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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD  
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

30th Anniversary  
(1972-2002)

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Twenty-sixth session

Budapest, Hungary  
24 - 29 June 2002

**Item 17 of the Provisional Agenda:**

**Proposal for the Development of a World Heritage Partnerships Initiative (WHPI)**

## SUMMARY

This document presents a proposal for the development of a World Heritage Partnership Initiative (WHPI), an initiative to establish a system of international co-operation for World Heritage conservation. It is an elaboration of the document (WHC-01/CONF.208/5 Paragraphs 23-24 and Annex II) discussed by the World Heritage Committee at its 25th session (Helsinki, December 2001) as a result of which the Committee asked the World Heritage Centre to illustrate the proposal on the Partnerships Initiative, its regulations, the types of partnerships being sought, the selection criteria and the plan for its development and implementation (see paragraphs V.23-V.29 of the Report of the Committee of December 2001). This document includes an overview of the regulations, the selection criteria and the plan for the development, implementation and reporting on the initiative on a trial basis until 2007.

### Action required:

The Committee may wish to:

1. approve the development of the WHPI as presented here, in particular the goals, objectives, rules, regulations, administrative arrangements and implementation on a trial basis until 2007 described in paragraphs 18-29, including any modifications it may consider appropriate;
2. request the Centre to make effective use of communication and information dissemination channels including the World Heritage Centre Website for announcing the launch of the WHPI.

## **Overview**

1. As a follow up to the decisions of the 25th session of the World Heritage Committee (Helsinki, 2001) (WHC-01/Conf.208/24, Paragraphs V.23-V.29) and recommendations of the 26th session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee (8-13 April 2002) (WHC-02/CONF.202/2) this document presents:

- the background to the development of the proposal to establish such an initiative;
- an overview of partnerships within the United Nations System;
- a proposal for the development of a World Heritage Partnerships Initiative including its goals and objectives, its rules, regulations and administrative arrangements; and
- a plan for the implementation and reporting on the initiative on a trial basis until 2007.

## **Background**

2. Since its adoption by UNESCO in November 1972, the World Heritage Convention has made an important contribution to the identification, protection and preservation of natural and cultural heritage sites considered to be of outstanding universal value to humanity. With 167 States Parties and 721 sites inscribed on the World Heritage List in April 2002, its role as the pre-eminent international legal tool for conservation is well established.

3. Ensuring that World Heritage sites sustain the outstanding universal value for which they have been designated is an increasingly complex challenge. 31 of the 721 World Heritage sites have been formally declared as World Heritage in Danger; many others face ascertained and potential threats to their long-term integrity and survival. These sites are vulnerable to the effects of urban development, exponential increases in tourism, deterioration and, occasionally, wanton destruction, the impact of infrastructure construction, improper use, tourist development, pollution and the long-term effects of climate change.

4. It is therefore vital to mobilize resources to consolidate and expand existing levels of technical and administrative expertise and financial assistance to safeguard the proper management of these outstanding cultural and natural heritage sites.

5. The World Heritage Convention established a World Heritage Fund, currently totaling about US\$4 million per year. This Fund is largely used to assist States Parties in preserving the World Heritage sites on their territory.

6. In addition, Article 7 of the World Heritage Convention recognises the need for States Parties, as the principle stakeholders in the conservation of cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, to work with a range of partners:

*“For the purposes of this Convention, international protection of the world cultural and natural heritage shall be understood to mean the establishment of a system of international co-operation and assistance designed to support States Parties to the Convention in their efforts to conserve and identify that heritage.”*

7. During its examination of the World Heritage Fund and the Budget for 2001 (Cairns, 2000), the World Heritage Committee noted that as the percentage of the extra-budgetary contributions to the work of the Convention increased, more external partners were participating in the Convention's projects and activities and that the World Heritage Centre may therefore need to develop standards and guidelines to inform the work of such partners. The proposal for the development of a WHPI, reference to which was included in the 31C/4 (UNESCO Medium Term Strategy 2002-2007) is in part a direct response to that.

## **Partnerships within the United Nations System**

8. The important role of partnerships in promoting humanitarian, environmental and social causes of the United Nations mission has been acknowledged by Member States. The United Nations General Assembly resolution 55/215 of 21 December 2000 requested the Secretary General to seek the views of Member States on ways and means to enhance co-operation between United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector. The resulting document, A/56/323 of 28 August 2001 submitted for discussion at the fifty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly under the title "Cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector" provides key elements that could underpin the development of a World Heritage Partnerships Initiative as proposed herein.

9. The broad consensus of the United Nations Member States on the subject of partnerships may be summarized in the following quote from the document A/56/323 referred to in paragraph 8: "*Partnerships should be recognized as an increasingly important instrument to achieve the objectives of the United Nations bodies, agencies and programmes. It is necessary that these initiatives take into account the intergovernmental nature of the United Nations*".

10. Member States furthermore noted that, with particular regard to partnerships with the private sector, "*Partnerships should be common undertakings between partners with mutual respect in pursuit of common goals. In developing modalities for these partnerships the United Nations should deal with the private sector in a flexible manner that best serves the purpose of the partnerships*". With regard to moving forward on the building of partnerships, another Member State noted: "*It would be useful to adopt general parameters for the implementation of such initiatives in order to direct them adequately. Although micromanagement should be avoided, some criteria must be established.*"

11. The resolution emerging from discussion at the fifty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly, A/RES/56/76, confirmed these views and invited the United Nations system to "*adhere to a common approach to partnership which, without imposing undue rigidity in partnership agreements, includes the following principles: common purpose, transparency, bestowing no unfair advantages upon any partner...mutual benefit and mutual respect, accountability, respect for the modalities of the United Nations, striving for balanced representation of relevant partners from developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and not compromising the independence and neutrality of the United Nations system in general and the agencies in particular.*"

## **Proposal for the Development of a World Heritage Partnerships Initiative (WHPI)**

12. As indicated in paragraph 6 above, Article 7 of the World Heritage Convention recognizes the need for States Parties to work with a range of partners. The experience and insights gained in developing partnership agreements with both governmental and non-governmental organizations in recent years has led the World Heritage Centre to propose the development of a World Heritage Partnerships Initiative (WHPI) as a UNESCO contribution to promoting and testing the *instrumental* role of partnerships in the conservation of cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value.

13. At present, a wide array of States Parties, institutions and organizations, in particular IUCN, ICOMOS and ICCROM, are co-operating with the World Heritage Centre to execute programmes and projects for the implementation of the Convention. A selection of such partnerships is described in Annex 1 to this document.

14. Despite the many-faceted relationships that UNESCO's World Heritage Centre has with the partners described in Annex 1, the totality of those relations at present do not constitute a “*system of international co-operation and assistance designed to support States Parties.....*”. Building such a system of international co-operation and support requires that:

- a) deliberate and regular measures are taken to build partnerships addressing mutually agreed issues and problems identified as priorities by the Committee;
- b) the nature of current relationships between UNESCO's World Heritage Centre and its partners that serve different roles such as donor, contractor, technical service and/or in-kind support provider etc. be systematically reviewed and analyzed; and
- c) synergies and harmonies prevailing amongst the existing network of UNESCO's World Heritage Centre's partners are identified on a continual basis.

15. Each partnership comprises at least three actors. Two of those actors may at minimum be a donor and a recipient State Party, respectively, as is the case in traditional multi-bi co-operation models executed via UNESCO and other United Nations agencies and programmes. The third partner is UNESCO's World Heritage Centre. While promoting these well-established models of partnerships, the WHPI will place special emphasis on building new types of partnerships where the actors would be:

- a) States Parties contributing towards South-South co-operation;
- b) States Parties keen to support North-South relations that go beyond the conventional donor-recipient arrangements; and
- c) a growing number of NGOs, public charities, e.g. trust funds and foundations, private sector organs and in exceptional cases individuals and philanthropists, who express a keen interest to contribute to World Heritage conservation.

16. The uniqueness of the World Heritage Convention is that it provides an international legal framework for the conservation of both cultural and natural heritage. Yet, translating this conceptual originality into operational advantages for World Heritage conservation in States Parties is a task that needs continuous innovation. At present the World Heritage Centre's relations with co-operating bodies is weakened by the following (and perhaps other) factors:

- a) the absence of an institutional framework to guide the World Heritage community's relations with international development actors in order to link the sustainable socio-economic development of the areas surrounding the 721 sites on the World Heritage List with the conservation of those sites. For example, a recent evaluation of the biodiversity operations of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) estimated that World Heritage site based projects attracted more than US\$ 250 million during the last 4-5 years. At present, most such projects are designed, developed and implemented with minimal interactions with the World Heritage Centre, the Committee and the Advisory Bodies. Similarly, for cultural sites, the World Bank and other major international and regional financial institutions, banks and development co-operation agencies are increasingly extending grants and loans for projects in World Heritage protected areas. While the majority of these projects are for the up-grading of physical infrastructure, often to support tourism development, more and more agencies are becoming involved in cultural heritage conservation. Although UNESCO is consulted by some of these entities, this is the exception rather than the rule. It would clearly be desirable to develop further, and systematize, relations with key players, including the GEF, the World Bank and other development co-operation agencies.

- b) the, as yet, largely untapped potential synergies and harmonies between a variety of global initiatives of NGOs (e.g. in the natural heritage arena, WWF's Global Eco-regions; Conservation International's biodiversity hotspots, and The Nature Conservancy's "Parks in Peril" etc.) and the World Heritage Convention's priorities and activities; and
- c) the, as yet, unexplored opportunities arising from the growing interest of the private sector and the philanthropic and "giving" interests to associate themselves with high-profile World Heritage conservation efforts.

17. WHPI will address these and other needs and weaknesses to build an effective "*system of international co-operation and assistance to States Parties*" as called for by Article 7 of the Convention.

### **WHPI – The Role of the World Heritage Committee**

18. The World Heritage Committee will have ultimate oversight of the WHPI and will be kept fully informed of the design, execution, management and outcomes of the initiative through the reporting mechanisms set out below.

*19. The Committee may wish to approve the following goals, objectives, rules, regulations and administrative arrangements for the WHPI.*

### **WHPI – Goal and Objectives**

20. The goal of the WHPI is:

To build an effective system of international co-operation to enable States Parties to design and develop long-term protection, including conservation operations, actions and awareness raising activities with the assistance of UNESCO's World Heritage Centre.

21. The objectives of WHPI are to:

- a) **Facilitate the development of specific partnerships for programme initiatives** starting with the areas **identified by the Committee** (i.e. forests, tourism, cities and earthen architecture) and others that may be identified by the Committee in the future;
- b) **Set up mechanisms for communicating and appealing to the international community and to the global public** for support and solidarity to address conservation priorities highlighted by the World Heritage Committee and for tracking and measuring responses to such appeals;
- c) **Enable the design and development of innovative partnerships** between States Parties for South-South co-operation and North-South dialogue **to address priority World Heritage conservation issues and problems;** and
- d) **Support the further development of on-going partnerships** and take all necessary measures to sustain the benefits and advantages accruing from them over the long-term.

## **Rules, Regulations, Reporting and Implementation Arrangements**

22. The World Heritage Centre will assess proposals/expressions of interest from a wide range of governmental, non-governmental, civil society and private sector institutions interested in assisting in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, according to the priority areas identified by the World Heritage Committee. No partnerships will be entered into with entities whose activities are incompatible with the aims and principles of UNESCO, the United Nations or other agencies of the United Nations system.

23. The rules and regulations of UNESCO governing the relations with its Member States, non-Governmental organizations, funds and foundations and private sector organs are set out in Annex 2 to this document. These will provide the framework for WHPI actions and operations. Wherever derogations and waivers of particular rules and regulations may appear desirable in the development of particular partnerships, they will be sought from appropriate authorities in UNESCO in accordance with standard procedures.

24. The WHPI is not intended to be a fundraising operation for World Heritage conservation projects. Rather, it is intended primarily to mobilize technical resources and to create networks of exchanges and technical assistance. However, if financial contributions are offered, they will be channeled through the World Heritage Fund.

25. Wherever and whenever possible, the management of WHPI will favour the direct flow of financial, technical and other resources from providers to their intended beneficiaries. In the event that either the World Heritage Centre, or any other unit of UNESCO is assigned the responsibility of managing and administering the totality or parts of partnerships, overheads will be levied on the resources of the partnership in accordance with UNESCO guidelines.

26. In the management of the WHPI, efforts will be made to know and document all support programmes that benefit World Heritage sites. These programmes may be financed by international, national or local Governments, non-governmental and private sector organs and interest groups. As indicated in paragraph 22 above, in building specific partnership initiatives, the WHPI may work with any such group subject to the consent and approval of the State Party and the UNESCO Executive Board and the General Conference.

27. The WHPI could be executed up to the year 2007, as a contribution to the 31st Medium Term Strategy of UNESCO. Progress reports would be submitted to the World Heritage Committee in 2003, 2005 and 2007. An evaluation of the WHPI would be undertaken in 2007 with a view to deciding upon its continuation.

28. In the first report, to be submitted to the 27th session of the Committee in June 2003, indicators of success for evaluating the WHPI up to the period of the next report in 2005 would be proposed. If the WHPI is continued beyond 2007, then this practice of pre-defining intended achievements and benchmarks for measuring performance for every biennium would be retained with necessary changes introduced to improve quantification of performance measures.

29. The World Heritage Centre shall be the focal point in UNESCO for all WHPI activities and operations. Systems will be established to ensure close co-operation on any WHPI activity that may be initiated by a unit of UNESCO other than the World Heritage Centre in respect of information exchange, monitoring of project performance and reporting to the World Heritage Committee.

### PRELIMINARY INVENTORY OF WORLD HERITAGE PARTNERSHIPS

Listed below is a selection of the many external partners the World Heritage Centre has worked with in recent years. It is not an exhaustive inventory. The information will be augmented over the coming months with the aim of creating a comprehensive database of World Heritage partnerships, support programmes and projects that may be used both as an archive and as a tool in identifying opportunities for the development of future partnerships.

The inventory does not include States Parties and external organisations with whom the Centre has co-operated on an ad-hoc basis but focuses on those with whom there are formal agreements. The nature of these agreements vary. Some of them provide mainly financial support for the implementation of the Convention and the development of networks for exchanging technical expertise, while others are targeted at the implementation of specific programmes or projects.

The inventory is arranged according to three principal categories of partnerships:

- with governmental or intergovernmental organisations - these include cooperation agreements between UNESCO and a country or another intergovernmental organisation;
- with non-governmental organisations, research institutions or foundations; and
- with the corporate sector.

However, these categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, partnerships established within the framework agreement between UNESCO and the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP), the United Nations entity established to manage grants from the United Nations Foundation (a public charity in the United States of America) to the United Nations include a mixture of NGOs and research institutions working to carry out specific projects or deliver elements of a larger programme - the inventory includes the examples of the UNF project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and also the UNESCO-UNFIP-UNEP partnership with the RARE Center for Tropical Conservation and the AVEDA Corporation, "Linking Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Tourism at World Heritage Sites".

## PARTNERSHIPS WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

Partnership	Category	Start	Estimated timeframe	Objectives	Resources involved
<p>France – UNESCO Cooperation Convention</p> <p>French Ministries involved: Ministère de Culture et de la Communication Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement /Ministère des Affaires Etrangères (Ministère de l'Équipement du Logement et du Transport)</p> <p>Direction du tourisme. Délégation interministérielle à la ville</p> <p>Caisse des dépôts et de Consignation Agence Française de Développement</p> <p>NGOs involved: CODEV Cités Unis France Ville et Pays d'Art et d'Histoire</p> <p>Cities involved: Ville de Chinon - Luang Prabang Ville de Lille - Hué Ville de Lyon- Porto Novo Ville de Nancy- Lahore</p> <p>Ecole d'architecture de Lille Ecole d'architecture de Nancy</p>	<p>Government</p> <p>Government</p> <p>Non governmental</p> <p>Local authorities</p> <p>Research institutions</p>	<p>1997</p> <p>2002</p> <p>2002</p> <p>2002</p> <p>1999</p> <p>2002</p> <p>2001</p>	<p>Ongoing. Review planned for 2003</p>	<p>To create better synergies between French bilateral aid to World Heritage sites and to develop cooperation between France and UNESCO.</p> <p>Strengthen capacity of UNESCO's World Heritage Centre in development of cooperation programmes through :</p> <p>Conservation; Management of heritage; Protection and management of landscapes; Preparatory assistance for Inscription ; Pilot action and projects; Missions and congresses.</p> <p>Several city to city partnerships have been supported as a result.</p>	<p>Person appointed full-time to work in Ministry of Culture and two more full-time</p> <p>Total Budget 1999-2001: €545 284</p> <p>Exchange of expertise.</p>
<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy</p>	<p>Government</p>	<p>March 2001</p>	<p>2001-2004</p>	<p>Improved implementation of the World Heritage Convention structured under three components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Missions of technical experts;</li> <li>2. Regional Technical Assistance Programmes;</li> <li>3. Core activities of the World Heritage Centre.</li> </ol>	<p>€800,000 annually</p>



## PARTNERSHIPS WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (CONTINUED)

Partnership	Category	Start	Estimated timeframe	Objectives	Resources involved
Netherlands Ministry of Culture, Education and Science	Government	October 2001	2001-2004	Strengthened implementation of the Convention through 4 themes: 1. implementation of the Global Strategy 2. technical cooperation 3. education 4. periodic reporting	€1.8 million over the period 2001-2004
Australia-UNESCO Cooperation Agreement	Government	May 2002	5 years initially  Modalities of cooperation and activities undertaken to be reviewed annually.	Technical and financial support for enhanced implementation of the WH Convention in the Asia-Pacific Region. To enhance effectiveness in the safeguarding and sustainable use of cultural and natural heritage by promoting the Global Strategy for a balanced and representative WH List; and by improving the management of cultural and natural properties on the List. Focus will be on: promotion of best practice in management of WH properties; facilitating requests for International Assistance for submission to cooperation agencies for properties on the List; sharing of information and experience, development of networks on management issues.	Technical and financial resources to be determined.
Secretariat of Belgium Development Co-operation, Brussels, Belgium	Government		Long-term agreement with UNESCO that is periodically renewed.	Framework agreement with UNESCO within whose terms and references the partnership is situated. The World Heritage focus of UNESCO relations with the Government of Belgium is negotiated regularly on an annual basis and/or on a project-by-project basis.	€300,000 provided over 4 years for community support activities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Additional financial support for a P-4 expert post for 2 years.
Spain UNESCO Cooperation Convention	Government	April 2002		To enhance the implementation of the WH Convention with a special focus on Latin America and North Africa.	To be determined.
NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation), Norway	Government	December 1997	December 2001	Integration of World Heritage education into the national curricula  Dissemination and testing the World Heritage Education Kit in classroom teaching  Organization of WH Youth Fora and seminars and workshops to introduce the World Heritage Education Kit to teachers and teachers' trainers	Total US\$ 965900 with a yearly allocation of US\$ 290000

## PARTNERSHIPS WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (CONTINUED)

Partnership	Category	Start	Estimated timeframe	Objectives	Resources involved
European Space Agency (ESA)	Intergovernmental Organisation (IGO)	2001	2001-2003	Pilot project partnership with all international space agencies to indicate changes in land cover during the last 10 years in order for site managers better to define conservation plans for the gorilla species	Expertise from NGOs working in the field, experts from ESA.
European Space Agency/other space agencies	IGO	October 2001 (during the 52 <sup>nd</sup> International Astronautical Conference)	Ongoing	Strengthen support to developing countries with respect to the monitoring of World Heritage sites using space technologies, mainly satellite images.  Future Aim: Partnership with all international Space Agencies who will provide satellite images and experts free of charge to UNESCO in order to assist developing countries requesting such assistance (European Space Agency, NASA and the Canadian Space Agency have contacted UNESCO's World Heritage Centre requesting the definition of such a project)	Free access to costly satellite images, free access to experts.
Council of Europe	IGO	1995	Ongoing	Broad cooperation and collaboration on heritage projects (e.g. the Council's Campaign "Europe – A common Heritage", launched in 1999, the "European Heritage Days", the elaboration of the "European Landscape Convention", the HEREIN ("Heritage Information Network"), the promotion of cultural heritage as a factor for sustainable development, the "Cultural Routes Initiative", the "European Foundation for Heritage Skills" or "Our Common Heritage" projects, all as parts of the Council's "Culture 2000" programme).	Exchange of expertise
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)- Division of Technology, Industry and Economics  Other partners involved in individual projects include the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) and a variety of tour operators.	IGO	December 1999	1999-2000	Exchange of information and expertise between UNESCO- WHC and UNEP-TIE. <u>Specific activities include:</u> Design and develop projects and/or activities on the theme of ecotourism and biodiversity, focusing on World Heritage, to be submitted for support to the United Nations Foundation; Preparation, publication and dissemination of a training manual on tourism for WH Site Managers (with Swedish tour operator, TEMA) Development of an initiative, in co-operation with WTO and tour operators for promoting sustainable tourism development principles/practices.	Exchange of expertise on projects of mutual interest. Approximately US\$50,000 annually - reviewed on annual basis. Advice to TOI members to help them promote awareness. Cooperate with them in launching WH site projects illustrating application of sustainable tourism development.

## PARTNERSHIPS WITH FOUNDATIONS, NGOS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

Partnership	Category	Start date	Estimated timeframe	Objectives	Resources involved
United Nations Foundation (UNF) and the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP)	Foundation	1998	Framework agreement between UNFIP and UNESCO within whose terms and references the partnership is situated. UNF operations started in 1998 and are likely to proceed till 2007. Special World Heritage sites will continue to receive support at least until 2004 after which the level and scope of support would have to be renegotiated.	Examples of the projects carried out under this agreement are listed below as UNFIP projects.	Total funds approved so far for World Heritage projects as follows: US\$12 million as outright grants for direct execution by the World Heritage Centre. Plus US\$ 3 million to be raised under matching grant commitments made as part of Galapagos (US\$2 million) and sustainable tourism-biodiversity linkage (US\$1 million) projects, for which approximately US\$200,000 raised so far for the Galapagos and US \$1 million successfully raised for the sustainable tourism-biodiversity through 1:1 matching funding with AVEDA (see below).
International Rhino Foundation (IRF)	NGO	1999	4 year-project within UNFIP agreement	Implementation of UNFIP project: "Biodiversity Conservation in Regions of Armed conflict: protecting WH in the DRC". Pay monthly salaries, performance related bonuses and medical and food rations to Garamba National Park staff (236 members of the staff)	Contract of US\$ 124,844 for 2000 (year 1)
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), USA	NGO	1999	4 year-project within UNFIP agreement	Implementation of UNFIP project: "Biodiversity Conservation in Regions of Armed Conflict: protecting WH in DRCE. Pay monthly salaries, performance related bonuses and medical and food rations to Kahuzi-Biega National Park staff (83 members of the staff)	Contract of US\$ 43,832 for 2000 (year 1)
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), USA	NGO	1999	Contract 2001 - within UNFIP agreement	Implementation of UNFIP project : "Biodiversity Conservation in Regions of Armed Conflict: protecting WH in DRC". Assemble base maps & establish data management systems for monitoring programmes; Initiate basic inventory to determine current biological status of key species of wildlife & main threats to World Heritage sites	US\$ 45,000 for 2001

## PARTNERSHIPS WITH FOUNDATIONS, NGOs AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS (CONTINUED)

Partnership	Category	Start date	Estimated timeframe	Objectives	Resources involved
Gilman International Conservation (GIC), USA	NGO	1999	4 year-project within UNFIP agreement	Implementation of UNFIP project: "Biodiversity Conservation in Regions of Armed Conflict: protecting WH in DRC". Pay monthly salaries, performance related bonuses and medical and food rations to Okapi Faunal Reserve staff	Contract of US\$ 29,224 for 2000 (year 1) + USD 37,152 for 2001 (year 2)
Zoological Society of Milwaukee, USA	NGO	1999	4 year-project within UNFIP agreement	Implementation of UNFIP project: "Biodiversity Conservation in Regions of Armed Conflict: protecting WH in DRC". Pay monthly salaries, performance related bonuses and medical and food rations to Salonga National Park staff	Contract of US\$ 79,400 for 2000 (year 1)
RARE Center for Tropical Conservation, Washington, D.C., USA	NGO	2000	4 year project within the framework of the Agreement between UNESCO/UNFIP/UNEP "Linking Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Tourism at WH sites" Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance site management capacity for using tourism to support conservation</li> <li>- Increase revenue generated from tourism at each site</li> <li>- Increase level of local awareness of and support for conservation efforts at the World Heritage sites</li> <li>- Local economic incentives for biodiversity conservation</li> <li>- Link regional, national and international level-tourism marketing strategies and programs in each country</li> <li>- Promote sharing of experiences and best practices for linking sustainable tourism with biodiversity conservation.</li> </ul>	US\$ 547,831 for 2001
Charles Darwin Foundation, Ecuador	NGO	October 2000	4-year project as part of UNFIP agreement.	Control and Eradication of Invasive Species: a necessary condition for conserving endemic biodiversity of Galapagos WH site to constitute an example of how to handle the problem of invasive species by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- providing proven methodologies for eradicating invasive species and mitigating their effects;</li> <li>- establishing an effective and participatory quarantine system to prevent new introductions and the spread of existing ones.</li> </ul>	US\$ 423,000 for 2000 (Year 1) US\$ 469,100 for 2001 (Year 2)
Nordic World Heritage Foundation (former Nordic World Heritage Office)	Foundation	March 1996	Ongoing	Generate funding from development agencies in Nordic countries, disperse the money, project cooperation, assistance in preparation of nominations, development of technical tools Scope includes Northern Europe: Scandinavian Countries, Baltic States, and assistance to African States.	Representation of World Heritage Centre Director (or other) on NWHF Board.
Delft University of Technology (DUT), Netherlands	Research Institution	July 2000	On-going	Provision of in-house technical expertise on conservation and management of cultural heritage to further the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.	Secondment of an expert to the WH Centre, part paid for by DUT.

## PARTNERSHIPS WITH THE CORPORATE SECTOR

Partnership	Category	Start date	Estimated timeframe	Objectives	Resources involved
AVEDA Corporation New York, USA	Corporate sector	2001	4 years ( Contribution to the above mentioned project "Linking Conservation...")	Support biodiversity conservation by facilitating the implementation of necessary project activities within the UNFIP/UNEP/UNESCO partnership with the RARE Center for Tropical Conservation described on the previous page	US\$ 500,000 (matching funds)
Südwestrundfunk Media GMBH	Corporate sector	February 1995	Ongoing. Contract renewable.	Raising awareness about World Heritage. Non-exclusive development and production of a series of films under the title "Treasure of the World - Heritage of Mankind"	UNESCO receives a servicing fee of €1500 for each site filmed. Any other funds generated by the project are reinvested in future films in series.
Walk Associates Ltd, Japan (Now Evergreen Digital Contents Inc.)	Corporate sector	November 1996		Development and production of a series of 50 films of 10 minutes each on World Heritage sites. New contract for a further series of 50 films under negotiation.	Contribution of approximately €30,000 in servicing fees for the first series of 50 films.
National Federation of UNESCO Associations of Japan (NFUAJ) +Tokyo Broadcasting Systems (TBS)	Corporate sector	February 1996	Ongoing - contract renewable	Development and production of a weekly 30-minute programme about World Heritage to be transmitted in Japan on various Tokyo Broadcasting Systems network stations. 48 programmes to be produced per year.	US\$60 000 per annum made up of an annual servicing fee of US \$30000 plus US\$30,000 earmarked for field projects.
KOBI Graphis	Corporate sector	October 1996	Ongoing. Contract renewable	To publish 2 calendars each year - Panasonic Corporate Calendar and World Heritage Youth Calendar	Under current contract, minimum cash contribution of US\$50 000 per year plus 10% of wholesale price of calendars sold.
Hachette Distribution Services S.A.	Corporate sector	September 2001	February 2002	To promote cultural diversity through the production and distribution in Relay stores in 11 countries of a poster and bookmarks about World Heritage. Future aim: Following evaluation of the campaign, to explore the possibilities for other joint ventures.	Production by Hachette of 20 French language posters and 1000 bookmarks; 10 posters each in English and Spanish and 200 bookmarks in each of these languages.
<i>Memories of the Future.</i> companies involved include ACCOR ; Radisson SAS Hotels and Resorts; EF Tours;	Corporate sector	1999	Ongoing	To raise awareness among tourists of World Heritage; exchange know how between Tourism experts and Site managers; implement operational projects for the safeguarding of WH sites, including, Prince Gong's Palace, (China); Medina of Tunis (Tunisia) Museum of Nubia (Egypt) Bat Chum Temple, Angkor (Cambodia) ; The Altar of the Qasr El Bint Temple in Petra (Jordan) ) and the Tochimilco Monastery (Mexico).	Contributions made to be used for specific projects in the field.

## OVERVIEW OF REGULATORY FRAMEWORK GOVERNING UNESCO PARTNERSHIPS

Regulatory framework  Partners	Selection of partners		Role of the Member States and National Commissions		Use of UNESCO's name, emblem and patronage	
	Specific directives	Supplementary directives	Specific provisions	General provisions	Specific provisions	General provisions
<b>NGOs</b>	(1) 28 C/Res. 13.42 of 1995 (2) 149 EX/Dec. 7.3 of 1996 and 154 EX/Dec. 7.3 of 1998 (4) 154 EX/Dec. 7.3 of 1998		(1) 28 C/Res. 13.42 of 1995	(11) 20 C/Res. 7/42 of 1978 (12) 25 C/Res. 15.212 of 1989 and 26 C/Res. 13.2 of 1991 (13) 27 C/Res. 13.12 of 1993 (15) 30 C/Res. 83 of 1999	(18) 154 EX/Dec. 7.3 of 1998	(16) 8 C/Res.IV.1.8.2 of 1954 (17) 30 EX/Dec.12.2 of 1952, 31 EX/Dec. 11.1 of 1952, 37 EX/Dec. 13.1 of 1954 and 122 EX/Dec. 5.4.3 of 1985
<b>Foundations and similar institutions</b>	(3) 26 C/Res. 13.23 of 1991, 28 C/Res.13.5 of 1995 and 29 C/Res. 64 of 1997		(3) 26 C/Res. 13.23 of 1991, 28 C/Res. 13.5 of 1995 and 29 C/Res. 64 of 1997			
<b>Private sources of extrabudgetary funding</b>	(5) 149 EX/Dec. 7.5 of 1996 (6) 156 EX/Dec. 9.4 of 1999		(5) 149 EX/Dec.7.5 of 1996 (6) 156 EX/Dec. 9.4 of 1999		(5) 149 EX/Dec. 7.5 of 1996 (6) 156 EX/Dec. 9.4 of 1999	
<b>New partners</b> - interparliamentary organizations. - municipal councils - associations of districts, town and regions - other (civil society, private sector)		(7) 151 EX/9.4 of 1997 (8) 28 C/Res.13.5 of 1995	(14) 28 C/Res. 13.5 of 1995			
<b>Other partners</b> - private sector - UNESCO clubs, Centres and Associations			(9) 6 C/Res. 30.132 of 1951 and 8 C/Res. IV.1.5.15 of 1954 (10) 26 C/Res. 13.2 of 1991 and 30 C/Res. 60 of 1999			

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