



The Global Strategy - Filling the Gaps -

Lecture by
Prof. em. Dr. Marie-Theres Albert
(original Version 2014, updated 2022)

Based on Albert, M.T., Ringbeck. B., 40 Years World Heritage Convention,
De Gruyter, Berlin/Boston 2015



1978 - 1991

First stage (357 sites inscribed)

1992 - 1999

Second Stage (628 sites inscribed)

2000 - 2005

Third stage (810 sites inscribed)

2006 - 2014

Fourth stage, (1007 sites inscribed)

2022

Fifth Stage (50th Anniversary, 1154 sites inscribed till June 2022)



Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley, Afghanistan

Source: www.unesco.org

Stages of the implementation of the World Heritage convention

Source: von Droste, Bernd (2011) "The concept of outstanding universal value and its application: "From the seven wonders of the ancient world to the 1,000 world heritage places today""



Heritage Studies

Series Editors: Marie-Theres Albert, Claire Cave

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Matthias Ripp *Editors***

50 Years World Heritage Convention: Shared Responsibility - Conflict & Reconciliation

 Springer



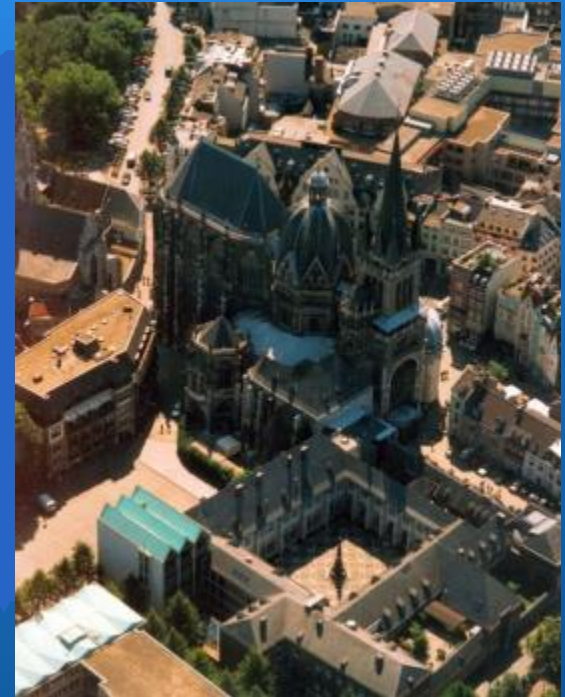
World Heritage inscriptions, First Stage 1978 – 1991

<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



Thematic Framework:

- Cultural associations in society, expressions of creativity
 - Expressions of Society
 - Creative Responses and Continuity
(monuments, groups of buildings and sites)
 - Spiritual responses (religions)
 - Utilising natural resources
 - Movement of peoples
 - Developing technologies



Aachen Cathedral, Germany

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

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

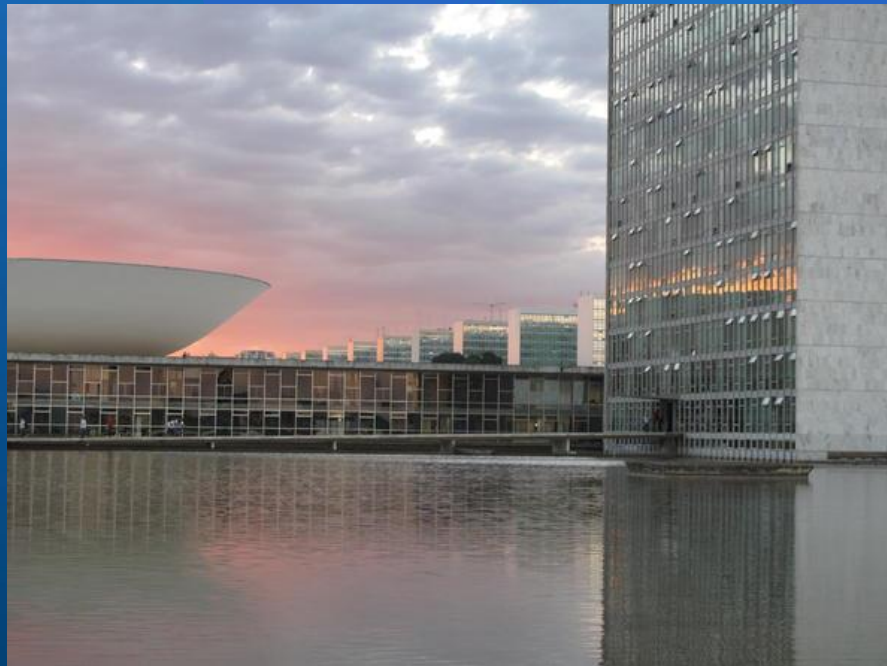


Cultural associations in society, expressions of creativity

Brasilia, Brazil

Criteria: (i)(iv)

Inscription: 1987



Brasilia, a capital created *ex nihilo* in the centre of the country in 1956, was a landmark in the history of town planning. Urban planner Lucio Costa and architect Oscar Niemeyer intended that every element – from the layout of the residential and administrative districts (often compared to the shape of a bird in flight) to the symmetry of the buildings themselves – should be in harmony with the city's overall design. The official buildings, in particular, are innovative and imaginative.



Expressions of Society

Berlin Modernism Housing Estates, Germany



Criteria: (ii)(iv)

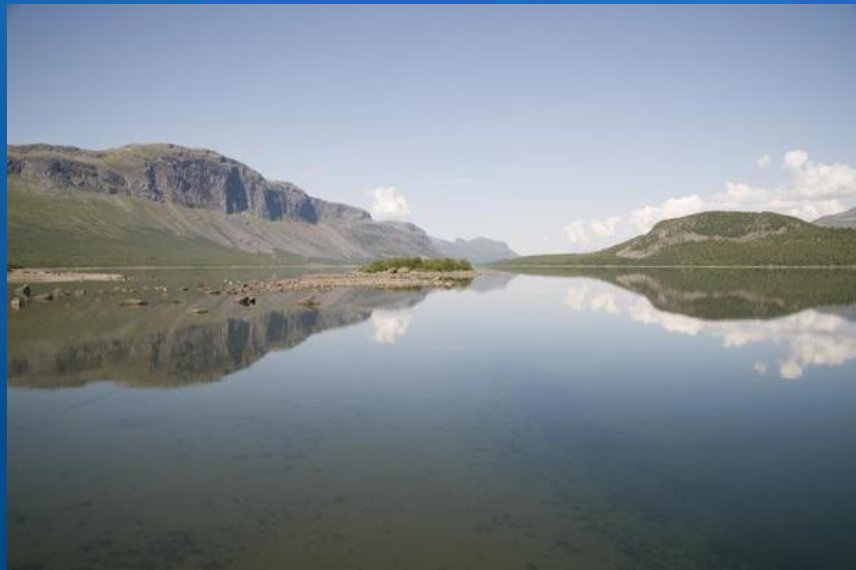
Inscription: 2008

Berlin Modernism Housing Estates. The property consists of six housing estates that testify to innovative housing policies from 1910 to 1933, especially during the Weimar Republic, when the city of Berlin was particularly progressive socially, politically and culturally. The property is an outstanding example of the building reform movement that contributed to improving housing and living conditions for people with low incomes through novel approaches to town planning, architecture and garden design. The estates also provide exceptional examples of new urban and architectural typologies, featuring fresh design solutions, as well as technical and aesthetic innovations. Bruno Taut, Martin Wagner and Walter Gropius were among the leading architects of these projects which exercised considerable influence on the development of housing around the world.



Creative Responses and Continuity

Laponian Area, Sweden



Criteria: (iii)(v)(vii)(viii)(ix)

Inscription: 1996

The Arctic Circle region of northern Sweden is the home of the Saami, or Lapp people. It is the largest area in the world (and one of the last) with an ancestral way of life based on the seasonal movement of livestock. Every summer, the Saami lead their huge herds of reindeer towards the mountains through a natural landscape hitherto preserved, but now threatened by the advent of motor vehicles. Historical and ongoing geological processes can be seen in the glacial moraines and changing water courses.

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>



Spiritual responses (religions)

Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, Australia

Criteria: (v)(vi)(vii)(viii)

Inscription: 1987



This park, formerly called Uluru (Ayers Rock – Mount Olga) National Park, features spectacular geological formations that dominate the vast red sandy plain of central Australia. Uluru, an immense monolith, and Kata Tjuta, the rock domes located west of Uluru, form part of the traditional belief system of one of the oldest human societies in the world. The traditional owners of Uluru-Kata Tjuta are the Anangu Aboriginal people.



Utilising natural resources

Pearling, Testimony of an Island Economy, Bahrain



Criteria: (iii)

Inscription: 2012

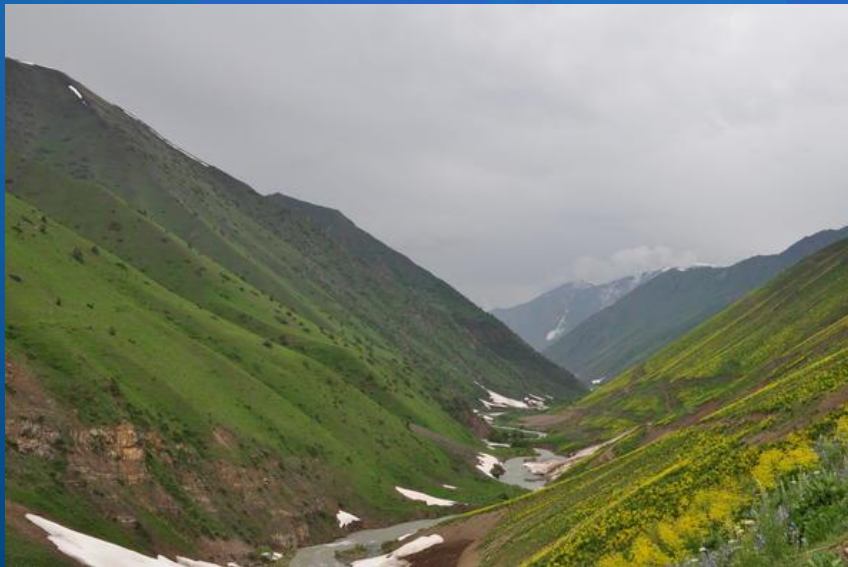
The site consists of seventeen buildings in Muharraq City, three offshore oyster beds, part of the seashore and the Qal'at Bu Mahir fortress on the southern tip of Muharraq Island, from where boats used to set off for the oyster beds. The listed buildings include residences of wealthy merchants, shops, storehouses and a mosque. The site is the last remaining complete example of the cultural tradition of pearling and the wealth it generated at a time when the trade dominated the Gulf economy (2nd century to the 1930s, when Japan developed cultured pearls). It also constitutes an outstanding example of traditional utilization of the sea's resources and human interaction with the environment, which shaped both the economy and the cultural identity of the island's society.

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>



Movement of peoples

Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor, China /Kazakhstan/Kyrgyzstan



Criteria: (iii)(v)(vii)(viii)(ix)

Inscription: 2014

This property is a 5,000 km section of the extensive Silk Roads network, stretching from Chang'an/Luoyang, the central capital of China in the Han and Tang dynasties, to the Zhetysu region of Central Asia. It took shape between the 2nd century BC and 1st century AD and remained in use until the 16th century, linking multiple civilizations and facilitating far-reaching exchanges of activities in trade, religious beliefs, scientific knowledge, technological innovation, cultural practices and the arts. The thirty-three components included in the routes network include capital cities and palace complexes of various empires and Khan kingdoms, trading settlements, Buddhist cave temples, ancient paths, posthouses, passes, beacon towers, sections of The Great Wall, fortifications, tombs and religious buildings.



Developing technologies

Rideau Canal, Canada



Criteria: (i)(iv)

Inscription: 2007

The Rideau Canal, a monumental early 19th-century construction covering 202 km of the Rideau and Cataraqui rivers from Ottawa south to Kingston Harbour on Lake Ontario, was built primarily for strategic military purposes at a time when Great Britain and the United States vied for control of the region. The site, one of the first canals to be designed specifically for steam-powered vessels, also features an ensemble of fortifications. It is the best-preserved example of a slackwater canal in North America, demonstrating the use of this European technology on a large scale. It is the only canal dating from the great North American canal-building era of the early 19th century to remain operational along its original line with most of its structures intact.



Chronological-Regional Framework:

- I. Early Evolution of Humans
- II. Near and Middle East, North Africa
- III. Europe
- IV. Asia
- V. The Pacific and Australasia
- VI. Sub-Saharan Africa
- VII. The Americas
- VIII. The Arctic and Antarctic Regions
- IX. The Modern World



Gartenreich Dessau-Wörlitz, Germany

Source:
http://farm3.staticflickr.com/2656/4115796884_3876fd2c06.jpg

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

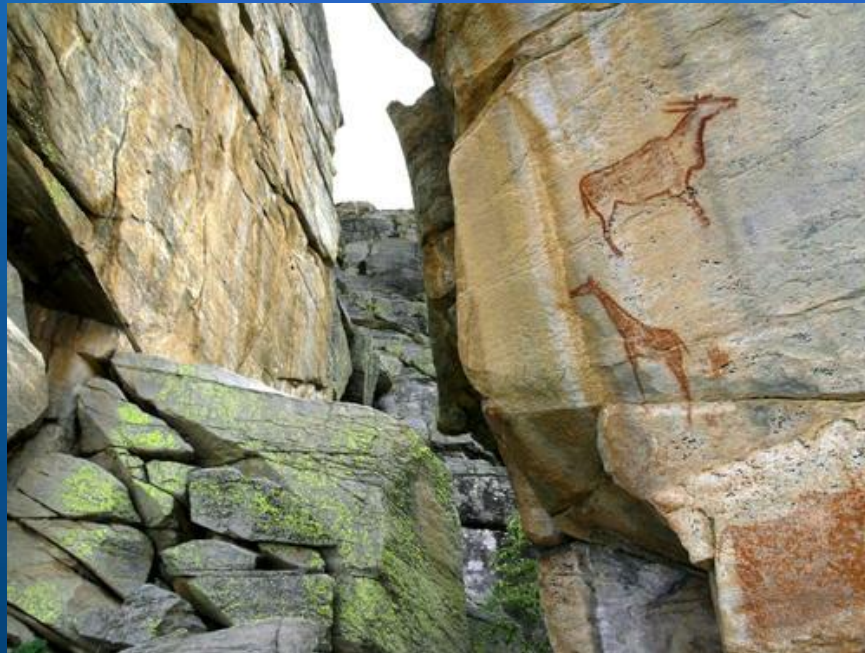


Early Evolution of Humans

Tsodilo, Botswana

Criteria: (i)(iii)(vi)

Inscription: 2001

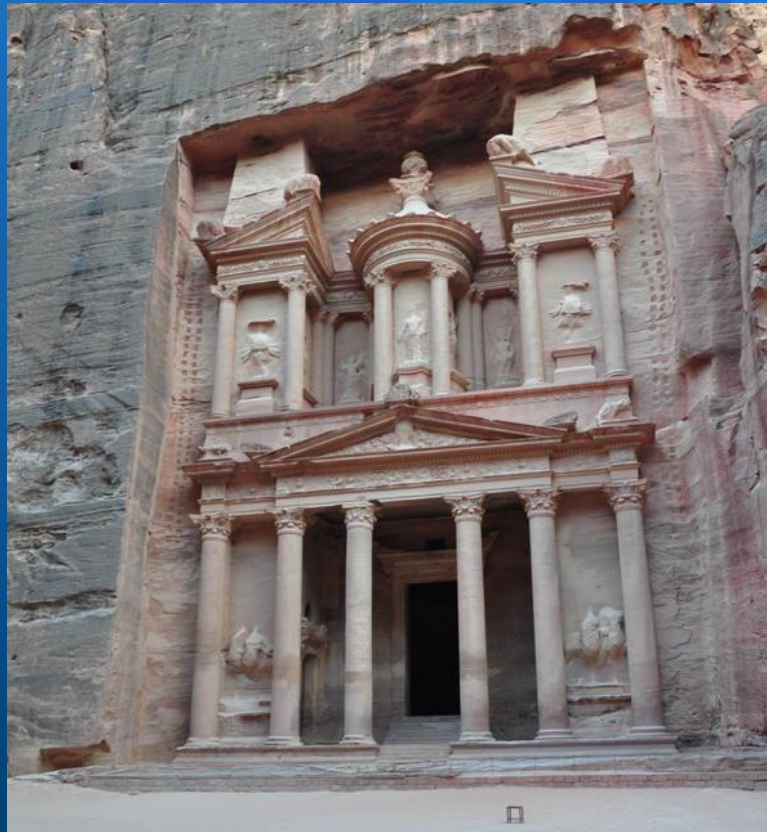


With one of the highest concentrations of rock art in the world, Tsodilo has been called the "Louvre of the Desert". Over 4,500 paintings are preserved in an area of only 10 km² of the Kalahari Desert. The archaeological record of the area gives a chronological account of human activities and environmental changes over at least 100,000 years. Local communities in this hostile environment respect Tsodilo as a place of worship frequented by ancestral spirits.



Near and Middle East, North Africa

Petra, Jordan



Criteria: (i)(iii)(iv)

Inscription: 1985

Inhabited since prehistoric times, this Nabataean caravan-city, situated between the Red Sea and the Dead Sea, was an important crossroads between Arabia, Egypt and Syria-Phoenicia. Petra is half-built, half-carved into the rock, and is surrounded by mountains riddled with passages and gorges. It is one of the world's most famous archaeological sites, where ancient Eastern traditions blend with Hellenistic architecture.



Europe

Historic Centre of Prague, Czech Republic

Criteria: (ii)(iv)(vi)
Inscription: 1992



Built between the 11th and 18th centuries, the Old Town, the Lesser Town and the New Town speak of the great architectural and cultural influence enjoyed by this city since the Middle Ages. The many magnificent monuments, such as Hradcany Castle, St Vitus Cathedral, Charles Bridge and numerous churches and palaces, built mostly in the 14th century under the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles IV.



Asia

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

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

Inscription: 1987



Seat of supreme power for over five centuries (1416-1911), the Forbidden City in Beijing, with its landscaped gardens and many buildings (whose nearly 10,000 rooms contain furniture and works of art), constitutes a priceless testimony to Chinese civilization during the Ming and Qing dynasties. The Imperial Palace of the Qing Dynasty in Shenyang consists of 114 buildings constructed between 1625–26 and 1783. It contains an important library and testifies to the foundation of the last dynasty that ruled China, before it expanded its power to the centre of the country and moved the capital to Beijing. This palace then became auxiliary to the Imperial Palace in Beijing. This remarkable architectural edifice offers important historical testimony to the history of the Qing Dynasty and to the cultural traditions of the Manchu and other tribes in the north of China.



The Pacific and Australasia

Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras, Philippines

Criteria: (iii)(iv)(v)

Inscription: 1995



For 2,000 years, the high rice fields of the Ifugao have followed the contours of the mountains. The fruit of knowledge handed down from one generation to the next, and the expression of sacred traditions and a delicate social balance, they have helped to create a landscape of great beauty that expresses the harmony between humankind and the environment.



Sub-Saharan Africa

Sukur Cultural Landscape, Nigeria

Criteria: (iii)(v)(vi)

Inscription: 1999



The Sukur Cultural Landscape, with the Palace of the Hidi (Chief) on a hill dominating the villages below, the terraced fields and their sacred symbols, and the extensive remains of a former flourishing iron industry, is a remarkably intact physical expression of a society and its spiritual and material culture.



The Americas

Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan, Mexico



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

Inscription: 1987

The holy city of Teotihuacan ('the place where the gods were created') is situated some 50 km north-east of Mexico City. Built between the 1st and 7th centuries A.D., it is characterized by the vast size of its monuments – in particular, the Temple of Quetzalcoatl and the Pyramids of the Sun and the Moon, laid out on geometric and symbolic principles. As one of the most powerful cultural centres in Mesoamerica, Teotihuacan extended its cultural and artistic influence throughout the region, and even beyond.

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>



The Arctic

Aasivissuit-Nipisat. Inuit Hunting Ground between Ice and Sea, Denmark



Criteria: (v)
Inscription: 2018

Located inside the Arctic Circle in the central part of West Greenland, the property contains the remains of 4,200 years of human history. It is a cultural landscape which bears witness to its creators' hunting of land and sea animals, seasonal migrations and a rich and well-preserved tangible and intangible cultural heritage linked to climate, navigation and medicine. The features of the property include large winter houses and evidence of caribou hunting, as well as archaeological sites from Paleo-Inuit and Inuit cultures. The cultural landscape includes seven key localities, from Nipisat in the west to Aasivissuit, near the ice cap in the east. It bears testimony to the resilience of the human cultures of the region and their traditions of seasonal migration.

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>



The Arctic

Rock Art of Alta, Norway



Criteria: (iii)
Inscription: 1985

This group of petroglyphs in the Alta Fjord, near the Arctic Circle, bears the traces of a settlement dating from c. 4200 to 500 B.C. The thousands of paintings and engravings add to our understanding of the environment and human activities on the fringes of the Far North in prehistoric times.



The Modern World

Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas, Venezuela

Criteria: (i)(iv)
Inscription: 2000



The Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas, built to the design of the architect Carlos Raúl Villanueva, between 1940 and 1960, is an outstanding example of the Modern Movement in architecture. The university campus integrates the large number of buildings and functions into a clearly articulated ensemble, including masterpieces of modern architecture and visual arts, such as the Aula Magna with the "Clouds" of Alexander Calder, the Olympic Stadium, and the Covered Plaza.



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
- g) Religious properties
- h) Agricultural, Industrial and Technological properties
- i) Military properties
- j) Cultural Landscapes, Parks and Gardens
- k) Cultural Routes
- l) Burial Monuments and Sites
- m) Symbolic properties and memorials
- n) Modern Heritage



Fagus-Werke Alfeld, Germany

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

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

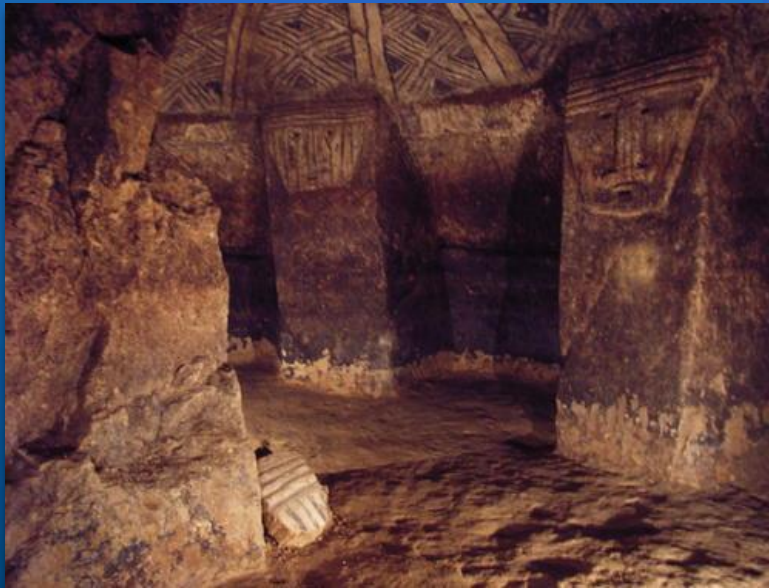


Archaeological Heritage

National Archeological Park of Tierradentro, Columbia

Criteria: (iii)

Date of Inscription: 1995



Several monumental statues of human figures can be seen in the park, which also contains many hypogea dating from the 6th to the 10th century. These huge underground tombs (some burial chambers are up to 12 m wide) are decorated with motifs that reproduce the internal decor of homes of the period. They reveal the social complexity and cultural wealth of a pre-Hispanic society in the northern Andes.



Rock-Art Sites

Rock Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula, Spain



Criteria: (iii)

Date of Inscription: 1998

The late prehistoric rock-art sites of the Mediterranean seaboard of the Iberian peninsula form an exceptionally large group. Here the way of life during a critical phase of human development is vividly and graphically depicted in paintings whose style and subject matter are unique.



Fossil Hominid Sites

Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa, South Africa

Criteria: (iii)(vi)

Date of Inscription: 1999



The Taung Skull Fossil Site, part of the extension to the site inscribed in 1999, is the place where in 1924 the celebrated Taung Skull – a specimen of the species *Australopithecus africanus* – was found. Makapan Valley, also in the site, features in its many archaeological caves traces of human occupation and evolution dating back some 3.3 million years. The area contains essential elements that define the origin and evolution of humanity.



Historic Buildings and Ensembles

Museum Island, Berlin, Germany

Criteria: (ii)(iv)

Date of Inscription: 1999



The Berlin Museum Island is a complex of buildings composed of individual museums of outstanding historical and artistic importance located in the heart of the city. The five museums, built between 1824 and 1930 by the most renowned Prussian architects, represent the realization of a visionary project and the evolution of the approaches to museum design over this seminal century. They form a unique ensemble that serves purely museological purposes and constitutes a town-planning highlight in the urban fabric as a kind of city crown.



Urban and Rural Settlements / Historic Towns and Villages

Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison, Barbados

Criteria: (ii)(iii)(iv)

Date of Inscription: 2011



Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison, an outstanding example of British colonial architecture consisting of a well-preserved old town built in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, which testifies to the spread of Great Britain's Atlantic colonial empire. The property also includes a nearby military garrison which consists of numerous historic buildings.



Vernacular Architecture

Asante Traditional Buildings, Ghana



Criteria: (v)

Date of Inscription: 1980

To the north-east of Kumasi, these are the last material remains of the great Asante civilization, which reached its high point in the 18th century. Since the dwellings are made of earth, wood and straw, they are vulnerable to the onslaught of time and weather.



Religious Properties

Kathmandu Valley, Nepal

Criteria: (iii)(iv)(vi)

Date of Inscription: 1979



The cultural heritage of the Kathmandu Valley is illustrated by seven groups of monuments and buildings which display the full range of historic and artistic achievements for which the Kathmandu Valley is world famous. The seven include the Durbar Squares of Hanuman Dhoka (Kathmandu), Patan and Bhaktapur, the Buddhist stupas of Swayambhu and Baudhanath and the Hindu temples of Pashupati and Changu Narayan.



Agricultural, Industrial and Technological Properties

Semmering Railway, Austria

Criteria: (ii)(iv)

Date of Inscription: 1998



The Semmering Railway, built over 41 km of high mountains between 1848 and 1854, is one of the greatest feats of civil engineering from this pioneering phase of railway building. The high standard of the tunnels, viaducts and other works has ensured the continuous use of the line up to the present day. It runs through a spectacular mountain landscape and there are many fine buildings designed for leisure activities along the way, built when the area was opened up due to the advent of the railway.



Military Properties

Fortress of Suomenlinna, Finland



Criteria: (iv)

Date of Inscription: 1991

Built in the second half of the 18th century by Sweden on a group of islands located at the entrance of Helsinki's harbour, this fortress is an especially interesting example of European military architecture of the time.



Cultural Landscapes, Parks and Gardens

Ancient Villages of Northern Syria, Syrian Arab Republic

Criteria: (iii)(iv)(v)

Date of Inscription: 2011



Some 40 villages grouped in eight parks situated in north-western Syria provide remarkable testimony to rural life in late Antiquity and during the Byzantine period. Abandoned in the 8th to 10th centuries, the villages, which date from the 1st to 7th centuries, feature a remarkably well preserved landscape and the architectural remains of dwellings, pagan temples, churches, cisterns, bathhouses etc.



Cultural Routes

Route of Santiago de Compostela, Spain

Criteria: (ii)(iv)(vi)

Date of Inscription: 1993



Santiago de Compostela was proclaimed the first European Cultural itinerary by the Council of Europe in 1987. This route from the French-Spanish border was – and still is – taken by pilgrims to Santiago de Compostela. Some 1,800 buildings along the route, both religious and secular, are of great historic interest. The route played a fundamental role in encouraging cultural exchanges between the Iberian peninsula and the rest of Europe during the Middle Ages.

Source: <http://www.whc.unesco.org>



Burial Monuments and Sites

Sacred City of Caral-Supe, Peru

Criteria: (ii)(iii)(iv)

Date of Inscription: 2009



The 5000-year-old 626-hectare archaeological site of The Sacred City of Caral-Supe is situated on a dry desert terrace overlooking the green valley of the Supe river. It dates back to the Late Archaic Period of the Central Andes and is the oldest centre of civilization in the Americas. Exceptionally well-preserved, the site is impressive in terms of its design and the complexity of its architectural, especially its monumental stone and earthen platform mounts and sunken circular courts.

Source: <http://www.whc.unesco.org>



Symbolic Properties and Memorials

Robben Island, South Africa

Criteria: (iii)(vi)

Date of Inscription: 1999



Robben Island was used at various times between the 17th and 20th centuries as a prison, a hospital for socially unacceptable groups and a military base. Its buildings, particularly those of the late 20th century such as the maximum security prison for political prisoners, witness the triumph of democracy and freedom over oppression and racism.



Modern Heritage

Sydney Opera House, Australia



Criteria: (i)

Date of Inscription: 2007

Inaugurated in 1973, the Sydney Opera House is a great architectural work of the 20th century that brings together multiple strands of creativity and innovation in both architectural form and structural design. A great urban sculpture set in a remarkable waterscape, at the tip of a peninsula projecting into Sydney Harbour, the building has had an enduring influence on architecture.



Mass tourism at Piazza San Marco / St Markus Basilica, Venice, Italy

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

Venice and its Lagoon, Italy

Date of Inscription: 1987

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



Venice, Italy

Source:

http://farm4.staticflickr.com/3044/2780591925_e0bbaf1e19.jpg



Africa:



*Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara,
Tanzania*

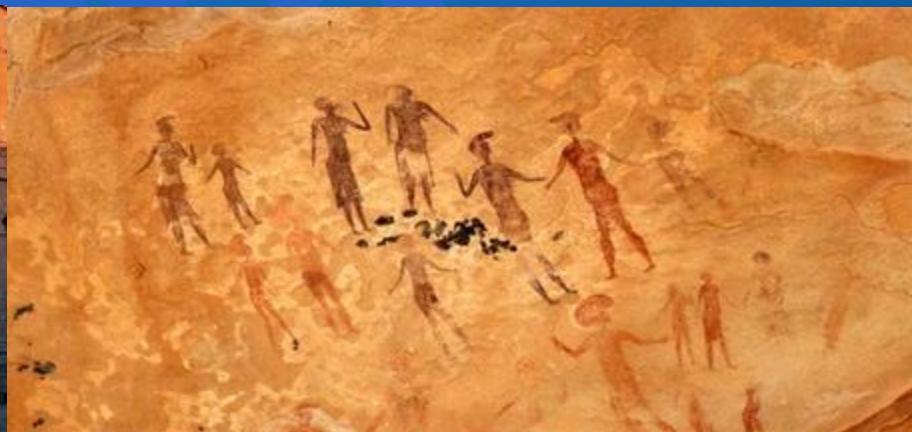


Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela, Ethiopia

Arab States:



Amphitheatre of El-Djem, Tunisia



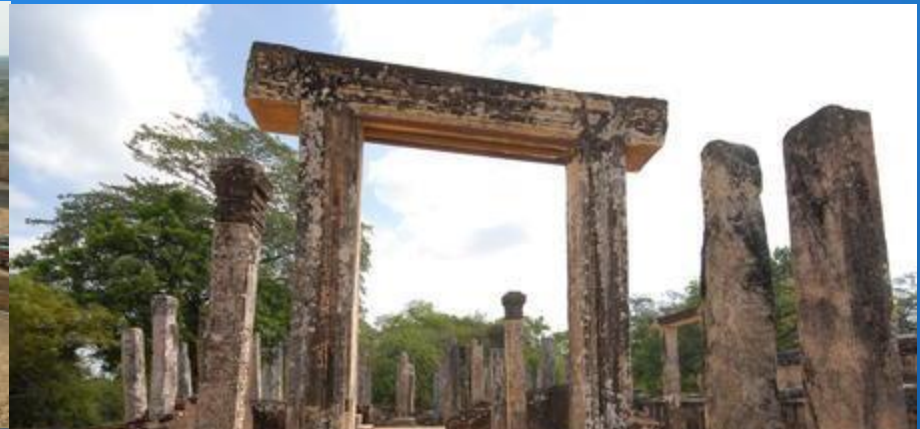
Tassili n'Ajjer, Algeria



Asia-Pacific:



Historical Monuments at Makli, Thatta , Pakistan



Ancient City of Polonnaruwa, Sri Lanka

Europe-North America:



Chartres Cathedral, France



Cahokia Mounds, USA



Latin America & Caribbean:



City of Cuzco, Peru



Historic Town of Ouro Preto, Brasil



Africa:



Old Towns of Djenné, Mali



Kilimanjaro National Park, Tanzania

Arab States:



Ancient City of Aleppo, Syria



Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou, Morocco



Asia-Pacific:



Fatehpur Sikri , India



Tongariro National Park, New Zealand

Europe-North America:



Archaeological Site of Olympia , Greece



Durham Castle and Cathedral, UK



Latin America & Caribbean:



Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos, Bolivia



Colonial City of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic



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Fifth Stage (50th Anniversary, 1154 sites inscribed till June 2022)



Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley, Afghanistan

Source: www.unesco.org

Stages of the implementation of the World Heritage convention

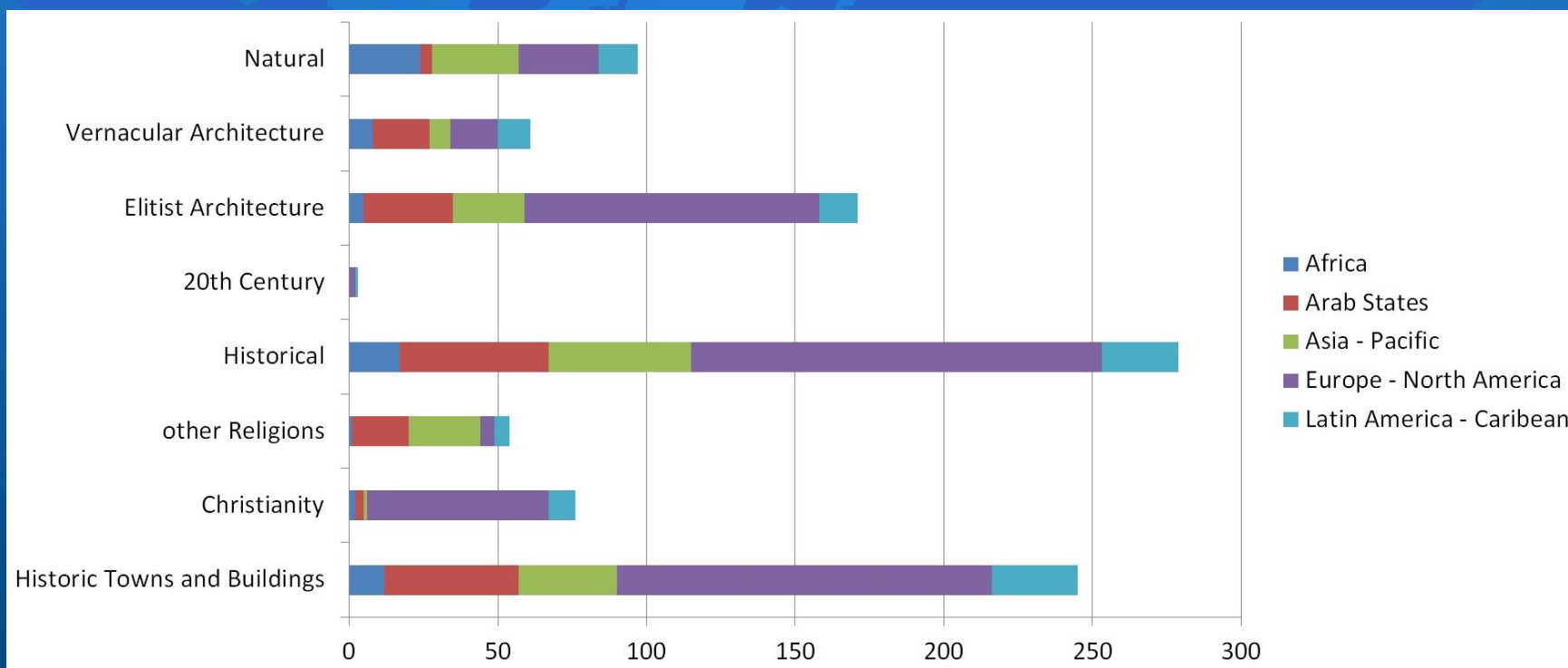


World Heritage inscriptions, Second Stage 1992 – 1999

Zone	Cultural	Natural	Mixed	Total 1st Stage	Total 2nd Stage	Total WH Sites
Africa	3	7	0	40	10	50
Arab States	8	1	0	43	9	52
Asia-Pacific	41	16	2	65	59	124
Europe & North America	138	13	3	163	154	317
Latin America & Caribbean	29	11	0	46	40	86
Total 1st Stage	260	78	19	357	272	
Total 2nd Stage	219	48	5			
Total WH Sites	479	126	24			629



Thematic Distribution of World Heritage Sites until 1992



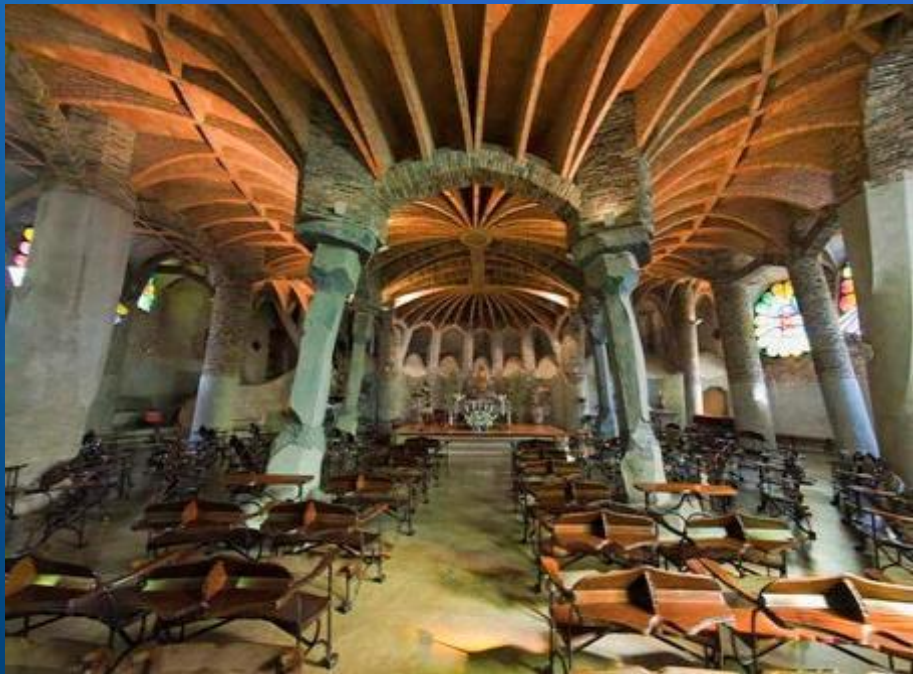


Works of Antoni Gaudí, Spanien

Date of Inscription: 1984

Extension: 2005

Criteria: (i)(ii)(iv)



Unfinished Church of Colonia Güell



House of Milà



Brasilia, Brasil

Date of Inscription: 1987

Criteria: (i)(iv)





SGang Gwaay, Canada

Date of Inscription: 1981

Criteria: (iii)

The village of Ninstints commemorates the living culture of the Haida people and their relationship to the land and sea, and offers a visual key to their oral traditions.

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/157>

Prof. em. Dr. Marie-Theres Albert
Director Institute Heritage Studies



Laponian Area, Sweden

Date of Inscription: 1996

Criteria: (iii)(v)(vii)(viii)(ix)

The Arctic circle region of northern Sweden is home of the Saami, or Lapp people.

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/774>



Berlin Modernism Housing Estates, Germany

Date of Inscription: 2008

Criteria: (ii)(iv)





Industrial Heritage:



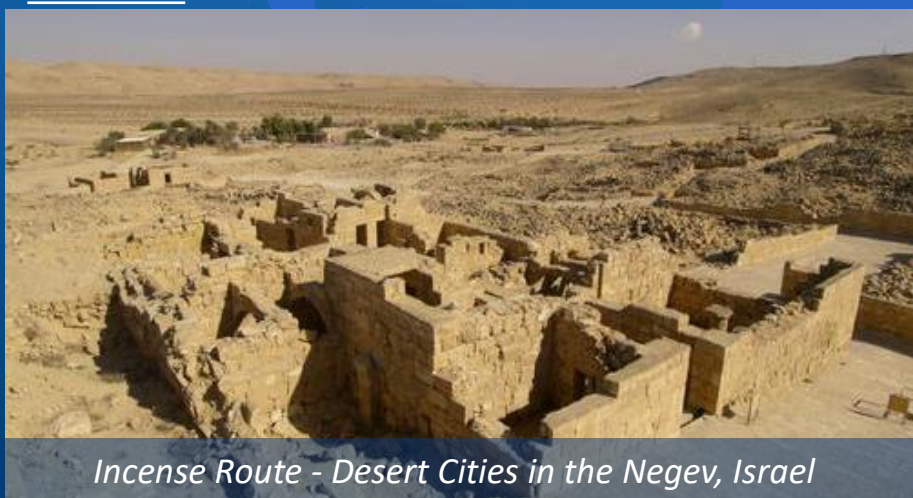
Blaenavon Industrial Landscape, UK

Mineries:



Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin, France

Deserts:



Incense Route - Desert Cities in the Negev, Israel



Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands, Italy



Human Coexistence with the Land



Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape, Mongolia

Human Beings in Society



Medici Villas and Gardens in Tuscany, Italy



Measures aimed at the identification, correction, sustainable improvement of the imbalances

- Establishment of reference lists (sites, tentative lists)
- Cause analyses of imbalances
- Capacity Building for nations without sites or tentative lists
- Compilation of a methodology for the identification of the gaps based on:
 - Structural criteria (nomination process, safeguarding and management, tasks)
 - Qualitative criteria (ways of identifying, assessing and evaluating properties)
- Development of an integral concept for the detection of the OUV on the basis of:
 - thematic studies
 - regional chronological studies
 - typological studies

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



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Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley, Afghanistan

Source: www.unesco.org

Stages of the implementation of the World Heritage convention



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>	8	1	0	52	9	61
<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	30	10	0	124	40	164
<i>Europe & North America</i>	83	10	0	317	93	410
<i>Latin America & Caribbean</i>	15	11	1	86	27	113
<i>Total 1st & 2nd Stage</i>	479	126	24	629	813	
<i>Total 3rd Stage</i>	148	34	2			
<i>Total WH Sites</i>	627	160	26			



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, Ungarn



Cultural Landscapes - Associative cultural landscapes



Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape, South Africa
Date of Inscription: 2003
Criteria: (ii)(iii)(iv)(v)



Sukur Cultural Landscape, Nigeria
Date of Inscription: 1999
Criteria: (iii)(v)(vi)



Cultural Landscapes – intentionally designed by man



Aranjuez Cultural Landscape, Spain
Date of Inscription: 2001
Criteria: (ii)(iv)



Cultural Landscapes - Organically evolved landscapes



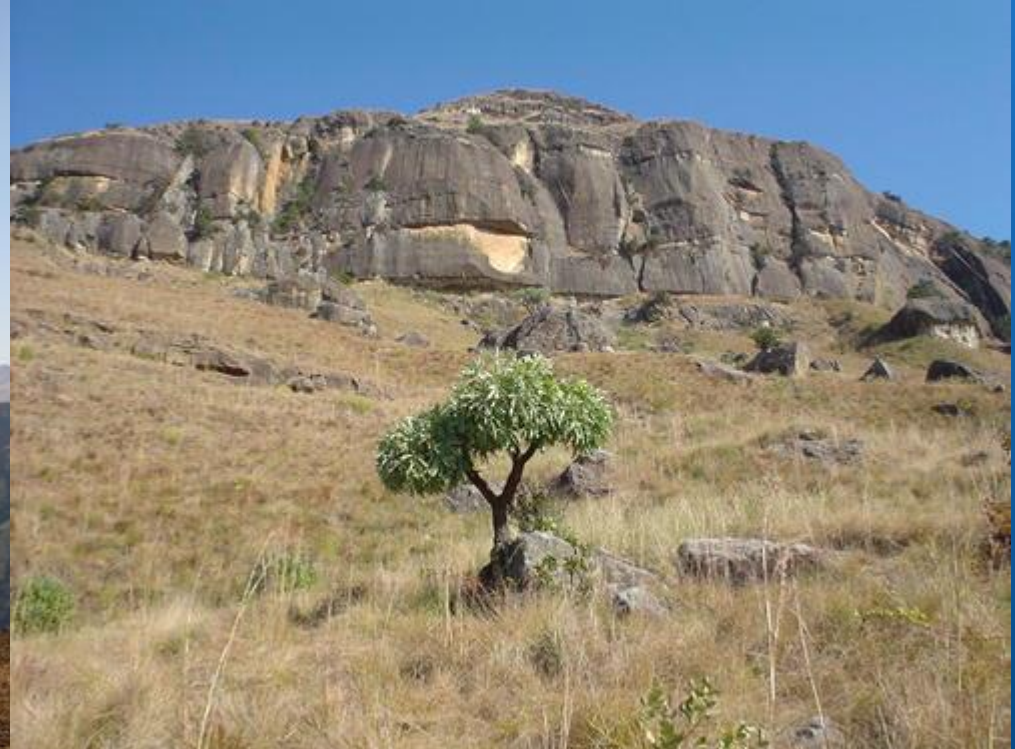
Alto Douro Wine Region, Portugal

Date of Inscription: 2001

Criteria: (iii)(iv)(v)



Rock Art Sites



Maloti-Drakensberg Park, South Africa & Lesotho

Date of Inscription: 2000

Extension: 2013

Criteria: (i)(iii)(vii)(x)



Industrial Heritage Sites



Mountain Railways of India, India

Date of Inscription: 1999

Extension: 2005, 2008

Criteria: (ii)(iv)



Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System, China

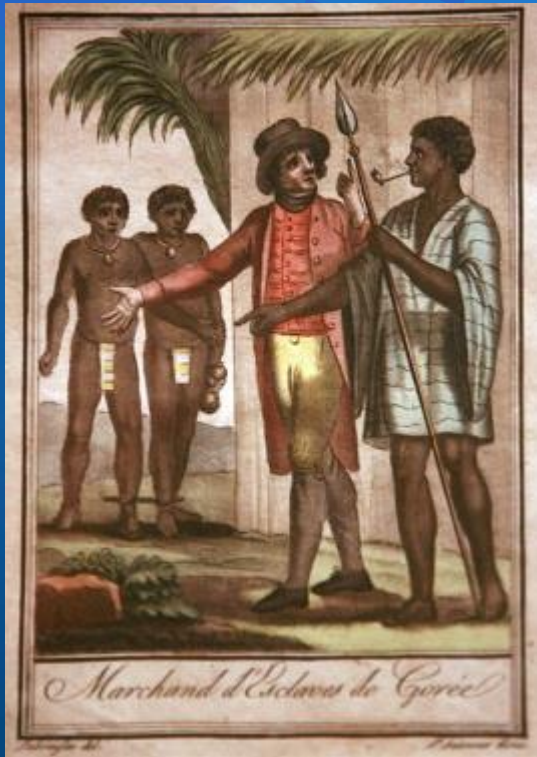
Date of Inscription: 2000

Criteria: (ii)(iv)(vi)



Sites representing Routes

Slave Route Project in Angola, Benin & Ghana



Slave trader in Gorée,
Senegal, 18th century

Salt Caravan in Nigeria



Market in Talata Mafara in Northern Nigeria



Sites representing Technological Development



Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works,
Chile

Date of Inscription: 2005

Extension: 2011

Criteria: (ii)(iii)(iv)

Sugar Mill in Consuelo, Dominican Republic



Sacred Sites



Amarbayasgalant monastery and sacred cultural landscape, Mongolia



Mausoleum and Sacred area of Hecatomnus, Turkey



1978 - 1991

First stage (357 sites inscribed)

1992 - 1999

Second Stage (628 sites inscribed)

2000 - 2005

Third stage (810 sites inscribed)

2006 - 2014

Fourth stage, (1007 sites inscribed)

2022

Fifth Stage (50th Anniversary, 1154 sites inscribed till June 2022)



Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley, Afghanistan

Source: www.unesco.org

Stages of the implementation of the World Heritage convention



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



The General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention

The General Assembly includes all States Parties to the Convention.

It meets once every two years during the ordinary session of the General Conference of UNESCO to elect the members of the World Heritage Committee, to examine the statement of accounts of the World Heritage Fund and to decide on major policy issues.



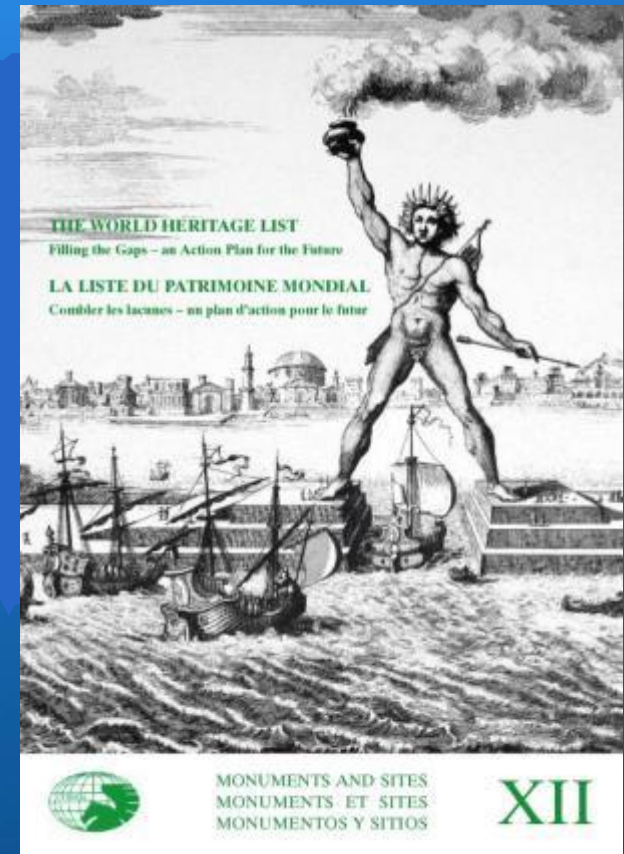
17th General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, Room II, UNESCO
Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>



31st session of the World Heritage Committee in Christchurch, New Zealand

Order of priority to nominations:

1. State Parties with no properties inscribed on the List;
2. State Parties with up to 3 properties on the List;
3. Properties previously excluded due to annual limit;
4. Nominations of natural heritage;
5. Nominations of mixed heritage;
6. Nominations of transboundary heritage;
7. State Parties in Africa, the Pacific and the Caribbean;
8. State Parties ratifying the Convention last 10 years;
9. State Parties without nomination for 10 years



ICOMOS 2005, Filling the Gaps – An
Action Plan for the Future



	1994	2007
Percentage of state parties not having any World Heritage properties decreased	30.9% (26 out of 139)	23.3% (43 out of 184)
Percentage of state parties having submitted Tentative Lists increased	53% (74 out of 139)	85% (157 out of 184)

World Heritage inscriptions until 2007

Region	Cultural	Natural	Mixed	Total
<i>Africa</i>	38	32	4	74
<i>Arab States</i>	59	4	1	64
<i>Asia & Pacific</i>	119	46	9	174
<i>Europe & North America</i>	363	51	9	423
<i>Latin America & Caribbean</i>	80	34	3	117
Total	659	167	26	852



2007: 16th Session of the General Assembly in Paris (Oct 2007)

Progress report presented in 2007 to the General Assembly

- National experiences in preparing and harmonising Tentative Lists had been shared, nevertheless, only a few state parties had considered the international recommendations in harmonizing their Tentative Lists.
- More serial and transboundary nominations have been promoted, nevertheless they were still mainly nominated by European countries.
- The challenge of biodiversity through collaboration between IUCN and ICOMOS on nature/culture interaction had partly been recognized.
- Cooperation between the World Heritage Convention and the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage had only partly been encouraged.



2009: 17th Session of the General Assembly in Paris (Oct 2009) – “Future of the World Heritage Convention”

Progress report on the Global Strategy suggested that trend in representativity was „encouraging“ but in terms of balance and categories it was „less easy to discern the impact of the implementation of the Global Strategy“

	2002	2009
State parties with inscribed properties	126 (72% of 175)	148 (79% of 186)
Cultural landscapes inscribed	36 new inscriptions since 2003 (22% of total 162 properties inscribed this period)	
Modern heritage inscribed	18 new inscriptions since 2003 (11% of total 162 properties inscribed this period)	
4 most represented categories according to Gap Report 2004 accounted for 754 properties 341 archaeological properties, 269 historic towns/urban settlements, 171 architectural monuments or 234 religious properties	79 new inscriptions since 2003 (48% of total 162 properties inscribed this period)	



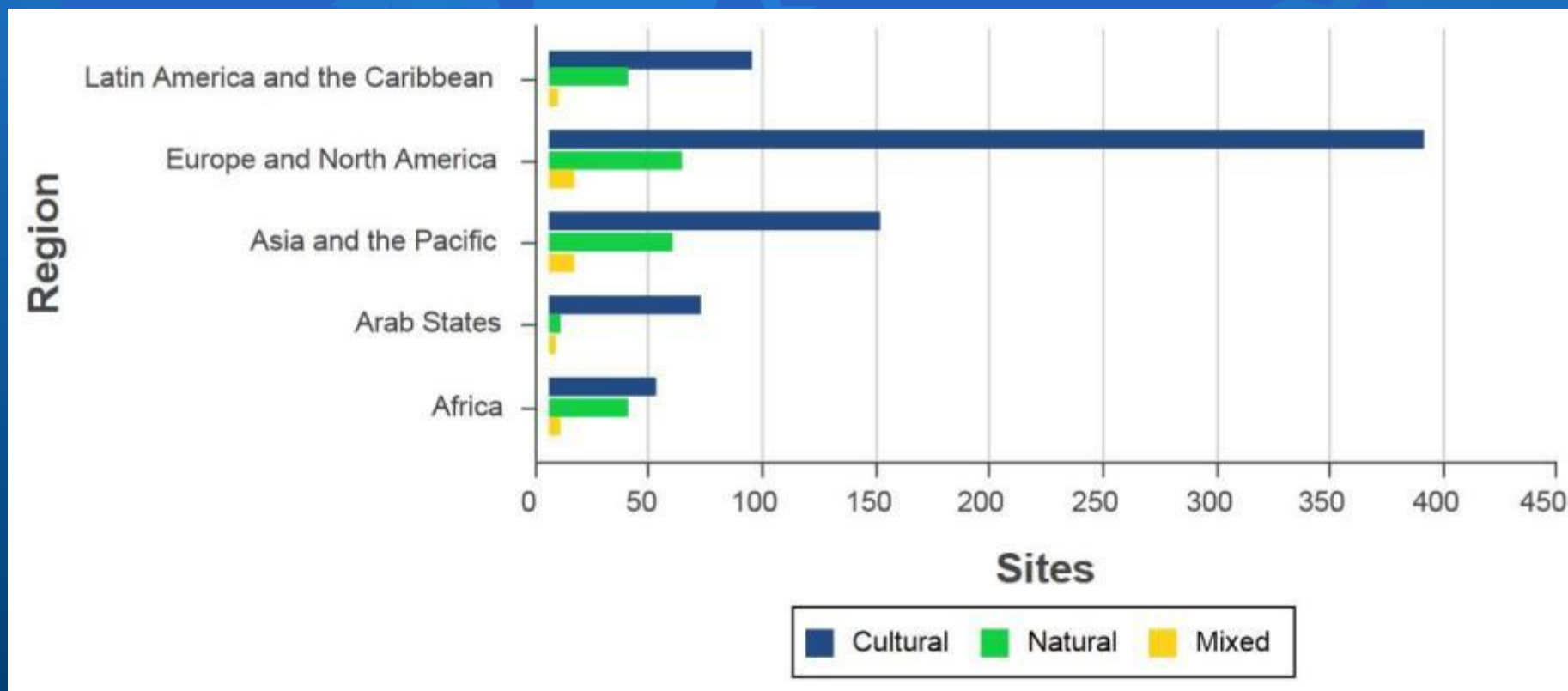
Evaluation of the Global Strategy 1994 until 2010

	1994	2010
Number of member states having ratified WH Convention	139	187
Proportion of state parties with at least one listed property	72%	80%
Number of state parties with natural property on tentative list	8	162



The Global Strategy was successful?

Distribution of Sites by region





World Heritage sites according to zones and their classification in 2014

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Cultural</i>						<i>Natural</i>				<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>	48						37				4	89 (9%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	8	14	37	21	15	23	26	7	22	34		
<i>Arab States</i>	71						4				2	77 (8%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	17	28	47	47	22	23	2	2	1	3		
<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	161						59				11	231 (22%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	56	96	113	98	25	69	42	25	37	42		
<i>Europe & North America</i>	408						62				10	480 (48%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	139	227	175	304	62	93	45	42	31	29		
<i>Latin America & Caribbean</i>	91						36				4	131 (13%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	23	45	42	72	15	15	23	12	27	32		
Total	779						197				31	1007



1978 - 1991

First stage (357 sites inscribed)

1992 - 1999

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Fifth Stage (50th Anniversary, 1154 sites inscribed till June 2022)



Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley, Afghanistan

Source: www.unesco.org

Stages of the implementation of the World Heritage convention



World Heritage sites according to zones and their classification in 2021

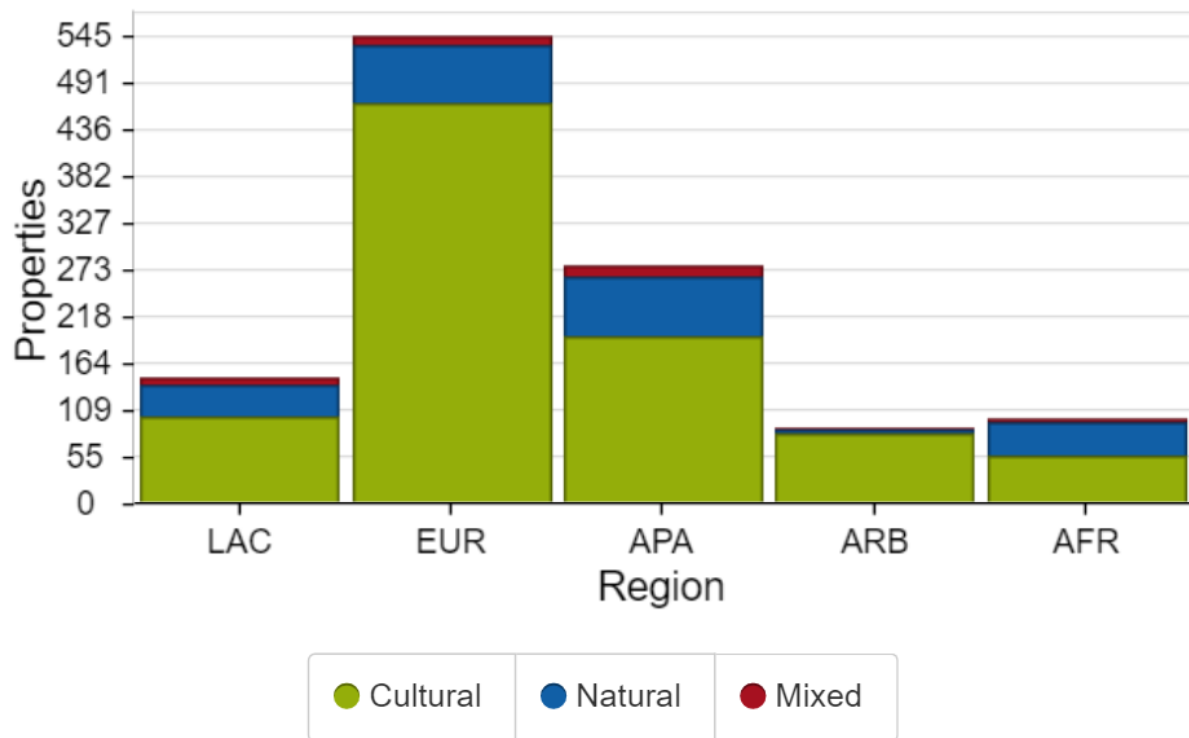
<i>Zone</i>	<i>Cultural</i>						<i>Natural</i>				<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>	54						39				5	98 (8,49%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	8	16	41	26	17	25	27	8	24	35		
<i>Arab States</i>	80						5				3	88 (7,63%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	18	31	56	50	24	26	3	2	3	5		
<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	195						70				12	277 (24,0%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	60	11	136	115	32	78	45	26	40	52		
<i>Europe & North America</i>	468						66				11	545 (47,23%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	147	257	203	342	70	104	46	45	35	32		
<i>Latin America & Caribbean</i>	100						38				8	146 (12,65%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	27	51	45	80	17	18	25	12	29	38		
Total	897						218				39	1154

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



The Global Strategy was successful?

Distribution of Sites by region (2021)



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





Heritage Studies

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Thank you four your Attention