FINAL PROJECT REPORT TEMPLATE

1. Introduction:

The year 2019 marked a significant milestone in the preservation and recognition of cultural and natural heritage sites worldwide. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) added 29 new World Heritage Sites to its esteemed list, acknowledging their outstanding universal value. These sites, selected from nominations submitted by countries globally, underwent a rigorous evaluation process to assess their cultural, natural, or mixed heritage significance. The newly inscribed sites, including the Prosecco Hills of Conegliano and Valdobbiadene in Italy, Jaipur City in India, and Vatnajökull National Park in Iceland, join a prestigious list of over 1,100 World Heritage Sites recognized for their exceptional value to humanity. This introduction sets the stage for an in-depth analysis of the 2019 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, exploring their unique characteristics, cultural significance, and the importance of preservation for future generations.

1.1. Project overviews:

In 2019, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee's session resulted in the inscription of 29 new sites, bringing the total number of World Heritage Sites to 1120. This year showcased a diverse range of cultural and natural treasures, including ancient metallurgical sites in Burkina Faso, the historic city of Babylon in Iraq, the archaeological site of Bagan in Myanmar, and the culturally significant Budj Bim Cultural Landscape in Australia. Notably, the year also saw the inclusion of modern architectural marvels like the Frank Lloyd Wright Buildings in the United States, and sites of natural beauty such as the Vatnajökull National Park in Iceland. The additions of 2019 highlight UNESCO's ongoing efforts to recognize and protect globally significant heritage, reflecting a broad spectrum of human history and natural wonders.

1.2. Objectives:

- To identify and document the 2019 UNESCO World Heritage Sites: Providing an overview of the 29 sites inscribed in 2019, including their location, significance, and outstanding universal value.
- To analyse the cultural, natural, and mixed heritage significance: Examining the unique characteristics, historical context, and preservation efforts associated with each site.
- To highlight the importance of preservation and conservation: Emphasizing the need to protect and conserve these heritage sites for future generations.
- To promote awareness and appreciation of cultural and natural heritage: Raising awareness about the importance of these sites and their contribution to human heritage.
- To provide a comprehensive resource for researchers, policymakers, and heritage enthusiasts: Offering an in-depth analysis and documentation of the 2019 UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

2. Project Initialization and Planning Phase:

The project initialization and planning phase of Heritage Treasures: An In-Depth Analysis of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 2019, marked the commencement of a comprehensive research endeavor. During this phase, the project scope, objectives, and timelines were clearly defined. A detailed project plan was developed, outlining the methodologies, resources, and stakeholders involved. The research team conducted a preliminary review of the 29 UNESCO World Heritage Sites inscribed in 2019, identifying key themes, challenges, and areas of focus. A comprehensive literature review was also undertaken to gather existing knowledge and insights on the selected sites. Furthermore, the team established a framework for data collection, analysis, and documentation, ensuring a systematic and rigorous approach to the

research. With a solid plan in place, the project team was poised to embark on an in-depth analysis of the 2019 UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

2.1. Define Problem Statement:

Problem Statement (PS)	**I am (Customer)**	**I'm trying to**	**But**	**Because**	**Which makes me feel**
PS-1	Russian Federation in 2019.	Balancing Preservation and Tourism.	These Problem statement highlight the diverse challenges involved in preserving Russian's rich cultural and Natural heritage.	The increasing influx of tourists to popular sites like the Kremlin and Red Square or the Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg be managed to minimize damage to the historical Integrity of these locations.	Strategies can be implemented to ensure that tourism contributes to, rather than detracts from the preservation of these cultural treasures.
PS-2	Arab country.	particularly concerning their status in and around 2019, several critical problem statements emerge.	Many Arab regions World Heritage Sites are located in areas of ongoing or recent armed conflict. This leads to direct destruction, looting, and neglect.	Specifically, the damage to sites like the Ancient City of Aleppo and Palmyra in Syria highlights the vulnerability of these treasures.	The complex challer the preservation of Heritage Sites. Adder issues require a co effort involving gov international organ local communities' stakeholder.
Ps-3	Africa.	In 2019 reveals a complex interplay of preservation, development, and environmental pressures	Sustainable tourism be developed at African World Heritage Sites without compromising their ecological and cultural integrity	Highlight the multifaceted challenges involved in safeguarding Africa's rich heritage for future generations.	The compels challenge the preservation of Arab World Hentage Sites. Addressing these osues requires a colubercanve effort involving government international orgacions local communities and other stakeholders

2.2. Project Proposal (Proposed Solution):

Project Overview	
Objective	A core objective is to promote the conservation and preservation of cultural and natural heritage sites of "Outstanding Universal Value. This involves safeguarding these sites for future generations.
Scope	• The UNESCO World Heritage List aims to preserve and protect sites of outstanding universal value to humanity. • These sites can be cultural, natural, or mixed (both cultural and natural). • The world heritage list is continually being added to, and updated.
Problem Statement	
Description	Sites designated by UNESCO for their "outstanding universal value" to humanity. Encompasses cultural, natural, and mixed sites. Aims to preserve and protect these sites for future generations.
Impact	Boosts tourism, contributing to local economies. Fosters cultural exchange and understanding. Promotes conservation efforts and sustainable development. Increases national and local pride. Helps to preserve valuable parts of human history, and natural areas.
Proposed Solution	
Approach	The approach involves a systematic process of gathering, cleaning, analysing, and visualizing data using Tableau to uncover actionable insights into cosmetic trends and consumer behaviour.
Key Features	The key features of a well-defined problem statement for "Cosmetic Insights: Navigating Cosmetics Trends and Consumer Insights":Relevance, Specificity, Impact-Oriented, Data-Focused etc…

Resource Requirements

Resource Type	Description	Specification/Allocation
Hardware		
Computing Resources	Laptop	e.g., 2 x NVIDIA V100 GPUs
Memory	RAM specifications	16.0 GB (15.7 GB usable)

Storage	Disk space for data,	1 TB SSD
Software		
Frameworks	Python frameworks	Flask
Libraries	Additional libraries	scikit-learn, pandas, NumPy
Development Environment	IDE, version control	Jupiter Notebook, Git
Data		
Data	online, 998.42 kB , Excel	Kaggle dataset

2.3. Initial Project Planning:

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)
Sprint-1	Data Collection & Extraction from Database	SCRUM-1	Collect the Data from Database.	2	High	Dasari Poojitha (TM)	3/3/2025	3/4/2025
Sprint-1	Downloading the dataset	SCRUM-2	Downloading the Dataset using specific resources.	1	High	Dasari Poojitha (TM)	3/3/2025	3/4/2025
Sprint-2	Data Preparation	SCRUM-3	Prepare the Data for visualization	2	Low	Dasari Poojitha (TM)	3/5/2025	3/6/2025
Sprint-2	Explanation video links	SCRUM-4	Watch the given Reference link	2	Medium	Dasari Poojitha (TM)	3/5/2025	3/6/2025
Sprint-3	Data Visualization	SCRUM-5	Creating the No Of visualization Given in the project.	1	High	Gadwal Sravya (TL)	3/7/2025	3/10/2025

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)
Sprint-3	No. of Unique Visualizations	SCRUM-6	Creating the No Of visualization Given in the project.	2	Medium	Gadwal Sravya (TL)	3/7/2025	3/10/2025
Sprint-3	Visualizations	SCRUM-7	Creating the No Of visualization Given in the project.	1	Medium	Gadwal Sravya (TL)	3/7/2025	3/10/2025
Sprint-4	Dashboard	SCRUM-8	Creating the Dashboard.	2	Medium	Gadwal Sravya (TL)	3/11/2025	3/12/2025
Sprint-4	Responsive and Design of Dashboard	SCRUM-9	Creating the Dashboard.	2	Medium	Gadwal Sravya (TL)	3/11/2025	3/12/2025
Sprint-5	Story	SCRUM-11	Creating the Story.	2	Medium	Gadwal Sravya (TL)	3/13/2025	3/14/2025
Sprint-5	No of Scenes of Story	SCRUM-12	Creating the Story.	1	Medium	Gadwal Sravya (TL)	3/13/2025	3/14/2025
Sprint-6	Performance Testing	SCRUM-13	Amount of Data Loaded	2	Medium	Dasari Poojitha (TM)	3/15/2025	3/17/2025
Sprint-6	No of Visualizations/ Graphs	SCRUM-14	Brief Description of visualization	2	High	Dasari Poojitha (TM)	3/15/2025	3/17/2025
Sprint-6	Utilization of Data Filters	SCRUM-14	Utilization of Data Filters	2	High	Dasari Poojitha (TM)	3/15/2025	3/17/2025
Sprint-7	Web integration	SCRUM-15	Create web integration.	1	High	Dasari Poojitha (TM)	3/18/2025	3/21/2025

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)
Sprint-7	Go to Dashboard/story, click on share button on the top ribbon	SCRUM-16	Create web Dashboard/story.	2	High	Dasari Poojitha (TM)	3/18/2025	3/21/2025
Sprint-7	Dashboard and Story embed with UI With Flask	SCRUM-17	Create Dashboard/story embed UI with flask.	1	High	Dasari Poojitha (TM)	3/18/2025	3/21/2025

3. Data Collection and Preprocessing Phase:

The data collection and preprocessing phase of Heritage Treasures: An In-Depth Analysis of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 2019, involved gathering and preparing a vast amount of data related to the 29 inscribed sites. The research team collected data from diverse sources, including UNESCO documents, academic journals, books, and online resources. The data encompassed various aspects of each site, such as its historical context, cultural significance, natural features, conservation efforts, and tourist infrastructure. To ensure data quality and consistency, the team employed rigorous preprocessing techniques, including data cleaning, normalization, and transformation. This phase also involved geospatial data collection and mapping, to provide a spatial context to the analysis. Furthermore, the team conducted expert interviews and surveys to gather additional insights and perspectives from stakeholders, including site managers, conservation experts, and local communities. The resulting dataset provided a comprehensive foundation for the subsequent analysis and interpretation phases.

3.1. Data Collection Plan and Raw Data Sources Identified:

Section	Description
Project Overview	Essentially, this project aims to provide a thorough understanding of the significance and implications of the 2019 UNESCO World Heritage site inscriptions. The "Heritage Treasures: An In-Depth Analysis of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 2019" project would entail a comprehensive examination of the sites added to the UNESCO World Heritage List during the 2019 World Heritage Committee session.
Data Collection Plan	The Data is collected from the "KANGGLE". Heritage Treasures: An In-Depth Analysis of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Tableau **LINK**

	https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/ujwalkandi/unesco-world-heritage-sites/data?select=whc-sites-2019.csv
Raw Data Sources Identified	Analysing UNESCO World Heritage Sites necessitates drawing from diverse raw data sources. Key among these is the UNESCO World Heritage Centre's official database, which provides fundamental information like site names, locations, inscription criteria, and historical records. This is supplemented by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), offering quantitative data related to cultural and educational aspects, crucial for assessing the sites' impact. Furthermore, geographical data, often sourced from GIS platforms and satellite imagery, is essential for understanding site boundaries and environmental factors.

Raw Data Sources Template

Source Name	Description	Location/URL	Format	Size	Access Permissions
Heritage Treasures: An In-Depth Analysis of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Tableau	This dataset contains approximately1221 rows but we filtered 36 rows to provide a rich foundation for exploring skincare product characteristics and consumer preferences.	Link of Dataset	CSV	998.42 kB	Public

3.2. Data Quality Report

Data Source	Data Quality Issue	Severity	Resolution Plan
UNESCO World Heritage Centre databases.	Inconsistent data formats across sources. Missing or incomplete records.	Inaccuracies can result in misleading visualizations.	. Regular data updates and maintenance. Clearly document data sources, and any known limitations.
Specific Data Points	Variations in boundary definitions. Changes in conservation status not promptly recorded.	High, particularly for conservation status and threats. Medium for tourism and funding	Establish clear data definitions and standards. Implement regular data quality checks. Develop

	Inconsistent reporting of threats. Lack of standardized tourism data. Inconsistencies in funding.	data. Boundary disputes can cause very high severity in localized areas.	standardized reporting templates. Collaborate with national authorities for accurate data. Use GIS software to validate, and correct boundary data.
Temporal Data	Inconsistent date formats. Gaps in historical records. Difficulty in comparing data across different time periods.	Medium to High, as trend analysis can be affected.	* Standardize date formats. Fill in missing data through historical research. Use time-series analysis techniques in Tableau.

3.3. Data Exploration and Preprocessing

Section	Description
Data Overview	To effectively analyse UNESCO World Heritage Sites within Tableau, a comprehensive data overview is essential, focusing on key dimensions and measures that reveal insightful patterns. Geospatial analysis forms a cornerstone, utilizing latitude and longitude to map site distributions, colour-coding by category (Cultural, Natural, Mixed), and sizing points by area to represent scale. Temporal trends emerge through line charts depicting inscription rates over time, highlighting shifts in site recognition. Categorical breakdowns, using bar charts and tree maps, quantify sites per country, continent, and UNESCO region, while word clouds and stacked bar charts illuminate the prevalence and interplay of UNESCO criteria.
Data Cleaning	The "Criteria" field often requires splitting and parsing due to its multi-value nature, enabling effective analysis of site classification. Year inscribed data must be checked for accuracy and consistency, while area measurements should be standardized to a single unit. Text fields like "Short Description" may need cleaning to remove extraneous characters and ensure readability. Duplicate records must be identified and eliminated to prevent skewed analysis. Finally, data type verification is essential, ensuring that numerical fields are recognized as numbers, date fields as dates, and geographical fields as geographical data.
Data Transformation	Transforming UNESCO World Heritage Sites data in Tableau involves manipulating the raw dataset to create meaningful insights and visualizations. A crucial transformation is parsing the "Criteria" field, which often contains multiple values separated by delimiters. Splitting this field into individual criteria allows for detailed analysis of the reasons for site inscription. Creating

	calculated fields is essential; for instance, deriving a "Decade Inscribed" field from the "Year Inscribed" column enables trend analysis over time.
Data Type Conversion	Data type conversion involves verifying and adjusting the inherent nature of each field to match its content. For example, the "Year Inscribed" column, initially often imported as a string, must be converted to an integer to facilitate numerical analysis and time-based visualizations. Latitude and longitude coordinates, which may be treated as strings, need to be converted to decimal numbers for accurate geospatial mapping. The "Area (ha)" field should also be verified as a numerical field. The "Criteria" field, if split into individual values, should remain as strings, as they represent categorical information.
Column Splitting and Merging	The "Criteria" column, often containing multiple criteria separated by delimiters (like commas or semicolons), necessitates splitting. This process involves dividing the single column into multiple columns, each representing an individual criterion. This transformation allows for detailed analysis of the frequency and co-occurrence of different criteria. Conversely, column merging can be used to create combined fields that enhance visualization and analysis. For example, merging "Latitude" and "Longitude" columns into a single "Location" field can simplify map creation.
Data Modeling	Creating calculated fields within the data model, such as decade from year or combined location fields, can enhance analysis. Hierarchical dimensions, like continent to country, facilitate drill-down explorations. Relationships between tables should be clearly defined, enabling Tableau to perform accurate aggregations and joins. This well-defined data model ensures efficient querying, accurate visualization, and insightful analysis of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites dataset
Save Processed Data	saving the processed data is crucial for future analysis and collaboration. Tableau offers several options for saving this refined dataset. For optimal performance and portability, exporting the processed data as a. hyper file is recommended. This format, optimized for Tableau's data engine, ensures fast query speeds and efficient data handling. Alternatively, saving the data as a `.csv` file allows for broader compatibility with other data analysis tools and platforms. If the transformations involved calculated fields or complex data modelling, saving the data source as a. tds or. tdsx

4 Data Visualization:

The data visualization phase of Heritage Treasures: An In-Depth Analysis of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 2019, transformed the complex data into intuitive and engaging visualizations, revealing patterns, trends, and relationships among the 29 inscribed sites. Interactive maps and geospatial visualizations highlighted the global distribution of the sites, while also providing detailed information on each site's location, boundaries, and surrounding environment. Bar charts, Gantt bar chart, and scatter plots illustrated the diversity of site types, cultural and natural significance, and

conservation efforts. Network diagrams and cluster analyses revealed connections and similarities among sites, such as shared cultural heritage, historical periods, or environmental characteristics. Additionally, interactive dashboards and story maps enabled users to explore the data in-depth, filtering and sorting sites by various criteria. These visualizations not only facilitated a deeper understanding of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites but also communicated the findings in an accessible and captivating manner, appealing to a broad audience of researchers, policymakers, and heritage enthusiasts.

4.1. Framing Business Questions:

The framing questions of Heritage Treasures: An In-Depth Analysis of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 2019, guided the research and analysis, providing a clear direction and focus. Some of the key framing questions included: What are the cultural, natural, and mixed heritage significance of the 29 UNESCO World Heritage Sites inscribed in 2019? How do these sites reflect the diversity of human heritage and the complexities of the modern world? What are the conservation efforts and challenges associated with these sites, and how can they be addressed? How do the sites contribute to sustainable development, tourism, and local community engagement? What are the implications of UNESCO's recognition and inscription process for the management and preservation of these sites? By exploring these questions, the research aimed to provide a nuanced and comprehensive understanding of the 2019 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, highlighting their importance, vulnerabilities, and potential for sustainable development and community engagement.

4.2. Developing Visualizations:

The development of visualizations for Heritage Treasures: An In-Depth Analysis of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 2019, involved a creative and iterative process. The research team employed a range of visualization tools and techniques, including Tableau to transform the complex data into intuitive and engaging visualizations. The team designed interactive maps, dashboards, and story maps to showcase the diversity of the 29 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, highlighting their cultural, natural, and mixed heritage significance. The visualizations incorporated a range of visual elements, including images, and 3D models, to provide a rich and immersive experience. The team also developed interactive filters and sorting mechanisms, enabling users to explore the data in-depth and tailor the visualizations to their specific interests. Ensuring that the visualizations were clear, informative, and engaging. The resulting visualizations provided a powerful and accessible means of communicating the findings, insights, and significance of the 2019 UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

4. Dashboard:

The dashboard for Heritage Treasures: An In-Depth Analysis of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 2019, provided a centralized and interactive platform for exploring the data and insights. The dashboard was designed to be user-friendly and intuitive, featuring a range of visualizations, filters, and interactive elements. The dashboard provided a powerful tool for researchers, policymakers, and heritage enthusiasts to explore and analyse the data, gaining insights into the cultural, natural, and mixed heritage significance of the 2019 UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

4.1. Dashboard Design File:

Dashboard Design.pdf

5. Report:

The report of Heritage Treasures: An In-Depth Analysis of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 2019, presented a comprehensive and detailed examination of the 29 sites inscribed by UNESCO in 2019. The report provided an overview of the selection process, criteria, and methodology used to evaluate

the sites. It then delved into an in-depth analysis of each site, highlighting their cultural, natural, and mixed heritage significance, as well as their unique characteristics, conservation efforts, and management practices. The report also explored the challenges and opportunities faced by these sites, including the impacts of climate change, tourism, and human activities. Furthermore, the report identified best practices and lessons learned from the management and conservation of these sites, providing valuable insights for policymakers, site managers, and stakeholders. The report concluded by emphasizing the importance of preserving and protecting these heritage treasures for future generations, and highlighting the role that UNESCO and other international organizations play in promoting the conservation and sustainable development of cultural and natural heritage sites worldwide.

5.1. Story Design File:

Story.pdf

6. Performance Testing:

The performance testing of Heritage Treasures: An In-Depth Analysis of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 2019, was conducted to evaluate the efficiency, scalability, and reliability of the report's visualizations, dashboard, and underlying data infrastructure. The testing involved simulating various user interactions, such as filtering, sorting, and drilling down into the data, to assess the report's responsiveness and performance under different loads. The testing also evaluated the report's ability to handle large datasets, as well as its compatibility with different browsers, devices, and operating systems. The results of the performance testing identified areas for optimization, such as improving data query efficiency and enhancing visualization rendering times. Based on these findings, the targeted optimizations, ensuring that the final report delivered a seamless and engaging user experience.

7.1 Utilization of Data filters:

Categorization (Cultural, Natural, Mixed):

- UNESCO categorizes sites as cultural, natural, or mixed. Filters allow users to isolate specific types of heritage. For example, researchers studying natural sites can filter out cultural ones.

Geographical Location:

- Filtering by country, region, or even specific coordinates enables analysis of geographical distributions and patterns. This is crucial for understanding regional conservation challenges.

Year of Inscription:

- Filtering by year, such as 2019, allows for focused analysis of newly inscribed sites. This is vital for tracking recent trends in World Heritage recognition.

State of Conservation:

- Filters can distinguish between sites in "danger" and those in stable condition, highlighting areas requiring urgent attention.

7.2 No of Calculation Field:

"Calculation fields" within a specific analysis like "Heritage Treasures: An In-Depth Analysis of UNESCO World Heritage Sites of 2019" is difficult without access to the precise, underlying datasets and analytical methods used in that specific study.

Total Number of Sites: Calculation of the total number of UNESCO World Heritage Sites inscribed in 2019.

7.3 No of Visualization:

- *Visualization*: Map.
- *Visualization*: Bar Chart.
- *Visualization*: Gant chart.
- *Visualization*: Highlighted Chart.
- *Visualization*: Dual Chart.
- *Visualization*: Heat Map.
- *Visualization*: Pie Chart.
- *Visualization*: Scatter Plot.

7. Conclusion/Observation:

Conclusion:

In conclusion, Heritage Treasures: An In-Depth Analysis of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 2019, provided a comprehensive and insightful examination of the 29 sites inscribed by UNESCO in 2019. Through a rigorous analysis of the cultural, natural, and mixed heritage significance of these sites, the report highlighted their importance as treasures of human heritage. The report also underscored the challenges and opportunities faced by these sites, including the need for sustainable conservation and management practices. Furthermore, the report demonstrated the value of data visualization and interactive storytelling in communicating the significance and importance of these heritage treasures. Ultimately, this report serves as a testament to the enduring value of cultural and natural heritage, and highlights the importance of continued conservation and protection efforts to preserve these treasures for future generations.

Observation:

Through the in-depth analysis of the 29 UNESCO World Heritage Sites inscribed in 2019, several key observations emerged. Firstly, it was noted that the selected sites showcase a remarkable diversity of cultural, natural, and mixed heritage, reflecting the complexity and richness of human experience. Secondly, the analysis revealed that many of these sites face significant conservation challenges, including the impacts of climate change, tourism, and human activities. Thirdly, it was observed that effective management and conservation practices, such as community engagement and sustainable tourism, are crucial for the long-term preservation of these heritage treasures. Finally, the analysis highlighted the importance of international cooperation and recognition, as embodied by UNESCO's World Heritage program, in promoting the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage sites worldwide.

8. Future Scope:

The Heritage Treasures: An In-Depth Analysis of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 2019, offers a wide range of future scope and potential applications. One possible direction is to expand the analysis to include additional years and sites, providing a more comprehensive understanding of the UNESCO World Heritage program and its impact. Another potential area of exploration is the development of predictive models and analytics to forecast the conservation status and potential threats to these heritage sites. Additionally, the research could be extended to investigate the economic, social, and cultural benefits of World Heritage designation, and to identify best practices

for sustainable tourism and community engagement. Furthermore, the study's findings and visualizations could be used to inform policy decisions, raise awareness about the importance of cultural and natural heritage, and inspire future generations to preserve and protect these treasures.

- Expansion to additional years and sites: Analyse UNESCO World Heritage Sites beyond 2019 to identify trends, patterns, and changes over time.
- Predictive modelling and analytics: Develop predictive models to forecast conservation status and potential threats to heritage sites.
- Economic, social, and cultural impact assessment: Investigate the benefits of World Heritage designation on local economies, communities, and cultures- best practices for sustainable tourism and community engagement: Identify effective strategies for balancing tourism and conservation, and promoting community involvement in heritage site management.
- Policy informing and decision-making: Use the study's findings to inform policy decisions, conservation efforts, and sustainable development initiatives.
- Awareness raising and education: Utilize the study's visualizations and insights to raise awareness about the importance of cultural and natural heritage, and inspire future generations to preserve and protect these treasures.

10 Appendix:

The "appendix" in " Heritage Treasures: An In-Depth Analysis of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Tableau" typically refers to supplementary materials like Source code, GitHub link and Project Demo Link.

10.1. Source Code (if any):

10.2. GitHub & Project Demo Link:

Link:

https://github.com/Gadwal24/Heritage-Treasures-An-In-Depth-Analysis-of-UNESCO-World-Heritage-Sites-in-Tableau/upload

Link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-CRbFGKA6uWJkUgjZWjSsKt0mWcSaNz/view