

World Heritage

papers



Investing in World Heritage: past achievements, future ambitions

A guide
to International Assistance



Investing in World Heritage: past achievements, future ambitions

A guide
to International Assistance

Disclaimer

The authors are responsible for the choice and presentation of the facts contained in this publication and for the opinions expressed therein, which are not necessarily those of UNESCO and do not commit the Organization.

The designation employed and the presentation of material throughout this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNESCO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Published in 2002 by UNESCO World Heritage Centre

7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP (France)
Tel : (33) 01 45 68 18 76
Fax : (33) 01 45 68 55 70
E-mail : wh-info@unesco.org
<http://whc.unesco.org>

Preface

International Assistance for World Heritage - credibility, conservation, and capacity-building

As the World Heritage Convention celebrates its 30th Anniversary, it is more than appropriate to focus on a major element for its implementation: the International Assistance granted under the World Heritage Fund. Indeed, for the past twenty-five years, this Fund has provided States Parties with strategic support in undertaking the mission pursued by the World Heritage Committee.

While the number of States Parties reached 175 in 2002, the World Heritage Fund based on a contribution equal to one percent of the Member States' contribution to UNESCO remained stable, averaging USD 4 million per year. The Fund as it stands today is insufficient to respond to the protection of the World Heritage. Indeed, the number of International Assistance requests has followed the increase in the number of sites inscribed, which went from 300 sites in the end of the 1980's to 730 sites at present.

The resources under the World Heritage Fund are too limited to assist the growing number of both States Parties and sites. Coping with the ever-increasing demand for training, interventions, preparation of management and conservation plans is the challenge faced by the Fund in the decades to come.

Yet, in spite of these limitations and constraints, during its 25 years of existence, the World Heritage Fund has played a significant role in fostering conservation of World Heritage sites. First, it has been a regular, steady and long-term contribution to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Secondly, it has targeted interventions that are crucial but usually less favoured by private and public donations. Indeed, activities such as sector studies, feasibility reports and project preparation are less attractive for private donors, which prefer visible, on-site operational activities. Thirdly, the Fund has supported a unique and fundamental activity, the monitoring of the state of conservation of World Heritage sites.

This report intends to give an account of the range of activities undertaken with International Assistance, and to evaluate its achievements:

- *contributing in the establishment of a worldwide network of professionals;*
- *enhancing the capacity for generating resources for conservation activities;*
- *strengthening conservation and management of sites, and especially the endangered ones*
- *creating an effective global monitoring system of World Heritage sites.*

While valuing the impact of the World Heritage Fund and acknowledging the range of actions it has supported- from sensitisation to restoration, from training to emergency actions, from punctual to long-term actions - this Paper calls for increased and innovative assistance. Based on international co-operation, the World Heritage Partnership Initiative, favourably welcomed by the World Heritage Committee and launched on the occasion of the 30th Anniversary, will be an essential tool to cope with the growing needs and challenges before us.

Francesco Bandarin
Director, UNESCO, World Heritage Centre
November 2002
Paris

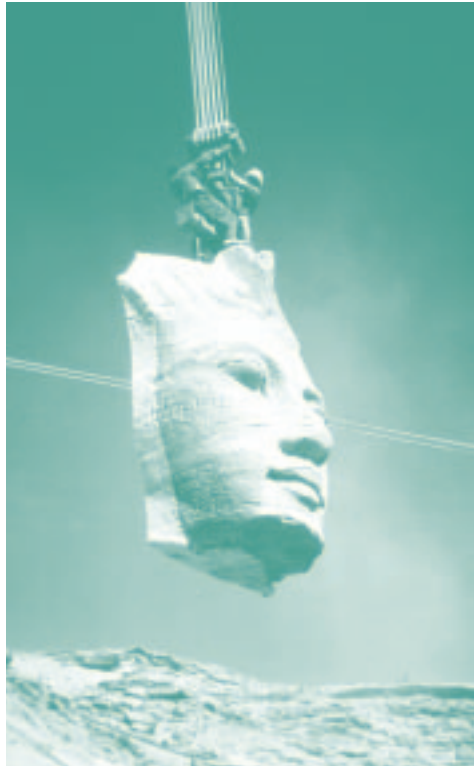
Acknowledgements

The preparation of this paper was coordinated by Minja Yang, Deputy Director of the World Heritage Centre. The research and writing were carried out by Jehanne Phares and Cynthia Guttman. The authors wish to thank the colleagues of the World Heritage Centre for their precious comments and contributions.

Table of Contents

Preface		Page 3
The World Heritage Convention, 30 years on	1	Page 7
International Assistance: the case for collective protection	2	Page 11
Responding to a scope of needs	3	Page 15
Trends over time	4	Page 19
Assistance in action	5	Page 27
New directions - strategic orientations	6	Page 45
Annex: International Assistance requests approved in 2000		Page 49
Annex: International Assistance requests approved in 2001		Page 55

The World Heritage Convention, 30 years on



Abu Simbel, Egypt

© UNESCO/Nenadovic

“Noting that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage and destruction. Considering that parts of the cultural or natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the World Heritage of mankind as a whole” *Preamble to the World Heritage Convention.*

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by the UNESCO General Conference on 16 November 1972. Since then, this groundbreaking legal instrument has been ratified by 175 countries. It has contributed to nurturing a global awareness of the universal value of heritage and of our collective responsibility to protect it for present and future generations. In this regard, International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund, spelt out in the Convention, plays a critical role, particularly in resource-strapped countries.

Today, the World Heritage List stands as a tribute to the tremendous wealth and diversity of the Earth’s cultural and natural treasures. Comprising 730 sites in 125 countries, the List includes 563 cultural sites, 144 natural sites and 23 mixed, cultural and natural sites. Over the years, concerted efforts have been made to broaden the Convention’s approach to heritage, by embracing, not only architectural masterworks and pristine natural reserves but also entire towns, industrial sites, historical itineraries and cultural landscapes, as well as inhabited areas for biodiversity protection.

A common thread links all these treasures. First, the Convention defines what makes a site worthy of belonging on the World Heritage List. Sites are selected for their “outstanding universal value”, signaling their belonging – without prejudice to national sovereignty or ownership – to all generations past, present and future. Cultural properties, for example, should “represent a masterpiece of human creative genius,” or “bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization”. Natural properties should “be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth’s history” or “contain the most important and significant natural habitats for *in-situ* conservation of biological diversity”. *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.*

Second, the Convention links the concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural sites. By regarding heritage as both cultural and natural, the Convention underscores the ways in which people interact with nature, and of the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two.

By signing the Convention, countries recognize the “duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage... situated on its territory”. They also subscribe to the view that “such heritage constitutes a World Heritage for whose protection it is the duty of the international community as a whole to co-operate”. The Convention thus engages State Parties to contribute the necessary financial and intellectual resources to protect World Heritage sites.

Thirty years ago the authors of the Convention expressed concern over the increasing threats to heritage, not only by traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions. At the time, major international rescue and safeguarding operations coordinated by UNESCO (Abu Simbel in Egypt and Venice in Italy for example) had drawn the world’s attention to these dangers. Today, as the World Heritage List grows, so do threats to heritage: from mass tourism, uncontrolled urbanization, speculation, poverty, population pressures, and simply the passing of time. Natural sites are particularly threatened by mining, road construction, dams, poaching, logging, new settlements and invasive species. In recent years, armed conflict has sometimes provoked irreversible damage of cultural and natural properties. Protecting sites is an ongoing, urgent and complex task, demanding expertise and a thorough knowledge of the web of connections between past and present.

Article 15: Birth of a protection fund

“A Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value called the World Heritage Fund is hereby established.

The resource of the Fund shall consist of:

- (a)** *compulsory and voluntary contributions made by the States Parties to this Convention*
- (b)** *contributions, gifts or bequests which may be made by:*
 - (i) other States*
 - (ii) UNESCO, other organizations of the United Nations system... or other intergovernmental organizations*
 - (iii) Public or private bodies or individuals;*
- (c)** *any interest due on the resources of the Fund*
- (d)** *funds raised by collections and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the Fund, and*
- (e)** *all other resources authorized by the Fund’s regulations, as drawn up by the World Heritage Committee”*

Article 15 of the Convention

International Assistance is at a turning point. For one, a growing number of new sites are located in the developing world. The increased requests for assistance are in part a reflection of the Convention’s success in fostering an awareness of the value of our heritage. States Parties

are not only calling for technical expertise in restoring properties, but also for training in managing sites and setting heritage in a larger context of sustainable development. Based on an evaluation of the past twenty years, a more strategic approach of assistance is underway. It taps on lessons learned, on future trends, and calls for stronger linkages and partnerships in meeting the challenge of safeguarding our heritage, from historic cities and archaeological sites to forests and other natural landscapes. This publication presents a picture of the large bouquet of initiatives undertaken with International Assistance over the past twenty years, and points to new orientations guiding the future.

The Preamble to the 1972 Convention affirms that protecting heritage is a collective responsibility. In this endeavour, International Assistance plays a pivotal role because it is one of the keys to safeguarding cultural and natural heritage when adequate resources cannot be secured at national level. Without this provision for International Assistance, the Convention would have little chance of truly taking root in many countries of the developing world.

Cultural landscapes

In 1992, the World Heritage Committee adopted cultural landscapes as a category of cultural heritage, pioneering a new approach in the protection of the planet's cultural and natural diversity. Combining works of nature and humankind, they express a long and intimate relationship between peoples and their natural environment. In 1993, Tongariro National Park in New Zealand became the first cultural landscape on the World Heritage List. To date, thirty sites have been recognized as cultural landscapes.

Making sense of the Lists

The Tentative List

These are inventories of cultural and natural heritage deemed suitable for inclusion on the World Heritage List. This list provides a forecast of properties that a State Party may decide to submit for inscription in the next five to ten years. Since 1988, cultural nominations to the World Heritage List are not considered unless the property has already been included on the State Party's Tentative List. Since 2000, this rule also applies to natural sites.

The World Heritage List

The Convention defines the kind of natural or cultural sites, which can be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List. State Parties submit nominations to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, which in turn sends it to the appropriate advisory body (see box page 13) for evaluation. The World Heritage Committee meets once a year and examines the nominations on the basis of these technical evaluation reports. To date, the World Heritage List includes 730 properties in 125 countries.

List of World Heritage in Danger

This List was conceived to draw the world's attention to sites that need added protection by the international community. According to the Convention, this list comprises World Heritage properties "for the conservation of which major operations are necessary and for which assistance has been requested".

Mixed Sites have both outstanding natural and cultural values. There are twenty-three mixed sites on the List (examples: Mount Taishan in China, Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park in Australia or Machu Pichu in Peru).

International Assistance: the case for collective protection



Ta Som, Angkor Cambodia

© UNESCO/Cournat

“Considering that, in view of the magnitude and gravity of the new dangers threatening them, it is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, by the granting of collective assistance which, although not taking the place of action by the State concerned, will serve as an effective complement thereto” *Preamble of the World Heritage Convention.*

To identify, protect, conserve and present properties included on the World Heritage List or the List in Danger. Such are the broad objectives of International Assistance spelt out in Article 13 of the World Heritage Convention. These activities span a whole spectrum of actions, from identifying potential candidates for the List to protecting and promoting these universal treasures so that they do not fall into decay, nor remain “museum pieces”. International Assistance should be seen as a system of international cooperation to support countries in their efforts to identify, conserve and manage their cultural and natural heritage. As the Convention spells out, it supplements but in no way replaces a country’s commitment to invest in heritage.

The World Heritage Convention, in the same Article, calls upon the Committee to bear in mind several factors when determining priorities for assistance:

1. the respective importance of properties to be safeguarded for World Heritage;
2. the need to give assistance to the property “most representative of a natural environment or of the genius and history of the peoples of the world”;
3. the urgency of work to be undertaken;
4. the specific capacities of the States Parties concerned.

Section V of the World Heritage Convention (Articles 19 to 26) describes the conditions and arrangements for International Assistance. It stipulates that any State Party to the Convention may “request International Assistance for property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage of outstanding universal value situated within its territory”. More generally, in granting assistance, attention is given to the divisions by geographic zone, between natural, cultural and mixed heritage, and finally between micro-funding and more important funding.

Furthermore, interviews conducted in 1999 as part of an evaluation of International Assistance pointed to a number of common objectives. International Assistance should notably:

- develop awareness of World Heritage to protect
- strengthen management capacities at national and local levels
- strengthen the implementation of the Convention
- contribute to the balanced growth of the List
- promote living sites, not inert museum pieces¹.

Where the Funds come from

International Assistance is financed by the World Heritage Fund established by the World Heritage Convention. This trust fund receives compulsory contributions from State Parties – amounting to one percent of their UNESCO dues – and voluntary contributions. The Fund also comprises a Reserve Fund for emergency actions that are considered as part of International Assistance.

In 2000, in its peak year, the Fund amounted to US\$5.9 million of which approximately US\$2.6 million was allocated to International Assistance². The allocation of the financial envelope is fixed by the World Heritage Committee.

States Parties in arrears of payment of their contributions to the World Heritage Fund cannot receive International Assistance in the following calendar year, a rule that does not apply in case of emergency assistance and training as defined by the Operational Guidelines.

Who Decides

The World Heritage Committee, composed of 21 members representing the State Parties to the Convention, is responsible for examining nominations for the World Heritage List and the granting of International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund. The Bureau, formed by seven members of the Committee, prepares the latter’s work and can approve mid-level requests for technical, preparatory assistance and emergency assistance that it examines during its annual meeting preceding each session of the Committee.

The Chairperson, elected by the Committee at its annual meeting is authorized to approve International Assistance up to US\$20,000 and Emergency Assistance up to US\$50,000. For promotion and education requests, the Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre can approve up to US\$5,000 while the Chairperson can approve up to US\$10,000.

The Committee, which meets once a year in June, works in close cooperation with ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), IUCN (International Conservation Union) and ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property). A representative of each organization attends the sessions of the Committee in an advisory capacity.

1) *At the request of the World Heritage Committee, an evaluation has been carried out by the French consultant firm, C3E.*

2) *Report of the 24th session of the World Heritage Committee – Cairns, Australia*

Key Advisors

IUCN – the World Conservation Union – has been involved in the World Heritage Convention from the start having co-drafted the text with UNESCO in 1972. IUCN evaluates all proposed natural World Heritage sites and ‘mixed’ sites, and contributes to the evaluation of cultural landscapes. It reports to the World Heritage Committee on the State of Conservation of existing natural World Heritage sites. Finally, IUCN contributes to training and capacity building, particularly at regional and field levels. www.iucn.org

ICOMOS, the International Council on Monuments and Sites, a non-governmental organization, is responsible for evaluation of all cultural nominations to the World Heritage List. It counts over 6,000 members in more than one hundred countries, all professionals in fields such as architecture, archaeology, art history, planning site management and conservation. www.icomos.org

ICCROM, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property is an intergovernmental institution mandated to promote the conservation of all types of cultural heritage worldwide. ICCROM’s key role is to contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage through training, information, research, cooperation and advocacy. In its advisory role, ICCROM has provided technical advice to the World Heritage Committee for particular sites and advice on training proposals and strategies. www.iccrom.org

Established in 1992 to mark the 20th anniversary of the Convention, the World Heritage Centre is the Secretariat to the intergovernmental World Heritage Committee. It acts as the focal point and coordinator within UNESCO of all matters related to World Heritage. The Centre handles a wide range of tasks tied to implementing the Convention. Main responsibilities include: the receipt, registration, and archiving of nominations to the World Heritage List; the co-ordination of studies and activities as part of the Global Strategy for a Balanced and Representative World Heritage List; the organization of the periodic reporting and reactive monitoring processes; the co-ordination of International Assistance; and the mobilization of extra-budgetary resources for the conservation and management of World Heritage properties. The Centre also assists in implementing the Committee’s programmes and projects; promoting World Heritage and the Convention; and sharing information with States Parties, the public and the Advisory Bodies.

Responding to a scope of needs



Sukur, Nigeria

© UNESCO

Article 22 of the Convention indicates that assistance comes in many guises, including studies on problems raised by heritage protection, the provision of experts to ensure that the approved work is correctly carried out, field training for staff, the supply of equipment, low-interest or interest-free loans, and the granting of non-repayable subsidies. Furthermore, the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, the “manual” for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, also help both States Parties and the Committee in formulating and assessing requests.

A bird’s eye view of International Assistance

Average budgetary allocations according to the type of International Assistance

Categories of assistance	Approved average annual amount 2000-2001 (\$ US)	Allocation (%)
Preparatory Assistance	337,500	11
Technical Co operation	1,105,000	36
Training	970,000	31
Education, Information & Promotion	80,000	3
Emergency assistance	600,000	19
TOTAL	3,092,500	100

Source: World Heritage Centre (2000-2001)

Starting Upstream: Preparatory Assistance

“Requests for International Assistance (...) may also be concerned with identification of cultural or natural property”.

Article 13.2 of the Convention

By signing the Convention, State Parties are encouraged to nominate sites within their national territories to the World Heritage List. Doing so, however, requires expertise and financial resources, and a thorough knowledge of the World Heritage Convention. Assistance can be granted for this purpose. The goal is to prepare nominations of properties or large-scale project proposals for technical cooperation. In granting this type of aid, attention is paid to enhancing the balance between different geographical regions and categories of properties on the List (cultural, natural, mixed). In addition, the Global Strategy for a Representative and Balanced World Heritage List, adopted in 1994 (see page 28), aims at encouraging States

Parties to sign the Convention and to prepare Tentative Lists and nominations of properties, especially those belonging to under-represented categories or regions.

Preparatory Assistance also aims to foster a better understanding of the Convention’s practical meaning through training workshops for local authorities, often the first step to nominating sites and developing a strong heritage policy. This type of assistance is used primarily to finance technical expertise necessary for preparing the nomination file.

Assistance can come in the form of consultant services, equipment, or financial grants up to US\$30,000. The total amount allocated to this type of assistance currently represents about ten per cent of the International Assistance budget.

The impact of such assistance should not be underestimated. Every year, new State Parties join the Convention. Some of them, as the Central Asian republics and the island states of the Pacific, are new countries with little expertise and resources to safeguard and promote heritage. Protecting heritage is a long learning process requiring an awareness of its universal value, commitment to protect it and the know-how to do so. The whole procedure set in motion by nominating a site can lead to a rethinking of how heritage is managed in a country, nurture awareness at community level, and encourage governments to take a more direct stake in it.

Such assistance also plays a role in creating awareness, at national or local level, of the universal value of a property. A conference held in North Sumatra (Indonesia) in 1998, for example, gathered experts from 20 different countries and led to the identification of 63 potential forests to protect, eligible for inscription on the World Heritage List. A subsequent publication now serves as a reference in the field and is used to encourage the nomination of sites.

Training: Investing in Knowledge

Safeguarding heritage implies qualified personnel, and the needs are just about as varied as the number of sites on the World Heritage List. From training in restoration techniques and employing new materials and technologies to managing sites, assistance aims to strengthen capacities of State Parties in all tasks related to cultural and natural heritage, with priority given to training at local and regional level, and group training.

This means training site managers, staff and specialists at all levels – engineers, architects, urban planners, tourism professionals, etc. – as well as national or local institutions in identifying, safeguarding and presenting cultural and natural heritage. Training can also facilitate the adoption or improvement of legislation on site protection.

Representing approximately thirty per cent of total International Assistance, training is the second largest budget component.

Technical Cooperation

Technical cooperation represents the largest share of the International Assistance budget, accounting for about thirty five per cent of the total.

Available only to properties inscribed on the World Heritage List, assistance can be earmarked for studies on artistic, scientific and technical problems raised by safeguarding a property; the provision of experts to carry out the work; long-term low-interest loans and interest-free loans in exceptional cases.

Education, Information and Promotion

Launched in 1998, this assistance aims to promote national interest in the Convention, especially amongst young people, and provides an opportunity to share experience and stimulate joint education, information and promotional programmes. The amounts involved do not normally exceed US\$5,000 but in exceptional cases can be granted up to US\$10,000. Representing approximately five per cent of the assistance budget, it is the smallest envelope.

Sudden Damage: Emergency Assistance

Flooding, fires, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions... These sudden, unexpected phenomena can damage heritage hundreds or thousands of years old. States Parties can request Emergency Assistance in the event of these natural disasters, whether for sites already included on the World Heritage List or suitable to be so.

Funding is also granted to prepare urgent nominations for the World Heritage List and emergency plans to safeguard both listed and nominated properties.

Sites at risk due to armed conflict also qualify for Emergency Assistance, which accounts for about twenty per cent of the total budget.

Evolving Management of International Assistance

As noted above, these categories are not cast in stone. Following a proposal by the World Heritage Centre endorsed at the 25th session of the World Heritage Committee (2001), the International Assistance chapter is now divided into two main sections:

- **World Heritage Programme Initiatives:** Thematic Programmes and Regional Sub-programmes with pilot projects, aimed to promote a pro-active strategy for World Heritage conservation. For the years 2002-2003, four programmes with seed money input from the Technical Cooperation budget line, which has traditionally been under-utilized by States Parties, have been approved (see chapter VI page 45).
- **States Parties Requests:** composed of (a) Preparatory Assistance; (b) Training; (c) Technical Cooperation (d) Information and Promotion; and (e) Emergency Assistance, (in accordance with the existing Operational Guidelines, but with the possibility of merging budget allocations of (b) and (c) when either is exhausted, with a third being reserved for natural heritage properties).

Trends over time

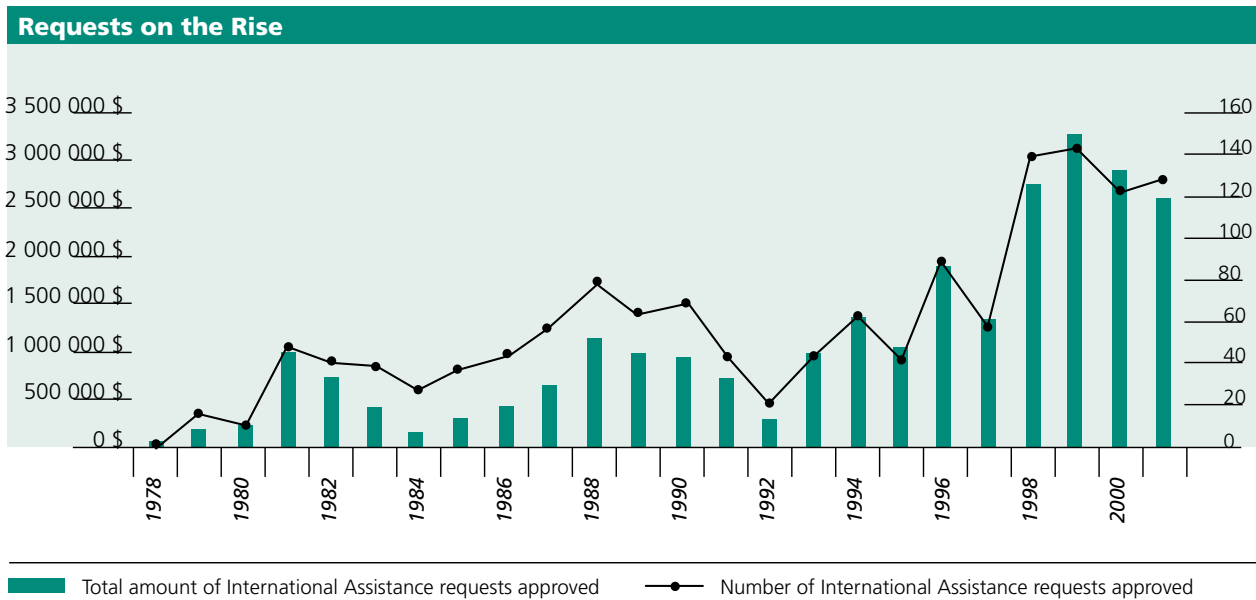


Ouadane, Mauritania

© UNESCO/Boccardi

As the World Heritage List grows longer every year and broader in scope, International Assistance has been challenged to respond to new needs, revise its priorities and become more streamlined. This process was expedited in recent years by several initiatives: an evaluation of International Assistance and a review of all requests since 1978. Today, International Assistance aims to become more strategic, more proactive and build new partnerships. It seeks to tackle heritage in the larger context of sustainable development.

Casting an eye over the past twenty years points to an extremely wide range of interventions. Since 1978, more than 1,300 International Assistance requests from the World Heritage Fund have been approved, totaling close to \$26.4 million³.



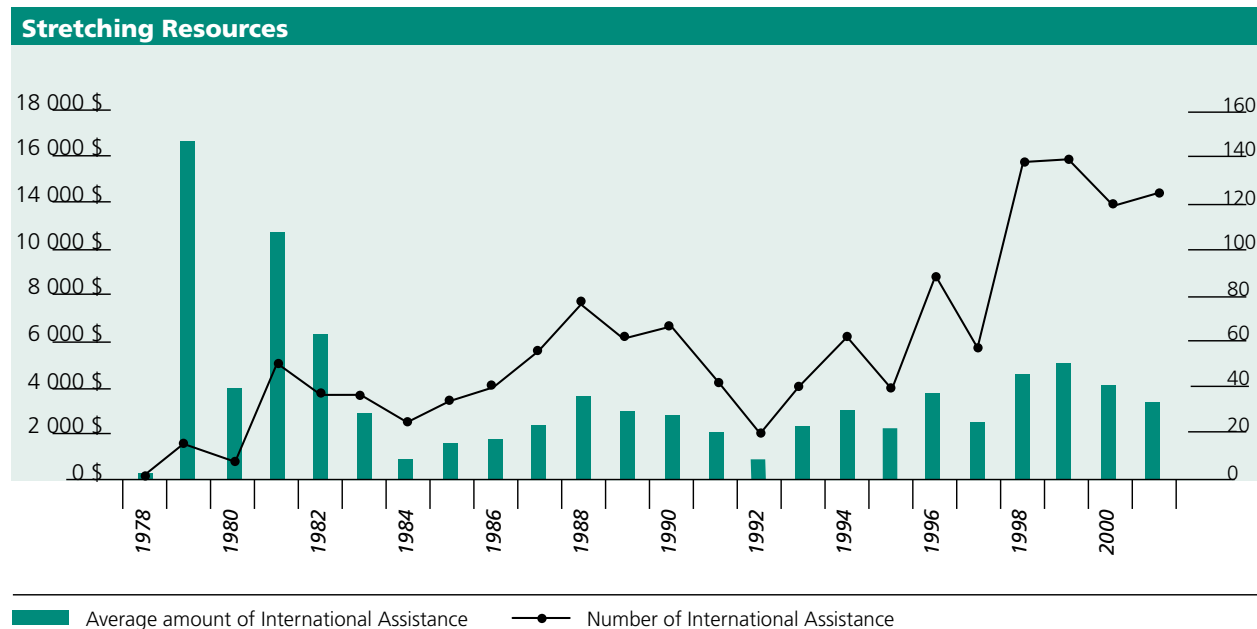
Source : World Heritage Centre (International Assistance requests approved 1978-2001).

Although the amount allocated annually for International Assistance shows an uneven progression since 1978, the overall trend is towards an increase in both the number of requests approved and their amount, with the latter standing at an average of US\$20,000 per request since 1992⁴. This increase can be explained by the growth of the World Heritage Fund, while the rise in the number of requests is largely attributed to the increasing awareness of application procedures, and the Centre’s role in assisting countries

in this exercise. The nature of requests is also changing, requiring heftier amounts. This may be the case when a more integrated, holistic approach to protection is taken, involving legal assistance to amend laws and regulations, establishment of plans to rehabilitate and develop whole city centres, or to protect vast territories of cultural landscapes for example, or in a natural environment, the setting up of a full-fledged monitoring system.

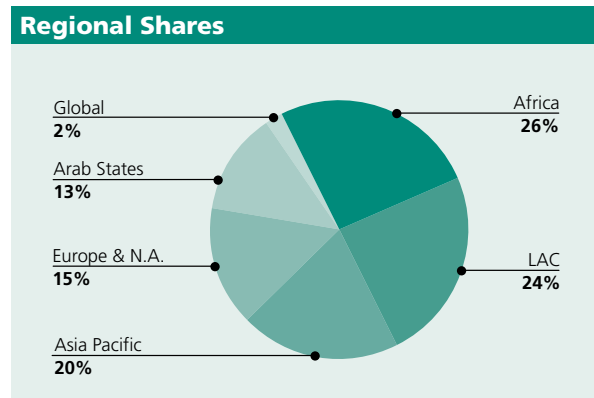
3) A study conducted in September – December 2001. It consisted of a reviewing the International Assistance databases available at the World Heritage Centre. It included all the International Assistance requests approved from 1978 until September 2001

4) After 1992, the average amount per request increased to reach about US\$20,000. The amount allocated per request has proportionally increased more than the number of requests. This increase in the amount requested is closely linked to changes in demand and to the new needs of the sites inscribed.



Source : World Heritage Centre (International Assistance requests approved 1978-2001)

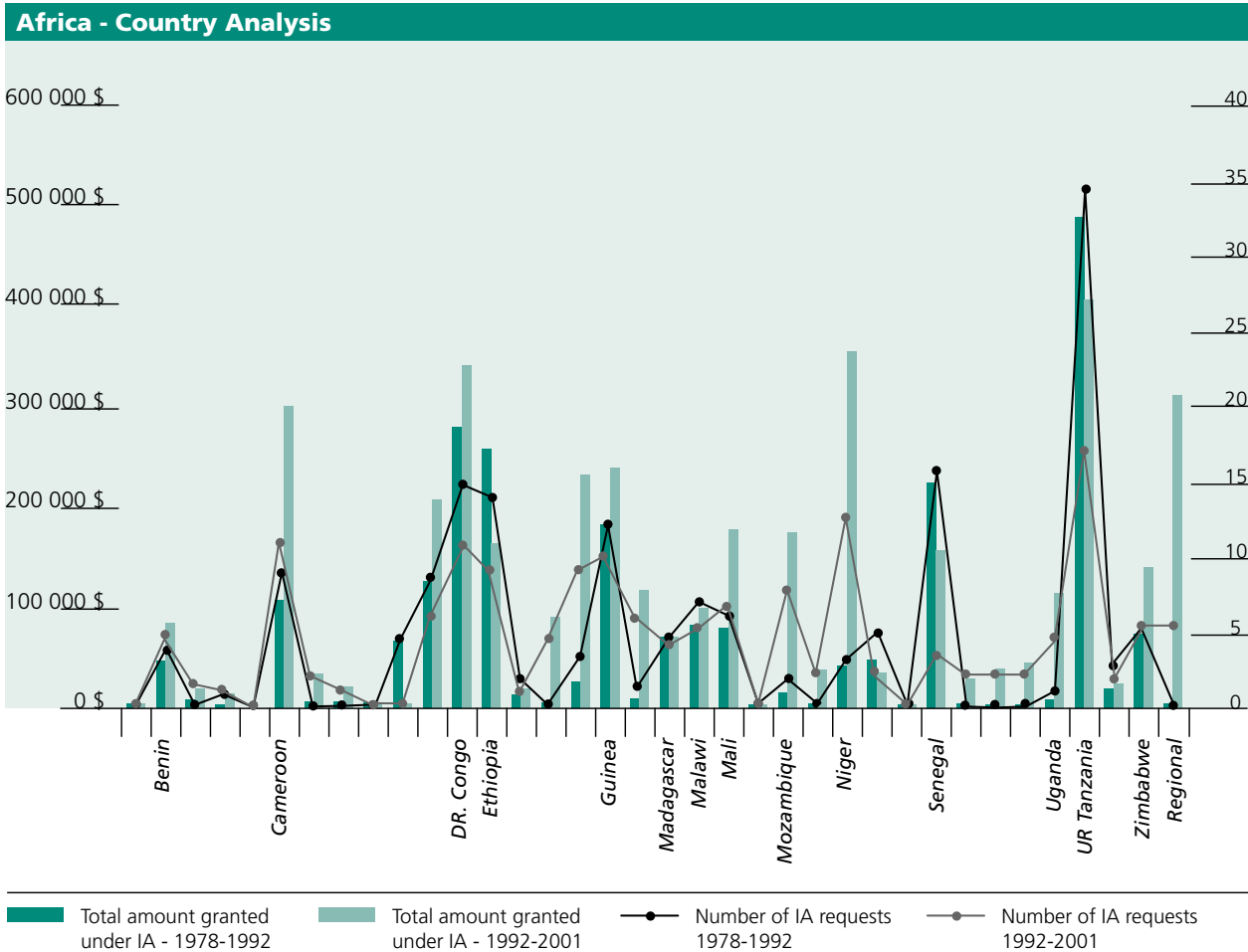
This table reveals a growing gap between the average amount available per site and the number of requests approved, pointing to a decreasing efficiency in providing assistance. A simple operation confirms this observation: if we consider that each site can only receive assistance once in the course of a year, dividing the number of requests by the number of sites reveals that about 16 per cent of inscribed sites may receive assistance today, a figure that stood at 30 per cent before 1992. Consequently, the International Assistance fund can no longer provide an efficient support to all sites inscribed on the World Heritage List. It should be noted that since the creation of the World Heritage Centre and its global role in raising awareness of the Convention, the number of sites, especially in developing countries has risen, enhancing the representivity of the World Heritage List. This has also meant more requests for International Assistance, stretching available resources to the limits. However, the majority of sites on the World Heritage List, including those inscribed in the last few years, are in the developed world, primarily in Europe, increasing the gap between the developed and developing states. The latter notably run into difficulties in preparing nominations. The Committee has, therefore, adopted a more strategic management of the Fund and encouraged partnerships to support the developing states through capacity-building activities.



Source : World Heritage Centre (International Assistance requests approved 1978-September 2001)

In terms of distribution of the cumulative amount, support to African States Parties represents 26% (38 States Parties and 57 properties), Latin America and the Caribbean 24% (30 States Parties, 104 properties), Asia-Pacific 20% (40 States Parties and 140 properties), Europe and North America 15% (48 States Parties and 375 properties), Arab States 13% (18 States Parties and 54 properties).

Again, 1992 acts as a milestone date in leveling the field and achieving a more balanced distribution of assistance. From 1978 to 1992 for example, the Asia-Pacific region received 12 per cent of International Assistance, a share that has shot up to 26 per cent since then. The increase is of course, partly linked to the rise in the number of sites inscribed in the region, and in new States Parties to the Convention, chiefly from Central Asia. The African region, has consistently received the highest share of the International Assistance Fund due to the greater need for technical and training assistance of its States Parties.

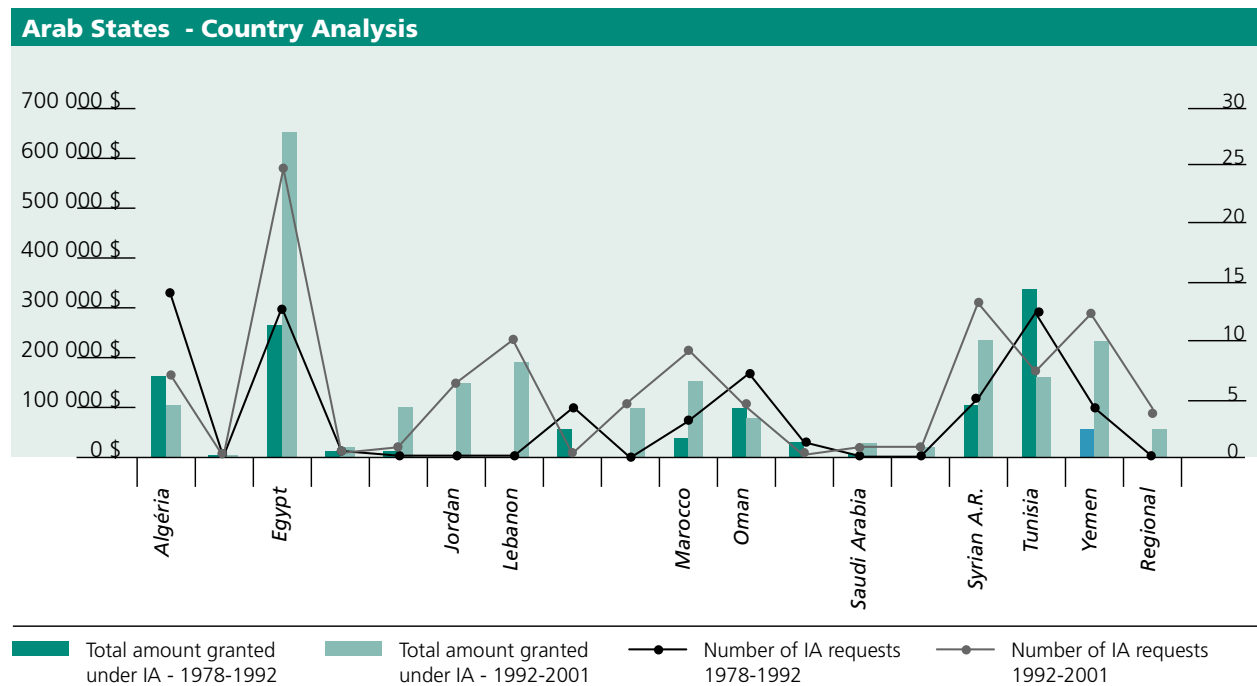


Source : World Heritage Centre (International Assistance requests approved 1978-September 2001)

Tanzania: hosts Mweka School of Wildlife Management for English-speaking African countries.

Cameroon: hosts Garoua School of Wildlife Management for French-speaking African countries.

Democratic Republic of Congo: large amounts of assistance provided to all five sites on the World Heritage List in Danger.



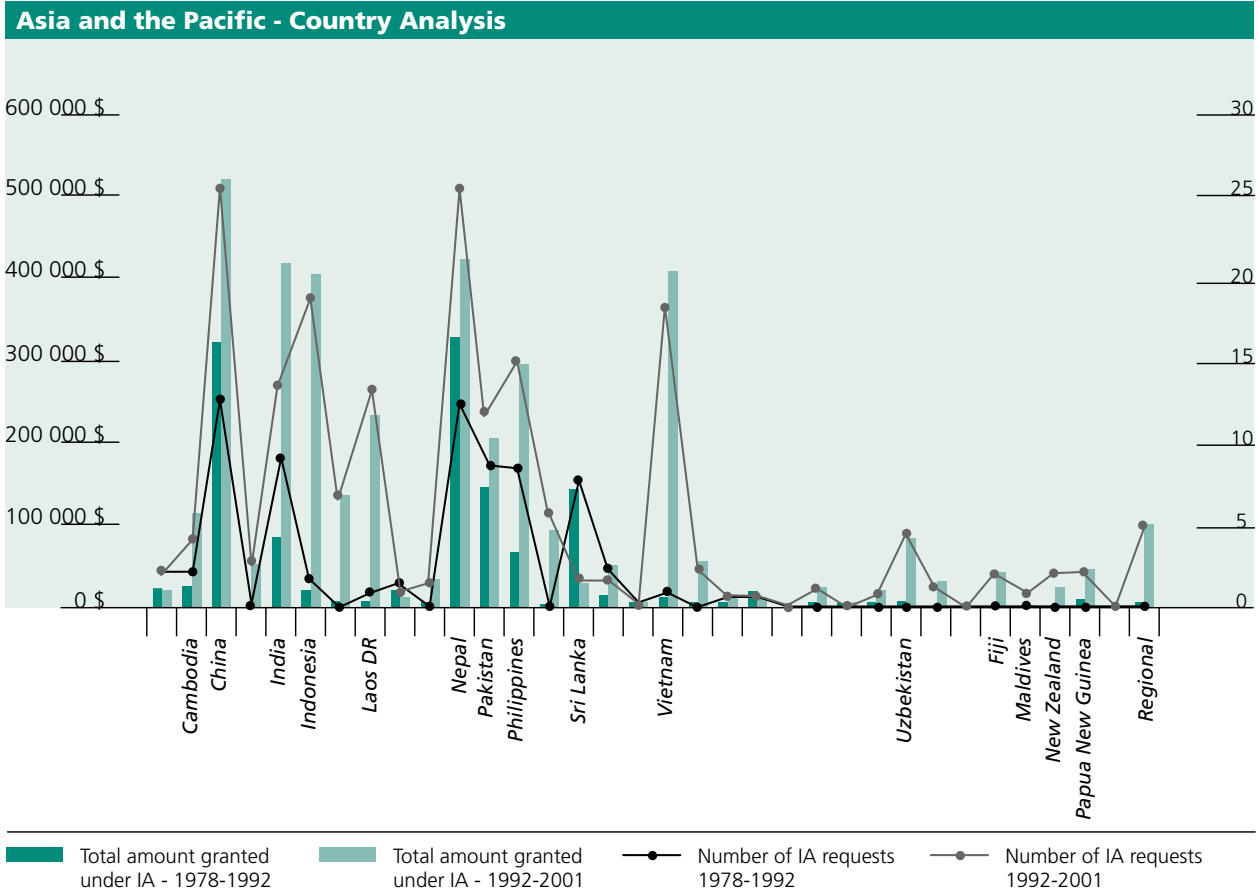
Source : World Heritage Centre (International Assistance requests approved 1978-September 2001)

Egypt: Islamic Cairo Project.

Yemen: Sana'a conservation project mobilized important resources in the past, now Zabid, inscribed on the World Heritage List in Danger, is a major concern.

Tunisia: in the early 1980s, large sums were allocated for Carthage.

Source : World Heritage Centre (International Assistance requests approved 1978-September 2001)



Source : World Heritage Centre (International Assistance requests approved 1978-September 2001)

China: many sites in need for assistance and many awareness-raising activities.

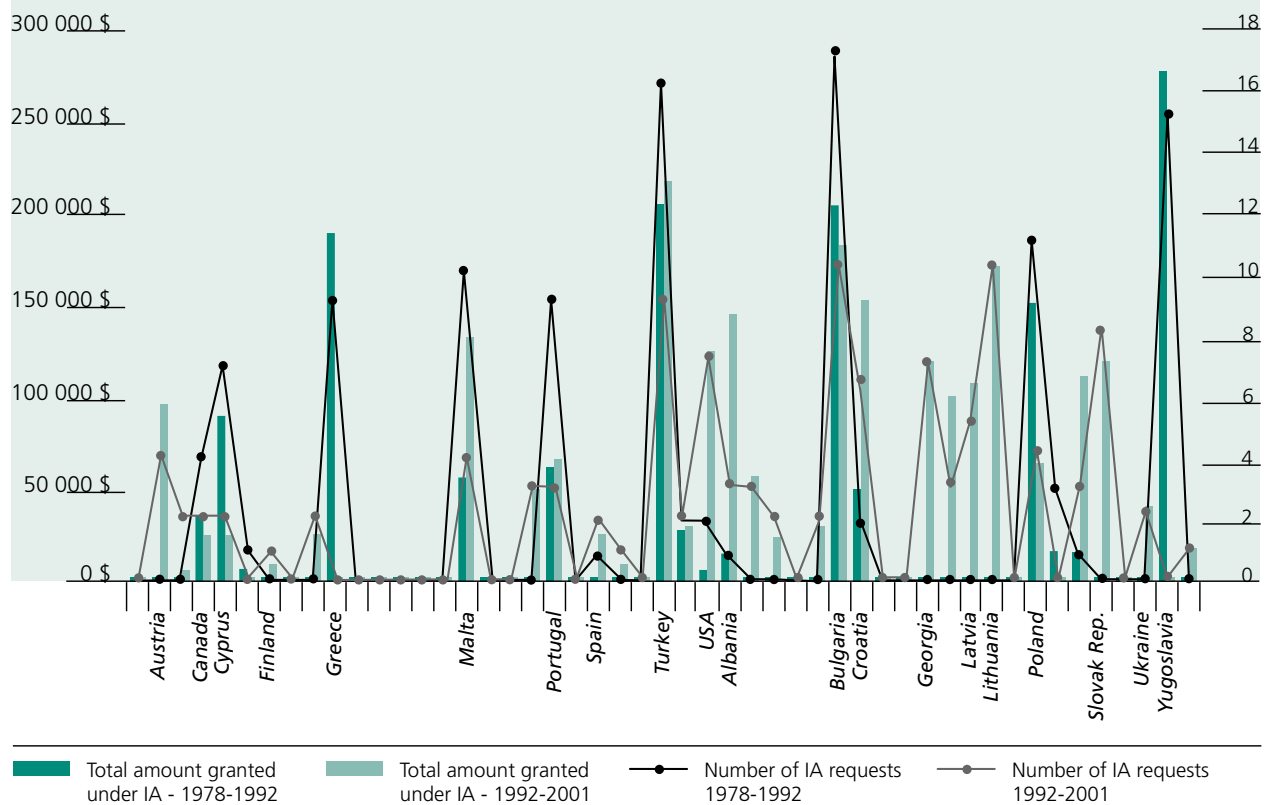
Nepal: continued concern over the potential in-danger listing of the Kathmandu Valley.

Viet Nam: international campaign for Hue focused mainly on monuments; followed by urban conservation activities.

Uzbekistan: Sub-regional activities for Central Asia generally received steady assistance to implement the Global Strategy.

Pacific: Assistance has focused on promoting ratification to the Convention and in Global Strategy activities (cf Fiji, regional network).

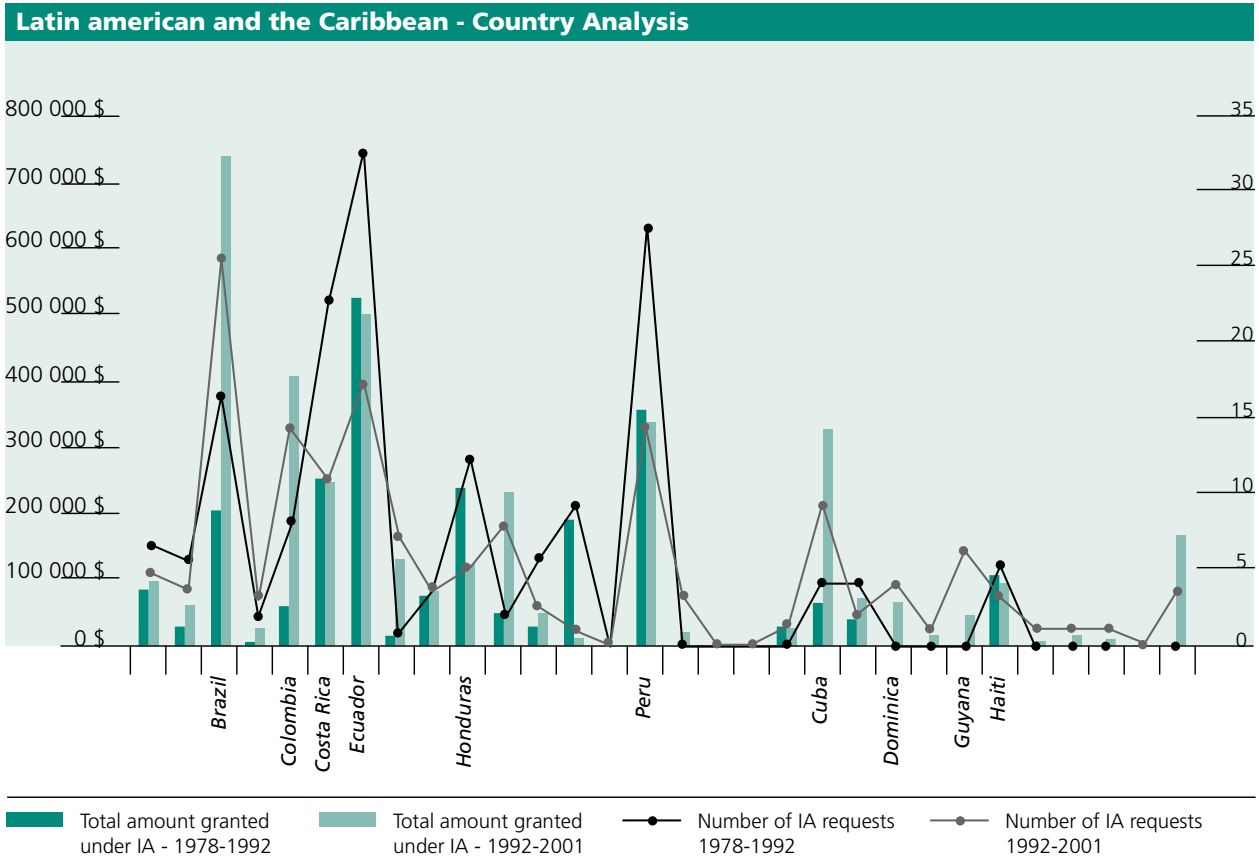
Europe - Country Analysis



Source : World Heritage Centre (International Assistance requests approved 1978-September 2001)

Turkey: the restoration of the mosaics of Hagia Sofia in Istanbul has been the primary focus.

Central & Eastern Europe: boom after 1992 due to the new political landscape.



Source : World Heritage Centre (International Assistance requests approved 1978-September 2001)

Brazil: for Bahia before 1992 and CECRE (ITUC) after 1992 in co-operation with ICCROM for regional training activities.

Colombia: emergency in Santa Cruz de Mompox.

Ecuador: two major projects in Quito and the Galapagos.

Cuba: La Havana.
General increase in the Caribbean after 1992 as part of the Global Strategy.

Within regions, obvious disparities can be observed. In the Arab region, Islamic Cairo has benefited from a large slice of the aid. The safeguarding of Carthage (Tunisia) in the 1980s mobilized important sums. In Africa, Tanzania and Cameroon, host to training centres for wildlife management received a high share of assistance. In Europe, countries of the former East Bloc received most of the assistance granted for this region. The following chapter offers a closer look at a sampling of these initiatives.

Assistance in Action



Tanum, Sweden

© UNESCO

Assistance has evolved from an ad-hoc response to a specific problem, such as the restoration of single monuments and structures in historic cities and archaeological sites, the granting of scholarships and purchase of equipment to a more integrated, people-centred approach to conservation, protection and site management. Over time, expertise has been requested from all regions in techniques for diagnosing the stability of buildings; architectural restoration, mural paintings conservation, treatments for protecting stucco, stone, wood and other materials. There has been a tremendous increase in technical interventions to mitigate threats on World Heritage cities caused by uncontrolled or ill-planned development, support to manage tourism and to develop site management plans. In the case of natural properties, requests for assistance in drawing up management plans for conservation of flora and fauna are prevalent.

In the 1970s, when the World Heritage Convention had just come into force, the top priority was to encourage countries to ratify it and strengthen its application. The early days saw little methodological rigour in responding to different types of conservation problems. In the 1980s, the focus shifted toward identifying World Heritage properties and protecting the most endangered ones. Furthermore, since its creation in 1992, the World Heritage Centre has acted as a guide in helping State Parties identify their needs, become more active in preserving their heritage and raising awareness.

Between 1999 and 2001, for the first time, two studies of International Assistance were conducted, giving a clear picture of the most recurrent requests and conservation problems since the creation of the Fund. This information is enabling the development of a more proactive, strategic approach. One goal is to invest in projects with a likely multiplier effect by using International Assistance as “seed money”.

A few examples are provided below of initiatives taken to make the List a truly universal reflection of the world's heritage: actions taken in cities, those with regards to natural heritage, cultural landscapes, training and education. Assistance has not only benefited individual sites, but also thematic groups reflecting a shared heritage, such as the Jesuit Missions in Latin America spanning three countries, Buddhist pilgrimage sites in Asia, and several Early Man sites in China.

A) The Global Strategy for a Representative and Balance World Heritage List

Is the World Heritage List a fair mirror of the universal treasures?

Adopted in 1994, the Global Strategy for a Representative and Balanced World Heritage List has influenced the

granting of assistance. Aimed at increasing the variety and regional representation of the List, the strategy has several priorities: promoting the World Heritage Convention through workshops and seminars, assisting in preparing and harmonizing Tentative Lists and nominations of properties belonging to under-represented categories (cultural landscapes and patrimonial tropical forests for example) or regions (i.e. the Pacific). The Global Strategy also calls for reviews of national legal and administrative frameworks to ensure more adequate protection of properties. In all of the above endeavors, countries have received assistance.

A few highlights:

AFRICA

Widening the task

A number of countries, including Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde and Namibia received assistance to prepare their national Tentative List, the first step towards nominating cultural properties. Namibia is a case in point: US\$18,000 was granted in 2001 to this new member of the World Heritage Convention for identifying sites of potential universal value, mainly rock-art sites, located in unique cultural landscapes. The exercise is not a purely technical one: preparing a list goes hand in hand with awareness campaign workshops and discussion groups, and laying the first stones of a national heritage policy in line with the Convention's values.

The Slave Route is another good example, pointing to a broadening concept of heritage. Many requests for assistance are linked to this new category of “itineraries”, which recognizes the profound, lasting impact of a phenomenon that spanned several centuries, reaching its peak during the colonization of the Americas. The spiritual, historical and architectural vestiges of this route lie deep in our collective memory and carry universal value. In connection with the Slave Route, assistance was given on several occasions in the mid-1990s to Benin, Gambia and Senegal, leading to the inscription of the Island of Saint Louis in 2000 in Senegal and the nomination of Ouidah and the Slave Route in Benin.

The Indian Ocean and Madagascar

When a region is under-represented on the List, one of the first activities to start is to raise awareness of its heritage value. This was done in 2001 through a seminar held in Madagascar, to stimulate interest in State Parties such as Comoros, Mauritius, Mayotte and La Réunion, the two latter belonging to France's overseas territories. Madagascar received assistance to prepare a nomination file for the Royal Hill of Ambohimanga as a cultural landscape. The site, inscribed in 2001, is renown for its spiritual and sacred character, both in terms of ritual and popular belief.

Africa			
Year	Amount	Country	Activities
1999	15 000	Benin	• Elaboration of a nomination file for the National Park "W" of Niger in Benin and vernacular housing called "TATA"
1999	15 000	Benin	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Park "W" & Pendjari
2001	18 500	Benin	• Elaboration of a nomination file for "The slave route in Benin"
1999	2 000	Botswana	• National workshop for the preparation of Tentative List
2000	19 904	Botswana	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Tsolido
1994	15 000	Burkina Faso	• Elaboration of a Tentative List
1994	10 000	Cape Verde	• Elaboration of a Tentative List
1994	3 000	Dem. Rep. of Congo	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Natural reserves of Okapi
1995	15 000	Dem. Rep. of Congo	• Elaboration of a Tentative List
1998	15 000	Ethiopia	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Konso cultural landscape
1998	15 000	Ethiopia	• Seminar on international normative text and guidelines for curators
1998	5 000	Ethiopia	• National seminar and promotional activities
2000	20 000	Gabon	• Capacity-building seminar on nature protection and the identification of natural sites for nomination in the World Heritage List
1996	10 000	Gambia	• ICCROM cours James & Albrede Islands
1996	40 000	Gambia	• Pilot project for the conservation of James Islands
2000	18 000	Gambia	• Preparation of the nominations for James Island, Albrede and Juffureh, Fort Bullen and the Six Guns Bastion at Banjul, related to the Slave Trade to the World Heritage List
1999	5 000	Ghana	• National workshop on 1972 Convention
1999	5 000	Guinea	• National days for the promotion and application of the Convention
2000	30 000	Guinea	• Re-launching of the Convention
2000	15 924	Kenya	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Lamu
2000	30 000	Kenya	• Preparation for a nomination file for "Great Rift Valley Lakes System": Lakes Nakuru and Naivasha National Parks and Lake Bogoria National Reserve
2001	15 000	Kenya	• Elaboration of a nomination file for the Great Rift Valley as a mixed site
2001	10 000	Kenya	• Finalising the nomination files for "Lake Turkana National Parks" (Sibiloi/Central Island National Parks (Extension) and South Island National Park; and, Rift Valley Lakes Reserve
2000	18 300	Madagascar	• Elaboration of a nomination file for the Royal Hill of Ambohimanga
2001	5 000	Madagascar	• Seminar - Sensitization on Global Strategy for Indian Ocean
1998	15 000	Malawi	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Chongoni Rock Art
2001	30 000	Mali	• Elaboration of a nomination file for ASKIA tombs in Gao
1998	5 000	Mozambique	• National seminar on the World Heritage Convention
2001	20 000	Namibia	• National training workshop on the preparation of nomination files for Namib Naukluft Park and Sperrgebiet in Namibia.
2001	18 000	Namibia	• Preparation of a Tentative List for the Namibian Cultural and Natural Heritage
1995	15 000	Niger	• Identification of sites
1999	7 200	Niger	• Follow-up to the Global Strategy meeting on Western Africa held in Benin in 1998
1999	12 800	Niger	• Follow-up to the Global Strategy meeting on Western Africa held in Benin in 1998
1997	15 000	Nigeria	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Benin Earthworks et Xidi Sukur
1999	20 000	Nigeria	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Ekhor (Benin) & Osun Grove (Yoruba)
1997	11 500	Senegal	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Ile St Louis
1998	20 000	South Africa	• World Archaeological Congress - Major Symposium on the World Heritage Convention: concept, development and education
2000	18 505	Togo	• Elaboration of a Tentative List for natural and cultural sites
2001	27 403	Togo	• Elaboration of the nomination file for the vernacular housing of Betammaribe
1997	15 000	U.R. Tanzania	• Global Strategy Workshop
1998	15 000	U.R. Tanzania	• Zanzibar Stone Town
2000	7 000	U.R. Tanzania	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Kondoa Irangi Rock Art Paintings
2001	30 000	U.R. Tanzania	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Kondoa Irangi Rock Art Paintings

Arab States			
Year	Amount	Country	Activities
2001	16 500	Algeria	• Preparation of a Tentative List
1995	30 000	Egypt	• Seminar on the conservation of natural sites
1998	15 000	Egypt	• Refining the Tentative List and nomination file for Alexandria
1999	20 000	Egypt (regional)	• Regional workshop for training on World Heritage Convention and for initial introduction to the preparation of site-specific state of conservation reports for periodic monitoring
2000	19 500	Egypt	• Revision of the nomination file of St Catherine Area, south Sinai as Mixed Cultural/Cultural Landscape and Natural World Heritage Site
2001	15 000	Egypt	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Ras Mohamed Coastal Area South Sinai
1997	6 653	Jordan	• Workshop on World Heritage Convention
1999	20 000	Lebanon	• Elaboration of a nomination file for the Historic Town of Deir el-Qamar in Chouf region
2001	20 000	Lebanon (sub-regional)	• Sub-regional training on heritage management and legislation in Arab States at the Lebanese University in Tripoli, Lebanon.
1983	10 678	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (regional)	• Workshop on Conservation of Natural Sites in the Arab States
1995	20 000	Mauritania	• Elaboration of a nomination file for historic cities
1997	2 500	Morocco	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Essaouira
2000	15 000	Morocco	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Aghbar – Toubkal National Park for World Heritage List
1999	15 000	Oman	• Elaboration of a nomination file for “Shisr al Baleed – Ain Haumran - Frankincense”
2000	40 000	Oman	• Regional capacity-building training workshop for the Promotion of Awareness in Natural Heritage Conservation
1989	30 000	Qatar	• Workshop on natural sites
1993	30 000	Saudi Arabia	• Training on the management of protected areas
1996	15 000	Sudan	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Wadi Howar
1997	12 432	Syrian AR (sub-regional)	• Workshop on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon
1997	4 433	Syrian AR	• Workshop on the implementation of the Convention in Syria
1998	15 000	Syrian AR	• Elaboration of a nomination file for the Crusaders’ castle
2001	35 000	Syrian AR (regional)	• Seminar on cultural tourism, sustainable development and management of the World Heritage Sites
1984	1 000	Tunisia (regional)	• Inter-regional meeting heritage and planification
1988	15 000	Tunisia	• Seminar on the management of protected areas
1992	15 000	Tunisia	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Thugga
1998	10 000	Yemen	• National workshop on the World Heritage Convention
2001	20 000	Yemen	• Preparation of a Tentative List of Yemen
1998	5 000	Regional	• Translation into Arabic of the Operational Guidelines

ARAB STATES

Appeal for Natural Sites

Assistance granted in this region has aimed to improve understanding of the World Heritage Convention and its *modus operandi*, and to help States Parties identify potential natural heritage sites, of which there are only three in the region. As a result, several regional workshops were organized during the second half of the 1990s. Some focused on building skills to identify and nominate natural heritage sites, others were more specifically devoted to training activities related to monitoring natural World Heritage sites, wiser use of protected areas and mechanisms for financing natural heritage sites in the region.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Numerous seminars have been held across the region on how to bring the Convention to life and prepare nomination files. Over the years, efforts have been made to build a management network of World Heritage sites in Southeast Asia, Pacific, Australia and New Zealand, which has received assistance to hold regular meetings. The Global Strategy also implies taking into account the unique characteristics of each State Party. A case in point is Papua New Guinea, where 90 per cent of the land and resources are privately owned. A workshop held in 1999 provided a chance to give all sectors of society an understanding of the World Heritage Convention, work with the Council of Chiefs to develop a heritage policy, and draw up a national strategy for implementing the Convention, providing details for the submission of nominations.

Asia and the Pacific			
Year	Amount	Country	Activities
1998	14 999	Bangladesh	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Lalmai-Mainamati Group of Monuments and Mahasthangarh and its Environs
1999	5 000	Bangladesh	• Promotion of the Convention
1993	15 000	Cambodia	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Tonle-Sap.
1999	20 000	China	• Workshop strategy for natural World Heritage
1999	5 000	Rep. of Korea	• Translation in Korean of the World Heritage Convention
1999	20 000	Rep. of Korea	• Training on the implementation of the Convention
2000	30 000	Rep. of Korea	• Potential cultural sites
1996	29 000	(Regional) Fiji	• Seminar on sites in the Pacific under-represented sub-region
1999	13 800	Fiji	• Workshop on sites to be nominated on the World Heritage list
1999	25 000	ICCROM	• Development of a training strategy for South-East Asian cultural heritage
2001	16 362	India	• Tentative List and nomination file for a cultural site
2001	30 000	Indonesia	• Elaboration of a Tentative List and a nomination file of potential Cultural Heritage properties in Bali
2001	23 100	Kyrgyzstan	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Cholpon-Ata Petroglyphs in the Issyk-Kul Basin
1998	5 000	Laos	• Promotion of the World Heritage Convention in the town of Luang Prabang
1999	13 000	Laos	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Vat Phu Archaeological Site
1999	15 000	Laos	• Elaboration of a nomination file for the Plain of Jars megalithic site in the Province of Xieng Khouang and That Luang in Vientiane
1998	12 675	Malaysia	• Seminar on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Malaysia
1989	5 245	Maldives	• Elaboration of a nomination file
1998	15 000	Mongolia	• Elaboration of a Tentative List
2000	19 900	Mongolia	• Elaboration of a nomination file of the Khovsgol Lake Tsaatan Shamanistic Landscape
2000	20 000	New Zealand (regional)	• The Third Meeting of the regional Network Management of World Heritage in Southeast Asia, Pacific, Australia and New Zealand
1996	11 000	Pakistan	• Updating of the Tentative List and revision of Indus Valley nomination
1999	15 000	Papua NG	• Participatory Workshop for the Identification and Nomination of Papua New Guinean Properties for World Heritage Listing
2000	3 000	Papua NG	• Site demarcation and elaboration of a nomination file for Bobongara, Huon Peninsula
1997	8 000	Philippines	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Vigan
1999	5 000	Philippines	• Travelling exhibition on the World Heritage Convention in the Philippines
1998	20 000	Rep. of Korea	• National Training Course on Cultural Heritage Monitoring
1999	15 000	Rep. of Korea	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Dolmen sites
2000	30 000	Uzbekistan	• Training Workshop in the Preparation of World Heritage Nomination Files on Urban Heritage Sites, Taskhent, Samarkand, and Shakhrysbz
2000	29 440	Central Asia	• Training for nomination of natural and mixed properties

The republics of Central Asia – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan – provide another interesting case of the Global Strategy in action. These young nations have been parties to the Convention since 1994, but little action had been taken to identify potential cultural, natural and mixed sites in the region, with only Uzbekistan having had any sites on the List until 1999 when Merv, the ancient oasis city on the Silk Road was inscribed after several years of support. To promote the nomination of natural and mixed sites, a \$29,440 project was initiated in 2000 to give practitioners the tools for identifying potential sites as well as a grounding in international law and multilateral agreements, including practical training in implementing the World Heritage Convention.

Latin America and the Caribbean			
Year	Amount	Country	Activities
1993	9 700	Belize	• Elaboration of a Tentative List
1996	8 000	Bolivia	• Elaboration of a Tentative List and nomination files for Tiwanaku and Samaipata
1999	12 000	Bolivia	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Noel Kempff National Park
1996	10 000	Brazil	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Rio Peruaco rock-art
1999	18 000	Brazil	• Elaboration of three natural nomination files: Pantanal , Jau and Fernando de Noronha National Parks
1990	1 500	Chile	• Travel expenses for the nomination file of Eastern Island
2000	9 505	Chile	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Torres del Paine National Park
2000	2 495	Chile	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Torres del Paine National Park
1996	10 000	Colombia	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Ciudad perdida
1998	13 000	Dominica	• Elaboration of a Tentative List and nomination file
2000	30 000	Dominica (regional)	• Regional Conference "The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage - its Social, Biological, Cultural and Economic Relevance to the Caribbean"
1990	15 000	Dominica (regional)	• Assistance to prepare training course on Cultural Heritage for English, French and Dutch speaking Caribbean
1991	8 000	Dominican Rep.	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Santo Domingo
	15 000	Dominican Rep. (regional)	• Meeting for natural sites in the Caribbean
1998	15 000	Ecuador	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Cuenca
2001	18 750	Grenada	• Preparation of a Tentative List and nominations of cultural and natural properties in Grenada
2000	15 000	Guatemala	• Elaboration of a Tentative List of cultural and natural properties
1996	10 000	Guyana	• Identification of natural heritage
1997	6 500	Guyana	• Elaboration of a Tentative List and a nomination file for historic buildings of Georgetown
1998	7 267	Guyana	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Kaieteur Falls
2000	20 000	Guyana (regional)	• Sub-regional Workshop on the management of natural sites in the Guyana Shield (23-26 November 2000, Georgetown and Kaieteur Falls, Guyana)
1998	40 000	ICCROM (regional)	• Development of a training strategy and procedural framework. To finance expert meeting to refine overall strategy and survey of Latin America and the Caribbean Development Strategy
1997	4 400	Jamaica	• Elaboration of a Tentative List
1998	30 000	Mexico (regional)	• Special course on the World Heritage Convention for Latin America and the Caribbean
1997	30 000	Mexico (regional)	• Course on conservation of World Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean
1994	14 700	Mexico	• Elaboration of Tentative List for cultural landscapes
1994	8 000	Nicaragua	• Elaboration of a Tentative List and evaluation of Leon Viejo site
1999	5 000	Nicaragua	• Conferences to promote the World Heritage Convention in Nicaragua
2001	15 000	Peru	• Background studies and preparation of nomination dossier for the Historic Centre of Trujillo
1998	19 500	Suriname (regional)	• Seminar on natural heritage and the World Heritage Convention in the Caribbean to be held in Suriname in February 1999
1994	5 000	Uruguay	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Colonia
1996	2 000	Uruguay	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Palace Cave

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Over the past decade, over thirty requests have been approved for elaborating nomination and organizing training courses on promoting and implementing the World Heritage Convention. The Dominican Republic, for instance, received assistance to prepare a training course on Cultural Heritage for the English, French and Dutch-speaking Caribbean. The course, enabled architects, engineers, urban/environmental planners and tourism professionals to gain practical knowledge on the inscrip-

tion criteria, prerequisites in terms of the legal and management frameworks and how best to present the values of their sites.

Again, like in other regions of the world, investments have been made to correct imbalances in the List. Guyana Shield, for example, is one of the most under-represented regions on the World Heritage List, despite its rich natural heritage. Laying the groundwork for the future, training was organized for potential site managers, involving strategies for the sustainable management of sites, legal

Europe			
Year	Amount	Country	Activities
1998	6 465	Armenia	• Elaboration of a nomination file for the Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley
1998	15 000	Azerbaijan	• Elaboration of a nomination file for the Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah Palace and the Maiden Tower
2001	8 094	Azerbaijan	• Elaboration of a nomination file for the Temple of Ateshgyakh in Surakhany
1993	1 580	Georgia	• Expert mission to prepare a Tentative List
1999	10 000	Georgia	• Elaboration of a nomination file for the historical district of Tbilisi
1999	10 000	Georgia	• Elaboration of a nomination file for Vardzia-Khertvisi Historical Area
1998	15 000	Lithuania	• International seminar on the elaboration of a nomination file for Kursiu Nerija
1990	7 679	Romania	• Elaboration of a Tentative List
1999	40 000	Russian Federation (regional)	• International training workshop for World Heritage cultural site Managers from Eastern and Central Europe in Veliky Novgorod, Russian Federation
1996	9 860	Slovakia	• Workshop on preservation and site management
1998	10 000	Slovakia	• Elaboration of a nomination file for the city of Bardejov
1999	20 000	Slovakia-international	• Workshop on the preparation of Management Guidelines for cultural landscapes (Slovakia, May/June 1999)

protection and community participation. More generally, the aim was to build awareness among institutions and site managers of the Convention's values and standards.

EUROPE

Again, the Global Strategy aimed to help transition countries, such as the Russian Federation, Georgia, Slovakia and Lithuania. The Russian Federation, for example received \$40,000 to hold an international training workshop for World Heritage cultural site managers from Eastern and Central Europe, aimed to develop better systems for monitoring on the state of site conservation.

Georgia received several grants to prepare nomination files. Work is now in progress for the historic center of Tbilisi, which is inscribed on the 100 most endangered sites of the World Monument Fund. The other request was devoted to the Vardzia-Khertvisi Historical Area, a 12th century fortified town with a monastic complex featuring mural paintings, dwelling chambers, wine cellars, warehouses and a water supply system.

B) Periodic Reporting

Preparing the groundwork for nominating sites is one aspect of the World Heritage Convention; another is ensuring the States Parties pay more than lip service to its contents. The World Heritage Convention, in Article 29, calls upon States Parties to submit reports to UNESCO regarding "the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field." In practice, this is a costly and time-consuming exercise, which was not enforced for many years. Acting on this,

the World Heritage Committee in 1998 set forth explicit content requirements and deadlines, inviting States Parties to submit periodic reports every six years. This process aims to provide an assessment of how the Convention is being implemented, to detail possible changes in the state of conservation of properties on the World Heritage List, ensure that their "outstanding universal value" is upheld, while also allowing for better regional co-operation. This exercise started in 2000 with the Arab States, followed in 2001 with Africa, in 2003 with Asia and the Pacific. Next in line are Latin America and the Caribbean (2004) and Europe and North America in 2005-2006.

These reports prepared by each State Party concerned and supported by independent experts if required, have already provided for the Arab and African regions, a detailed snapshot of initiatives within each region to protect properties. Better understanding by the World Heritage Committee of shortcomings in each of the countries have set in motion a more dynamic system of regional and international cooperation. International Assistance under the Fund can thus be better targeted to address the problems identified from this reporting exercise. For the Arab States, assistance has since been granted to strengthen legislation, identify meaningful buffer zones of sites and improve their management. Workshops were specifically held in Algeria and Syria and attended by state officials in charge of cultural heritage, representatives from private and public institutions, and persons responsible for World Heritage sites in these countries. A training grant was given to the Higher Research Centre for the Restoration and Conservation of Monuments and Historic Sites, located in the Lebanese University in Tripoli, Lebanon. The aim is to compile relevant laws and regulations in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan and to analyze their adequacy in relation to the heritage values of the inscribed properties in these countries.

By shepherding this periodic reporting process, the World Heritage Centre is already gaining a much more concrete picture of the challenges facing conservation in each region, and will thus be in a stronger position to adjust future assistance accordingly. Already, the exercises conducted in the Arab States, Africa and on-going in Asia and the Pacific have identified major hurdles to heritage protection: a dearth of relevant national action plans, very few tourist management plans, lack of trained staff, neglect of archaeological sites, unsustainable natural resources exploitation, and lack of knowledge of the Convention and its duties, especially at the local and site level.

C) Conservation and management – case studies

What follows is a sampling of World Heritage sites – each with their own distinct features and characteristics – which have benefited from International Assistance in recent years.

Cities

More than 200 of the cultural sites on the World Heritage List are historic centres or entire cities. In recent years, 20 per cent of the Fund's International Assistance has addressed the challenge of urban heritage conservation. Many historic cities face inexorable pressures arising from rural migration, housing shortage, land speculation and runaway construction. Saving these centres involves more than saving its registered buildings. Instead, it calls for a new integrated approach to urban conservation, taking into account quality of life. In 1976, by adopting the Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas, UNESCO broke new ground by stressing the need to preserve historic areas for their human dimension. In 1996, the Programme for the Safeguarding and Development of World Heritage Cities was launched as one of UNESCO's response to the Habitat II World City Summit's Action Plan. Its guiding principles: cities are by nature places of encounter and exchange, and this cultural identity, woven over centuries, must be a springboard for development. The pilot projects launched in many cities have addressed such issues as conservation methods and skills, the revival of traditional building crafts and the upgrading of public utilities. In short, a development model that respects both the built environment and its inhabitants – the "spirit of the place". Furthermore, in 2002, a new programme entitled "Sustainable World Heritage Management for Poverty Reduction" was launched as part of UNESCO's Regular Programme activities.

Africa

Island of Mozambique: Reconciling heritage and poverty

Inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1991, the fortified city of Mozambique boasts an astonishing architectural

unity, due to the consistent use, since the 16th century, of the same building techniques, materials and decorative principles. Civil war, refugee influx and a cyclone in 1994 had devastating effects, leaving many buildings in ruin or in a state of extreme decay. Since 1994, assistance has been given six times, partly for restoration purposes, partly for the development of a management and conservation plan for the Island, a former Portuguese trading post on the route to India. Setting up the plan – a joint endeavor with the United Nations Development Programme – has been conducted in several stages, through consultation with all stakeholders (Ministry of Culture, city council, community representatives, provincial authorities). Focusing on both conservation and development imperatives, the management plan puts forward ways to stimulate the local economy, improve infrastructure, public utilities and housing, while also addressing the restoration/conservation of the built heritage. It foresees the use of certain buildings for income-generating activities such as handicrafts and explores ways to develop cultural events. Moreover, a site manager followed training at the Africa 2009 course held in Mombasa in 2001. The City of Bergen (Norway) has forged a decentralized cooperation project with local authorities of the Island of Mozambique to continue capacity-building activities for the protection and development of this urban jewel.

Arab States

Mauritania's ksours: treasures in the dunes

The old Mauritanian ksours of Ouadane, Chinguetti, Tichitt and Oualata, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1996, were founded in the 11th and 12th centuries as trading, religious and learning centres serving the caravans crossing the Sahara. Each of the towns is typical of the settlement pattern of nomad populations, with a few main streets that served as the caravans' access roads and all were surrounded by defensive walls. Isolation, new administrative and economic centres in the country and the steady migration of inhabitants have jeopardized the existence of these last vestiges of traditional desert life. In 1978, UNESCO launched an international campaign aimed at preserving these cities and funded restoration work, especially to save the mosques. The recent periodic report further noted the alarming degradation of these cities. Today, the accent is being put on safeguarding heritage and revitalizing the towns through integrated preservation and development programmes in an attempt to overcome the causes of decline. Assistance has been granted for the stabilization of sands surrounding Chinguetti, the conservation of the Ouadane mosque's minaret and the restoration of Tichitt. Coordination between a World Bank project and UNESCO has been strengthened and assistance granted for the creation of architectural models of the ancient cities, which were presented at the World Fair in Hanover in 2000. Through a France-UNESCO agreement (see box page 48) and the World Heritage Fund, resources have been mobilized to finance the first phase of developing a management plan for the four cities.

Islamic Cairo: Improving coordination between parties

Within the Arab region, Islamic Cairo, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979, has received the highest share of International Assistance. Not only is it one of the oldest cities in the Islamic world, it is also one of its largest, plagued by the litany of problems tied with urban explosion. International Assistance has been granted for restoration, emergency needs (notably following the 1993 earthquake) and more recently, for a wide-reaching rehabilitation in order to ensure better management of the site. At the request of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities, UNESCO organized a brainstorming session in 1998 bringing together international experts and established strategic guidelines for the rehabilitation of Historic Cairo. Community-based conservation projects and important infrastructure works are underway. Cooperation has been improved between various actors involved through the appointment of a policy advisor and technical coordinator. Financed by the Italian Trust Fund, the World Heritage Centre supported the organization of a follow-up meeting by the Egyptian Ministry of Culture in February 2002 aimed at improving conservation standards of historic monuments and strengthening measures to protect the historic urban fabric of this remarkable city.

Yemen: Ancient cities

The cities of Sana'a, Shibam and Zabid, each have their own outstanding historical significance. Sana'a, set in a mountain valley at an altitude of 2,200 metres, has been inhabited for more than 2,500 years. In the 7th and 8th centuries the town became a major centre for the spread of Islam, reflected in a rich heritage of over 100 mosques and 6,500 houses. The city has received assistance to preserve some of this heritage (notably the steam baths) and gardens. Shibam, a fortified 16th century city, nicknamed "the Manhattan of the desert" because of its impressive tower-like structures rising from the cliff, is one of the oldest and best examples of urban planning based on the principle of vertical constructions. Assistance has been granted to improve the sewage system and help handicraft trade, while emergency funds have also been allocated on two occasions.

Zabid, the former capital of Yemen from the 13 to 15th century, was home to an Islamic University. Today the city is in a very poor state of conservation, with around thirty-five per cent of the city's houses replaced by concrete buildings, twenty per cent of old houses abandoned by their former inhabitants while the city souk is almost empty. Following a request from the Yemeni government, the city was put on the World Heritage in Danger List in 2000. The same year, the Yemeni Council of Ministers ordered a stop to all constructions in Zabid. The city has received assistance from the World Heritage Fund on several occasions, notably for constructing a furnace to make mud bricks for restoration purposes, and Emergency Assistance in 1994 and 2001. An ICOMOS-WHC report proposed an action plan to revitalize Zabid's economic activities, notably through restoring the old souk at the

heart of the city. Through coordinated action with the World Bank, a major urban conservation effort is currently being deployed to redress the situation.

Asia and the Pacific***Huê, Viet Nam: Building on urban identity***

Inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1993, Huê, one of the last great-fortified citadels of Southeast Asia, stood as the capital of unified Vietnam in 1802 and remained as the political, cultural and religious centre until 1945. Its outstanding architectural and natural heritage was guided by traditional Feng Shui (literally 'wind and water') construction philosophy, aimed at attaining a perfect harmony with nature. The city served as a symbol for the Vietnamese people's reconstruction efforts after decades of war. Massive urban migration, economic development and tourism have resulted in uncontrolled building. In 1997, under the aegis of the World Heritage Centre, a three-year decentralized co-operation programme was set up between Thua Thien Huê Province and the French city of Lille in order to revitalize older districts through placing heritage conservation in a socio-economic and cultural context. Urban identity thus becomes the starting point for sustainable development programmes. The World Heritage Fund has supported the design of pilot projects in five urban areas focusing on urban planning, protection of landscapes and vernacular architecture. A Heritage House, located in a traditional pile building, opened its doors in 1999 as a heritage protection advisory service. With technical support from the French Caisse des dépôts et consignations, and the European Commission's Asia-Urbs Programme, a feasibility study was conducted to establish a rehabilitation fund. With help from the Lille and Huê Schools of Architecture, the Heritage House has initiated an urban inventory and diagnosis to identify preservation priorities. International Assistance has been granted for training workshops on timber conservation, the revision of urban regulations and the promotion of the Convention. The ambitious programme has generated broad involvement from the local community, underscoring the two-way relationship between aspirations for better living conditions and the preservation of an exceptional urban fabric.

Luang Prabang, Laos: A cultural revival

The former capital of Laos under the Kingdom of the Thousand Elephants, Luang Prabang has been another rich testing ground for a "decentralized co-operation" programme, struck with the French city of Chinon and brokered by the World Heritage Centre. The primary aim was to demonstrate the importance of preserving the urban settlement pattern in this World Heritage town, where traditional Lao and French colonial architecture harmoniously mesh against the backdrop of a lush natural environment. Support mobilized by UNESCO from the European Union and the French Development Agency led to the drafting and enactment of protective legislation on heritage, as well as to the implementation of numerous pilot projects covering both public and private works. The

operation coined “The Grand Project of Little Works” has focused on skills training at every phase. Financial incentives encouraged inhabitants to improve their dwellings while the revival of traditional cultural festivals has boosted local pride. Furthermore, the creation of the Regional Natural Park of Luang Prabang, with support from the French Regional Park of Loire Anjou and Touraine is under study to protect and develop the surrounding villages, chiefly populated by ethnic minorities.

International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund has been granted regularly since 1994 for producing a conservation plan and guidelines. This grant has also served to establish the Heritage House, which has played a pivotal role in the design and supervision of numerous projects so far amounting to US\$9.5 million. This community advisory service established within the provincial government, offers advice on installing modern comfort in traditional houses, provides expertise to public works department and on-site skills training. The Heritage House stands on the frontline to ensure that development projects do not undermine the town’s cultural and natural assets.

The challenge of safeguarding this unique town lies in the local population’s involvement in heritage preservation and the forging of strong partnerships among the various actors so that the city’s cultural roots can be a springboard for development.

Kathmandu Valley, Nepal: on high alert

The Kathmandu Valley, located at the crossroads of Asia’s great civilizations, is an artistic treasure, with over 130 monuments, including Hindu and Buddhist pilgrimage centres, temples, shrines, bathing sites and gardens, grouped into seven zones. Assistance has been repeatedly granted over the past twenty years for training activities linked to structural surveys, studies on traditional architecture, construction and conservation techniques, the establishment of a computer-aided mapping system of Lalitpur (Patan) and the preparation of a full inventory of the 120 buildings within the Baudhdhanath Monument Zone. The International Assistance under the Fund initially focused on the conservation of several remarkable historic monuments within the framework of the UNESCO International Safeguarding Campaign for Kathmandu Valley. However with the alarming deterioration of the historic urban fabric, support shifted to building capacities of the Department of Archaeology’s development control unit, responsible for the World Heritage protection areas. Since 1997, to meet the challenge of decentralization, support from the Fund has been geared to strengthening the skills of municipal authorities’ conservation units. Here again, decentralized cooperation brokered by the World Heritage Centre between Lalitpur (Patan) Municipality and the cities of Chester in the UK and Feltre in Italy resulted in funding support from the EU-Asia Urbs Programme. Bath (UK) and Chambéry (France) have also joined UNESCO in extending technical support to Timie and Panuati, two towns vying to be included in the possible extension of the World Heritage area. The Swedish

tourism company, TEMA, and the National Federation of UNESCO Associations of Japan (NFUAI) have also contributed to the safeguarding effort by investing in the restoration and conversion of Newari traditional buildings into guesthouses to demonstrate the feasibility of adaptive reuse. The US-registered Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust has been providing invaluable technical support in all these building restoration activities, while the German GTZ’s Urban Development through Local Effort (UDLE) has made important contributions in showing the importance of community participation in all urban renewal projects. Such partnerships will be a strong asset to the national and local authorities of Nepal in stemming urban encroachment and damage to the prized monuments of Kathmandu Valley.

Fort and Shalamar Gardens, Pakistan: Stopping urban encroachment

Inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1981, Lahore’s fort and gardens are two exceptional examples of the brilliant Mogul civilization. The gardens, built on three terraces with lodges, waterfalls and large ornamental ponds, bear witness to this era. Visited by two million visitors a year, the gardens are now also located within a rapidly urbanizing city. Tanks built 375 years ago to supply water to the garden’s fountains were destroyed in June 1999 to widen one of the bordering roads, a segment of the Grand Trunk Road. The walls surrounding the site have suffered considerable damage (destruction of original hand-painted decoration, illegal settlements, graffiti and vandalism...). In response to a request from the Pakistani government, the site was inscribed on the World Heritage List in Danger in order to increase public awareness and mobilize funding. International Assistance from the Fund has been granted to develop a comprehensive management strategy and put a stop to urban encroachment and ad-hoc public works. This challenge requires strong political commitment and sound management of ever-changing dynamics. To support both the Department of Archaeology and Museums, the national authority responsible for the protected area, and the Metropolitan Administration of Lahore, UNESCO secured cooperation from the city of Nancy (France) to share their experience in the urban conservation of a World Heritage site.

Europe

Historic Centre of Riga, Latvia

Inscribed in 1997, Riga contains one of the finest concentrations of Art Nouveau buildings in Europe. Its medieval centre reflects the city’s prosperity as a major centre of the Hanseatic League from the 13th to 15th century. In the 19th century, it became a thriving economic centre, and the suburbs of the medieval town were built, first in imposing wooden buildings in classical style and then in Jugendstil. International Assistance has been provided since 1996, first for preparing a nomination dossier, then for a rehabilitation project initiated in 1997 by UNESCO in co-operation with France and Denmark. A database

featuring an inventory of buildings in Riga as well as a Geographic Information System based urban management tool were financed from the World Heritage Fund, with the regional and municipal authorities responsible for updating the existing information. This project is one of the first of this kind to be implemented in Eastern Europe. Alongside, general restoration projects have been conducted in the Reutern House and the Column Hall. Technical co-operation and promotional assistance were provided in 2000 and 2001 notably for an international conference on “Authenticity and Historical Reconstruction in relation to cultural heritage” held in Riga. Proceedings of the conference, which resulted in the adoption of the Riga Charter, were also published.

Old City of Dubrovnik, Croatia: The wounds of war

With its rare ensemble of monasteries, churches, palaces, gates and bridges, Dubrovnik is popularly known as the “pearl of the Adriatic”. Following extensive damage during armed conflict in the early 1990s, the city, inscribed on the World Heritage List in Danger, became the focus of a major restoration programme coordinated by UNESCO. Technical and emergency assistance has contributed to restoring Franciscan and Dominican cloisters, repairing roofs, rebuilding damaged squares and equipping a documentation centre. As a result of this extensive restoration campaign, the state of conservation was improved and the site has been taken off the List of World Heritage in Danger. Development pressures and rising property values in the historic centre have contributed to rapid change, modifying the social fabric of the World Heritage protected areas. Compliance with the urban conservation plan and the promotion of mixed-use, especially through better housing are major issues of concern to UNESCO.

Vilnius, Lithuania: focus on training

Inscribed in 1994, Vilnius, as the political centre of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the 13th to 18th century, exercised a profound influence on the cultural and architectural development of much of Eastern Europe, leaving an impressive complex of Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque buildings. Protection of this heritage typically gives rise to a gamut of economic and social problems in transition countries: lack of knowledge regarding international recommendations on cultural heritage and a tug of war between public and private interests. Assistance has been provided since 1995 to fund a pilot training course on special economic and legal issues pertaining to private sector investments. The course was geared towards city planners, local and national authorities and heritage experts. Revitalization strategies were adopted during the International Conference for Potential Donors and Investors for the Rehabilitation of the Old Town. In 1997, the Vilnius Old Town Revitalisation Programme (VOTR) was launched, with funding from UNESCO, UNDP, the World Bank, Denmark and Norway among others and a special coordination agency - Old Town Revitalization Agency (OTRA) - was set up. The strategy advocates a multi-faceted approach to the revitalization of Vilnius. In February 1999, UNDP began financing a project which

notably includes the establishment of guidelines aimed at potential small investors in the Old Town. The goal is to attract investments that respect the values of the site.

Istanbul, Turkey: Revitalize, not gentrify

Strategically located on the Bosphorus peninsula, Istanbul has been at the crossroads of major political, religious and artistic events for more than 2,000 years. Jeopardized by over-population and industrial pollution, its many masterpieces, including the sixth-century Hagia Sophia mosque and the 16th century Suleymaniye Mosque have both been targets of International Assistance.

A large-scale mission combining national financing with additional support from UNESCO enabled work to be undertaken on the mosaics of the Hagia Sophia mosque following the August 1999 earthquake. On a much broader scale, funds have also been granted for documenting all the buildings and monuments within Istanbul's walls and restoring vernacular architecture in the historic areas of the city. In the Fatih district, rehabilitation has been guided by two intricately linked goals: the preservation of a historic urban fabric through harmonious social development, notably better housing. A Heritage House acts as a community service in the district. “Revitalize yes, but not gentrify” is also the philosophy underpinning a seven million euros project launched with UNESCO seed money, and involving the Turkish government, the city of Istanbul and the European Union. It aims to foster social cohesion while preserving the heritage of the city's historic neighborhoods.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Five Brazilian Cities: Past and Present

With their baroque architecture, the cities of Olinda, Salvador de Bahia, Ouro Preto and Sao Luiz bear witness to a meeting of two worlds – the indigenous and the Portuguese in the colonial era – which produced a distinct artistic style. Assistance has been granted to all these towns, not only to consolidate buildings, but also to carry out studies on tourism and draw up management plans to rehabilitate and preserve the authenticity of these districts. And because heritage is not only about the far away past, Brazilia, the modernist capital created *ex nihilo* in the centre of the country in 1956 by Lucio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer, received assistance in 1997 for a symposium on the preservation of modern heritage.

Quito, Ecuador: Restoration and prevention

Inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979, Quito, perched at an altitude of 2,850 meters, is the best-preserved colonial centre in Latin America and has received substantial assistance for restoration and protection of specific monuments. Given its proximity to the Gugua Pichincha volcano, the government also received emergency assistance to prevent damage in the event of an eruption. More than five centimeters of sand and ash, for example, could cause the collapse of roofs of historic structures throughout the city, while drainage systems would provoke flooding.

Earthen Sites

Fragile by nature, composed of many building techniques and often polychrome decorated surfaces, earthen architecture is extremely susceptible to decay and gravely endangered. Some 30 cultural properties on the List belong to this category. The urgency is to develop policies for the conservation and enhancement of these sites, by taking into account both their fragile, yet outstanding architectural qualities, while also paying heed to the aspirations of their inhabitants for better living standards.

Asanti Buildings, Ghana: Saving what's left

Inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1980, Ghana's traditional Asanti buildings are rare standing examples of a once powerful and prosperous kingdom that reached its peak in the 18th century. Many of them were largely destroyed in the course of 19th-century wars, while the humidity of the adjacent tropical forest further imperiling the mud brick walls and roofs of palm and wood. By the early 1960s when they were declared national monuments, only 16 such buildings were still standing. Assistance has been granted for these fragile, elaborately decorated structures of earth and wood, through the joint Africa 2009 programme (see education section page 41). Funds have also contributed to raising awareness of the value of Asanti buildings and drawing up a management plan, a key to developing a sustainable tourism policy.

Ancient Merv, Turkmenistan: Exploring an archaeological landscape

Merv is among the oldest and best preserved of the oasis cities along the Silk Roads of Central Asia. Declared a World Heritage Site in 1999, its architecture of defensive walls and mud-brick buildings, many of them examples of a unique architectural tradition, face considerable threat from rising groundwater, rain and wind. Assistance has been granted, in partnership with CRATerre-EAG, the International Centre for Earth Construction (Grenoble, France), for a lab that will analyze the chemical properties of the soils and the best methods for developing sustainable new mud-brick and earth materials to repair and consolidate the structures. The World Monument Fund and several other partners are also involved in saving this once vibrant cultural crossroads.

Training on earthen architecture in Latin America and the Caribbean

In response to a lack of trained staff in modern preservation techniques, the first Pan American Course on the Conservation and Management of Earthen Architectural and Archaeological Heritage was held in Chan Chan (Peru) in 1996, then again in 1999, with assistance from the World Heritage Fund. The intensive six-week cycle took an interdisciplinary approach aimed at conservation professionals, and was jointly organized by the National Institute for Culture of Peru, CRATerre-EAG, ICCROM and the Getty Conservation Institute.

Cave and Mural Paintings

Rock Hewn Churches of Lalibela, Ethiopia: Restoration strategies

Situated in a mountainous region in the heart of Ethiopia, these eleven medieval monolithic cave churches, often referred to as a 13th century 'New Jerusalem', are a high place of Ethiopian Christianity, and remain a place of pilgrimage and devotion. In cooperation with ICCROM, assistance has been granted to purchase photogrammetric equipment, conduct a restoration study, and provide training in rock art preservation to professionals. Continued erosion due mainly to weather is damaging the stone surfaces of all the churches, prompting UNESCO's participation in support of an International Campaign to Safeguard the Principal Monuments and Sites of Ethiopia, launched in 1989.

Elephanta Caves, India

Inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1987, this city of caves on an island close to Bombay harbors relief and sculptures linked to the cult of Shiva, in one of the most perfect expressions of Indian art. Assistance has been granted for maintenance, a site management workshop and cooperation on promoting the site.

Boyana Church, Bulgaria: Monitoring the murals

Inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979, Boyana Church is a brilliant example of Eastern Orthodox arts, both by its frescoes and architecture. Assistance for equipment to improve and monitor environmental conditions in the church – essential for preserving its mural paintings – has been given on several occasions in the 1980s and in the 1990s including a mobile lab installed for analysing the structure.

Wooden Heritage

Kizhi Pogost: international efforts

Inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1990, the site of Kizhi Pogost (Russian Federation) is located on one of the many islands dotting Lake Onega, in Karelia. It boasts two wooden 18th-century churches, a timber octagonal clock tower constructed in 1862, and some 84 buildings now comprising an Open Air Museum. These monuments, in perfect harmony with the surrounding landscape, are in a state of deterioration. Throughout the 1990s, assistance has been provided on several occasions to carry out conservation studies and draw up a conservation plan. Russian and international experts have held several meetings to find appropriate restoration and conservation solutions, in particular to replace a steel framework installed in the early 1980s, with a wooden reinforcement. A master plan was adopted this year by the Karelian government, which will limit new constructions on the island. An international workshop was held in St Petersburg in August 2002, which reviewed the proposed restoration project of the Church and recommended the establishment of a regional Centre for the Protection of World Heritage. The project would serve as a source of lessons

for protecting wooden heritage throughout Eastern Europe.

Archaeological Sites

Carthage, Tunisia: Tightening the rules

The famed city of Antiquity – founded by the legendary Queen Dido, then capital of the Roman province of Africa – became the focus of an international safeguarding campaign launched by UNESCO in 1972, before becoming a World Heritage Site in 1979. Still, despite 30 years of protection and a halt to a new building within a protected area, urban pressures have continued to encroach upon the site. Management of the site has also been plagued by lack of coordination between different agencies (archaeological research, tourism development, etc). In 1994, the Tunisian government promulgated a National Heritage Code, inspired by the orientations in the World Heritage Convention. Through the World Heritage Fund, expertise was provided in 1996 to assist authorities in drafting a preservation and development plan that clearly defines the roles of concerned bodies and formulates priorities for conservation. In 2000, a further \$40,000 was granted for the organization of an international symposium on Carthage to mark the launch of a project to preserve and restore the site.

Angkor, Cambodia: Tenth anniversary

Since it was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1992, the site of Angkor has rallied tremendous international attention. An International Coordination Committee, charged with safeguarding and developing the site, comprised of 35 states and international organizations. Each year, this committee supervises around 100 projects, worth a total of five million dollars, covering research, restoration, training, community development and tourism. In 1995, after helping the Cambodian authorities to define the layout of a site spanning more than 400km², UNESCO encouraged the creation of APSARA. This Authority for the Protection of the Site and the Management of the Region of Angkor, has set up a range of projects, mainly related to tourism, town planning (there are 75 villages in the archaeological park) and the preservation of monuments. Through the World Heritage Fund, assistance has also been granted for consolidation work and hydrological and topographical studies. The illicit traffic of cultural properties from Angkor has been curbed through the efforts of the Heritage Police, set up in 1994 with UNESCO support, but remains a concern.

Copan, Honduras: Hurricane damage

Inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1980, the Maya Site of Copan is particularly famed for its stairway decorated with hieroglyphs. Technical assistance was granted in 1982 and 1984 to draw up a master plan for the site. Through the World Heritage Fund, experts have given guidance on restoring the site's mural paintings, and replacing a protective canopy above the stairway. In 1997, a seminar on preserving the stairway and creating a replica was organized. The site suffered serious damage fol-

lowing Hurricane Mitch in October 1998, with heavy rains causing the Rio Copan to flood parts of the archaeological park. The River had been deviated several years earlier to prevent erosion of the acropolis and a massive retention wall built. The river regained its original course, damaging the walls. Following a request from the National Institute of Archaeology and History, Emergency Assistance was provided for the protection and reconstruction of damaged areas at the site.

Biodiversity Reserves, National Parks and Tropical Forests

From the Galapagos Islands and the Brazilian Atlantic Forest to desert zones in the Arab region and wildlife sanctuaries in Africa, World Heritage natural sites are very often flagships for biodiversity conservation. For all of their biological wealth, these sites face enormous pressures related to human poverty and social inequity. They are often home to indigenous peoples – the repositories of priceless traditional knowledge. The World Heritage Convention has helped to raise international attention and to attract donor funding to better conserve and manage these sites. The following is a sampling of how International Assistance has worked in these unique living museums.

Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve, Guinea: Diplomacy at work

Mount Nimba constitutes a unique natural ecosystem in West Africa, with thick primary forests, savannah and grass fields at high altitude, resulting in an extremely rich vegetation and a great number of endemic species. The site, however, is threatened by mining activities and a refugee influx from neighboring countries. It has been on the List of World Heritage in Danger since 1992. Assistance over the years has permitted supplies of equipment, management plan workshops and support to an evaluation mission on the reserve's state of conservation. The holding of two tripartite meetings between Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia in 2001 aimed to encourage contacts between technical staff, site managers and community representatives, and increase co-operation between the three countries that share the Mount Nimba ecosystem.

In 2001, \$30,000 was granted to prepare a project document, which served to mobilize \$1.5 million from UNDP and \$3.5 million from the Global Environment Fund to implement this project. A further \$30,000 will be provided under the Fund in 2003 to act as bridge funds, enabling activities to begin. The assistance request aims to help CEGEN (Centre for the Management of the Nimba Mountains). The project succeeded in rallying support from mining companies, which helped to organize a tripartite workshop for the protection of Mount Nimba.

Simen National Park, Ethiopia

Illegal settlements, agriculture, poaching and road construction prompted the World Heritage Committee to put

this site on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 1996. The park has received assistance on six occasions for drawing up a management plan, in situ training of guards and workshops on conservation.

Congo parks: large-scale support

In war-torn Democratic Republic of the Congo, the national parks of Virunga, Garamba, Kahuzi Biega and Salonga; and the Okapi Wildlife Reserve recorded drops in the population of several species, an increase in poaching activities and the looting of equipment. Furthermore, thousands of armed men as well as local people are mining for coltan, a rare and valuable mineral.

All five sites are on the List of World Heritage in Danger. This status enabled UNESCO to allocate resources to raise funds for a large-scale, four-year project developed by the Congolese Nature Conservation Institute (ICCN) and its field partners.

In 1999 and 2000, Emergency Assistance was granted to the Democratic Republic of Congo in order to pay the guards' allowances, organize staff training courses, purchase equipment and develop an ongoing fauna and flora monitoring system. The project has support from Germany (GTZ), the United Nations Foundation (see box page 47) and several other international non-governmental organizations.

UNITAR course in Asia

On several occasions, the World Heritage Centre has contributed funds to enable site managers and staff specialists to attend seminars organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, a Geneva-based UN agency that organizes annual training workshops to increase awareness of environmental law requirements among government administrators. The workshops review multilateral agreements concerning biological diversity and offer suggestions on identifying national measures for implementing these instruments. The World Heritage component of the workshops aims to give participants a thorough understanding of how to implement the World Heritage Convention and encourages site managers to present case studies illustrating efforts to ensure legal protection at the national level. The World Heritage Fund has supported these courses, held at the Kushiro International Wetlands Centre in Japan since 1998.

Galapagos National Park, Ecuador: multiplier effects

The World Heritage Centre has granted assistance to the Galapagos National Park since 1979, for technical equipment, management and training of managers and rangers (\$519,250 between 1979 and 1996). This showcase of biological evolution faces a myriad of threats, from tourism and over-fishing to climate change and invasive species. Several endemic fauna and flora are gravely endangered. Following a national decision to set up a quarantine system to control the introduction of alien species, the Galapagos National Park and the Charles Darwin Research Station, backed by the World Heritage

Fund, developed a strategic programme for the ecological monitoring of the islands. Technical cooperation has enabled the collection of data on species, strengthened capacity to analyze the latter, and developed improved methods to measure biodiversity. The impact in terms of mobilization of other financial resources stands as a lesson: the initial contribution from UNESCO enabled funds to be obtained from the United Nations Foundation (US\$3.9 million dollars, see box page 47). Assistance has also been granted to reduce the impact of tourism on the fragile environment and enhance the Park's patrolling system. The Park received Emergency Assistance following an oil tanker accident in 2001, near San Cristobal Island, in the Galapagos archipelago. Seventy per cent of the ship's oil leaked to the sea, with potential long-term negative impacts on the Galapagos Islands ecosystem. The World Heritage Centre continues its efforts to enhance the protection of Galapagos Islands. It is cooperating with several partners including UNEP, IUCN and Conservation International to establish marine conservation and sustainable development corridor between Galapagos – Cocos (Costa Rica) – Coiba (Panama) – Malpello and Gorgona Islands (Colombia).

Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve, Honduras

With a mountainous landscape sloping down to the Caribbean coast, the Rio Platano Reserve, one of last humid tropical forests in Central America, is still home to over 2,000 indigenous people, living in accordance with their traditional lifestyle. The rich diversity of habitats in the area harbors an abundant fauna representative of the Isthmus's biotic wealth. The reserve, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1982, has received assistance on seven occasions, for equipment, the improvement of protection measures and staff training. A hydropower project (Patuca II), logging and illegal grazing by domestic stock, commercial and agricultural intrusions, massive wood extraction and uncontrolled hunting have heightened international concern towards this ecologically vulnerable site, inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 1996. The same year, a \$30,000 contribution from the World Heritage Fund was granted to help in developing a management plan as part of a large-scale project for strengthening the site's conservation, financed by the German GTZ-KFW. It is also one of the pilot sites in the UNF project "enhancing our heritage: monitoring and managing for success in World Heritage Natural Sites" since 2001. The project aims to improve the management of World Heritage sites through the development of better assessment. Monitoring and reporting systems and the application of the results of these systems to adapt or enhance site management as required. Good progress has been made on site in many aspects and the removal from the Danger List is foreseen in the near future.

Victoria Falls in Zambia and Zimbabwe: Resolving discord

For both countries, the Falls, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1989, are a tourism attraction, as well as a natural resource of considerable value to each side. In

2001, following the building of a five-star hotel on the Zambian side of the Zambezi River, the World Heritage Committee urged a bilateral meeting between the two countries and provided funds to organize it. The aim was to encourage the preparation of a single management plan and a coordinated approach to implement it.

Cultural Landscapes

Sacred Mountains in Asia

Sacred mountains are part of our collective identity – sites where an exceptional spiritual relationship exists between the local inhabitants and nature. Sometimes these mountains are considered as cosmic centres, in other cases they represent deities or are believed to be home to ancestors or spirits, hence they are places of worship. Following several grants to the site of Mount Huangshan in China between 1991 and 1998, which also addressed tourism management issues, a meeting was held in 2001 with support from the World Heritage Fund gathering experts on sacred mountains in Asia and representatives from ten countries. Participants sought to develop a framework for evaluating future nominations of sacred mountains as cultural landscapes, in line with the Global Strategy for a Representative and Balanced List. In light of the fact that many sacred mountains are also sites of pilgrimage and tourism, they insisted on a coordinated strategy for protecting and managing these sites, involving local communities, which are the true custodians of these sites and the religious groups and pilgrims themselves.

Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras

Following the Regional thematic study meeting on Asian Rice Culture and its Terraced Landscapes (Philippines, March /April 1995), financed under the Global Strategy from the World Heritage Fund, this site was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1995. The four clusters of rice terraces found in the municipalities of Banaue, Mayoyao, Kiangan and Hungduan are all located in Ifugao province, on Luzon Island. Blanketing steep mountain slopes, the terraces evoke a harmony that has been preserved between the inhabitants and their environment for the past 2,000 years. In the past decades, however, 25 to 30 per cent of the terraces have been abandoned, traditional irrigations systems have been neglected, and deforestation has caused serious damage. As farming of the terraces is intricately connected with religious, cultural and social traditions, a whole system of values has to be preserved. The absence of a broad vision having led to sporadic attempts at preservation, the Ifugao Terraces Commission, created in February 1994, developed a six-year master that takes a holistic approach. The World Heritage Fund has contributed technical expertise to improve management of this fragile site, clarify the relationship between various stakeholders involved, and draw up an integrated development plan, including a sustainable tourism component to support future conservation of the terraces. Despite efforts to safeguard the property by the Banaue Rice Terraces Task Force (BRTTF) and Ifugao Terraces Commission (ITC), more resources are required.

For these reasons, the site was placed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, as the terraces require rapid intervention if they are to conserve their values and authenticity.

Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, Peru:

Commercial threats

Standing at an altitude of 2,430 meters, this sanctuary is one of the most astonishing achievements of the Inca Empire and has been recognized for both its archaeological values and its biodiversity. The site, however, has been of serious concern to the World Heritage Committee since 1996. Grievances have been raised regarding a proposed cable car project, a hotel extension and damage to the Intihuantana sundial during the filming of a beer commercial. In addition, landslide risks are also endangering the site.

Since 1987, International Assistance funds have provided expertise to develop a management plan for the site, conduct training and run an *in situ* architecture workshop. In 2001, funds were granted for a stone specialist to assess the damage to the Intihuantana sundial. Support to a symposium on landslide risk mitigation in early 2002 led to an agreement between Japanese and Peruvian experts for continuing research on landslide risks at Machu Picchu. Furthermore, World Heritage assistance has been catalytic and instrumental in the implementation of bilateral programmes, such as assistance for protecting the site's biological diversity from the Finnish Government, ensuring cooperation between the natural and cultural heritage experts from the cultural and natural heritage agencies of Peru - Instituto Nacional de Cultura (INC) and Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA).

Cultural Landscapes: Management, Protection and Planning

The World Heritage Fund also provided assistance for a project on the preparation of management guidelines for cultural landscapes. These sites often stretch over large areas, and are valued for their special interactions between people and the environment. Other projects complement this initiative: IUCN and the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) have developed Guidelines for Protected Landscapes, ICCROM provides training courses for site managers. Continued joint efforts to enhance landscape planning and management, together with the existence of other protection instruments, such as the European Landscape Convention (adopted in 2000) are crucial for the survival of these combined works of nature and humankind.

D) Education

Since the World Heritage Fund was set up, International Assistance has contributed to financing a wide range of educational initiatives. Over the years, they have broadened, to reach primary and secondary schools through integrating World Heritage concerns into curricula; universities, through a global network linking some 300 institutions; and a myriad of key players in the heritage field,

through specialized training programmes.

World Heritage in Young Hands: starting in school

Jointly launched in 1994 by the World Heritage Centre and the UNESCO Associated Schools Project network, this programme, aimed at encouraging young people to become involved in heritage conservation, has been widely praised. Students learn about World Heritage sites in their own country and elsewhere, opening their eyes onto other cultures as well as ecology and biodiversity. They discover how they can contribute to heritage conservation and make themselves heard. The Project developed "World Heritage in Young Hands", an educational resource kit for teachers, published in English and French in 1998 and produced in numerous national language versions. The Kit, a journey through the world's cultural and natural heritage, proposes classroom and extra-curricular activities, as well as student activity sheets, enlarged photographs of World Heritage sites, a poster, map, stickers and thematic overhead projection sheets. International Assistance enabled teachers in Uzbekistan to receive training on making best use of the kit in the classroom, while funds were also granted for its translation into other national language versions. Workshops have also been organized for teachers, curriculum developers and heritage experts (in Vietnam for example) to reflect on the use of the kit, how to adapt its contents to local contexts, and identify key issues to be addressed in World Heritage Education, from tourism and the environment to human rights.

Since 1995, World Heritage Youth Fora have gathered students and teachers from different parts of the world, providing an opportunity to share experience and ideas, learn about basic conservation skills, and set up networks for continued contact. World Heritage funds have contributed to organizing these youth fora as well as the first student/teacher World Heritage summer camp that gave youth the chance to gain hands-on experience with restoration work. Assistance also enabled a meeting in Bulgaria gathering World Heritage education coordinators from across Europe.

Africa 2009: Information - sharing

From the mosques of Timbuktu to the stone city of Zanzibar in Tanzania, sub-Saharan Africa's immovable cultural heritage is threatened by environmental degradation and modernization pressures, while also lacking in trained personnel.

In 1998, Africa 2009, a programme, aimed at improving conditions for the conservation of immovable cultural heritage in sub-Saharan Africa, was launched by African cultural heritage institutions, the World Heritage Centre, ICCROM and CRATerre-EAG (International Centre for Earth Construction –School of Architecture, Grenoble). Three objectives guide the programme:

- To create policy frameworks adapted to local needs, within which integrated conservation practices can be carried out. This involves integrating heritage into the wider development context, notably through working closely with communities;

- To increase conservation skills, through training activities at national, regional and site levels;
- To help reduce the isolation felt by professionals working in the region by creating a network, thereby insuring the spread of specialized knowledge and best practices.

To date, three regional courses have been held and sixty-two professionals trained. The hands-on nature of the courses has produced draft management plans for six sites, two in Benin and four in Kenya. At the site level, conservation has been carried out at a number of World Heritage sites, including the Asanti Traditional Buildings in Ghana. The programme has also worked with States Parties to the Convention in helping to prepare nomination dossiers and management plans for inclusion of sites on the World Heritage List. Substantive amounts from the World Heritage Fund are given on an almost annual basis to support this programme.

www.iccrom.org/africa2009

Garoua and Mweka in Africa: Fellowships for Wildlife Specialists

In accordance with Article 23 of the Convention, the World Heritage Committee has made financial contributions, through the World Heritage Fund, to the training of African specialists. The Mweka College of African Wildlife Management in Tanzania and its French-speaking counterpart, the School for the Training of Wildlife Specialists in Garoua, Cameroon, have received World Heritage Fund-financed fellowships and scholarships from the earliest days of the Convention's existence. This assistance is aimed at training technicians who will subsequently be responsible for managing protected areas and wildlife parks. Training, which lasts one year at Mweka and two years at Garoua, consists of a series of technical modules. Between 1994 and 2000, 12 African specialists were trained in wildlife management and protected areas at the Ecole de faune de Garoua, and 18 at the Mweka College of Wildlife. Since 1995, an annual grant of US\$30,000 has been allocated to Mweka College to finance three fellowships for trainees from African State Parties to the Convention. The Garoua School, since 1994, has received US \$45,000 every two years to finance three fellowships.

CATIE in Latin America: Protected Areas

Since 1979, the World Heritage Fund has supported CATIE, a well-recognized training centre for the Latin American and Caribbean region situated in Costa Rica. Scholarships have enabled Latin American participants to take part in CATIE's training course on International Protected Areas, which increasingly focuses on World Heritage issues. One of the objectives is to strengthen institutional capacity to manage World Heritage sites by increasing participants' understanding of key conservation and development issues. Specific themes in the training include conservation policies; planning and participation, resource evaluation, site management and administration. Specialists from CATIE have participated in the development of the Training Strategy for natural heritage adopted by the World Heritage Committee in 1995.

Fellowships granted under International Assistance to Latin American participants in CATIE-sponsored courses currently stands around US\$ 200,000.

Global Training

At the request of the World Heritage Bureau, ICCROM has developed a global training strategy for cultural heritage that includes international and sub-regional programmes on urban and territorial conservation. Launched in 1995, the Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation Programme (ITUC) aims to improve the capacity of institutions and individuals to better manage the cultural heritage aspects of both rural and urban historic settlements. The training is run through intensive workshops giving a wide range of stakeholders (planners, architects, engineers, city planners, economists, lawyers...) the tools to improve their skills and better integrate concern for cultural heritage into planning.

Several six-to-eight week workshops have been held at the international level, while regional initiatives have been set up in Lithuania (for the Baltic region), Brazil (for part of Latin America) and Australia (for the benefit of South East Asia). The creation of the Centre for the Territorial and Urban Conservation (CECI) at the Federal University of Pernambuco in Recife (Brazil) further strengthened the Latin American arm of the programme. World Heritage funds have regularly contributed since 1996 to the holding of these regional and international courses.

New directions - Strategic Orientations



Brasília, Brazil

© UNESCO/D.Roger

In recent years, the gap between resources and the growing number of requests from the developing world have called for a more strategic approach to assistance. How do you have a stronger impact with limited means? The first evaluation of International Assistance since the World Heritage Fund was set up provided elements for reflecting on a more strategic, flexible and coherent approach to spending.

Based on the study of the most frequent conservation problems that have arisen over the years, as well as emerging ones culled from regular "reactive monitoring" reports, the World Heritage Centre has proposed an approach based on programmes rather than on *ad-hoc* projects with few links between them. The overall aim is to use limited funds in a proactive way and to support conservation activities with a multiplier effect.

Each programme comprises activities at the regional and site level to address conservation issues. While addressing global conservation concerns and related management issues, these programmes are based on tangible local and regional actions to enable the specific character of each issue to be addressed. Importance will be given to sharing lessons learned and strengthening links between sites and regions facing similar challenges. Another advantage of this approach is to encourage a more long-term response to conservation through programmes running over several years, a shift from the current *modus operandi*, by which requests are granted on an annual basis.

The approach advocates a stronger focus on management and skills, and places heritage within the larger economic and social context. The idea is to create a sustained dynamic, at the community, regional and national level, but also within the international donor community. Indeed, the programmes seek to open new paths of co-operation and to mobilize support from extrabudgetary funding sources or partners.

Four programmes have so far been identified, mirroring the most recurrent issues and problems. They were approved by the World Heritage Committee at its 25th session in 2001 and supported by 10 per cent of the International Assistance budget for the 2002 – 2003 biennium.

Sustainable Tourism: Travel and tourism is the world's largest industry and growing at fast pace. It is often one of the main employers around heritage site and an important source of financing conservation. A delicate balance is to be struck; however unbridled tourism can be harmful to the site and more generally, to a country's heritage and customs. In promoting sustainable tourism, the programme seeks to enhance public understanding of the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage sites. One part of this programme aims to put forward models that combine heritage conservation with socio-economic development. It will, for example, study the different tourism management structures – state run, public-private joint companies, private contractors – and link

tourism generated income to finance conservation. Five World Heritage sites with conservation problems caused by tourism in five different regions will be selected to put forward options. The impact of becoming a World Heritage site will also be studied. Do visitor rates increase? Does the community benefit? Although anecdotal evidence suggests that inscription on the World Heritage List mobilizes resources, no comprehensive study has ever been carried out on the issue.

So far, the Centre has focused on tourism and the local community as the programme's starting point and facilitated participation of World Heritage site managers and staff at meetings leading up to World Ecotourism Summit, held in May 2002. A joint project to link biodiversity conservation and sustainable tourism at six World Heritage sites is currently underway in four countries (Indonesia, Mexico, Honduras and Guatemala).

Forests: Close to 60 of the natural sites on the World Heritage List are forests, justifying the choice of this programme. In the tropics alone, about 45 World Heritage sites in 35 countries cover more than 34 million hectares, or some 3.3 per cent of global forest cover.

The programme, which aims to promote the sustainable use of forests to benefit communities, will seek to establish a World Heritage Forest Network, promote information exchange, experience and knowledge between north and south. With the World Heritage Convention playing a pivotal role in the protection of global forest biodiversity, the programme will conduct studies to link World Heritage Forest conservation and the global efforts to mitigate climate change. It foresees technical and financial assistance to developing countries to design, launch and finance specific site projects.

Cities: more than 200 of the cultural sites on the World Heritage List are historic centres or entire cities, and about twenty per cent of the Fund's International Assistance has served to address the challenge of urban heritage conservation. Already, as we have seen above, seed money from the World Heritage Centre has led to innovative decentralized co-operation programmes and "twinning" projects, rooted in local communities. This programme will aim to analyze major conservation challenges facing cities, take stock of existing laws and regulations governing urban conservation and address issues of housing, tourism, commerce and urban mobility, especially in relation to the site's authenticity.

Earthen structures: Some thirty of the cultural sites on the World Heritage List are included in this category. By nature, as already noted, they are extremely vulnerable to both environmental and social threats. This programme will seek to develop policies to protect and revitalize earthen architectural properties, with emphasis on integrating human development and conservation within a comprehensive strategy. It will also seek to build capacity at the national and regional level, and among site management authorities for enhanced conservation and

presentation of earthen heritage. A sub-regional programme focusing on Central Asia in co-operation with CRATerre has been launched.

These first four programmes by no means exclude others in the future, namely risk preparedness, coastal and marine ecosystems, cultural landscapes, wooden heritage and endangered wall paintings. As this report has shown, International Assistance has benefited all these site categories, even if in a small way, over the years. The idea now is to better coordinate these initiatives, by setting down clear, long-term objectives.

To complement the thematic programmes, regional programmes are also being developed to ensure effective follow-up to the findings of the regional periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention. A Programme Strategy for the Arab States, containing national action plans, is currently under preparation to address the most pressing needs in the region. Similarly, in a follow-up to the periodic reporting exercise completed in 2000, new activities under the Africa 2009 Programme are being developed.

Finally, the World Heritage Centre has multiplied partnerships in recent years – with private and public institutions, local and regional governments, development co-operation agencies, universities, private foundations, the corporate sector and NGOs. Given the Fund's limited resources and the huge challenges facing World Heritage sites around the world, partnerships are key to making the conservation of World Heritage a truly international, collective venture.

The World Heritage Partnership Initiative (WHPI), launched in 2002 on an experimental basis, aims to build a more effective system of international co-operation for addressing priority conservation issues. It is intended to mobilize technical resources and to create exchange networks.

A wide array of countries, institutions and organizations already co-operate with the World Heritage Centre. At the same time, more and more agencies are becoming involved in cultural heritage conservation and extending grants and loans for projects in World Heritage protected areas. Although UNESCO is consulted by some of these entities, this is the exception rather than the rule. There are unexplored opportunities arising from the growing interest of the private sector in becoming associated with World Heritage conservation efforts. The untapped potential synergies between a variety of global NGO initiatives and activities tied to the Convention also warrant more serious attention.

Taking stock of this, WHPI aims to facilitate the development of partnerships, starting in the four programme areas mentioned above (forests, tourism, cities and earthen architecture). It plans to set up mechanisms for appealing to the international community in support of priority conservation issues. The initiative will place special emphasis on building innovative partnerships with NGOs and public charities, with States Parties that foster South-South co-operation as well as those that go beyond the

Conventional North-South donor-recipient arrangements. The World Heritage Centre will assess partnership proposals while actively documenting all support programmes that benefit World Heritage sites. On-going partnerships will be further developed and performance indicators drawn up to evaluate this initiative, which runs on a trial basis until 2006.

Valued Partners

Below are few examples of the many external partners of the World Heritage. Some of them provide mainly financial support for the implementation of the Convention and the development of networks for technical expertise, while others are targeted at the implementation of specific programmes or projects.

United Nations Foundation: a booster for biodiversity

Since the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, the Convention's role in conserving nature and biodiversity has attracted growing recognition. The United Nations Foundation (UNF), a US-based public charity, was established in January 1998 to support the UN and its causes. In particular, it supports World Heritage sites chosen for their biodiversity, one of the foundation's priority areas. At present, there are about 80 such sites. According to UNF, World Heritage sites provide an ideal focus for raising public awareness, leveraging additional resources and promoting better coordination between UN Conventions. Nearly all UNF projects seek to promote replicable models of biodiversity conservation while responding to the needs of local communities.

Between 1998 and 2000, the UNF/UNESCO Partnership mobilized nearly US\$20 million and channelled it via the UN system to support the conservation of World Heritage sites containing significant biodiversity (including in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Galapagos Islands). UNF is the Centre's largest provider of extra-budgetary funds. In July 2002, the UNF Board approved a World Heritage Biodiversity Programme, A Central African World Heritage Forests Initiative (CAWHFI) and a global lessons learning project using World Heritage site management issues - entitled Ecosystems, People and Protected Areas (EPP) - in several sites throughout the world. The funds approved by UNF for each of the three projects are : Brazil - US\$ 2.25 million matched by an equivalent amount from WWF, CI, TNC and the Government of Brazil; Central Africa - US\$ 3.2 million matched by an equivalent amount from four NGOs (WWF, WCS, JGI and CI); and the EPP Project US\$ 500,000 matched by a contribution of US\$ 750,000 from WRI.

UN Foundation since it began targeting World Heritage sites recognized for their global biodiversity significance in 1999 has granted a total amount well above US\$ 15 million for World Heritage conservation. Matched and co-financing arrangements have generated an additional US\$ 5 million for World Heritage biodiversity conservation. The UNF's recognition of the importance of World Heritage sites as a global set that required targeted assistance

derived from the outcome of a Global Policy Dialogue on World Heritage Forests, organized with a US\$ 30,000 contribution from the World Heritage Fund in Berastagi, Indonesia, in December 1998. Since then the UNF millions have benefited nearly 30-40 World Heritage sites recognized based on natural heritage criterion (iv) and the funds have been channeled through the Centre and UNDP-GEF in New York and its country Offices throughout the world. UNF-UNESCO Projects are assisting to build linkages between sustainable tourism and biodiversity conservation in Sian Ka'an and El Viscaíno in Mexico as well as Ujung Kulon and Komodo National Parks in Indonesia. They are contributing to the conservation of the five World Heritage sites in Danger in Democratic Republic of Congo; improving management effectiveness and monitoring approaches in 10 sites including Sangay National Park of Ecuador, Rio Platano of Honduras and Kaziranga National Park of India. They are helping to build World Heritage Biodiversity programmes in Central Africa, Brazil and India and contributing towards innovative cluster and transborder World Heritage area nominations being prepared in Madagascar, Indonesia and Malaysia.

Bilateral Partnerships for World Heritage

France: In 1997, a cooperation agreement was signed with the French government for the protection and development of monumental and urban heritage. Activities are defined annually to support under-represented States Parties in the preparation of nomination files and to provide technical co-operation. In 2002, an estimated budget of 404 152,00 € plus in-kind technical services were earmarked for activities focusing on improving legal protection and management of cultural and mixed sites on the World Heritage List or on the Tentative Lists, including development of fiscal measures and micro-credit schemes to support conservation.

These activities support the development of decentralized cooperation involving French local and regional authorities. Such co-operation, established between regions, towns, parks and universities of France and Asia has already produced very promising results (see Hue and Luang Prabang, page 35).

Italy: In 2001, the Italian government signed a joint declaration on cooperation for world cultural and natural heritage protection. The aim is to assist States Parties to the Convention in identifying under-represented categories of cultural and natural properties; assessing the state of conservation and management of sites inscribed on the List and formulating requests for International Assistance for submission to bilateral and multilateral co-operation agencies. In 2001, \$693,542 was allocated for the Global Strategy and capacity-building for World Heritage site management in the Arab States and Africa. In 2002, \$699,809 is earmarked to follow-up on projects in Africa and the Arab States, but also for projects in Latin American, and Asia, mainly for earthen sites and for sites in Afghanistan.

Netherlands: A cooperation agreement between Netherlands and UNESCO was successfully negotiated, leading in 2001 to \$400,000 to support activities aimed at enhancing World Heritage, conservation and site management. Four main themes were selected to enhance the implementation of the World Heritage Convention being implementation of the Global strategy, technical cooperation, education and Periodic Reporting.

Japan: Under the Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation of World Cultural Heritage, some US\$ 40 million since 1989 has been provided for projects implemented by the Division of Cultural Heritage of UNESCO, including many in World Heritage sites. The Centre was entrusted with US\$ 306,000 in 1999 for a series of Global Strategy activities and in 2000 with a US\$ 335,000 project to develop a World Heritage monitoring system in Asia to support the periodic reporting exercise in the region.

Spain: a cooperation agreement between Spain and UNESCO was signed in April 2002. Awaiting its ratification by the Cortes, the agreement will come into force in 2003.

Australia: a memorandum of understanding between Australia and UNESCO relating to World Heritage activities was signed in 2002. It aims to enhance the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Asia-Pacific region.

In 2001, the **European Parliament** adopted a wide ranging resolution aimed at promoting the World Heritage Convention and assisting less-developed countries in identifying and protecting their heritage. It also requests the European Commission to implement "all possible forms of cooperation and consultation with UNESCO and the Council of Europe."

Thirty years since its adoption, the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage has become one of the most universal instruments in the conservation field. Relentless efforts have been made to expand our vision of heritage. The Convention has gained in prestige in all parts of the world, fostering a "heritage consciousness". A World Heritage site is a symbol of our shared humanity. Today, the principles of international solidarity spelt out in the Convention are more relevant than ever. National treasures – monuments, cities, forests, landscapes, and archaeological vestiges – are facing ever-growing threats. In recent years, and especially since the creation of the World Heritage Centre in 1992, International Assistance, through a myriad of initiatives in all parts of the world, has provided funds for restoration and conservation work, training, scholarships, awareness-building, the sharing of information, and vital help in times of emergency. Promotional activities have enabled the Convention to take root in numerous countries. But the task is obviously a never-ending process. Today, it is vital to broaden our partnership for World Heritage protection, so that the values of the Convention are respected for both present and future generations.

International Assistance Request Approved in 2000



Venice, Italy

© UNESCO

AFRICA

■ Botswana \$19,904

Preparation of the nomination file for Tsolido to the World Heritage List

■ Cameroon \$24,460

3 training fellowships at the School for the Training of Wildlife Specialists, Garoua, Cameroon for the 1999-2001 academic biennium

■ Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) \$48,000

3 training fellowships at the School for the Training of Wildlife Specialists, Garoua, Cameroon for the 1999-2001 academic biennium

■ Côte d'Ivoire \$50,000

Technical co-operation support for participative management of sustainable development at Comoe National Park

■ Ethiopia \$5,000

Exhibition on Ethiopia's cultural heritage, namely on the sites of Lalibela, Lower Valley of Awash, Aksum, Gondar and the Old City of Harar, probable candidates for the Tentative List.

■ Gabon \$20,000

Capacity-building seminar on the protection of nature and the identification of potential natural sites for nomination on the World Heritage List in Gabon and neighbouring States

■ Gambia \$30,000

Preparation of nomination files for James Island, Albreda and Juffureh, Fort Bullen and the Six Guns Bastion at Banjul, related to the Slave Trade

■ Ghana \$30,000

Creation of a Documentation Centre for Forts & Castles of Ghana

■ Ghana \$10,000

Documentation research for the World Heritage Site "Forts and Castles of Ghana"

■ Guinea \$30,000

Following the 4th Global Strategy meeting in Port-Novo (Benin), project to raise awareness of authorities on the World Heritage Convention

■ Guinea \$30,000

Evaluation mission to Mount Nimba, inscribed in the List of World Heritage in Danger, and institutional support to the Centre for the Mount Nimba environment

■ ICCROM \$80,000

Africa 2009, workshop on the conservation of immovable cultural heritage in Sub-Saharan Africa

■ Kenya \$15924

Preparation of a nomination file for Lamu, a 12th-century Swahili town that has always been inhabited and retained its integrity and authenticity

■ Kenya \$30,000

Preparation of a nomination file for "Great Rift Valley Lakes System", including Lake Nakuru, Naivasha National Parks and Lake Bogoria National Reserve, which are considered as biodiversity hotspots on the Rift Valley ecosystem

■ Kenya \$25,000

Management plan project for Mount Kenya National Park

■ Kenya \$25,300

Management plan project for Sibiloi - Central Island National Park

■ Madagascar \$18,300

Preparation of a nomination file for the Royal Hill of Ambohimanga, a site still renown for its pilgrimage

■ Madagascar \$30,000

Establishment of a biodiversity conservation programme for cluster nominated sites, notably Tsingy de Bemaraha

■ Niger \$76,250

Action plan for the implementation of an urgent rehabilitation programme for the Air and Tenere Natural Reserve

■ Seychelles \$20,000

Scientific workshop to encourage scientific studies at the Aldabra Research station located at the site, mainly on the management plan for Aldabra Atoll and Mai Natural Reserve

■ Seychelles \$10,000

Promotion of Aldabra Atoll and Vallée de Mai World Heritage sites under the theme of "Water, Source of Life" at EXPO 2000 (Hanover, Germany)

■ Togo \$18,505

Preparation of a Tentative List of natural and cultural sites

■ United Republic of Tanzania \$7,000

Preparation of the nomination file for the Kondoa Irangi Rock Art Paintings

■ United Republic of Tanzania \$30,000

Three fellowships for African specialists in Protected Area/Wildlife Management for the academic year 2000 – 2001

■ Zimbabwe \$50,300

Purchase of equipment for Khami Ruins National Monument, a site included on the 100 Most Endangered Sites by the World Monuments Watch

ARAB STATES

■ **Algeria** **\$5,000**
Publication of "Croquis of the Old Algiers" - Kasbah of Algiers

■ **Egypt** **\$80,000**
Assistance for the rehabilitation Programme for Islamic Cairo, mainly for the co-ordination of interventions (with a policy advisor, a technical coordinator and an architect-restorer) and the pursuit of the pilot projects

■ **Egypt** **\$19,500**
Revision of the nomination file of St Catherine Area, south Sinai as a Mixed World Heritage Site

■ **Lebanon** **\$35,000**
Restoration works in the site of Ouadi Quadisha and the Forest of the Cedars of God

■ **Lebanon** **\$5,000**
Publication of "The inscriptions and the architecture of the Islamic monuments of the city of Tripoli (on the Tentative List) in the Mamluk Dynasty"

■ **Mauritania** **\$46,068**
Conservation emergency measures to stop further deterioration of the minaret of the Oasis of Ouadane

■ **Mauritania** **\$6,000**
Restoration of the site of Tichitt

■ **Mauritania** **\$5,000**
Architectural models of the ancient cities in Mauritania (Chinguetti and Ouadane) for EXPO 2000 in Hanover

■ **Morocco** **\$15,000**
Preparation of a nomination file for Aghbar Toubkal National Park

■ **Morocco** **\$15,000**
Preparatory assistance for the Natural Reserve of Talasemtane (Chafchaun)

■ **Oman** **\$40,000**
Regional capacity-building training workshop for the promotion of awareness in Natural Heritage conservation Arabian Oryx Sanctuary

■ **Syrian Arab Republic** **\$5,000**
International Congress on the Architectural Heritage in Bethlehem on 15 19 October 2000

■ **Syrian Arab Republic** **\$30,000**
Conservation project for the ancient city of Damascus

■ **Tunisia** **\$40,000**
International symposium on the World Heritage site of Carthage

■ **Yemen** **\$20,000**
The Gardens of the old city of Sana'a

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

■ **Central Asian Republics** **\$29,440**
Training for nomination of natural and mixed properties as World Heritage in Central Asian Republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

■ **China** **\$2,000**
Training programme for the site managers of the Ancient City of Ping Yao, the Old town of Lijiang in China, the Classic Gardens of Suzhou and other World Heritage cities in China based on the consolidation of the International Conference for Mayors of Historic Cities of China and the European Union

■ **China** **\$20,000**
Expert meeting for the harmonization of nominations of historic towns within the same geo-cultural area in Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces of China

■ **China** **\$30,000**
Training course on using GIS for the preservation and management of the ancient villages of Xidi and Hongcun in Southern Anhui Province of China

■ **Democratic People's Republic of Korea** **\$30,000**
Preparation of a Tentative List of potential Cultural World Heritage sites in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Koguryo Tombs group nomination

■ **ICCROM** **\$39,125**
Regional training workshop for Urban Conservation in Luang Prabang for all Asian urban cultural World Heritage sites or urban Heritage sites on the Tentative Lists

■ **Japan** **\$25,700**
Support to selected participants from Asia Pacific States Parties for attending the Kaoshima International Conference on World Natural Heritage (KICWNH), May 2000 - World Natural Heritage properties in Asia and the Pacific

■ **Japan** **\$20,090**
Support to the organisation of third annual course on Multi-Lateral Agreements for Biodiversity Conservation, 10-16 November 2000, Kushiro, Japan

■ **Lao People's Democratic Republic** **\$30,000**
On-site training in archaeological survey and documentation, for the Plain of Jars, site on the Tentative List

■ **Lao People's Democratic Republic** **\$5,000**
Translation and production of the World Heritage Education Kit in Laotian and organization of a National

International Assistance Request Approved in 2000

Workshop for trainers and teachers in support of World Heritage Education- Luang Prabang and Champassak Cultural Landscape

■ Mongolia \$19,900

Preparation of a nomination file for the Khovsgol Lake Tsaatan Shamanistic Landscape

■ Nepal \$20,000

IUCN/WCPA South Asia Workshop on Protected Areas - Designated and potential World Heritage sites of South Asian countries

■ Nepal \$17,000

Culture, Heritage Management and Tourism: Models for Co-operation Among Stakeholders. Workshop to elaborate models of co-operation - World Heritage cultural sites or Tentative List sites in urban areas in China, India, Japan, Luang Prabang in Laos, Katmandu Valley in Nepal, Norway, the Baroque Churches in Philippines, Sri Lanka, Hue in Vietnam and potential World Heritage cultural sites in Bhutan, Fiji, Malaysia.

■ Nepal \$20,000

Support for the organization of an International Scientific Meeting to assess the Restoration and Conservation Needs of the Maya Devi Temple, the birthplace of Lord Buddha in Lumbini

■ Nepal \$2,327

Reproduction of the joint mission report on the State of Conservation of Katmandu Valley

■ New Zealand \$20,000

The third meeting of the regional network management of natural and mixed World Heritage sites in Southeast Asia, Pacific, Australia and New Zealand

■ Pakistan \$10,000

In preparation of a restoration and planting plans, archaeological, soil and design research for the Shalimar Gardens

■ Papua New Guinea \$30,000

Site demarcation and preparation of nomination for Bobongara, Huon Peninsula

■ RARE Center/UNEP \$20,000

Support to the participation of World Heritage site managers at the UNEP/WTO International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in the Islands of the Asia-Pacific Region, Hainan, China

■ Regional studies \$8,000

Desk analysis of regulatory frameworks of Asian States Parties (LDCs/LICs) and sites that are under-represented on the World Heritage List

■ Regional \$30,000

Global Strategy meeting in South-East Asia to identify potential World Heritage sites in the South East Asia region

■ Republic of Korea \$20,000

Participation of LDC/LIC representatives in Conference on World Heritage Fortress Cities in Suwon

■ Republic of Korea \$10,000

Publication of 'Illustrated World Heritage Fortress Cities' on the Hwasong fortress

■ Turkmenistan \$30,000

Technical support for the monitoring of principle earthen architectural monuments within Ancient Merv

■ Uzbekistan \$5,000

National Teacher Training Workshop on the UNESCO World Heritage Education Kit

■ Uzbekistan \$30,000

Training workshop in the preparation of World Heritage nomination files on the urban heritage sites of Taskhent, Samarkand, and Shakhrysbaz

■ Viet Nam \$14,508

Workshop for strengthening the capacity of Ha Long Bay Management Authority proposal

■ Viet Nam \$5,000

Dissemination of World Heritage Education Kit in Viet Nam and organization of training workshop for trainers and teachers in the field of World Heritage management and education

■ Viet Nam \$50,000

Emergency assistance for Hoi An and Hue following the flood damage in November 1999

EUROPE

■ Hungary \$33,840

Integrated urban conservation training workshop and seminar for Central European historic city managers World Heritage cities in Eastern and Central Europe

■ Hungary \$50,000

Emergency assistance for the Hortobágy National Park

■ Latvia \$25,000

Regional seminar on authenticity and reconstruction work on Riga

■ Latvia \$25,000

Restoration of the interior of the Reutern House in the historic centre of Old Riga

■ Latvia \$27,000

Digitizing works on computers for all existing utilities networks located in 15 hectares of the Old Town of Riga

■ **Lithuania** **\$10,000**
Vilnius Old Town Revitalisation Programme (OTRA)

■ **Lithuania** **\$5,000**
Computer equipment for the OTRA-Information Centre in the Old Town of Vilnius

■ **Lithuania** **\$30,000**
Emergency assistance for the protection of the trans-boundary cultural-natural site "Curonian Spit" nominated by Russia and Lithuania in 1999

■ **Poland** **\$10,000**
Experts meetings for the Strategic Governmental Programme for Auschwitz

■ **Russian Federation** **\$20,000**
Emergency assistance for the protection of the trans-boundary cultural-natural site "Curonian Spit"

■ **Ukraine** **\$19,970**
Environmental Data Acquisition System for the church of the Savoir at Berestove, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra

■ **Turkey** **\$35,208**
Completion of the documentation of the buildings and monuments within the city walls of Istanbul

■ **Turkey** **\$30,000**
Conservation work of the Mosaics at Hagia Sophia, in Istanbul, damaged by the earthquake of 17 August 1999

GLOBAL

■ **ICCROM** **\$20,000**
Preparation and publication of the "Management Guidelines for Cultural Landscapes"

■ **ICCROM** **\$19,700**
Preparation of the ARC Laboratory Handbook, intended to assist professionals working in the field of architectural heritage conservation.

■ **ICCROM** **\$5,000**
Survey of cultural heritage training assistance requests made to the World Heritage Committee

■ **ICCROM** **\$85,000**
ICCROM request to recover part of the costs associated with provision of its services to the World Heritage

■ **IUCN** **\$30,000**
Contributions to services of IUCN to support the Implementation of the Strategic Action Plan for Training Specialists in Natural Heritage

■ **IUCN** **\$15,920**
Technical workshop on World Heritage and mining – Case studies from six natural World Heritage sites from Latin America, Africa, Asia and Europe

■ **IUCN** **\$30,000**
"Africa-2002" Workshop on the use of World Heritage in Danger Listing as an instrument for international cooperation for natural heritage conservation All present and past World Heritage sites in Danger

■ **IUCN** **\$30,000**
"Africa 2002" Support to World Heritage site managers and professionals to participate at the 3rd International Conference of the International Ranger Federation (IRF)

■ **RARE Center/UNEP** **\$20,000**
Support to site-staff and State Party representatives of Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia and Mexico to attend workshop on sustainable tourism and biodiversity, 11-12 May 2000, Paris, France

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

■ **Brazil** **\$14,800**
Evaluation of regional training programme in cultural heritage preservation (CECRE) at Federal University of Bahia (Brazil)

■ **Brazil** **\$30,000**
Training course for Managers of World Heritage Sites at Iguacu National Park

■ **Brazil** **\$20,000**
Symposium on "Geological Heritage and UNESCO World Heritage List", 7 to 8 August 2000

■ **Brazil** **\$12,000**
Organisation of the sixth DOCOMOMO International Conference in Brasilia

■ **Chile** **\$12,000**
Preparation of a nomination for Torres del Paine National Park

■ **Colombia** **\$60,000**
Technical co-operation request for the Integral Conservation of the Cloister of San Pedro Claver in Cartagena de Indias

■ **Costa Rica** **\$20,000**
CATIE XXIIth International Protected Area Course, 3 May to 2 June 2000 La Amistad World Heritage site; site managers from other Latin American properties

■ **Costa Rica** **\$20,000**
Biodiversity protection of Cocos Island World Heritage site

■ **Costa Rica** **\$5,000**

Production of a World Heritage medal of Cocos Island

■ **Cuba** **\$30,000**

Consolidation and rehabilitation of the third cloister of the Convent of Santa Clara, Old Havana

■ **Dominican Republic** **\$15,000**

Training course on cultural heritage for English, French and Dutch speaking Caribbean

■ **El Salvador** **\$5,000**

"Image and Communication" for the archaeological site of Joya de Ceren

■ **Guatemala** **\$15,000**

Elaboration of a Tentative List of cultural and natural properties

■ **Guatemala** **\$20,216**

Clean-up and preventive measures in Antigua Guatemala

■ **Guatemala** **\$27,248**

Emergency assistance for the rehabilitation of the archaeological site of Quirigua

■ **Guyana** **\$20,000**

Sub-regional workshop on the management of natural sites in the Guyana Shield, 23-26 November 2000, more specifically Kaieteur Falls (Guyana), Canaima National Park (Venezuela), and the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (Suriname)

■ **Guyana** **\$6,000**

Finalization of the nomination document for Kaieteur National Park

■ **ICCROM** **\$15,700**

Proposal to hold partners/experts meeting to develop Latin American World Heritage Cities training strategy

■ **ICCROM** **\$31,800**

Training workshop on risk preparedness for World Heritage sites in the Caribbean

■ **Mexico** **\$100,000**

Emergency measures to repair and consolidate the Monastery of Tochimilco, Puebla, damaged by an earthquake in south-central Mexico

■ **Mexico** **\$10,580**

Technical co-operation for the organization of a Seminar on Historic City Centres in Latin America

■ **Peru** **\$20,000**

Preparation of a masterplan for the City of Cuzco

■ **Saint Kitts and Nevis** **\$ 5,000**

Symposium and inscription ceremony of the Brimstone Hill Fortress Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park

■ **USA** **\$18,000**

Course on the management of wild lands and protected area all designated and potential natural and mixed World Heritage sites in Latin America

■ **Venezuela** **\$30,000**

Awareness building workshop at Canaima National Park

International Assistance Request Approved in 2001



*Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and
Emas National Parks, Brazil*

© UNESCO

AFRICA

■ Benin	\$18,500	■ Madagascar	\$5,000
Preparation of a nomination file for "The Slave Route in Benin"		Global Strategy seminar for the Indian Ocean region	
■ Benin	\$5,000	■ Malawi	\$37,094
Exhibition on the Afro-Brazilian heritage in the Gulf of Guinea		Capacity Building for Lake Malawi National Park	
■ Cameroon	\$45,000	■ Malawi	\$5,000
Three fellowships for African specialists in Protected Area/Wildlife Management for the Academic Year 2001–2002 All African Natural World Heritage sites		World Heritage Education, Preservation and Promotion	
■ Central Africa	\$20,000	■ Malawi	\$16,000
Project for "Long-term Conservation of the Manovo-Gounda-St." Floris National Park and other National Park (Phase I): Assessment of the state of conservation and rehabilitation plan		Preparation of nomination file for Nkiya National Park, an important Afro-montane centre of plant biodiversity	
■ Gambia	\$9,000	■ Mali	\$30,000
Preparation of a joint nomination on megalithic sites in Gambia and Senegal		Preparation of a nomination file for the Tomb of the Askia at Gao	
■ Ghana	\$10,000	■ Mali	\$14,740
Documentation research for the World Heritage Site "Forts and Castles of Ghana"		Evaluation of the Cliff of Bandiagara's (Land of the Dogons) Natural Heritage	
■ Ghana	\$30,000	■ Mozambique	\$20,000
Creation of a documentation centre for Forts & Castles of Ghana		Preparation of a nomination file for Rao coastal areas	
■ Guinea	\$10,000	■ Mozambique	\$80,000
Training workshop for awareness-raising on the Mount Nimba World Heritage site in Danger's need of conservation		Activities to be carried out within the framework of Africa 2009, Conservation of Immovable Cultural Heritage in Sub-Saharan Africa	
■ Guinea	\$20,000	■ Mozambique	\$5,000
Tripartite meeting Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia on the natural reserve of Mount Nimba		National seminar on the World Heritage Convention	
■ Guinea	\$5,000	■ Mozambique	\$29,980
National Days for the promotion & application of the World Heritage Convention, in the framework of actions undertaken following the 4th Global Strategy meeting		Preparation of a management and conservation plan for the Island of Mozambique	
■ Kenya	\$10,000	■ Namibia	\$18,000
Finalizing the nomination files for "Lake Turkana National Parks", South Island National Park; Rift Valley Lakes Reserve, and for the extension of Sibiloi Central Island National Parks		Preparation of a Tentative List for the Namibian Cultural and Natural Heritage	
■ Kenya	\$15,000	■ Namibia	\$20,000
Preparation of the nomination file for the Great Rift Valley as a mixed nomination		National training workshop on the preparation of nomination files for Namib Naukluft Park and Speerrgebiet in Namibia.	
■ Kenya	\$20,000	■ Niger	\$15,000
Periodic reporting exercise follow-up meeting		Preparation of a nomination file for Air and Ténéré as mixed site (already inscribed as natural site)	
		■ Niger	\$20,000
		Action plan for the implementation of urgent rehabilitation programme for Air and Tenere Nature Reserve	
		■ Senegal	\$20,000
		Support to African countries to attend the Regional Workshop on 'Wetlands and Harmful invasive species in Africa - Awareness and Information' in the Djoudj Bird Sanctuary	

■ **Senegal** **\$130,475**
Environmental campaign against the *Salvinia molesta* in the delta of the Senegal river- Djoudj Bird Sanctuary

■ **Senegal** **\$15,000**
Preparatory assistance of the common request from the Megalithic Sites in Gambia and in Senegal (Sine Ngayene et Wanar)

■ **Senegal** **\$20,000**
Periodic reporting exercise follow-up meeting for all natural and cultural World Heritage sites inscribed prior to 1994

■ **Togo** **\$27,043**
Preparation of the nomination file for the Vernacular Betammaribe habitat

■ **Uganda** **\$64,500**
Emergency assistance for Rwenzori Mountains National Park

■ **United Republic of Tanzania** **\$30,000**
Preparation of a nomination file for the Kondoia Irangi Rock Art Paintings

■ **United Republic of Tanzania** **\$30,000**
Three fellowships for African specialists in Protected Area/Wildlife Management for the Academic Year 2001-2002

■ **United Republic of Tanzania** **\$10,000**
Scientific study of Ngorongoro crater

■ **United Republic of Tanzania** **\$8,883**
Cooperation for development of natural heritage sites Kilimanjaro, Ngorongoro and Serengeti National Parks

■ **Zambia** **\$24,135**
Bi-national Workshop Zambia/Zimbabwe for the review of IUCN reports on the conservation and impact of tourist development around Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls.

■ **Zimbabwe** **\$7,496**
National meeting on the Conservation of the Victoria Falls / Mosi-Oa-Tunya World Heritage site

ARAB STATES

■ **Algeria** **\$35,500**
Elaboration of an urgent action plan and implementation of corrective measures for the archaeological site of Tipasa

■ **Algeria** **\$13,800**
National workshop on the consequences and implications of the Periodic Report of the Arab region and more specifically those concerning Algeria

■ **Algeria** **\$16,500**
Preparation of a Tentative List

■ **Egypt** **\$14,000**
Technical advice on ground water related problems at the World Heritage sites of Ancient Thebes and Abu Mena

■ **Egypt** **\$15,000**
Collect information and prepare the nomination file for Ras Mohammed Coastal Area South Sinai, to be inscribed as Natural Heritage

■ **Egypt** **\$20,000**
Seminar on Desert Landscapes and Oasis Systems in the Arab Region, Kharga Oasis, Egypt, 28 April 2 May 2001

■ **Egypt** **\$10,000**
Seminar on Desert Landscapes and Oasis Systems in the Arab Region, Kharga Oasis, 28 April 2 May 2001

■ **Jordan** **\$20,000**
World Heritage Skills Development in a workshop for young people in the Arab Region; Petra

■ **Lebanon** **\$3,000**
Housing in Lebanon, a book by Jacques Liger-Belair

■ **Lebanon** **\$20,000**
Geo-archaeological study for the ancient ports of Tyre

■ **Lebanon** **\$5,000**
Installation of plaques and publication of leaflets in Tyre and Ouadi Qadisha to commemorate their inclusion on the World Heritage List

■ **Lebanon** **\$20,000**
Sub-regional training on heritage management and legislation in the Arab States at the Lebanese University in Tripoli, Lebanon

■ **Lebanon** **\$11,936**
National training workshop on the consequences and implications resulting from Arab States Periodic Reporting and more particularly those relevant to the Lebanese sites

■ **Mauritania** **\$20,000**
Preparatory Assistance for the inscription of the cultural landscape of Azougui

■ **Mauritania** **\$5,000**
Installation of plaques and publication of leaflets in the ancient ksours of Chinguetti and Ouadane to commemorate their inclusion on the World Heritage List

■ **Mauritania** **\$20,000**
Realization of preliminary management plans for the ancient Ksours of Chinguetti, Ouadane, Tichitt, Oualata

■ **Morocco** **\$5,000**
Installation of plaques and publication of leaflets in Ksar Ait Ben Haddou and Tetouan Medina to commemorate

their inclusion on the World Heritage List

■ **Syrian Arab Republic** **\$11,000**

National training workshop on the consequences and outcomes of the Arab States Periodic Reporting exercise, and more specifically those related to Syria

■ **Syrian Arab Republic** **\$5,000**

Photo exhibition on Syrian cultural heritage Damascus, Palmyra, Alep, Bosra

■ **Syrian Arab Republic** **\$35,000**

Seminar on cultural tourism, sustainable development and management of the World Heritage Sites with as case studies the ancient cities of Damascus and Bosra

■ **Tunisia** **\$8,186**

Management plan of the cultural site of Carthage

■ **Tunisia** **\$5,000**

International congress on the architectural heritage in Paris on 10-12 September 2001

■ **Yemen** **\$50,000**

Emergency assistance to the historic city of Zabid, inscribed on the World Heritage List in Danger

■ **Yemen** **\$20,000**

Preparation of the Tentative List of Yemen

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

■ **Cambodia** **\$ 28,595**

Hydrological and topographical studies for the Moats of Angkor Wat

■ **China** **\$20,000**

Culture, Heritage Management and Tourism Workshop to elaborate models of co-operation

■ **China** **\$20,000**

National Training Workshop for periodic reporting on the state of conservation of World Heritage Cultural Properties in China for all the cultural properties inscribed on the World Heritage List before 1995

■ **Democratic People's Republic of Korea** **\$4,700**

Preparation of a Tentative List of potential Cultural World Heritage sites in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Koguryo Tombs group nomination

■ **India** **\$20,000**

Contribution to the preparation of a project for promoting co-operation between the Sunderbans National Park in India and The Sunderbans in Bangladesh

■ **India** **\$28,000**

Darjeeling Himalayan Railway World Heritage Area Workshop

■ **India** **\$17,370**

Study trip of Indian site management authorities of Hampi (World Heritage Property in Danger) to the sites of Stonehenge, Avebury and related sites, Bath City, Hadrian's Wall in UK to increase national and local capacity for enhanced management

■ **India** **\$16,362**

Preparation of the Tentative List format and nomination dossier of Padmanabhapuram Palace, Tamil Nadu, India

■ **India** **\$20,000**

Preparation of a nomination file for the Majuli Islands

■ **Indonesia** **\$20,000**

International training course on the preservation, conservation and management of The Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian (China), Sangiran, Solo (Indonesia), Lower Valley of the Omo (Ethiopia) and Willandra Lakes (Australia)

■ **Indonesia** **\$30,000**

Strategic planning for the conservation and effective management of Lorentz National Park

■ **Indonesia** **\$30,000**

Preparation of a Tentative List and a nomination dossier of potential Cultural Heritage properties in Bali

■ **Iran** **\$20,000**

National seminar for systematic monitoring for enhanced management of the World Cultural Heritage sites of Persepolis, Tchogha Zanbil, and Meidan Emam (Eshfahan)

■ **Japan** **\$20,000**

UNITAR training workshop on the management and conservation of World Heritage sites

■ **Japan** **\$20,000**

Regional thematic expert meeting on sacred mountains in Asia to determine potential cultural landscape properties in Asia

■ **Kazakhstan** **\$20,000**

Preparatory assistance for the nomination of the Archaeological complex and Petroglyphs of Tamgaly as cultural landscape on the World Heritage List

■ **Kyrgyzstan** **\$23,100**

Preparation of the nomination of Cholpon-Ata Petroglyphs in the Issyk-Kul Basin

■ **Nepal** **\$20,000**

Brick conservation of the alcove remains of the maya devi temple and geophysical survey of the core zone of Lumbini World Heritage Site

■ **Nepal** **\$5,000**
First International Youth Festival of World Heritage Cities in Bhaktapur

■ **Pakistan** **\$22,000**
Training course for physical, chemical and biological technical analysis of the problems related to the conservation of brick & stone archaeological ruins at Moenjodaro and other World Heritage sites in Pakistan

■ **Pakistan** **\$50,000**
Emergency assistance for the Fort and Shalamar Gardens (Lahore) inscribed on the World Heritage List in Danger namely for the development of a "rescue programme"

■ **Papua New Guinea** **\$30,000**
Site demarcation and preparation of nomination file for Bobongara, Huon Peninsula

■ **Philippines** **\$30,000**
Sub-regional expert meeting for the preparation of the World Heritage nomination file of the Batanes Archipelago and Ivatan Archaeological Landscape

■ **Philippines** **\$23,000**
Community based sustainable tourism project in Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park

■ **RARE Centre / UNEP** **\$20,000**
UNEP/UNESCO Tour Operators' Initiative Workshop in Ujung Kulon (Indonesia) in order to develop out of the networks of World Heritage sites, a Tour Design in Asia Natural Heritage Sites

■ **Republic of Korea** **\$20,000**
Asia-Pacific Regional Training Workshop on the World Cultural Heritage Monitoring System for the Preparation of Periodic Reports

■ **Tajikistan** **\$19,748**
Emergency assistance for Sarazm, a site on the Tentative List

■ **Turkmenistan** **\$4,700**
Technical support for the monitoring of principle earthen architectural monuments within Ancient Merv

■ **Viet Nam** **\$5,000**
Introduction of World Heritage and the Promotion of World Heritage Education in UNESCO ASP and other schools of the country

■ **Viet Nam** **\$9,800**
Technical support for Hue Heritage House

■ **Viet Nam** **\$28,290**
Strategic development of capacity building for the Old City of Hoi An

EUROPE

■ **Georgia** **\$35,000**
Study and development of the Mtskheta Heritage and Tourism Master Plan

■ **Russian Federation** **\$29,540**
International workshop on the preservation and conservation of wooden structures on the example of the restoration project of the Church of the Transfiguration in Kizhi Pogost

■ **Slovakia** **\$19,500**
Training on the use of traditional materials in historical houses and settings in Banska Stiavnica

■ **Slovakia** **\$20,000**
Safeguarding the medieval mural paintings of the Church of the Holy Spirit in Zehra - Spissky Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments

■ **Canada** **\$20,000**
A global overview of mountain protected areas on the World Heritage List – all mountain properties

■ **Israel** **\$15,000**
Meeting for the harmonization of the Tentative Lists with in the same geo-cultural area

■ **Malta** **\$ 77,718**
Emergency assistance for Hagar Qim, Megalithic Temples, Malta

GLOBAL

■ **Australia** **\$30,000**
Meeting of a Drafting Group to revise the Operational Guidelines, UNESCO HQ, 8-12 October 2001

■ **ICCROM** **\$30,000**
World Heritage Training Kits

■ **ICCROM** **\$46,000**
Support activities to World Heritage Convention

■ **IUCN** **\$30,000**
Support to participation of IUCN experts in training activities and to the implementation and review of the strategic action plan for training natural heritage specialists

LATIN AMERICAN AND THE CARIBBEAN

■ Argentina \$20,000

Evaluation of the damage caused by oil spill in July 2000 in Iguazu National Park

■ Bolivia \$16,073

Technical cooperation for the archaeological site of Zvartnots and for the Monastery of Geghard

■ Costa Rica \$40,000

Education and protection in the conservation area of Guanacaste

■ Costa Rica \$20,000

Reconstruction of La Casona de Santa Rosa Guanacaste in the conservation area of Guanacaste

■ Costa Rica \$19,965

Elaborating a strategy to eradicate Pigs (*Sus Scrofa*) from the Cocos Island National Park

■ Costa Rica \$20,000

CATIE XXIIIth International Protected Area Course in La Amistad World Heritage site, 25 April to 26 May 2001

■ Cuba \$35,000

Continuation of the consolidation and rehabilitation of the ruinous Third Cloister of Santa Clara's Convent in Old Havana

■ Domenica \$ 5,000

Project for public awareness and education with special attention to the Trois Pitons World Heritage site

■ Dominican Republic \$24,207

Study on cultural tourism in the historic centre of Santo Domingo

■ Ecuador \$50,000

Emergency assistance for Galapagos Islands in order to assess the damage of the oil spill

■ Grenada \$18,750

Preparation of a Tentative List and nominations to the World Heritage List of cultural and natural properties

■ Mexico \$20,000

International course on the protection of cultural heritage in case of disasters

■ Mexico \$20,900

Course on conservation and management of archaeological sites in the humid tropics

■ Mexico \$20,000

Sixth International Symposium and fifth General Assembly of the Organization of the World Heritage Cities in Puebla

■ Peru \$15,000

Background studies and preparation of nomination dossier for the Historic Centre of Trujillo

■ Peru \$75,000

Emergency assistance for the consolidation and restoration of the Cathedral of Arequipa after the earthquake

■ Peru \$5,000

Assessment by a stone specialist of necessary restoration work on the Intihuatana stone sculpture, Machu Picchu

■ USA \$19,000

Course on the management of wild lands and protected area for all designated and potential natural and mixed World Heritage sites in Latin America, August 2001

World Heritage papers



For more information contact:
UNESCO World Heritage Centre

7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP France
Tel : 33 (0)1 45 68 18 76
Fax : 33 (0)1 45 68 55 70
E-mail : wh-info@unesco.org
<http://whc.unesco.org>