

40 Years World Heritage Convention

On the popularization of a protection concept of cultural and natural assets

Prof. Dr. Marie-Theres Albert

Economic effects of touristic usages of world heritage

Contents of the World Heritage Convention

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Typological Framework

- a) Archaeological heritage
- b) Rock-Art sites
- c) Fossil Hominid sites
- d) Historic Buildings and Ensembles
- e) Urban and Rural Settlements / Historic Towns and Villages
- f) Vernacular architecture
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Fagus-Werke Alfeld,
Germany

Source: ICOMOS: Filling the gaps. An Action Plan for the Future; http://www.international.icomos.org/world_heritage/gaps.pdf, 2005



Mass tourism at the Pyramids of Giza, Egypt



Mass tourism at Angkor Wat, Cambodia



Tourists at the entrance of the Cologne
Cathedral, Germany



Mass tourism at the Taj Mahal, India

Taj Mahal, India

Date of Inscription: 1983

Criteria: (i)



Taj Mahal, India

Cologne Cathedral, Germany

Date of Inscription: 1996
Criteria: (i)(ii)(iv)



Cologne Cathedral, Germany

Angkor, Cambodia

Date of Inscription: 1992
Criteria: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)



Angkor Wat, Cambodia

Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in
Beijing and Shenyang, China

Date of Inscription: 1987

Extension: 2004

Criteria: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)



Mass tourism in the Forbidden City in Beijing, China



Mass tourism in the Forbidden City in Beijing, China

*Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in
Beijing and Shenyang, China*

Date of Inscription: 1987

Extension: 2004

Criteria: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)



UNESCO World Heritage Logo



UNESCO has 195 Member
States and 9 Associated
Members

The UNESCO World
Heritage Convention has
been ratified by 193
countries



*Convention Concerning the
Protection of the World
Cultural and Natural Heritage*

1121 World Heritage Sites
in 167 State Parties are
inscribed in the World
Heritage List

1121 World Heritage Sites

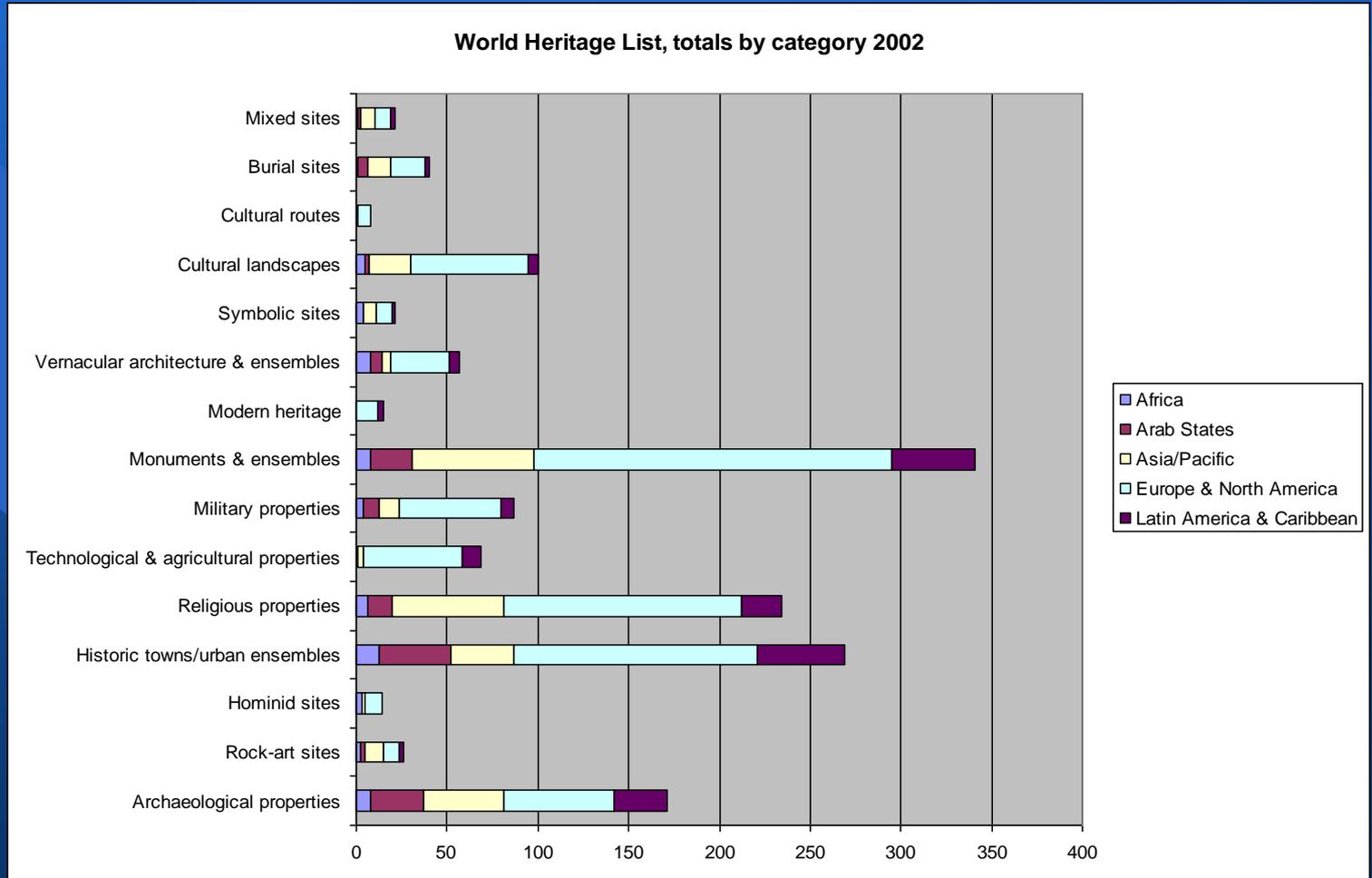
- 869 Cultural Sites
- 213 Natural Sites
- 39 Mixed Sites

Source: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>

World Heritage inscriptions, in total 2019

Regions	Cultural	Natural	Mixed	Total	%
Latin America and the Caribbean	96	38	8	142 *	12.67%
Europe and North America	453	65	11	529 *	47.19%
Asia and the Pacific	189	67	12	268 *	23.91%
Arab States	78	5	3	86	7.67%
Africa	53	38	5	96	8.56%
Total	869	213	39	1121	100%

Source: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/stat>



Source: ICOMOS: Filling the gaps. An Action Plan for the Future; http://www.international.icomos.org/world_heritage/gaps.pdf, 2005

The Great Wall, China

Date of Inscription: 1987

Criteria: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)



Mass tourism at the Great Wall, China

*The General Conference of UNESCO
adopted the Convention Concerning the
Protection of the World Cultural and
Natural Heritage in November 1972*

*“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 [...]”.*



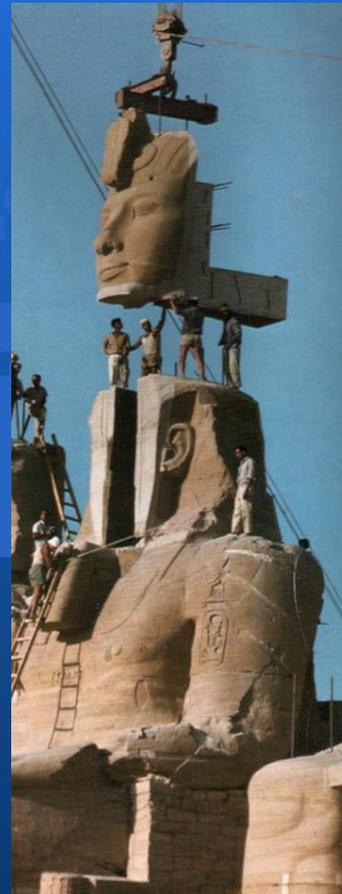
Logo of the 40th Anniversary of the
World Heritage Convention
Source: <http://www.unesco.org>



Ramses Temple in 1865



Ramses Temple in 2004



Deconstruction of the
Temple



Aswan Dam



Channel in Venice, Italy



Ancient City of Mohenjo-Daro, Pakistan



Temples of Borobudur, Indonesia

1978 - 1991

First stage

1992 – 1999

Second Stage

2000 - 2005

Third stage

2006 - ongoing

Fourth stage,
continues

***Stages of the
implementation of the
Operational Guidelines***

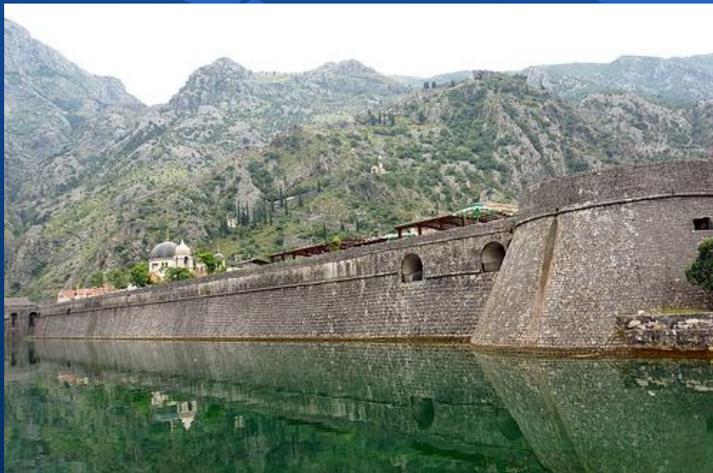


Cultural Landscape and
Archaeological
Remains of the Bamiyan Valley,
Afghanistan

World Heritage inscriptions, First Stage 1978 – 1991

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Cultural</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>	16	22	2	40
<i>Arab States</i>	40	2	1	43
<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	41	17	7	65
<i>Europe & North America</i>	131	26	6	163
<i>Latin America & Caribbean</i>	32	11	3	46
<i>Total</i>	260	78	19	357

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/stat>



**Boka Kotorska (Bay of Kotor), City of Kotor
and surrounding territory, Republic of
Montenegro**

Date of Inscription: 1979

Criteria: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

In the Middle Ages, this natural harbour on the Adriatic coast in Montenegro was an important artistic and commercial centre with its own famous schools of masonry and iconography. A large number of the monuments (including four Romanesque churches and the town walls) were seriously damaged by the 1979 earthquake but the town has been restored, largely with UNESCO's help.



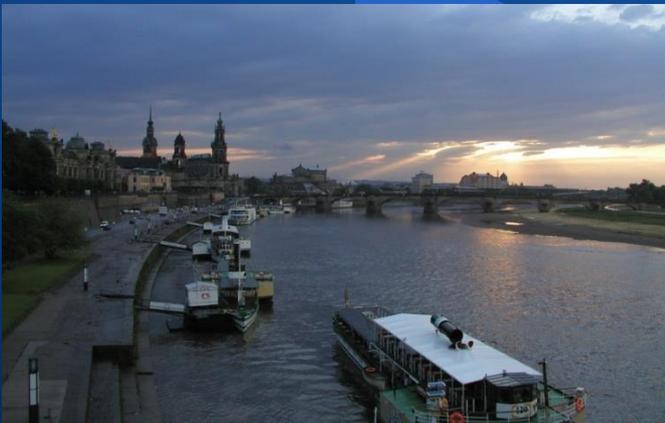
Arabian Oryx Sanctuary, Oman

Delisted Date: 2007

Date of Inscription: 1994

Criteria: (x)

The WHC deleted the property because of Oman's decision to reduce the size of the protected area by 90%, in contravention of the Operational Guidelines of the Convention. This was seen by the Committee as destroying the outstanding universal value of the site which was inscribed in 1994.



Dresden Elbe Valley, Germany

Delisted Date: 2009

Date of Inscription: 2004

Criteria: (ii)(iii)(iv)(v)

The WHC decided to remove Germany's Dresden Elbe Valley from UNESCO's World Heritage List due to the building of a four-lane bridge in the heart of the cultural landscape which meant that the property failed to keep its "outstanding universal value as inscribed.

World Heritage inscriptions, Second Stage 1992 – 1999

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Cultural</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Total 1st Stage</i>	<i>Total 2nd Stage</i>	<i>Total WH Sites</i>
<i>Africa</i>	3	7	0	40	10	50
<i>Arab States</i>	8	1	0	43	9	51
<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	41	16	2	65	59	124
<i>Europe & North America</i>	138	13	3	163	154	317
<i>Latin America & Caribbean</i>	29	11	0	46	40	86
<i>Total 1st Stage</i>	260	58	19	357		
<i>Total 2nd Stage</i>	219	48	5		272	
<i>Total WH Sites</i>	479	125	24			628

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/stat>

Expert Meeting on the “Global Strategy” and thematic studies for a representative World Heritage List, June 1994

It was detected that the basic reason for the imbalance of the list was an underlying distinct material understanding of heritage. Hence, this concept was widened to a broad anthropological concept in the course of time.

Human Coexistence with the Land

- Movement of peoples (nomadism, migration)
- Settlement
- Modes of subsistence
- Technological evolution

Human Beings in Society

- Human interaction
- Cultural coexistence
- Spirituality and creative expression

The Nara Document on Authenticity

The Nara Conference on Authenticity
in Relation to the World Heritage
Convention, Nara, Japan, November
1994.



Todai-Ji_Temple in Nara, Japan

The Burra Charter

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for
Places of Cultural Significance, Burra,
Australia, November 1999.



World Heritage inscriptions, Third Stage 2000 – 2005

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Cultural</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Total 1st & 2nd Stage</i>	<i>Total 3rd Stage</i>	<i>Total WH Sites</i>
<i>Africa</i>	12	2	1	50	15	65
<i>Arab States</i>	7	1	0	51	8	60
<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	28	10	0	124	38	164
<i>Europe & North America</i>	78	10	0	317	88	408
<i>Latin America & Caribbean</i>	14	11	0	86	25	113
<i>Total 1st & 2nd Stage</i>	479	125	24	628		
<i>Total 3rd Stage</i>	139	33	1		173	
<i>Total WH Sites</i>	627	158	25			810

2002 - The Budapest Declaration : The “4 C’s”

- I. To strengthen the *credibility* of the World Heritage List
- II. To ensure the effective *conservation* of World Heritage properties
- III. To promote the development of effective *capacity-building* measures
- IV. To increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through *communication*



Budapest, Hungary

2007 - World Heritage Committee New Zealand session
The “5th C”: *community involvement*

“the identification, management and successful conservation of heritage must be done, where possible, with the meaningful involvement of human communities, and the reconciliation of conflicting interests where necessary. It should not be done against the interests, or with the exclusion or omission of local communities”



Te Wahipounamu
South West New Zealand

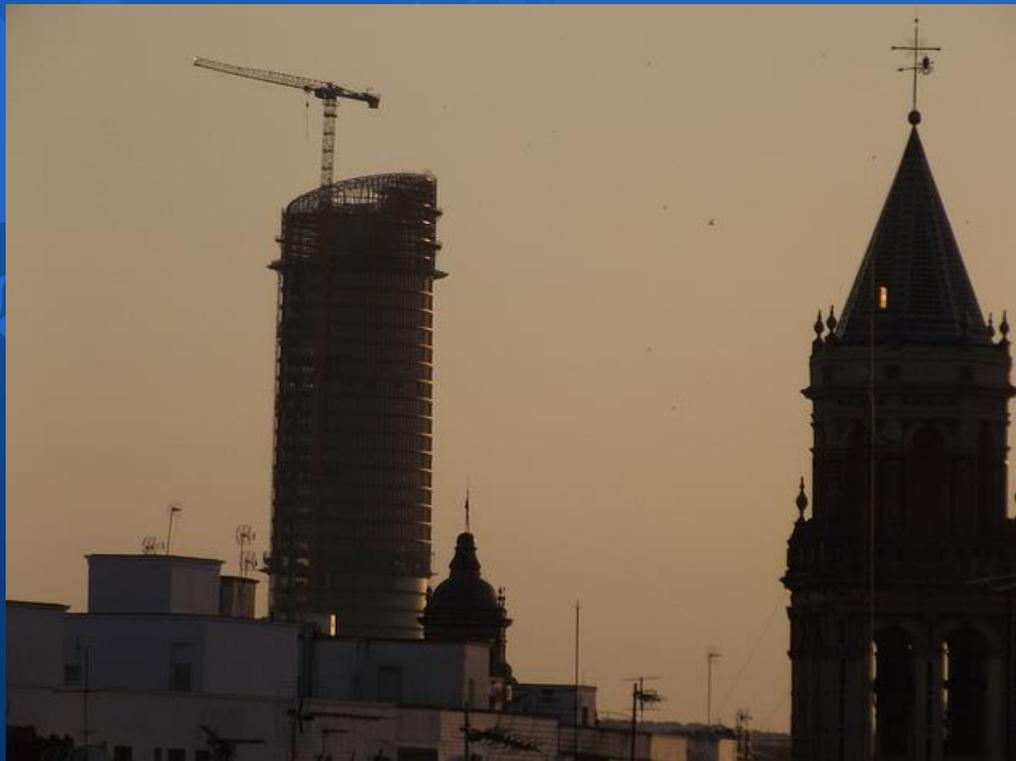
Source: WHC-07/31.COM/13B 23.5.2007, II, 2.
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/whc07-31com-13be.doc>

Cathedral, Alcázar und Archivo de Indias in Seville

Date of Inscription: 1987

Minor modification inscribed year: 2010

Criteria: (i)(ii)(iii)(vi)



Pelli tower within sight of the World Heritage sites of Seville

World Heritage Committee Members

Industrial countries:

Australia, Brazil, China, Hungary, Norway,
Russian Federation, Spain,

Newly industrialised countries:

Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt,
Thailand, South Africa, Saudi Arabia,
Oman

Developing countries:

Uganda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Nigeria,
Mali, Kyrgyzstan, Ethiopia, Guatemala



40th session of World Heritage Committee,
Istanbul, Turkey

*The General Conference of UNESCO
adopted the Convention Concerning the
Protection of the World Cultural and
Natural Heritage in November 1972*

*“noting that the cultural heritage and the
natural heritage are increasingly
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the traditional causes of decay, but also
by changing social and economic
conditions [...]”*



Logo of the 40th Anniversary of the
World Heritage Convention
Source: <http://www.unesco.org>

Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley

Date of Inscription: 2003

Criteria: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

„The cultural landscape and archaeological remains of the Bamiyan Valley represent the particular artistic and religious developments from the 1st to the 13th centuries in ancient Bakhtria, integrating various cultural influences into the Gandhara school of Buddhist art.

The area contains numerous Buddhist monastic ensembles and sanctuaries, as well as fortified settlements from the Islamic period.

(www.unesco.org/nwhc/pages/doc/mainf3.htm)



Planned construction in the Maritime
Mercantile City of Liverpool, UK



Cologne Cathedral in the shadow of skyscrapers



Construction project Wien-Mitte, Austria

Potsdam-Centre and Bahnhofspassagen





Destroyed Buddha statues in Bamiyan valley (Afghanistan)



Market in Aleppo (Syria)



Site of Palmyra (Syria)

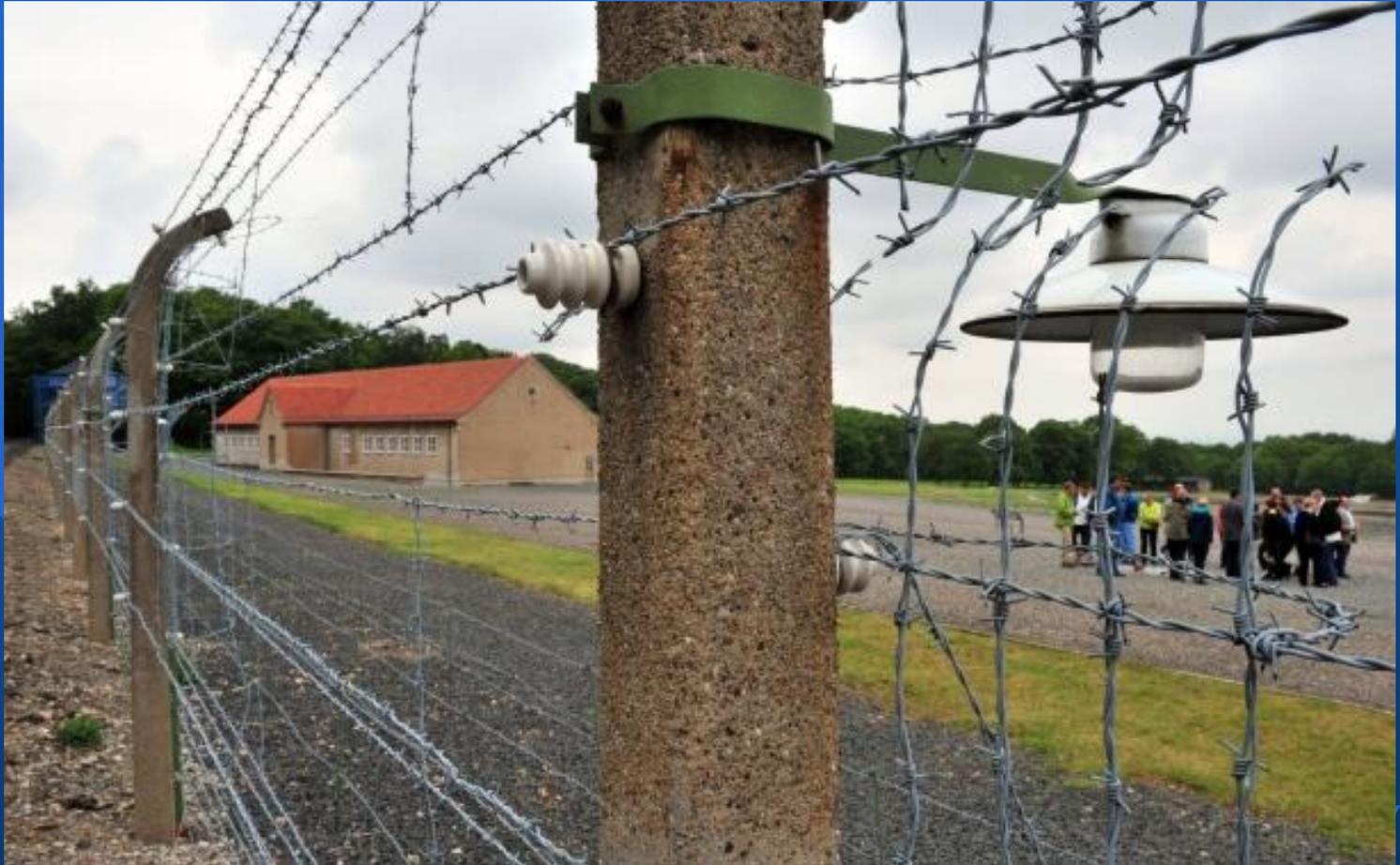


Timbuktu (Mali)

Declaration on the Conservation of Historic Urban Landscapes

*“In view of the challenges to the preservation of the historic urban landscape, the General Assembly:
encourages policy makers, urban planners, city developers, architects, preservationists, property owners, investors and concerned citizens to work together to preserve the urban heritage, while considering the modernization and development of society in a culturally and historically sensitive manner, strengthening identity and social cohesion;”*

Source: UNESCO, 2005, Declaration on the Conservation of Historic Urban Landscapes , page. 1.



Memorial site of Buchenwald



Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island Circle Line
Ferry, USA



Mass tourism in Angkor Wat, Cambodia



Locals and immigrants from neighbouring countries use the world heritage site of Victoria Falls to sell their locally made crafts and goods

Monitoring of World Heritage

“Continuous monitoring of the condition of listed World Heritage sites is one of the most important instruments of the World Heritage Convention.”

Monitoring activities of UNESCO

- Periodic reporting
- Reactive monitoring
- Preventive monitoring
- Advisory boards and commissions
- Conflict management

Source: Ringbeck, Birgitta: Management Plans for World Heritage Sites – A practical guide. Bonn: German Commission for UNESCO, 2008, p. 38 ff.



ZOPP: Objectives-oriented Project Planning

A planning guide for new and ongoing projects and programmes
“Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)”

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



Günter Faltin
Mind beats Capital
- A totally different way
to start a enterprise -



Elinor Ostrom

Kakadu National Park, Australia

Date of Inscription: 1981

Extension: 1987, 1992

Criteria: (i), (vi), (vii), (ix), (x)



Thank you for your attention!

Prof. Dr. Marie-Theres Albert
albert@ina-fu.org

Images

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