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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty-second session

Quebec City, Canada
2 – 10 July 2008

Item 5 of the Provisional Agenda: Report of the World Heritage Centre on its activities and the implementation of the World Heritage Committee's Decisions

Results-based Report of the World Heritage Centre on its activities

SUMMARY

This document contains a non-exhaustive overview of the results of activities undertaken by the World Heritage Centre and the results achieved in implementing the Decisions and Strategic Objectives of the World Heritage Committee since its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007), and in particular on results of activities not otherwise covered in the working and information documents prepared for this session. For Periodic Reporting, see all Documents *WHC-08/32.COM/11*; for Nominations, see Document *WHC-08/32.COM/8B*; and for the Progress report on the implementation of the recommendations of the 2007 Audit, see Document *WHC-08/32.COM/17*. Further details about all World Heritage Centre activities are available from the Secretariat.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 5, see Point II

I. Results-based Report of the activities undertaken by the World Heritage Centre

1. Following Decision **31 COM 5.1** (Christchurch, 2007), this report of the Secretariat on its activities undertaken in the previous year in the regions, under thematic programmes and initiatives and in the field of communication, education and partnerships (sections B, C and D respectively) is results-based and put in a table format for ease of reference. The overview presented therein is non-exhaustive, as a number of activities, the results of which are to be expected in the long term rather than immediately, are not included.
2. In 2007 the 31st ordinary session of the World Heritage Committee was organized in Christchurch, New Zealand, from 23 June to 2 July 2007. An information meeting in preparation for the 32nd session was held on 27 May 2008 at UNESCO Headquarters, Paris.
3. Summary Records of the 31st session of the World Heritage Committee (Christchurch, 2007) were submitted for corrections to participants from 21 December 2007 to 15 February 2008 and have been translated into English and French.

A. Results of the Implementation of the *Convention*

4. Following ratification by Djibouti on 31 August 2007, the total number of States Parties to the *Convention* has increased to 185.
5. Twenty-two new properties (16 cultural, 5 natural and 1 mixed) were added to the World Heritage List at the 31st session of the World Heritage Committee, bringing the List to 851 properties (660 cultural, 166 natural and 25 mixed properties) located in 141 States Parties.
6. One property, the Arabian Oryx Sanctuary (Oman), was deleted from the World Heritage List for the first time in the history of the *Convention*.
7. Two States Parties with no properties on the World Heritage List had their first property inscribed: Twyfelfontein or /Ui-//aes (Namibia) and the Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda (Gabon).
8. Four properties were removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger: Royal Palaces of Abomey (Benin), Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Honduras), Kathmandu Valley (Nepal), Everglades National Park (United States of America).
9. Three properties were placed on the List of World Heritage in Danger: Galápagos Islands (Ecuador), Samarra Archaeological City (Iraq), Niokolo Koba National Park (Senegal).
10. A total of 161 State of Conservation reports, out of which 31 on the List of World Heritage in Danger, were examined by the 31st session of the Committee.
11. The number of properties currently inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger is 30 (17 cultural and 13 natural).
12. The Committee will examine 45 nominations for inscription on the World Heritage List during this session. As of **1 April 2008**, these comprise 35 new nominations, 5 proposed extensions, 5 nominations deferred or referred by previous sessions of the Committee and 21 minor modifications.
13. Since the 31st session of the Committee, 32 States Parties have submitted new Tentative Lists or modified existing Lists. The number of new properties added to the Tentative Lists is 227.

B. Results-Based Report of the Regional Activities undertaken in Pursuit of the 5 C's

Region & Results	Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Communities
<p>ASIA and THE PACIFIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List ensured • National capacities for conservation and management of sites strengthened • Coordination of international efforts to safeguard the cultural heritage of Afghanistan ensured • Promotion of World Heritage sites increased 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For Serial Nomination of the Silk Roads and Central Asian Petroglyph sites: see <i>Document WHC-08/32.COM/8D</i>. 2. Tentative Lists received from China, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Tonga (with Action Plan) and Uzbekistan. 3. ICOMOS Thematic Study on Cultural Landscapes of the Pacific Islands prepared in cooperation with World Heritage Centre, published and distributed in April 2008. 4. Nominations of Tubbataha Reef Marine Park extension and Mount Apo, Philippines, Thang Long, Viet Nam, and a serial nomination of Rock Art paintings, Mongolia, received international assistance. 5. Assistance provided to Cambodia in the nomination process for Preah Vihear site. 6. Philippine authorities assisted by expert mission in revision of the Batanes Cultural Landscape, Philippines, nomination 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Twinning programme developed between Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras (Philippines) and Cinque Terre (Italy) to exchange site conservation and management experiences. 2. Action Plan developed for the Rehabilitation of Prambanan Compounds in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, under a US\$250,000 donation from the Saudi Arabian Government (July 2007). 3. Conservation work for mural paintings in Bamiyan continued and permanent monitoring system in Buddha niches installed. Assistance to Afghan authorities provided in the development of a Management Plan and Cultural Zoning Master Plan for Bamiyan in cooperation with Aachen University, Germany (September 2007). 4. Emergency works on the Minaret of Jam, Afghanistan, damaged by heavy floods in spring 2007, were undertaken by Afghan authorities in close 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of Category II 'World Heritage Training and Research Institute for Asia and the Pacific Region' in China approved by General Conference at its 34th session (34 C/Resolution 41) (October 2007). 2. Management capacities of 31 Asian and Pacific States' site authorities strengthened at Third International Conference on World Natural Heritage at Mount Emei (China) in November 2007. 3. Capacity of Afghan Ministry of Information and Culture professionals improved, as well as 80 local workers trained within the framework of interventions in Bamiyan and the Minaret of Jam. 4. World Heritage Master Class at Kakadu, Australia within the 'Sharing Our Heritages' programme. Australian and European students worked in project teams as 'consultants' to Park Management on the communication of World Heritage values to visitors and how this relates to management issues (July 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Publication <i>Living Landscapes and Cultural Landmarks: World Heritage Sites in the Philippines</i> received international assistance for its production and was distributed in during 16th General Assembly of States Parties October 2007. 2. Exhibition 'Preservation of the Frozen Tombs of the Altai Mountains' (China, Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Mongolia) held at UNESCO under the UNESCO-Flanders cooperation; a publication was printed and distributed (April 2008). 3. Results of Bamiyan activities presented during the 6th Expert Working Group on the Preservation of the Cultural Landscape and Remains of the Bamiyan Valley, in Tokyo, Japan (January 2008). 4. Exhibition 'Safeguarding of the Minaret of Jam in Afghanistan' held in Turin (June-November 2007), with relocation to Kabul in autumn 2008. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surveys conducted under Three Parallel Rivers Project (China) to identify community assets to link Yunnan ethnic communities to sustainable tourism. 2. Incorporation of the traditional knowledge systems component in the 'Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction at World Heritage properties', adopted by the World Heritage Committee in 2007.

Region & Results	Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Communities
	(September 2007). 7. Resolution with Action Plan for transboundary nomination of the West Tien-Shan Mountains in Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan) prepared in Almaty, Kazakhstan (July 2007).	technical co-operation with UNESCO, thanks to Afghan Government- and UNESCO/Italy FIT funding (December 2007).	2007).		
AFRICA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of States Parties to the Convention increased • A more representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List ensured • National capacities for conservation and management of sites strengthened • Awareness and involvement of local communities reinforced 	<p>1. Djibouti ratified the Convention on 31 August 2007.</p> <p>2. Four countries updated their Tentative List: Burundi, Ethiopia, Madagascar and Nigeria.</p> <p>3. Forest protected areas of potential OUV in the Congo Basin identified and road map prepared for the nomination of the Sangha tri-national transboundary site (Cameroun, Central African Republic and Congo) by expert meeting in Brazzaville, Congo, (March 2008).</p>	<p>1. Four Management Plans finalized: Lake Malawi National Park (Malawi), Simien National Park (Ethiopia), Victoria Falls (Zambia and Zimbabwe) and Taï National Park (Côte d'Ivoire).</p> <p>2. All technical documents for rehabilitation project of the San Sebastian Fortress on Mozambique Island finalized for launch of this Japan and Portugal co-funded project.</p> <p>3. Conservation Action Plan for Lalibela financed by Norway and World Monuments Fund is due for finalization in June 2008.</p> <p>4. The 'Aksum Archaeological Site Improvement Project: Re-erection of the Obelisk' has been successfully carried out and the completion of the re-erection works are expected for June 2008.</p>	<p>1. Seventeen professionals of 16 francophone countries trained on cultural nominations preparation in Butare, Rwanda (July 2007)</p> <p>2. Two day workshop on nomination process for natural heritage organized in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (May 2008).</p> <p>3. Cooperation set up with the IUCN West Africa Office in July 2007 to build capacity in management effectiveness of site managers in the region.</p> <p>4. Major capacity building components included in three conservation programmes for natural heritage in Africa (DRC, Madagascar and Central African World Heritage Forest Initiative).</p> <p>5. Over 60 African World Heritage experts and</p>	<p>1. <i>World Heritage in Young Hands</i> Kit preparation in Amharic by Ethiopia under finalization.</p> <p>2. Results of restoration of King Gbehanzin Palace– Royal Palaces of Abomey (Benin) published as brochure (September 2007).</p> <p>3. 'World Heritage Education Workshop for Francophone West Africa' held in Abomey, Benin (February 2007) combining teacher training and youth skills training in preventive and curative conservation.</p>	<p>1. Protected area authority in DRC assisted with development of a national community conservation strategy, while the French funded component of the Central African WH Forest Initiative worked with local communities to set up a management system of wildlife resources outside protected areas. The Madagascar component worked to improve livelihoods of communities around project sites to diminish pressures.</p> <p>2. Implementation of 'Development of Cultural Tourism and Community Awareness Raising on the Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara in Danger' (Tanzania) by the UNESCO Dar Es Salaam Office started (April 2008).</p>

Region & Results	Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Communities
		5. Emergency and reinforced support given to five World Heritage properties inscribed on the Danger List in DRC.	donors met at AWHF advocacy meeting in Abuja, Nigeria (April 2008).		
ARAB STATES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List ensured • Involvement of local communities in sites' management reinforced 	<p>1. Four new sites included in Jordan's Tentative List, and first Tentative Lists received from Qatar and United Arab Emirates.</p> <p>2. Three nominations are being prepared with technical input from World Heritage Centre: Antique villages of Northern Syria, Gebel Qatrani in Egypt and the Island of Meroe in Sudan.</p>	<p>1. Conservation and restoration activities carried out, funded by Japan, following the 2006 oil spill at Byblos (Lebanon).</p> <p>2. For Action Plan for the safeguarding of the cultural heritage of the old city of Jerusalem – see <i>Document WHC-08/32COM/7A</i>.</p>	<p>1. For capacity building efforts: see <i>Document WHC-08/32COM/12</i> on the Protection of the Palestinian cultural and natural heritage; as well as <i>Document WHC-08/32.COM/11B</i> on the follow up to the Periodic Report for the Arab States.</p>	<p>1. Priorities for regional World Heritage Education, as well as education component of National Action Plan of Bahrain, discussed during preparatory meeting in March 2008 in Bahrain.</p> <p>2. Report of Abu Dhabi meeting on Regional Programme, following the Periodic Report, translated in Arabic and distributed at regional conference in Algiers in November 2007.</p>	<p>1. Draft Management Plans finalized for Ksar Aït Ben Haddou, Morocco and Gebel Barkal, Sudan, for which participatory approaches were established ensuring local communities involvement.</p>
LATIN AMERICA and THE CARIBBEAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International cooperation and national capacities for the conservation and management of sites strengthened • Involvement of local communities in sites' conservation • Management reinforced 	<p>1. Tentative Lists submitted by Argentina, Colombia and Mexico.</p> <p>2. For serial nominations of Qhapaq Ñan and Le Corbusier see <i>Document WHC-08/32.COM/8D</i>.</p> <p>3. Nominations of Calakmul extension (Mexico), the Gold Route in Paraty (Brasil), works of Le Corbusier (Argentina, France, Germany, Japan, Belgium, Switzerland) and the Mercury and Silver Binomial on the Intercontinental Camino</p>	<p>1. Conservation Action Plan for 'Tiwanaku: Spiritual and Political Centre of the Tiwanaku Culture' (Bolivia) approved for Japanese funding and three year action plan concluded (November 2007).</p> <p>2. Intervention works prepared at Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile), following the Plan of Priority Interventions, with focus on immediate structural reinforcements.</p>	<p>1. On-line university credit course on business planning for sustainable financing of protected areas launched in cooperation with the State University of Washington and The Nature Conservancy (January 2008), and 203 protected area professionals worldwide registered for the course.</p> <p>2. For other regional capacity building activities: see under Thematic Programmes for Forests, Marine and SIDS.</p>	<p>1. Publication <i>Rock Art in the Caribbean; a Feasible Serial Transnational Nomination to the World Heritage List</i> under World Heritage Papers Series financed by the Conseil Regional de Guadeloupe (June 2008).</p> <p>2. Book on earthen construction techniques and life in Coro and its Port, Venezuela published by National Institute of Cultural Heritage of Venezuela financed under Spanish Funds-in-Trust.</p>	<p>1. Guidelines on participatory processes prepared for Xochimilco, Mexico, based on Participatory Management Plan of the site (January 2008).</p> <p>2. Collaborative processes with local communities established to ensure a comprehensive policy to preserve protected areas at the Latin American Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas in Bariloche, Argentina (October 2007).</p>

Region & Results	Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Communities
	Real (Mexico, Spain and Slovenia) received on 1 February 2008.				
<p>EUROPE and NORTH AMERICA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>International cooperation strengthened</i> • <i>New strategic policy lines developed</i> • <i>Awareness and promotion of the Convention ensured</i> 	<p>1. Tentative Lists submitted by: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Italy, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Portugal, Slovenia, Ukraine and USA.</p> <p>2. For serial nomination projects, including astronomy, Mid-Atlantic Ridge and agropastoralism – see Document <i>WHC-08/32.COM/8D</i>.</p> <p>3. Agreement reached to work towards a serial, transnational nomination of the Hyrcanian Forest systems of Iran and Azerbaijan, following Decision 30 COM 8B.24 concerning Implementation of the Convention in the Caspian Sea Region.</p>	<p>1. Recommendations on integrity and authenticity of cultural properties prepared for future revision of <i>Operational Guidelines</i> in Aranjuez, Spain (December 2007).</p> <p>2. Results of the expert meeting on Bufferzones in Davos, Switzerland, in March 2008, following Decision 30 COM 9, are contained in Document <i>WHC-08/32.COM/7.1</i></p> <p>3. For conservation actions and other activities funded by Nordic World Heritage Foundation: see Document <i>WHC-08/32.COM/INF.5B</i>.</p>	<p>1. Greek and Bulgarian translations of the World Heritage Centre brochure <i>World Heritage, Today and Tomorrow, With Young People</i>.</p> <p>2. For capacity-building activities in the wider European region – see Document <i>WHC-08/32.COM/11C</i>.</p> <p>3. Training session for tourist guides on Interpreting the Val de Loire World Heritage property in Saumur/Fontevraud, France, co-organized by the Mission Val de Loire and World Heritage Centre (November 2007).</p>	<p>1. Lübeck Declaration on ‘UNESCO World Heritage sites in Europe – A network for Cultural Dialogue and Cultural Tourism’ produced in Lübeck (Germany) (June 2007).</p> <p>2. Launch of Association of Heritage Journalists at the <i>Cité d’architecture et du patrimoine</i> in Paris, France (September 2007) in cooperation with the Council of Europe, with first meeting on 19 March 2008 in Paris to discuss cooperation and possible activities during the Year of Intercultural Dialogue.</p>	<p>1. Recommendations for future research, policy application and UNESCO work on the links between biological and cultural diversity, focused on community collaboration and enhancement, were formulated during a joint Culture-Natural Sciences Sector workshop at UNESCO Headquarters (September 2007).</p>

C. Results-Based Report of the Activities undertaken under the Thematic Programmes and Initiatives in Pursuit of the 5 C's

Programme & Results	Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Communities
<p>Forests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International cooperation and national capacities for the conservation and management of forest sites strengthened 	<p>1. Establishment of global network of protected forests, proposed in May 2007 at the request of the Convention on Biological Diversity's Conference of the Parties (COP), will be discussed at the May 2008 COP meeting in Bonn, Germany.</p>	<p>1. World Heritage Forest sites in Guatemala, Brazil, Indonesia and Peru benefited from the Rapid Response Facility (RRF) emergency grants, jointly operated with Flora and Fauna International and UN Foundation.</p> <p>2. Conservation assistance provided to 5 Brazilian World Heritage Forests and additional government stakeholders enlisted under Brazilian Biodiversity Programme, co-funded by NGOs and UN Foundation.</p>	<p>1. Field-tested toolkit developed and management effectiveness assessments carried out in World Heritage Forests in Ecuador, Venezuela, Honduras, India, Nepal and Uganda within 'Enhancing our Heritage' project.</p> <p>2. Repeated mentoring support given to Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda, in Shell Foundation supported project 'Business Planning for World Heritage Site Managers'.</p>	<p>1. Article on World Heritage Forests published in issue No. 49 of the quarterly <i>World Heritage</i>.</p> <p>2. World Heritage Paper Series No. 21 <i>World Heritage Forests: Leveraging Conservation at the Landscape Level</i> disseminated to concerned stakeholders.</p>	<p>1. Two-year UN Foundation and Global Conservation Fund project in Sumatra, Indonesia, completed in December 2007, with investment of USD 2 million in supporting management and strengthening of local conservation NGOs.</p>
<p>Sustainable Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network of partners reinforced Promotion of sustainable use of World Heritage properties increased 		<p>1. Tour Operator Initiative Meso-American Reef Project, jointly operated with the World Wildlife Fund, implemented jointly with hotels on the Riviera Maya in June 2008.</p> <p>2. Working methods developed and decision making factors examined for development of e-learning and resource centers for the conservation of World Heritage routes at UNITWIN meeting (University Twinning and Networking) in Rimini, Italy, (September 2007).</p>	<p>1. A Spanish Public-Use Manual for World Heritage properties produced and distributed.</p> <p>2. Public-use planning activities carried out at the Belize Barrier Reef, Belize and Sian Ka'an, Mexico, sites (October 2007 and February 2008).</p> <p>3. Working principles developed for tourism planning and site financing for State Party policy makers and site managers at Arc-et-Senans, France, with World Bank and UN World</p>	<p>1. Brochure published with National Geographic to sensitize tourists on low-impact visits to Yucatan (Mexico) World Heritage sites.</p> <p>2. Learning network of South American sites, with website on site financing, created at workshop in Iguazu National Park, Argentina (November 2007).</p> <p>3. Methodological guide <i>Culture, Tourism and Poverty Eradication in the Sahara: An Area-Based Approach to Development</i> produced and disseminated (June 2007).</p>	<p>1. Visitor–community centre completed in Hoi An Ancient Town World Heritage site (Viet Nam) with a contribution from TEMA Reisen in Sweden.</p> <p>2. US\$220,000 earmarked for local community-based tourism projects in Belize, Mexico and Dominica under UN Foundation's Caribbean World Heritage Alliance in cooperation with UNDP-COMPACT in Dominica (December 2007).</p>

Programme & Results	Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Communities
			Tourism Organization (March 2008).		
<p>SIDS (Small Island Developing States), and Marine Properties</p> <p>(These two programmes are presented jointly for the sake of efficiency, given that the programme beneficiaries are often the same)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National capacities for the conservation and management of marine sites strengthened Involvement of local communities in sites' management reinforced <p><u>Note:</u> There is currently no staff to manage the marine programme or any funding to support such a position.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Boundaries and regulations for the Phoenix Islands Protected Area approved, the largest marine protected area in the world, by Government of Kiribati, and draft nomination launched for consultation (January 2008). New marine protected areas identified and collaborative programme to collect data, build stakeholder teams and select marine areas for nomination established at workshop in Tanzania for the western Indian Ocean (June 2007). Draft Tentative List for natural sites finalized and submitted to Solomon Islands Government (September 2007). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support to conservation measures provided in marine World Heritage sites in Ecuador, Costa Rica, Colombia and Panama under the Eastern Pacific Tropical Seascape Project. Environmental land-use planning and underground water course mapping completed in Sian Ka'an, Mexico, as part of coastal zone and wastewater management to be implemented by local municipalities. Rehabilitation project of Paramaribo's Palm Garden, Suriname, approved in December 2007 by the Flemish Government, with launch in June 2008. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Judges and district attorneys in Costa Rica received training on law enforcement in Cocos Island National Park under the Eastern Pacific Tropical Seascape Project. On-site training was received by managers of Aldabra Atoll, Seychelles, and Tubbataha Reef Marine Park, Philippines, from Shell executives in the 'Business Planning for Protected Areas Managers' Project. Evaluation missions assessed impact and usefulness of the effort (April/May 2008). Five training modules developed and translated in English, French and Spanish under Caribbean Capacity-Building Programme (September 2007). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regional communication exercise organized by the Marine Corridor Secretariat, a regional intergovernmental body, to ensure awareness of the Eastern Pacific Tropical Seascape Project throughout Ecuador, Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama (March 2008). UNESCO's 'Steering Committee of the Intersectoral Platform contributing to the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States' approved, and structure and working methods discussed (April 2008). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic community outreach efforts to engage local fishermen and local governance structures strengthened through support for the creation of micro-entrepreneurs into a sustainable rural tourism association in 2007 as part of the Management Plan for Coiba National Park, Panama. Key involvement of local Amerindian communities ensured in Management Plan for the Archaeological Site of Jew Savanna, on Suriname's Tentative List.
<p>Cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of new strategic policy lines for historic urban landscape conservation ensured 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Conference on the four Modern Heritage Cities organized in Le Havre, France, with the objective to enhance the World Heritage property and discuss conservation and development issues of Brasilia, Tel Aviv, Le 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations for historic urban landscape conservation established at Regional Meeting for the Americas in Olinda, Brazil (November 2007). New architectural surveys completed in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Chandigarh, India joined the Network of Indian Cities of Living Heritage with recommendations for its urban conservation, developed at a capacity building workshop organized in cooperation with the Archaeological 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility study into technical and legal aspects for preparation of a new or revised Recommendation on the conservation of Historic Urban Landscapes requested by 179th Executive Board, following Decision 29 COM 5D – see also Document <i>WHC-08/32.COM/7</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Phase I of the development of a Management Plan for Paramaribo, Suriname, set-up with inputs from local communities and heritage institutions, was finalized (March 2008). Phase II, encompassing

Programme & Results	Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Communities
	Havre and Chandigarh (September 2007). A network between the four cities was created, focusing on urban heritage, heritage-focused planning and modern heritage conservation.	March 2008 as part of finalization of the Urban Conservation Plan for Zabid, Yemen, due for completion end of June 2008. Regulations and architectural recommendations translated into Arabic. 3. For the Action Plan for Jerusalem – see <i>Document WHC-08/32COM/7A</i>	Survey of India and the local authorities (December 2007). 2. Africité: Following the African cities forum in Nairobi and the request to launch a capacity building program for local authorities, linking culture and heritage to local development programmes, workshop held in autumn 2007.		training components in urban conservation and site management, will start in June 2008.
Earthen Architecture • <i>Coordination of international efforts to safeguard earthen architecture sites strengthened</i>	1. Management structure and fundraising strategy established to develop tentative lists and nominations of earthen architecture sites (e.g. Timbuktu-extension, Mali), and implement in-situ conservation activities in less-represented regions of Africa and Arab States.	1. Earthen Architecture Programme 2007-2017 launched at Terra 2008 Conference in Bamako, Mali, and attended by 450 international participants of 65 countries (February 2008).		1. No. 48 of the quarterly <i>World Heritage</i> focused on the theme of preservation of earthen architecture and was disseminated at the Terra 2008 Conference. 2. Brochure presenting the Earthen Architecture Programme 2007-2017 prepared and distributed to participants of Terra 2008.	1. Orientations developed for the 2007-2017 cycle of programme gives priority to the involvement of local communities, and women in particular, with sustainable development strategies.
Initiative & Results	Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Communities
Astronomy • <i>Network of partners reinforced</i> • <i>Promotion of World Heritage increased</i>	1. Appeal to States Parties launched to contribute to the implementation of the initiative 'Astronomy and World Heritage', following Decision 29 COM 5.1 , with 20 national focal points designated world-wide.			1. 2009 proclaimed International Year of Astronomy by UN's 62nd General Assembly in December 2007, with UNESCO as lead agency that will launch 'Astronomy and World Heritage: Across Time and Continents'.	1. Implementation strategy finalized, with key involvement of local communities and their traditional knowledge systems, with national focal Points and International Astronomical Union (IAU) – see Document <i>WHC-08/32.COM/INF.5C</i>

D. Results-Based Report of the Activities undertaken in the Field of Communication, Education and Partnerships & Results in Pursuit of the 5 C's

	Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with other Conventions strengthened • Network of partners expanded • Promotion of the Convention to young generation increased • National capacities for its implementation reinforced 	<p>1. Editorial policy of the quarterly <i>World Heritage</i>, and choice of themes, articles and authors follow a geographically and thematically balanced selection.</p> <p>2. Four issues of the quarterly magazine <i>World Heritage</i> were published in English, French and Spanish (print run 38,000). Themes: 'Special Issue on New Zealand' (N° 46, June 2007); 'Benefits and Challenges of World Heritage Listing' (N° 47, October 2007), 'Earthen Architecture' (N° 48, January 2008) and 'World Heritage and Biodiversity' (N° 49, April 2008).</p> <p>3. Cooperation with the Foundation of Prince Albert II of Monaco was initiated through the provision of funding for a meeting of experts addressing the Committee's Global Strategy for a balanced and representative List notably as relates to Arctic Heritage.</p>	<p>1. Cooperation with other biodiversity conventions strengthened under Biodiversity Liaison Group, as well as cooperation with Natural Sciences Sector, contained in Document 179 EX/INF.16, presented to the 179th Executive Board.</p> <p>2. Cooperation with 2003 Intangible Heritage Convention through participation in second Committee session (September 2007) in Tokyo, Japan, as well as participation to statutory meetings of the 1954 Convention and its two Protocols (December 2007)</p> <p>3. Workshop "Biosphere Reserves and WH sites as learning laboratories for sustainable development" organized jointly with SC/EES as part of the 4th International Conference on Environmental Education, Ahmadabad, India (Nov 2007) for 40 participants, representatives of Biosphere reserves, WH sites, teachers and</p>	<p>1. Korean production of the <i>World Heritage in Young Hands Hands Kit</i>; a total of 30 language versions is now available.</p> <p>2. Teacher-training course on World Heritage Education for Sustainable Development gathered 140 teachers and heritage practitioners in Seoul, Korea (June 2007). Education and heritage organizations in Korea will be providing follow-up support to ensure sustainability of World Heritage education.</p> <p>3. Agreements signed with the University of Eindhoven (Netherlands) and School of Architecture of Paris-Belleville (France).</p> <p>4. The Agreement signed with Evergreen Digital Contents, Japan, in 2006 was renewed in 2007 to continue the implementation of an education project aimed at primary schools.</p> <p>5. International Symposium 'Sharing Our Heritages: New Challenges for Site</p>	<p>1. Organization of Youth Forum in Christchurch (New Zealand) in July 2007 involved 30 young participants from 12 Asia and Pacific countries, with their 'Youth Challenge' and DVD presented.</p> <p>2. Sixth episode of cartoon series <i>Patrimoinito's World Heritage Adventures</i> produced and disseminated as CD and DVD, with theme of protecting wildlife in the Virunga Mountains in Central Africa (March 2008).</p> <p>3. Between 60,000 and 70,000 articles on World Heritage published in different media.</p> <p>4. Workshop for francophone journalists held in Luxembourg. Objectives: improve journalists' knowledge about WH conservation and protection and deepen understanding of heritage as a holistic and interdisciplinary concept (November 2007).</p> <p>5. 100,000 World Heritage Maps produced with National Geographic and Hewlett Packard in English, French and Spanish, 13,000 of which distributed by UNESCO Regional Offices and 20,000 circulated by National Commissions.</p> <p>6. 17,700 visits per day visited the Centre's website in March 2008, a traffic increase of 24%</p>	<p>1. Cultural mapping carried out with Tuareg communities in Air & Ténéré Natural Reserves (Niger) and Aka Pygmy residents in Mongoumba (Tentative List of Central African Republic) under 'Heritage education for sustainable development – fostering dialogue with and among indigenous communities' joint project with CLT/CPD/CPO.</p> <p>2. Project launched to promote World Heritage Education in non-formal settings using voluntary service as a tool at the 30th anniversary of International Voluntary Service celebrated in Lviv (Ukraine) in November 2007.</p>

	Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Communities
		<p>NGOs.</p> <p>4. Policy document on the <i>Impact of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties</i> printed as brochure in English and French for wide distribution of 4000 copies; also downloadable from website (May 2008).</p> <p>5. A preliminary feasibility study is ongoing for raising awareness among concerned stakeholders through the establishment of a World Heritage award.</p> <p>6. No. 23 of World Heritage Paper Series <i>Enhancing Our Heritage Toolkit</i> published in collaboration with IUCN and UN Foundation (June 2008).</p> <p>7. Press workshop on the Aksum obelisk reinstallation project organized at UNESCO Headquarters (May 2008).</p>	<p>Conservation and Protection, and for Tourism Management' organized by the Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, Spain (February 2008).</p> <p>6. An agreement with United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was signed to develop training modules starting with activities in Asia and the Pacific where the UNITAR office of Hiroshima, Japan, has established expertise in World Heritage management.</p> <p>7. A grant from the Headley Trust (Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts, UK) was made for the World Heritage Managers fellowships programme developed and implemented in association with the Association Vocations Patrimoine (France).</p>	<p>from 506,069 visits in April 2007 to 631,423 visits in March 2008, making up 35% of total visits to UNESCO's portal.</p> <p>7. License Agreements with the French Minting Organization Monnaie de Paris and the Dutch Navigational tool producer Tom Tom, were signed to generate World Heritage communication products and royalties for the World Heritage Fund</p> <p>8. A portion of book sale proceedings were contributed to the World Heritage Fund from Harper Collins as a result of the publication of <i>Disappearing World—The Earth's Most Extraordinary and Endangered Places</i>.</p> <p>9. Authorized Requests for the Use of the World Heritage Emblem: a list of requests for which the use of the World Heritage Emblem was granted is accessible through http://whc.unesco.org/en/emblem. In light of the adoption of the Directives concerning the Name, Acronym, Logo and Internet domain names of UNESCO (RES 34C/86), a revision of the principles and graphic guidelines pertaining to the use of the World Heritage Emblem and reflected in the <i>Operational Guidelines</i> (Chapter VIII) has been initiated in consultation with the UNESCO Bureau of Public Information.</p>	

	Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Communities
				Preliminary work is included in document <i>WHC-08/32.COM/13</i> and referred to in the discussion paper requested by the Committee through Decision 31 COM 15 presented in document <i>WHC-08/32.COM/INF.5D</i> .	

II. Draft Decision

Draft Decision: 32 COM 5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/5 and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.5C,
2. Recalling Decision **31 COM 5.1** adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007),
3. Takes note with appreciation of the results of the activities undertaken by the World Heritage Centre over the past year in pursuit of its five Strategic Objectives, and in particular the work underway to fully integrate local communities in every aspect of World Heritage site conservation and management;
4. Takes particular note of the contribution of the World Heritage Thematic Programmes and Initiatives to the implementation of its Strategic Objectives and requests the Director of the World Heritage Centre to identify extra budgetary funding and ensure adequate staffing for their continued development on key World Heritage conservation issues.