

of the intangible heritage. The purpose is to associate the "intangible culture" to the enhancement of the monuments in order to sensitize the local population to the importance and necessity of its protection and preservation and assist in the development of the site as Angkor is a living heritage site where Khmer people in general, but especially the local population, are known to be particularly conservative with respect to ancestral traditions and where they adhere to a great number of archaic cultural practices that have disappeared elsewhere. The inhabitants venerate the temple deities and organize ceremonies and rituals in their honor, involving prayers, traditional music and dance.

Moreover, the Angkor Archaeological Park is very rich in medicinal plants, used by the local population for treatment of diseases. The plants are prepared and then brought to different temple sites for blessing by the gods. The Preah Khan temple is considered to have been a university of medicine and the Neak Poan an ancient hospital. These aspects of intangible heritage are further enriched by the traditional textile and basket weaving practices and palm sugar production, which all result in products that are being sold on local markets and to the tourists, thus contributing to the sustainable development and livelihood of the population



Angkor Wat Women: General Devata Types

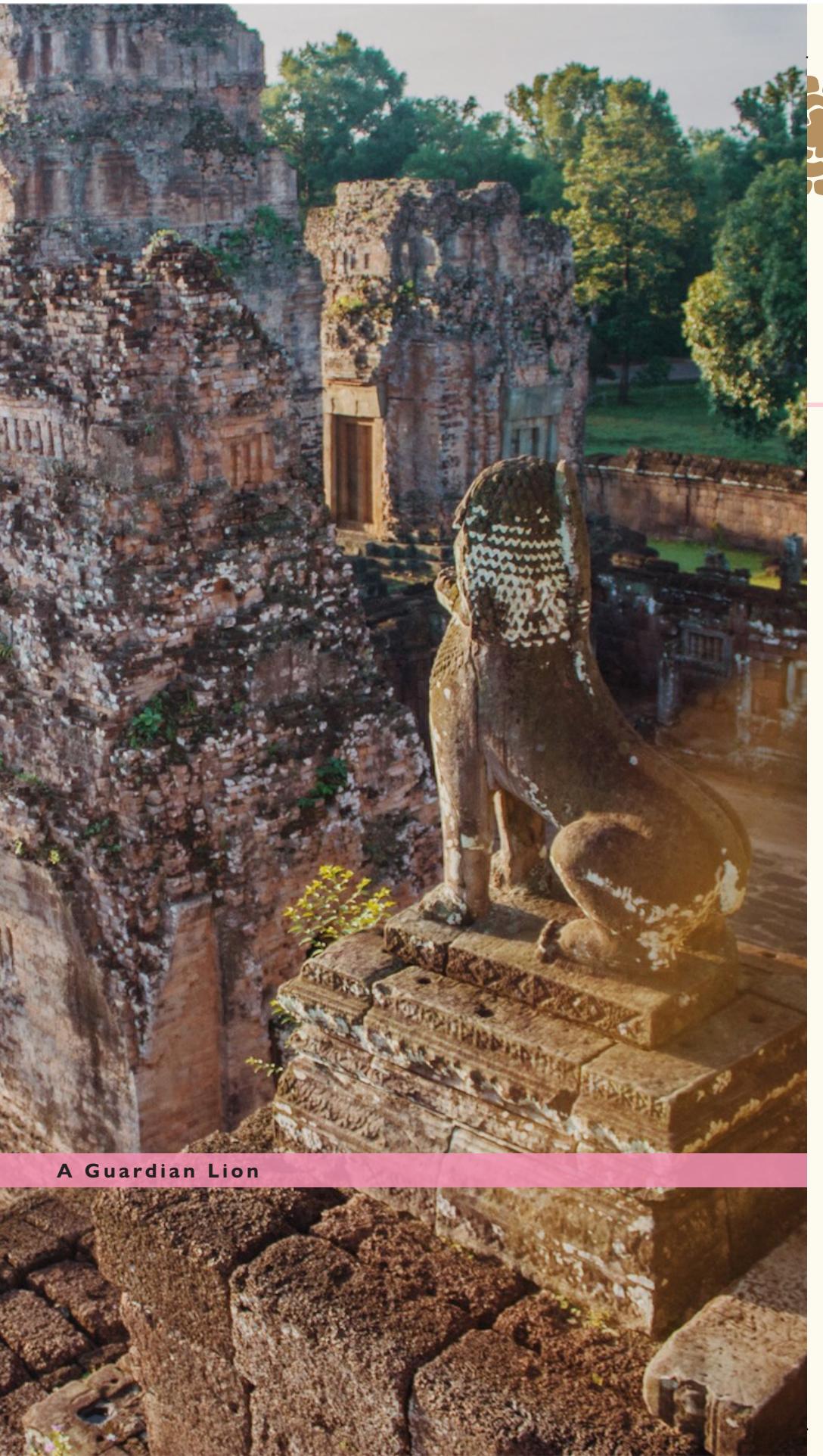
living in and around the World Heritage site.

A Public Investigation Unit was created as « measure instrument » for identifying the needs, expectations and behaviors of visitors in order to set policies, monitor its evolution, prepare a flux management policy and promote the unknown sites.

The management of the Angkor Site, which is inhabited, also takes into consideration the population living in the property by associating them to the tourist economic growth in order to strive for sustainable development and poverty reduction.



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A Guardian Lion

Angkor Archaeological Park

Siem Reap, Cambodia

A UNESCO World Heritage Site

A-UNESCO-WORLD HERITAGE-SITE

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Selection Criteria:

- i) represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- ii) exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, sculpture, painting, literature, music, drama, or other forms of expression; bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- iii) ownplanning, or landscape design;
- iv) be an outstanding example of a type of building, architecture, or town planning which illustrates a particular stage(s) in human history;
- v) be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a particular culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment, especially where it has become vulnerable under the encroachment of irreversible changes;
- vi) be directly or tangibly associated with events or traditions, beliefs, or customs, or with杰出 literary works of outstanding universal significance; (The committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);
- vii) contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- viii) be outstanding examples representing major stages in the evolution of humankind.

Only countries that have signed the World Heritage Convention can submit nomination proposals for properties on their national lists, pledging to protect these natural and cultural heritage sites. These proposals are evaluated by a committee of experts from member states. The committee selects outstanding universal value and meets at least once out of ten years to be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten criteria. These criteria are explained in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention which, besides the text of the Convention, is the main working tool on World Heritage. The criteria are regularly revised by the Committee to reflect the evolution of the World Heritage concept itself. Until the end of 2004, of the World Heritage sites were selected on the basis of six cultural and four natural criteria. With the adoption of the revised Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the revised Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, only one set of ten criteria exists.

greater thematic diversity in the World Heritage List. It encourages the nomination of sites in underrepresented parts of the world and especially in categories which are not yet fully represented on the List.

1994 UNESCO launches the Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion Project with the aim to develop new educational approaches to mobilize young people in becoming involved in the protection and promotion of heritage.

2002 The United Nations proclaims 2002 the International Year for Cultural Heritage.

2002 The United Nations proclaims 2002 the International Year for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

2002 To mark the 30th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO, with the help of the Italian Government, organizes in Venice the International Congress "World Heritage: Shared Legacy, Common Responsibility", with the objective to assess the past 30 years of implementation of the World Heritage Convention and to strengthen partnerships for World Heritage conservation.

1965 Called for a 'World Heritage Trust' to protect 'natural and scenic areas and historic sites'.

1966 UNESCO spearheads an international campaign to save Venice after disastrous floods threatened the city.

1968 IUCN develops a proposal similar to the 'World Heritage Trust' for its members.

1972 Following a United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972 and the work of expert groups involving IUCN, ICOMOS and UNESCO, all the proposals came together in the Convention concern-ing the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, which was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO on 16 November 1972.

1978 First twelve sites are inscribed on the World Heritage List.

1992 Marks the 20th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, the creation of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, and the adoption of the cultural landscapes category by the World Heritage Committee, making the World Heritage Convention the first international legal instrument to recognize and protect cultural landscapes.

1994 The Global Strategy for a Balanced and Representative World Heritage List is adopted by the World Heritage Committee of the first international legal instrument to tagle Convention the first international legal instrument to

mittee with the goal of achieving better regional balance and

provide emergency assistance for World Heritage sites in Ssist States Parties in safeguarding World Heritage sites providing technical assistance and professional training; Ssist States Parties in safeguarding World Heritage sites in neidiate danger; support States Parties' public awareness-building activities World Heritage conservation; encourage participation of the local population in the conservation of their cultural and natural heritage; encourage international cooperation in the conservation of the world's cultural and natural heritage.

Brief History

9 UNESCO launches an international campaign and collects US\$80 million to save the Abu Simbel temples in the valley. A draft of the convention on the protection of cultural heritage is prepared.

2 UNESCO presents its Recommendation on the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of Landscapes and rotation of the aspect of natural, rural and urban landscapes. This recommendation covers the preservation and sites, whether natural or man-made, which have natural or aesthetic interest or form typical natural sur-

5 A White House Conference in Washington, D.C., in ndings.

