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

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

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Twenty-fourth session

**Cairns, Australia
27 November – 2 December 2000**

**Agenda Item 15.2 : Training Strategy: Proposal for the establishment of a Heritage
Partnership Programme**

Hungarian proposal for a World Heritage Fellowship Program
(submitted at the Special Session of the Bureau)
Budapest, October 4, 2000.

Objectives

The program should target states with less than 3 sites inscribed to the WHC List financed from:

- the World Heritage Fund and latter complemented by a
- UNESCO Heritage Fellowship Program to be proposed at its 31st GC in 2001.

The main objective of the World Heritage Fellowship Program, in close cooperation with the WHC and the Advisory Bodies, is to establish a structured, transparent and dynamic framework for promoting expertise in protection and development World Heritage in member states of the Convention with no or less than 3 sites inscribed on the WH List. In addition the purpose of the fellowship program is to enable member states work in team and give assistance to prepare a draft tentative list and/or draft nomination and/or draft report on the status on conservation for sites of countries that needs it most.

The fellowship program aims at those countries, that have until now no sites inscribed, as well as probably not even produced a tentative list yet. It should assist these States Parties to train their experts for the preparation of nominations and tentative lists.

Hence as a special on-job training program the team should be invited by a member state of the Convention that is in need of international assistance.

The participants of the special training program should include:

- potential specialists from the country that requests the preparation of nominations and tentative lists, or status report on the state of conservation
- personnel nominated by the inviting government and accepted by the WH Committee from the targeted country that should agree to assign them to be the managers of a potential World Heritage Site
- Experts from the region of the targeted country that has invited the program.

Awarding of this kind of special 'scholarship' to a particular country, as well as approval of the nominated experts should be a matter of high prestige, thus the decision should be made by the World Heritage Committee itself, and hence will be in line with the Global Strategy and other relevant recommendations and decisions of the GA and the Committee.

Background

The Hungarian proposal is based on the text (attached) submitted at the Kyoto session of the WH Committee (Annex XI.3 to the report). Hungary also submitted a draft resolution (attached) on this subject at the 30th General Conference of UNESCO (30 C/DR.40) in relation to paragraphs 03120 and 08003. The explanatory note of the resolution reads as follows:

"The primary objective of the World Heritage Fellowship Programme is to promote expertise in protection and development [of] World Heritage in more Member States of the Convention, particularly [in] countries with no or less than three sites inscribed on the World Heritage List. In addition, the purpose of the fellowship programme is to enable the holders of each particular year when the fellowships are to be awarded to work as a team and prepare a draft tentative list and/or a draft nomination and/or a draft report on the status on conservation for [a] site specifically chosen by a decision of the World Heritage country that needs it most."

The observations of the Director-General were published in document 30 C/8 COM.IV and read as follows:

"The Director-General welcomes the substance of the proposal and suggests that the statutory organs of the World Heritage Convention review and analyse the outputs generated by fellowships financed by the World Heritage Fund and explore ways and means of redesigning the criteria for awarding such fellowships in order to follow up the proposal. He would be willing in this regard to submit to the Executive Board at its 160th session the findings of the review and analysis and recommendations for redirecting the award of fellowships from the World Heritage Fund to meet the aims of the proposal contained in the draft resolution."

Resolution on the subject was published in 30 C/64 and 30 C/64 Add. and Corr. and reads as follows:

"the General Conference decide to approve this draft resolution amended by its authors in the light of the Director-General's comment in document 30 C/8 COM.IV. In pursuance of this proposal the statutory organs of the World Heritage Convention will assess the fellowship scheme of the World Heritage Fund and explore the ways and means of the possible establishment of a World Heritage Fund Fellowship Programme. The result of this assessment will be presented to the 160th session of the Executive Board."

The World Heritage Centre in its document WHC-2000/CONF.202/INF.8 (Paris, 29 May 2000) formulated a response to the Hungarian proposal as follows:

"The consideration of the Hungarian proposal will depend on the Bureau's deliberations, particularly on the working document WHC-2000/CONF.202/13 detailing the conclusions and recommendations of an evaluation of the international assistance provided from the World Heritage Fund. The Bureau is requested to take into consideration the Hungarian proposal to establish a World Heritage Fellowship programme when reviewing the document WHC-2000/CONF.202/13 and considering recommendations for revising the strategies and priorities for granting international assistance from the World Heritage Fund."

"The Centre will take into consideration the outcome of the Bureau's discussions of document WHC-2000/CONF.202/13, and other relevant documents, and will prepare a more detailed paper on the feasibility of implementing the Hungarian proposal to create a World Heritage Fellowship programme and submit it to the consideration of the twenty fourth session of the Committee in Cairns, Australia (27 November - 2 December 2000)."

The report of the 24th session of the Bureau (see: WHC-2000/CONF.202/17) in June 2000 summarized the discussion as follows:

"Proposal on a World Heritage Fellowship Programme

VII.20 The Chairperson drew the attention of the Bureau to Information Document WHC-2000/CONF.202/INF.8 which presented a summary proposal submitted by the Delegate of Hungary with a view to reinforce national capacity for implementing the Convention through the granting of fellowships to national officers who could work in the field of the World Heritage Convention. The Chairperson also recalled that at the 30th session of the General Conference of UNESCO, Hungary had submitted a draft resolution proposing the creation of this programme. The proposal was introduced for the first time by the Delegate of Hungary at the twenty-second session of the World Heritage Committee in Kyoto, in 1998.

VII.21 The Delegate of Australia recognized the potential in the initiative proposed by the Delegate of Hungary. He proposed that the Fellowship Programme be integrated in similar activities of ICCROM.

VII.22 The Delegate of Finland underlined the need to clarify the role of various bodies. In relation to the proposal of Hungary, he hoped that no parallel would be created, competing with existing mechanisms.

VII.23 ICCROM welcomed the proposal and requested that it be elaborated in time for discussion at the twenty-fourth session of the Committee. It was also recommended that this proposal be integrated within the Global Training Strategy proposed by ICCROM and which is continuing to be developed. Finally, it was decided to change the title of this programme to Heritage Partnership Programme."

Evaluation of International assistance made by C3E
WHC-2000/CONF.202/13

The Preamble to the 1972 Convention defines the *raison d'être* of international assistance and affirms a collective responsibility for the protection of heritage of universal value. The different forms of international assistance financed by the World Heritage Fund aim at an official common global objective: to better identify, conserve, preserve and present the world's cultural and natural heritage. Currently there are five existing types of assistance:

- Preparatory
- Emergency
- Technical co-operation
- Training
- Assistance for education, information and promotion

These actions have different expected intermediary and global impacts (*see diagram 1*) but none of them have direct and exclusive impact on raising equality and, in line with the principle of reforms, try to increase the sites nominated by states with few or no sites on the WH list.

In line with the Hungarian proposal **positive discrimination** could be introduced in form of a new category of assistance which would target **exclusively** the states that have very few or no sites on the WH List.

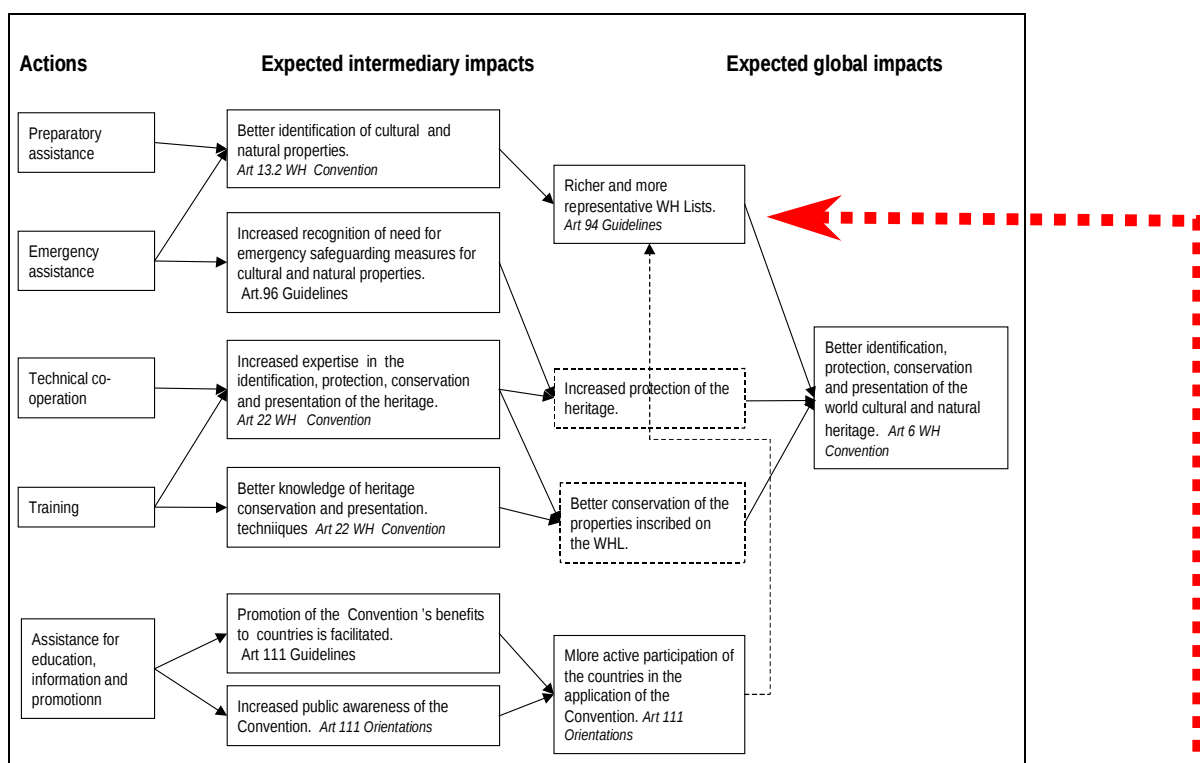
Based on the experiences gained during the preparation of the *new section of text to be provided on education, training and research (see CANT p 18, 3.V.C) (OG section V.C.)* the Hungarian delegation suggests the inclusion of a new text into the appropriate part of the Guidelines as follows: "the world heritage fund should allocate resources to provide fellowship programme targeted exclusively to states that have very few or no sites inscribed to the WH list".

There could be the following options to finance the new program:

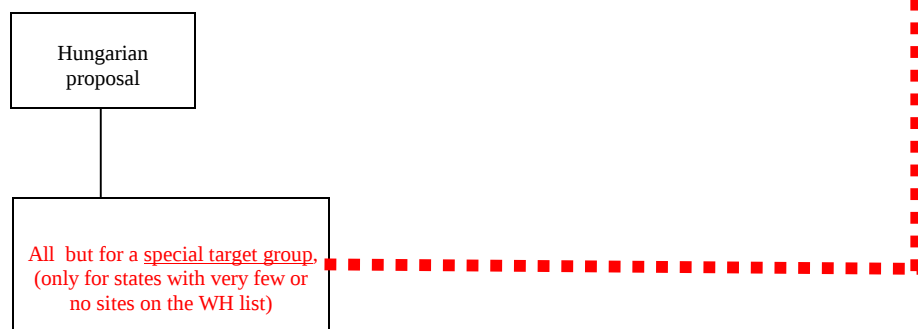
1. Based on regional periodic reports' funds from the WH Fund could be focused in line with the Hungarian proposal.
2. Based on the experiences gained during the next years UNESCO could establish a Heritage Fellowship Program at its 31st GC in 2001.

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Diagram 1 - Logical diagram of the expected impacts of international assistance



Based on the diagram the Hungarian fellowship program could be easily inserted within this framework.



**Argumentation based on the 'Report on the Evaluation of International Assistance
provided under the World Heritage Fund' (WHC-2000/CONF.202/13)**

The following findings by the World Heritage Centre Central Evaluation Unit in cooperation with the Centre for European Evaluation Expertise (C3E) could be interpreted in favor of the Hungarian proposal for a fellowship program.

Conclusions concerning the objectives of international assistance

1. “International assistance is not sufficiently guided by precise strategic orientations from the Committee and the Bureau. “
1. “The operational objectives as set out in the Guidelines can lead to confusion because they mix the types of intervention (e.g.: preparatory assistance, training) with the types of beneficiaries (new properties, endangered properties, etc).”
1. “The group of objectives assigned to international assistance is too ambitious in regard to the human and budgetary resources of the Fund and the Centre.”

Conclusions concerning the implementation of international assistance

1. The role of the advisory bodies is essential in providing expertise independent of the Centre.
1. The participation of the advisory bodies (as well as that of Secretariat staff) in the realisation of the services financed by International Assistance arouses suspicion.
1. There remain serious problems of internal organisation in the Centre which necessitate the intervention of specialists in the months to come.

Recommendations

I. In general, the conclusions of the evaluation recommend a continuation of the international assistance activities, certain aspects of which could however be improved and/or broadened.

Recommendations concerning the objectives	Responsible body	Temporality
Seek a management system in accordance with the objectives to be attained in the frame of three situations that require international assistance: properties to add on the List; endangered properties; properties inscribed on the World Heritage List.	Committee World Heritage Centre	Medium term
Recommendations concerning the results	Responsible body	Temporality
Prepare a new version of the Guidelines that concentrates the objectives and interventions of international assistance on what gives added value to the Fund in comparison with the activities of other international organisations.	Committee	Short term
Develop and privilege the interventions capable of producing catalyser effects with properties to inscribe, but also properties already inscribed on the List.	Centre	Short term
Continue efforts with regard to emergency situations for the cultural heritage and develop joint actions when possible with the NGOs in the natural domain.	Committee	Short term
Reserve the co-financing of investments or rehabilitation work for the least-developed countries and/or the sites that are undergoing a temporary critical phase.	Committee, Centre	Short term
Give priority to capacity building actions in a regional framework (sharing), based on new information and communication technologies (on line training, Internet, etc.) and in partnership with the decentralised relay institutions.	Centre	Medium term

Recommendations concerning implementation	Responsible body	Temporality
Mobilise complementary financing to attempt to attain all of the objectives, based on the growing interest of peoples for environment protection and the discovery of other cultures (subscription via tourism, Internet...).	Centre	Medium term
Preserve and increase the present qualities of international assistance in terms of rapidity and flexibility, whilst increasing the transparency vis à vis the Committee (better „accountability“).	Centre	Long term
Preserve the role of Advisory Bodies as independent technical expertise and take short or medium term measures to reduce the risk of confusion of roles.	Centre, Advisory Bodies	Short and Medium term
Give priority to the intervention of management and organisational experts to improve the procedures of decision making, management and monitoring tools.	Bureau	Short term

In addition to the World Heritage Centre and Fund, as well as the advisory bodies ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN, national advisory bodies by countries able and willing to give

international assistance could act as 'fellows' in a fellowship program that provides financial assistance and expertise to underprivileged countries in preparing tentative lists as well as nominations for the World Heritage List and in the maintenance of inscribed properties.

This would be an advantage in comparison to the recent practice since the human and budgetary resources of the World Heritage Centre and Fund seem to be overwhelmed by the task of giving the requested assistance to all sides equally.

The three official advisory bodies on one hand should fully concentrate on the evaluation of a growing number of nominated sites and on the other they should not form a 'monopoly' on World Heritage matters. Other, national advisory bodies should be allowed to give expert advise as well.

Some States Parties might have educated 'World Heritage Experts', which are familiar with all aspects concerning the special matters of the topic. These should be involved in the process of giving expert advise in international assistance.

A fellowship program can though only be put through, if it incorporates financial investments by the state party acting as a 'fellow'.