

WORLD HERITAGE

URBAN HERITAGE

Havana, Cuba
Kyoto, Japan
Saint-Louis, Senegal
Tel Aviv, Israel

NEW World Heritage sites



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World
Heritage
Convention

ISSN 1020-4202



3 059630 101813



©Alfonso Vera

As the Regional Tourism Agency, we face the challenge of educating, while contributing with government policies designed to promote sustainable development, safeguarding identity and ensuring that future generations can feast their eyes on the same beauty that we enjoy today.

I sincerely appreciate this rigorous work that focuses on respect, identity and heritage. Each of these pages that come

into being offer up challenges and new opportunities.

Our territory dazzles thanks to its collection of secrets and riches. In this noble land, the lines between history and nature are blurred. And the world rises as if we were watching the very spectacle of creation, because Magellan enriches Chile and the international community in the ongoing construction of our culture and identity.

In the future, anyone visiting us will be citizens who are aware, people with a thirst for knowledge who understand and respect natural heritage, because tourism “with science” is much more than just a passing fad or a reaction to changes in the market: it is a way to do tourism, underpinned by cultural, social and environmental identity.

Lorena Araya Guarda
Regional Director of Tourism

Landscape treasures of Madre de Dios: a natural laboratory for science

In the archipelagos of Chilean Patagonia, at the edge of the Pacific Ocean, Madre de Dios has been hiding limestone landscapes hitherto unsuspected on our planet. Sculptures caused by erosion look like they have been crafted by Michelangelo himself. Who would have thought that this mysterious island and the giant mushrooms imagined by Hergé could exist in a reality that beats fiction? The origin of these extraordinary formations is found in the battle of the elements (rain, wind, ocean, rock): *mushrooms, rams, comets made of rock and rockets, smooth pavements, rock lace, stepped streams, micro-gorges*. A genuine natural laboratory that shows us how erosion transforms matter to create beauty.

These iconic expressions reveal the limits of scientific terminology. The *marble glacier* metaphor is used to describe the striking limestone landscapes shaped by the ancient glaciers. In the fjords, the coastline is sculptured with giant steps, notches of marine corrosion suspended several metres above sea level. They are testament to a

sudden rise of the island 10,000 years ago when, after melting, the ice relieved the mountain of some of its weight. On the Pacific coast, dark cliffs dotted with huge caves alternate with gulfs that hide sandy beaches and major risings. Open to the ocean, the Ballena (Whale) cave is host to a blue whale boneyard with bones that date back thousands of years. Elsewhere, the wind has created a gigantic 150 metre dune attached to the wall, while others have formed on the plain at a height of 350 metres.

Madre de Dios is also a Magellanic forest, one of the planet's last primary forests. It is made up of *Nothofagus*, primitive beeches inherited from the Secondary era, which shelter from the wind in rocky depressions and corridors. This mossy forest is home to species of birds that have never seen man. Because they grow directly on rock, they mark out a path that is chaotic and hazardous, because hidden under the roots and dead trunks there are deep cracks. For this reason,

we prefer to walk over the impermeable sandstone bands excavated by the glaciers, giving rise to lakes and peatlands. Their sombre colour is in contrast to the dazzling landscape of the marbles. It is precisely at this limestone/sandstone meeting point where torrents disappear through spectacular chasms in the bowels of the island. There are also thousands of wells and crevices through which one can sometimes access galleries where the apparent calm is suddenly disturbed by floodwaters. In just 15 minutes rainwater builds up, reaching a depth of 100 metres. When this underwater landscape on the coastline holds traces of Sea Nomads (cave paintings, tombs, middens, huts with whale bones), excitement is infinite. Unique heritage in the world, Madre de Dios symbolises almost virgin nature and a long 300 million year history on ancient coral reefs on the island of the marble glaciers.

Fabien Hobléa and Richard Maire
Centre Terre

www.patagonia-chile.com
www.sernatur.cl

©Alfonso Vera

SERNATUR
Región de Magallanes
y Antártica Chilena

patagonia
CHILE





United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

UNESCO Publishing

7, place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France • www.unesco.org/publishing

E-mail: publishing.promotion@unesco.org

Art for Peace



€ 72.00, 2015, 448 pages, photos

24,5 x 32,5 cm, Hardcover,

ISBN 978-3-901753-94-7 (Multilingual edition: English/

French/Spanish/Arabic/Chinese/Russian/German)

Ediciones UNESCO / Edition Lammerhuber

■ The headquarters of UNESCO in Paris house the largest art collection of the United Nations. This UNESCO collection was neither planned nor curated by anyone. It came about through gifts from artists, representatives of the member states, visitors and personalities who wanted to support UNESCO's aims in this way. The collection is global and, unencumbered by any thematic constraints, includes all kinds of styles and forms of expression. This wide range reflects UNESCO's philosophy of "Building a Culture of Peace" perfectly.

■ The Republic of Austria appreciates the UNESCO collection as an extraordinary art treasure. By means of a very special art project, Austria lets all member states share in the UNESCO collection. The photographs unite the items of this art collection in a virtual exhibition. The accompanying book will be presented to each member state as a work of art showcasing an art collection that they co-founded. In this way, the UNESCO collection becomes the national property of each member state. Art will act as communicator in the name of and for the UNESCO.

■ The Republic of Austria dedicates *Art for Peace* – a work by Lois Lammerhuber – to the UNESCO as a treasury of art.

To order, please contact

DL Services – C/O Michot

Chaussée de Mons 77 Bergense steenweg,

B 1600 Sint Pieters Leeuw, Belgium

Tel.: (+ 32) 477 455 329

E-mail: jean.de.lannoy@dl-servi.com

Postage by ordinary mail: Europe: € 5.50. Rest of the world: € 10.00

or www.unesco.org/publishing (Secure payment)



Cover: Old Havana (Cuba).

Cities are among the most quickly evolving environments on the planet. Over half of the world's population lives in cities today, and knowing how to manage these urban areas as they grow, so that we can both cherish our history and yet help them to flourish socially, culturally and economically while they meet our needs, is a complex and monumental task. We examine these questions in conjunction with Habitat III, the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development taking place in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016.

The United Nations General Assembly decided to convene the Habitat III Conference to bolster the global commitment to sustainable urbanization, and focus on the implementation of a New Urban Agenda. World Heritage sites are inevitably part of this equation.

There are many cities inscribed on the World Heritage List, and we will explore a handful of them here: Havana (Cuba), founded in 1519 by the Spanish, and today a sprawling metropolis; Kyoto (Japan), the centre of Japanese culture for more than 1,000 years; Saint-Louis (Senegal), located on an island at the mouth of the Senegal River; and Tel Aviv (Israel), whose White City was constructed from the 1930s through the 1950s. Each of these cities was shaped by the cultures that created them and the roles they have held throughout their history. In this issue we touch on the ways these distinctly different cities have developed, and effective approaches to managing them.

We are pleased to include an interview with Jorge Castro Muñoz, Mayor of Valparaíso (Chile) and Vice President of the Organization of World Heritage Cities. Valparaíso is a historic port city with a vernacular urban fabric dating from the 19th century, and Mr Castro Muñoz shares his insights into preserving and managing it.

We also present in this issue the sites that were inscribed on the World Heritage List in July 2016, during the 40th session of the World Heritage Committee in Istanbul (Turkey). Twenty-one properties were added to the List, bringing to 1,052 the number of sites that we have all promised to protect for future generations.

Mechtild Rössler
Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre



Quarterly magazine published jointly in English, French and Spanish, by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Paris, France and Publishing For Development Ltd., London, United Kingdom.

Editorial Director

Mechtild Rössler
Director, UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Managing Editor

Vesna Vujicic-Lugassy

Editors

Helen Aprile, Gina Doubleday

Publisher

Richard Forster

Production Editor

Caroline Fort

Copy Editors

Cathy Nolan (English), Chantal Lyard (French), Luisa Futoransky (Spanish)

Editorial Board

ICCROM: Joseph King, ICOMOS: Regina Durighello, IUCN: Tim Badman, UNESCO World Heritage Centre: Nada Al Hassan, Feng Jing, Edmond Moukala, Mauro Rosi, Petya Totcharova, Isabelle Anatole Gabriel Vinson, UNESCO Publishing: Ian Denison

Editorial Assistant

Barbara Blanchard

Advertising

Efrén Calatrava, Fernando Ortiz, Fadela Seddini, Peter Warren

Cover

Photo: Hang Dinh / Shutterstock
Design: Recto Verso

Editorial Staff

World Heritage Centre, UNESCO
7, Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris
Tel. (33.1) 45 68 16 60 – Fax (33.1) 45 68 55 70
E-mail: g.doubleday@unesco.org
INTERNET: <http://whc.unesco.org>

Advertisements, production

PFD Publications Ltd
Chester House, Fulham Green
81-83 Fulham High Street, London SW6 3JA
Tel: +44 2032 866610 - Fax: +44 2075 262173
E-mail: info@pfdmedia.com

Subscriptions

DL Services sprl, Jean De Lannoy
c/o Entrepôts Michot - Bergense steenweg 77
B 1600 St Pieters Leeuw - Belgium
Tel: +32 477 455 329
E-mail: subscriptions@dl-servi.com

Contents



In Focus World Heritage and Urban Heritage 8



22

In Focus

8

Culture: Key to the sustainability of cities 8

As we enter a new urban era, we should regard culture as a powerful ally in our efforts to address key global challenges, from the financial and refugee crises to climate change, poverty and inequality worldwide.

Tel Aviv: A Modernist dream of Utopia 18

Tel Aviv is a new city, characteristic of the 20th century. It is the most dynamic of all large urban settlements in Israel, a city where tension between “living city” and “maintaining the status quo” continues to exist.



29

Kyoto: Preserving the City of Ten Thousand Shrines 26

Modern Kyoto is a thriving metropolis and a shining example of urban heritage conservation in a developing context in Asia Pacific.



36

44

Island of Saint-Louis, Senegal

A second life for urban heritage 34

A core challenge for Saint-Louis is to ensure that the site's urban heritage values are recognized by all involved communities.

Nothing urban is foreign to me

Case study of Old Havana 42

The overall sense of architectural, historical and environmental continuity makes Old Havana the most impressive historical city centre in the Caribbean and one of the most notable in the American continent as a whole.



52

Towards long-term conservation: the historic urban landscape approach 50

Application of the approach centred on the historic urban landscape encourages the development of new policies and advocates a philosophy of development based on the role of culture and heritage.

Close-Up 58

New World Heritage sites 2016

New World Heritage sites inscribed during the 40th session of the World Heritage Committee held in Istanbul (Turkey) in July 2016.

Forum 69

Interview 70

Interview with Jorge Castro Muñoz, Mayor of Valparaíso, Chile and Vice President of the Organization of World Heritage Cities.

Advisory Bodies 72

IUCN: Nature-based solutions to urban challenges.

Conventions 74

Narratives and actions on culture in urban sustainable development.

News 77

Preservation 78-87

40th session of Committee meets in Istanbul; The art market and the fight against illegal trade; Sustainable development in Africa; Particularly Sensitive Sea Area status for Tubbatana Reefs; Biodiversity synergy; ICAANE speaks out on threats to cultural heritage; UNESCO's Director-General condemns the destruction of Nabu Temple; UNESCO Director-General addresses Europe Lecture 2016 on heritage protection; The return of traditional skills; European heritage heads discuss change; Managing properties of religious interest; UNESCO calls for harnessing the role of heritage in peace-building.

In Danger 90-93

Five Libyan sites placed on Danger List; Shakhrysbaz (Uzbekistan) danger-listed due to tourism and construction concerns; Insecurity in the Djenné area (Mali) leads to danger-listing; Nan Madol (Federated States of Micronesia) simultaneously inscribed as World Heritage and on Danger List; Syrian Heritage in Danger; Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Georgia) removed from Danger List.

Outreach 94-97

First English-speaking African Region World Heritage Youth Forum; Celebrating World Heritage in Africa; World Heritage Youth Forum held in Turkey; Partners for World Heritage meet in Istanbul; The Case of the Lost World Heritage, 18th episode.

In Print and Online 98

Calendar 99

Subscription Form 101

Next Issue 102



60



66



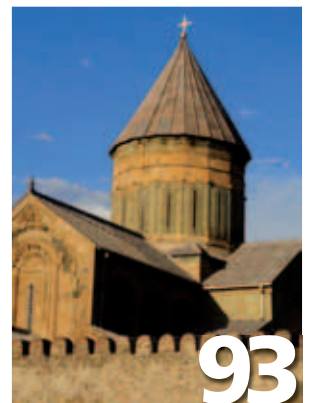
74



80



91



93

Download the World Heritage app

Available for iPad, Android and Kindle Fire tablets. With the app, not only can you read exclusive articles written by experts on the ground, but you can see videos of the world's most spectacular sites.

Download the *World Heritage* magazine app from iTunes, Amazon and Google Play.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World
Heritage
Convention



Culture: Key to the sustainability of cities

Francesco Bandarin
Assistant Director-General
Culture Sector
UNESCO

The historic center of Salvador de Bahia (Brazil) was almost completely abandoned by the local residents because of the exclusively touristic use of the area.

© Ourplace – The World Heritage Collection



In October 2016, the United Nations together with heads of states, ministers, mayors from around the world and the international development community will gather at the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador to adopt the New Urban Agenda for the forthcoming twenty years. Decision-makers will aim to create an action-oriented roadmap for implementation at the regional, national, sub-national and local levels, reflecting UNESCO's commitment to making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

This is the setting UNESCO has chosen to launch the first Global Report on Culture and Sustainable Urban Development, which analyses the role of culture and the main trends, challenges and opportunities of urban development, based on a global survey. Drawing on research and data provided by partner institutions across the world, and supplemented by contributions from international experts and UNESCO's longstanding experience, the Global Report will provide recommendations to support policy design and operational strategies.

In recent decades, the urban context has progressively taken a more central position in UNESCO's work in the field of culture, notably through its six culture conventions on tangible and intangible heritage, the diversity of cultural expressions and creative industries, and the illicit trafficking of cultural goods. The UNESCO World Heritage Convention is a case in point. Historic urban areas present some of the most complex and challenging conservation issues, demonstrated in the more than 300 historic urban properties currently inscribed on the World Heritage List. This figure continues to increase, pointing to not only to the growing value of urban heritage as a prime cultural, social and economic asset, but also the commitment of UNESCO Member States to conserving these areas for future generations.

The rationale of the Global Report culminates a process of reflection, commitment and operational work by the Organization, which has come to fruition through the UNESCO Culture and Sustainable Urban Development

Initiative, launched following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015. This watershed agenda ensured, for the first time, the recognition of the inherent added value of culture within the framework of universally applicable development goals. Culture in all its dimensions, from cultural



Local inhabitants can no longer afford the rising rental costs in the Historic Centre of Macao (China).

© Serge Dos Santos

heritage to creativity, is closely linked to many of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, including those related to poverty reduction, sustainable cities, environmental sustainability, education, inclusive societies, gender equality and health. However, the role of culture is particularly salient within Goal 11 to 'Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable', which dedicates Target 11.4 to: 'Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage'.

At the same time, the Global Report has come into being in a world faced with several exponential challenges. Cities and human settlements are not immune from broader national, regional and global transformations that, moreover, are

increasingly being shouldered and addressed at local level. These transformations have called on a paradigm shift that requires new perspectives to respond effectively to these challenges, as well as build on the opportunities it bestows.

Cities at a crossroads: unprecedented challenges

The past century was marked by unprecedented rates of population growth. In 1900, only 15 per cent of the world's population lived in cities. Today, more than 50 per cent does. Based on current trends, urbanization will only increase in scale and speed, particularly in the regions of Africa and Asia that are set to be 54 and 64 per cent urban by 2050, while the world is projected to have 41 mega-cities by 2030, each home to at least 10 million inhabitants. Massive and rapid urbanization can often exacerbate or proliferate challenges for cities, ranging from informal housing and inequitable access to public spaces, services, infrastructure, employment and sanitation, to social inequalities, discrimination and violence, as well as environmental issues.

Migration flows, within and between countries, present a variety of challenges for urban development and, at the same time, offer substantial opportunities to build on the capacity of migrants to contribute to urban life, economically, socially and culturally. The safeguarding and promotion of cultural diversity, including the cultural heritage and creative and cultural expressions of the receiving cities and of the migrants themselves, is thus becoming a key tool for social inclusion in cities.

Globally, the widespread growth of cities has resulted in the deterioration of the urban environment, and an increase in poverty and the number of people living in slums with limited access to public services and infrastructure. In addition to weakening cultural resources, recent urbanization patterns have not only eroded local ecologies and depleted natural resources, but have also limited access to cultural infrastructure, institutions and spaces.

While urban inequalities and social tensions have intensified as gaps between rich and poor have widened, intra-state conflicts that target cities as their battlegrounds have also significantly risen. Historic centres, often being the heart of

**Culture – if integrated into urban strategies
– places people at the core of urban
development and leads stakeholders
towards a path of sustainability**



The rehabilitation of Humayun's Tomb (India) was made possible by local cultural entrepreneurship, supported by integrated municipal development policies.

© Ourplace – The World Heritage Collection



Several changes have occurred over time to the port and monuments of Cartagena (Colombia) and its surroundings, especially related to development and increasing tourism.

© Marcelo Druck

cities, can become the front line of wars where urban heritage can be the target of deliberate destruction to obliterate the identity of individuals and groups. As a result of deliberate attacks, damage to – and loss of – culture can deprive a city of its source of strength and unity, heightening its vulnerability and spurring violence. Together with the enhanced vulnerability of cities to natural hazards and disasters, each and all represent a particular, contemporary threat to culture.

Facilitated by the development of ICTs, rapid urbanization has also been accompanied by globalization, which has often favoured a process of homogenization and standardization that threatens cultural diversity and the safeguarding of traditional knowledge and practices, creating the risk that distinct, local identities will be lost. Changes in the physical fabric of urban environments can often directly affect intangible cultural heritage practices; safeguarding cultural spaces and places for the performance of intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts is therefore an issue of key importance.

Challenges to the authenticity of cultural heritage and practices can be exacerbated by the impact of uncontrolled tourism, particularly in historic centres, which can result in the exclusion of vulnerable populations. Today, the World Heritage property Salvador de Bahia (Brazil) is working to recover its historic centre from exclusively touristic use, resulting from rehabilitation strategies in the 1990s that placed a heavy focus on tourism to the detriment of the historic centre's residential and community functions. The historic centre was almost completely abandoned, with local residents displaced to the city peripheries, thus depriving the historic centre of its living culture and depressing local industry. A delicate balance is also needed regarding gentrification processes in historic centres, which can risk driving out local inhabitants by tailoring the use of urban spaces purely to economic benefits. In the case of the World Heritage property Historic Centre of Macau (Macao SAR, People's Republic of China), gentrification has brought about the relocation of inhabitants, local commerce and street vendors to other areas of the city as they can no longer keep up with rising rental costs in the historic centre.

Culture at the core of sustainable urban development

A pragmatic response is necessary to overcome the unprecedented challenges of our time. Such a pragmatic response will need to closely involve all levels of governance and build on the capacities of local authorities, as their role has been increasingly key in addressing challenges posed by poverty in all its forms,



The control of use and activities within the historic centre of Quito (Ecuador) greatly contributed to the conservation of the site and the quality of life of its inhabitants.

© UNESCO/Marielle Richon

inequalities, environmental concerns, urban sprawl, the loss of authenticity of historic neighbourhoods, and homogenization.

As we have seen in the rehabilitation of Humayun's Tomb and its surrounds in Old Delhi (India) led by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC), or in Ségou (Mali) where local cultural entrepreneurship has been supported by integrated municipal development policies for broader societal benefits, culture is a transversal thread, which runs through the economic, social and environmental dimensions of the urban fabric. Historically, it has been a driving force behind urban development. As a wellspring of identity, expression, memory, creativity and interaction, culture – if integrated into urban strategies – places people at the core of urban development and leads stakeholders towards a path of sustainability.

Culture-based strategies can encourage the development of compact cities, and help reduce urban sprawl and the emergence of slums. Compact cities are characterized by their dense and proximate urban development patterns, and maintain essential connectivity through public transport systems, ensuring accessibility to urban services. As such, dense, compact cities mitigate their impact on the environment, nourish the economy by increasing the efficiency of infrastructure investment, reduce carbon footprint, and improve citizen access to services and jobs. In Mumbai, India the designation of the Kala Ghoda arts precinct and the restoration of its historic buildings has served to give Kala Ghoda a unique identity in a city of more than 18 million people where public space is at a premium. Today, the highly-walkable Kala Ghoda is enjoyed by tourists and residents alike. Underpinning a green growth perspective, Copenhagen's integrated transport and land-use strategy has transformed the Danish capital from a congested and polluted metropolis into a network of dense, walkable urban centres connected by rail-based public transport.

Ensuring quality public spaces and promoting cultural activities and infrastructure, especially in marginalized urban areas, can bridge social gaps, enhance cohesion and reduce urban violence. Paired with investment in urban services – including parks, squares and markets – render culture accessible for all and encourage sustainability. Public spaces provide opportunities for inclusion, dialogue and exchange, serving as a common platform by which all citizens can develop links with each other and with their city, thus strengthening their sense of community. In a similar vein, cultural centres act as unifying hubs and sources of resilience. For example, the construction of the library park Biblioteca de España in Medellín, Colombia has allowed the city to regenerate its urban pattern and reduce social inequalities in areas that used to be plagued by urban violence and drug trafficking. With a metro line connecting the city centre to low-income areas, the library park has brought together diverse communities, endowing populations that were once denied access to quality public

and cultural services with a renewed sense of dignity and belonging. From 1991 to 2010, Medellín's homicide rate dropped by 80%, showing that culture-based strategies as part of broader municipal policies can have substantial and sustained impact.

The adaptive reuse of built cultural heritage is an efficient response simultaneously permitting the safeguarding of cultural heritage and ensuring the continuity of a community's history and identity. The rehabilitation of built heritage and the development of energy efficient vernacular heritage modules for housing and public buildings can yield economic benefits for the city, boosting the vitality of social life and enhancing existing urban resources to save energy. The citizen-led rehabilitation project of 'Soho Málaga-Barrio de las Artes' in the Ensanche Heredia neighbourhood of Malaga, Spain, which transformed a degraded area adjacent to the port – once a mainstay of prostitution and violence – into a bustling cultural district, is a prime example of the importance of community empowerment and the involvement of artists and culture professionals in conservation efforts. Setting forth a unique city model, the initiative aimed to promote culture, creativity and sustainability to improve the livelihoods of Malaga's citizens. Municipally funded, with the support of the European Union, Soho Málaga has so far succeeded in recovering abandoned historic buildings, creating and improving public spaces, generating employment and strengthening social cohesion, thereby attracting both tourists and citizens to this new creative incubator. Turning to Latin America, the Conservation Plan for the Historic Centre of Cartagena in Colombia provides flexible regulations for the adaptation of heritage buildings that support economic use while conserving the cultural attributes of the urban setting.

Culture versus poverty and conflict

Evidence shows that culture can help alleviate both the social and economic aspects of poverty. For instance, heritage conservation in historic areas that includes pro-poor housing frameworks,

innovative public-private partnerships, and microcredit-based support for economic activities or community maintenance of vernacular heritage brings numerous advantages to cities; it improves living standards, generates revenue and creates employment. Community-led development based on inclusive participation of women and youth, and focused on poverty alleviation and micro-financing, can increase the value of historic urban regions. These



Kala Ghoda in Mumbai (India).
© David Brossard

The adaptive reuse of built cultural heritage is an efficient response simultaneously permitting the safeguarding of cultural heritage and ensuring the continuity of a community's history and identity.

mechanisms can help those with limited or no access to traditional funding structures and facilitate inclusion and benefit-sharing of lower income segments of society. In Bangladesh, the non-governmental organization BRAC, for example, has taken on micro-financing as part of a holistic approach to development. Such financing works to improve livelihoods and support income-generating activities for the urban poor, while enabling them access to a range of social services such as education, health and legal advice. Similarly, in Quito, Ecuador the quality of life of city dwellers in the historic centre has been markedly improved through initiatives founded on cooperation at all governance levels coupled

with stimulating partnerships between private property owners, foundations and charitable institutions.

Culture also has the power to drive change and nurture sustainable production and consumption patterns, while the promotion and protection of cultural diversity is conducive to innovation, creativity and economic growth. Culture-based regeneration projects that take into account local needs and traditional knowledge can support vulnerable populations, particularly women and youth, notably in the cultural and creative industries. Craft, as the long-standing economic backbone of the World Heritage property Medina of Fez (Morocco) is an essential element of its historic urban landscape. To address its safeguarding, government-led policies have supported the development of the sector through rehabilitating several fondouks (caravanserais), reviving and strengthening traditional craft techniques, and promoting environmentally sound production methods. In Baku, Azerbaijan the Government of Azerbaijan has recently extended the training and research activities of its State Museum of Azerbaijani Carpets and Applied Folk Arts to further strengthen Azeri carpet-making, a predominantly

women-led practice that is a source of pride amongst Azerbaijanis.

Likewise, indigenous practices and local know-how can foster environmental sustainability and lay the foundations for resilience.

This is demonstrated by UNESCO's work in Ecuador to safeguard the customs of the Shuar people and their conservation-species seedbeds through the revitalization of agricultural biodiversity. The active participation of Shuar people in preserving traditions through the creation of work parties focused on transmitting knowledge by enhancing dialogue with elders provides a clear example of the positive impact of traditional knowledge and local practices on environmental protection. As a result, participating families have been empowered from both a cultural and economic perspective, and the biodiversity safeguarding skills of young people considerably strengthened.

Culture, in all its forms, is an anchor for



The Medina of Fez transmits a life style, skills and a culture that persist and are renewed despite the diverse effects of the evolving modern societies.

© Peter Collins



Hoi An (Viet Nam) receives over 1.5 million tourists a year.

© Ourplace – The World Heritage Collection

identity, belonging and social cohesion. In conflict and post-conflict situations, following the destruction of invaluable sites such as Al-Askari Shrine in Samarra (Iraq) and the ancient mausoleums of Timbuktu (Mali), reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts have demonstrated compelling evidence of the power of culture to restore social cohesion and improve livelihoods, while paving the way for dialogue and reconciliation. In Timbuktu, the local community has been deeply involved in heritage restoration initiatives, as key beneficiaries of the social, historical and economic wealth of cultural heritage. The reconstruction of mausoleums and libraries has helped generate employment, raise awareness on the value of culture, testifying to its capacity to transcend all borders, and strengthen monitoring of sites and resilience for the future. The safeguarding of cultural heritage should be considered as a humanitarian and peace-building imperative; no sustainable peace or development is possible without it.

Developing an integrated approach

Historic cities and districts can also drive urban development through sustainable tourism, employment and local investment. In their uniqueness as functionally- and socially-mixed centres, however, they can fall victim to the impact of mass tourism, large-scale planned developments and informal settlements, risking the loss of their distinctive character and residential nature. If not adequately planned or managed, tourism can be detrimental to local communities, undermining traditional livelihoods and practices, and heightening commodification. Yet a sustainable approach to cultural tourism can indeed foster social change and revive the living heritage of a city. In the space of the past fifteen years, the World Heritage property Hoi An (Viet Nam) has witnessed tourism to the small city surge almost tenfold to over 1.5 million visitors a year. The reinvestment of the economic benefits of tourism into heritage conservation and community development has demonstrated ways in

which cultural heritage safeguarding can contribute to sustainable development. Policies introduced by the Strategic Policy for Tourism in Hoi An as part of the country's Master Plan on tourism development stipulate that 75 per cent of revenue generated by the sale of visitor entry tickets be reinvested into heritage conservation. Local communities are the



Local population involved in the reconstruction of the ancient mausoleums of Timbuktu (Mali).

© UNESCO/Francesco Bandarin

The Global Report on Culture for Sustainable Urban Development will mark an important step in UNESCO's commitment to place people at the centre of urban development and instil culture as a vehicle for sustainability for all cities.


main actors in sustainable tourism services, and municipal data over the past decade demonstrates a reduced number of poor and low-income households in Hoi An, together with improved living conditions and infrastructure. Such examples testify to the integral value of culture for local communities through generating employment, ensuring dignity and improving living standards.

In 2011, the UNESCO General Conference adopted the landmark Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), which calls for an integrated approach to cultural heritage conservation for sustainable urban development, reaching beyond traditional efforts that limit conservation to the monuments and physical elements of

historic centres. The city of Ballarat (Australia) is a pioneer example in the implementation of the HUL pilot programme, through the promotion of civic engagement and the introduction of regulatory systems, financial tools and a mapping tool on the Historic Urban Landscape. Building on the HUL approach, examples around the world now clearly call for integrated policies and practices of conservation of the built environment within the wider international goals of urban development, while respecting creativity and intangible cultural heritage as a key resource for sustainable development.

Towards Habitat III and beyond: Ways forward for culture and sustainable urban development

Looking forward, sustainable urban development must be addressed through holistic approaches that integrate culture at the policy and operational levels, in order to avoid working in silos and to break away from a one-size-fits-all perspective. Based on its mandate and its unique set of international conventions to ensure the safeguarding and promotion of all forms of culture at the national and international levels, UNESCO is fully committed to promoting and implementing culture as a driver of sustainable urban development. In this regard, the Global Report on Culture for Sustainable Urban Development will mark an important step in UNESCO's commitment to place people at the centre of urban development and instil culture as a vehicle for sustainability for all cities.

As we enter a new urban era, we should regard culture as a powerful ally in our efforts to address key global challenges, from the financial and refugee crises to climate change, poverty and inequality worldwide. Culture is inherent to the three dimensions – environmental, economic and social – of sustainable development. Thus it is only through its full recognition and integration, building on the framework provided by the 2030 Agenda, that we can effectively transform our world into one that is more peaceful, resilient and sustainable. 

Tel Aviv

A Modernist dream of Utopia

This article was adapted from a case study submitted by Università IUAV di Venezia to the Global Report on Culture for Sustainable Urban Development.

Chen Cinema in Tel Aviv (Israel) was designed by the architect Arie Sharon and built in 1950.

© Ourplace – The World Heritage Collection





Dizengoff Circle.

© Robert Brands

Tel-Aviv's "White City" lies at the heart of a modern, dynamic urban centre.

The unique architectural ensemble was inscribed as a World Heritage site in 2003 for its "synthesis of outstanding significance of the various trends of the Modern Movement in architecture and town planning in the early...20th century." Recognized as the largest urban concentration of the early International style, it is a fusion of the influences and currents of the European Modern movement – notably Bauhaus – adapted to a regional milieu. The White City was built as an experimental laboratory for a utopian ideal: a new city for a new society, synthesizing Oriental and Western cultures.

The city of Tel Aviv was founded in 1909 to the immediate north of the walled port city of Jaffa, on the hills along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It grew rapidly during the era of British rule in

In their work in the new city of Tel Aviv, the architects represented the plurality of Modernism's creative trends, but they also took into account the local, cultural qualities of the site.

Palestine (1917-1948), eventually becoming Israel's principal economic and metropolitan nucleus and its second largest city (400,000 inhabitants today).

Its central area, nicknamed the White City, was based on a master plan commissioned by Tel Aviv's first mayor, Meir Dizengoff, and completed in 1929 by Scottish urban planner Patrick Geddes, a leading theorist of the early Modern period. Geddes developed such innovative notions as "conurbation" and "environment", and pioneered the idea of the city as a constantly evolving organism.

The Geddes Plan for Tel Aviv focused on the historical neighbourhoods currently known as "Old North", with the primary aim of housing the rising number of

Jewish immigrants. The key element was the 'super block': extensive blocks, each externally surrounded by the main roads, and articulated internally by narrow streets and a central public space.

While Geddes laid out the streets and blocks, he did not prescribe an architectural style. But by 1933, the rise of the Nazis in Germany had brought many Jewish architects who had trained and practised in Europe to the British Mandate of Palestine. The main influences to Modernist architecture in Tel Aviv came from the Bauhaus school (nineteen architects had studied there) and from the examples of Le Corbusier and Erich Mendelsohn. The Bauhaus principles, emphasizing functionality and inexpensive materials, were perceived as ideal in Tel Aviv.

Adapting to the local environment

In their work in the new city, the architects represented the plurality of Modernism's



Street life in Tel Aviv.

© Ourplace – The World Heritage Collection

In Focus White City of Tel-Aviv, the Modern Movement



Originally named the Esther Cinema, the Hotel Cinema by architect Yehuda Magidowitz, built in 1930, is located in one of the most central parts of Tel Aviv – the Dizengoff Circle.

© Jaime Silva

creative trends, but they also took into account the local, cultural qualities of the site. The design was adapted to the specific climatic conditions, giving a particular character to the buildings and the whole ensemble. Exteriors were painted sun-reflecting white, for instance, while the large expanses of glass to let in light, key elements in European Bauhaus structures, were replaced with small recessed windows to limit glare and heat. Flat roofs instead of slanted ones gave residents space to socialize in the cool of the evening. Many buildings were set on pilotis, as in Le Corbusier's design, allowing sea breezes to circulate. A connection to the land was valued, so residents were encouraged to grow their own vegetables on a plot adjoining the building, contributing to a sense of community for the residents, the majority of them displaced people of different cultures and origins..

Growth versus conservation

Tel Aviv is a new city, characteristic of the 20th century. It is the most dynamic of all large urban settlements in Israel: not a "town-museum", but a city where tension between "living city" and "maintaining the status quo" continues to exist. Demand for housing and gentrification are two modern trends in Tel Aviv that affect heritage preservation.

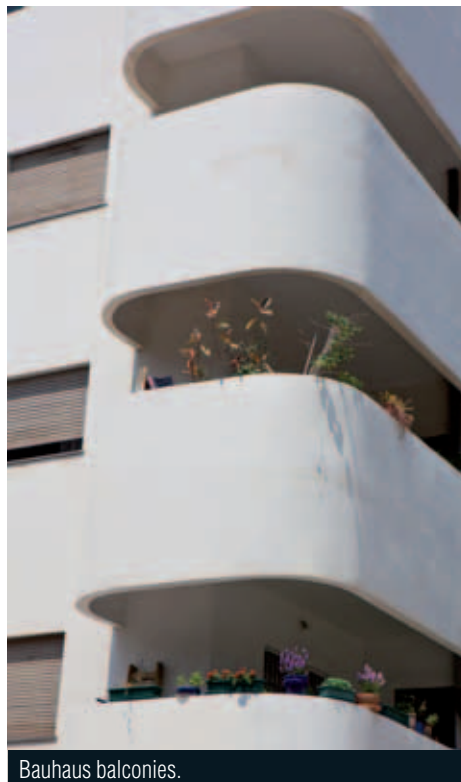
Of the nearly 4,000 Modernist buildings constructed between 1931 and 1948, a number have since been torn down, victims of development. Others are in dire need of restoration. But today more than 1,000 are selected for preservation within the World Heritage site, which consists of three separate areas, the central White City, Lev Hair and Rothschild Avenue, and the Bialik Area, surrounded by a common buffer zone. Overall, the spirit of the Geddes plan has been well preserved in urban design (morphology, parcelling, hierarchy and profiles of streets, proportions of open and closed spaces, green areas).

In Israel, the State is directly responsible only for those heritage sites that date before 1700 AD; built heritage of a later date is subject to other types of protection. Management is covered in urban and territorial plans, with policies that stress conservation and include programmes to



Round balconies.

© David Jones



Bauhaus balconies.

© Dana Friedlander for the Israeli Ministry of Tourism

encourage tourist activities and provide information.

A special process is in place for the evaluation, approval and supervision of building permits and construction within the World Heritage site. It is controlled by the Municipality's Conservation Unit, which currently employs eight specialist architects and continually monitors development trends. As the majority of the approximately 1,000 historic buildings concerned are privately owned, a strategy to compensate proprietors for their loss of building rights has been implemented. It applies particularly to those 180 buildings under the most stringent protective regulations, which allow no change at all. Within defined limits, permission for additional floors has been extended to the other remaining protected buildings.

Revival initiatives

Tel Aviv's first preservation, consolidation and repair interventions were launched in the 1980s, but because techniques were inadequate and some original elements irreplaceable, more harm than good resulted. A second successful phase took place in the 1990s, bringing a revival of Tel Aviv architecture and urban life, under the guidance of the Conservation Team of Tel Aviv Municipality and other city services. Research of historical iconography and cultural values, systematic documentation and monitoring began. Intensive work has revived the original construction technology, material use, traditional craftsmanship and technique.

The most representative initiative in recent years was the 2010 Tel Aviv Port Public Space Regeneration Project. The city's harbour, left derelict since the operational docking port was abandoned in 1965, was redeveloped as public space, turning it into an attractive city landmark.

New support for the safeguarding of Tel Aviv's unique Modernist heritage is now coming from the country where Bauhaus began. In 2015, the German government agreed to donate 2.8 million euros (\$3.2 million) toward the preservation project over a ten-year period. Some of the money will go to the creation of a heritage centre in Tel Aviv's Max-Liebling House to foster collaboration among architects, craftsmen and artists. 



A restored Bauhaus building.

© Isreal Tourism



The Soskin House is a very unique example of modernist architecture, built by Israeli architect Ze'ev Rechter.

© Jaime Silva



Stilt-type columns (pilotis) which raised the buildings off street level were used by Le Corbusier.

© Jaime Silva

THREE WORLD HERITAGE JEWELS IN MADRID

Less than one hour from Spain's capital, in the Administrative Region of Madrid, there is an essential historic and cultural itinerary stopping at three UNESCO World Heritage sites that reflect the

rich and splendid historic-artistic, cultural and natural legacy of the Madrid Region: Alcalá de Henares, Aranjuez and San Lorenzo de El Escorial.

San Lorenzo de El Escorial



© Czuko Williams - Administrative Region of Madrid

In the very heart of the Guadarrama Mountains, in an exceptional natural environment, are the Royal Site and Monastery of San Lorenzo de El Escorial. Built by Phillip II as a Royal Pantheon, Palace and Monastery, it exudes the power of the House of Austria. Sober on the outside but extremely rich on the inside, it is host to treasures such as the **Library**, one of the most valuable bibliographic resources in the world, with Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic and Castilian manuscripts and unique works such as the *Cantigas de Santa María* by Alphonse X the Wise or the *Códice Virgiliano*. An equally outstanding feature

is the **Basilica**, with its beautiful chapels and images – such as the Benvenuto Cellini Crucified Christ – reflect the spirit of the 16th century Spain; the **Pantheon of the Kings** is the final resting place of Spain's monarchs.

No visit to this enclave would be complete without a stroll through the streets and squares of the Historic-Artistic Site of San Lorenzo de El Escorial, where we can admire its magnificent 16th and 18th century buildings and feed body and soul with the rich cultural and gastronomic offering of the town.

Aranjuez



Sitting the banks of the River Tagus, Aranjuez was the location chosen by the Borbon dynasty to build a place of rest and leisure for the monarchs and their court. UNESCO chose to inscribe on the World Heritage List, under the category of "Cultural Landscape", both the architectural ensemble of the Royal Palace and the historic centre of the town, and the gardens, groves and orchards that make up the surroundings of the town. The luxuriously decorated **Royal Palace** is host to collections of paintings, porcelain items, clocks, lamps and the trappings peculiar to the refined tastes of the 18th century. The **Museo**

de Falúas Reales, which holds the beautiful feluccas used in sea battle re-enactments, and the **Casa del Labrador**, a neoclassical annexe attached to the Royal Palace, are outstanding features. However, the most dazzling feature of Aranjuez is its gardens. Considered to be the most beautiful of the time, they have been a source of inspiration to artists such as composer Joaquín Rodrigo and painter Santiago Rusiñol. Magnificent during any season, the most notable are the **El Jardín del Príncipe**, a whim of Charles IV, and the **Jardín de la Isla**, an Italian-Flemish renaissance garden.

Alcalá de Henares

Birthplace of the genius of universal literature, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, Alcalá de Henares has been a World Heritage site since 1998, in recognition of its rich historic-landmark legacy and for being the first purpose-built university campus, and due to the global cultural influence the **University of Alcalá de Henares** has exerted since it was founded in 1499 by Cardenal Cisneros, as it was the inspirational model of European and American universities through Spanish missionaries who spread the concept throughout America. This cultural focal point played host to essential figures of the Spanish Golden Century: Lope de Vega, Calderón de la Barca, Quevedo, San Juan de la Cruz, Mateo Alemán, and even today it is a leading cultural enclave. The Cervantes Prize, Spanish language equivalent of the Nobel prize, is awarded in its Assembly Hall on 23 April every year. The façade of the old University, its **Main Hall**, with Mudejar coffered ceiling and tiled floor, **San Ildefonso College**, with its mid-16th century Plateresque façade, the old **Corral de Comedias**, the **Convento de San Bernardo**, the **Calle Mayor**, the **Museo Arqueológico Regional**, the **Casa Museo de Cervantes**... invite one to relive this cultural splendour.



Kyoto

Preserving the City of Ten Thousand Shrines

This article was adapted from a case study submitted by the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITR-AP) to the Global Report on Culture for Sustainable Urban Development.

Highrises in the cityscape, taken from the gate of Kiyomizu, Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Japan).

© Akira535





Outdoor advertisements and electricity wires.

© Cegoh

Kyoto is Japan's former imperial capital and one of its best-preserved ancient cities. "The City of Ten Thousand Shrines", as it is known, was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1994 for its historic monuments – an impressive array of religious, administrative and vernacular buildings. It is noted for its characteristic *kyo-machiya* wooden townhouses and immaculately preserved urban morphology. Its main industries include vibrant, world-renowned traditional Japanese crafts and practices such as kimono production and geisha districts. The city also boasts a thousand-year-old tradition of festivals, including Japan's most famous, Gion Matsuri. Modern Kyoto is a thriving metropolis and a shining example of urban heritage conservation in a developing context in Asia Pacific.

Kyoto's outstanding universal value

Historic Kyoto was founded in 794 AD, modelled on the ancient capitals of China, and until the mid-19th century, it served as Japan's imperial capital. It had far-ranging impact as Japan's cultural centre for over a thousand years, spanning the evolution of Japanese wooden architecture, both religious and secular, and the legendary art of Japanese gardens. Kyoto's Imperial Palace and multitude of other historical buildings are set amidst spectacular natural scenery, forming exquisite landscapes. These sublime views largely define Kyoto's universal value. (The modern city, set on the island of Honshu in the west of central Japan, is a substantial part of the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe metropolitan area, covering approximately 828 km²; its population is circa 1.5 million people.)

Included on the World Heritage List in 1994, the Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities) consist of sixteen temple complexes and one secular complex, the Nijo-jo Castle: 198 buildings and twelve gardens in all, created mainly between the 10th and 17th centuries. As Kyoto's heritage structures represent numerous distinct historic periods, the city provides a comprehensive picture of the development of Japanese culture, retaining a high level of integrity and authenticity that testify to the Japanese tradition of restoration with rigorous respect for the original.

A structure for conservation

Conserving Kyoto's rich heritage has represented a Japanese national priority since the 1930s, when a specific legal framework designated the Scenic Landscape Districts, covering an area of



Reuse of traditional houses in Sannenzaka, Kyoto.

© Photo courtesy of WHITR-AP

3,400 hectares (17,938 hectares today). This system evolved into the 1966 Ancient Capital Preservation Act, which identified two heritage categories: Historic Landscape Preservation Districts and Special Landscape Preservation Districts. In 1968, the Agency of Cultural Affairs was created as part of the Japanese Ministry of Education. This governance framework at national level protects tangible and intangible cultural assets under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties of Japan.

Locally, the municipality of Kyoto administrates the protection of the historic property, the scenic landscape and the site's buffer zone, designated by supporting national laws. While the Agency for Cultural Affairs provides subsidies for conservation work, technical advice and management costs, Kyoto's local government implements restoration work with local experts and resources.

Facing the challenge of modernity

Conservation efforts have been reinforced periodically to stem the encroachment of contemporary development. As Japan's values and lifestyles shifted away from 'tradition' towards modernity, and change was driven increasingly by economic goals, the threat to the integrity of Kyoto's historic urban landscape grew. *Kyo-machiya*, the famed traditional Japanese wooden townhouses, were facing destruction. New construction projects such as high-rise buildings, along with power lines, outdoor advertising and other infrastructure, disrupted the surrounding cityscape.

To address the challenges brought by rapid change, Kyoto's local government entirely revised its preservation strategy in 1997 to promote the harmonious coexistence of conservation, renaissance and creation. The Kyoto Centre for

Community Collaboration was established, in view of adopting an integrated and holistic approach with the participation of a variety of stakeholders, public and private.

Ten years later, a series of strategies were incorporated into a complex scheme, the 2007 New Landscape Policy. It comprises five central policies aiming to ensure the urban landscape conforms to surrounding scenery, maintains a balance between traditional and modern, illustrates Kyoto's unique characteristics, enhances the city's livelihood and fosters partnerships among government authorities, residents and enterprises.

The policy translates into concrete measures designed to lessen the impact of modern development on streetscapes. In 2007, maximum allowed heights were lowered in all historic urban areas within Kyoto, particularly those containing *kyo-machiya*; 15 meters is the current



Golden Pavilion.

© Aun4496



Kyoto illustrates the art of Japanese gardens, which has influenced landscape gardening the world over.

© UNESCO/Giovanni Boccardi



The Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities) consist of sixteen temple complexes and one secular complex, the Nijo-jo Castle.

© UNESCO/Giovanni Boccardi

limit. Regulations also apply to building design in and around landscape districts, covering materials, form, colour, style or infrastructure (exterior antennas, solar panels and electric wiring), as well as roofs, facades, balconies, gates, fences or hedges.

Essential to the city's identity, and figuring prominently in Japanese ancient literature and other forms of intangible heritage, Kyoto's magnificent views are given particular attention. Kyoto was the first city to establish, in 2007, *City Ordinances on the Preservation of Vistaed Views* to protect 38 different scenic views, carefully selected from literary sources and through public consultation; they include temple, street, waterfront, mountain and garden views. Regulating outdoor advertisements emerged as a priority in conserving visual integrity. Restrictions on display location, size, colour and style are applied to commercial signage to uphold aesthetic value.

The restoration and maintenance of the *kyo-machiya* – the heart of historic Kyoto

– have been crucial in the city's pursuit of a sustainable conservation plan. The wooden houses are integrated within preservation districts and individual structures are inscribed as Important Landmarks to be conserved and monitored.

Mission accomplished

Twenty years ago, it was hard to foresee the spectacular increase of public interest in the traditional *kyo-machiya*, then considered little more than an economic liability, needing to be demolished to leave room for more profitable modern buildings. Since the 1990s, hundreds of the traditional wooden houses have been renovated and reinterpreted for commercial and residential use, and for housing cultural activities such as concerts and exhibitions. The value of *kyo-machiya* has increased considerably, and so has their contribution to the local economy. Now they are perceived as an intrinsic symbol of Kyoto's, and even Japan's, identity. The preservation

of heritage in Kyoto has galvanized remarkable cooperation and unity among the local community, which is engaged in safeguarding efforts through numerous citizen groups, local government agencies, architectural offices, craft workshops and university departments.

With its carefully devised system for the preservation and management of its historic monuments, Kyoto has become a best practice case study in the region of Asia-Pacific for its success in balancing development and heritage conservation. In Kyoto, Japanese modernity goes hand in hand with an increasingly institutionalized appreciation of heritage, its safeguarding and its valorization. Today heritage has a perceptible impact on the city's development: tourism is booming, local traditional industries are flourishing, and numerous institutions linked to Japanese culture help nurture the city's reputation for elegance and vivacity. 🌀

Harran:

The city whose name has never changed since the Bronze Age

A crossroads of ancient trade routes in Upper Mesopotamia.

The last capital of the Assyrian Empire.

The home of the Sin (Moon) Cult, mentioned in the holy Bible and Koran.

One of the most eastern frontiers of the Roman Empire where the Roman General Crassus, who defeated Spartacus, was killed by Parthians.

On the way to Harran from Edessa (Şanlıurfa) to visit the Sin (Moon) temple, where the notorious Roman Emperor Caracalla was assassinated.

The place where the first Islamic university was founded in the Middle Ages.

And today with its traditional civil architecture and unique mudbrick houses with conic roofs, *Harran* awaits for its visitors to discover a great history and a unique culture.



MESOPOTAMIA

Turkey

www.mesopotamia.travel

Mesopotamia is a tourism destination brand
of Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP)
Regional Development Administration

Photos © Mehmet Güngör



Mount Nemrut:

Watching sunset and sunrise with gods

'I have set up these divine images of Zeus and of Apollo Mithras-Helios-Hermes and of Artagnes-Heracles-Ares, and also of my all nourishing homeland Commagene; and from one and the same quarry, throned likewise among the deities who hear our prayers, I have consecrated the features of my own form, and have caused the ancient honour of great deities to become the coeval of a new Tyche. Since I thereby, in an upright way, imitated the example of the divine Providence, which as a benevolent helper has so often been seen standing by my side in the struggles of my reign', says the Commagene King Antiochos I and invites you to Mount Nemrut, the 8th wonder of the ancient world, to celebrate his birthday (Audnaios - December 16) and crowning (Laos - July 10), express your gratitude to the gods by bowing down and witnessing the most fascinating sunsets and sunrises.



MESOPOTAMIA

Turkey

www.mesopotamia.travel

Mesopotamia is a tourism destination brand
of Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP)
Regional Development Administration



Photos © Mehmet Güngör

Island of Saint-Louis Senegal

A second life for urban heritage

Marie-Noël Tournoux, Project Officer, and
David Stehl, Programme Specialist, UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Sources: UNESCO World Heritage Centre and UNESCO
Dakar Office; background information provided by Aly
Sine, Gaston Berger University, Saint-Louis, Senegal.

Pirogues in Saint-Louis (Senegal).



In Focus Island of Saint-Louis

Founded in 1659 by the French, the city of Saint-Louis, former capital of French West Africa (AOF) and Senegal, is located 270 km north of the country's capital Dakar and near the border with Mauritania. Former trading post of the French colonial empire, it came to play a predominant cultural and economic role throughout West Africa.

Saint-Louis is located on the Senegal River delta in a distinctive landscape and specific geographic setting mixing Sahel desert, marshes and a 25 km-long, narrow sand spit by the Atlantic Ocean, called the Languede Barbarie. The city is divided into three entities: Sor on the marshy mainland, the island of Saint-Louis and the Languede Barbarie.

The Island of Saint-Louis is one of the flagship cities of colonial history in West Africa. Its grid plan and urban form, its public spaces, its architectural ensembles forming regular street blocks, its docks and warehouses are typical of 19th century and 20th century French colonial urbanism. Saint-Louis was famous for its thriving urban

culture, its gentry and its metis community, which established trading houses and developed a specific type of town houses in the 19th century, opening on courtyards with a complex system of wooden balconies. Saint-Louis was also one of the famous stops of the Aeropostale air mail route connecting France and Argentina in the first half of the 20th century, and it was a major port city with a railway connection. Saint-Louis reached its apogee in 1895, and it progressively declined as it was replaced by Dakar as the new capital of French West Africa in 1902. It is still an administrative and economic centre; its current assets are its university, fishing economy and cultural tourism. The Saint-Louis Jazz festival is one of the biggest of its kind in Africa.

It was for its urban heritage values that the Island of Saint-Louis was inscribed on the World Heritage List in December 2000.

The sleeping beauty: challenges of conservation

The challenge of urban conservation is to give a new life, role and function to this colonial urban heritage of Outstanding

Universal Value and to define a new vision for this former capital city. This entails adapting 19th century houses and a historic urban form to contemporary modes of living and requirements; defining a new relationship between the island of Saint-Louis and the two other urban districts of Saint-Louis, while promoting the particular setting of the riverine and maritime environments; and focusing on a territorial approach that takes heritage, culture and local projects into account as assets, in order to manage change. Another challenge is to develop a governance mechanism that will ensure the involvement of multiple stakeholders.

At the time of inscription, the town had maintained most of its urban features and colonial buildings, mainly because there was little development pressure. The city had lost its might as a political and economic centre and the original buildings were robust enough and had not yet aged too much. The Island of Saint-Louis was a sleeping beauty trapped in a time capsule. Today, the site struggles with major threats such as new constructions, inappropriate housing restoration, architectural modifications



The Island of Saint-Louis, a former capital of West Africa, is an outstanding example of a colonial city, characterized by its particular natural setting, and it illustrates the development of colonial government in this region.

© Gilles Walusinski

and urban projects affecting authenticity and integrity, extremely poor state of conservation of numerous derelict buildings endangering occupants, and environmental disorder due to the modification of the mouth of the Senegal River affecting the city at large and its heritage. A daunting array of factors adds to the problem, including a lack of awareness regarding the site's heritage values, poverty, lack of skills and trained professionals in the area and in the country, poor monitoring and control mechanism, poor governance and lack of coordination amongst stakeholders, a poorly implemented legal and administrative framework, lack of defined property rights, a lack of political commitment, leading to uncontrolled sprawling urban development and a laissez faire attitude towards the destruction of urban colonial heritage.

Shared values

Due mainly to lack of awareness, a significant amount of Saint-Louis's tangible heritage has been destroyed or is under threat. It has either rotted away slowly, or was badly repaired with inappropriate

materials that accelerated deterioration. As a result, in the worst cases, buildings collapsed on their inhabitants, causing casualties. Heritage was voluntarily destroyed because of the land value, and buildings were modified and adapted to 'modern' tastes.

One of the core challenges is to ensure that the site's colonial urban heritage values are recognized by all involved communities and stakeholders – at local, regional or national level. This means identifying and acknowledging the nature of heritage and its values, in order to manage change, allow for adaptive reuse of the town houses and the urban structure of the Island of Saint-Louis, and integrate heritage values in the city's modernization projects. All levels and all sectors must be aware of the value of heritage and the assets to be protected and enhanced. This is true for small repairs and for redesigning public spaces, changing city lamp posts and renovating derelict buildings or designing new ones and new city districts. Historic buildings can be reused as housing, public amenities and different type of businesses;

historic urban forms and city districts can be redesigned and can accommodate inventive modern architecture. Recent examples of rehabilitation and a very recent modern experimental building – the Centre Diapalante building, opened in July 2016 – show that innovation is possible in a historic context.

Linking capacity building and inventing a new economy

As in many developing countries, heritage conservation and heritage-focused design have not yet grown into a specific economy and a sustainable market; there are few trained professionals. Architects, landscape architects, urban planners, artisans, project managers and skilled labour are needed to undertake feasibility studies and design and implement projects.

Architecture schools are reopening in West Africa and university programmes focusing on heritage are developing in the region, particularly in Saint-Louis. A new generation of African heritage professionals is needed to ensure that heritage is taken into account properly at the planning and design phase



The magnificent 'balconied houses' give the city its aesthetic quality and identity.

© Gilles Walusinski



The Island of Saint-Louis, oceanic port of West Africa, constitutes a unique landscape.

© Gilles Walusinski

of projects for individual buildings, urban ensembles, and also new designs.

Heritage conservation and restoration are not yet part of a sustainable market, but in a highly urbanized world, and in the context of rapidly growing African cities, urban heritage must find its place in a new, reinvented building economy.

International aid

The World Heritage site has benefited from bilateral and multilateral international aid. Several actions were carried out either by the national authorities of Senegal, especially the Ministry of Culture, or by the local authorities with the support of the international community. (This was either through bilateral cooperation initiated by the Direction du patrimoine culturel du Sénégal, Directorate for cultural heritage, with Belgium, France, and Spain and through local government bilateral cooperation, or through multilateral cooperation with the support of the World Heritage Centre and the UNESCO Dakar field office; sometimes both bilateral and multilateral cooperation were mixed.) In this regard, saving the heritage of Saint-

Louis addresses the issue of international cooperation and aid. Similarly, in response to requests, technical support was provided to national as well as municipal authorities.

Mainstreaming international aid for urban conservation and sustainable urban development is challenging, however, as it calls for an integrated approach to avoid piecemeal projects. It is often limited by short term and small-scale projects and the difficulty of focusing on capacity-building. Large-scale projects and funding rarely concentrate on heritage and the role of heritage in development processes. Furthermore, either projects do not target the specific needs of heritage conservation, or the implementation process does not fit urban conservation project design standards.

Saving Saint-Louis

To address conservation and governance challenges, a number of projects were implemented to develop knowledge and planning tools, regulatory systems, civic engagement tools and financial tools.

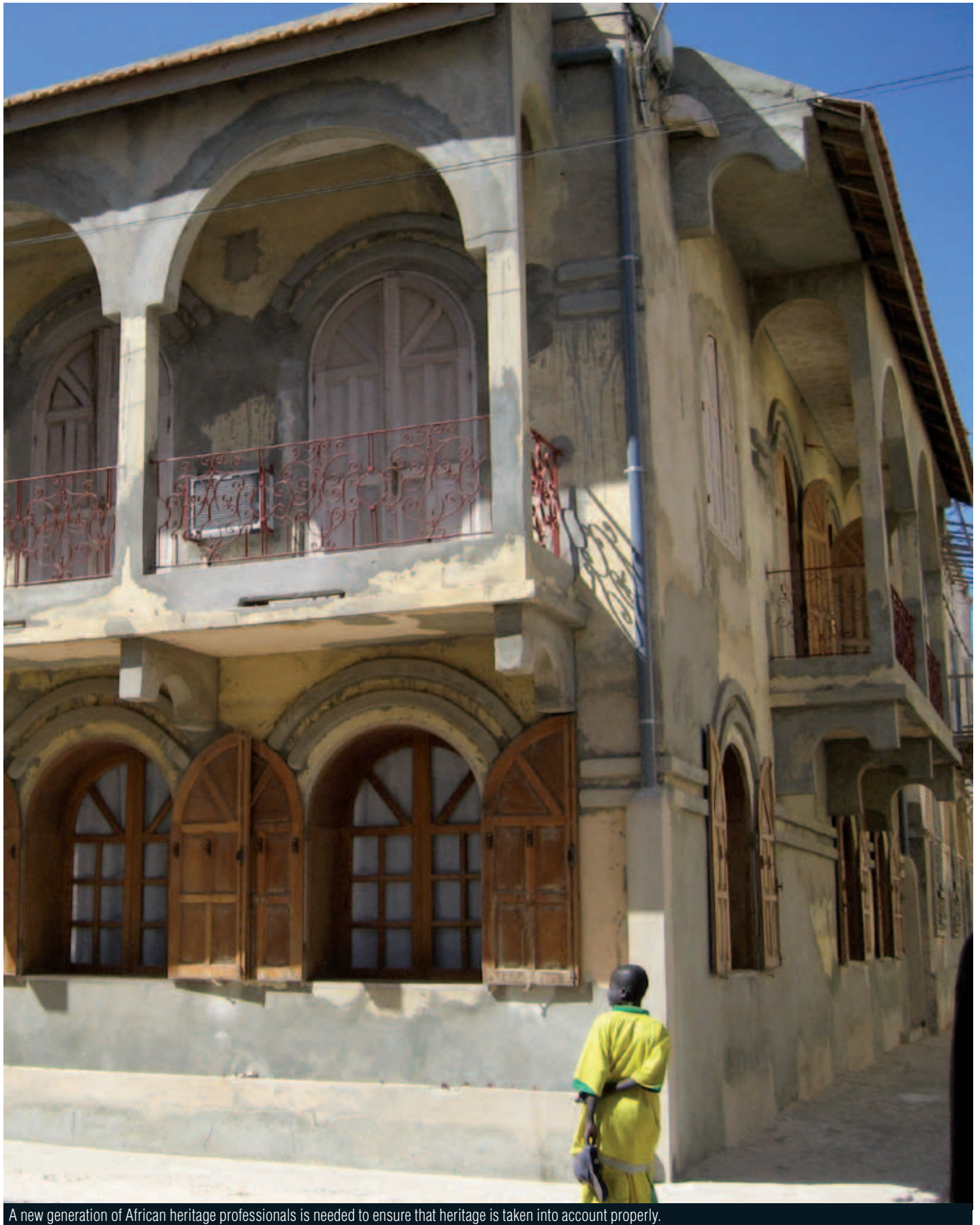
To deepen knowledge and understanding of the site, an inventory was made of all the

built heritage of the Island of Saint-Louis. (This effort had the support of the Lille Architecture School, the French Ministry of Culture and UNESCO's World Heritage Centre, within the framework of specific multi- and bilateral cooperation, including technical assistance provided through decentralized cooperation between the city of Saint-Louis and the Lille Metropolitan Area, France, and extra-budgetary funding and technical assistance provided to the World Heritage Centre by France). A regulatory framework and an institutional management framework were developed at the request of the Ministry of Culture and its Directorate for Cultural Heritage. The Plan de Sauvegarde et de Mise en Valeur (PSMV), Conservation Master Plan, was designed as a conservation and urban planning tool with the technical support of the World Heritage Centre via French aid (France-UNESCO cooperation). The social concerns of the island's residents were also addressed, with a pilot microcredit scheme for families and with projects bringing together economic activity and care for the environment, carried out as part of the pilot project 'Poverty Reduction through



A young inhabitant of Saint-Louis.

© livcool / Shutterstock.com



A new generation of African heritage professionals is needed to ensure that heritage is taken into account properly.

© UNESCO/ Jim Williams



The Faidherbe bridge, one of Senegal's first listed monuments.

© Gilles Walusinski

Sustainable World Heritage Management' implemented by UNESCO.

Subsequently, at the request of the inhabitants, the emphasis was placed not only on Saint-Louis's built heritage but also on the city's riverine nature, as well as on large-scale environmental issues and urban planning. Given the difficulties of providing further training and of ensuring long-term collaboration through effective coordination between the different participants – and, particularly, consistency in terms of international aid – the challenge was to associate a positive conservation status as part of this broader approach..

Looking forward

An international 'Saint-Louis 2030 workshop' to consider Saint-Louis's historic urban landscape and help create a vision for the city's future was hosted by the City of Saint-Louis in April 2010. This urban development technical assistance project (<http://www.ateliers.org/saint-louis-2030-nouvelle?lang=en>) was held by Les Ateliers, a French NGO specialized in stakeholder and urban analysis workshops to further decision-making at the city level. The workshop was organized jointly at the request of the City of Saint-Louis with bilateral cooperation partners Lille

Métropole Communauté Urbaine, AFD and the French Environment Ministry with the support of the World Heritage Centre, as part of the France-UNESCO Cooperation Agreement.

Finally, several operations to support local development were conducted. Actions were also taken to enhance heritage and raise awareness among young people as part of this decentralized cooperation.

International aid was also committed to large-scale rehabilitation projects such as the rebuilding *à l'identique* of the Faidherbe bridge, one of Senegal's first listed monuments. It is the only connection between the mainland, the island and the Langue de Barbarie, as well as to the urban regeneration programme of Saint-Louis houses and monuments currently supported by the French development agency. The goal in each case is to ensure that heritage is taken into account adequately at all stages, namely by integrating the specificity and uniqueness of that heritage in project design, and conservation procedures and know-how, including statutory processes, in large-scale financial aid processes.

To support the implementation of the regulatory framework and planning tools and give them new strength, and to

address the governance issue, an Action Plan of St. Louis for the period 2015-2020 was developed in 2015 with the help of UNESCO's office in Dakar. In November 2015, the Dakar office organized a Round Table that aimed, among other objectives, to mobilize national and international partners to help implement the 2015-2020 Action Plan and to build a common and overall vision, enabling each partner to contribute sustainably to the preservation and reinforcement of the site.

Today, after more than 15 years since the inscription of the Island of Saint-Louis on the World Heritage List, and thanks to the contribution of many technical and financial partners to the conservation of this unique and exceptional site, the sleeping beauty is awakening. Yet it continues to face multiple major problems (site management system, monitoring and coordination of reinforcement's projects, restoration of monuments, decay of built heritage and modification of the urban fabric etc.).

The fiercest challenge Saint-Louis has yet to face is the impact of coastal erosion and the effect of the man-made channel linking the river to the ocean. If one day Saint-Louis is no longer protected by the Langue de Barbarie sand strip, it will simply be washed away. 🌀

“Nothing urban is foreign to me”

Case study of Old Havana

Patricia Rodríguez Alomá, Architect
Master Plan Director
Office of the Historian of the City of Havana, Cuba

Founded about 1519 on Cuba's north-western shore, Old Havana has maintained a remarkable unity of character through its adherence to its original urban layout.

© M Huy Photography



In Focus Old Havana and its Fortification System

“Improvements to living conditions must be bound inextricably to local economic regeneration that allows residents to increase their income and availability of resources as a fundamental base for their engagement in rescuing the Historic Centre. This therefore means creating a local economic and social base, self-sustainable over time, linked to the territory’s cultural nature, to the rescue of its traditions and to the process of recovering its values.”

Eusebio Leal Spengler

The city is humanity’s most complex cultural product, the most enduring and the one that best reflects the circumstances experienced by a certain society. Never was a cultural object loaded with so much political, socio-economic and environmental significance. Never has a work of art expressed more clearly the result

of a collective construction, but at the same time the sum of individual expressions.

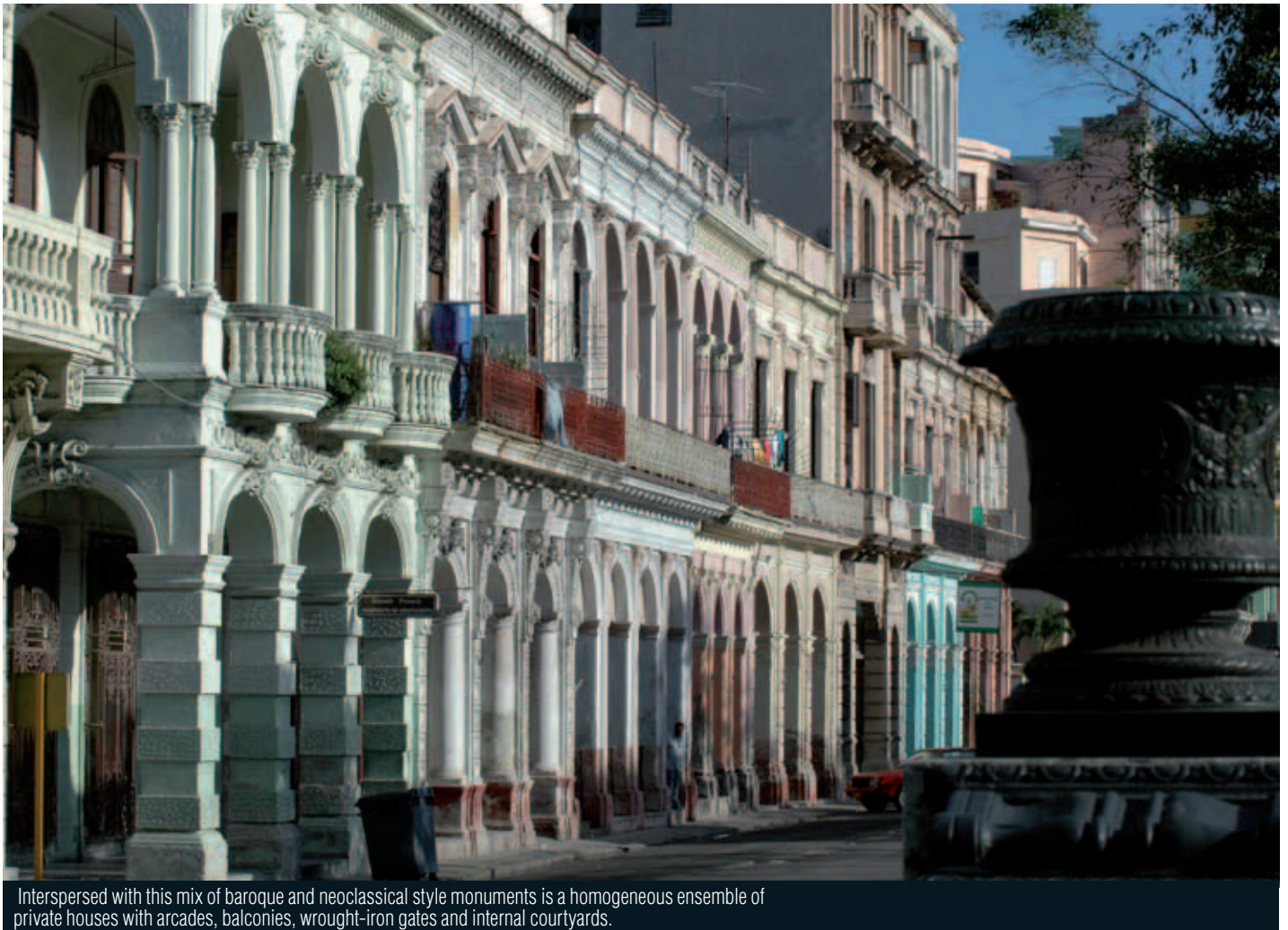
Historic centres are the most complex and fragile spaces of a city, because they are host to the highest symbolic identity values that coexist with heavy physical and social degradation. Culture here plays its true role of driving the economy, because it is considered a key resource that, in addition to providing wealth, builds identity and diversity, which are essential conditions for the durability of tangible and intangible values to achieve full human development.

The present complex urban scenario, exposed to the risks associated with the market economy, requires to set up reconstruction dynamics with a multidimensional, multi-actor and multiscale approach that take into account the strategic dimensions of the city: government, culture, environment, economy and society.

Case study of Old Havana

Old Havana and its Fortification System (established in 1519), has been considered since 1978 a National Heritage Site and was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1982.

The Office of the Historian of the City of Havana (OHCH) was tasked by the country’s highest authority to restore Old Havana, first under a scheme based on central funding and subsequently – in the midst of the worst economic crisis experienced by the country in recent decades caused by the fall of the socialist bloc – under a financial decentralization scheme that has guaranteed the revitalization of the local economy, which reinvests in the area whatever it is capable of producing. Added to this public scheme more recently was the growth potential of a private sector on an appropriate scale (PYMEs or SMEs), and the establishment of strategic alliances



Interspersed with this mix of baroque and neoclassical style monuments is a homogeneous ensemble of private houses with arcades, balconies, wrought-iron gates and internal courtyards.

© UNESCO/Ron Van Oers



Plaza de la Catedral is one of the five large plazas of La Havana, each with its own architectural character.

© Ourplace – The World Heritage Collection

In Focus Old Havana and its Fortification System

between both sectors, aiming to accelerate attainment of the goals of prosperity and equality that guarantee the model.

The Mission of the OHCH, recognised in Legislative Decree 143 of October 1993, updated in 2015, is to 'Propose and, once approved, manage and control policies of state and government regarding preservation, conservation and restoration of heritage, and sustainable cultural, social, physical and economic development in the Area prioritized for conservation, where the community is the main stakeholder and beneficiary.'

The new holistic development management model, applied since 1994, has

facilitated channelling of revenues from exploitation of tourism, tertiary and real estate sources, charges for cultural services and taxes on companies established in the area. It has promoted significant levels of investment in the area, essentially in the recovery of heritage buildings used for tourist facilities, housing schemes and social projects, in addition to the development of sensitive social programmes that improve the residents' quality of life. Forty per cent of revenues have been channelled towards business projects, and 60 per cent to social schemes. During the last two decades, ten times more buildings were restored

than in the 15 years of work that preceded implementation of the new decentralized management model; over 13,000 direct and some 2,000 indirect jobs were created, 50 per cent of them taken up by local residents or people from neighbouring towns.

Work is managed according to the standards of the Holistic Strategic Development Plan (PEDI), based on a collective agreement and updated systematically. It is an instrument that ensures truly integrated and prosperous development, in other words continuous, diverse, responsible, fair and ethical. ♻️



One of the guidelines of the Strategic Plan for Integral Development is to preserve the residential character of the historic centre.

© UNESCO/Ron Van Oers

Policies and premises

The OHCH's work is governed by the following policies and premises established in the PEDI.

Policies:

1. Make culture the transversal axis of holistic development of the Historic Centre.
2. Protect heritage assets through a Holistic Strategic Development Plan, with legal force, that harmonizes conservation of cultural values with the needs of local socio-economic development from territorial and urban planning, and implementation of innovative local development management mechanisms.
3. Conserve the residential character of the Historic Centre, ensuring that the rooted population remains, according to habitability parameters that are the most appropriate, transforming it into the key stakeholder and beneficiary of the rehabilitation work.
4. Provide the territory with a network of suitable and up-to-date technical services and infrastructure.
5. Promote sustainable and self-funded local development, through responsible enhancement of cultural heritage.

Premises of holistic development:

- Ensure institutional sustainability based on management of an efficient, rational, fair, reliable and continuous process.
- Ensure cultural sustainability through consolidation of cultural heritage (tangible and intangible) while promoting cultural diversity and strengthening local identity as drivers of development.
- Ensure environmental sustainability by promoting an environmental and resilient culture, based on the well-being of individuals, their safety and the preservation of the context in which they develop.
- Ensure financial sustainability by promoting development of a local, heterogeneous and diversified economy, underpinned by criteria of economic decentralization and an economy based on social principles and solidarity. Ensure social sustainability through understanding of the human being as fundamental subject of the rehabilitation work, involving them in generating synergies that promote fairness, prosperity and resolution of social conflict.

Premises of territorial and urban planning:

- Consider the Historic Centre as part of the city's centrality system.
- Structure the territory through conservation of its urban and architectural values, consolidation of primarily residential areas and incorporation of modern functionality criteria.
- Promote functional heterogeneity according to the strengths associated with the urban structure and heritage values.
- Promote conservation, rehabilitation and improvement of living conditions, increasing housing resources and strengthening the network of community facilities.
- Ensure functionality of the area and its accessibility for everyone, bearing in mind the revitalizing capacity of public space, mobility, modernization of technical infrastructures and respect for the territory's environmental policy as key conditions for development.



Since twenty years, ten times more buildings have been restored than in the preceding fifteen years.

© UNESCO/Ron Van Oers

URBAN HERITAGE IN TUNISIA

TUNIS, which since the beginning of the 13th century, following the arrival of the Hafsid dynasty (1229-1574), has been the capital of the former Ifriqiya and of modern Tunisia, formerly just a simple county town for the Bani Khorassane local dynasty (from the mid 11th to the mid 12th century) and a pretty prosperous stronghold (from the 8th to the mid 11th century), retains, from this rich history, prominent remnants and most importantly an authentic Arabo-Muslim urban structure. These attributes led to it being inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979.

The urban fabric of the city follows the traditional new town layout that dates back to the time of the Arab conquest (7th - 8th century), just as can be seen in Basra, Koufa,

Fostat and Kairouan, with the mosque located in the centre of the city, near the Dar al-Imara (the Governor's residence). Universally and of course in Tunis, this simple layout saw many variations due to the combined effects of successive extensions of the city and of new lifestyles (settlement of the Ottoman Turks from the 16th century, influence of the Andalusians...), as well as of the predominant architectural styles of each period of its history.

Tunis counts over 600 recorded historical monuments, including mosques, district oratories, madrasas, zaouias, historical houses and palaces, souqs, and large and small squares.

The Zitouna Mosque, a landmark of the city by its historical significance and architectural

value, founded in 704 and completely rebuilt in 864, thirty two years after the one of Kairouan (832 AD), while almost fully conserving the characteristics of an Aghlabid mosque, features authentic evidence of the diverse architectural and decorative styles that were popular in Tunisia from the 9th to the 19th century.

However, it was well preserved from the 1970s onwards, thanks to a conservation and restoration policy, based on the main objective of respecting the ancient character of the Medina without rejecting the modernisation of utilities or the renovation of housing where necessary, yet ensuring renovation that would retain the uniformity of the site, its harmony, its architectural footprint and its predominant functions to the greatest extent possible.

KAIROUAN, the first Islamic city founded in Maghreb in 670, deserved, for numerous reasons, to be listed on World Heritage List in 1988. It prides itself on having been the expansion centre of the Arab conquest of Maghreb and Al-Andalus.

Kairouan was a city of around a hundred thousand inhabitants, was well protected by solid ramparts, was prosperous and had many souqs abundantly stocked with locally crafted products (glasswork, ceramics, weaves...) and imported goods from faraway lands (Egypt, Syria, Iraq, China, Andalusia...).

It particularly distinguished itself in the 9th century, when it became, from the year 800, the capital of the powerful Aghlabids dynasty, whose influence reached beyond the Ifriqiya borders, covering a large part of Maghreb and the Western Mediterranean.

With its prayer room replicating the Medina model from the Umayyad era, its mihrab decorated with sculpted marble and

metal plates, its ceramic tiles with metallic lustre decorations, its calotte adorned with vine tendrils and its minaret, ancestor of the Moslem West minarets, the Great Mosque represents the foundations of Ifriqiyian religious architecture.

It terms of art and most importantly architecture, Kairouan continues, until now, to showcase works that hold an important place in history, including the Great Mosque, which underwent major works in 836 that gave it the dimensions and features of a great monument worthy of its spiritual and cultural role as the capital of a kingdom and for which it was inscribed onto the world heritage list in 1988.

The Ibn Khayrun Mosque, founded in the mid 9th century, is also known as the Mosque of the Three Doors for its beautiful façade adorned with three arches topped with epigraphic and geometric friezes.

Built in the mid-9th century, huge water tanks provide the city with water.

They are distinguished by the ingenuity of their construction and clever water supply system.

Kairouan has preserved its ancient fortifications; built in the 8th century and heavily redesigned since to acquire its current appearance dating back to the 18th century. It is encircled by several cemeteries, including that of Quraych, which contains the tombs of city dignitaries.

Its great scholars distinguished themselves both in the religious sciences, including the Imam Sohnoun, the well known legal advisor and founder of the Islamic Mālikī school, as well as in the secular sciences, particularly in medicine thanks to the two doctors Ishaq Ibn Omran from Baghdad and Ishaq Ibn Sulayman from Egypt, who were the original founders of the Kairouanese medical school, which reached its peak one century later with publications by the renowned Ibn Al-Jazzar.

Tourbet el Bey (Tunis)



Great Mosque - the Mihrab - the Minbar and the Maksoura (Kairouan)



Throughout history, **SFAX**, city of the Maghreb and a town on the southern shore of the Mediterranean had socio-economic and cultural ties in three main directions: the Maghrebian world, the Muslim East, and the Western countries north of the Mediterranean.

The founding of the medina of Sfax dates back to the Aghlabid era under the reign of Prince Achmed Ibn Aghlab (856-863). The grand mosque and the ramparts were built by Ali Ibn Salem, who Imam Sahnouon appointed Qadi of the city. The medina has been through five major phases: the rise and fall of the Aghlabids (ninth century), the Fatimid-Zirid period (tenth to eleventh century), the Hafsid period (twelfth to sixteenth century), the Ottoman period (sixteenth to nineteenth century) and the colonial period (1881-1956).

The ramparts make a rectangle of six hundred meters by four hundred. For ten centuries, since its creation in the ninth century until the early twentieth century, this area only communicated with the outside through two gateways: Bab Jebli in the North

was open to the hinterland and Bab Diwan in the South opened onto the sea. The grand mosque is at the centre of the medina. It is at the point of convergence of the two axes of the rectangle formed by the ramparts: the north-west - south-east axis that connects the two doors, and the north-east - south-west axis that cuts the right angle. The installation of the souks around the grand mosque and the presence of the funduqs of the north side of the medina reflect the economic relationship between the city and the region on the one hand, and the hinterland of the country on the other.

At the end of the nineteenth century, at the beginning of the French protectorate, a new quarter was created in front of the east side of the ramparts. Covering an area of about 35 hectares, this quarter, called Bab-b'har, links the R'bat el-qobli (literally south suburb), also known as "the French quarter" Its design takes inspiration from and integrates the architectural heritage of the medina and shows a deliberate intention to harmonise two aspects, the historical aspect and the colonial aspect.

With independence and urbanisation, the town gained the cemetery area (New Sfax), the orchards, and the borjs (jnènes), which were originally reserved as remote seasonal housing. The economic role of Sfax and its region is affirmed through the development of agriculture, fishing, industry, and services.

The Medina of Sfax is since 17/2/2012 on Tunisia's Tentative List for potential World Heritage inscription, under the following name: "**Sfax: the historic port city on the southern shore of the Mediterranean**".

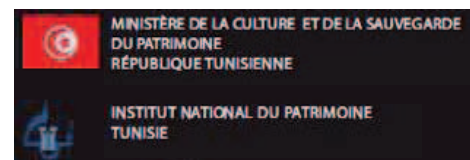
The two urban entities, medina and colonial/European city, that make up the site put forward for registration in the World Heritage List reveal a continuity in the urban landscape that is at once historical, urban, urbanistic, and architectural, and is still visible today. Symbiotic relationships with the hinterland and reciprocal relationships that ebb and flow with the sea are the attributes that should mean that this historic port town on the southern shore of the Mediterranean has exceptional universal value.

Located in the Tunisian Sahel, **SOUSSE** is a communications hub and the entry point to central Tunisia, where it was the regional capital in ancient times.

The Medina of Sousse contains a significant number of monuments of classical Islam and especially the ninth century. Indeed, it was during the Aghlabid dynasty that buildings were restored and others newly built to create the emblematic monuments of the Medina: the rectangular enclosure, its harbour, the arsenal, the Ribat, Bou Ftata Mosque, the Great Mosque, the Kasbah and the Khalaf

tower. During the same dynasty, the city of Sousse was the starting place for the Muslim fleet, led by Asad ibn al-Furat, which set sail for the conquest of Sicily.

Sousse was also an important commercial centre and renowned for its craft production from the ninth to the eleventh century. The city also has monuments from the Ottoman period such as Dar Ben Achour, Masjid al Pacha, Dar al-Shara and Zaouiet Sidi Said al-Girbi. The synagogue in the Medina of Sousse is also a great example of Ottoman architecture with its beautiful ceramics.



www.inp.rnrt.tn



Dar Jallouli - cour interieure (Sfax)



le Ribat de Sousse

Towards long-term conservation

A historic urban landscape approach

Karim Hendili
Coordinator
World Heritage Cities Programme
UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Tucked away amid the modern urban area of Cairo (Egypt) lies one of the world's oldest Islamic cities, with its famous mosques, madrasas, hammams and fountains.

© Our Place – The World Heritage Collection





© H.Sitenus

For several decades now, the world has experienced urbanization at an exponential rate. Experts agree that over 50 per cent of the world's population currently lives in an urban environment, and that 70 per cent of the 9,500 million humans who will be populating the planet in 2050 will live in towns and cities.

For thousands of millions of people, the urban environment is an ever-changing background to life, making up a significant part of their heritage in both a material and an abstract sense. After the Second World War, urbanization was blighted by a certain number of failures, the consequences of which are more than ever apparent today.

Apart from the spectacular destruction caused by acts of war or natural disasters, there are currently several other matters for concern. These are essentially development

projects or constructions of buildings or works of art that do not respect the urban heritage and may even call into question whether the sites concerned should remain on the World Heritage List. These works reveal a deep-seated unease about the role of heritage today, given the poorly controlled or even uncontrolled development of cities.

This theme of sustainable development and local communities also goes beyond the World Heritage Convention and represents a fundamental part of the mission of UNESCO, namely a new humanism that will place humankind and culture at the heart of the sustainable development for which they are the principal levers. At this time of crisis, it is essential to celebrate the value of heritage as a public asset, and to highlight the diversity of cultural expressions, in order to open a field of experimentation aimed at creating a new culture of development.

Faced with these pressing challenges, conservation of urban heritage in all its forms can only be achieved through a holistic approach that takes account of all characteristics of the urban space, in all their diversity and complexity.

Urban heritage in the context of the World Heritage Convention

More than 40 years after the World Heritage Convention was adopted, urban heritage is the category of asset most represented on the World Heritage List. Urban heritage brings together areas both large and small in which human beings have settled and developed by shaping their environment. The urban heritage inscribed on the World Heritage List includes in particular the sites presented as 'historic towns and cities', a concept that may be called into question as no town or city is 'wholly' included on the List



Urban renovation in Quito (Ecuador) was speeded up thanks to the cooperation of the municipality, the private sector and international aid.

© Anton Ivanov

(rather, 'portions' of them are included). In addition, all towns and cities, without exception, have a history, whether ancient or recent, known or unknown, valued or disregarded. Urban heritage also includes 'urban entities' other than cities, and 'assets within an urban context' (monuments or groups of buildings as defined by Article 1 of the World Heritage Convention). Urban heritage therefore includes structures, groups of buildings or places (consisting of simple or complex spaces). It is characterized by the fact of being still occupied, used (directly or indirectly, with or without its original function), inhabited and therefore likely to develop.

A recent study of urban heritage in the context of the World Heritage Convention confirmed the trends now observed for many years regarding the important stakes linked to preserving this heritage on the World Heritage List. This study reveals that 421 listed assets, or nearly 41 per cent of

The needs in terms of conservation of urban heritage are many: legal protection, instruments of urban planning, management of living space, development for transport, etc.

the 1,031 World Heritage sites (the number at the end of the 39th World Heritage Committee session in July 2015) and almost 53 per cent of the 802 cultural assets, constituted urban heritage (188) or heritage in an urban context (233). The same study shows that management of 75 per cent of the cultural and mixed sites involves 1,631 human establishments (cities or towns, villages, communities, territories, etc.).

Each year, the World Heritage Committee examines the state of conservation of a certain number of assets on the World Heritage List. The urban heritage, whether in the form of 'historic cities' or 'urban ensembles', often presents cases with the

most complex situations and generates the most impassioned discussions. Reports on the state of preservation of this heritage are reflecting more and more frequently the difficulty of balancing the interests of modern urban development and respect for patrimonial values. Essentially, this involves facing institutional and organizational shortcomings and mastering the development of major infrastructures and urban constructions, while assuring social and spatial continuity and taking account of the identity of an urban ensemble and the spirit of the place.

The needs in terms of conservation of urban heritage are many: legal

In Focus Long-term conservation of urban heritage

protection, instruments of urban planning, management of living space, development for transport, etc. In 2005, the concept of 'visual impact', raised by the case of the historic centre of Vienna, sparked lively debate within the World Heritage Committee, and the Committee asked UNESCO to study the possibility of putting together and ensuring the adoption by its executive bodies of a new normative instrument that allowed concepts such as 'visual integrity' to be addressed, and thus to increase the scope of action of the World Heritage Convention.

concerning the safeguarding of historic areas and their contemporary role (Nairobi, 1976). This new recommendation did not propose any new case law regarding conservation and was not designed to replace existing texts. Rather, it was meant to fit into their continuity and to be considered as an additional tool, a holistic approach to promote integration, consideration and enhancement of the value of culture and heritage in urban development policies and strategies. Its aim was to open dialogue between all levels of government on a country-wide scale.

effective planning and management of resources, conservation has become a strategy to achieve a balance between urban growth and quality of life on a sustainable basis. The approach taken by the Recommendation therefore includes other normative UNESCO instruments, in particular the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (Paris, 2003) and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions (Paris, 2005). It is this complex and multifaceted vision of the urban heritage that UNESCO



Historic Areas of Istanbul (Turkey) is now under threat from population pressure, industrial pollution and uncontrolled urbanization.

© Raging Wire

UNESCO therefore started reflection on the management, conservation, development and value enhancement of the built environment and urban territories.

This led to the adoption, by the UNESCO General Conference, of the recommendation concerning historical urban landscapes, including a glossary of definitions (Paris, 2011). This was the first normative instrument dealing with an urban problem that UNESCO had adopted in 35 years, after the recommendation

The Recommendation on the historic urban landscape: an integrated and sustainable urban development tool

Article 3 of the Recommendation stipulates that '*Urban heritage, including its tangible and intangible components, constitutes a key resource in enhancing the liveability of urban areas, and fosters economic development and social cohesion in a changing global environment. As the future of humanity hinges on the*

tends to promote, in keeping with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, whose Objective 11 is to '*ensure that cities and human establishments are open to all, safe, resilient and durable*'. This objective includes in particular the need to '*reinforce the efforts to protect and preserve the world's cultural and natural heritage*' (Sustainable Development Objective 11/ Target 4).

The Recommendation on the historic urban landscape, which is based on

a holistic approach to the territory, is currently the only recent instrument that addresses at the same time the question of heritage, culture and the development of urban spaces of all kinds, from the most remarkable to the most unremarkable, and thus covers a much wider field than the exceptional territories taken into account because of the exceptional universal value of the assets inscribed on the World Heritage List.

The Recommendation recalls the content of one of the key elements for successful implementation of the World Heritage Convention, expressed most notably in Article 5.1 of that Convention, namely that the States Parties must look to *'adopt a general policy aimed at assigning a function to the cultural and natural heritage in collective life and include protection of this heritage in the general planning programmes'*.

The Recommendation can be used as an instrument for linking the various UNESCO conventions dedicated to culture, as it is

based principally on a new approach to development centred on humankind and its culture and the management of change inherent in its need to develop.

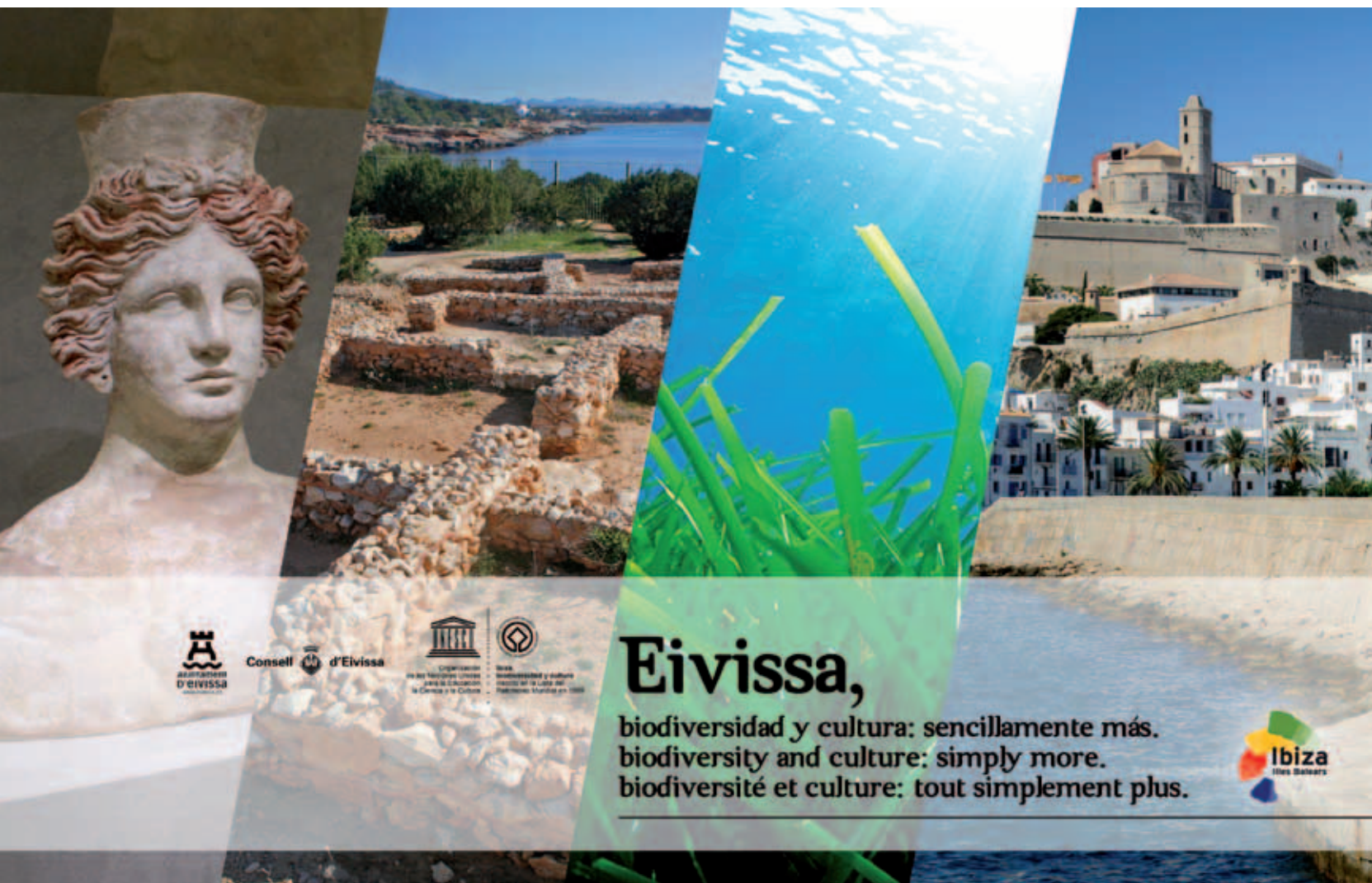
The Recommendation has become an integral part of the World Heritage Cities Programme, within which it finds its principal framework of application. In this regard, the programme is characteristic of the multifaceted action of UNESCO, which is based on international conventions and on project and partnership approaches.

Application of the approach centred on historic urban landscape encourages the development of new policies and advocates a philosophy of development centred on the role of culture and heritage. This process is based on a conviction regarding the capacity of culture to act as a lever for development and to encourage diversity of economic models. In addition, it is based on the link between the UNESCO conventions related to culture and the strategies aimed at improving urban life. The link with fundamental questions

concerning climate change and reduction of poverty is also very close.

At present, the activities and projects implemented in order to promote and develop application of the Recommendation in the different regions of the world have shown the importance of applying the approach centred on the historic urban landscape. Being an integral part of territorial development policies, it makes it possible to respond to the problems of management and preservation of urban heritage.

At the level of implementation of the World Heritage Convention, when tentative lists are compiled and proposals are drafted for inclusion of historic urban sites on the World Heritage List, applying the approach centred on the historic urban landscape would make it possible to improve considerably the protection, conservation and sustainable management of these sites of exceptional universal value. ☺



Consell d'Eivissa



Organisme de les Illes Balears encarregat de la Cultura i la Cultura



Secció de biodiversitat i cultura inscrita en el llibre del Patrimoni Mundial en 1998

Eivissa,

**biodiversidad y cultura: sencillamente más.
biodiversity and culture: simply more.
biodiversité et culture: tout simplement plus.**





Göbekli Tepe: Forget What You Know All About Civilization

11,600 years ago hunter gatherers built it.

It is 6,000 years older than Stonehenge and 7,000 years older than the Great Pyramids.

There were no metal tools, wheel, pottery, domestic animals and writing at the time it was built.

The magnificent carvings of animals on the T-shaped pillars are far beyond our imagination of Neolithic people.

It has repudiated several theories on civilization and shown that hunter-gatherers were much more sophisticated than historians expected.

Göbekli Tepe, possibly the oldest monumental temple in the world, may be the site where you can find the answers to the most fundamental questions about civilization.



MESOPOTAMIA

TURKEY

www.mesopotamia.travel

Mesopotamia is a tourism destination brand
of Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP)
Regional Development Administration

New World Heritage sites 2016

Twenty-one new sites were inscribed on the World Heritage List at the 40th session of the World Heritage Committee held in Istanbul (Turkey) from 10 to 17 July 2016.

There are now 1,052 properties on the World Heritage List in 165 countries, of which 814 are cultural, 203 natural and 35 mixed.

Antequera Dolmens Site (Spain).

© Conjunto Arqueológico Dólmenes de Antequera



CULTURAL SITES

Antigua Naval Dockyard and Related Archaeological Sites (Antigua and Barbuda)



© Nicola & Reg Murphy

The site consists of a group of Georgian-style naval buildings and structures, set within a walled enclosure. The natural environment of this side of the island of Antigua, with its deep, narrow bays surrounded by highlands, offered shelter from hurricanes and was ideal for repairing ships. The construction of the Dockyard by the British navy would not have been possible without the labour of generations of enslaved Africans since the end of the 18th century. Its aim was to protect the interests of sugar cane planters at a time when European powers were competing for control of the Eastern Caribbean.

The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement (Argentina, Belgium, France, Germany, India, Japan, Switzerland)

Chosen from the work of Le Corbusier, the 17 sites comprising this transnational serial property are spread over seven countries and are a testimonial to the invention of a new architectural language that made a break with the past. They were built over a period of a half-century, in the course of what Le Corbusier described as 'patient research'. The Complexe du Capitole in Chandigarh (India), the National Museum of Western Art, Tokyo (Japan), the House of Dr Curutchet in La Plata (Argentina) and the Unité d'habitation in Marseille (France) reflect the solutions that the Modern Movement sought to apply during the 20th century to the challenges of inventing new architectural techniques to respond to the needs of society. These masterpieces of creative genius also attest to the internationalization of architectural practice across the planet.



© FLC/ADAGP

Stećci – Medieval Tombstones Graveyards (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia)



© Adnan Šahbaz

This serial property combines 30 sites, located in Bosnia and Herzegovina, western Serbia, western Montenegro and central and southern Croatia, representing these cemeteries and regionally distinctive medieval tombstones, or stećci. The cemeteries, which date from the 12th to 16th centuries CE, are laid out in rows, as was the common custom in Europe from the Middle Ages. The stećci are mostly carved from limestone. They feature a wide range of decorative motifs and inscriptions that represent iconographic continuities within medieval Europe as well as locally distinctive traditions.

Pampulha Modern Ensemble (Brazil)

The Pampulha Modern Ensemble was the centre of a visionary garden city project created in 1940 at Belo Horizonte, the capital of Minas Gerais State. Designed around an artificial lake, this cultural and leisure centre included a casino, a ballroom, the Golf Yacht Club and the São Francisco de Assis church. The buildings were designed by architect Oscar Niemeyer, in collaboration with innovative artists. The Ensemble comprises bold forms that exploit the plastic potential of concrete, while fusing architecture, landscape design, sculpture and painting into a harmonious whole. It reflects the influence of local traditions, the Brazilian climate and natural surroundings on the principles of modern architecture.



© Marclio Gazzinelli

Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape (China)



© Yan Zaixin

Located on the steep cliffs in the border regions of southwest China, these 38 sites of rock art illustrate the life and rituals of the Luoyue people. They date from the period around the 5th century BCE to the 2nd century CE. In a surrounding landscape of karst, rivers and plateaux, they depict ceremonies that have been interpreted as portraying the bronze drum culture once prevalent across southern China. This cultural landscape is the only remains of this culture today.

Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia (Federated States of Micronesia)

Nan Madol is a series of 99 artificial islets off the south-east coast of Pohnpei that were constructed with walls of basalt and coral boulders. These islets harbour the remains of stone palaces, temples, tombs and residential domains built between 1200 and 1500 CE. These ruins represent the ceremonial centre of the Saudeleur dynasty, a vibrant period in Pacific Island culture. The huge scale of the edifices, their technical sophistication and the concentration of megalithic structures bear testimony to complex social and religious practices of the island societies of the period. The site was also inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger due to threats, notably the siltation of waterways that is contributing to the unchecked growth of mangroves and undermining existing edifices.



© Takuya Nagaoka

Archaeological Site of Philippi (Greece)

The remains of this walled city lie at the foot of an acropolis in the present-day region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, on the ancient route linking Europe and Asia, the Via Egnatia. Founded in 356 BCE by the Macedonian King Philip II, the city developed as a “small Rome” with the establishment of the Roman Empire in the decades following the Battle of Philippi, in 42 BCE. The Hellenistic theatre and funerary heroon (temple) were supplemented with Roman buildings such as the forum. Later the city became a centre of the Christian faith following the visit of the Apostle Paul in 49-50 CE. The remains of its basilicas constitute an exceptional testimony to the early establishment of Christianity.



© Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports

Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) at Nalanda, Bihar (India)



© Rajneesh Raj

The Nalanda Mahavihara site is in the State of Bihar, in north-eastern India. It comprises the archaeological remains of a monastic and scholastic institution dating from the 3rd century BCE to the 13th century CE. It includes stupas, shrines, viharas (residential and educational buildings) and important art works in stucco, stone and metal. Nalanda stands out as the most ancient university of the Indian Subcontinent. It engaged in the organized transmission of knowledge over an uninterrupted period of 800 years. The historical development of the site testifies to the development of Buddhism into a religion and the flourishing of monastic and educational traditions.

The Persian Qanat (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Throughout the arid regions of Iran, agricultural and permanent settlements are supported by the ancient qanat system of tapping alluvial aquifers at the heads of valleys and conducting the water along underground tunnels by gravity, often over many kilometres. The eleven qanats representing this system include rest areas for workers, water reservoirs and watermills. The traditional communal management system still in place allows equitable and sustainable water sharing and distribution. The qanats provide exceptional testimony to cultural traditions and civilizations in desert areas with an arid climate.



© S.H. Rashedi

Antequera Dolmens Site (Spain)

Located at the heart of Andalusia in southern Spain, the site comprises three megalithic monuments: the Menga and Viera dolmens and the Tolos of El Romeral, and two natural monuments: the Peña de los Enamorados and El Torcal mountainous formations, which are landmarks within the property. Built during the Neolithic and Bronze Age out of large stone blocks, these monuments form chambers with lintelled roofs or false cupolas. These three tombs, buried beneath their original earth tumuli, are one of the most remarkable architectural works of European prehistory and one of the most important examples of European Megalithism.



© Conjunto Arqueológico Dólmenes de Antequera

Archaeological Site of Ani (Turkey)



© Fahriye Bayram

This site is located on a secluded plateau of northeast Turkey overlooking a ravine that forms a natural border with Armenia. This medieval city combines residential, religious and military structures, characteristic of a medieval urbanism built up over the centuries by Christian and then Muslim dynasties. The city flourished in the 10th and 11th centuries CE when it became the capital of the medieval Armenian kingdom of the Bagratides and profited from control of one branch of the Silk Road. Later, under Byzantine, Seljuk and Georgian sovereignty, it maintained its status as an important crossroads for merchant caravans. The Mongol invasion and a devastating earthquake in 1319 marked the beginning of the city's decline. The site presents a comprehensive overview of the evolution of medieval architecture through examples of almost all the different architectural innovations of the region between the 7th and 13th centuries CE.

Gorham's Cave Complex (United Kingdom)

The steep limestone cliffs on the eastern side of the Rock of Gibraltar contain four caves with archaeological and paleontological deposits that provide evidence of Neanderthal occupation over a span of more than 125,000 years. This exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions of the Neanderthals is seen notably in evidence of the hunting of birds and marine animals for food, the use of feathers for ornamentation and the presence of abstract rock engravings. Scientific research on these sites has already contributed substantially to debates about Neanderthal and human evolution.



© Clive Finlayson, Gibraltar Museum

NATURAL SITES

Mistaken Point (Canada)



© Mistaken Point Ambassadors Inc / Barrett & MacKay Photography

This fossil site is located at the south-eastern tip of the island of Newfoundland, in eastern Canada. It consists of a narrow, 17 km-long strip of rugged coastal cliffs. Of deep marine origin, these cliffs date to the Ediacaran Period (580-560 million years ago), representing the oldest known assemblages of large fossils anywhere. These fossils illustrate a watershed in the history of life on earth: the appearance of large, biologically complex organisms, after almost three billion years of micro-dominated evolution.

Hubei Shennongjia (China)

Located in Hubei Province, in central-eastern China, the site consists of two components: Shennongding/Badong to the west and Laojunshan to the east. It protects the largest primary forests remaining in Central China and provides habitat for many rare animal species, such as the Chinese Giant Salamander, the Golden or Snub-nosed Monkey, the Clouded Leopard, the Common Leopard and the Asian Black Bear. Hubei Shennongjia is one of three centres of biodiversity in China. The site features prominently in the history of botanical research and was the object of international plant collecting expeditions in the 19th and 20th centuries.



© Institute of Botany, The Chinese Academy of Science

Lut Desert (Islamic Republic of Iran)



© Alireza Amrikazemi

The Lut Desert, or Dasht-e-Lut, is located in the south-east of the country. Between June and October, this arid subtropical area is swept by strong winds, which transport sediment and cause aeolian erosion on a colossal scale. Consequently, the site presents some of the most spectacular examples of aeolian yardang landforms (massive corrugated ridges). It also contains extensive stony deserts and dune fields. The property represents an exceptional example of ongoing geological processes.

Archipiélago de Revillagigedo (Mexico)



© Erick Higuera

Located in the eastern Pacific Ocean, this archipelago is made up of four remote islands and their surrounding waters: San Benedicto, Socorro, Roca Partida and Clarión. This archipelago is part of a submerged mountain range, with the four islands representing the peaks of volcanoes emerging above sea level. The islands provide critical habitat for a range of wildlife and are of particular importance for seabirds. The surrounding waters have a remarkable abundance of large pelagic species, such as manta rays, whales, dolphins and sharks.

Western Tien-Shan (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan)

The transnational site is located in the Tien-Shan mountain system, one of the largest mountain ranges in the world. Western Tien-Shan is situated at an altitude of 700 to 4,503 m. It features diverse landscapes, which are home to exceptionally rich biodiversity. It is of global importance as a centre of origin for a number of cultivated fruit crops and is home to a great diversity of forest types and unique plant community associations.

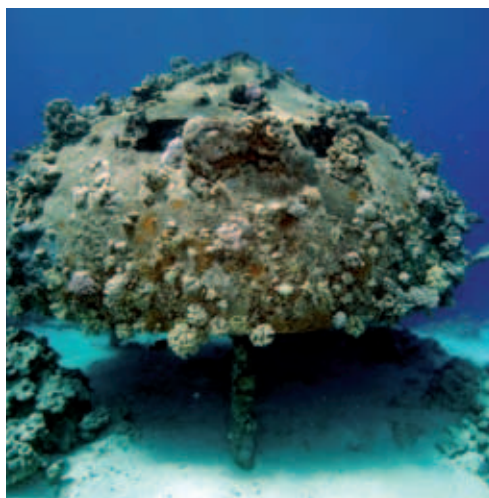


© Ushakov V.

Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dungonab Bay - Mukkawar Island Marine National Park (Sudan)



© Ministry of Trade, Sudan Government



© Ministry of Trade, Sudan Government

The property consists of two separate areas: Sanganeb is an isolated, coral reef structure in the central Red Sea and the only atoll, 25 km off the shoreline of Sudan. The second element of the property is made up of Dungonab Bay and Mukkawar Island, situated 125 km north of Port Sudan. It includes a highly diverse system of coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds, beaches and islets. The site provides a habitat for populations of seabirds, marine mammals, fish, sharks, turtles and manta rays. Dungonab Bay also has a globally significant population of dugongs.

MIXED SITES

Ennedi Massif: Natural and Cultural Landscape (Chad)

In the northeast of the country, the sandstone Ennedi Massif has been sculpted over time by water and wind erosion into a plateau featuring canyons and valleys that present a spectacular landscape marked by cliffs, natural arches and pitons. In the largest canyons, the permanent presence of water plays an essential role in the Massif's ecosystem, sustaining flora and fauna as well as human life. Thousands of images have been painted and carved into the rock surface of caves, canyons and shelters, presenting one of the largest ensembles of rock art in the Sahara.



© Tilman Lennsen-Erz

Khangchendzonga National Park (India)



© FEWMD

Located at the heart of the Himalayan range in northern India (State of Sikkim), the Khangchendzonga National Park includes a unique diversity of plains, valleys, lakes, glaciers and spectacular, snow-capped mountains covered with ancient forests, including the world's third highest peak, Mount Khangchendzonga. Mythological stories are associated with this mountain and with a great number of natural elements (caves, rivers, lakes, etc.) that are the object of worship by the indigenous people of Sikkim. The sacred meanings of these stories and practices have been integrated with Buddhist beliefs and constitute the basis for Sikkimese identity.

The Ahwar of Southern Iraq: Refuge of Biodiversity and the Relict Landscape of the Mesopotamian Cities (Republic of Iraq)

The Ahwar is made up of seven sites: three archaeological sites and four wetland marsh areas in southern Iraq. The archaeological cities of Uruk and Ur and the Tell Eridu archaeological site form part of the remains of the Sumerian cities and settlements that developed in southern Mesopotamia between the 4th and the 3rd millennium BCE in the marshy delta of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The Ahwar of Southern Iraq – also known as the Iraqi Marshlands – are unique, as one of the world's largest inland delta systems, in an extremely hot and arid environment.



© Qahtan Al-Abeed

BECAUSE A THOUSAND YEARS AGO
THE FAR
EAST
WAS NOT SO
FAR

Mediterranean
LIVE



Silk Market, Valencia.

Right here, silk became an immortalising art, enduring in our traditional outfits and garments, and leaving its imprint on numerous emblematic buildings. Immerse yourself in our history and learn about the Silk Road in the Region of Valencia.

[#culturaenvivo](#)

[#mediterráneoenvivo](#)





BIP_có

bienal internacional de patrimonio 2016
ECONOMÍA DEL PATRIMONIO

This Biennial emerges from international collaboration between Valparaiso (Chile) and Cordoba (Spain), both World Heritage cities hosting headquarters of Regional Secretariats of the Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC), and will alternate editions in the future in both cities.

OBJECTIVES

1. To take advantage of the international potential of Cordoba to convene a biennial meeting to deal with the economic value of heritage, identifying progress and best practices related to the sustainable management of heritage, in a territorial, urban, architectural or intangible context.
2. To provide a focus with useful and attractive content, which is applicable in a local environment but has a global influence. Economic activity related to heritage does not necessarily have to be passive. Heritage does not need to be subsidised and it can and should generate wealth and employment.
3. To establish a global network, which is as broad as possible, with heritage at its core.
4. **BIP_có** will have a local and global component. It will be both a meeting to evaluate the progress of our model city, and also a global event where new realities and sustainable management of cultural cities are debated.

PROGRAM

BIP_có will take place on the 15th, 16th and 17th December with the following agenda:

9h. - 13 h. Good public or private practices.

Presentations should be developed by each of the participants at their own headquarters. During the session, which will be a minimum of four hours though it could be extended, participants must decide on their representatives, content, objectives and target audience, to promote collaborative competition between attendees.

17 h. - 18 h. Talks for the Future

Lectures will be given by leading international speakers in the areas of politics, economics and the management of cities and/or cultural promotion.

The events, which will be public and free, will bring together recognised authorities to debate the future direction of global policies, economic management, and the ethical and cultural framework which we may need.

19 h. - 21 h. Exchange meetings

Every day, after the Talks for the Future and a musical interlude, a plenary meeting of all participants will take place. After a quick and informal activity in the style of the PechaKucha

events, there will be a celebratory session that promotes empathy and exchange among participants and visitors. This is an active event info for which the presentations and display should be simple, flexible, easy to prepare and accessible from social networks.

SCENES

Institutional Headquarters. Visitors Center of Cordoba.

This will be the location for Talks for the Future and the Exchange Meetings, on the banks of the Guadalquivir river and close to the Mosque-Cathedral of Cordoba. Its location will allow for the dissemination of **BIP_có** activities and encourage a wider participation.

Individual Headquarters. Patios.

Cordoba is a city made up of courtyards and it is an open city. All participants will be receive a list of public buildings, museums and taverns where **BIP_có** activities will take place over the three days, in order to strengthen contacts between our visitors and the city, and to mix **BIP_có** activities with urban ones.



Forum

The outstanding nature of the historic quarter of Valparaíso (Chile) results from a combination of three factors, all associated with its role as a port: its particular geographical and topographical environment; its urban forms, layout, infrastructure and architecture; and its attraction to and influence by people from around the world.

See page **70**

Interview Page **70**

Advisory Bodies Page **72**

Conventions Page **74**

Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso (Chile).

© Wakely

Interview with Jorge Castro Muñoz, Mayor of Valparaíso, Chile and Vice President of the Organization of World Heritage Cities

World Heritage:

The Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2003. Do you think this recognition of the exceptional value of the site has changed the way it is perceived by local people and how it is managed and preserved?

Jorge Castro Muñoz (JCM): The nomination has helped support a new way of seeing this seaport city. In terms of its historic centre, UNESCO has delivered a preservation mandate that Valparaíso had already been complying with, by showcasing this administrative and foundational sector as one of the most active and best looked after in the city.

WH: Like many urban areas inscribed on the World Heritage List, the historic centre of Valparaíso is just one part of the city. What is the relationship between this sector in particular and the rest of the city in terms of heritage conservation and development?

JCM: Valparaíso is a unique city because of its amphitheatre-like natural setting. The nomination has not impaired its harmony, because the city's topography has not changed. Similarly, other districts in the upper part of the city are driving their own recovery process.

WH: In April 2014, there was a major fire in the city of Valparaíso. How did this disaster affect the World Heritage site? What are the main challenges you faced as mayor in terms of heritage protection and rehabilitation?

JCM: Fortunately, regarding heritage, the damaged hillsides are a long way from the preservation area. The fire affected vulnerable districts at the highest point of the port. In the reconstruction process a broad programme was developed involving recovery of these districts, preventing their inhabitants from insisting on rebuilding their homes in risky sectors.

WH: The Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) will be held in October 2016, and seeks to adopt a New Urban Agenda. How do you expect the New Urban Agenda to influence



© City of Valparaíso

urban development in the city of Valparaíso and cities in general during the next 20 years?

JCM: A decisive number of new urban actions are currently being driven by the citizens. It is our increasingly well-informed and demanding neighbours who are actively taking part in programmes such as the Community Development Plan. In this respect, Valparaíso is forging ahead of the New Urban Agenda.

WH: In your experience as mayor, would you say that inscription of the Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso on the World Heritage List is a useful tool for conservation and promotion of heritage, notably in terms of tourism development?

JCM: We firmly maintain that inscription implies a government commitment. The Government of Chile has to be increasingly present in maintaining and enhancing our urban assets, because they represent the decisive element in Valparaíso's nomination. This is a demand we have been repeating insistently. ☺



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



Christiansfeld - Moravian Church Settlement
Inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2015

Christiansfeld

a Moravian Church Settlement

Photo by
E. S. Photograph

Christiansfeld is one of the best preserved Moravian Brethren towns in the world. The town was planned and built 230 years ago as the headquarters of the Moravian Brethren in Denmark. Christiansfeld is named after King Christian VII.

The Moravian Brethren's Christian faith was the focal point in town planning, architecture and in the inhabitants' daily lives. With great attention to detail they planned and built a town with coherent architecture and spaces. The straight streets, beautiful buildings and consistent use of materials and colours, make Christiansfeld an architectural gem.

The major part of the historical buildings are still standing, enabling the spectators to see the values, the craftsmanship, and feel the special atmosphere of the town.



Visit the Moravian Brethren Church the largest church room in Denmark without supportive columns.



Enjoy Christiansfeld's famous and delicious gingerbread hearts in green and beautiful surroundings.



Guided tours in the historical centre where you can feel the amazing atmosphere and learn about the town.



At the Christiansfeld Centre you will find information about the town's history and the Moravian Church.



We design for life



Tel +45 7633 2100
www.visitkolding.dk



CHRISTIANSFELD CENTRET

Tel +45 7979 1743
www.christiansfeldcentret.dk

Nature-based solutions to urban challenges

Chantal van Ham
 EU Programme Manager, Nature-Based Solutions
 International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), www.iucn.org



In an urbanizing world with a growing population, the role of nature in our cities will only become more and more central in our response to the greatest threats facing our towns and cities.

Natural capital can be defined as the world's stocks of natural assets which include geology, soil, air, water and all living things. It is from this natural capital that humans derive a wide range of benefits, often called ecosystem services, which make human life possible.

The Cities and Biodiversity Outlook is the first global assessment of urbanization, biodiversity and ecosystem services. It offers unique guidance on both the challenges and opportunities of urbanization for

biodiversity, the economy and society. It makes clear that the total urban area is expected to triple between 2000 and 2030, and that cities will draw heavily on natural resources, often using prime agricultural land, with knock-on effects on biodiversity and ecosystem services elsewhere. The loss of these services will have severe impacts on health and well-being, economic prosperity and quality of life.

Cultural Ecosystem Services are the non-material benefits people obtain from nature. They include recreation, aesthetic enjoyment, physical and mental health benefits and spiritual experiences. They contribute to a sense of place, foster social cohesion and are essential for human health and well-being.

A modern ailment: nature deficit disorder

Evidence suggests that we are not benefiting enough from these cultural ecosystems services, and, in an age of readily available digital entertainment, children especially are suffering from what is essentially a nature deficit disorder. This lack of exposure to nature is denying many of our urban youth the innate emotional interaction and affiliation to other living organisms that human beings have always needed. The lack of personal contact with nature also breeds alienation and, in turn, apathy about the future protection and conservation of nature.

To address this phenomenon, and by investigating the link between exposure



The Chingaza National Park (Colombia) supplies water to more than 10 million people in the Bogota region.

© Luis Alejandro Bernal Romero <http://aztlek.com>

to the natural outdoor environment and improved human health and well-being, it is important around the world to develop residential areas that incorporate 'green and blue space' and offer multiple benefits. These include reduced stress levels, lower incidence of asthma, improved mental and spiritual health and social cohesion.

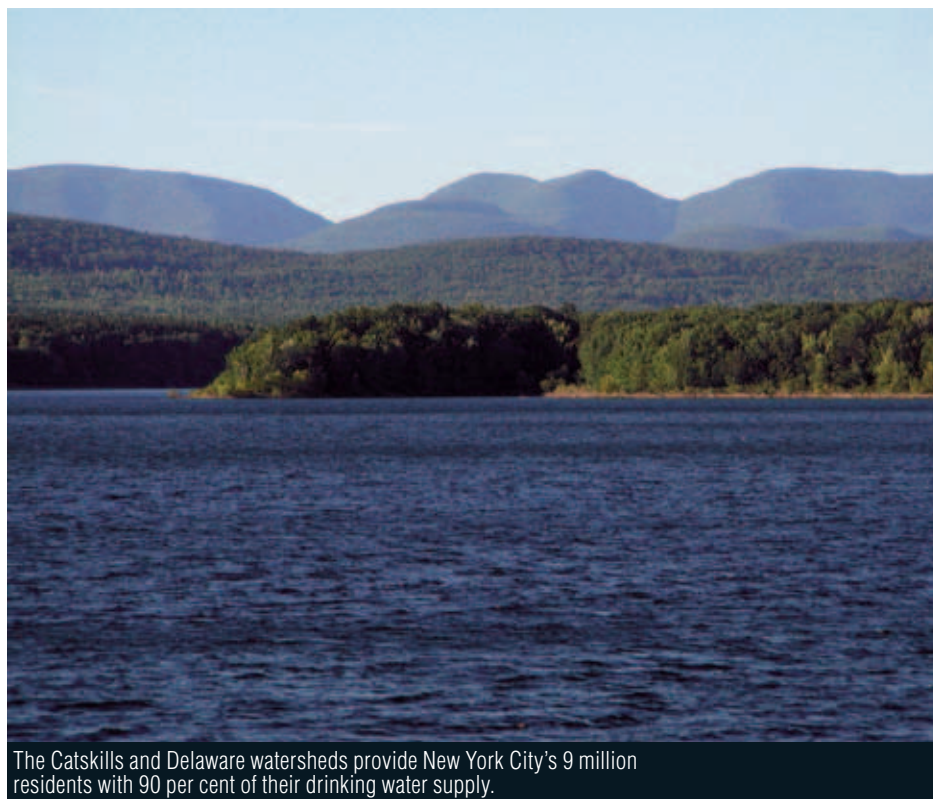
At IUCN, we recognize the fundamental importance of cities in determining the future sustainability of our planet and the essential role they have in achieving our international biodiversity targets. Local biodiversity strategies and action plans translate strategies at national level into locally-relevant actions and demonstrate that nature-based solutions can help to conserve biodiversity, as well as provide multiple benefits to society and the economy.

In a climate changing world, many cities are realizing the potential for ecosystems, such as forests, wetlands, peatlands and urban green spaces, to provide huge climate change adaptation and mitigation opportunities.

Cities investing in nature conservation

The Agua Somos mechanism – a private-public partnership that finances the conservation of moors, forests and rivers in the Bogota region, Colombia – provides an excellent example of the many benefits that can be derived from effective nature conservation in and around cities. The mechanism operates in Chingaza National Park, situated many miles outside of Bogota. There, forests and alpine grasslands, known as paramos, feed and protect the city's main watershed and its tributaries and, ultimately, ensure a reliable water supply to more than 10 million people.

Accounting for nature also involves a significant business opportunity. The Catskills and Delaware watersheds provide New York City's 9 million residents with 90 per cent of their drinking water supply. In 1992, the city of New York decided that protecting these important watersheds was a better investment than spending \$6-8 billion to build new water filtration facilities, and \$300 million annually to operate them. Protecting the watersheds required an investment of \$1-1.5 billion over 10 years, which was financed by a 9 per cent tax



The Catskills and Delaware watersheds provide New York City's 9 million residents with 90 per cent of their drinking water supply.

© John Cudworth

increase on New York City water bills. By comparison, building and maintaining the new filtration plant would have entailed a tax hike on water bills of 100 per cent.

Our planet has become one of urban dwellers in a very short time. This trend is having profound consequences for the environment and for people and makes the conservation of nature ever more urgent. An increasing number of city councils have come to realize that nature makes a strong contribution to both the wellbeing of their citizens and the competitiveness of their businesses. Cities that invest in biodiversity

reap multiple benefits – from cost-effective water services to greater tourism revenues, and from lower healthcare costs to reduced greenhouse gas emissions. To strengthen the impact, it is essential that we expand the evidence base on the benefits and develop the business case for investment in conservation and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems in response to urban challenges. This will help to attract institutional and private investors to scale up the implementation of nature-based solutions.

References

Cities and Biodiversity Outlook
www.cbobook.org

Nature: Medicine for Cities and People
<http://www.thenatureofcities.com/2015/12/02/nature-medicine-for-cities-and-people/>

Agua Somos Water Fund Colombia
<http://www.fondosdeagua.org/en/agua-somos-bogota-colombia-2008-water-fund>

Failing to protect nature's capital could cost businesses trillions
<http://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2015/jan/28/natural-capital-profit-world-economy>

Narratives and actions on culture in urban sustainable development

Jordi Pascual

Culture Coordinator, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)



The Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) will be held in Quito (Ecuador) from 17 to 20 October 2016.

© Adam Reeder

Today, sustainable development means freedom, widening choices, putting human beings – children, men and women – at the centre of the future. Yes, development today is “human development”. In cities too. Or should I say: especially in cities. This is why people move to cities.

Cities are places where human beings have more chances to develop capabilities and operational capacities (tools, skills) to understand the world we live in and to transform it so that it becomes really sustainable – in all respects, not only environmentally. These capacities are literacy, creativity, critical knowledge, sense of place, empathy, diversity, trust, risk, ritual, respect and recognition. These capacities can be understood as the cultural component of sustainability.

But, the reality of ‘urban sustainable development’ is still a triangular (boring) paradigm: the economy, the social component and the environment. Let’s face it: culture is ignored or else considered secondary to achieving these other aims. And it is because of the lack of culture that these aims cannot be achieved.

Of course, culture has an economic dimension – it generates income and employment – but it cannot be reduced to an instrument for economic growth. Culture has an environmental dimension but it cannot be reduced to an instrument for raising awareness on environmental responsibility. Finally, culture has a social dimension, to fight poverty and promote participation and equality of rights; but it cannot be reduced to an instrument to create social inclusion or provide cohesion to a society. (By the way, this is the dream

of fundamentalisms.) It is also the plough that ‘cuts through the soil’.

And weaknesses that can be cited in this area are not lacking. The cultural sector is fragmented and isolated (often voluntarily), not yet connected globally, not yet sharing a message, not yet generating self-critique. The word ‘culture’ has different meanings or ambiguities. Some actors are loudly proclaiming relativism while others are still preaching a naive approach that disconnects culture from power.

Eppur si muove. (And yet it moves.) The last 15 years have seen a progressive global recognition of culture as an integral factor in urban sustainable development.

An increasing number of reports, statements and commitments have emerged from international institutions, such as UNESCO’s ‘cultural diversity’ Declaration (2001) and Convention (2005),

as well as the 'Culture for Development Indicators Suite', and the work of the Special Rapporteurs in the field of cultural rights, Farida Shaheed (2009-2015) and Karima Bennoune (from 2016).

Bold and solid documents are coming from activism (Jon Hawkes' fourth pillar narrative in 2001), research (the Cultures in Globalisation series by Anheier and Isar from 2007 to 2012) and academia (the 'Investigating Cultural Sustainability' COST action, 2012-2015). The role of global cultural networks was made evident with the campaign #Culture2015goal that advocated for the place of culture in the UN Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, with four very concrete documents/proposals. And the practical toolkits developed and implemented by cities in operationalizing 'culture in sustainable cities' – led by United Cities and Local Governments with Agenda 21 for culture (2004) and Culture 21 Actions (2015) – contain a narrative

that explicitly supports culture as the fourth pillar/dimension/component of sustainability.

In this context, the zero-drafts of the New Urban Agenda, to be approved in Quito in October 2016, are interesting. They acknowledge that urbanization in the 21st century faces 'economic, social, environmental and cultural challenges and opportunities', and the wording in paragraphs devoted to the place of heritage and diversity in urban policies is sound. However, the value of creativity, as a fundamental component of human expression, is hardly addressed and there is no explicit definition of 'basic urban services' in the cultural field.

One thing is clear. In the next 15 years, the place of culture in urban sustainable development cannot be played only by national governments and international organizations. New actors – cities, civil society – have come to stay.



Welcoming and constructively critical platforms for exchange and delivery need to be created and nurtured by all and for all.



DISCOVER THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE IN LUXEMBOURG-CITY!

luxembourg
my city · ma ville · meng stad

Luxembourg - has it all!
Upcoming events, sightseeing tours
and much more inspiration:

30, Place Guillaume II · L-2011 Luxembourg
Tel.: (+352) 22 28 09 · touristinfo@lcto.lu · www.lcto.lu

luxembourg
city tourist office



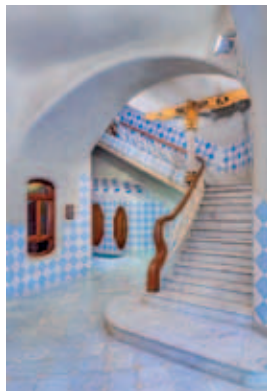
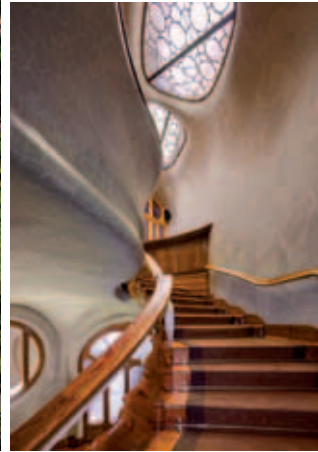
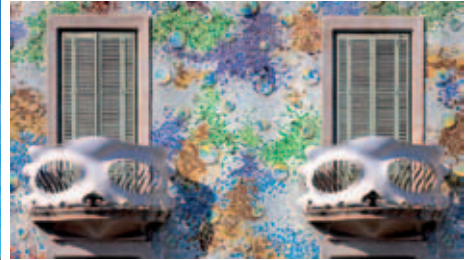
CASA BATLLÓ

GAUDÍ BARCELONA



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Works of Antoni Gaudí
inscribed on the World
Heritage List in 2005



Passeig de Gràcia, 43
08007 Barcelona
+34 93 216 03 06
info@casabatllo.cat
www.casabatllo.cat
f t i s y

News

During its 40th session, the World Heritage Committee placed the five World Heritage sites of Libya on the List of World Heritage in Danger because of damage caused by the conflict affecting the country and the threat of further damage it poses. The five sites are: Archaeological Site of Cyrene, Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna, Archaeological Site of Sabratha, Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus and the Old Town of Ghadamès.

See page **90**

Preservation Page **78**

In Danger Page **90**

Outreach Page **94**

Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna (Libya).

© Ben Sutherland

40th session of Committee meets in Istanbul

The World Heritage Committee meeting held in Istanbul, Turkey from 10 to 17 July 2016 was attended by nearly 2,000 participants, including delegations from 118 States Parties and observers.

The Committee inscribed 21 sites on the World Heritage List: 12 cultural sites, six natural and three mixed. The States Parties of Micronesia and Antigua and Barbuda had their first property inscribed on the World Heritage List. The World Heritage List now numbers 1,052 sites in 165 countries.

The 40th session was held under the chairmanship of Ms Lale Ülker, Ambassador, Director General of Cultural Affairs and Promotion Abroad of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The opening ceremony was an opportunity to stress that World Heritage, which is now, more than ever, the subject of numerous threats, must remain

a vector of cohesion and dialogue at the international level.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey, Numan Kurtulmuş, said in his introductory remarks that 'UNESCO's mission is to protect ... shared values.' He said the best response to attacks on heritage 'is not only political, but also artistic and cultural.'

UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova noted that 'when a World Heritage site is destroyed anywhere in the world, we all suffer.' What is at stake, she continued, is 'more than adding new sites on a list. It is about reaffirming human values and human rights.'

A presentation of the outcomes of the Youth Forum 'At the crossroads of Multi-layered heritage', composed of young representatives from 35 countries, and held from 26 June to 11 July in Turkey, was also made during the opening ceremony.

The Istanbul Declaration, presented at the initiative of the Chairperson, was unanimously adopted by the Committee during its first working session. This Declaration reaffirms the need to preserve and safeguard our common heritage as a

message to the international community testifying to the common responsibility to protect our heritage for the next generations.

During the session in Istanbul, the Committee examined the state of conservation of 155 sites. It decided to inscribe seven sites on the List of World Heritage in Danger, remove one site from this list and inscribe one site simultaneously on the World Heritage List and on the Danger List. There are now 55 properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

The Committee adjourned its work three days before schedule due to the United Nations security protocol put in place following the events that occurred in Turkey on 15 July. The Committee session is to resume in Paris from 24 to 26 October 2016 to examine outstanding issues that could not be discussed due to the early adjournment.

The 41st session of the World Heritage Committee will be held in July 2017, in the city of Kraków in Poland, under the chairmanship of Professor Jacek Purchla.



The 40th session of the World Heritage Committee in Istanbul (Turkey), during the inscription of new sites on the World Heritage List on 15 July 2016.

© Didar Yesilyurt

The art market and the fight against illegal trade

A pioneering one-day round table, 'The movement of cultural property in 2016: regulation, international cooperation and professional diligence for the protection of cultural heritage', was held at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris on 30 March 2016, focusing on the art market and its important role in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property.

For the first time ever, this meeting brought together art market stakeholders, including representatives of auction houses and online platforms, museum representatives, cultural heritage experts, and specialized intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as Member States.

Participants took stock of illicit trade of cultural heritage and identified areas where they could improve synergies and strengthen international cooperation. Two experts presented the state of the art market and the state of trafficking in cultural property. Speakers, representing both the public and the private sectors, discussed such issues as the difficulty of establishing provenance of cultural objects taken from plundered archaeological sites.

Participants also considered the role of transit states and market professionals in the fight against illicit trafficking. Further discussion was held on ways professionals and market regulation can effectively fight against illicit trafficking. Suggestions included encouraging experts to organize workshops for national museum staffs to raise awareness and apply strategies to combat illicit trafficking. These workshops would also represent an opportunity to educate local communities on the importance of protecting cultural heritage sites.

New legislation is needed, it was pointed out, to improve customs inspection procedures. It was suggested as well that documentary databases be combined and harmonized and deontology tools be developed.



ROUND TABLE THE MOVEMENT OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN 2016: REGULATION, INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND PROFESSIONAL DILIGENCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

TABLE-RONDE LA CIRCULATION DES BIENS CULTURELS EN 2016 : REGLEMENTATION, COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE ET DILIGENCE DES PROFESSIONNELS AU SERVICE DE LA PROTECTION DU PATRIMOINE CULTUREL



© Alejandro Rodriguez Juele y Nicol



Sustainable development in Africa

Experts from nearly 40 countries, including 12 outside the Africa region, gathered from 31 May to 3 June 2016 at the World Heritage site of Ngorongoro Conservation Area (Tanzania) for the international conference 'Safeguarding African World Heritage as a Driver of Sustainable Development' co-organized by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the United Republic of Tanzania and the People's Republic of China.

The conference brought together various stakeholders in African heritage to raise awareness on heritage conservation and sustainable development. The discussions that took place during the four-day conference reflected the concern for 'planet,

people, prosperity and peace', considered of critical importance by the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development. Presentations covered pressing contemporary issues such as environmental sustainability, inclusive social and economic development, and fostering peace and security through heritage safeguarding.

The participants adopted a declaration reaffirming the importance of heritage for preserving and promoting culture, and as a driver of sustainable development. They recognized the need for sustainable solutions to the many challenges facing Africa, including climate change, natural and human-made disasters, population growth, rapid urbanization, destruction of heritage and environmental degradation.

The declaration calls on African nations to develop and implement policies that promote heritage, prevent conflicts and restore peace and security, promote social cohesion and involve local communities,

particularly women and youth. It also appeals to international finance institutions, industry, the private sector, and multi- and bilateral partners to undertake innovative development projects. It includes an explicit reference to the 2014 Social Responsibility Declaration by Chinese Enterprises in Africa, which invites Chinese enterprises in Africa to respect culture and customs and protect the local environment and natural resources.

The declaration also requests that the World Heritage Committee, African States Parties to the World Heritage Convention and civil society undertake a number of specific measures aimed at promoting sustainable development and heritage.

The declaration will be widely disseminated to States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, development partners, and representatives of industry, civil society and local communities.

See the declaration at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1506>



Ngorongoro Conservation Area (United Republic of Tanzania).

© OUR PLACE The World Heritage Collection

Particularly Sensitive Sea Area status for Tubbataha Reefs

Following years of preparation, the Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (Philippines) received an 'in principle' approval as a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) from the International Maritime Organization's (IMO) Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) in mid-April 2016. The endorsement is a major breakthrough in securing protection from the impacts of international shipping for the World Heritage site and a substantial step towards preventing future ship groundings.

The proposed associated protective measure will safeguard the Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park as an 'Area to be Avoided' and will apply to all vessels over 150 gross

tonnes shipping goods through the Sulu Sea. The Sulu Sea is a major international shipping route for transportation of goods within South-East Asia. With shipping being the most cost-effective means for transporting goods, traffic is projected to grow in the coming years.

The World Heritage Committee had expressed concerns about shipping impacts at Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park for several years, but the need for protection became particularly clear when a US Navy vessel ran aground on the unique reef in January 2013. The associated protective measure for the PSSA surrounding the World Heritage site will now undergo a final review by IMO's Navigation, Communication, Search and Rescue Sub-Committee (NCSR), with a final decision expected at the 71st session of the MEPC in 2017.

The recent decisions regarding Tubbataha Reefs National Park are the result of years of planning and preparation. The process for securing shipping protections

from the IMO is lengthy and aims at ensuring all stakeholders are consulted and in agreement, thereby giving the best outcomes for the environment and the global maritime industry. Both PSSAs in Mauritania and the Philippines are explicit requests from the World Heritage Committee and since 2010, the World Heritage Centre's Marine Programme has been working closely with the Governments of the Philippines, Mauritania and the IMO-Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme to secure protection for both World Heritage sites.

The World Heritage Centre undertook a first mission to the sites in 2013 and 2014 to discuss possible associated protective measures under a potential PSSA designation that would provide adequate protection for the sites' Outstanding Universal Value; it has since provided technical and financial assistance to both countries. Once fully accepted, the PSSAs will be the first such designations in Asia and Africa.



Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (Philippines).

© Tommy Schultz

Biodiversity synergy

Official Representatives of the Parties to seven global biodiversity-related conventions met at the United Nations Office in Geneva from 8 to 11 February 2016 to explore ways to strengthen synergies and improve efficiency among the conventions with a view to enhancing their implementation at all levels.

The Party-led four-day workshop, supported with funding from the Governments of Switzerland and Finland, was convened under the auspices of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and represented the first occasion for government officials serving on the bureau, standing committee or equivalent body of each of the seven conventions to come together to exchange views and find common solutions.

The goal of the workshop was to outline options, including elements of a possible road map, for Parties of the various biodiversity-related conventions to enhance their effectiveness.

The initiative responds not only to guidance provided by the governing bodies

of several of the conventions concerned, but also to the call made by governments at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), 'The Future We Want', that encourages parties to multilateral environmental agreements to consider further measures to promote policy coherence.

Discussions revolved around eight main areas that hold potential for enhanced synergy, namely, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and national biodiversity strategies and action plans; institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms; information and knowledge management; national reporting, monitoring and indicators; communication and awareness-raising; science-policy interface; capacity-building; and resource mobilization and utilization.

The options and elements for a possible roadmap for Parties is to be submitted to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CBD (COP13, Cancun, Mexico, 4-17 December 2016). The results will also be presented to the governing bodies of the other six biodiversity-related conventions for their

ICAANE speaks out on threats to cultural heritage

As part of the tenth International Conference on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East (ICAANE), held in Vienna on 27 April 2016, a special session, 'Cultural Heritage Under Threat: Challenges and Solutions' took place to bring attention to the threats to cultural heritage in the Near East and North Africa due to conflict and warfare, looting and illegal exaction, combined with the illicit trade in antiquities.

Participants in the one-day event warned that these dangers pose a grave threat to the cultural identity and economic potential of the regions concerned.

A representative of UNESCO outlined what UNESCO is doing to protect the cultural properties in this area. The heads of the different state antiquities departments of the countries directly concerned reported on their respective situations. Representatives of neighbouring countries described the problems they currently face that are connected to the situations in Iraq and Syria. Important cultural heritage protection initiatives with respect especially to Syria were also discussed.



Yakushima (Japan) is a World Heritage site and a Biosphere Reserve.

© Ministry of the Environment of Japan



Site of Palmyra (Syrian Arab Republic) before the attacks.

© Olivier & Pascale Noailion Jaquet



The participants called for international cooperation at all levels among regional authorities, antiquities bodies, scientific institutions, UNESCO, and police and border control. They also emphasized the importance of campaigns to raise awareness in print, broadcast and social media.

The meeting demanded that criminal investigations into the illegal trade in antiquities be facilitated and supported by professional expertise. They called for international UNESCO-supported conferences in which analysts, in collaboration with national authorities, can develop proposals for consolidation, mitigation and preservation projects as a response to damage to and destruction of cultural property. Finally, they drew attention to the necessity of facilitating advanced training in the areas of consolidation, preservation and reconstruction for young scholars from the affected regions.

The Vienna Statement 2016: http://www.orea.oeaw.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/veranstaltungen/2016/ICAANE_Allgemein/Vienna_Statement_Online.pdf



UNESCO's Director-General condemns the destruction of Nabu Temple

UNESCO's Director-General Irina Bokova has condemned the destruction of Nabu Temple in Nimrud, Iraq. 'The recent destruction of Nabu Temple is a new deliberate attack against the Iraqi people and against the shared values of humanity,' she said.

'I condemn in the strongest manner this new crime and reiterate UNESCO's determination to do whatever is needed to support the national responsible authorities, the experts and the local communities, in their efforts to protect their heritage against the cultural cleansing that devastates the region,' she went on. 'Extremists cannot silence history and their attempt to erase the memory of this region can only fail. The deliberate destruction of heritage is a war crime and must be punished as such.'

Satellite imagery collected on 3 June 2016 and information from the authorities confirm the extensive damage to the city of Nimrud's Nabu Temple. These new damages come after the total destruction of the northwest part of the Palace of Ashurnasirpal II, along with stone sculptures from the neo-Assyrian era, on 6 March 2015, and the important damage to the site



Nimrud (Iraq).

©Mary Proffit

by bulldozers and explosives on 11 April of the same year.

The city of Nimrud was founded more than 3,300 years ago and was one of the capitals of the Assyrian empire. It was included in 2000 by Iraq on its national Tentative List of the UNESCO World Heritage in testimony to the depth of Iraq's Mesopotamian ancient history, whose ruins and memory have been revered and protected for centuries by people of all faith and cultures.



UNITAR-UNOSAT confirmed the extent of the damage using satellite imagery from 3 June 2016 (right) compared to imagery collected on 12 February 2016 (left). The satellite derived damage assessment showed extensive damage over the main entrance to the Nabu Palace, inside the Nimrud Citadel.

© DigitalGlobe (2016)

UNESCO Director-General addresses Europe Lecture 2016 on heritage protection

'The destruction of heritage is inseparable from the persecution of people. This is why we consider the protection of cultural heritage today as far more than a cultural issue. This has become a humanitarian imperative, and a security issue,' stated UNESCO's Director-General Irina Bokova at the Europe Lecture 2016 in The Hague on 14 June.

The event, held during the Dutch Presidency of the European Union (EU), was organized by the European Lecture Foundation in collaboration with Europa Nostra and the Netherlands National Commission for UNESCO. It gathered some 300 people at the Kloosterkerk and was honoured by the presence of H.R.H Princess Laurentien of the Netherlands. Judge Silvia Fernández de Gurmendi, President of the International Criminal Court, Sada Mire, a Somali archaeologist and researcher at Leiden University, and Sneška Quaedvlieg-Mihailović, Secretary-General of Europa Nostra, Europe's leading heritage organization headquartered in The Hague, contributed to this year's Europe Lecture. The opening remarks were made by City Councillor Ingrid van Engelshoven.

In her address, Bokova classified the acts of deliberate destruction of heritage sites and 'cultural cleansing', which have taken place mainly in the Middle East and Africa, as 'war crimes'. She spoke about UNESCO's recent actions to put culture and heritage on the front line of peacebuilding and humanitarian emergency operations; stressed the need to combine 'hard power' with legislative, educational and training measures to protect our shared heritage from terrorism and looting; and highlighted the close cooperation with the EU, especially with the Netherlands.

Referring to the intentional destruction of heritage gems in Syria – namely the archaeological site of Palmyra and the Old



Sneška Quaedvlieg-Mihailović, Secretary General of Europa Nostra and Irina Bokova, Director General of UNESCO, outside the Europa Nostra office in Lange Voorhout, The Hague

© Giuseppe Simone/Europa Nostra

City of Aleppo – as well as in Libya, Yemen and Iraq, UNESCO's Director-General affirmed: 'The deliberate destruction of cultural heritage is a war crime, which is used as a tactic of war, to disseminate fear and hatred....Violent extremists target culture because they know it weakens the social fabric and damages the capacity for resistance.'

Ms Bokova listed UNESCO's recent actions to put culture and heritage at the centre of peacebuilding and humanitarian emergency operations: the agreement signed with the International Committee for the Red Cross to integrate culture into humanitarian operations; a plan with Italy to establish a Task Force on Unite4Heritage, bringing together military and culture experts; and the broad coalition formed

with ICOMOS, ICCROM, the World Customs Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support States and strengthen legislation, introduce new laws, and bolster institutions and capacity. She also mentioned that last year's landmark Resolution 2199 of the United Nations Security Council on the financing of terrorism, which bans the trade of cultural goods from Syria, calls on UNESCO to lead this fight.

The full speech by Irina Bokova can be found at:

<http://www.europanostra.org/UPLOADS/FILS/20160613-Europe-Speech-UNESCO-BokovaLecture.pdf>

For more information visit www.europanostra.org and www.europelecture.com.

The return of traditional skills

A workshop to revive techniques used in making ancient glazed ceramics was held in Makli, Thatta, Province Sindh, Pakistan from 7 to 13 May 2016, bringing together UNESCO experts and local ceramists from Nasarpur and Hala.

The local community in Makli Goth also participated in the workshop, in what could become a model case of community involvement in the maintenance of the Historical Monuments at Makli, Thatta (Pakistan) World Heritage property.

The workshop was carried out within the framework of Republic of Korea's Funds-in-Trust (RoK FIT) 'World Heritage Sustainable Development and Community Involvement' initiative, which is aimed at bringing income-generating activities to local communities through World Heritage conservation-related activities. The RoK/FIT aims to upgrade the quality of locally

produced glazed tiles/ceramics so that they can be used for conservation of the monuments of Makli World Heritage site.

Makli used to be one of three famous centres for glazed tiles in Pakistan. However, most of the ancient technology has been lost, resulting in the poor quality of the recently produced glazed tiles/ceramics that makes them inadequate for conservation purposes.

This workshop was aimed at improving the production of glazed tiles in Makli. It dealt with several challenges concerning how the ceramics are made, what kind of kiln should be used and what alternatives can be found for lead glazing. By showing how small objects, such as clay whistles, could be made and then sold to tourists by the local women, the workshop also elicited interest from the surrounding community.

The World Heritage Centre and UNESCO Islamabad jointly organized the workshop through the Heritage Foundation of Pakistan.

European heritage heads discuss change

The eleventh annual meeting of the European Heritage Heads Forum was held in Berne, Switzerland from 18 to 20 May 2016 to discuss current changes in the culture sector.

Participants were invited to reflect on how conservation is increasingly geared towards preserving and enhancing a whole cultural landscape rather than an isolated site. They discussed as well how conservation is becoming more people-centred, making conservation fully part of the local community.

The meeting also examined the Council of Europe's new European Strategy for Cultural Heritage for the 21st century, which is to be adopted by the Committee of ministers and launched in 2017.

Mechtild Rössler, Director of the Division for Heritage and the World Heritage Centre, gave a keynote speech on UNESCO's strategy and work in conflict zones, noting as well the results of Periodic Reporting at a joint session with ICCROM. Dr Rössler also highlighted specific action supported by the European Union, including the Emergency Safeguarding of Syrian Heritage project.



Historical Monuments at Makli, Thatta (Pakistan).



Old City of Berne (Switzerland).

© Jan Fritz

© OUR PLACE The World Heritage Collection

Managing properties of religious interest

Within the framework of the Initiative on Heritage of Religious Interest and thanks to the support of Bulgaria, a cycle of Regional Thematic Consultations on sustainable management of the World Heritage properties of religious interest was launched at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris from 16 to 18 February 2016.

The first Thematic Expert Consultation meeting focused on South-Eastern and Mediterranean Europe was a stimulating mix of contributions from a wide range of experts, including Advisory Bodies, academics, heritage professionals and representatives of religious communities.

The issue of the protection and management of properties of religious interest is increasingly prominent in contemporary conservation debates. The properties associated with religions and traditional beliefs constitute one of the largest thematic categories on the World Heritage List and require specific policies for sustainable management and use that take into account their distinct spiritual nature as a key factor for their protection.

The World Heritage Committee at its 35th session 'requested the World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies, to elaborate a thematic paper proposing to States Parties general guidance regarding the management of their cultural and natural heritage of religious interest, and in compliance with the national specificities, inviting States Parties to provide voluntary contributions to this end.'

In this regard, UNESCO, by launching the Initiative on Heritage of Religious Interest, plays a leading role in developing such guidance and coordinating the implementation of related activities worldwide. It aims at addressing the challenges faced in the conservation of cultural and natural properties and related management issues by developing the most appropriate approaches for deeper understanding, protection and use of heritage of religious interest.

The participants in the first Thematic Expert Consultation meeting noted



Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo (Bulgaria).

© Vincent Ko Hon Chiu

that places with living religious heritage constitute the principal category of properties with religious interest. For these properties, the relevance for religious purposes, the evolving tangible and intangible expression of religious values, and the presence of an established or traditional management system by connected communities represent the main criteria for identification. The participants recognized that the management of access was an inherent factor in maintaining both the tangible and intangible values, and this should be explained in the management documentation.

They further recognized the essential need for dialogue, interchange, exchange and networking between different groups of stakeholders as a basis for management and safeguarding heritage. A threefold definition of the interest in properties of religious interest as aesthetic, ethical and/or spiritual was deemed helpful.

The participants discussed the draft Guidance Recommendation, recognizing that it will be an essential part of the thematic paper requested by the World Heritage Committee. This document, they said, is still a work in progress. Following

further opportunity to comment on the draft, it will be forwarded for consideration by regional thematic meetings in other parts of the world.

The participants highlighted the importance of improving the information through completing the case study questionnaire, and noted that the development of an approach based on case studies would greatly reinforce the knowledge and application of associative religious values. The work should be coordinated with Advisory Body Gap Analysis, with the forthcoming Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting and other initiatives and programmes.

A draft questionnaire for States Parties has been revised; a trial will take place before the end of 2016 to test its effectiveness and determine the need for any further modification.

In the long term, this UNESCO Initiative on Heritage of Religious Interest is intended to help integrate a number of guiding principles into policies at the local, national, regional and international levels and thus contribute to the rapprochement of cultures and harmonious relations among peoples.

UNESCO calls for harnessing the role of heritage in peace-building

UNESCO celebrated heritage and those devoted to its protection at a high level event and conference: ‘#Unite4Heritage. Cultural Diversity under Attack: Protecting Heritage for Peace’ was held at the Royal Flemish Academy of Arts and Science in Brussels, Belgium from 9 to 10 June 2016 with the support of the Government of Flanders.

The event opened a two-day expert meeting on the contribution of culture to peacebuilding and recovery. Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO, Alain Le Roy, Secretary General of the European External Action Service, and Geert Bourgeois, Minister-President of the Government of Flanders, championed the role of cultural preservation. In a video message, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Federica Mogherini stated that ‘we are told that ethnic or cultural uniformity would be an asset, and we know how false this is. Promoting heritage is not for archaeologists only – it is a peace imperative.’

In her opening remarks, Ms Bokova stressed the need to ‘renew the way we protect and share heritage, to disseminate a counter narrative to the propaganda of hatred and insist on the power of culture to help people recover’.

‘It is not only a matter of defending culture against attacks, it is about promoting and harnessing culture as a source of peace and driver of dialogue,’ added Minister-President Bourgeois. The Director-General called on participants ‘to build a broad coalition of partners working in different fields, beyond the “culture box” and to connect the dots between humanitarian, security and cultural operators.’

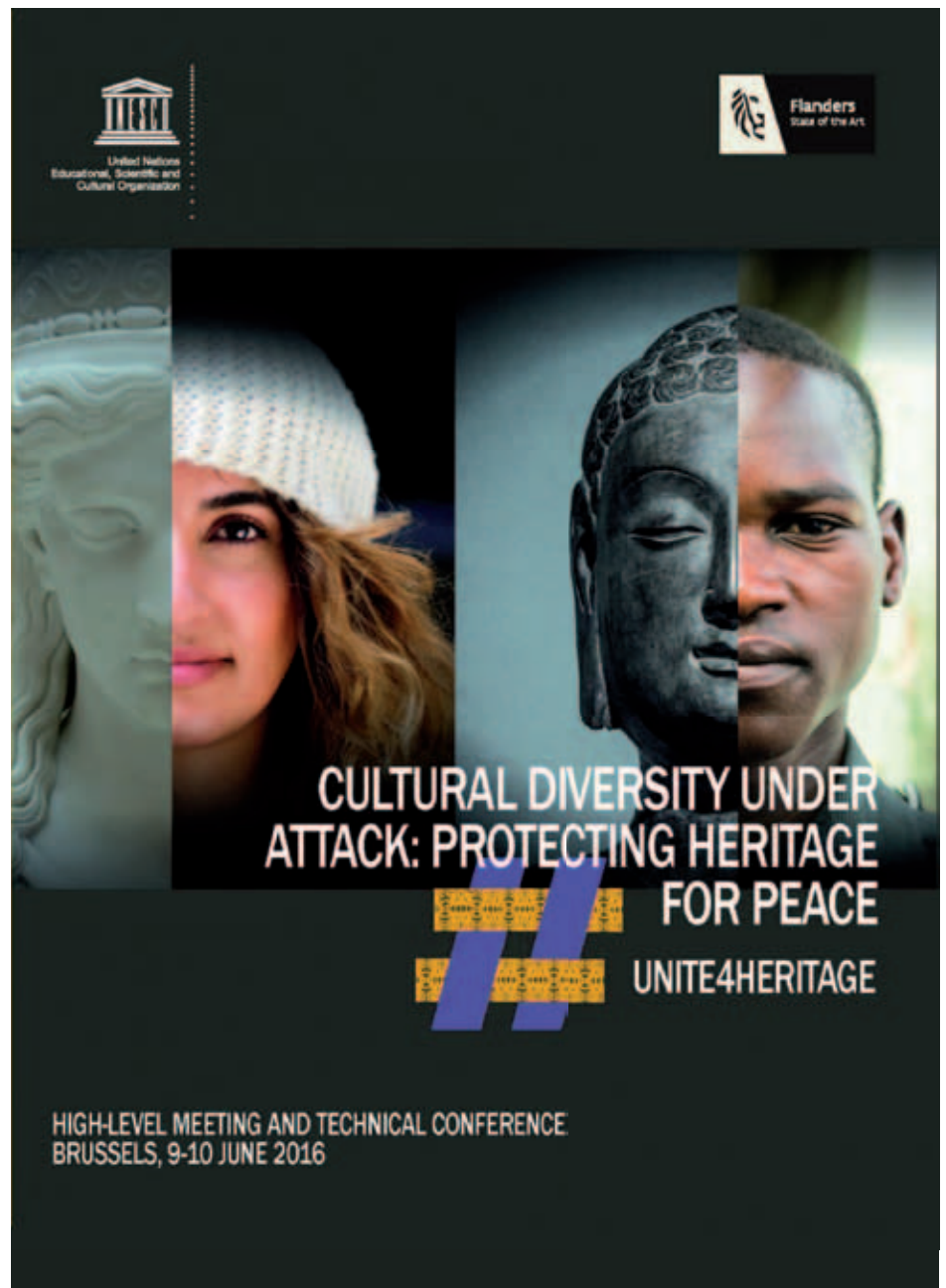
Responding to the increase in attacks on cultural heritage and cultural pluralism, notably in the Middle East and Africa, the event was held to emphasize the human face of cultural preservation, highlighting the vital importance of heritage and diversity in addressing humanitarian, human rights and security challenges in all parts of the world.

‘Today we all have to cooperate and join forces to condemn this violence and work together to preserve our cultural heritage, which belongs to all nations,’ said Father Najeeb Michael, a Dominican priest who helped save centuries-old heritage and manuscripts in his hometown of Mosul, Iraq from Daesh.

Other examples of heritage preservation under difficult conditions came from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Mali, whose Minister of Culture, N’Diaye Ramatoulaye Diallo, took the floor alongside the UN Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural

rights, the Secretary-General of the World Customs Organization and the Registrar of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

At the event, the EU voiced its commitment to support the protection of cultural heritage in situations of armed conflict. The EU further pledged to strengthen its cultural diplomacy efforts as part of peacebuilding, which can also increase respect for pluralism, notably through enhanced cooperation with UNESCO in these fields.





WORLD HERITAGE PHOTOGRAPHY & EXHIBITIONS

**SPECIALISTS IN WORLD
HERITAGE SITE PROMOTION AND
PRESERVATION THROUGH GREAT
ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHY**

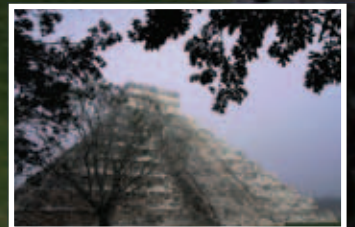
www.ourplaceworldheritage.com

**CONTACT GEOFF STEVEN, CEO
geoffs@ourplaceworldheritage.com**

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE



Creating Journeys for the imagination



Pre-Hispanic City of Chichen-Itza– Mexico

Five Libyan sites placed on Danger List

The World Heritage Committee, at its 40th session Istanbul, Turkey placed all five of Libya's World Heritage sites on the List of World Heritage in Danger, due to damage caused by the conflict affecting the country.

The five sites are:

The Archaeological Site of Cyrene, which was a colony of the Greeks of Thera. One of the principal cities in the Hellenic world, Cyrene was romanized and remained a great capital until the earthquake of 365. A thousand years of history is written into its ruins, which have been famous since the 18th century. The property was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1982.

The Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna, enlarged and embellished by Septimius Severus, who was born there and later became emperor. Originally inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1982, it was one of the most beautiful cities of the Roman Empire, with its imposing public monuments, harbour, market-place, storehouses, shops and residential districts.

The Archaeological Site of Sabratha, on the World Heritage List since 1982, was a Phoenician trading-post that served as an outlet for the products of the African hinterland. It was part of the short-lived Numidian Kingdom of Massinissa before being romanized and rebuilt in the 2nd and 3rd centuries CE.



Old Town of Ghadamès.

© Snotch

The Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus, originally inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1985. The property, a rocky massif, has thousands of cave paintings in very different styles, dating from 12,000 BCE to 100 CE. They reflect marked changes in the fauna and flora, and also the different ways of life of the populations that succeeded one another in this region of the Sahara.

The Old Town of Ghadamès. This site, on the World Heritage List since 1986, is

known as 'the pearl of the desert' and stands in an oasis. It is one of the oldest pre-Saharan cities and an outstanding example of a traditional settlement.

The Committee noted the high level of instability affecting Libya and the fact that armed groups are present on these sites or in their immediate surroundings. To explain its decision, it invoked the damage already incurred and the serious threat of further damage.



Archaeological Site of Cyrene.

© Travcoa Travel

Shakhrisyabz (Uzbekistan) danger-listed due to tourism and construction concerns



© UNESCO/Ainura Tentieva

The Committee added the Historic Centre of Shakhrisyabz (Uzbekistan) to the List of World Heritage in Danger, due to the over-development of tourist infrastructure on the site. Shakhrisyabz, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2000, is located on the Silk Road in southern Uzbekistan. It is over 2,000 years old and was the cultural and political centre of the Kesh region in the 14th and 15th centuries. The Committee expressed concern over the destruction of buildings in the centre of the World Heritage site's medieval neighbourhoods and the construction of modern facilities including hotels and other structures, which have brought irreversible changes to the appearance of historic Shakhrisyabz. The Committee also requested that UNESCO's World Heritage Centre and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) send a joint mission to assess the extent of damage and propose appropriate corrective measures.

Insecurity in the Djenné area (Mali) leads to danger-listing

The site of Old Towns of Djenné (Mali), originally inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1988, was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger due to insecurity, which is affecting the area and preventing the implementation of protective measures. Inhabited since 250 BCE, the site became an important link in the trans-Saharan gold trade. In the 15th and 16th centuries, it was one of the centres for the propagation of Islam. The Committee expressed concern over the property, as the situation in the area is blocking endeavours to address issues that include the deterioration of construction materials in the historic town, urbanization and the erosion of the archaeological site.



© Upyernoz

Nan Madol (Federated States of Micronesia) simultaneously inscribed as World Heritage and on the Danger List



© Osamu Kataoka

The site of Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia (Federated States of Micronesia) was simultaneously inscribed on the World Heritage List and on the List in Danger, due to threats such as the siltation of waterways that is contributing to the unchecked growth of mangroves and undermining existing edifices. The site is a series of 99 artificial islets off the southeast coast of Pohnpei that were constructed with walls of basalt and coral boulders. The islets harbour the remains of stone palaces, temples, tombs and residential domains built between 1200 and 1500 CE. These ruins represent the ceremonial centre of the Saudeleur dynasty, a vibrant period in Pacific Island culture.

Syrian heritage in Danger

Some 230 Syrian and international experts joined forces in a two-day meeting in Berlin from 2 to 4 June 2016 to assess damage to cultural heritage sites in Syria, develop methodologies and define priority emergency safeguarding measures for the country's heritage.

Participants included leading archaeologists, anthropologists, experts in monument preservation, architects and urban planners. Among them were representatives of the Syrian Antiquities Directorate (DGAM) as well as other scientists and experts from or working in Syria. The expert meeting, organized by UNESCO and Germany, was opened by Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO, and Maria Böhmer, Germany's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

The expert meeting in Berlin included several roundtable discussions on damage assessment and current actions by cultural heritage professionals. Thematic sessions focused on the role of local communities,

documentation and archives, capacity building and safeguarding plans.

Participants took stock of the work achieved so far by local and international actors. They proposed practical measures to address damage assessment, mapping and inventories, legal and institutional frameworks, technical assistance including first aid measures for built heritage, and capacity building, as well as communication and awareness-raising. Concrete measures were identified for historic cities, archaeological sites, museums, movable objects and intangible heritage, which were added to the UNESCO Recommendations and Road Map, adopted in 2014.

Participants also addressed the critical and persistent issue of looting and illicit trafficking of cultural heritage. They called for a comprehensive list of looted objects from Syria to complement the International Council of Museums' existing Red List and appealed to all governments to implement United Nations Security Council resolutions banning the trade in cultural heritage from the country.

The experts appealed as well to international funding and development

agencies to include cultural heritage in major funding programmes and post-conflict recovery plans.

Several Syrian experts emphasized the need to unite all efforts to achieve the common goal of safeguarding and preserving cultural heritage. All the participants noted the great potential of culture in supporting humanitarian response, social cohesion and dialogue. They also stressed the crucial role of DGAM, NGOs and civil society – notably Syrian citizens risking their lives to protect heritage – in achieving these goals and requested more help from the international community to support their actions.

Earlier, a technical rapid assessment mission to the Palmyra World Heritage property presented their preliminary findings regarding damages to the site.

Headed by the Director of UNESCO's World Heritage Centre, the mission, from 24 to 26 April 2016, inspected both Palmyra's museum and its archaeological site. The mission was escorted by United Nations security forces. They took stock of considerable damage to the museum where they found that most of the statues and sarcophagi that were too large to be



Aleppo Citadel.

© yeowatzup



The mission team including Dr Mechtild Rössler, Director of UNESCO's World Heritage Centre and Mr Al Hamad, Director of UNESCO's Beirut Office.

© UNESCO

removed for safekeeping were defaced and smashed, their heads severed and their fragments left lying on the ground. The experts identified emergency measure to consolidate and secure the building and outlined the considerable work that will be required to document, evacuate, safeguard and restore whatever can be salvaged. Work to match and document the fragments of destroyed statues has already begun.

The experts' meeting in Berlin paved the way for UNESCO to update and develop the

Action Plan for the Emergency Safeguarding of Syria's Cultural Heritage, adopted during UNESCO's first expert meeting on Syria in 2014.

At the end of the conference, the experts presented proposals to improve the future prospects of Syria's heritage through post-conflict recovery plans. They notably stressed the need for capacity-building initiatives in all parts of the country and emphasized the need for a considerable increase of resources and support.

Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Georgia) removed from Danger List

The site of Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Georgia) was removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger on which it had been included since 2009. This decision, made by the 40th session of the World Heritage Committee (Istanbul, Turkey) reflects recognition of Georgia's efforts to improve the safeguarding and management of the site. It had been put on the List of World Heritage in Danger due, notably, to the deterioration of its stone fabric and fresco paintings caused by work done to its edifices. It was kept on the Danger List due to uncontrolled urban sprawl. The site, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1994, includes three medieval churches, the Holy Cross Monastery of Jvari, Svetitskhoveli Cathedral, and Samtavro Monastery, as well as major archaeological remains bearing witness to the high level of art and culture of Georgia over four millennia.



Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Georgia).

© Sarah Murray

First English-speaking African regional World Heritage Youth Forum

The first African World Heritage Regional Youth Forum for English-speaking African countries was held at Robben Island World Heritage Property, South Africa from 28 April to 5 May 2016, coinciding with the tenth anniversary of the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) and the first edition of African World Heritage Day on 5 May. The forum brought together 28 youths from 24 countries on the African continent to encourage the involvement of youth in the promotion and protection of World Heritage in Africa, and also to deliver useful feedback to UNESCO, the World Heritage Committee and the African World Heritage Fund on youth challenges.

The seven-day forum featured in-depth visits of the Robben Island World Heritage site, lectures from experts and heritage specialists, and presentations by each of the participants on the World Heritage sites in their countries. The forum also included a session on communication, focusing on video production and how best to transmit culture-related messages.

In a series of workshops, the participants explored themes such as the sustainability framework for the Robben Island Museum; integrated waste management; built environment as a vehicle for sustainable development; tourism and sustainable development; and education and sustainable development.

Participants also engaged in a simulation exercise: they held a youth model of a plenary debate of a World Heritage Committee session and adopted a draft decision amended by the 'youth model of the Committee'.

The participants of the forum drafted a final declaration, which was presented during the tenth anniversary celebration of

AWHF on 5 May at the Cradle of Humankind World Heritage site in Maropeng (South Africa). In their declaration, the participants promised to engage with other youths, heritage experts and national and local government in their countries in order to pursue conversations around heritage conservation.

The declaration emphasized the importance of heritage education in elementary and high schools as well as at institutions of higher learning. It proposed that States Parties raise awareness among youths in local communities through cross-cultural exchange training programmes, scholarships, internships, online engagement and workshops.

The Youth Forum was co-organized by AWHF, the Robben Island Museum and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, with the support of the South African Government and the African Union. A second African Heritage Regional Youth Forum, targeting youth in French-speaking Africa, is planned for 2017.



Participants at the first African World Heritage Regional Youth Forum for English-speaking African countries.

© UNESCO

Celebrating World Heritage in Africa

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF), Africa celebrated the first-ever African World Heritage Day on 5 May 2016. Proclaimed by the 38th Session of the General Conference of UNESCO in November 2015, this International Day was marked by ceremonies, exhibitions, forums and workshops intended to increase global awareness of African heritage and to mobilize greater cooperation for its safeguarding.

The main tenth-anniversary event was hosted by the South African Department of Art and Culture at the Cradle of Humankind, Maropeng (South Africa). The ceremony gathered more than 200 participants and was punctuated by artistic performances, testimonies and awards. A Regional Youth Forum, 'Increasing youth involvement in the promotion and protection of African World Heritage', co-organized by AWHF and the World Heritage Centre, was held at

the Robben Island World Heritage property from 28 April to 5 May.

Commemorations took place across Africa, as well as an exhibition on the sidelines of the African Union Summit, 'African Heritage under Attack,' in July 2016. Other events included an appeal by the Congolese government to take measures to preserve the ecological potentialities of the Sangha Trinational World Heritage site (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo). In Gabon, a capacity-building workshop, 'New Stakes in Natural and Cultural Heritage', was held for preservation specialists.

To raise awareness on the importance of African heritage for the continent's sustainable development and the key safeguarding role of local communities, a travelling exhibition 'African World Heritage: A Pathway for Development' was displayed at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris from 18 May to 14 June. It is now available worldwide in digital form, and was presented at the 40th session of the World Heritage Committee. The exhibition features some 50 photo-panels from eight World Heritage sites on the African continent.

World Heritage Youth Forum held in Turkey

A World Heritage Youth Forum was organized in conjunction with the 40th session of the World Heritage Committee by the Turkish National Commission for UNESCO in collaboration with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

The 28 participants from 26 countries, united by a conviction that young voices matter in shaping a better future for our heritage, presented the results of their work in the form of a Declaration at the Opening Ceremony of the 40th session of the World Heritage Committee in Istanbul, Turkey. In their declaration, they pledged to lead the way for the change we need by mobilizing youth all over the world and by transmitting their expertise to future generations. A short video (five minutes) was presented, showing how the young delegates immersed themselves in a variety of activities linked to the theme of the Youth Forum, "At the Crossroads of Multi-Layered Heritage".

Everybody can contribute to the protection of heritage in the modern era. But we have to learn how to manage heritage in innovative ways. This is why the participants attended the first plenary session of the Committee on 11 July 2016, which provided an opportunity for the young representatives to exchange fresh ideas with the delegates, an occasion for the whole heritage community to come together.

During the Youth Forum, which took place from 29 June to 12 July 2016, activities included visits to World Heritage sites, notably Bursa and Cumalıkızık, guided by international heritage experts; workshops on different challenges emerging from multi-layered heritage management; practical hands-on activities with timber and stone for the protection and maintenance of the World Heritage site in Istanbul; experts' and young representatives' presentations; and discussions on the state of conservation of properties within the framework of a Youth Model simulation of a World Heritage Committee session.

The Youth Declaration can be downloaded from <http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/886/>



African elephant, Dzanga Sangha (Central African Republic).

© Daphne Carlson Bremer/USFWS

Partners for World Heritage meet in Istanbul

A World Heritage Partners' event and panel discussion took place on 15 July 2016 in Istanbul on the occasion of the 40th session of the World Heritage Committee sponsored by the Korean National Commission for UNESCO.

The Partners' event, for the third consecutive year, provided a platform for discussing the contributions of private sector partners to World Heritage conservation and promotion activities. It allowed private companies, foundations and institutional partners to share experiences and best practices in World Heritage conservation and sustainable development, as well as to meet Committee members and representatives of countries' heritage authorities attending the session.

Recognizing the increasing importance of involving the private sector in the preservation of World Heritage sites and keeping in mind the UN's 2030 Global Agenda for sustainable development, the

panel session provided an opportunity to present models for successful partnerships in support of World Heritage, to discuss creative approaches to sustainable development and explore new opportunities for cooperation.

Participants included Ms Demet Sabanci, founding Chairwoman of Turkey's ONE Association. She presented the 'Mosaic Road' project that the foundation initiated in cooperation with local authorities in order to protect and promote the precious mosaics found in southeastern Turkey.

Mr Dong-seok Min, Secretary-General of the Korean National Commission for UNESCO, presented their fundraising and partnership development initiative, undertaken to increase support to the implementation of UNESCO's agenda. The fundraising activities have not only supported World Heritage sites financially but also helped to raise public awareness in Korea concerning World Heritage preservation, especially among young people.

Ms Cagla Sarac, Academic & Art Advisor at Dogus Group, one of Turkey's largest business conglomerates, described the unique public-private partnership

sponsorship model that the group has established with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Turkey in support of the archaeological site of Göbeklitepe. Dogus Group has committed considerable financial and in-kind resources to conserve the site as well as to empower the women in the local communities. The project serves as an example to inspire future partnership models in the field.

Mr Du Yue, Secretary General of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, spoke about the partnership between UNESCO and Hainan Airlines, via its Cihang Foundation, on the Kathmandu rehabilitation project. He shared insights on how the two organizations worked together after the devastating earthquake that hit Nepal in April 2015 to help repair architectural damage and create jobs.

The presentations were followed by discussions focused on protection of heritage at risk; support for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and education about heritage values as a way to prevent violent extremism and promote global citizenship.



Panelists at the World Heritage Partners' event, Istanbul, 15 July 2016.

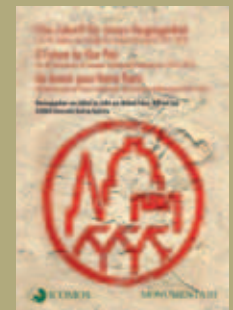
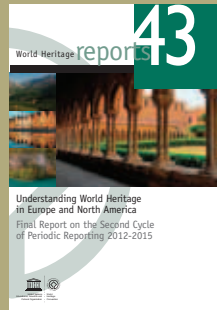
© UNESCO

The Case of the Lost World Heritage, 18th episode

World Heritage is pleased to present a series of World Heritage comic strips featuring Rattus Holmes and Dr Felis Watson, the famous pet detectives of Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson. The sleuths save the World Heritage sites from evil Moriarty, who plans to steal them for an interplanetary theme park.

They are part of a series produced by UNESCO and Edge Group, UK, which includes other adventures of Holmes and Watson in *Rattus Holmes in the Case of the Spoilsports* (about doping in sports) and *Rattus Holmes and the Case of the World Water Crisis*. For more information about Edge Group and their work, write to edgesword@yahoo.com.





World Heritage Paper series, No. 42 HEADS 5: Human Origin Sites and the World Heritage Convention in the Americas 2 Volumes in English and Spanish

This publication presents the most up-to-date research on the peopling of the Americas: how the Americas were first experienced, how and where their colonization took place, and what aided the successful development of cultural diversity at the last continental frontier for the human species. This book stems from the international meeting 'The First Peopling of the Americas and the World Heritage Convention' held in Puebla, Mexico from 2 to 6 September 2013. These volumes provide the rationale and arguments for the future recognition, conservation and research of sites linked to the processes of human evolution and diversity in the American continent. This fascinating journey investigates the scientific, cultural, ethological, geographical and historical dimensions of the earliest steps of human development in the Americas, and the earliest American evidence of human ritual, expression and practice.

World Heritage Paper series, No. 43 Understanding World Heritage in Europe and North America Final Report on the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting, 2012-2015 English and French versions

This issue of the World Heritage Papers series presents the complete data and analysis of the results of Periodic Reporting in Europe and North America. The second cycle of Periodic Reporting for Europe and North America involved more than 500 participants and brought together information on over 450 World Heritage properties in more than 50 countries. Using this data, the World Heritage Centre, national focal points and a team of experts identified priority areas and produced the Helsinki Action Plan for World Heritage in Europe. The data, analysis and Action Plans for both sub-regions are brought together for the first time in this publication, which will no doubt be an essential tool for World Heritage professionals in shaping policy in relation to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

World Heritage Paper Series No. 44 World Heritage in the High Seas: An Idea Whose Time Has Come. Applying Outstanding Universal Value beyond national jurisdiction English only

Our planet is 70% covered with ocean, yet nearly two-thirds of it lies beyond the jurisdiction of nations. These marine 'areas beyond national jurisdiction' (ABNJs) cover half our planet. Nothing in the inspirational vision contained in the World Heritage Convention suggests that natural or cultural heritage of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) located in areas outside national jurisdiction should be excluded from its protection. In 2011, an independent external audit on the Global Strategy of the 1972 World Heritage Convention recommended that the World Heritage Committee reflect on appropriate means to preserve sites that correspond to conditions of OUV that are not dependent upon the sovereignty of States. In responding to the audit recommendation, this publication takes a systematic approach to illustrating potential OUV in marine ABNJs, and also explores the mechanisms by which the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention could consider implementing changes to allow the inscription and protection of sites in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

A Future for Our Past The 40th anniversary of European Architectural Heritage Year (1975–2015) ICOMOS – MONUMENTA III Edited by Michael Falser, Wilfried Lipp ICOMOS Austria English and German

With the motto 'A Future for Our Past', the European Architectural Heritage Year of 1975 was the most important and successful campaign of its time for the preservation and valorization of architectural heritage in Europe. With its recognition of the importance of urbanistic ensembles, of the plurality within the categories of historic monuments, of citizens' engagement, and finally, of legal and administrative measures for monument protection, this European campaign had a sustainable impact. Its programmatic approaches and conceptual ideas are of high importance for the present, and motivate new interpretations for the future. This publication is the first comprehensive appraisal of 1975 European Architectural Heritage Year for its 40th anniversary in 2015. More than 40 international authors comment on the participating countries, the campaign's influences in the East Bloc Countries and its non-European reception.

World Heritage and Tourism in a Changing Climate Published by UNESCO, UNEP, UCS English only <http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/883/>

Climate change is fast becoming one of the most significant risks for World Heritage sites, according to this report World Heritage and Tourism in a Changing Climate, released by UNESCO, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS). The new report lists 31 natural and cultural World Heritage sites in 29 countries that are vulnerable to increasing temperatures, melting glaciers, rising seas, intensifying weather events, worsening droughts and longer wildfire seasons. It documents climate impacts at iconic tourism sites – including Venice, Stonehenge and the Galápagos Islands – and other World Heritage sites such as South Africa's Cape Floral Region Protected Areas; the Port, Fortresses and city of Cartagena, Colombia; and Shiretoko peninsula in Japan. The sites included are a selection of those that may be affected by climate change. The publication can be downloaded in PDF format from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre website. A French version of the report will be available in the autumn of 2016.

World Heritage on the Ground: Ethnographic Perspectives

Edited by Christoph Brumann and David Berliner
Berghahn Books
English only
<http://www.berghahnbooks.com>

The UNESCO World Heritage Convention of 1972 set the contemporary standard for cultural and natural conservation. Today, a place on the World Heritage List is much sought after for tourism promotion, development funding and national prestige. Presenting case studies from across the globe, particularly from Africa and Asia, anthropologists with expertise in specific World Heritage sites explore the consequences of the World Heritage framework and the global spread of the UNESCO heritage regime. This book shows how local and national circumstances interact with the global institutional framework in complex and unexpected ways. Often, the communities around World Heritage sites are constrained by these heritage regimes rather than empowered by them. Christoph Brumann is Head of the Urban Anthropology Research Group at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology in Halle, Germany and Honorary Professor of Anthropology at Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg. David Berliner is Associate Professor of Anthropology at the Université libre de Bruxelles, Belgium.

15 to 21 October

ICOMOS 2016: Annual General Assembly and Advisory Committee.
Istanbul, Turkey.
Information: secretariat@icomos.org

17 to 20 October

Habitat III: The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development.
Quito, Ecuador.
Information: d.dubois@unesco.org

8 to 9 November

Regional Workshop on the Hague Convention and its Protocols.
Suva, Fiji.
Information: a.takahashi@unesco.org

10 to 12 November

First Meeting of the UNESCO High Level Forum on Museums.
Shenzhen, Republic of China.
Information: d.jinadasa@unesco.org

28 November to 2 December

11th Session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Information: e.constantinou@unesco.org

8 to 9 December

11th Meeting of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.
Paris, France.
Information: a.asgharzadeh-khabbaz@unesco.org

12 to 15 December

10th Ordinary Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.
Paris, France.
Information: s.zinini@unesco.org

15 to 17 December

ICOMOS NC Thailand: International Conference "Conservation of the Built Environment: ASEAN Perspective".
Bangkok, Thailand.
Information: secretariat@icomos.org

Ordering information:

For books and publications from publishers other than UNESCO, please contact the publisher directly, or order from a bookstore.

To order from UNESCO Publishing, visit the website (<http://publishing.unesco.org>), or write to:

UNESCO Publishing
UNESCO
7, Place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France
Fax: +33 1 4568 5737
E-mail:
publishing.promotion@unesco.org

To request copies of the *World Heritage Papers Series*, contact the UNESCO World Heritage Centre via e-mail (wh-info@unesco.org) or at the address below:

World Heritage Centre
UNESCO
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France
<http://whc.unesco.org/>

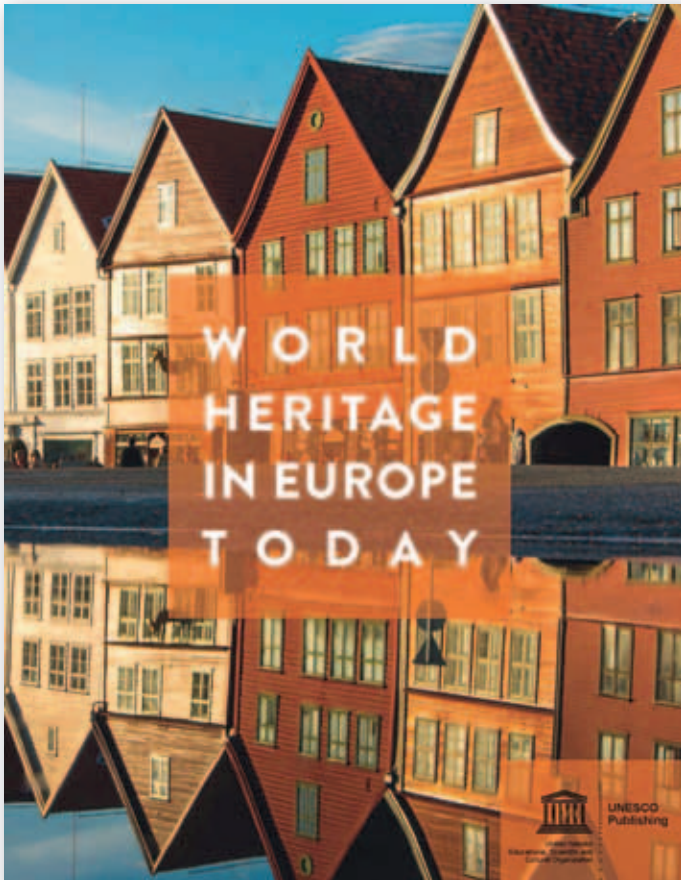


United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

UNESCO Publishing

7, place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France • www.unesco.org/publishing
E-mail: publishing.promotion@unesco.org

World Heritage in Europe Today



25,00 €, 2016, 120 pages, photos
21,5 x 27,5 cm, paperback,
ISBN 978-92-3-100143-7
UNESCO Publishing

- World Heritage attracts and fascinates. Yet not enough is known about the conservation and management efforts that go into protecting the Outstanding Universal Value of the 1000+ sites that are currently on the List.
- *World Heritage in Europe Today* brings together the experience, challenges and success stories of people who are directly involved with World Heritage in Europe—a region which accounts for close to half of the World Heritage List.
- Beyond the prestige associated with this coveted status, the 1972 Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage comes with strict requirements to ensure that the common heritage of humanity can be passed on to future generations.

To order, please contact

DL Services – C/O Michot

Chaussée de Mons 77 Bergense steenweg,

B 1600 Sint Pieters Leeuw, Belgium

Tel.: (+ 32) 477 455 329

E-mail: jean.de.lannoy@dl-servi.com

Postage by ordinary mail: Europe: € 5.50. Rest of the world: € 10.00

or www.unesco.org/publishing (Secure payment)



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World
Heritage
Convention



Dear supporter of World Heritage,

World Heritage magazine is published jointly by UNESCO and Publishing for Development and printed four times a year in English, French and Spanish. The publication presents and promotes the preservation of our World Heritage, with detailed feature articles and news items about the most outstanding cultural and natural sites around the world. This magazine is designed particularly to reflect and enhance UNESCO's dedication to World Heritage sites – our legacy from the past, our responsibility for the present and our duty to future generations.

By subscribing to *World Heritage* you will help to raise awareness about the need to preserve our common heritage.

ORDER FORM WORLD HERITAGE

subscription details:

duration: 1 year (four issues) 2 years (eight issues)
 language: English French Spanish

The annual subscription rate is €27.00 (€54.00 for two years) for Europe and US\$ 37.00 (US\$ 74 for two years) for the rest of the world and includes postage.

delivery address:

Name _____ Telephone _____
 Organization _____ Fax _____
 Address _____ E-mail _____

 Postal code _____
 City, Province _____
 Country _____

payment:

Cheque (Payable to DL SERVICES)

Direct Bank Transfer
 Account Name: DL SERVICES
 Account Number: 001-4460599-33
 Bank Name: FORTIS BNP
 Swift Code: GEBABEBB
 Iban Code: BE79 0014 4605 9933

Credit Card Payment
 Visa or Mastercard Card N°:/...../...../...../
 Exp. Date:/...../
 Security Code:

Date and signature:

Where to send your order:

DL SERVICES sprl
 Jean De Lannoy
 c/o Entrepôts Michot
 Bergense steenweg 77
 B 1600 St Pieters Leeuw (Belgium)
 Tel: +32 477 455 329
 E-mail: subscriptions@dl-servi.com



PROJECT "PASEO DE LOS CÁRMENES DEL DARRO" AN HISTORIC LANDSCAPE AT THE FEET OF THE ALHAMBRA

The Carrera del Darro is one of the oldest streets in Granada and embodies the UNESCO World Heritage of the city. This street both unites and separates The Alhambra and Generalife from the Albaicín, the Arabic neighbourhood. Walking through the Carrera is an unforgettable experience as it allows one to admire the imposing figure of the Alhambra at the top surrounded by forests, as well as hear the murmur of the river Darro that runs alongside on the left.

The clean, calm waters of the river descend under the ancient bridges of Aljibillo, Chirimias, Cabrera and Espinosa that connect the Carrera del Darro with the area of the Barrio de la Churra. On the left of the bank, one can see the ruins of the bridge of Cadí, dating back to the 11th Century, that was used as a link between the Alhambra and the Albaicín.

Opposite the Espinosa bridge are the Arabic baths of Bañuelo, and close to them,

the Convent of Santa Catalina de Zafra and the Castril House, all examples of the Renaissance beauty of the 16th Century, and currently home to the archaeological museum. Facing them, is the Church of St Peter and St Paul, a magnificent building in the Mudéjar style. On its easternmost side, the Carrera ends in a square which is linked to the Paseo de los Tristes.

Not far from this Paseo and recently opened to the public is the Casa de Zafra, a perfect example of a Spanish-Muslim palace from Nasrid times. This palace houses the Interpretative Centre of the Albaicín, making it an important starting point for visitors who want to understand the historical significance of the Arabic neighbourhood to the city.

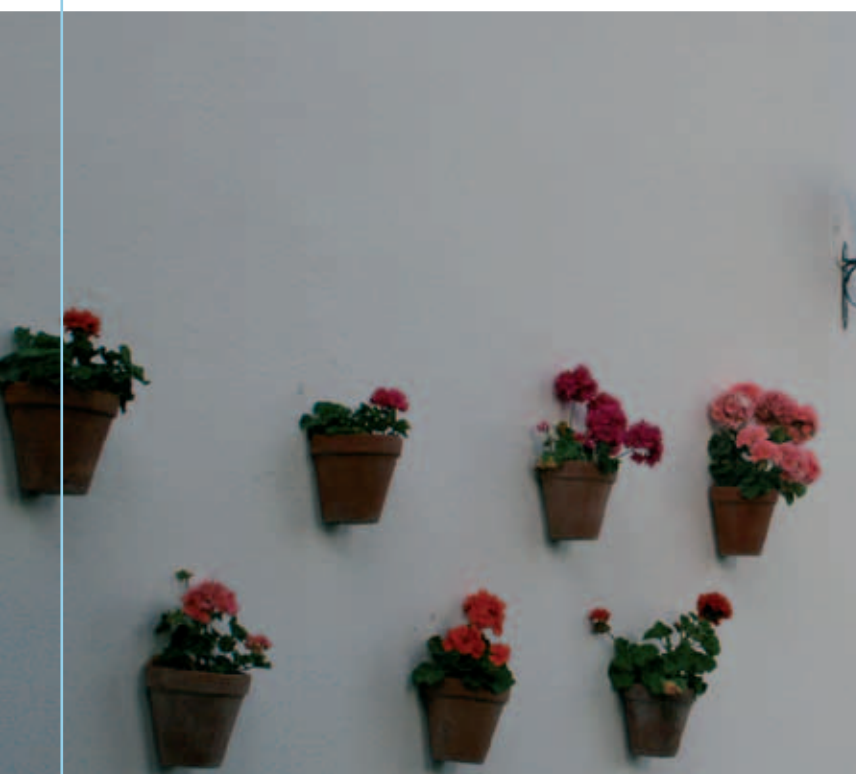
With the intention of promoting this well-known promenade, the Andalusian Regional Government in collaboration with the Granada City Council have started working on a project to restore the left

bank of the River Darro, at the foot of the Alhambra hill and, specifically, from the Rey Chico bridge to the Chirimías bridge, a walk traditionally known as Paseo de los Cármenes del Darro. The project aims to restore the area for use by citizens and tourists and to bring back its essence and original meaning.


The first step in promoting the project has been to encourage citizen participation by designing an activity programme during 2016 called "Paseo de los Cármenes del Darro. Un paisaje histórico a los pies de la Alhambra". Among the activities included in the programme are: a temporary exhibition at the Casa Morisca Horno dl Oro, several seminars about the restoration of the landscape in the monumental Palace of Los Córdoba, and a publication and a projection mapping the façade of the Hotel Bosques de la Alhambra (widely known as the "Rheumatism Hotel"), which is located next to the idyllic Paseo de los Tristes.



www.grnadatur.com




United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization


Alhambra, Generalife and
Albayzín, Granada
Inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1984



Ennedi Massif: Natural and Cultural Landscape (Chad).

© Comité Technique/ Sven Oehm

In Focus: African Heritage and its Sustainable Development


Priority Africa is one of the two Global Priorities of UNESCO, along with Gender Equality. During UNESCO's medium-term strategy (2014-2021) period, this action for Africa will be based on peace-building by fostering inclusive, peaceful and resilient societies, and on capacity-building for sustainable development and poverty eradication.

In line with these objectives, and in view of concerns of rapid development change in emerging economies such as those in the African region, the next issue of *World Heritage* will examine African heritage and its sustainable development. Case studies will look at Mosi-oa-Tunya/Victoria Falls, (Zambia/Zimbabwe), a site successfully managed in collaboration with the indigenous peoples living there. The involvement of local communities is also important in managing Bwindi Impenetrable National Park & Rwenzori Mountains National Park (Uganda). We will also discover the desert and rock art of Ennedi Massif: Natural and Cultural Landscape (Chad), inscribed on the World Heritage List in July 2016.



Rwenzori Mountains National Park (Uganda).

© Justin Raycraft

We will explore the future of traditional masons in Timbuktu (Mali), who sustain and pass on earthen architecture conservation techniques, and the tangible and intangible heritage of Grand Bassam (Côte d'Ivoire). The issue will include an interview with Mr Webber Ndoro, Director of the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF), an inter-governmental organization that supports effective conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage of outstanding universal value in Africa. 

ORGANIZATION OF WORLD HERITAGE CITIES (OWHC)

With over 290 adherents, the OWHC primarily assists member cities in the adoption and improvement of heritage conservation and management methods with reference to the World Heritage convention and UNESCO standards. The Organization also encourages co-operation and the exchange of information among its members and promotes sustainable development principles.

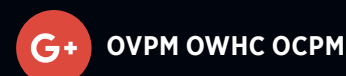
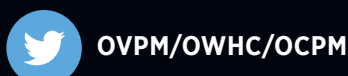
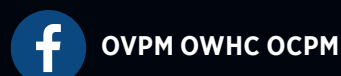
Every city can be a member of the OWHC in which, on the one hand, is located a site which represents a living urban ensemble or a property within an urban context inscribed on the World Heritage List whose Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) is recognized by UNESCO's World Heritage Committee and which meets at least one of the criteria (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v) or (vi) of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and which, on the other hand, adheres to the values of the OWHC.

Join us!



The 14TH
World Congress of the OWHC
Organization of World Heritage Cities
Gyeongju, Republic of Korea 2017
October 31 - November 3, 2017

Rock carved Buddha in World Heritage Mt. Namsan



www.ovpm.org