



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

World Heritage

34 COM

Distribution Limited

WHC-10/34.COM/INF.5F2

Paris, 9 July 2010

Original: English/French

**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF
THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty fourth session

**Brasilia, Brazil
25 July - 3 August 2010**

**Item 5 of the Provisional Agenda: Reports of the World Heritage Centre and
the Advisory Bodies**

5F: Action Plan of the World Heritage Thematic Programme on Prehistory

SUMMARY

As requested by the World Heritage Committee through Decision **33 COM 5A** (Seville, 2009), this information document contains a draft Action Plan of the World Heritage Thematic Programme on Prehistory (presented in its original version in Document *WHC-10/34.COM/5F*) with a prioritized list of actions. The Document also contains information on other related activities carried out by the World Heritage Centre, Advisory Bodies, States Parties and a Scientific working group in the framework of the Thematic Programme on Prehistory.

I. BACKGROUND

1. At its 32nd session, the World Heritage Committee, in paragraph 11 of Decision **32 COM 10A**, thanked the Government of Spain for its generous offer to fund a thematic study on prehistoric sites. Financed by the Spanish Funds-in-Trust, and as a special programme for the Spanish Chair of the Committee, it was considered pertinent to start a very demanding one-year process of consultation with academic experts, scientific institutions, Advisory Bodies' representatives, members of the World Heritage Committee and national experts to identify priorities for cooperation in the framework of the *Global Strategy* for World Heritage.
2. The focal area of study covers at least two and a half million years of billions of different artefacts, cultural manifestations, kinds of domestic or burial settlements and ways of colonizing even the most extreme geographies of the planet. Such a time span is further expanded when considering the antecessors of human lineage. It embodies a huge temporal development, and conveys a transcendent and significant quantity of biological, social and cultural processes related to human evolution. It refers to the earliest periods of humankind on the Earth, implying archaeological methodologies and applied research to interpret the nature and behavior of the early phases of human records and recalls attention to the wisdom and, indeed, challenge, to integrate culture and nature to identify the Outstanding Universal Value of the properties.
3. Properties with strong links to human origins are insufficiently represented on the World Heritage List and are located in all the regions of the world. The values of these properties are under-recognized, and it is often challenging for States Parties to conserve this heritage and manage its specific vulnerability.

II. CONSULTATION PROCESS

4. The World Heritage Centre organized an International Expert Meeting, *Prehistory and the World Heritage Convention: Towards an Action Plan and the related thematic studies*, at UNESCO Headquarters on 3 to 4 November 2009, to establish the foundations for the future development, strategy and implementation of the initiative, based on discussions between 18 international experts and representatives of the Advisory Bodies ICCROM, IUCN and ICOMOS.
5. An International Meeting, *Human Evolution and the World Heritage Convention*, Burgos, Spain, 21 to 25 March, 2009, involved the participation of 20 international experts, representatives of the Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS and IUCN), and scientific institutions from 14 States Parties.
6. An International Meeting, *Rock Art and the World Heritage Convention*, uKhahlamba/Drakensburg Park, South Africa, 3 to 8 April 2009 involved the participation of 44 governmental delegates, Advisory Bodies' representatives, international experts and site managers.

7. An International Meeting, *Prehistoric Sites and the World Heritage Convention*, Bahrain, 10 to 14 May 2009, included the participation of 20 participants from 15 States Parties and Advisory Bodies.

III. COOPERATION

8. Close cooperation with scientific institutions of interdisciplinary research and applied research for conservation was established, including: Origins Centre/ University of Witwatersrand (South Africa), University of Dar Es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania), Collège de France, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (incl. Musée de l'Homme) (France), Università degli studi di Roma La Sapienza (Italy), Altamira National Museum and Research Centre, Universidad Complutense de Madrid (Spain), University of Cambridge (UK), Harvard University (USA), Berkeley University (USA), Universidad de Buenos Aires (Argentina), Georgian State Museum (Georgia), Kyoto University (Japan), Hanyang University Museum (Republic of Korea), the National Museum of the Philippines (Philippines) and the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology (China), among others.
9. Since August 2008, the World Heritage Centre has been working in cooperation with the Advisory Bodies ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN. Following meetings with the Advisory Bodies in October 2009 and January 2010, a thematic study on human evolution (funded by the Spanish FIT for World Heritage) will be prepared by the Advisory Bodies.
10. Over 90 Permanent Delegations to UNESCO have been contacted in relation to information on the site managers and/or management authority of related properties on the World Heritage List and the Tentative List in order to establish cooperation and complete a questionnaire of the sites.

IV. ADOPTION OF PROGRAMME

11. The **World Heritage Thematic Programme** was adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session, June 2009, Seville, Spain (**Decision 33 COM 5A**)¹.

Following the approval of the Programme, from June 2009 to May 2010 activities centred on the future progression of the Programme and preparation of the Action Plan in cooperation with international experts and institutions, UNESCO/WHC, Advisory Bodies and States Parties. During this period, the following activities took place:

12. An international Meeting, "*Preparation of the Action Plan, Scientific Working Group*," UNESCO Headquarters, 12 to 14 September 2010. An international meeting to review the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session, and to address the direction of the Programme in preparation of the finalization of the Action Plan for submission to the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2010. The meeting involved the participation of scientific experts from Harvard University (USA), Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (France), Università degli

¹ See full **Decision 33 COM 5A**: <http://whc.unesco.org/document/102015/>

studi di Roma La Sapienza (Italy), University of Tübingen (Germany) and University of the Witwatersrand (South Africa). The members of the Scientific Working Group considered the Committee's recommendation in Para. 13 of Decision **33 COM 5A**, whose relevancy was considered mostly in terms of:

- Discussing the title of the Thematic Programme to better synthesize the core thematic areas of the Programme with the World Heritage Committee's recommendations;
- Recognition of continuing cultures of indigenous communities;
- Worldwide visibility of the Thematic Programme.

13. A meeting, "*Action Plan, Drafting Committee decision 33 COM 5A*," UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, 22 October 2009. Discussions focused on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee concerning Decision **33 COM 5A** related to the Programme between the representatives of the Delegations involved in drafting the Decision (Australia, Bahrain, Israel, Kenya, Spain and the USA), as well as the title and how to implement the Decision.

14. A meeting, "*Action Plan, Advisory Bodies*", UNESCO Headquarters, 27 October 2009. As a follow up to the 2009 meetings, the results and conclusions were discussed by the Advisory Bodies in relation to thematic studies and the contribution of the Advisory Bodies IUCN, ICOMOS and ICCROM to future actions.

15. An international Meeting, "*Action Plan Scientific Working Group*", UNESCO Headquarters, 17 to 18 May 2010. Concluding recommendations from the past 10 months' consultation were brought together to finalize the Action Plan for submission to the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee. A revised programme title was agreed upon, "**Human Evolution: adaptations, dispersals and social developments (HEADS)**", as well as defining and prioritizing areas of future development.

In addressing the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee, discussions were elaborated resulting in a revised title "**Human Evolution: adaptations, dispersals and social developments (HEADS)**".

Some of the core points that have been discussed in relation to the Programme:

15.2 Human Evolution reports the origins of human life and social development. The related processes can be traced back to the earliest ancestors of human lineages, and include toolmaking at least 2.6 million years ago. This record is increasingly precious as our inherited storehouse of knowledge about the foundations and diversity of human life, experience, and social behaviour.

15.3 Properties related to the Programme account for the vast majority of human existence. So do the many biological, behavioral and technological changes which then shaped the future course of humanity as we know it today. This long process has increasingly transformed the human experience from life in a natural environment to life in a largely built environment, from a hunter-gatherer lifestyle, through the more settled ways of life of farmers, herders, and fishermen, to the present day – when for the first time a majority of human populations now live in artificial urban environments.

15.4 Over this immense span of time, human lineages have exhibited again and again a remarkable capacity to adapt, expanding from the tropics to a wide range of ever-changing environments, from equatorial regions to Arctic ones, from continents to islands, from lowlands to high altitudes, from deserts to wetlands. The diversity of human heritage is represented in archaeological sites across the world that preserves the invaluable record of early human history.

15.5 Sites linked specifically to Human Evolution can include:

- Properties that are related to bio-cultural processes regarding the human lineage as part of the record of life and of earth's history;
- Processes that include biological and cultural changes, dispersion, migration, cognition, and all the related adaptations at a global level;
- Origins and diversity of the genus Homo (genetically, biologically, anatomically) and its social organizations;
- Major changes corresponding to cognitive steps (e.g. speech, music, beliefs, dance and art) versus technological innovations (e.g. domestication of fire, tools production);
- Colonization of new environments and dispersion.

15.6 Human evolution-related sites can fall into multiple categories, including some of the following identified **types of properties**:

- Deposits useful for the reconstruction of palaeo-environments;
- Deposits with human remains, including intentional ones such as burials, burial mounds and megalithic graves;
- Evidence of human occupation, use and modification of caves or rock shelters, be it ephemeral or long-standing, such as in tells, and monumental or scarcely visible, such as kill and butchery sites;
- Mining sites, quarries and refuse deposits;
- Caches, campsites and abandoned or lost equipment;
- Artificial modification of the environment, as in hunting, fishing and drainage systems, ditches and enclosures, salt working sites, pottery production;
- Long-sequence evolutive landscapes related to hunter-gatherer communities;
- Places with intangible values related to criteria (vi) and associative cultural landscapes, such as palaeo-landscapes and rock art sites;
- Sites important for the history of science, such as Neanderthal, Zoukhoudian, Trinil, Cro-Magnon, Balzi Rossi, Altamira;
- Sites related to human mobility and traces of long-term repeated human movement;
- Sites related to trade.

15.7 Concerning Rock Art, for the purpose of the Thematic Programme, it is understood in the form of paintings and engravings as clear and long-lasting evidence for the transmission of human conceptual thoughts and beliefs through art and graphic representations. Experiences shared by site managers and international experts have highlighted a wide range of issues such as the spiritual significance of Rock Art, the need for multidisciplinary research, and the value of involving the descendants of the original artists both in management and decision-making, as well as assistance to develop guidelines for dealing with

stakeholders, to understand natural processes of weathering and to initiate and maintain documentation and monitoring systems for World Heritage sites.

V. RELATED MEETINGS

16. International Meeting, “*Rock Art International Archive*”, UNESCO Headquarters, 22 December 2009. In response to the preparation of an international rock art repository, a meeting was held between six representatives from specialized institutions working in the digital archiving of rock art: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC, Spain), Origins Centre (South Africa), Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici (Italy), International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Science (UISPP), Instituto Politécnico de Tomar (Portugal) and the Swedish Archive for Rock Art Research (Sweden).
17. International Meeting, “*The Chinchorro Culture from a Comparative Perspective*” (Arica, Chile, 5-8 January, 2010). An international/national experts meeting was held on the comparative analysis of the nomination file of the Archaeological sites of the *Chinchorro Culture*, submitted to the Tentative List of Chile in 1998. Twelve specialists, 10 national experts and representatives from ICOMOS and the Chilean National Committee attended the meeting.
18. International Meeting, “*Comparative Analysis of the Archaeological site Delta of Diquis*” (Costa Rica, 8-12 March, 2010) The UNESCO World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture of Costa Rica and the UNESCO Office in San José, organized an International Experts Meeting for the elaboration of a comparative analysis of the archaeological site of the Delta of Diquis, financed by the Spanish Funds-in-Trust. The Meeting took place in several locations in Costa Rica, including San José, Zona Sur, Community of Bolas, Palmar Norte, Delta del Diquis and Sierpe.
19. Following the decision of the Ministry of Culture and Information of Bahrain to set-up visitor and interpretation facilities at the 11 sites forming the Burial Ensembles of Dilmun and Tylos (property submitted to the Tentative List of Bahrain in 2008), a workshop was held from 13 to 17 June 2010 in order to define a preliminary action plan towards the realization of a “serial museum” concept which would interpret the values of the Burial Ensembles of Dilmun and Tylos, plan future research works at the sites, and establish a long-term management, conservation and protection system.

VI. ACTION PLAN AND WORLD HERITAGE

A. Objectives of the Action Plan

20. Key objectives:

- i. Establish links between scientific research and integrated conservation by recognizing the scientific values of properties related to human origins;
- ii. Operate within the framework of the *Global Strategy*, launched by the World Heritage Committee in 1994, to broaden the definition of World Heritage in better reflecting the full spectrum of the world's cultural and natural sites of outstanding universal value;
- iii. Recognize sites that are outstanding demonstrations of traces of the earliest interaction between humankind and the land, early cultural behaviour, cognitive steps and creative expressions;
- iv. Preserve the identified properties from progressive deterioration due to their ancient chronology and vulnerable fabric;
- v. Develop collaborative, outreach and sustainable initiatives through fostering networks with Advisory Bodies, States Parties, National Commissions, and national and international institutions to implement the Action Plan.

B. Expected outcomes

21. The Programme will achieve the following results through the implementation of the Action Plan in the period of the Medium Term Strategy 2010 – 2013:

- i. Credibility. Ensure scientific credibility of the Thematic Programme actions based on a solid support framework of applied and interdisciplinary research to develop comparative analysis, and assessment of authenticity, integrity and Declaration of OUV of sites; Update and revise national and regional Tentative Lists based on thematic studies undertaken by the Advisory Bodies;
- ii. Conservation. Create twinning initiatives between World Heritage properties to share best practice methodologies for conservation and management and to develop applied research to provide long-term preservation of early sites;
- iii. Capacity-building. Foster close cooperation between international and national experts, universities, research institutions, Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre to develop capacity-building programmes on management and conservation for related World Heritage sites;
- iv. Communication. Launch a webpage on the World Heritage Centre website to establish a resource database, a global network of information exchange and an online forum. Monographic issues will be published as part of the *World Heritage Papers Series* and co-financed and co-published with research institutions ;
- v. Communities. Set up a World Heritage community to develop cooperation through the creation of a roster of experts, site managers, Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre. The Action Plan is foreseen to strengthen cooperation with local communities and assess participatory methodologies for the site to be inscribed as the initial stage of the nomination process or for already inscribed sites.

22. Objectives and related priority actions are shown in **Table 1**.

TABLE 1. Objectives and Priority Actions

Objectives	Priority Actions
<p>1. Credibility</p> <p>Scientific research underpins the actions of the Programme in evaluating authenticity, integrity and OUV at World Heritage sites as well as yet-to-be inscribed sites, in order to ensure the future conservation of these vulnerable properties. The nature of the properties necessitates a strong cooperation between the fields of natural science and cultural science.</p> <p>During the consultation process considerable emphasis was placed on the desirability of serial nominations of sites, site extensions and cooperation between sites, to encourage local authorities and States Parties to collaborate and widen the responsibilities of nomination, conservation, research, documentation and management. In addition to formal serial nomination, informal interaction can be encouraged by ‘twinning’ similar sites and exchanging information and skills.</p>	<p><i>Action 1.1</i> <u>Authenticity, integrity and justification of OUV</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Facilitate support for the nomination process and preparatory International Assistance Requests. ii. Elaborate methodologies for comparative analysis. iii. Formulate specific guidelines for serial nominations. iv. Explore all the possibilities of the application of criteria (i) to (vi) related to Human Evolution, as well as including extending the interpretation of criteria (viii). v. Foster the collaboration of scientific institutions and Advisory Bodies in setting scientific partnerships. <p><i>Action 1.2</i> <u>Tentative Lists</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop quality of inventories and available information to update and support the preparation of Tentative Lists, and promote the regional harmonization of Tentative Lists. ii. Develop partnerships with special focus in underrepresented regions. iii. Identify and prioritize serial nominations that will add to the credibility, representivity and balance of the World Heritage List for nomination before 2013, e.g. archaeological cave sites, or serial sites that have contributed to a better understanding of human evolution. <p><i>Action 1.3</i> <u>Thematic Studies</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Support the Advisory Bodies in updating their thematic studies on Human Evolution. ii. Develop thematic studies according to the needs of the Programme and related World Heritage Committee decisions.
<p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased protection of sites related to Human Evolution through greater international attention and collaboration. • Developed partnerships with a special focus on under-represented regions. • Production of scientific and technical material to support the World Heritage Committee in taking well- informed decisions. 	
<p>Performance Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of nominations submitted. 	

- Number of researchers and research institutions involved.
- Number of technical discussion documents prepared for meetings.
- Number of international meetings.
- Number of international research congresses in which Human Evolution and World Heritage are presented.

Benchmarks

- 3 nominations submitted by 2013.
- 1 serial nomination by 2013.
- 1 applied research for conservation workshop.
- 3 international meetings.
- Participation in 3 international congresses.

Objectives	Priority Actions
<p>2. Conservation</p>	<p><i>Action 2.1</i> <u>Conservation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop archaeological impact assessment guidelines for sites. ii. Foster low-cost methodology to monitor OUV <i>in situ</i>. iii. Promote applied research for conservation: research and technology. iv. Develop protocol and/ or international standards of intervening in sites such as caves. v. Support of programmes to improve the conservation of related sites and ensure their long-term safety through guidelines and best practice manuals for conservation, implementation of new technologies. vi. Develop mechanisms to evaluate feasible tourism impact for related sites. vii. Proactive application of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> to promote large-scale conservation methodologies. viii. Provide case studies of advanced research for conservation and increase access to best practice case studies in cooperation with related institutions.
<p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased protection of vulnerable sites (both inscribed and yet-to-be inscribed). • Updated and developed scientific research to extend knowledge and understanding of human origins. • Advancement of conservation methodologies. • Implementation of conservation protocols/guidelines for related sites. • Establishment of guidelines for intervening in caves • Formulate guidelines for archaeological impact assessment. 	

Performance Indicators

- Number of guidelines finalized and published.
- Number of sites implementing low-cost methodology to monitor OUV *in situ*.
- Number of case studies in conservation at sites.
- Number of curators and conservation institutions involved.
- Number of international meetings.
- Number of institutions associated to the initiative; number of users of the web portal.
- Number of completed archaeological impact assessments on related sites.

Benchmarks

- 1 set of guidelines for intervening in caves.
- 1 set of guidelines for archaeological impact assessment.
- 1 applied research for conservation workshop.
- 2 international meetings.
- 5 sites implementing low-cost methodologies to monitor OUV *in situ*.

Objectives	Priority Actions
<p>3. Capacity building</p> <p>Strengthen support within the relevant global, regional, national and local institutions to develop management capacity, training initiatives and information exchange, in concordance with the broader mandate of UNESCO as the UN intellectual arm, in particular for establishing global knowledge networks and developing national capacities.</p>	<p><i>Action 3.1.</i> <u>Management training</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen the capacity of World Heritage property managers to ensure management effectiveness for related sites. ii. Implement management regional programmes for site managers. iii. Explore opportunities in all regions concerning related sites in the framework of the Periodic Reporting Exercise.
	<p><i>Action 3.2.</i> <u>Cooperation in training</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Explore joint private-public sector practices to identify best training practices and ensure funding sustainability. ii. Develop training twinning initiatives between sites. iii. Promote inter-institutional cooperation between international higher learning institutions, National Commissions and UNESCO Category 2 Centres to foster current and potential expertise and research exchange, North-South-South cooperation, and information dissemination and application.
	<p><i>Action 3.3</i> <u>Training and awareness-raising initiatives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop national capacities through up-to-date training initiatives to foster awareness-raising policies, guided by the Advisory Bodies, World Heritage Centre

	and academic institutions.
	<p><i>Action 3.4</i> <u>UNITWIN</u></p> <p>i. Implement training and research initiatives in the framework of the UNESCO UNITWIN network in collaboration with international and national institutions and National Commissions.</p>
<p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased global, North-South-South, and inter-institutional cooperation. • Strengthened national and regional capacities. • Identification of funding opportunities to support sustainability of Programme activities. 	
<p>Performance Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of training workshops, number of trainers and trainees. • Number of resource materials. • Level of expertise involved and extent of regional balance. • Number of institutions involved. 	
<p>Benchmarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch of a UNESCO UNITWIN network and organization of at least 3 on-site training workshops. • Number of trained people. • Number of exchanges between site managers and partners through the web site of the Programme. • 2 training courses through a UNESCO Category 2 Centre. • E-learning modules developed in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies. 	

Objectives	Priority Actions
<p>4. Communities</p> <p>The promotion and development of communities at international, national and local levels is a vital constituent in supporting the implementation of the Programme and ensuring</p>	<p><i>Action 4.1</i> <u>Scientific communities</u></p> <p>i. Establish a core interdisciplinary Working Group of experts as the source of ongoing scientific reflection, information exchange and future actions of the Programme to work in close collaboration with the World Heritage Centre.</p>

complementary actions, synergies and sustainability.	<p><i>Action 4.2</i> <u>Local communities</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen the role of local communities in and around properties and encourage their active participation in maintenance, conservation and management. ii. Explore the possibilities of pilot projects on the relation between conservation and sustainable development at local level. iii. Cooperation with indigenous communities. iv. Develop community engagement strategies; explore the relationship with a wider range of heritage values. v. Develop participatory methodologies with local communities. vi. Integrate the potential for the development of sites through sustainable cultural tourism for the benefit of local communities. vii. Ensure management systems include proactive and cooperative community involvement; viii. Evaluate the benefit of World Heritage status for related sites.
	<p><i>Action 4.3</i> <u>National communities</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop greater cooperation between States Parties, National Commissions and private and public national institutions, particularly in the updating of Tentative Lists.
	<p><i>Action 4.4</i> <u>Global community</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development of a World Heritage community for the Programme at international level to to promote collaboration between site managers and States Parties for research, capacity-building, training courses, field schools, exhibitions and exchange programmes at sites. ii. Development of actions for greater public involvement. iii. Explore the possibility of World Heritage youth initiatives in the framework of Programme objectives. iv. Encourage participatory methodologies to improve knowledge and appreciation of non-monumental and vulnerable World Heritage sites, and diversify the range of evaluation methods of sites.
<p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cooperation with local communities in all decision making processes for conservation and management activities of sites. • Updated Tentative Lists of States Parties. • Greater flexibility in exchange of conservation methodologies and technical expertise. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness for early sites related to human evolution and their ties to cultural diversity.
<p>Performance Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training workshops. Number of resource materials. Participatory level of local population. Number of participants in international exchange programmes. Number of local practitioners participating in decision-making processes.
<p>Benchmarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 on-site pilot projects in community participation. 1 educational programme in conjunction with World Heritage in Young Hands. Exchange of information between scientific community, local communities and the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> community through the website.

Objectives	Priority Actions
<p>5. Communication</p> <p>Launch a broad-reaching communications strategy, with scientific integrity as the core objective, seeking to strengthen knowledge dissemination and enlarge the awareness of the values of the properties.</p> <p>The strategy will be aimed at building bridges between the scientific/academic communities and the wider general public.</p>	<p><i>Action 5.1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a broad international communication strategy, focused on highlighting the scientific values and integrity of related properties. Prepare an International Campaign in 2013.
	<p><i>Action 5.2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch of webpage for Programme and related activities.
	<p><i>Action 5.3</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of website and Rock Art World Archives, for conservation and comparative analysis in the nomination process (via Programme website). The website will also serve as an accessible networking system with information on the preparation of a nomination file or management plan, and available training and funding opportunities.
	<p><i>Action 5.4</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monographic publications as part of the <i>World Heritage Papers series</i>.
	<p><i>Action 5.5</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and develop an international Scientific Working Group to support the dissemination of results.

	<p><i>Action 5.6</i></p> <p>i. Awareness-raising programmes to encourage a platform of exchange of knowledge.</p>
<p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased visibility of the Programme and its activities by the web page, international-regional campaigns, and publications. • Greater public awareness of the authenticity, integrity and value of related sites. • Permanent exchange of information between the World Heritage Committee and the Human Evolution research community. 	
<p>Performance Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of media outlets employed. • Number of users of Programme webpage (WHC portal). • Number of users of Rock Art World Archives (WHC portal). • Number of publications. 	
<p>Benchmarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 media partnership projects. • 4 publications. • 1 international communication campaign created by 2013. 	

Objectives	Priority Actions
<p>6. Cooperation</p>	<p><i>Action 6.1</i></p> <p>i. Cooperation with UNESCO Category II Centres to strengthen programme outreach and development of training and research initiatives at regional and international level.</p> <p>ii. Cooperation with UNESCO Regional Offices.</p> <p>iii. Signed agreements with research institutions.</p>
<p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to and exchange of different methodologies, with greater emphasis on inclusive and contextualized approaches to nature/culture. 	
<p>Performance Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of management plans updated. • Number of new conservation methods implemented following training. • Number of Centres and Regional UNESCO Offices involved. • Number of agreements signed with research institutions. 	
<p>Benchmarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 training workshops held at Category II Centres. • 3 Category II Centres involved. • 4 regional UNESCO offices involved. • 3 contracts established with related institutions. 	

VII. RELATED ACTIVITIES

23. Summary of foreseen actions 2010-2013, in accordance to discussions with the States Parties:

SHORT-TERM ACTIVITIES 2010-2011

24. *“Advisory Bodies Thematic Study on fossil-hominid sites”* (funded by the Spanish FIT for World Heritage). In July 2010, ICOMOS and IUCN began a thematic study on hominid fossil-bearing sites for potential inscription on the World Heritage List, in support of the activities of the Programme. The study explores the wider context of early hominid remains within a regional as well as global framework, and continues with the progress made in a previous study carried out by ICOMOS. It is expected to be finalized in December 2010 and a subsequent publication will be produced.
25. International Meeting, *“International Rock Art Archiv”e*, UNESCO Headquarters, 5-6 July 2011. The meeting will evaluate the current technical resources and established networks available in support of developing an international World Heritage rock art archive.
26. *Webpage*. A webpage for the Programme will be launched in August 2010 as part of the World Heritage Centre web portal, designed to provide a platform for knowledge resource and exchange, to reinforce and develop international cooperation and maintain information channels in the current and future developments of the Programme. At the request of international experts, Advisory Bodies and State Parties, the page aims to provide a global knowledge resource for States Parties, policymakers, experts, institutions and site managers in support of sustainable conservation following the inscription of World Heritage sites, comparative analysis for candidate sites for future nomination, and exchange of best practice case studies.
27. Publication of the key thematic areas and activities of the Programme supplemented with contributions by international experts of the Scientific Working Group (December 2010).
28. Publication of the Comparative Analysis on Archaeology of Hunter-gatherers. *“Archeological sites of the Chinchorro Culture”* (October 2010). Including scientific contributions from 12 international experts, the publication aims to support the identification of Outstanding Universal Value and the process of nomination for the Archeological sites of the Chinchorro Culture (Chile).
29. International Meeting, *“Management Plan of Tchitundo Hulo Rock Art site”*, (Angola, October 2010- January 2011). At the request of the African World Heritage Fund, an international meeting will take place to revise the management plan of the site, in the context of conservation methods for the vast spectrum of rock art in the Region, and creating twinning initiatives between sites. The activity will also comprise a two-week

on-site training workshop in Portuguese language for 20 participants, and a workshop with a Namibian Province team to finalize the site management plan. The activities will be organized by the World Heritage Centre and the African World Heritage Fund, in collaboration with the Angolan Ministry of Culture, Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Namibian Provincial Government, AECID Office in Luanda and the Advisory Bodies. This Project Proposal falls under the objectives foreseen under the UNESCO Action Plan (Medium Term Strategy 2009-2013) and the AWHF Strategic Plan 2010-2014.

30. Publication on the results of the international meeting for the “*Comparative Analysis for the Archaeological site Delta del Diquis*” in Costa Rica, which was held in the framework of the nomination process of the site to the World Heritage List (6-12 March 2010, Costa Rica), as a comparative analysis of Pre-Hispanic chiefdoms in Central America.
31. Meeting “*Formulation of the Conservation Plan for the Rock Art of Samaipata*” (Samaipata, Bolivia, November 2010), in collaboration with the Municipality of Samaipata, Bolivia, financed by the Spanish Funds-in-Trust for World Heritage.
32. International Meeting, *Preparation of a Road Map to promote the inscription of African human origin sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List* (Ethiopia, February 2011). Discussions will take place in view of launching the process of establishing a road map in support of the future conservation of human origin sites in Africa. The meeting will be organized by the African World Heritage Fund and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. Within the framework of the UNESCO Action Plan (Medium Term Strategy 2009-2013) and the African World Heritage Fund Strategic Plan 2010-2014, the activities proposed aim to establish a solid working framework and the necessary research documentation for substantiating a feasible nomination of African Human Evolution sites to the World Heritage List.
33. Development of a UNITWIN/ UNESCO Chairs network between the World Heritage Centre, National Commissions and specialized institutions. The project will primarily involve an interdisciplinary cooperation dealing with the natural history and cultural diversity related to human evolution: nature, human and conservation sciences (palaeoecology, prehistoric archaeology, palaeoanthropology, heritage conservation). It will focus on fostering North-South-South cooperation and intersectoral collaboration with social anthropology, primatology, museology and educational sciences. The project is foreseen to start in October 2011.