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POUR L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE

CONVENTION CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL,
CULTUREL ET NATUREL

BUREAU DU COMITE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

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Comité du patrimoine mondial

Ce document bilingue présente des informations regroupées par thèmes sur les activités entreprises par le Centre depuis la dix-neuvième session du Comité du patrimoine mondial et qui ne figurent pas dans les documents de travail qui sont soumis à l'examen du Bureau.

This bilingual document presents information grouped by types of activities undertaken by the Centre since the nineteenth session of the World Heritage Committee and which do not appear in the Working Documents submitted for examination to the Bureau.

1. GLOSSARY OF WORLD HERITAGE TERMS

A Glossary of World Heritage Terms as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its nineteenth session in December 1995 has been prepared. The Glossary is a separate document, independent from, but referring to, the *Operational Guidelines*.

The Glossary of World Heritage Terms, available to members of the Bureau on request, has been prepared by extracting terms and their definitions and interpretations from the *World Heritage Convention* and the *Operational Guidelines*. Just over 100 terms are defined or explained in the Glossary. The terms are presented alphabetically and are cross-referenced to each other.

A wide range of documents and publications relating to World Heritage have been consulted during the preparation of the Glossary. Those that have been cited and referred to in the Glossary are listed in a Bibliography to the Glossary.

It is hoped that the Glossary of World Heritage Terms will be a useful reference tool for those people and organisations seeking to understand the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

WORLD HERITAGE MANUAL

During the preparation of the Glossary of World Heritage Terms it has become clear that the simple extraction of terms and their definitions from the *Operational Guidelines* is not going to make the *Guidelines* all that much shorter (less than 10% of the paragraphs could be extracted) and will not significantly improve the clarity of the *Operational Guidelines*.

At present the *Operational Guidelines* confuse the presentation of the World Heritage conservation process. What is definitely needed is a clear expression, step by step, of the World Heritage conservation process.

A consultant has been engaged to begin developing a World Heritage Manual and in so doing provide an explanation of the World Heritage conservation process.

The consultant's brief is to present the information on the World Heritage conservation process currently included in the Convention and the Operational Guidelines in a clear and logical way reflecting the steps in the conservation process.

The Manual is likely to be prepared in loose-leaf format to allow future revision of elements of the Manual and to allow inclusion of forms and documents that exist separately and in a variety of formats (for example the nomination form, the World Heritage List, World Heritage Map, etc).

The World Heritage Manual will have a broad application and usage in training and education. It will of course be useful to the World Heritage Committee and Bureau, to World Heritage Centre staff, to UNESCO Divisional and Regional staff, to World Heritage site managers and to others interested in World Heritage conservation.

2. **COLLABORATION AVEC LA BANQUE MONDIALE**

En janvier 1996, des représentants de l'UNESCO, de la Banque Mondiale, de l'ICCROM et de fondations privées se sont réunis à Washington afin de jeter les bases d'une coopération afin d'améliorer la qualité et l'efficacité des projets de mise en valeur des villes historiques. Six villes ont été désignées comme <<prioritaires>> pour cette collaboration: Vilnius, Fez, Hué, Sana'a, Saint-Petersbourg et Samarkand. Cinq d'entre elles sont des sites inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial; la sixième, Samarkand, est sur la liste indicative de l'Ouzbékistan. Il a été convenu que les programmes et les projets de mise en valeur de ces six villes feront l'objet d'une collaboration resserrée entre les Etats parties et les municipalités concernés, la Banque Mondiale, l'UNESCO (incluant le Centre du patrimoine mondial), le secteur privé et les populations locales.

De plus, quatre thèmes d'étude ont été choisis pour appuyer une réflexion commune sur la mise en valeur des villes historiques: l'élaboration de lignes directrices pour l'aménagement des villes historiques, l'introduction de critères culturels dans les modèles d'analyse économique des projets de développement des villes historiques, la réaffectation des bâtiments historiques obsolètes, et la participation des communautés locales dans le processus de

mise en valeur des villes historiques. Le Centre du patrimoine mondial assume le leadership intellectuel du premier thème, en collaboration avec ses principaux partenaires.

3. **INFORMATIONS SUR LA STRATEGIE GLOBALE/ INFORMATION ON GLOBAL STRATEGY**

Biens culturels

La préparation de la seconde réunion de Stratégie globale en faveur du monde soudano-sahélien et de la Corne de l'Afrique s'est poursuivie normalement et un Comité scientifique d'experts internationaux s'est réuni au Siège de l'Organisation, le 6 mai 1996.

Cette réunion se tiendra du 29 juillet au 1er août à Addis Abéba (Ethiopie). Des experts de dix Etats parties ou non encore parties ont été invités, ainsi que des experts de réputation internationale, archéologue, anthropologue et historiens spécialistes de la région. Le thème majeur en sera l'identification des catégories de biens culturels éligibles pour inscription sur la Liste, mais qui en sont actuellement pratiquement absents, et qui soient représentatifs de la richesse et de la diversité des cultures préhistoriques, historiques et vivantes de cette partie du monde.

Natural properties

From 22 to 24 March 1996 a meeting on the "Evaluation of general principles and criteria for nominations of natural World Heritage sites" was held at the Parc national de la Vanoise, France. The meeting, hosted by the French government, endorsed, and was a further contribution to, the "Global Strategy for a Representative World Heritage List". The expert group discussed the definitions and interpretations of the concepts of "outstanding universal value", aesthetic value of natural sites, integrity and the term "natural". The expert group also considered how best to acknowledge the complexity of interactions between nature and culture through the implementation of the Convention. In addition, the questions of balance, credibility and management of the World Heritage List were discussed. The report of the Vanoise meeting is

provided in Information Document WHC-96/CONF.202/INF.9.

In accordance with the "Action Plan for Cultural Landscapes" adopted by the seventeenth session of the World Heritage Committee in 1993, a regional expert meeting on "European Cultural Landscapes of Outstanding Universal Value" was held in Vienna, Austria on 21 April 1996. The expert meeting was the first attempt at applying the concept of cultural landscapes as part of the "Global Strategy for a balanced and representative World Heritage List" in the European region. The expert group discussed, and reaffirmed, the application of the three World Heritage cultural landscape categories and explored the identification, assessment and evaluation of cultural landscapes for the European region. The expert group highlighted the existence of parallel initiatives and opportunities for collaborative approaches to World Heritage cultural landscape conservation. A report of the expert meeting is provided in Information Document WHC-96/CONF.202/INF.10.

4. **TRAINING**

Natural properties

The World Heritage Committee continued its support for regional training courses in the field of natural heritage conservation. Two training courses for World Heritage site managers are scheduled for 1996 in Africa. From 8 to 13 June 1996 in Côte d'Ivoire, a Regional Seminar was held on Sensibilization and Training on Biodiversity Conservation in Central and Western African World Heritage Natural Sites and the subregional training seminar for World Heritage and Biosphere Reserve managers is scheduled for September 1996 in Niger. A World Heritage session was provided to protected areas and Biosphere Reserve Managers at a regional seminar with participants from five anglophone countries in February 1996 in Uganda.

Cultural properties

At the instigation of the World Heritage Centre, which was concerned by the paucity of reliable information concerning conservation needs south of the Sahara, CRATerre-EAG (Centre International de la Construction en Terre) (Ecole d'Architecture de Grenoble), in collaboration with ICCROM under the umbrella of the

GAIIA project, designed a questionnaire which was sent, through the network of UNESCO's Offices and National Commissions to all the directors of the national agencies responsible for heritage conservation in more than 44 countries. The questionnaire which was reviewed also by the Secretary General of ICOMOS, and members of the Committee, should enable to evaluate the human and material resources in each country. Its analysis is meant to facilitate the elaboration of a training strategy on the basis of factual data.

5. **ACTIVITES REGIONALES/REGIONAL ACTIVITIES**

AFRICA

Aware of the scarcity of scientific and photographic material to illustrate a concept of African cultural heritage that transcends the monumental vision and the aesthetic notion of artistic masterpiece and gives emphasis to the anthropological approach, the World Heritage Centre has decided to prepare an exhibition which would contribute to changing the current trend. The exhibition will enable the African public to better understand the specificity, the diversity, and the fragility of their heritage.

The concept of the exhibition was tested on leading experts on African heritage, which accepted to prepare sets of panels on the themes which had been proposed to them. A Finnish architect, Ms. Anu Ahoniemi, seconded to the Centre for a period of 6 months designed the visual layout of the exhibition, and will supervise the preparation of the panels which should be finalized before 15 July 1996.

In April 1996, a World Heritage conference on Rwenzori Mountains was held in Kampala (Uganda). The conference proposed the creation of a Mountain Resources Centre to be established at Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda. A mission was carried out to two sites in Zaire: Kahuzi-Biega and Virunga National Parks (Zaire) in May 1996 to assess the situation at the sites and to discuss cooperative efforts with international organizations operating in the area. A World Heritage session was provided to protected areas and Biosphere Reserve Managers at a regional seminar with participants from five anglophone countries in February 1996 in

Uganda. One result of this workshop was the proposal to enlarge Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve towards Rwenzori Mountain National Park to make the two adjacent and to ensure coordinated management of the two properties.

The Director of the World Heritage Centre undertook a mission to South Africa from 1st to 9 February 1996. It can be expected that South Africa will adhere to the World Heritage Convention in a few months time. The authorities are likely to nominate as a first site the Robben Island, which is highly symbolic for the new South Africa with respect to human rights, tolerance and national reconciliation. Other potential World Heritage properties are the Cape Peninsula and Sterkfontein Caves.

Cooperation with neighbouring countries was also examined to establish transfrontier sites including: Richtersveld (South Africa/Fishers Canyon (Namibia); Limpopo Valley (South Africa/Botswana/Zimbabwe); St. Lucia (South Africa/Mozambique).

ASIA/PACIFIC

In the Asia-Pacific region, the Centre's activities since December 1995 have focused on the implementation of the eight projects approved under the World Heritage Fund. In addition, the Centre, in collaboration with the UNESCO Office in Bangkok organized the "Regional Training Workshop on the Management and Monitoring of Historic Cities of Asia and the Pacific" held from 21 January to 10 February 1996 in VietNam and Thailand. This training course co-financed by the South East Asia Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO-SPAFA), UNESCO Regular Programme and the World Heritage Fund gathered some 32 experts from 22 countries of the Asia-Pacific region. In addition, Canada, France and Norway provided resource persons on historic centre management to share their knowledge and experience in legal and administrative matters as well as in the financing of conservation and related local community participation activities.

The Centre has also initiated contacts with a number of local authorities of European countries to solicit their support in the safeguarding and development of World Heritage cities in Asia. A project for the protection of the Town of Luang Prabang in Laos,

jointly prepared by the Centre and the City of Chinon in France has received funding support from the French Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Culture and Equipment, as well as from the European Commission.

The Centre and the UNESCO Office in Bangkok assisted the China National Tourism Administration in the preparation of a seminar on Sustainable Tourism Development held during the APEC Tourism Working Group meeting in Beijing in May 1996. With funding from the American Express Foundation, the Centre prepared a publication entitled "China's World Heritage-Treasures of the Middle Kingdom".

The first regional workshop for World Heritage Managers in South East Asia, Australia, New Zealand and the West Pacific was convened in Cairns, Australia, in April 1996. The workshop agreed to establish a Regional Network for management of World Heritage sites. The summary results are presented in Information Document WHC-96/CONF.202/INF.11. A South-East Asia regional CNPPA workshop held in Indonesia in May 1996 had a strong World Heritage component with a World Heritage session and site visits to Komodo and Ujung Kulong National Parks.

The Centre's relations with China were considerably strengthened during the reporting period. In February, a mission was sent to the town of Lijiang in the south-western China immediately after the earthquake which devastated this historic town on China's tentative list. The continued use of traditional materials and building techniques will enable the rehabilitation of the town without affecting its authenticity. Emergency assistance grants were allocated from the World Heritage Fund as well as from UNESCO's Participation Programme and additional funds from extrabudgetary sources are currently being sought.

A contribution from the Nordic World Heritage Office, enabled the Centre and the UNESCO Offices in Bangkok and Beijing to dispatch a project identification mission in May to elaborate projects on sustainable tourism development for the protection of southern China's numerous cultural and natural properties on the national tentative list. These proposals will be submitted to the UN-Asian Development Bank Forum on the Development of the Mekong Basin.

ETATS ARABES

Le Bureau et le comité, à leur 19ème session, avaient été informés de l'existence de dangereux projets de percées automobiles au travers de la Médina de Fès (Maroc). Grâce à un travail continu mené en étroite et pleine coopération avec les autorités marocaines, et en particulier la Direction du patrimoine culturel, ces projets de percées ont été écartés et, comme l'a confirmé le Ministre des Affaires culturelles, les instructions nécessaires ont été données aux diverses autorités concernées pour que les mesures de réhabilitation de la ville de Fès soient prises dans le plein respect des valeurs culturelles et sociales de la médina.

Par ailleurs, deux obus sont tombés le 16 avril dans l'hippodrome de Tyr (Liban), mais sans causer de dégâts aux vestiges archéologiques. Un des deux Etats directement concernés par ce conflit n'étant pas partie à la Convention du patrimoine mondial, les interventions pour tenter de protéger le patrimoine de ce site et de celui de Baalbeck ont été entreprises par le Directeur général au titre de la Convention de 1954 pour la protection des biens culturels en cas de conflit armé, sous la forme de deux appels en faveur de la paix et de la protection des vies et du patrimoine culturel, les 23 et 24 avril 1996.

The fourth training seminar for Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage site managers from the Arab Region is planned to be held in Morocco in 1997 and preparatory work is carried out with the UNESCO offices in Cairo and Rabat. The publication of the third training seminar, held in Cairo, Egypt, in May 1995 is in print.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Following the success of the first Meeting of Directors of Cultural Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean (Cartagena, Colombia, 9-11 May 1995), a separate workshop was held for the Caribbean to examine the state of the implementation of the Convention and to identify fields for future actions and cooperation. The workshop, which took place on 13 and 14 March 1996 in connection with the Seventh Regional Cultural Committee Meeting of CARICOM, was hosted by the government of St. Kitts and Nevis and was organized in collaboration between the secretariat of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the UNESCO sub-regional adviser for

culture and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. More than thirty participants, both from the natural and the cultural fields, came from States Parties to the World Heritage Convention (Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Christopher and Nevis and St. Lucia), non- States Parties (Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago) and from territories of The Netherlands (Netherlands Antilles and Aruba) and the United Kingdom (Anguilla, Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands). Representatives of ICOMOS, CARICOM and the Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA) also attended the workshop.

Considerable time was dedicated to the presentation of the Convention, its objectives and mechanisms and to discussions on the role that small island states could play in its implementation. All country representatives presented reports on their cultural and natural legislations and institutional framework, specific problems they encounter in their preservation efforts and the extend to which these are compatible and complementary, or contradictory, to development policies and cultural or eco-tourism interests.

Many of the participants felt that considerable work should be done on the national and regional level to develop adequate legislation and institutional arrangements for heritage protection and management. Strong training needs were expressed in the management and presentation of sites. Awareness building, educational and promotional programmes targeted towards the public at large, politicians and professionals were mentioned as priority areas.

As to the identification of potential World Heritage sites, national inventories will have to be completed and thematic studies undertaken. A great interest was expressed to be involved in the thematic study on fortifications in the Caribbean that will be undertaken by Colombia and in the global strategy meeting for the Caribbean that is scheduled for early 1998 in Fort de France, Martinique. Several themes were suggested for further study, such as the Arawak and Carib heritage, plantation systems, naval history and cultural landscapes.

CATIE held in April/May its XVIIIth Protected Areas Course with representation from the World Heritage Centre. The second course for Latin American natural World Heritage site managers,

supported by the World Heritage Fund, will take place at Fort Collins, Colorado in July 1996.

6. EDUCATION AND PROMOTION

Endorsed by the General Conference at its 28th session and the World Heritage Committee at its session in Berlin, the project **Young Peoples' Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion** is being implemented by the Centre and the Associated Schools Project (Education Sector) as foreseen in its six-year outline. This year's highlight has been the **First European World Heritage Youth Forum** which took place from 26 - 31 May in Dubrovnik, Croatia. A hundred students and teachers from 23 countries shared their experience regarding World Heritage Education and participated in conceptualizing the production of a **World Heritage Teaching Kit** which is in the process of being produced and disseminated worldwide as of 1997.

A **Framework of Action** for 1996 - 2001 was agreed upon during the Dubrovnik Forum comprising a strategy which encourages World Heritage protection through schools on a local and global level. Favouring development of World Heritage Education Curricula, an effective network facilitating information exchange between schools and experts, teacher-training, student activities and a European World Heritage Education Task Force, it will aim to promote a better understanding of World Heritage in schools and in the community at large. This year, Forum participants will co-operate with Associated Schools project coordinators and National Commissions to get at least 5 - 10 other schools in their countries involved in the project. To facilitate networking, Norway will coordinate a database with information on projects and exchange activities, such as workshops and summer camps, to be organized by various countries. As a result of these discussions, the Croatian Minister of Culture transmitted an appeal for World Heritage Education addressed to the meeting of European Ministers of Culture, which was held in Helsinki in June 1996.

A similar regional Forum is being organised for English-speaking Africa in Harare, Zimbabwe from 22 to 27 September this year. Parallel to this, arrangements are already underway for

other regional World Heritage Education fora, notably for French-speaking Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Arab States, in 1997 and 1998.

INFORMATION MATERIAL

Film and Books on World Heritage

The Centre's cooperation with international film and publication companies have also increased during this reporting period. Publication is in progress for the 12-volume encyclopedia on World Heritage under a Japanese-German-Spanish joint venture. Production of a new series of illustrated books is envisaged for 1997 under a recently concluded agreement with an Australian publisher.

Cooperation has continued for the production of the film series on World Heritage by the German-led international consortium which has been further strengthened by the participation of new partners. A new contract concluded with the Japanese TV company, TBS and SONY Corporation will lead to the production of some one hundred 30-minute documentary films on World Heritage. The series was launched in a weekly programme in April and received lauding reviews.

The production of a video film for use as a training tool for World Heritage site managers has been initiated.

The **World Heritage Folder and Information Kit**, containing 8 sheets on different World Heritage subjects, has been completed and printed in 5000 copies in an English and a French version. Another new product, published this spring, is a three-panneled **World Heritage Brochure** in full color with general information on World Heritage, also in English and French. The 1997 **World Heritage Diary** has been prepared for publishing in a new form: hard cover, more photographs, bigger dimensions, with exclusively the new World Heritage sites represented, i.e. the ones included at the last Committee meeting. The **World Heritage Map** has been published in 15.000 copies in English, French and Spanish, as well as in 3.000 copies of a poster version. The **Brief Descriptions** of 469 WH sites have been revised and updated in English and French. The **Slide**

presentation of the Convention has been adapted and used at several occasions in France and in other States Parties by members of the World Heritage Centre and other UNESCO staff members during their missions.

The **"World Heritage Review"**, a new quarterly magazine in English, French and Spanish, published jointly by UNESCO (UPO and WHC) and INCAFO, has been launched last April in Paris in the presence of the Director-General of UNESCO and a representative of the Mayor of Paris. The scope of the Review is to inform a wide public, as well as World Heritage experts, on issues concerning the Convention and the preservation of WH sites. The approach is educational as well as informational, with accent on the quality of both text and photographs. The Review, printed on 80 full-color pages, is produced in 15.000 copies (5000 E, 5000 F and 5000 S) and sold by subscription through UNESCO marketing channels for the annual price of 29 US\$ for the four issues. The production costs for the first year are entirely covered by a private sponsor, while UNESCO participates in promotional and marketing expenses. The Editorial Board of the Review includes members from several UNESCO divisions concerned with World Heritage and meets regularly to determine the issues and authors and to discuss policy matters. The second issue of the **"World Heritage Review"** is planned for July 1996.

The UNESCO World Heritage Centre is collaborating in a series of reportages on "Threats to World Heritage" in cooperation with the French weekly magazine Express and photo-agency Cosmos (Paris).

This series of reportages covering World Heritage Sites will be used as material for a roving photographic exhibition to be held throughout 1997 as part of the programme of the 25th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention.

The CD-ROM **"World Heritage Cities"**, containing more than 1500 photographs of 104 cities with World Heritage sites, explanatory texts, over 2 hours of music and commentaries, has just been put on sale in bookstores. This CD-ROM, in its preparatory version, has been shown, as part of the UNESCO 50th anniversary exhibit, in Japan and in Jamaica, as well as at the launching of the "World

Heritage Review".

THE DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

The Centre's electronic information capacities have been further upgraded in terms of equipment, thanks to the grant received from the Republic of Korea. Most of the Centre's professional staff and several general service staff (14 staff members all together) are linked through an internal network and have got E-mail and Internet connections. A scanner has been acquired in order to facilitate the digitalization of documents as an ultimate solution for the existing problems connected with handling and stocking of information. The Centre is currently making arrangements to transfer information on the World Heritage sites and Convention to the archives and the UNESCO library, where students and general public would be able to consult them. The World Heritage Documentation Centre will continue to service States Parties, experts and consultants. The **Database on World Heritage States Parties** is regularly updated and has proved to be a useful tool in day-to-day work with partners and States Parties.

KOREAN CONTRIBUTION

Special tribute should be paid to the Government of the Republic of Korea for its recent contribution of US\$ 100,000, which is the second donation in support of the Centre's activities. These funds earmarked for the development of the electronic data-based World Heritage Information Network and UNESCO's World Wide Web service will further enhance the spread of World Heritage information to the growing number of internet users.

WORLD HERITAGE INFORMATION NETWORK (WHIN) AND INTERNET

As a follow-up to the decisions taken at the WHIN meeting last September, initiatives have been taken to establish an Internet search engine, permitting rapid access to WH information and sites across the Internet. The first phase of this project, to be demonstrated at this Bureau meeting, will utilize the Internet

resources of the Centre, ICOMOS, WCMC, and ICCROM. As the project is expanded in the coming months, we will be involving all partners in the Network, linking the WWW servers of World Heritage site managers, States Parties, universities, and other heritage organizations. The WHIN partnership and search tools will be fully operational in 1997.

Utilizing the new scanning equipment and software, the World Heritage Centre's own Web Server has been upgraded, improving both its design and content. It will soon be possible to quickly search all of the major reports of the Committee, Bureau, and Experts Meetings for key words, phrases, and site names, contributing significantly to building the Centre's institutional memory. International Assistance request forms are now also available on the Internet.

The same Internet technology is also allowing the Centre to manage information internally much more effectively. Every networked computer in the Centre now has available to it the same set of forms, archive of reports, model responses and other tools necessary for the staff to do its work. This Internal Web Server, or "**Intranet**" is expected to streamline many of the day-to-day operations of the World Heritage Centre.