

# Das UNESCO Kultur und Naturerbe – Ambivalente Entwicklungen im Prozess von Schutz und Nutzung

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Sexten 2017



## *Die Dolomiten - Italien*

Jahr der Einschreibung: 2009  
Kriterium: (vi) (viii)



Die UNESCO besitzt 195 Mitglieder und 10 assoziierte Mitglieder

Die UNESCO Welterbe-Konvention ist in 192 Ländern ratifiziert



## *UNESCO Konvention zum Schutz des Kultur- und Naturerbes der Welt*

1073 Welterbestätten in 167 Ländern sind auf der UNESCO Welterbeliste eingeschrieben

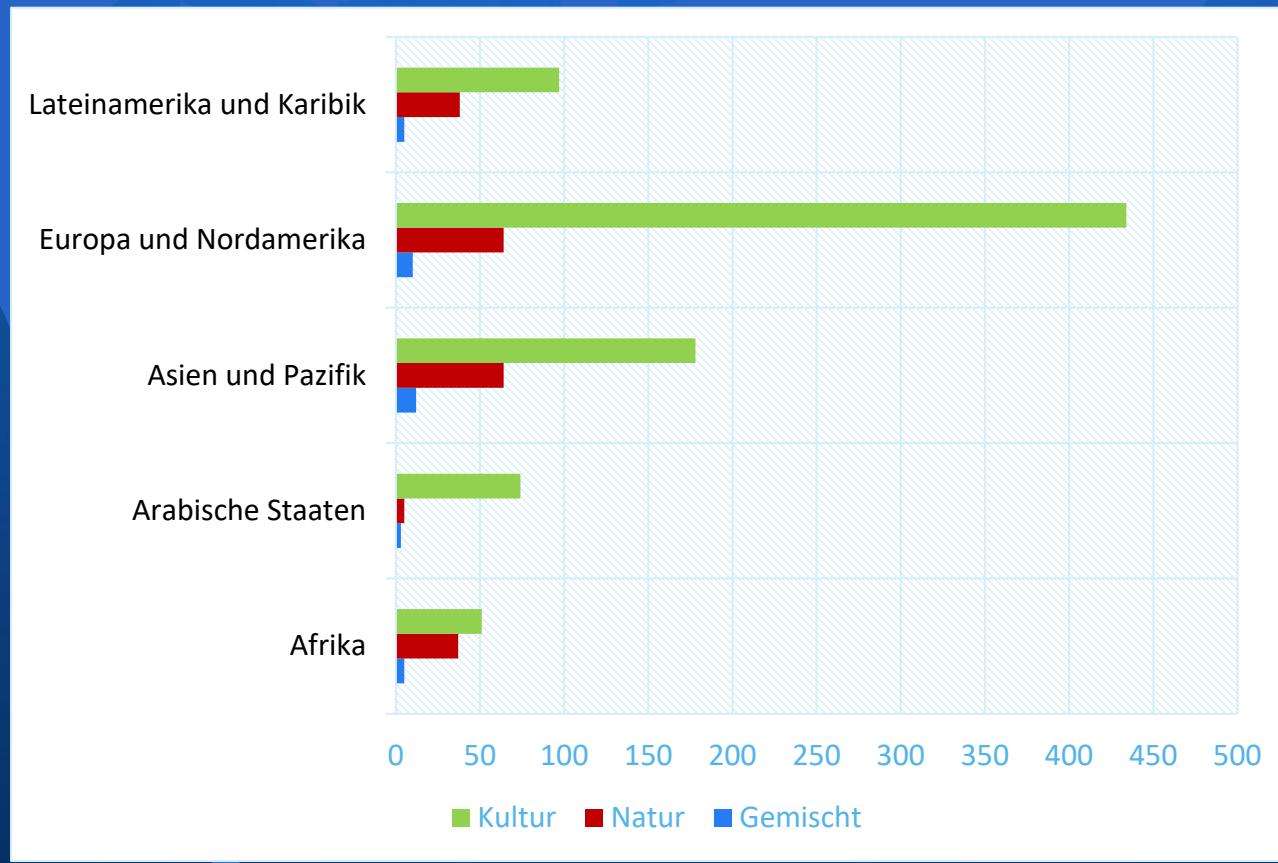
### 1073 Welterbestätten:

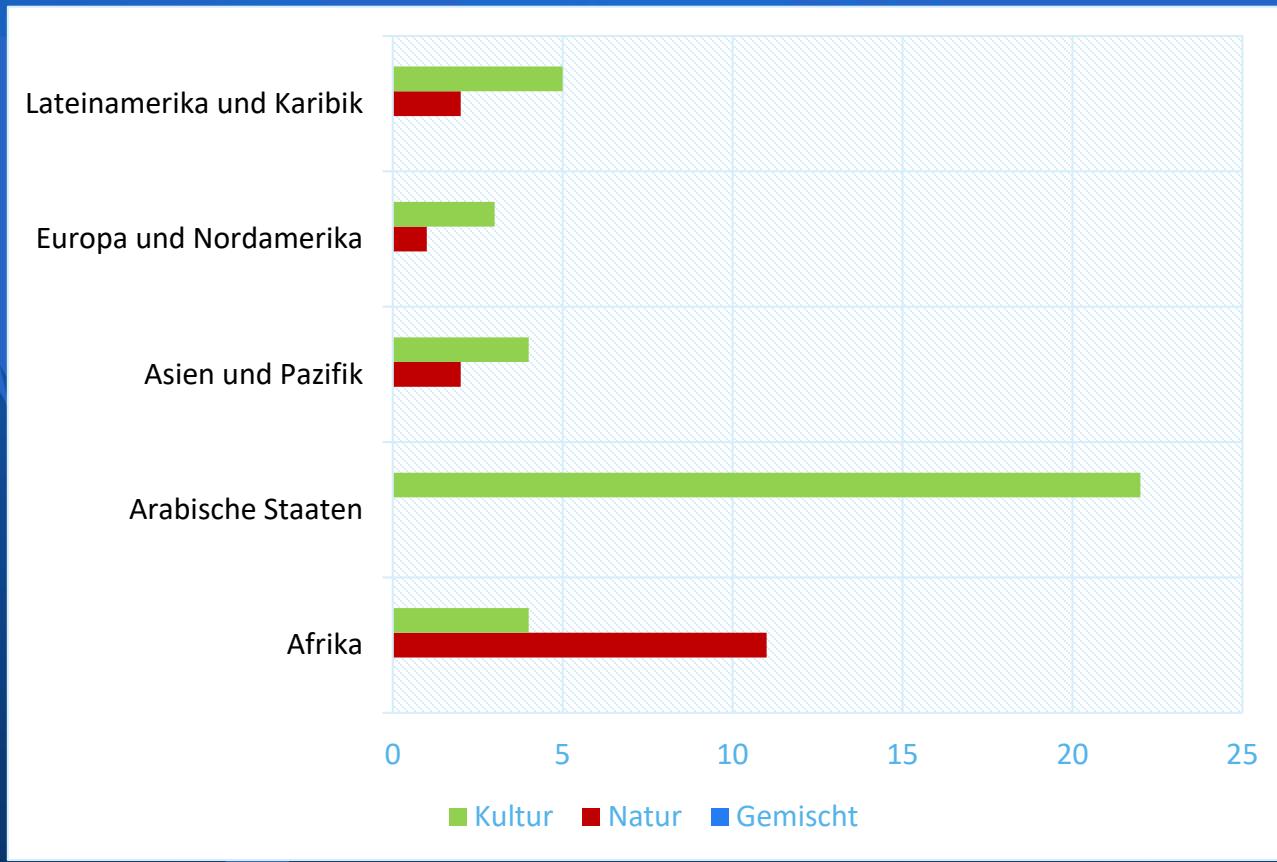
- 832 Kulturerbestätten
- 206 Naturerbestätten
- 35 gemischte Stätten



## UNESCO Übereinkommen zum Schutz des Kultur- und Naturerbes der Welt

Welterbestätten im Jahr 2017







## Kriterien für Kulturerbe

- (i) meisterwerk des schöpferischen Geistes des Menschen;
- (ii) großer Einfluß in einem bestimmten Kulturkreis über einen längeren Zeitraum hinweg auf Architektur, Städtebau oder Landschaftsgestaltung;
- (iii) einzigartiges oder außergewöhnliches Zeugnis einer kulturellen Tradition oder einer bestehenden oder untergegangenen Kultur;
- (iv) hervorragendes Beispiel für die Bauweise, den Ensembletyp oder die Landschaftsgestaltung in einer Epoche der Menschheitsgeschichte;
- (v) hervorragendes Beispiel einer überlieferten menschlichen Siedlungsform, Boden- oder Meeresnutzung einer Kultur
- (vi) in unmittelbarer oder erkennbarer Weise mit Ereignissen, Ideen, Glaubensbekenntnissen oder mit künstlerischen oder literarischen Werken von außergewöhnlicher universeller Bedeutung sind;

## Kriterien für Naturerbe

- (vii) überragende Naturerscheinungen oder Gebiete von außergewöhnlicher Naturschönheit und ästhetischer Bedeutung;
- (viii) außergewöhnliche Beispiele der Hauptstufen der Erdgeschichte;
- (ix) außergewöhnliche Beispiele eines ökologischen und biologischen Prozesses in der Evolution und Entwicklung von Land-, Süßwasser-, Küsten- und Meeresökosystemen sowie Pflanzen- und Tiergemeinschaften;
- (x) die für die In-situ-Erhaltung der biologischen Vielfalt auf der Erde bedeutendsten und typischsten Lebensräume enthalten



(6.1)

## Historische Altstadt von Toledo, Spanien

Jahr der Einschreibung: 1986

Criterion (i): The city of Toledo in its entirety represents a unique artistic achievement and an uninterrupted succession of remarkable achievements, from the Visigoth churches to the Baroque ensembles of the early 18th century.

Criterion (ii): Toledo exerted considerable influence, both during the Visigoth period, [...] and during the Renaissance when it became one of the most important artistic centers in Spain.

Criterion (iii): Toledo bears exceptional testimony to several civilizations which have disappeared

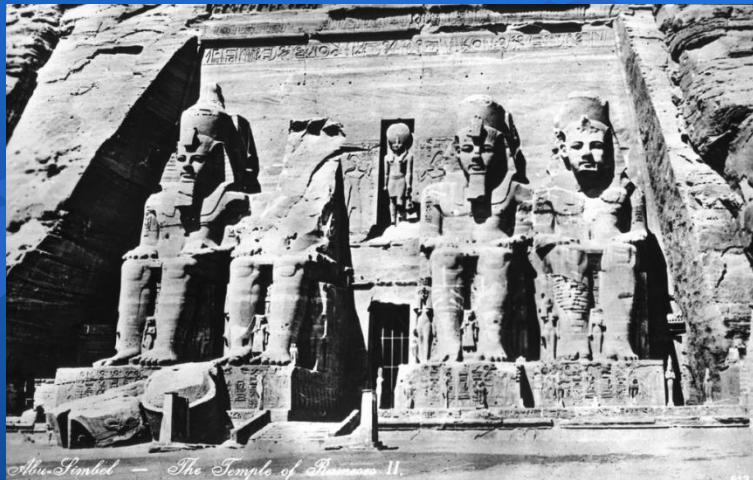
Criterion (iv): Toledo retains a series of outstanding examples of 15th- and 16th-century constructions [...] these monuments are a perfect example of a particular type of architecture of the Spanish golden age, whether religious, hospital or military.

Quelle: ICOMOS Evaluation 1986

[http://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory\\_body\\_evaluation/379.pdf](http://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory_body_evaluation/379.pdf)



*„im Hinblick darauf, dass das Kulturerbe und das Naturerbe [...] nicht nur durch die herkömmlichen Verfallsursachen, sondern auch durch den Wandel der sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse (zunehmend von Zerstörung bedroht sind), [...] beschließt“ die Generalkonferenz der UNESCO im Oktober 1972 die Konvention zum Schutz des Kultur- und Naturerbes der Menschheit.*



Tempel Ramses II. im Jahr 1865

(8.1)



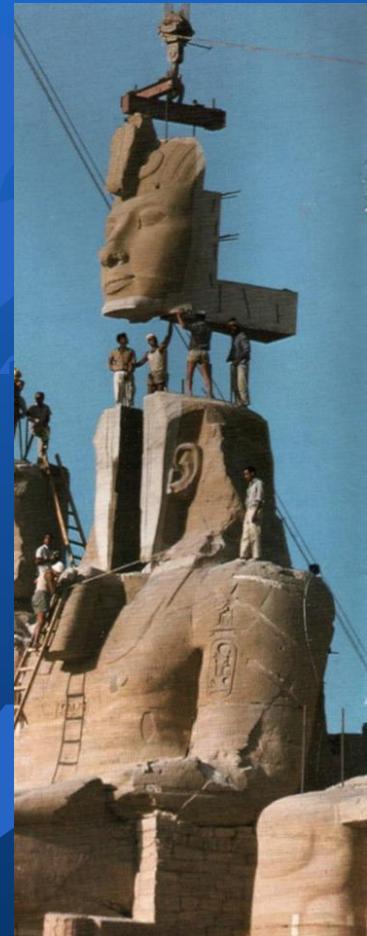
Tempel Ramses II. im Jahr 2004

(8.2)



Blick vom Assuan-Staudamm

(8.3)



(8.4)



Kanal in Venedig, Italien

(9.1)



Ruinenstadt Mohenjo-Daro, Pakistan

(9.2)



Tempelanlagen von Borobudur, Indonesien

(9.3)



(10.1)

Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley, Afghanistan



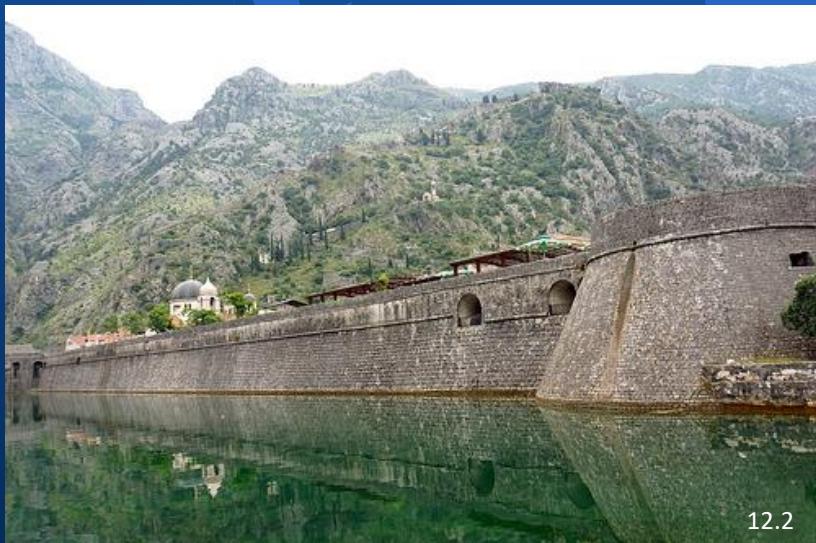
## World Heritage inscriptions, First Stage 1978 – 1991

Zone	Cultural	Natural	Mixed	Total
Africa	16	22	2	40
Arab States	40	2	1	43
Asia-Pacific	41	17	7	65
Europe & North America	131	6	6	143
Latin America & Caribbean	32	11	3	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>337</b>

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



12.1



12.2

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

Date of Inscription: 1979

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

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

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



13.1

## *Arabian Oryx Sanctuary, Oman*

Delisted Date: 2007

Date of Inscription: 1994

Criteria: (x)

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

## *Dresden Elbe Valley, Germany*

Delisted Date: 2009

Date of Inscription: 2004

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

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

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



### World Heritage inscriptions, Second Stage 1992 – 1999

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Cultural</b>	<b>Natural</b>	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>Total 2nd Stage</b>	<b>Total WH Sites in 1999</b>
Africa	3	7	0	10	50
Arab States	8	1	0	9	51
Asia-Pacific	41	16	2	59	124
Europe & North America	138	13	3	154	317
Latin America & Caribbean	29	11	0	40	86
<b>Total 2nd Stage</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>272</b>	
<b>Total World Heritage Sites in 1999</b>					<b>628</b>

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



## Kulturlandschaft

„Kulturlandschaften sind Kulturgüter und stellen die in Artikel 1 des *Übereinkommens* bezeichneten, gemeinsamen Werke von Natur und Mensch‘ dar. Sie sind beispielhaft für die Entwicklung der menschlichen Gesellschaft und Ansiedlung im Verlauf der Zeit unter dem Einfluss der physischen Beschränkungen und/oder Möglichkeiten, die ihre natürliche Umwelt aufweist sowie der von außen und innen einwirkenden aufeinander folgenden gesellschaftlichen, wirtschaftlichen und kulturellen Kräfte“. (UNESCO) Es sind **drei Kategorien** von Kulturlandschaften:

### Clearly defined



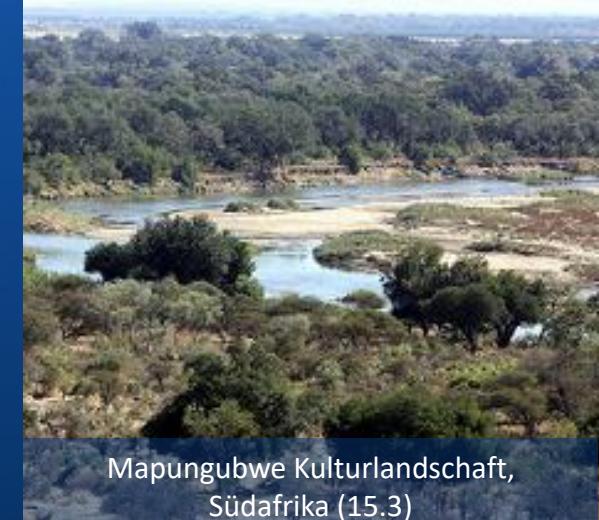
Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau,  
Deutschland & Polen (15.1)

### Organically Evolved



Reisterrassen der Philippinischen  
Cordillera (15.2)

### Associative



Mapungubwe Kulturlandschaft,  
Südafrika (15.3)



### World Heritage inscriptions, Third Stage 2000 – 2005

Zone	Cultural	Natural	Mixed	Total 3rd Stage	Total WH Sites in 2005
Africa	12	2	1	15	65
Arab States	7	1	0	8	60
Asia-Pacific	28	10	0	38	164
Europe & North America	78	10	0	88	408
Latin America & Caribbean	14	11	0	25	113
<b>Total 3rd Stage</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>173</b>	
<b>Total World Heritage Sites in 2005</b>					<b>810</b>

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



2002

### *The Budapest Declaration : The “4 C’s”*

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



Budapest, Hungary



2007

*World Heritage Committee New Zealand session*

*The “5th C”: **community involvement***



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

Te Wahipounamu  
South West New Zealand

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



Cathedral, Alcázar und Archivo de Indias in Sevilla

Jahr der Einschreibung: 1987

Geringfügige Änderungen: 2010

Kriterium: (i)(ii)(iii)(vi)



Pelli Tower in Sichtweite der Welterbestätten von Sevilla

Fifth Stage 2013 – laufend

Zone	Cultural	Natural	Mixed	Total 5th Stage	Total WH Sites in 2017
Africa	4	2	1	7	93
Arab States	7	1	1	9	82*
Asia-Pacific	30	9	2	41	254
Europe & North America	41	4	0	45	508**
Latin America & Caribbean	8	3	1	12	140
<b>Total 5th Stage</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1073</b>

*Total World Heritage Sites in 2017*Quelle: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/stat>

\*Arabian Oryx Sanctuary delisted in 2007

\*\*Dresden Elbe Valley delisted in 2009



## World Heritage Committee Members

### Industrial countries:

Croatia, Finland, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea

### Newly industrialised countries:

Indonesia, Philippines, Turkey

### Developing countries:

Angola, Azerbaijan, Burkino Faso, Cuba, Jamaica,  
Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Peru, Tunisia, United  
Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam und Zimbabwe.



41st World Heritage Committee Session,  
Krakau, Polen



(23.1)

Freiheitsstatue / Ellis Island Circle Line Fähre, USA



(23.2)

Angkor Wat, Kambodscha



Einheimische und Immigranten aus Nachbarstaaten benutzen die Welterbestätte Victoriafälle um ihre lokal gefertigten Kunst- und Handwerkswaren an Touristen zu verkaufen (23.3)



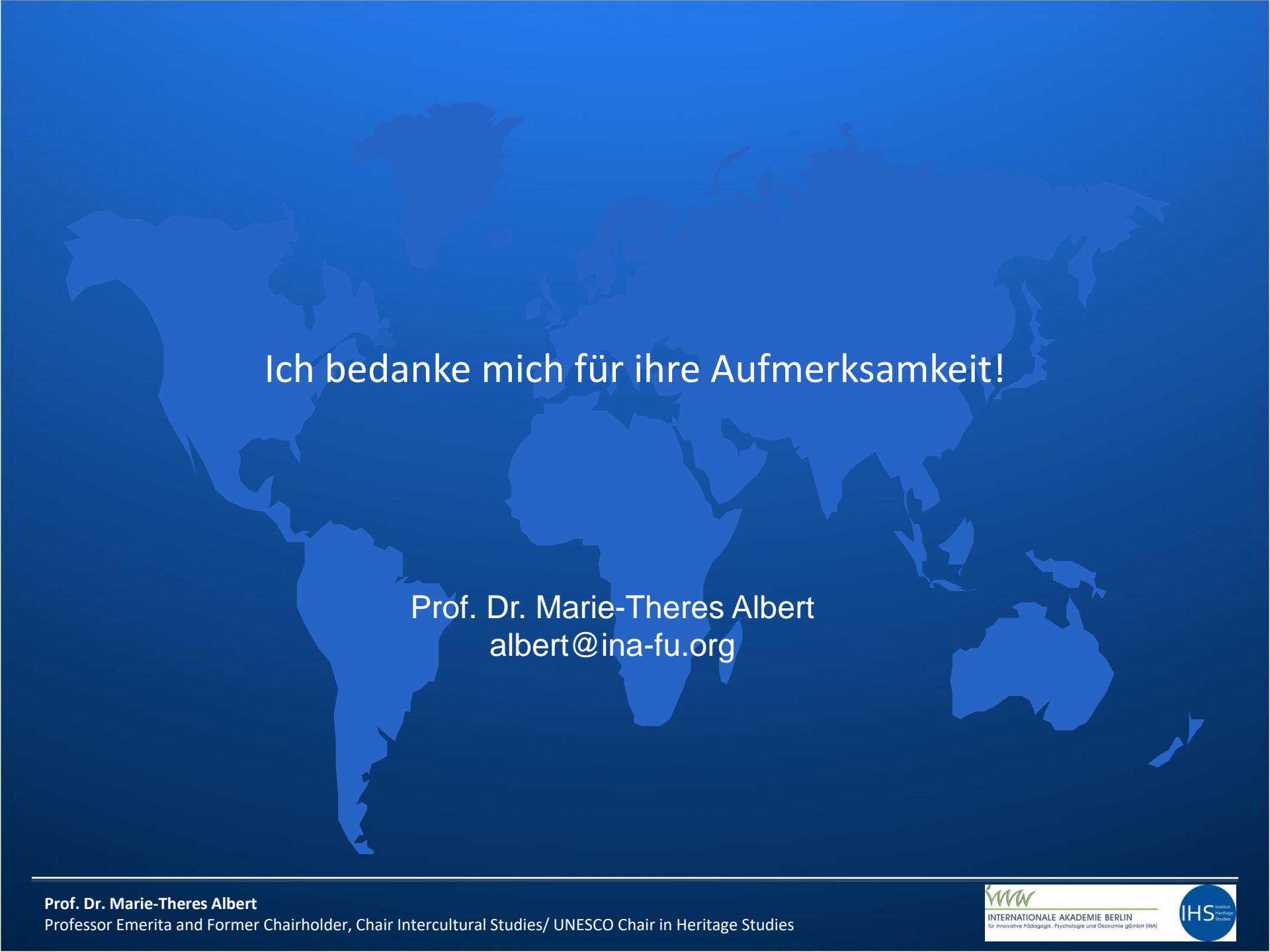
(23.4)

Iguazú-Nationalpark,  
Brasilien & Argentinien



## Die 5 C's der Global Strategy

- i. Credibility
- ii. Conservation
- iii. Capacity-building
- iv. Communication
- v. Community Involvement



Ich bedanke mich für ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

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## Figures:

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