin, Italy, from 5 to 8 July 2001. The meeting was organized as a follow-up to the expert meeting on natural heritage in the Alpine Region (Hallstatt, Austria, June 2000). The recommendations and report of the Turin States Parties meeting are included in Information Document INF. 6. The States Parties agreed to meet on 29 October 2001 at UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, France, in order to advance the preparations of joint nominations of natural heritage and cultural landscapes from the European Alps.

Following the adoption of the **European Landscape Convention** (Council of Europe, 19 July 2000) the first conference of signatory states to this Convention is being held from 22 to 23 November 2001 in the Council of Europe, Strasbourg with the participation of the World Heritage Centre.

Following the action plan for the European Region, an Regional Thematic Expert Meeting on **Vineyard Cultural Landscapes** was organized at Tokay, Hungary from 11 to 14 July 2001. The meeting was attended by twenty-three participants, in particular representatives from States Parties that have vineyard landscapes on the World Heritage List, in the nomination process or on Tentative Lists. The report and recommendations of the meeting is included in Information Document INF 7.

In January 2000 the **European Parliament** adopted a resolution on World Heritage, which is included in INF. 16. The resolution refers to a number of different themes of identification, protection, conservation and transmission of World Heritage, and calls on all members of the European Parliament to review their tentative lists to include heritage currently underrepresented on the World Heritage List as well as encourage and reinforce international co-operation.

An international expert meeting on **Byzantine Monuments and World Heritage** took place at the European Center for Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Monuments in Thessaloniki, Greece, 26 May – 1 June 2001 which was attended by representatives from sixteen States Parties from the Mediterranean to discuss the identification and as well as the legal provisions for the protection of this type of heritage.

From 22 to 29 June 2001 EUROPARC organized a meeting of **natural heritage site managers from Eastern Europe** at Biezsycady National Park, Poland. The meeting was attended by twenty-six participants and focused on the World Heritage identification and conservation process. The meeting

noted that the rich biodiversity and natural heritage of Eastern Europe is not fully reflected in the current World Heritage List.

## **V.2 Action plan for 2002 – 2003**

### **Rationale:**

Although Europe is generally over-represented on the World Heritage List, there are regional and thematic discrepancies that have to be addressed.

**Objective 1.** Awareness of the Global Strategy for a more balanced and diversified World Heritage List.

**Targets:** Increased number of nominations from States Parties and types of cultural and natural heritage that are under-represented on the World Heritage List.

One thematic study on under-represented heritage in Eastern Europe, including vernacular architecture, industrial heritage, modern architecture, cultural landscapes, temperate forests, geological heritage, marine sites etc.

### **Activities**

- 1.1 Advice to States Parties on the Global Strategy, categories, criteria and procedures for the nomination and inscription of properties on the World Heritage List (information, staff missions) and the preparation of tentative lists and nominations (preparatory assistance, upon request). Particular attention will be given to categories currently under-represented in the region.
- 1.2 Promote co-operation among States Parties to organise expert meetings and thematic studies to select cultural landscapes (agricultural landscapes), vernacular wooden architecture, industrial heritage, and twentieth century heritage of outstanding universal value and to assist in the preparation of nominations.
- 1.3 Follow-up to States Party meeting on Potential Natural World Heritage Sites in the Alps in implementing the recommendations and co-ordinating activities with the Alpine Convention and other instruments relevant to the region, particularly in the light of the UN Year on Mountains due to be commemorated in 2002. The full proceedings of the Austria meeting held in 2000 have been published in co-operation with the Austrian National Commission for UNESCO in October 2001.
- 1.4 Co-ordinate natural and mixed World Heritage activities with the bilateral Russian-German Programme on the preparation of Russian nominations.
- 1.5 Co-ordinate activities with the Nordic World Heritage Office, particularly in follow-up to the Nordic World Heritage Report (Council of Ministers, 1996) with regard to achieving progress in completing the Waddensea nomination (Netherlands, Germany, Denmark) following the decision of the meeting of Environmental Ministers on 30 and 31 October 2001.
- 1.6 Encourage States Parties to harmonize tentative lists and to give priority to the nomination of types of cultural and natural heritage sites that are under-represented on the World Heritage List and potential serial nominations.

- 1.7 Follow-up to the comparative study on wooden churches carried out by Poland and co-ordinate with ICOMOS thematic studies on wooden architecture and wooden vernacular heritage in Central and Eastern Europe.

**Proposed Activities and Funding Source – Europe and North America (2002 – 2003)**

Activities	Funding source (amounts in US\$)	
	2002	2003
Thematic meetings on cultural landscapes and other types of heritage and global themes, e.g. industrial heritage, vernacular architecture, currently under-represented in particular in Central and Eastern Europe.	15,000 <b>Chapter II</b>	10,000 <b>Chapter II</b>
Thematic studies on natural heritage in collaboration with IUCN (including UN Year on Mountains and follow-up to Alpine meeting)	20,000 <b>Chapter II</b>	15,000 <b>Chapter II</b>
Harmonization of Tentative Lists in the Caucasus Region (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia);		
Following the example of the Nordic Countries report/study on future World Heritage nominations and regional harmonisation of Tentative Lists, the Centre in co-operation with the Wismar – Stralsund Foundation (Foundation for the support of the World Heritage idea) will organise a workshop for the Baltic States;		
Identification of under-represented categories by sub-regions of Eastern Europe (e.g. south-east, Baltic, Caucasus)		