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### REPORT BY THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE ON ITS ACTIVITIES (2000-2001)

#### OUTLINE

**Source:** Article 29.3 of the *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, which stipulates that “the Committee shall submit a report on its activities at each of the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization”.

**Background:** The Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was established by the *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its seventeenth session, 16 November 1972.

**Purpose:** This report provides information on the main activities in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* since the twelfth session of the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention held in October 1999.

**Decision required:** The present report requires no decision.

## I. COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

### Number of States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention*

1. On 1 October 1999 there were 157 States Parties. As of 6 June 2000 this increased to 164. The following States have become States Parties to the Convention since October 1999: Israel (6/10/99), Namibia (6/4/2000), Kiribati (12/5/2000), Comoros (27/9/2000), Rwanda (28/12/2000), Niue (23/1/2001), and United Arab Emirates (11/5/2001). The list of States Parties is available from the World Heritage Centre upon request and on the Centre's web site.<sup>1</sup>

### Members of the World Heritage Committee

2. The twelfth General Assembly of States Parties (1999) elected seven new members of the Committee: Belgium, China, Colombia, Egypt, Italy, Portugal, and South Africa. The full list of Committee members is available from the World Heritage Centre upon request and on the Centre's web site.<sup>2</sup>

### Members of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee

3. From October 1999 to December 2000:

Chairperson: Mr Abdelaziz Touri (Morocco)  
 Vice-Chairpersons: Australia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Zimbabwe  
 Rapporteurs: Ms Anne Lammila (Finland)<sup>3</sup> and  
 Mr Kevin Keeffe (Australia)<sup>4</sup>

Since December 2000:

Chairperson: Mr Peter King (Australia)  
 Vice-Chairpersons: Canada, Ecuador, Finland, Morocco, Thailand  
 Rapporteur: Mr Dawson Munjeri (Zimbabwe)

### World heritage statutory meetings

4. During the reporting period ten world heritage statutory meetings will have been organized:

Meeting Session	Venue	Dates
4th extraordinary session of the Committee	Paris, France	30 October 1999
23rd extraordinary session of the Bureau	Marrakesh, Morocco	26–27 November 1999
23rd session of the Committee	Marrakesh, Morocco	29 November–4 December 1999
24th session of the Bureau	Paris, France	26 June–1 July 2000
Special session of the Bureau	Budapest, Hungary	3–4 October 2000
24th extraordinary session of the Bureau	Cairns, Australia	23–24 November 2000
24th session of the Committee	Cairns, Australia	27 November–2 December 2000
25th session of the Bureau	Paris, France	25–30 June 2001
13th General Assembly of States Parties	Paris, France	30–31 October 2001
5th extraordinary session of the Committee	Paris, France	1 November 2001

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/whc/wldrat.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/whc/committ.htm>.

<sup>3</sup> Twenty-third extraordinary session of the Bureau and twenty-fourth session of the Bureau.

<sup>4</sup> Special session of the Bureau (Budapest) and twenty-fourth extraordinary session of the Bureau.

### **Task Force on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention**

5. The Committee at its twenty-third session (1999) established a Task Force, chaired by Ms Christina Cameron (Canada) to identify practical measures for more effective operation of the *Convention*. The Task Force focused on ways to improve:

- the organization and running of the statutory meetings;
- the procedures for decision-making;
- the information and documentation management.

6. Based on recommendations of the Task Force, the Committee at its twenty-fourth session in November-December 2000 decided on a number of reform measures including:

- revision of the calendar and cycle of world heritage meetings from June-November to April-June as of 2002;
- introduction of an item A and B decision-making system (item A: items which are the subject of consensus for adoption, and, item B: items requiring discussion by the Committee);
- introduction of a biennial budget for the World Heritage Fund to harmonize with the UNESCO budget cycle;
- reforms to the system of statutory documentation and improvements to the communication between the World Heritage Centre and the Committee;
- revision of the deadline for receipt of new nominations from 1 July to 1 February. During the transition period the following timetable will apply:

<b>Nominations received by</b>	<b>To be examined by the Bureau</b>	<b>To be examined by the Committee</b>
1 July 2000	June-July 2001	December 2001
31 December 2000 <sup>5</sup>	April 2002	June 2002
1 February 2002	April 2003	June 2003
1 February 2003	April 2004	June 2004

### **Revision of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention***

7. On the basis of recommendations from an *International Expert Meeting on the Revision to the Operational Guidelines*, Canterbury, United Kingdom (10–14 April 2000) the Committee at its twenty-fourth session decided that the *Guidelines* be restructured and presented in a user-friendly form.

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<sup>5</sup> Full and complete nominations received by the World Heritage Centre prior to 31 December 2000 will be considered together with nominations deferred, or referred, from previous meetings and changes to the boundaries of already inscribed properties. The Committee may also decide to consider, on an emergency basis, situations falling under paragraph 67 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

## Equitable representation in the World Heritage Committee

8. In response to the resolution of the twelfth General Assembly of States Parties (October 1999) and discussions at the twenty-third session of the Committee (1999), a Working Group on Equitable Representation within the World Heritage Committee was established. The Working Group was established at a meeting of States Parties at UNESCO Headquarters on 21 January 2000 and H.E. Mr Jean Musitelli, Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of France to UNESCO was appointed as its Chair. Four meetings were held at UNESCO between February and April 2000.

9. In summary, the Working Group adopted the following three recommendations to ensure an equitable representation in the World Heritage Committee:

- (i) to reduce to four years the current term of office of the members of the World Heritage Committee;
- (ii) and at the same time to increase to 28 the current number of members of the World Heritage Committee;
- (iii) to distribute a fixed number of seats to groups of States Parties, while leaving a number of seats open for elections on a free basis.

10. The recommendations of the Working Group were further discussed by the Special Session of the Bureau (October 2000) and the twenty-fourth session of the Committee (Cairns, 2000). As a result a draft resolution is to be presented to the thirteenth General Assembly of States Parties (6-7 November 2001) (see WHC-2001/CONF.206/5).

## II. THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

### Nominations of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List

11. On the basis of nominations submitted by States Parties in accordance with Article 11 of the *Convention*, the World Heritage Committee has, since its last report to the General Conference inscribed 109 new properties on the World Heritage List.

Region	New cultural properties	New natural properties	New mixed properties	Total
Africa	5	1	1	7
Arab States	1	0	0	1
Asia/Pacific	15	5	1	21
Europe/North America	50	5	1	56
Latin America/Caribbean	14	10	0	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>109</b>

12. The total number of properties on the World Heritage List as of 1 January 2001 numbered 690 (529 cultural properties, 138 natural properties and 23 mixed properties).

13. A copy of the World Heritage List is available from the World Heritage Centre upon request.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> WHC.2001/3, January 2001. On the Internet at: <http://www.unesco.org/whc/heritage.htm>.

### **Tentative lists**

14. Article 11 of the *Convention* and paragraphs 7 and 8 and Annex I of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* asks States Parties to prepare an “inventory” of properties they intend to nominate for inscription during the following five to ten years to enable the Committee to evaluate within the widest possible context the “outstanding universal value” of each property nominated to the List. These so-called “tentative lists” also assist the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the World Conservation Union (IUCN) in evaluating new nominations.

15. As of 6 June 2001, 119 of the 164 States Parties had submitted tentative lists of cultural, natural and mixed properties, an increase of 12% since the last General Conference in 1999.

### **Ways and means to ensure a Representative World Heritage List**

16. In response to the resolution concerning *Ways and means to ensure a Representative World Heritage List* adopted by the twelfth General Assembly of States Parties and deliberations on this issue at the twenty-third session of the Committee, a Working Group on the Representivity of the World Heritage List was established during a meeting of States Parties held at UNESCO on 21 January 2000. H.E. Mr Olabiyi B.J. Yai, Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of Benin to UNESCO was appointed as Chair of the Working Group.

17. This Working Group met four times between January and April 2000 and prepared a number of recommendations on the role and use of tentative lists, priorities for considering the large number of nominations, possible voluntary score board that would include a proposal for performance indicator system and suggestions for enhanced capacity-building for under-represented regions. Upon further debate at the Special Session of the Bureau held in Budapest in October 2000, the recommendations were refined and adopted, and further submitted to, and adopted by, the twenty-fourth session of the Committee (Cairns, 2000) and will be communicated to the thirteenth General Assembly of States Parties (see WHC-2001/CONF.206/6).

### **Managing the number of nominations to be examined by the Committee each year**

18. Following the debate during the twenty-fourth session of the Committee (Cairns, 2000), and in the first instance and on an interim basis, it was proposed that at the twenty-seventh session of the Committee in 2003, the number of nominations examined by the Committee will be limited to a maximum of 30 new sites.

19. To select the 30 new sites to be examined and in order to address the issue of representivity of the World Heritage List the following criteria will be applied in order of priority:<sup>7</sup> In the event that the number of nominations received exceeds the maximum number set by the Committee, the following priority system will be applied each year by the World Heritage Centre before nominations are transmitted to the advisory bodies for evaluation, in determining which sites should be taken forward for consideration:

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<sup>7</sup> In nominating properties to the List, States Parties are invited to keep in mind the desirability of achieving a reasonable balance between the numbers of cultural heritage and natural heritage properties included in the World Heritage List (paragraph 15 of the *Operational Guidelines*).

- (i) Nominations of sites submitted by a State Party with no sites inscribed on the List;<sup>8</sup>
- (ii) Nominations of sites from any State Party that illustrate unrepresented or less represented categories of natural and cultural properties, as determined by analyses prepared by the Secretariat and the Advisory Bodies and reviewed and approved by the Committee;<sup>9</sup>
- (iii) Other nominations.

### III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY

20. The *Global Strategy for a Balanced and Representative World Heritage List* was adopted by the Committee in 1994. However, the Committee also stressed that properties inscribed on the World Heritage List must be of “outstanding universal value” as stipulated in the *Convention* and must meet the criteria adopted by the Committee.<sup>10</sup>

21. In 2000 and 2001, with reference also to the resolution on the *Ways and Means to Ensure a More Representative World Heritage List* adopted by the twelfth General Assembly in 1999 (see paragraphs 16 and 17 above), the Committee examined and approved regional plans of action and a number of thematic activities for the implementation of the Global Strategy. The regional and thematic actions undertaken have resulted in the preparation of new tentative lists and encouraged proposals for the inscription of new types of properties to the World Heritage List.

22. Recommendations of the expert dialogue on World Heritage Forests (Indonesia, 1998) resulted in new tropical forest sites from Brazil, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Suriname being inscribed on the World Heritage List. Preparations of other cluster (Indonesia and Madagascar) and transborder nominations (Indonesia/Malaysia) have also begun.

23. A global experts dialogue, to identify potential World Heritage tropical coastal, marine and small island ecosystems and describe nomination strategies was convened in Palawan, Philippines from 17–21 September 2001.

24. For ensuring the representation and conservation of geological heritage sites the following activities were organized:

- *International Expert Workshop on Geological World Heritage*, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (7–8 August 2000);
- *Conference on World Heritage Fossil Sites*, Australia (22 September–1 October 2000).

<sup>8</sup> In evaluating these, and all other nominations, the Advisory Bodies should continue to apply a strict evaluation of criteria as set out in the *Operational Guidelines*.

<sup>9</sup> The Committee at its twenty-fourth session (Cairns, 2000) directed the advisory bodies and the World Heritage Centre to “proceed with an analysis of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List and the tentative lists on a regional, chronological, geographical and thematic basis”. (Report of the twenty-fourth session, para. VI.2). This analysis will provide the basis for the identification of under-represented themes and categories of World Heritage to be used to select the nominations to be examined by the Committee each year.

<sup>10</sup> WHC.99/2. March 1999. <http://www.unesco.org/whc/opgutoc.htm>.

25. To date a total of 23 cultural landscapes from all regions have been inscribed on the World Heritage List.<sup>11</sup> Activities included:

- Preparation of *Management Guidelines for Cultural Landscapes* in 2000–2001, for publication in 2002;
- Meeting on *Cultural Landscapes: Concept and Implementation* (Catania, Italy, 8-11 March 2000);
- Publication and distribution of the proceedings of the symposium on *Monument – site – cultural landscape* (Wachau, Austria, October 1998).

26. On 16 January 2001 the European Parliament adopted resolution 2000/2063 (INI) entitled *European Parliament resolution on the application of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in the Member States of the European Union*.<sup>12</sup> The resolution recognizes the responsibility of the European Union, whose member states contain 30% of all world heritage sites, to correct the imbalances in the World Heritage List by identifying new types of heritage, and assisting non-European States in identification and protection of heritage. It strengthens the provisions of the *Convention* by requesting that the impact of projects using Community Structural Funds be examined prior to the approval of projects in the Member States of the Union.

27. A *World Heritage Indigenous Peoples Forum* was held in conjunction with the twenty-fourth session of the World Heritage Committee (Cairns, 2000). The main recommendation of the Forum was to establish a World Heritage Indigenous Peoples Council of Experts (WHIPCOE). This proposal will be discussed by the World Heritage Committee in 2001.

28. In **Africa**, the following workshops were organized:

- *Training and Sensitizing Workshop for defence and security forces, tourism professionals and local communities on combating looting of natural and cultural heritage artefacts from the world heritage sites*, Niamey, Niger (March 2000);
- African regional workshop for world natural heritage site managers *Sharing experiences and building future cooperation*; Phaborwa, South Africa (September 2000);
- *Expert Meeting on Authenticity and Integrity in the African Context*,<sup>13</sup> Great Zimbabwe National Monument, Zimbabwe (26-29 May 2000).

29. For the Arab States the identification and nomination of more natural sites for world heritage listing is a strategic objective and the following workshop was organized:

- *Regional capacity-building training workshop for the promotion of awareness in natural heritage conservation in the Arab Region*, Muscat (2000) attended by most countries in the Gulf region.

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<sup>11</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/whc/exhibits/cultland/landscape.htm>.

<sup>12</sup> [http://www.europarl.eu.int/plenary/default\\_en.htm](http://www.europarl.eu.int/plenary/default_en.htm) and search document A5-0382/2000 or at <http://www.unesco.org/whc/archive/eu-pv2.html>.

<sup>13</sup> “Authenticity and Integrity in an African Context – Expert Meeting / Authenticité et intégrité dans un contexte africain – Réunion d’experts”, Galia Saouma-Forero, eds. Proceedings of the Global Strategy meeting held from 26 to 29 May 2000 in Great Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe.

30. The *Periodic Report on the State of Conservation of the World Heritage Sites in the Arab States* presented to the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-fourth session (Cairns, 2000) and analyses of the tentative lists from States Parties in the region indicate the need for thematic studies on cultural landscapes, modern heritage and Arab and Islamic heritage.

31. For the Asia-Pacific region two natural heritage workshops were organized:

- A workshop for developing a strategic plan for improving representation of natural and mixed heritage sites in East and South-East Asia was hosted by Japan in Tokyo and Yakushima Island World Heritage Site, Japan (February 2000);
- *Expert dialogue on biodiversity of designated and potential world heritage sites in tropical karst ecosystems of Asia and the Pacific*, Gunung Mulu National Park, Malaysia (25–30 May 2001).

32. For cultural heritage in the Asia-Pacific region an integrated approach, combining activities for Global Strategy, thematic studies, tentative list analyses and periodic reporting within the context of a national capacity-building framework for cultural heritage conservation, management and development was pursued. Activities included:

- The first-ever *International Conference on the Role of Local Government in the Conservation of World Natural Heritage* (May, 2000) Kagoshima, Japan;
- *Global Strategy Expert Meeting on Central Asian Cultural Heritage*, Ashgabat and Merv, Turkmenistan (11–17 May 2000);
- *Global Strategy and Periodic Reporting Meeting for World Heritage Cultural Properties in South-East Asia*, Toraja, Indonesia (24–28 April 2001);
- Study tour to France and Italy for the mayors of six of the *Canal Towns of the Wu Kingdom* and experts on historic cities and cultural landscapes from China (25 April–15 May 2000);
- Study tour for experts from the Democratic People's Republic (DPR) of Korea to the World Heritage site of Stonehenge (United Kingdom) and to Carnac (France) (27 April–11 May 2000);
- UNESCO mission to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (4–12 August 2000) to support the national effort in preparing the new Tentative List and the World Heritage nomination of the group of the Koguryo Tombs;
- *International Conference on Cultural Heritage Management and Urban Development* in Beijing (5–7 July 2000);
- *International Round Table of Mayors of World Heritage Fortress Cities*, Suwon City (5–7 September 2000);
- Survey on late-nineteenth and twentieth century heritage in China (2000);
- *UNESCO Regional Workshop for the Preparation of the State of Conservation Reports on the World Cultural Heritage Sites in Asia*, Kyongju City, the Republic of Korea (11–13 July 2001);



- The World Heritage Officer for the Pacific undertook missions to Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga and other Pacific Island countries to promote ratification and implementation of the *Convention* (2000-2001).
33. For Latin America and the Caribbean the following activities were carried out:
- Regional thematic meeting on *Cultural Landscapes in Central America*, San Jose, Costa Rica (26–29 September 2000);
  - Proceedings of the *Workshop on Cultural Heritage of the Caribbean and the World Heritage Convention*, Martinique (1998) published in May 2001;
  - Preparation of the Spanish publication from the expert meeting on *Cultural Landscapes in the Andean Region* (May 1998);
  - *Expert Meeting on Plantation Systems in the Caribbean*, Paramaribo, Suriname (July 2001);
  - Seminar on *Natural Heritage in the Caribbean*, Paramaribo, Suriname (18-20 February 2000);
  - *Workshop on the Management of Sites in the Guyana Shield*, Georgetown, Guyana (27 November–1 December 2000);
  - Preparatory workshop for a *Regional Training Course on the Application of the World Heritage Convention and its Role in Sustainable Development and Tourism*, Roseau, Dominica (January 2001);
  - *Regional Training Course on the Application of the World Heritage Convention and its Role in Sustainable Development and Tourism*, Roseau, Dominica (September 2001).
34. For Eastern Europe Global Strategy activities focused on cultural landscapes:
- Publication of the proceedings of the *Regional thematic expert meeting on cultural landscapes in Eastern Europe*, Bialystok, Poland (29 September–3 October 1999) in October 2000;
  - *Meeting on vineyard cultural landscapes*, Tokay region, Hungary (11–14 July 2001).
35. In response to the imbalance and the under-representation of certain categories of heritage on the World Heritage List the Nordic countries held several meetings to discuss the updating of their tentative lists, for example:
- *Nordic meeting on tentative lists*, Copenhagen, Denmark (October 2000).
36. Focusing on the European alpine region two activities were organized:
- *Regional Thematic Expert Meeting on Potential Natural World Heritage Sites in the Alps*, Hallstatt, Austria (18–22 June 2000);

- Follow-up meeting in Turin, Italy (4–7 July 2001).

#### IV. STATE OF CONSERVATION OF PROPERTIES INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

37. In recognition of the importance of monitoring and reporting on the state of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee has begun implementing a six-year cycle of *periodic reporting* and continued to examine *reactive monitoring* reports in 2000 and 2001.

##### Periodic reporting

38. The 29th session of the General Conference of UNESCO (1997) adopted a resolution in which it *invited the States Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage to submit to it in accordance with Article 29 of the Convention (through the World Heritage Committee, via its Secretariat, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre) reports on the legislative and administrative provisions they have adopted and other actions which they have taken for the application of the Convention, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on their territories.*

39. In response to this request, the Committee, at its twenty-second session (Kyoto, 1998) established a *Format and Explanatory Notes for the Periodic Report* and invited States Parties to submit the reports every six years.<sup>14</sup> The Committee at its twenty-third session (Marrakesh, 1999) decided to examine the States Parties' periodic reports region by region. Following the change to the timetable of World Heritage statutory meetings referred to in paragraph 8 above, it is proposed that the timetable established by the Committee be adjusted as follows:

Region	Examination of World Heritage properties inscribed up to and including	Year of examination by Committee (as decided in 1999)	Year of examination by Committee (adjusted to take account of change of meeting timetable)
Arab States	1992	2000	
Africa	1993	2001	
Asia and the Pacific	1994	2002	2003
Latin America and the Caribbean	1995	2003	2004
Europe and North America	1996–1997	2004–2005	2005–2006

40. At its twenty-fourth session (Cairns, 2000), the Committee examined the first regional periodic report on the Arab States. Of the 16 States Parties in the Arab region, 12 had World Heritage properties inscribed prior to 1993. All 12 submitted reports. However, of the 44 properties inscribed before 1993, reports were submitted for only 36 properties.

41. The regional report (WHC-2000/CONF.204/7) was presented to the Committee by Mr Abdelaziz Daoulatli, consultant for the coordination of the periodic reporting exercise in the Arab region. The main issues identified were as follows:

- absence of strategies and management plans;
- general absence of adequate documentation;

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/whc/reporting/periodic.htm>.

- lack of and, in cases, absence of necessary professional and technical skills;
- ignorance about the World Heritage Convention and a general public unawareness of the existence or significance of world heritage sites;
- central government-driven initiatives and non-involvement of civil society, NGOs and the public;
- management based on “rule of thumb” and not on scientific principles and consequently absence of key indicators;
- ill-defined or ill-understood values.

The following recommendations were endorsed by the Committee:

- need for the harmonization of the tentative lists for the Arab region;
- limiting of new nominations whilst taking into account an equitable representation in States Parties and categories of properties;
- focusing on the conservation of sites already inscribed; and
- setting up of a monitoring service for the Arab region and the study of an action plan.

As requested by the Committee, the Centre convened a meeting on 25 April 2001 with the Permanent Delegates to UNESCO of the Arab region to inform them of the results of the period reporting exercise and initiated the process of elaborating the Action Plan as well as to seek funds from the World Heritage Fund and extrabudgetary sources.

### **Reactive monitoring**

42. The Bureau and Committee, at each of its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions examined approximately 65 reports on the state of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List as well as reports on the properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

43. At the request of the World Heritage Committee (Marrakesh, 1999), a technical meeting which analysed case studies on *World Heritage and Mining* was held at the IUCN Headquarters, Gland, Switzerland (21–23 September 2000). The meeting, organized in consultation with the International Council on Metals and the Environment (ICME) reviewed case studies from a number of sites from Indonesia, Peru, Spain, and South Africa. The Committee (Cairns, 2000) examined the report of the technical meeting and agreed to the establishment of a Working Group on World Heritage and Mining to carry forward the work in this field.

#### *List of World Heritage in Danger*

44. On the basis of reports, the Committee decided to inscribe the following seven sites on the List of World Heritage in Danger during the reporting period.

STATE PARTY	World Heritage Property	Date inscribed on List in Danger
Brazil	Iguaçu National Park	4/12/99
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Salonga National Park	4/12/99
India	Group of Monuments at Hampi	4/12/99
Pakistan	Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore	2/12/00
Senegal	Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary	2/12/00
Uganda	Rwenzori Mountains National Park	4/12/99
Yemen	Historic Town of Zabid	2/12/00

45. The list of all 30 properties currently on the List of World Heritage in Danger (19 natural and 11 cultural properties) is available from the World Heritage Centre and on the Centre's website.<sup>15</sup>

46. The following meeting was organized:

- *The Role of the World Heritage in Danger Listing in Promoting International Cooperation for the Conservation of World Natural Heritage*, Amman, Jordan (6-7 October 2000).

## V. WORLD HERITAGE FUND

### (i) Contributions

47. Paragraph 4, Article 16 of the World Heritage Convention stipulates that the voluntary contributions shall be paid on a regular basis, at least every two years, and should not be less than the contributions which States Parties should have paid if they had been bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.

48. As at 31 May 2001, contributions received from States Parties for the period 2000-2001 amount to US \$3,771,669, of which:

- US \$2,455,244 are compulsory contributions; and
- US \$1,316,425 are voluntary contributions;
- outstanding compulsory contributions for 2000-2001 amount to US \$1,536,934 and to US \$3,502,984, if the total amount of outstanding contributions for the period 2000-2001 and the preceding years is taken into account;
- as at 31 May 2001, the reserves and fund balances amount to US \$4,919,636.

### (ii) Expenditure

49. The budgets for 2000 and 2001, approved by the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-third (Marrakesh, December 1999) and twenty-fourth (Cairns, December 2000) sessions respectively, are presented in the table below, as well as the corresponding expenditure and the implementation rate (as at 31 May 2001 for 2001):

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/whc/danglist.htm>.

	<b>2000</b> (US \$)	<b>2001</b> (US \$)
World Heritage Fund	5,000,000	4,348,000
Emergency Reserve Fund	600,000	600,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,600,000</b>	<b>4,948,000</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>4,792,389</b>	<b>1,749,307</b>
<b>Implementation rate</b>	<b>85.6%</b>	<b>35.4%</b>

**(iii) International assistance from the World Heritage Fund granted to States Parties**

50. From 1 January 2000 to 31 May 2001, the World Heritage Committee approved 170 international assistance requests for an amount of US \$4,149,021, of a total approved budget for 2000 and 2001 of US \$6,185,000 (US \$3,230,000 in 2000 and US \$2,955,000 in 2001), for the provision of several types of international assistance to States Parties, as indicated below:

<b>Requests approved</b>	<b>2000</b> (US \$)	<b>2001</b> (US \$)	<b>Total 2000-2001</b> (US \$)
Preparatory assistance	325,000	267,644	592,644
Technical cooperation	1,050,073	204,007	1,254,080
Training	980,000	488,040	1,468,040
Promotional activities	80,000	20,000	100,000
Emergency assistance	503,782	230,475	734,257
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,938,855</b>	<b>1,210,166</b>	<b>4,149,021</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>2,594,497</b>	<b>574,040</b>	<b>3,168,537</b>
<b>Implementation rate</b>	<b>88.3%</b>	<b>47.4%</b>	<b>76.4%</b>

51. A list of the 170 international assistance requests granted to States Parties supported from the World Heritage Fund for this reporting period is available from the Secretariat and available on the web.<sup>16</sup>

**VI. EXAMPLES OF OTHER WORLD HERITAGE PARTNERSHIPS AND EXTRABUDGETARY CONTRIBUTIONS**

**(i) Partnerships**

52. Partnership with the United Nations Foundation Inc. (UNF) in Washington, DC, United States, generated more than US \$10 million in grant support between May 1999 and May 2001 for World Natural Heritage sites of global biodiversity significance. UNF channelled an additional US \$5–\$8 million for the protection of designated and potential sites via the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in UNDP, New York. Nearly 40 of the 75-80 world heritage biodiversity sites (i.e. sites meeting natural heritage criteria (iv), including eight World Heritage Sites in Danger, and all the five sites in war-ravaged Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)) are benefiting from the UNESCO-UNF

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/whc/archive/whc-01-206-2a-ia.pdf>.

partnership. This partnership will be consolidated and further expanded during the next biennium (2002-2003).

53. The France-UNESCO Cooperation Agreement for the Protection of Monumental, Urban and Natural Heritage (signed in 1997) provides the framework for technical cooperation between French and international experts, notably to support developing States in the preparation of their nomination files and to strengthen national capacities through joint operational projects. During the reporting period, contributions received and expected amount to US \$536,388 to finance travel and local costs for 51 project activities in 32 States Parties. Projects developed under this Agreement, notably through decentralized cooperation schemes between cities of France and those of six cities in six States Parties established under the aegis of the Agreement have generated an additional US \$16 million from the European Union, French Development Agency and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

54. In 2000 the Government of Japan contributed US \$300,000 to assist States Parties in the preparation of tentative lists and new nominations.

55. A Declaration for Italy-UNESCO Cooperation was signed in March 2001 to support the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* through provision of Italian experts to promote the Global Strategy, pilot projects and to enhance the capacity of the World Heritage Centre. A total of US \$693,542 has been allocated for 2001. The Government of Italy also contributed US \$565,000 for the Centre's activities in 2000 earmarked for preparatory assistance to promote capacity-building and world heritage nominations from the under-represented regions of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

56. A Spain-UNESCO Cooperation Agreement is expected to be signed in the near future. Under this Agreement, expertise from the central as well as the local governments of Spain is expected to be mobilized, primarily, but not exclusively, for the benefit of the hispanophone States Parties.

**(ii) Networks, offices and other types of cooperation**

57. The World Heritage Office in Japan, within the Asian Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU, Japan) was established in November 1999. A multi-year regional training programme has since been developed for capacity-building for conservation management of archaeological and urban sites.

58. Cooperation with the Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC) continued with activities including:

- meeting in Safranbolu, Turkey (September 2000);
- *Conference of the Mayors of World Heritage Cities of the Americas* (April 2001).

59. Activities of the Regional Network of World Heritage Managers of South-East Asia, the Pacific, Australia and New Zealand continued most notably with:

- *Third meeting of the Regional Network of World Heritage Managers, Tongariro National Park, New Zealand* (October 2000).

## 60. **Nordic World Heritage Office (NWHO)**

The Nordic World Heritage Office in Oslo (NWHO) was established in 1996 for an initial period of three years under an agreement between UNESCO and the Government of Norway and subsequently extended for another three years under a revised agreement in 1999. In compliance with the revised agreement an external evaluation of the activities undertaken during the six-year pilot phase of the NWHO was carried out. The proposal of the evaluation team is to establish the Office on a permanent basis.

In the period 1999–2001 the Office successfully assisted in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Nordic region and provided technical and financial assistance to projects in Africa and the Baltic States, for the preparation of nominations, tentative lists and seminars. The NWHO also organized a meeting in Copenhagen in cooperation with the Danish authorities to discuss the Nordic countries' follow-up to the *Nordic Report 1996*, which discussed the harmonization of tentative lists. Moreover, with financing from the Nordic countries, it is developing a technical Internet-based tool as a support for States Parties to prepare the periodic reports on the application of the World Heritage Convention.

## **VII. WORLD HERITAGE DOCUMENTATION, INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION**

61. Implementation of the 1998 Strategic Plan for Documentation, Information and Education activities continued with a focus on improving the World Heritage Centre's outreach capacity. Emphasis was placed on continuing the efforts to convert existing World Heritage documentation into electronic format and to making it available through the World Heritage Internet site.<sup>17</sup> A Senior World Heritage Information Manager was recruited and an overall *World Heritage Information Management Strategy* was developed. This strategy covers not only the needs of the Centre but also focuses on servicing the States Parties and making the Centre a hub for World Heritage information acquisition and dissemination.

62. The *World Heritage Map*, *World Heritage Information Kit*, *World Heritage Brochure* and the electronic newsletter, *WHNEWS*, continued to be produced. The *World Heritage Newsletter* was redesigned and the periodicity of the *World Heritage Review* was changed from a quarterly to a bimonthly magazine.

### **The UNESCO Special Project: *Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion***

63. Launched by UNESCO in 1994 by the Associated Schools Network (Education Sector) and the World Heritage Centre, the Special Project has led to the development of a new educational concept and many significant events for young people. With support from the Norwegian Organisation for Development Co-operation (NORAD), the Special Project is proving to be one of the most successful flagship projects launched by UNESCO for young people, presently involving more than 130 UNESCO Member States.

64. In 2000, more than 130 Member States actively participated in the experimentation and adaptation of the Educational Resource Kit for Teachers *World Heritage in young hands* (now published in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Russian and Japanese). Twenty additional language versions of the Kit are being prepared by National Commissions for UNESCO and

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<sup>17</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/whc/>.

an Internet version will become available in 2001.<sup>18</sup> The organization of regional World Heritage Youth Fora in the Pacific (Cairns, Australia, November 2001) and in Latin America (Lima, Peru, March 2001) and an International World Heritage Youth Forum in Sweden (Karlskrona, September 2001) have led to a strengthening of regional and national strategies for World Heritage Education. An external evaluation of the Project being conducted in 2001 will establish guidelines for future policy development in the field of World Heritage Education.

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<sup>18</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/whc/education/>.