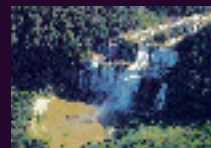
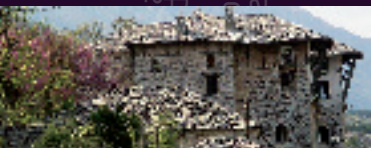


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Putting French expertise to work
for the world's heritage

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France-UNESCO Convention for Heritage

The secretariat of the France-UNESCO Co-operation Agreement is run jointly by the World Heritage Centre, UNESCO and the Architecture and Heritage Direction at the French Ministry of Culture and Communication.

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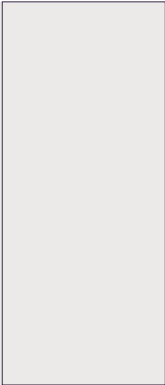
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France has a greatly diversified heritage and a long history of conservation and valorisation based on an active cultural policy. Interest in heritage has become in itself an important feature of French culture.

France was very active in the elaboration of the World Heritage Convention, and since its adoption in November 1972 during UNESCO's General Conference, it has been a very active partner in the implementation of the Convention. It has also been a member of the World Heritage Committee and its Bureau.

In order to strengthen international cooperation, one of the key elements of the 1972 Convention, France wished to provide specific technical and financial assistance for the conservation and management of material heritage and the World Heritage in particular. Over the past ten years, in the framework of the France-UNESCO Convention for heritage, the World Heritage Centre has developed about a hundred long-term activities, focusing mainly on urban heritage, governance, and the valorisation of sites.

The future promises many challenges. Awareness rising must be pursued and excesses must be controlled. We must strive to set the example and encourage the recognition of heritage as a living resource to be integrated into sustainable development, in particular within the context of urban site development.

This publication retraces the creation and realization of this programme of international solidarity for heritage protection in the hope that it will continue and inspire similar actions.

Francesco Bandarin

Director

World Heritage Centre UNESCO

France has always been one of UNESCO's major partners in terms of heritage policy and technical and financial contributions, and the signing of a convention for cooperation between the French Government and UNESCO in 1997 testifies to the desire to give a new dimension to their collaboration.

The France-UNESCO Convention contributes to the development of concrete actions in the framework of the major objectives of the United Nations and UNESCO conventions.

It has enabled experimentation and exploration in new realms of international cooperation, associating the bi- and multilateral entities in an innovative way. It provides an impetus to develop projects with other partners, in particular with development agencies. The Convention has proved to be an effective tool with which to meet the challenges of decentralisation, through the involvement of local authorities in all the projects, support provided for the preparation of decentralised cooperation agreements under the aegis of UNESCO, and awareness-raising networks for local communities.

Its strong operational approach enables it to respond directly to the local needs, notably for capacity building that is essential for the implementation of current projects.

This new approach to international cooperation provides targeted responses to many challenges concerning the preservation of the heritage and cultural resources in developing countries.

Françoise Rivière

Assistant Director-General for Culture, UNESCO



France has always supported UNESCO in its heritage protection actions, whether for the spectacular salvage of the Nubian temples, the safeguarding of Angkor or the ultimate attempt to prevent the destruction of the Bamiyan Buddhas. In this domain, our country has a long national and international tradition. Party to the World Heritage Convention since 1975, it has actively contributed to its implementation for which inscription on the World Heritage List represents only the most visible aspect, compared to the reflections of substance which have profoundly modified the way in which it is perceived and its concrete application. At the national level, French legislation and its applications guarantee that heritage, as public property, be protected in an effective, innovative and progressive manner. It also provides our country with a solid basis for international cooperation missions that are traditionally at the core of its policies.

With the 1997 France-UNESCO Cooperation Convention for heritage, a new phase was embarked upon – inscribing bilateral projects for cooperation in a multilateral framework and at the same time emphasizing the reinforcement of links with the international Organization.

The activities of the France-UNESCO Convention greatly benefit from the knowledge and respective fields of intervention of the partner ministries. The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs supports north-south cooperation through decentralised collaboration, contributions to reflection for the development of cities, archaeological research, and support for cultural diversity. The Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Territorial Development provides expertise in the field of urbanism and the habitat, landscapes and sites, water and life sciences management, and risks, in a sustainable development context. The Ministry of Culture and Communication offers its competencies for the protection and enhancement of heritage and the promotion of high-quality contemporary architecture. The French Development Agency mobilises its operational and financial capacities.

The fifty or so institutional and associative partners that joined the three ministerial departments initially associated with the Convention, testify to the vitality of this instrument and its remarkable capacity for mobilising and enlarging its field of action. The one hundred or so projects initiated thanks to this Convention could not have been successfully implemented without the commitment and expertise of our heritage professionals. By their action they contribute to the cultural development of our country and to the expression of its desire for solidarity.

Catherine Colonna

Ambassador, Permanent delegate of France to UNESCO

_A tool in the **service of heritage**





[1]

For several years now, heritage has become an important aspect of development, for not only does it contain economic potential, notably thanks to tourism, but also, on another level, it contributes to ensuring the continuity of the identity of a people or a territory. It represents, for both the authorities of a country as well as for its inhabitants, a means to affirm their differences — reference points in the face of accelerated socio-economic changes that transform ways of life and landscapes. UNESCO has played an important role in its preservation at the global level.

— What is the France-UNESCO Convention for heritage?

The France-UNESCO Convention for architectural, urban and landscape heritage is designed to respond to the “duty of the international community to co-operate in the protection of the heritage” as required by the World Heritage Convention to assure this shared responsibility.

Signed in 1997 and entered into force in 1999, the France-UNESCO Convention is a tool for cooperation,

by which France places financial and technical assistance at UNESCO’s disposal. It is piloted and managed by three ministries: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Territorial Development, and the Ministry of Culture and Communication.



[2]

The France-UNESCO Convention is not a typical “Funds-in-Trust”: its approach is as much relational and professional as institutional and financial. It is guided by a desire for common actions and the sharing of experiences between States, under the aegis of UNESCO, and to this end it mobilises, heritage and French urban development professionals, experts and managers for these projects.

A mixed Coordinating Committee including all the partners meets once a year to define the orientations and establish a programme of actions.

[1] Saint-Louis of Senegal, Senegal.

[2] Madagascar, Rainforests of Atsinanana site.



[3]



[4]



[5]



[6]

The monitoring of the activity is ensured by a double secretariat: the World Heritage Centre based at UNESCO, and the Directorate for Architecture and Heritage of the Ministry for Culture and Communication.

— The projects

In the framework of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, the France-UNESCO Convention contributes to the policy for geographical and typological balance in the World Heritage List by contributing to the preparation of new nominations. It also contributes to the management of certain sites experiencing difficulties, and to the organisation of seminars and training sessions. The France-UNESCO Convention also develops broader actions, converging towards the Millennium

Development Goals defined by the United Nations: multidisciplinary long-term actions enabling the integration of heritage in development issues encompassing the social dimension, considerations of living conditions, and territorial governance.

Some twenty short- or long-term projects are implemented each year: identified on the basis of requests formulated by the beneficiary countries, they are selected by UNESCO together with the French partners, according to geographic and thematic priorities. Africa is one of these priorities.

— The importance of local authorities

One of the particularities of the action of the France-UNESCO Convention is also to develop partnerships with French territorial authorities — cities, regions —, associations of cities (National Association of Cities and Countries of Art and History, International Association of Francophone Mayors), as well as with the teams of the French properties inscribed on the World Heritage List. The implication



[11]

The projects treat the different aspects of heritage (cultural and natural, tangible and intangible) through a territorial approach: the identification and enhancement of the resources of a territory.



[7]



[8]



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[10]

of these persons dealing with the heritage is of major importance, because it provides for a level of proximity by which heritage preservation can be soundly anchored in the long term, as well as its articulation with local social and urban policies and the concerns of the inhabitants. This community participation also enables us to increase our capacity for intervention.

Lever Effect

For numerous projects, the CFU provided minimal financial input but essentially a qualitative one, as this seed money enabled the mobilisation of important donors such as the French Development Agency, European Union.

Over a period of 10 years and with a budget of approximately 3,300,000 Euros UNESCO has been able to mobilise more than 18,000,000 Euros in the framework of the France-UNESCO Convention.

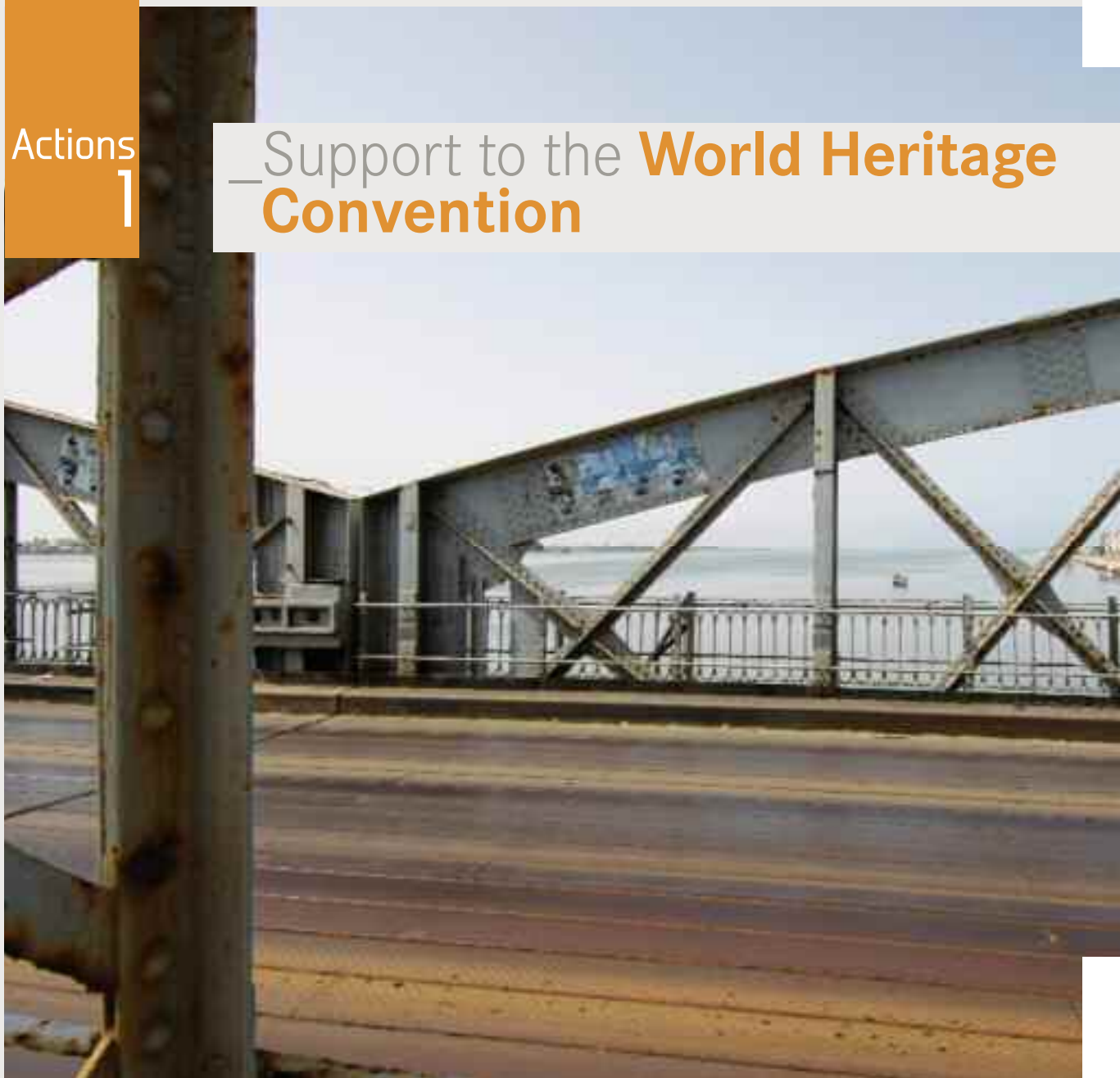
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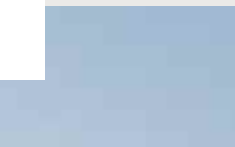


① Meeting place ② Remarkable architecture and urbanism ③ Public spaces for festivities ④ Palace ⑤ Temple ⑥ Agricultural land ⑦ Sacred mountain ⑧ Forest ⑨ River and waterfall [15]

Actions 1

_Support to the **World Heritage Convention**





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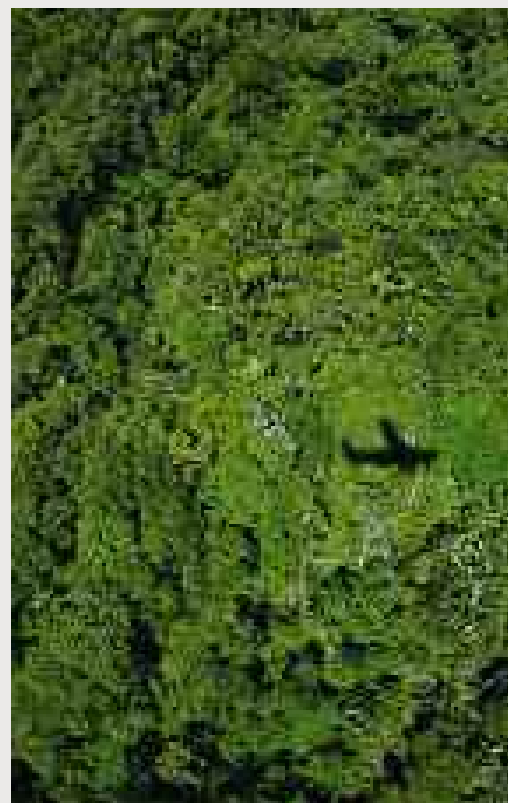
_ Preparatory Assistance

It consists in assisting countries in identifying their important heritage properties and those suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List. This preliminary step raises awareness of the heritage, and highlights its safeguarding needs.

It also consists in accompanying the authorities of partner countries in establishing nomination files – a long process that requires knowledge of the subject matter and the mobilisation of the legal, economic and social spheres. By its action, the France-UNESCO Convention participates in the implementation of the World Heritage Global Strategy launched in 1994 by the World Heritage Committee and which aims to correct the List's imbalance as regards the types of properties and geographic regions represented. It thus encourages solidarity and cooperation between the sites, in particular with regard to the countries of the southern hemisphere.

_ Monitoring the state of conservation of the properties

The first priority of the World Heritage Convention is to ensure the conservation of properties which, because of their Outstanding Universal Value, belong to all of humanity. Thus the World Heritage Centre requires that the States Parties produce and adopt a management plan for each site inscribed. This plan must describe the conservation policies, the



The World Heritage Convention protects both cultural and natural properties – the characteristic and innovating quality of this international normative instrument.

[17]

legal framework for protection, the infrastructures, and the personnel necessary for the management of the site. It must also include plans for raising awareness of the local population with regard to the heritage, the training of local experts in heritage conservation, and the valorisation of the site notably with regard to tourism.

The missions undertaken in the framework of the France-UNESCO Convention aim to advise the local and national authorities in the different steps involved. Local capacity building is one of the preferential means of intervention in this domain.

[16] The Faidherbe Bridge, Saint-Louis of Senegal.

SENEGAMBIA

Megalithic Sites of Senegambia: preparatory assistance

On a territory of approximately 50 km long by 100 km wide on either side of the border separating Gambia from Senegal, there is a series of megalithic sites characterised by four major types of stone monuments. These are necropolises, forming vernacular monuments.

The interest of the site decided the Heritage Directorate of Senegal to prepare its nomination file for inscription on the World Heritage List.

As from 2001, when the first mission arrived at the site to evaluate its value and general condition, the France-UNESCO Convention has provided technical assistance for the preparation of the nomination file. The nature of the site, its state of conservation and the elements assembled for its inscription

14

[18-20] View of the group of Megalithic circles.



[19]

(historical bibliography, texts relating to protection legislation, site maps), left no doubt as to the universal value of these properties.

But the complexity of the file concerning elements such as coordinated protection between the two countries, and the medium – and long-term management procedures required several years of work.

In 2004, the CRATerre Laboratory (International Centre for Earth Construction – School of Architecture of Grenoble, France) assisted the national authorities of the two countries, highly engaged in this project, with the harmonisation of their management plan (harmonisation of the management plan already under way, assistance with the production of maps and site readings, assistance with the final presentation of the nomination file).

In January 2005, the candidacy was submitted to the World Heritage Centre, and the Megalithic Sites of Senegambia, transnational properties, were inscribed on the List in 2006.

[18]

A work on “The Megalithic Sites of Senegambia” is almost ready for publication. It will capitalise on and diffuse the results

of these years of work, to make known this extraordinary site, and to provide recognition for African research.



[20]

The Gambia and Saloum Rivers mark the northern and southern boundaries of this Megalithic area, extending 120-150 km from north to south, and 250 km from east to west, from Tambacounda to Kaolack.

15

Prof. Hamady Bocoum, *Researcher at IFAN Cb. A. DIOP, Director of Cultural Heritage, Senegal*

The inscription of the Megaliths of Senegambia on the World Heritage List was the culmination of assiduous work which, over a five-year period, mobilised Senegalese experts from the Directorate of Cultural Heritage, Gambians from the National Council of Art and Culture, and those persons who were made available through the France-UNESCO Convention. However, these institutions concur that the result obtained is due

especially to the excellent relationships that were created amongst the different partners in the field during the preparation of “The File”. Indeed, if the Senegalese and Gambian teams are obviously to be congratulated for having accomplished the task for which they are remunerated as civil service officials, nothing obliged the partner teams to overcome bureaucratic obstacles for an involvement as true protagonists of the nomination file. “The File” is what we call that which brought us together and for the achievement of which we gave our all - our partners of the Convention and

of course the experts they provided. I take the liberty of infringing upon their modesty by thanking Francesco Bandarin, Lazare Eloudou and Marie-Noel Tournoux in the name of the World Heritage Centre, Isabelle Longet in the name of the Convention and my companions of misfortune, and true men of the field, Roger Joussaume, eminent specialist of megaliths, and Sébastien Moriset, conductor for “The File”.



STATEMENT

SYRIA

Preparatory assistance for the “Ancient Cities of North Syria”

The region of the “Ancient Cities of North Syria” is of considerable interest, both for its historical heritage and for its landscape and socio-cultural environment. However, the rapid changes that have occurred in the past few years and the development of tourism threaten the integrity of this landscape and the historical vestiges they contain.

On several occasions, the Syrian authorities have requested UNESCO’s assistance for their protection and inscription on the World Heritage List, and, to this end, the General Directorate for Antiquities and Museums (DGAM) undertook several studies that were presented in September 2001 at an international meeting, as well as in the form of an exhibition in Damascus.

The technical assistance project for the preparation of a nomination to the World Heritage List was initiated by the France-UNESCO Convention in 2005. The main difficulty with the preparation of this nomination was to comprehend this territory in its entirety by recognizing not only its archaeological value, but also the value of its landscape, whereas the concept of cultural landscape does not exist in the Syrian Antiquities Law; consequently, there is no legislation that enables the consideration of a heritage ensemble on a territorial scale. In this context, the work mainly comprised the defining of the boundaries of eight “parks that, by their quality and variety, constituted a sample of the value of the limestone massif. Advice to the Syrian authorities in the creation of a protection and management system to safeguard the property that was in keeping with the economic and tourism development requirements of the country was provided: establishment of specific decrees for the protection of the eight parks,

- [21] Jabal Zawiya Jeradeh
- [22] Wadi Martaoun
- [23] Qalaat Seman, Basilique Saint-Siméon-Stylite
- [25] Btirsal Jabal Zawiya



[21]



[22]



[23]



[24]



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[26]

Knowledge of these sites owes much to the work of the much regretted Georges Tate, Professor, Director of the Franco-Syrian Archaeological Mission of North Syria.

reflection at regional level on territorial development and the risks involved, strengthening of the management department of the DGAM, and encouragement for the creation of a management structure for the landscape.

This phase of the work which will result in the establishment of a management plan and an action plan for the site is currently under way; in view of its complexity, the long-term commitment of the Syrian authorities is required.

Prof. Maamoun Abdulkarim,
*Co-Director of the Archaeological
Mission of North Syria, Professor
of Archaeology at the University
of Damascus*



The Ancient Cities of North Syria are one of the most extraordinary groups of archaeological sites in the world.

It is composed of more than 700 sites dating from Roman and Byzantine times and covering a vast region on a group of limestone plateaux known as the "limestone massif".

The interest of these sites resides not only in their number, but also in their exceptional state of preservation. The abandonment of the villages on the limestone massif as from the 8th century, and the durability of the buildings in the stone of the limestone massif, have guaranteed their preservation.

The "dead cities" or ancient villages are of exceptional interest because they give us a precise idea, over nearly 2000 km², of what the countryside looked like toward the end of Antiquity, whilst for that period, almost all of the vestiges preserved are from the cities. The nomination of the Ancient Cities of North Syria to the World Heritage List will certainly help to preserve the sites and the ancient landscape of this region for future generations. Because this region has been threatened by demographic expansion over several years, it is necessary to propose a management plan that would enable the development of the region based on the preservation of its cultural heritage. It is in this perspective that we consider this project to be of great importance for the nomination of this region to the World Heritage List, and for which the international and national project team has accomplished professional and excellent work.

MADAGASCAR

Madagascar, Preparatory assistance for the inscription of the Rainforests of the Atsinanana

For the most part, the rain forests of the Atsinanana are primary forests. They are thus critically important in maintaining ongoing ecological processes necessary and the survival of Madagascar's unique biodiversity. Indeed, due to the Island's separation from the other land masses more than 60 million years ago, the rainforests of Madagascar are home to unique fauna and flora, having evolved in isolation. However, these forests, although recognised as essential for the safeguarding of the world's unique and rich biodiversity, had not yet been inscribed on the World Heritage List. Thus, the preparatory assistance consisted in providing support for the preparation of a nomination file by defining management plans for the

different national parks considered for inscription. These plans were then implemented in situ with the measures and resources necessary for good conservation, monitoring and development of the sites.

This preparatory assistance financed under the France-UNESCO Convention, although not a major input, served as a lever for obtaining more substantial funding. It is thus exemplary of the principle of the lever effect and support to core activities of the World Heritage Centre's mandate, and of



[28]

[27] Educating the communities in the value of World Heritage.



[27]





[30]



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[32]

assistance to Member States in preparing nomination files for categories of properties and geographic regions that remain under-represented.

The activity was initiated in 2005. The objective was to update the management plans of each of the protected areas according to the same model, and to integrate them into a general management plan. Firstly, an inventory of the available or missing data for the nomination file was carried out, and public

institutions and conservation agencies were contacted in order to complete the data.

The serial property of the Rainforests of the Atsinanana that comprises six national parks distributed along the eastern part of the Island and representing nearly 40% of the overall protected areas of Madagascar was submitted in 2006 and inscribed in 2007 at the 31st session of the World Heritage Committee held in Christchurch, New Zealand.



[29]

Fauna and flora of the Atsinanana Rainforests.



[33]

SENEGAL

Saint-Louis, Senegal: support for conservation of the heritage of the city, and for decentralised cooperation with the urban community of Metropolitan Lille

The historic centre of the city of Saint-Louis of Senegal was inscribed on the World Heritage List in December 2000. Situated between the two branches of the river, between earth and sky, the Island of Saint-Louis was one of the major cities in the history of West African colonialism. The island has a remarkable architectural, urban and landscape ensemble.

Following support for the preparation of the nomination file, and at the request of Senegal, the France-UNESCO Convention engaged in a lengthy process of support for the protection, management and enhancement of the site. This assistance also included technical assistance for decentralised cooperation between the City of Saint-Louis and the urban Metropolitan Community of Lille.

The challenge is to elaborate the requisite management, monitoring and control mechanisms for such an exceptional site, but also to promote the sustainable development of the city that includes heritage, cultural and urban development.

Actions focused on the implementation of complex tools for the comprehension of the site (inventory of the buildings carried out in the framework of decentralised cooperation between Saint-Louis and Metropolitan Lille with the School of Architecture of Lille), its management (safeguarding plan), and institutional support (Heritage House). They also took into consideration the social conditions of the inhabitants of the Island, with a pilot operation of micro credits to families for projects associating economic activity and habitation maintenance.





[35]

The Faidherbe Bridge, Saint-Louis of Senegal.

Likewise, in response to requests, technical assistance was provided to both the national authorities and the municipality. Today, the enhancement of the fluvial aspect of the city must be pursued, focusing on the environmental implications and large-scale urban planning. One of the priorities is to intensify training and guarantee long-term cooperation by ensuring good coordination between the different actors.



[36]



[37]



[38]

[36] Conservation and development can be compatible as long as modern buildings are harmoniously integrated with the heritage values of a site.

[37-38] Safeguarding and development must be based on the careful identification of the heritage values of a site.

The Urban Community of Metropolitan Lille

As regards safeguarding and valorisation strategies, cooperation between Saint-Louis and Metropolitan Lille is representative in more ways than one of the evolution of decentralised cooperation. From a twinning, it was progressively transformed into a multipartite cooperation. Numerous development and cooperation entities were mobilised and enabled the launching of a sustainable partnership for the integrated urban development of the city. The cooperation programme established between the two communities was based on global and coherent support to the urban management for capacity building of local project managers, and to provide the tools to assist in decision-making. As concerns heritage, the programme combined safeguarding and valorisation actions, in close partnership with the World Heritage Centre. Notably, Metropolitan Lille mobilised its expertise and that of Lille's School of Architecture and Landscape in 2002 for an architectural and urban inventory that necessitated four years of work. Based on this solid inventory, and in parallel with awareness-raising and information activities in favour of the inhabitants, the work for the establishment of the Safeguarding and Valorisation Plan began. Decentralised cooperation was valuable in the development of management tools for the Island, and their adoption locally, through concrete action in the framework of a project concept privileging participative management. The challenge now is for the entities involved to manage together and in a sustainable manner, this universal property.



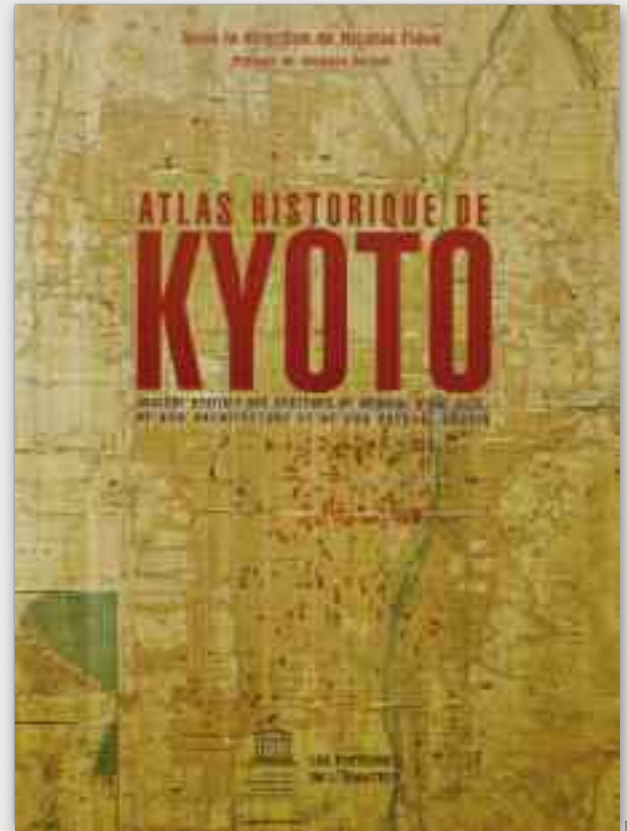
JAPAN

Historical Atlas of Kyoto Spatial analysis of the memory systems of a city, its architecture and urban landscape

Home of Japanese culture for more than a thousand years, Kyoto was the capital of the Japanese Empire from its founding in the 8th century to the mid-19th century. Miraculously spared by the bombings of WWII, present-day Kyoto retraces the evolution of Japanese wooden architecture and the art of Japanese gardens, and testifies to a unique form of interaction between man and nature.

In the framework of its “Cities of Asia: Heritage for the Future» programme, UNESCO’s World Heritage Centre supported the research programme on urban transformations of the city of Kyoto conducted by a group of French and Japanese university scholars studying contemporary phenomena of the development of the city of Kyoto, which is representative of numerous Asian cities.

This research project on the transformation of the urban landscape of Kyoto was developed in a broad perspective with the input of several disciplines including history, anthropology,



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[40] UNESCO, Nicolas Fiévé (Dir.), *Historical Atlas of Kyoto, Spatial analysis of the memory systems of a city, its architecture and urban landscape*, UNESCO / Editions de l'Amateur, Paris, 2008, 528 pages.

[39] View of the Kamo River and in the background the commercial quarter of Sanjō-Kawaramachi.



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[41] Sectors of the outstanding site and the protected natural landscape.



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[42] Himukai daijingu Sanctuary at Kujōyama.

urban planning and architecture. It resulted in the *Historical Atlas of Kyoto. Spatial analysis of the memory systems of a city, its architecture and urban landscape* which takes a look at the cultural, political, economic, social, religious, architectural and urban history of the city through its spatial evolution. This focused reference tool for research in human and social sciences on the city of Kyoto studies the place and role that exceptional but fragile cultural properties can assume in recomposing new urban landscapes within the modernisation process of the traditional habitat.

The France-UNESCO Convention financed articles of twenty-one of the researchers working on this project.

Prepared under the direction of Nicolas Fiévé, the Atlas, published in 2008, is based on ancient and modern epigraphic sources and includes numerous previously unpublished archive documents, and more than 200 original maps.



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[43] View of the large torii and the main entrance to the Heian Shrine built in 1895 to celebrate the 1100th anniversary of the transfer of the capital.

INDIA

Hampi, India: support for the preparation of the conservation and management plan

The monumental ensemble of Hampi was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1986; in 1999 it was placed on the List of World Heritage in Danger. This measure was motivated by the beginning of the construction of two suspension bridges that dominated the natural environment and threatened the integrity of the site by a significant increase in heavy traffic within the inscribed perimeter.

Following the recommendations of the joint UNESCO-ICOMOS mission of February 2000, the Indian authorities undertook considerable work to improve the condition of the site and to ensure its conservation and management. It is important to note that at the beginning of the years 2000, the essential elements

for monitoring the management plan were still lacking, notably the mapping tools for clearly identifying the constructible and non-constructible zones, the cadastral map, legislation to control construction work and interventions on the ancient site. Therefore, long-term work was required. At the request of the national authorities, and in close collaboration with the UNESCO Office in New Delhi, the France-UNESCO Convention provided expertise as from 2000 onwards.

In June 2006, these efforts resulted in the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, at the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee, in Vilnius. Through in-depth study of the territorial development, elaboration of the first elements for an urban plan of the site and its implementation were facilitated. A pilot experience with a specific approach to architectural, urban and landscape heritage is currently being carried out in the most ancient village.

After the collapse of a bridge in the final phase of its construction, at the end of 2008, a new location for it, at a distance from the site, is under study.

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[44] The Tiruvengalanatha temple protected and managed by the Archeological Survey of India (ASI) is next to vast plantations, babana trees, coconut trees.



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[45] This stone bas relief (16^e century) represents the commercial river boating tradition.



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[46] General view of the Matanga Hill site close to Hampi : spectacular landscape of rocky hills, plantations and architecture, crossed by a river.



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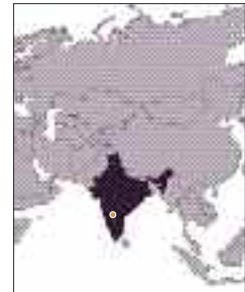
[47] The sacred silhouette of the gopura Virupaksha temple is a landmark in the landscape. [48] The Virupaksha temple is a living monument and an important pilgrimage. It attracts a great number of pilgrims all year round. This religious activity is more important than tourism. [49] Example of local village architecture. Craftmanship (sculpture and carpentry) is still very much alive.

Paul Trouilloud, *Architect of Batiments de France, Departmental Chief for Architecture and Heritage, Ministry of Culture and Communication, DAPA*

If the notion of “cultural landscape” has a sense, it is exemplified by the site of Hampi. A vast site of 42 km² inscribed on the World Heritage List, and with outstanding landscape qualities, it contains the major archaeological vestiges of what was the capital of the last great Hindu kingdom and one of the largest cities in the world in the 16th century. It is also a living site with 29 villages and agricultural activity covering a large part of the site. As an important pilgrimage site for Hindus, it welcomes 800,000 tourists per year and has a vocation of becoming a major destination in southern India. The site is undergoing rapid evolution and the major threats

reside in the inefficiency of the planning and management tools for the site. The approach to the site is complex because it must take into consideration very different scales. Mapping issues proved to be essential, and satellite imagery was associated with traditional topographic surveys to produce the first tools. Cooperation enabled assistance for the preparation of a first general urbanism document covering the entire site (Master Plan). The Indian urban approach, very dependant on land-use zoning, was guided towards a consideration of urban concepts and structures. Likewise, the patrimonial approach, which was mainly focused on monumental architecture through the archaeological services, was widened to vernacular habitations thanks to a pilot experience conducted at one of the villages. Consideration of the landscape dimension, still in its early stage –

merits further investment. Management of urbanism permits and architectural counsel was progressively ensured by a technical entity within the local authority.



In a very different context, French methodologies for urbanism and management of sensitive areas proved pertinent and adaptable. These tools have raised the keen interest of our interlocutors, and France, enjoying an excellent reputation in these domains, should take measures to diffuse them. Cooperation reveals itself here to be a fruitful mutual exchange, and the close collaboration with the UNESCO Office of New Delhi is essential in this process.

STATEMENT

LAOS

Luang Prabang, Laos: support for the conservation and management of the city

The city of Luang Prabang was inscribed on the World Heritage List in December 1995. Situated in mountainous northern Laos, at the confluence of the Mekong and the Khan Rivers, Luang Prabang is the ancient royal capital of one of the Lao kingdoms. The Outstanding Universal Value of the site is based on the close relationship between the built structures and the natural environment, and the juxtaposition of urban Laotian elements (wooden vernacular architecture) and orthogonal elements characteristic of Colonial urbanism.

A programme for the safeguarding and development of the site was already established in 1996 with the support of the city of Chinon and the Région Centre in the framework of decentralised cooperation. Backed by several partners, notably the French Development Agency and the European Union, this programme enabled the creation of a management body for

[50] Luang Prabang is situated on a peninsula between the Mekong and its tributary, the Nam Khan, in the mountains of northern Laos.



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[51] A city with a religious vocation and many pagodas.



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[52] Alleyways rehabilitated in the framework of the restoration project financed by the French Development Agency (AFD): improvement of living conditions in the protected sector.

the World Heritage site (Heritage House), the implementation of restoration and urban renovation work (roads, development, building restoration, drainage, renovation of humid zones), and the establishment of a Plan for the Safeguarding and Valorisation (PSMV) of the protected site.

Since its inscription, tourism development of the city with its strong economic and demographic growth, demands work on a greater scale than that of the inscribed site, and the consideration of social, economic and environmental issues.

In order to reduce pressure on the historic site and to encourage the well-balanced development of the site and its region, two complementary procedures have been undertaken:

- a procedure for planning the urban and territorial development on a peri-urban scale: definition of a Schema of Territorial

Coherence (SCOT), with a reflection on the uses and functions of the city;

- a procedure for the preservation of the natural environment and human dwellings, and support for the development of rural areas (scale of the catchment basin of the Nam Khan): eco-valley project of the Nam Khan. This action could result in the creation of a biosphere reserve in the catchment basin of the Nam Khan (UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme). This project, supported since its initiation by the France-UNESCO Convention, is a reference in terms of methodology (urban renovation of World Heritage sites), and in terms of a cooperation model (multi-bilateral cooperation involving UNESCO, local communities and donors).



[53] Traditional daily begging around the bonzes: a religious ritual that is still alive but destabilised by the tourism boom.

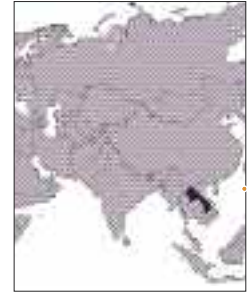


[54] The humid zones of Boua Kang Bung restored with support from the European Union: to rehabilitate the green lungs of the city and restore its utility value to the inhabitants.

Michel Brodovitch, *Architect of Batiments de France, Board Member of the Department of Civil Engineering*

Luang Prabang has undergone profound changes since its inscription. Above and beyond its restoration work, a new city has arisen from a shared concept of the components that comprise its value: utilitarian value and patrimonial value indissociably linked. The challenge was not to fall into the trap of seeking at all cost a reference to a supposedly original state. Over the past ten years, working together we have produced this original state based on elements preserved at the site. The city has developed through a series of exchanges between cultures and populations and the urban restoration work undertaken is inscribed in this same development process. The framework defined by the authorities, based on the proposals of our group of technicians, can only attain its value through its transcription by the inhabitants. In this sense the conservation and enhancement project of Luang Prabang would appear to be successful due to:

- development that has respected the proportions of the city without restraining it.
 - exemplary restoration that called upon traditional know-how and rehabilitated the image of these buildings in the eyes of the inhabitants.
 - adapted roadworks reconciling technical utility with urban enhancement.
 - support for development projects by the Heritage House which continues to have ever stronger links with the other services.
- New demands are being made which must be analysed without short-sightedness with regard to the past. Today we are protecting the solutions of our predecessors as regards the management of new issues in their time.



Actions 2

_Thematic projects

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[55] Region of Mopti, Mali, in low water period: in the heart of the Niger Upper Delta, a cultural landscape shaped by the River.





[56]

The implementation of thematic projects integrating reflection on heritage in a broader approach covering territorial and urban development, the realization of Millennium Goals, poverty alleviation, capacity-building at the State and local community partner level, are all UNESCO priorities.

These are particularly ambitious projects considering heritage and culture in their widest sense and requiring coordination between specialists from different professional backgrounds. One of the objectives of these projects is to create a synergy between the different international conventions signed by States under the aegis of UNESCO: World Heritage Convention, Convention for Cultural Diversity, Intangible Heritage Convention...

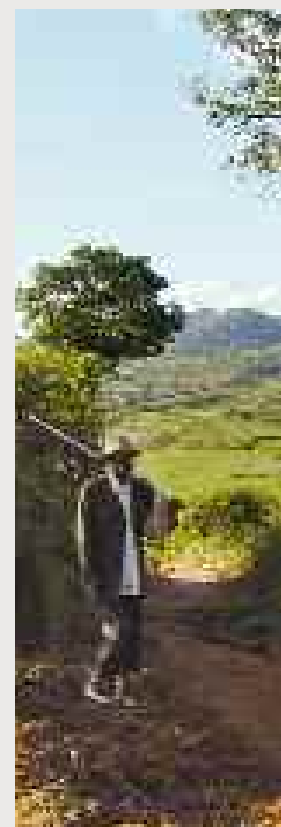
The French partners contribute through the development of long-term experimental actions, intervening in specific areas (heritage inventories, urban conservation, landscape management) and in this way systematically contributing towards the training of professionals.

More recently, the World Heritage Centre developed a reflection on historical urban landscapes in order to help the Committee and the international community meet the new challenges raised by the development and valorisation of cities and urban conservation. To this end, UNESCO will elaborate a new International Recommendation. The French experience can enrich the debate of the international community on this issue and, furthermore, benefit from this innovative thematic reflection.

The current work conducted by UNESCO in the field of natural heritage and cultural landscapes, has led France to carry out a reflection on agropastoralism.



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NIGER-LOIRE

“Niger-Loire: Governance and Culture”

The “Niger-Loire: “Governance and Culture” project, coordinated by the France-UNESCO Convention, and co-financed by the European Commission, was launched in Mali in November 2007, continuing the reflection begun in 2004 on the enhancement of the Upper Delta of the Niger River as a cultural landscape. This territory constitutes a rich natural and cultural reservoir of outstanding heritage (several World Heritage sites, a Ramsar site). The many resident communities (Peul breeders, Bozo fishermen....) have developed practices and methods of production and land use adapted to the surroundings. Today, this equilibrium between man and his environment is compromised. The river is facing numerous environmental threats linked in particular to repeated periods of drought in the Sahel and pressure from human activities in urban areas, resulting in the pollution of the aquatic environment or a reduction of the halieutic resources. As yet very little developed, the Niger River will undergo major changes in the coming years linked to hydraulic developments (dams

and locks) planned, in particular, in Guinea, that will alter its morphology and the way of life of the resident populations. The project is part of a phase for the enhancement of the environmental and cultural resources linked to the river. It targets the local communities of the Niger River who, in the framework of decentralisation, are obliged to take control in the management of the water and its purification. The project also aims to strengthen the capabilities of the officials and technicians through training activities, to better comprehend the cultural resources linked to the river (cultural inventory of tangible and intangible heritage), to explore the behaviour of local populations in respect to water resources (anthropological survey) and the impact of human activities on the river (fishing, agriculture, breeding, construction). Finally, and more globally, the project aims to raise awareness among the local population with regard to the safeguarding of the River, and to contribute towards the cultural recovery of the river through educational or artistic activities.

The project is based on cooperation between Niger and the Loire, mobilising territorial communities involved in decentralised cooperation, universities and technical institutions: in this sense it constitutes the most successful experience to date of “river-to-river cooperation”.

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[58] The Great Mosque Djenne. The World Heritage site of Djenne is situated on the Bani, a tributary of the Niger River.

[59] In Bamako, the proliferation of floating vegetation due to the pollution of the aquatic environment hinders navigation.



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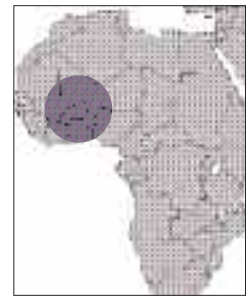
[60] The village of Tongorongo in the region of Mopti: vernacular architecture with a direct relation to the River. [61] In Bamako, the use of chemical dyes has become an environmental and public health problem. [62] In the region of Mopti, the construction of fishing vessels is a recognised savoir-faire. [63] Labour intensive work in sand extraction; the long-term impact of this activity on the River is unknown.

Adama Sissouma, *National Director of Territorial Communities of Mali*

The “Niger-Loire: Governance and Culture” project was conceived in close collaboration with the National Directorate of Territorial Communities (DNCT) and the Association of Municipalities of Mali (AMM). In priority it targets the local riverine communities of the Niger River, which ensures the management, equipment and the exploitation of hydraulic equipment in the framework of decentralisation. Thus the water management of the Niger River is not the sole responsibility of the State.

In the framework of decentralised water management, this project will contribute, on the one hand, to the preservation of the socio-economic potential of the River, the protection of the biological diversity of the fluvial ecosystem, and the mitigation of threats to the River. It will also provide leverage for cooperation between communities in order to rally all the vital forces of the riverine communities to accept their role and responsibility. The cultural dimension is also important, as this project demonstrates that heritage is a vehicle for development. It is clear that for efficient water management of the River,

an adequate political and legal framework that can facilitate networking between the communities is necessary. This framework will enable a true sharing of responsibilities between Niger’s territorial and riverine communities and a mobilisation of financial and human resources for the Niger-Loire project. With this approach, the populations will no longer be considered as mere subjects of the administration, but rather as full participants in the management of their environment.



INTERREGIONAL

Sustainable management of World Heritage for poverty alleviation

Urban heritage preservation policies, when not combined with development strategies, can lead to the marginalisation of the poorest segments of the population. In the absence of support mechanisms, the constraints induced by the legal clauses, engender exclusion phenomena for certain categories of the population. Likewise, tourism development stimulates real-estate speculation and destabilises the local commercial fabric while threatening the services intended for the local population (schools, neighbourhood shops...). The erosion of the purchasing power of the inhabitants and the transformation of their traditional living environment often causes them to move elsewhere.

It is in this context that, in 2002, UNESCO's World Heritage Centre launched a project entitled "Sustainable management of World Heritage for poverty alleviation". It is inscribed in the framework of a call for tender launched in 2002 by the Director-General of UNESCO for the selection of intersectoral



[64] At Djenne, Mali, as at other World Heritage sites, waste management is a central issue for populations and tourism development of the city.



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projects on the theme of "The elimination of poverty and extreme poverty". It aims at promoting a process integrating heritage conservation and sustainable development and at exploring support mechanisms for the populations.

Five sites were selected amongst the sites inscribed on the World Heritage List (or on the Tentative List): Porto-Novo (Benin), Saint-Louis (Senegal), the six canal cities (China), Luang Prabang (Laos) and Georgetown (Guyana). At each site, in-situ studies were carried out in pilot areas to explore, in particular, the socio-economic profile of the inhabitants and the land ownership situation. Based on these studies, small scale operations have been initiated: creation of a fund to assist inhabitants with

the rehabilitation of their homes, training in income-generating activities, creation of a tourism tax, awareness-raising within the school system.

These small-scale actions contributed to the synergy produced by other programmes underway at the same sites (projects supported by the European Union, The World Bank or the Inter-American Development Bank; decentralised cooperation agreements).

The France-UNESCO Convention provided methodological support to this intersectoral project, through economic and legal expertise provided by the Caisse des depots et consignations (creation of a support fund, tourism tax).

[68] Porto-Novo, Benin, Accron and Gbecon quarters: the vernacular fabric is much degraded.



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[69-70] Luang Prabang, Laos: with the restoration of the humid zones these areas have been cleaned up and their economic function restored to the inhabitants. The perennity of traditional savoir-faire is also an economic wager.



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[71] Saint-Louis, Senegal: an experimental operation associating micro-credit and subvention for rehabilitation has enabled the inhabitants of the southern quarters to develop income generating activities.



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AFRICITIES

Capacity-building of local African communities in the field of heritage protection and enhancement

Since 2003 on the occasion of the organization of the special session on heritage at the Africities 3 Summit (Yaounde), the Municipal Development Partnership (MDP) and UNESCO have been collaborating to ensure that African municipalities are concerned with heritage issues.

The France-UNESCO Convention, with support from the French Senate and in cooperation with several partners, has therefore worked on defining a project to strengthen the capacities of local African communities in this field, to be carried out in stages and which is currently underway.

The book Cultural Heritage and Local Development. Guide for African local communities, prepared at the request of the authorities, was elaborated and co-edited with CRATerre ENSAG in 2006. It was presented and distributed at a special session on heritage organized during Africities 4, (Nairobi, 2006). On this occasion, the officials emphasized the primary importance of training, not only for municipal technicians, but also for decision-makers as well, and requested UNESCO to prepare and implement training for heritage and cultural resources management.

The first phase of the reflection on a global training strategy and its implementation took place at a three-day meeting held in Paris, 3 to 5 September 2007. This meeting was the occasion to meet the key individuals in the heritage and urbanism



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fields and/or the local African communities, to appreciate their shared interests, and take stock of expectations in regard to the training. Training professionals from Africa and their French counterparts attended the meeting.

Based on the results of this encounter, a two-year pilot phase (2008/2009) was launched for this training activity. The France-UNESCO Convention and the PDM, joined by the International Association of Francophone Mayors (AIMF) in 2008, are the project leaders, with technical assistance of CRATerre ENSAG. The first training session, for officials of Benin, Togo and Burkina Faso, took place in November 2008 in Porto Novo, Benin, from 18 to 21 November. This awareness-raising seminar, which took place at the École du patrimoine africain, EPA, (African Heritage School) was organized jointly with the workshop for Cultural Heritage Directors of the Africa 2009 Programme. In 2009, training at the national level is scheduled for Mali and Mauritania.



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[77] Koutammakou, the village of the Batammariba "Those who shape the land".



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Jean-Michel Moulod, *Mayor of Grand-Bassam, Côte d'Ivoire*

On the occasion of the Africities 2003 Summit in Yaounde, during which I presented my communication on the theme "Grand-Bassam: Cultural City, Heritage City", I grasped the necessity of integrating the notion of cultural heritage in all the sustainable development projects of my city. Culture, source of reconciliation and peace, is inevitably a part of the economic dynamism not only of a country, but also of a locality. Thus, with a concern for the conservation and enhancement of this rich historical

and architectural heritage of the city of Grand-Bassam, it is important to give priority to its protection through concrete actions of rehabilitation, restoration and safeguarding, but also by training the local authorities who are in charge of the daily management of the property. This is why I actively participated in the important capacity building seminar for local communities from 18 to 21 November 2008, in Porto Novo, Benin, together with the Cultural Heritage Directors. This encounter facilitated the harmonisation of viewpoints concerning the heritage of local communities and was particularly enriching for the African officials present and their collaborators

in charge of heritage. Such encounters should be renewed for the benefit of the chief site managers.

I wish to thank all those responsible for the different structures involved, notably: the International Association of Francophone Mayors (AIMF); the Partnership for Municipal Development (PDM), the France-UNESCO Convention (France-UNESCO Convention), CRATerre, ENSAG, France, and the African Heritage School (EPA) who facilitated this training activity.



STATEMENT

MAGHREB

Cultural Heritage Inventories: a coordinated action for the Maghreb countries

Identification and inventorying are fundamental operations in the protection and management of heritage. In the framework of the World Heritage Convention (1972) and the more recent Intangible Heritage Convention (2005), UNESCO encourages States Parties to establish inventories of their properties.

This subject was broached by the France-UNESCO Convention on several occasions in the past – notably in support of some African countries (Dakar 2003) – and currently is the theme of a project for all the Maghreb countries.

Indeed, the UNESCO Rabat Office was frequently requested to provide support in carrying out inventories in the sub-region (Mauritania, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Libya). An analysis of the situation highlighted the need for these countries sharing comparable heritage and a fairly similar general context, to proceed with a collective action instead of individual and separate work in each country. It also transpired that in the different countries there existed a clear desire for such a procedure as well as the need to proceed methodically based on experience acquired in this field.

The first phase of this work was the organization (jointly with UNESCO and the European Commission) in December 2008, of an international workshop convening approximately thirty participants representing the heritage authorities of eleven Mediterranean countries. Analysis of the local situations and recent institutional developments with regard to inventories, enabled participants to describe the national situations regarding the production of data, the establishment of the inventory and the strategic orientations of the inventory tool. At the end of the discussions, a series of recommendations, notably on training, legislation and international cooperation, were collectively prepared. The final day was devoted more specifically to UNESCO's task of preparing the way for future actions and the implementation of the recommendations in the five Maghreb countries. The objective is to launch pilot operations in 2009/2010.



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[80] Algeria, door of the Kasbah at Bejaia [81] Algeria, view of the Kasbah of Algiers



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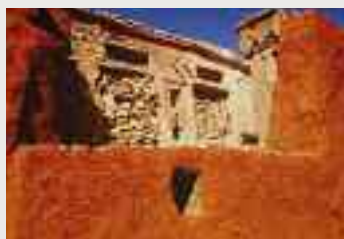
[82] Algeria, Roman ruins of Tipasa.



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[83] Algeria, Kasbah of Algiers. [84] Mauritania. [85] Morocco, Historic City of Meknès [86] Tunisia, Kairouan: Great Mosque, archaeological site and Islamic cemetery. [87] Morocco, Historic City of Meknès.

Mohamed Ould-Khattar,
Programme Specialist,
UNESCO Office, Rabat, Morocco

The France-UNESCO Convention is an excellent tool for cooperation that has enabled the carrying out of a number of pertinent actions with relative ease and great effectiveness, and which I directly bore witness to over a period of several years in sub-Saharan Africa and the Maghreb. These actions mainly focused on inventorying, to which France contributed its globally recognised experience and expertise.

The mobilisation of several French departments and the provision of human resources for multilateral cooperation via UNESCO also enabled significant advances in this crucial phase of all heritage protection work, that of inventorying. All of these actions piloted by the France-UNESCO Convention in Senegal, Cameroon, Ethiopia and the Maghreb countries were initiated in response to the expectations of these countries and their cultural heritage professionals whose concerns and preferences were always taken into account. The partnerships thus forged

provided for fruitful and mutually advantageous exchanges between the professionals of the beneficiary countries and the French experts made available in the framework of the France-UNESCO Convention. Solid professional and friendly relationships were created for international cooperation in the service of the management, protection and the enhancement of World Heritage.



INDIA

Support to the Conservation Policy for the Historic Cities of India

Since 2006, the France-UNESCO Convention supports the UNESCO Office in New Delhi which, jointly with the Indian authorities has taken initiatives for the safeguarding of the historic centres of India. The country is experiencing rapid economic growth and profound transformations that have a major effect on the configuration of the territory: multiplication of road and industrial infrastructures, urban expansion, etc. The conservation of historic centres is thus pertinent and urgent. It is in this context that UNESCO proposed to create a Heritage Commission, as well as a network of historic cities in India, and invited the French partners (National Association of the Cities and Countries of Arts and History and the

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Cities with Safeguarded and Protected Sectors, and the Centre for Higher Studies of Chaillot), to create links and establish cooperative activities having the same objective.

A seminar to launch a network for historic cities was held in Jaipur in September 2006, and resulted in about ten Indian cities signing the charter of commitment. An appeal was launched to other Indian cities to participate in this initiative, and today the network includes half a dozen members.

A study trip was organized in France in September 2008 for representatives, officials and technicians, of nine Indian cities who visited Paris, Rennes, the Loire Valley, La Rochelle and Bordeaux. The objective of the mission was to illustrate examples of integrated development and planning where heritage is taken into account as an essential part of the urban site. These examples included dwellings, public infrastructures and equipment, public spaces and transportation systems.

The Indian delegation was very interested in the different examples presented and the exchanges with the French cities, and indicated its desire to pursue these network-to-network exchanges and envisage technical cooperation with these cities.

For UNESCO, the objective today is to continue to play the facilitator role and encourage the Indian city network to increase in autonomy.

Minja Yang, *Former Director of the UNESCO Office, New Delhi, and former Deputy Director of the World Heritage Centre*

The tenth anniversary of the implementation of the France-UNESCO Convention gives me the opportunity to celebrate the continuous efforts of France and UNESCO to prove that “culture counts”, and that it can be in the service of a development strategy based on culture. Through this framework agreement that I had the pleasure of initiating and coordinating until 2006, I had the chance to witness the fructification of cooperation and exchanges between professionals of very different profiles and cultures, but animated by the same passion and will to convince that it is sometimes possible to go against the current and save fragile heritage that is too often condemned to giving way to projects with no ambition or daring, but which reflect popular and dominant economic models.

That is the challenge. No, heritage conservation does not create mortal mausoleums, elitist and too expensive to maintain, as the detractors claim. On the contrary, it is an extraordinary lever covering

many fields of competence – economy, science, education, culture, communication – and that can be a real asset in reinforcing social and economic development relationships, both at local and national levels, when it is truly integrated in audacious and coherent policies.

From 2006, in India, as the Director of the UNESCO Office in New Delhi, we have worked with the federal government, different States and several cities, to set up a network of living heritage cities in order to encourage an approach that takes into consideration the heritage as an integral part of urban and territorial development.

Thanks to experts provided under the France-UNESCO Convention, UNESCO has been able to associate itself with many projects in heritage cities and to work with networks of cities such as the Association of the Mayors of Historic Cities of China, the Association of Historic Cities of Turkey, and initiate the establishment of the Indian Heritage Cities Network. Through France-UNESCO, the experience of French cities in urban heritage management is contributing towards the promotion of UNESCO's strategy in “humanising the city”

for a sustainable future. On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of France-UNESCO Convention, I express my sincere thanks to the various ministries of the Government of France, its experts as well as those of the universities and NGOs of France, for having supported UNESCO and look forward to their continuing solidarity.



STATEMENT

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[91]

[88-90] New Delhi. [91] Hampi.

The Regional Office of UNESCO, jointly with the Indian authorities, has taken initiatives for safeguarding the historic centres of India. The country is experiencing rapid development and profound transformations which have a major effect on the configuration of the territory: multiplication of road and industrial infrastructures, urban expansion, etc. Conservation of the historic centres is thus both pertinent and urgent.

1999
2009

List of projects

The projects are grouped below by region, and alphabetical order of the countries, followed by transnational projects. The dates indicated correspond to the planning and implementation years.

The **[figures]** refer to the pages of this publication when projects are mentioned. The **[letters]** refer to the illustrations.

Africa and the Indian Ocean

South Africa: Management of the natural Santa Lucia Park and the mixed Drakensberg Park, 2001–2002. Technical assistance and preparatory assistance. **[a]**

Angola: Strategy for the preservation of rock art sites, 1999–2000. Preparatory assistance and support for the Global Strategy.

Benin, Ouidah: The Slave Route, and **Porto Novo:** Preparation of the nomination file of the city, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002. Preparatory assistance, feasibility study. Support for decentralised cooperation with the City of Lyon, France.

Benin: Support to the School for African Heritage (ÉPA) of Porto Novo, 2001–2004. Technical and pedagogical assistance, distance learning module.

Cameroon: Support for updating the National Inventory of Cultural Property, 2002–2003. Technical assistance.

Central Africa: Preparatory assistance for the inscription of the forest and the residential encampments of the Aka Pygmies of the Central African Republic, 2007–2008. Preparatory assistance.

Côte d'Ivoire

- Preparation of the nomination file of Grand Bassam and capacity building in the field of heritage, 2007–2009. Preparatory assistance.

- Diagnostic support. Feasibility study for the inscription of Ehotilé Island. 2008, Support for urgent missions. Preparatory assistance.

Ethiopia, Tiya: Extension of the site, 1999. Preparatory assistance.

Ethiopia: Support for updating the National Inventory of Movable and Immovable Cultural Property, 2001. Technical assistance. **[b]**

Mauritius: Seminar on awareness raising and presentation of the Tentative Lists, 2002. Preparatory assistance and support for the Global Strategy. Participation of experts. **[c]**

Madagascar, Ambohimanga: Preparation of the nomination file, 1999. Preparatory assistance for the preparation of the file on the property inscribed in 2001. **[d]**

Madagascar: Preparation of an integrated Management Plan for a group of sites of tropical forests proposed for World Heritage status, 2003–2004. Preparatory assistance for the inscription. Serial natural site inscribed in 2007.

Mali: River and Heritage. Nige-Loire. Governance and culture. Support to local development through the valorisation of fluvial cultural resources. 2004–2009. River-to-river co-operation between Niger and the Loire. Technical assistance, institutional and engineering support for the project in response to the European Union's call for a project on water capacity. **[30]**

Niger, Agadez: Preparatory assistance for the preparation of a nomination file and a management plan for Agadez.



Senegal, Saint-Louis: Preparation of the nomination file, 1999. Preparatory assistance. Support for the conservation of the city's heritage and decentralised cooperation with the Urban Community of Lille, 2001-2008. Technical assistance and support for decentralised co-operation. Preparation of an inventory and a conservation plan. [20]

Senegal : Support for the preparation of inventories and the valorisation of the national heritage and Inventory of the built heritage of Dakar, 2003-2005. Technical and methodological assistance for the preparation of a national heritage inventory.

Senegal & Gambia: Preparation for the nomination of transnational Megalithic sites, 2000-2001. Preparatory assistance for the preparation of the nomination file. Site inscribed in 2006. [14]

Senegal: Publication of a work on the Megalithic sites of Senegambia. Promotion of African archaeological research. 2007-2009. Technical assistance for the publication. [e]

Togo: Preparatory assistance for the inscription of Koutammakou, the country of the Batammariba. 2002. Preparatory assistance. Property inscribed on the List in 2004. [f]

_Transnational Africa and Indian Ocean

- Seminar on the management of transnational natural properties. Durban Encounter, South Africa, 2000-2003. Technical assistance.

- Seminar on raising awareness of the Global Strategy in the South-west islands of the Indian Ocean, Madagascar. 2001-2002. Participation of experts. Preparatory and technical assistance.

- Seminar on the Global Strategy in West Africa, Niger, Niamey. 1999. Preparatory assistance. 2001-2002. Participation of experts. Preparatory and technical assistance.

- Africity Summit. Cameroon, Yaoundé (Africity 3, 2004) and Kenya, Nairobi (Africity 4, 2005). 2003-2009. Technical assistance and participation in the Africity Summits. Institutional support, and support to African communities. Preparation of a manual on heritage and development. Preparation of training sessions for officials and technicians. Project development in response to the European Union's call for a training project aimed at the communities.

- Development and text of a training module on risk evaluation and management in Africa (implementation in the framework of follow-up to Africity). 2008. Technical assistance.

_Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina, Buenos Aires: Villa Ocampo, 2000. Technical and diagnostic assistance.

Bolivia, Potosi : Creation of a museum on the archaeological and mining site, 2001-2002. Technical assistance. [g]

Chile: Preparation of a nomination file and a management plan for the saltpetre mines of Humberstone and Santa Laura, 2002-2003. Preparatory assistance. Site inscribed in 2005. [h]

Colombie: University of Manizales: mission for training courses on cultural heritage management, 2000-2001. Technical assistance and capacity building.

Mexico: Regional workshop on tangible heritage and economic and social development, 2002. Capacity building. [i]

El Salvador: Site of Joya de Ceren: workshop to put in place tourism management plans for this site and the Maya sites of Central America, 2005-2007. Technical and diagnostic assistance for setting up pilot actions.

Venezuela: Support for the preparation and setting up of a management mechanism for the city of Coro and its Port. [j]



[e]



[f]



[g]



[h]



[i]



[j]

_Transnational Latin America and de Caribbean

• Global Strategy: support to the seminar on the archaeological sites of the Caribbean. Workshop at Santo Domingo (2003) and Martinique (2004). Preparatory and technical assistance.

• Support to the SIRCHAL Programme for the conservation and development of Latin American cities, 1999-2006.

Analyses of the management structures of historic cities.

Structural workshops at Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela; Panamaribo, Surinam; San José, Costa Rica; Xochimilco, Mexico; Santo Domingo. **[k]**

Brazil, Recife: preparation of a workshop on the site management of this property inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Support for the production of the four-language version (English, French, Portuguese and Spanish) of the SIRCHAL glossary in accordance with UNESCO's strategic objectives for cultural heritage. Technical assistance, capacity building

Transnational: Major risks and archaeological heritage in the Caribbean. Martinique Seminar, 2008. Technical assistance, provision of an expert.

Transnational: Andean countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela): Training workshops-courses on new cultural heritage management techniques, 2000. Capacity building, training.



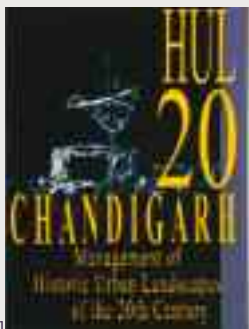
[k]



[l]



[m]



[n]

_Asia and Pacific

Bangladesh: Temple of Paharpur: protection and conservation of the terracotta wall decoration, 2003-2004. Technical assistance. **[l]**

Cambodia: Support for the preparation of a nomination file and safeguarding and enhancement plan for the Preah Vihear Temple, 2005-2008. Preparatory assistance. Site inscribed in 2008.

Cambodia, Angkor: Commemoration of ten years of co-operation: International Coordinating Committee for Angkor, 2003. Communication and valorisation.

China, Wu Kingdom: Six fluvial cities. Management, development and conservation of the cities, 1999-2002. Preparatory assistance. Co-operation with the China/France network of cities.

China: University of Tongji: development of a Geographic Information System (GIS), 2000. Technical assistance and training.

North Korea, Koguryo: Tombs of Koguryo, 2000-2002. Preparatory assistance, Technical assistance.

India: Valorisation of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railways, 2003-2005 and 2008. Technical assistance. **[m]**

India, Hampi: Technical assistance for the preservation of the site, 2003-2009. Technical assistance for the preparation of conservation and planning tools which enabled the site to be removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger. **[24]**

India: Support for the creation of a network of historic cities in India, 2006-2009. City-to-city co-operation. Heritage conservation and urban development. Technical assistance. **[38]**

India, Benares: Inscription feasibility study, 2007. Support for the preparation of Ganges River/Rhone River co-operation.

India: Workshop on urban conservation and assistance for instituting a management plan for the city of Chandigarh. 2007. Technical assistance. **[n]**

Japan, Kyoto: Preparation of a Historic Atlas of Kyoto. Study on habitat modernisation processes in the context of a historic city, 2000. Support for research and printing. **[22]**

Kyrgyzstan, Issyk Kul warm-water lake: Preparatory assistance for the inscription of a cultural landscape, 2003.

Laos, Luang Prabang: Support for the preparation of a nomination file, and Safeguarding and valorisation of

the city of Luang Prabang, 1995-2009. Support for the creation of an Eco-Park (2000-2004). Decentralised co-operation with the city of Chinon. Preparatory and technical assistance. Publication of a brochure: Ten years of decentralised co-operation for heritage and development between the cities of Chinon and Luang Prabang, 1995.

Pakistan, Lahore: Quarter of the Gardens of Shalimar. Lahore-Nancy co-operation, 2001. Support for the preparation of city-to-city co-operation. Expert mission.

Thailand: "Humanise Bangkok". Enhancement of the public spaces and revitalisation of the historic centre, 1999. Technical assistance.

Vietnam, Hué: Restoration and revitalisation of the old city, 1999-2002, 2004, 2008. Technical assistance. Publication of a booklet for an exhibition on the urban heritage, 1999. [o]

Transnational Asia and Pacific

- Central Pacific World Heritage project, 2002-2004.

- Kiribati, Cook Islands. Preparatory assistance for a serial nomination file on the biodiversity of the atolls and their maritime environment, 2002-2004.

Arab States

Algeria: Safeguarding and development of the M'Zab Valley and its five fortified ksour: El Atteuf, Bou Noura, Beni Isguen, Melika and Ghardaïa, 2002-2004. Technical assistance.

Algeria, Bejaïa: Conservation and enhancement of the historic city, 2003-2004. Technical assistance. [p]

Algeria, Tlemcen: Heritage pilot project, 2004. Structural action. Training.

Algeria, Constantine: Conservation and preservation of the city, 2004. Technical assistance. Support for decentralised co-operation between Constantine and Grenoble.

Morocco, Ksar Ben Haddo: Technical support to the Centre for the Conservation and Rehabilitation of the Architectural Heritage of the Atlas and sub-Atlas zones for the implementation of a management plan, 2008.

Morocco, Southern Oasis: Evaluation and diagnostic mission for the preparation of a nomination file and the institution of a tourism and development plan, 2009.

Mauritania, Ouadane, Chingetti, Tchitt and Oualata: Evaluation and rehabilitation of the historic cities. Master plans, 2001-2004. Technical assistance.

Syria: Ancient cities of North Syria: Preparation of a nomination file and protection mechanisms, 2001-2009. Preparatory assistance.

Syria, Damascus: Workshop on urban development, sustainable development and tourism investment in the North quarter of the Old City, 2002-2004.

Transnational: Seminar on the cultural heritage inventories of the Maghreb. 2006-2009. [q]

Europe

Albania, Berat. Workshop on the restoration and conservation of the historic city centre, 1999 [r]

Armenia: Shirak Museum, 2002. Technical and emergency assistance.

Eastern Europe: Private property management in the historic centres of European countries in transition, 1999-2001. Technical assistance.

Italy, Cinque Terre: Participation of experts in a seminar on Management Guidelines for Cultural Landscapes, 2000-2002. [s]

Latvia, Riga: Advice for the safeguarding, management and development of the city, 2003-2008. Expertise and support for decentralised co-operation between Riga, Lyon and Bordeaux. [t]



[o]



[p]



[q]



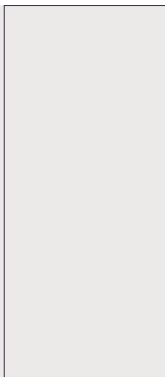
[r]



[s]



[t]



[u]



[v]



[x]

Russia, Moscow: Restoration of Saint Basil's Basilica, 1999. Technical assistance. [u]

Turkey, Istanbul:

- Valorisation of the heritage and urban requalification. Support to the Heritage House, 1999-2004. Technical assistance. [v]

- International Conference on the resistance of historic buildings to earthquakes and On-line publication of the Conference Proceedings, 2000-2002. Technical assistance; capacity building.

Kosovo: Support for the restoration of Christ the Saviour Church in Prizren, 2006-2009.

_Multiregional

Interregional

- Participation in the 30th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention: Workshop in Urbino and UNESCO Virtual Congress at the French Senate, 2002-2003.

- Interregional: Senegal, Benin, Laos, China, Guyana: Assistance in setting up a Fund for assistance to inhabitants for the rehabilitation of dwellings in the framework of UNESCO's

project "Heritage and poverty alleviation", 2003.

- Interregional: France, Germany, Argentina, Belgium, India, Japan, Switzerland: Preparatory assistance for the preparation of a thematic and transnational nomination of the work of Le Corbusier, 2004

- Interregional: Assistance to the project for the creation of a global network of World Heritage forests, Nancy, France, 2003-2004. [x]

- Interregional: "Public works and heritage" Seminar on bridges. Paris. 2005-2008.

- Interregional: Site enhancement and conservation. Support to French and foreign collectivities in the establishment and monitoring of decentralised co-operation agreements, 2006-2009.

- Interregional: Support for international training in the management and administration of World Heritage sites. Ensam/Cluny training. University of Dijon. 2006-2008.

- Interregional: Rivers and heritage. Capitalisation on experiences, 2005-2009.

- Interregional: Terra 2008, 10th International Conference on the conservation and protection of earthen architectural heritage, Bamako, Mali and Support to the World Heritage Programme on Earthen Architecture. 2008-2009. Technical assistance and participation of experts.

- Interregional: Follow-up to the Vienna Memorandum. Guidelines and recommendations for the conservation and development of Historic Urban Landscapes. 2007-2009.

Informations

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/partners/338/>

Postscript

The vocation of the France-UNESCO Convention for cooperation is to support precise and concrete interventions at heritage sites at UNESCO's request. It responds to local needs, and deals with very diverse and sometimes "delicate", sometimes urgent situations that require more than technicalities: reflection on the *modus operandi*, methods, and relations between all those involved.

Thus, it is obvious that the required approach is not merely institutional, but more especially professional and relational. We are far from reaching an agreement by which the means – financial and other – would be available through a traditional Funds-in-Trust arrangement. From experiences in the field, we, both France and UNESCO, wished to mark our desire for common actions by a convention, the first purpose of which is to rally the ministries, the local communities and entities concerned, to involve highly motivated persons for sustainable action.

This is the spirit that has guided us since the beginning. Over time, of course, the number of partners and the scope of intervention has increased and now include development and planning issues (water management, waste management, land use management and agriculture). The network of interveners continues to be enriched regularly. Through these bodies and the networks that they constitute, there are a considerable number of competent and motivated persons available to UNESCO ready to intervene in a targeted manner for heritage, with a concern for site management.

The very nature of the interventions has also evolved: since the one-off strictly technical missions for the built heritage, we have been concerned with more holistic actions linked to the complex management of urban or natural heritage. It is in this context that we have witnessed the strong development of the Cities and Regions network as participants in decentralised cooperation. UNESCO has evaluated and taken measure of this mobilisation of French cities, often linked to other European cities with the assistance of the European Union and the French Development Agency, to consistently implement actions at fragile sites where the defence and enhancement of heritage also becomes a fight against poverty and for development.

Yves Dauge

*Senator for Indre-et-Loire (Centre), Deputy Mayor of Chinon
Member of the Mixed Coordinating Committee of the France-UNESCO Convention
President of the National Association of French World Heritage Properties*

Partners of the Convention

The existence of the France-UNESCO Convention is due to the active and voluntary presence of its partners who either provide support to all the programmes, or intervene in specific actions requiring their competence. In addition to the direct signatories of the FRANCE-UNESCO CONVENTION, mention must be made of all those who work with UNESCO in the framework of the Convention. Through these partners, and in respecting UNESCO's priorities, we try to mobilise both national institutions and French civil society.

In particular, we wish to thank the authorities of the institutions who have enabled the development of this programme, as well as the counterparts in each ministry who have contributed through their support to UNESCO in the enhancement and protection of heritage. We would like to thank the Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Territorial Development for the secondment of personnel.

UNESCO

> Culture Sector

- World Heritage Centre
- Division of Intangible Cultural Heritage

> Science Sector

- Social and Human Sciences
- Natural & Exact Sciences
- Division of Ecological Sciences, MAB Programme
- Division of Hydrology, International Hydrological Programme (IHP)
- External Relations and Cooperation Sector

Field Offices of Apia, Bamako, Bangkok, Brazzaville, Dakar, Dhaka, Hanoi, Havana, Nairobi, New Delhi, Beijing, Port-au-Prince, Quito, Rabat, Teheran, Venice, Yaoundé.

FRANCE

> Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- Permanent Delegation of France to UNESCO
- French National to Commission to UNESCO
- Directorate for Mondialisation, Development and Partnerships

- Sub-Directorate for Cultural Diversity and World Heritage
- Sub-Directorate for Scientific Exchange and Research
- Mission for Democratic Governance
- Culture France

> Ministry of Culture and Communication

- Delegation for Development and International Affairs
- Department of European and International Affairs
- Architecture and Heritage Direction
- Mission for European and International Action
- General Inspection for Architecture and Heritage
- Regional Direction for Cultural Affairs for Île de France
- Departmental Service for Architecture and Heritage

> Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Territorial Development

- General Directorate for Development, Housing and Nature
Sub-Directorate for the Quality and Lifestyle
- General Directorate, Senior Civil Servant Defence and Security
- General Directorate for Risk Prevention
- General Council for Civil Engineering

> Delegate Ministry for Tourism

- International Affairs Mission

> French Development Agency (AFD) and the French Fund for World Environment (FFEM)**> Caisse des dépôts et consignations (CDC)****> Chinon Urban Agencies, Saint-Etienne, Lyon, Bordeaux****> Natural Regional Parks Federation**

- Loire Anjou Touraine Natural Regional Park
- Opale Natural Regional Park

> Rhone River Centre**> Quai Branly Museum (Arts and Civilisations of Africa, Asia, Oceania and the Americas)****> National Institute for Preventive Archaeological Research (INRAP)****> National Committee for Scientific Research (CNRS)**

- Prehistoric, Antiquity and Middle Age Study Centre
- City, Territorial, Environment and Society Study Centre
- Paleoenvironmental and Paleobiosphere Laboratory
- Parisian Institute for Research: Architecture, Urbanism, Society

> Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine – Chaillot Centre for Higher Education (CEDHEC)**> Regional Councils for the Centre, Pays de la Loire, Rhône-Alpes Regions****> National Association of Cities and Countries, Art and History, and Cities with Heritage Protected Sectors (ANVPAH/VSS)****> International Association of Francophone Mayors****> United Cities of France****> Communities of Angers, Bordeaux, Chinon, Grenoble, La Rochelle, Le Havre, Lyon, Nancy, Rennes****> Metropolitan Lille Urban Community****> Val de Loire Mixed Interregional Syndicate****> National Heritage Institute (INP)****> Observatoire de la Chine contemporaine****> Grenoble School of Architecture (The Center for the Research and Application of Earth Architecture, CRATerre), Lille, Nancy, Bordeaux, Arles****> Avignon School****> François Rabelais University, Tours, Catholic University of the West, (UCO)****> Provence and Bourgogne University****> CNED (National Centre for Distance Learning)****> ENSAM/Cluny****> ICOMOS France****> Le Corbusier Foundation****> Friends of Angkor Association (AAA)****> Association Tilmece****> Water Academy**

Finally, our thanks are addressed to all the institutions and bodies of the countries benefiting from the projects: ministerial services (national directorates of cultural heritage, environment and nature directorates, hydrology directorates..), territorial communities, universities and training institutes, experts, NGOs and actors in civil society. Each and every one at their level and in their field of expertise have contributed towards the success of the projects and developed a network of competences and solidarity in support of heritage.

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