



CULTURAL HERITAGE & WORLD HERITAGE SITES

TALMUN'24

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1. Welcoming Letters**
 - a. Letter from the Head of Academy
 - b. Letter from the USG of UNESCO
- 2. Introduction to the Committee**
 - a. What is UNESCO?
 - b. History of UNESCO
- 3. Introduction of the Agenda Item**
 - a. What is Cultural Heritage?
 - b. Some Important World Heritage Sites
- 4. Affecting Situations**
 - a. Wars and Conflicts
 - b. Cultural Tourism
 - c. Illegal Trade of Cultural Values (theft, smuggling)
 - d. Climate change
 - e. Natural disasters
- 5. International Organizations**
- 6. Past Actions**
- 7. What a Resolution Should Address?**
- 8. Bibliography**

1. Welcoming Letters

a. Letter from the Head of Academy

Dear Delegates,

It is with immense pleasure and anticipation that I extend a warm welcome to each of you as the Head of Academy for our school's inaugural Model United Nations conference, featuring the UNESCO Committee. Your participation marks the beginning of a significant journey in exploring global issues related to education, science, and culture.

As the custodians of knowledge and ambassadors of positive change, you are embarking on a mission that aligns with UNESCO's commitment to building a more inclusive, peaceful, and sustainable world through education, science, and culture.

I am confident that your engagement in this committee will be both enlightening and transformative. UNESCO's multifaceted agenda requires thoughtful consideration, innovative solutions, and a collaborative spirit – qualities that I am certain each delegate possesses.

As you delve into the complexities of global challenges, remember that your contributions hold the potential to shape policies and foster international cooperation. This conference is not just an academic exercise; it is an opportunity for you to make a lasting impact.

I encourage you to embrace the diversity of perspectives, engage in constructive dialogue, and strive for solutions that resonate with UNESCO's values. Your dedication to the MUN process is not only a testament to your capabilities but also a reflection of our collective commitment to creating a better world. May your experience be enlightening, your debates fruitful, and your resolutions reflective of the global cooperation that UNESCO envisions.

If you have any problems do not hesitate to contact me via my e-mail address.

Best regards,

Serdar Uğur MALKOÇ
Head of the Academy
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b. Letter from the USG of UNESCO

Esteemed TALMUN Participants,

I am thrilled and honored to address you as the USG of the UNESCO Committee at this year's TALMUN conference. As we anticipate your valuable contributions to this conference, I would like to share my thoughts on this exciting journey with you.

First and foremost, congratulations to each of you for being part of this unforgettable experience. Model United Nations conferences play a crucial role not only in the realm of diplomacy and international relations but also in our personal development. Therefore, do not hesitate to express your ideas openly during this conference, and let us learn from each other through interaction with fellow delegates.

MUN conferences, for many, including myself, have provided opportunities to gain new perspectives and understand global issues. Remember, this is not just a simulation; this experience is an opportunity to enhance your skills in addressing real-world problems.

Keep in mind that this is a collaborative effort. Let's support each other, show respect, and make the most of mutual learning opportunities. Together, let's make this conference both enjoyable and productive. I wish these days filled with knowledge, connections, and activities to be an unforgettable experience for you. Wishing you success and hope you have a delightful conference.

Best regards,

Eylül Günay
Under Secretary-General of UNESCO

2. Introduction to the Committee: UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

a. What is UNESCO?

It contributes to peace and security by promoting international cooperation in education, sciences, culture, communication, and information. UNESCO promotes knowledge sharing and the free flow of ideas to accelerate mutual understanding and a more perfect knowledge of each other's lives.

b. History of UNESCO

As early as 1942, in wartime, the governments of the European countries, which were confronting Nazi Germany and its allies, met in the United Kingdom for the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education (CAME). World War II was far from over, yet those countries were looking for ways and means to rebuild their education systems once peace was restored. The project quickly gained momentum and soon acquired a universal character. New governments, including that of the United States, decided to join in. Upon the proposal of CAME, a United Nations Conference for the establishment of an educational and cultural organization (ECO/CONF) was convened in London from 1 to 16 November 1945. Scarcely had the war ended when the conference opened. It gathered together representatives from forty-four countries who decided to create an organization that would embody a genuine culture of peace. In their eyes, the new organization was to establish the “intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind” and thereby prevent the outbreak of another world war.

3. Introduction to the Agenda Item

a. What is Cultural Heritage?

Cultural Heritage refers to the practices, objects, artistic expressions, values, and customs developed by a community and passed down from generation to generation. It is often categorized into material culture, intangible culture, and natural heritage. The tangible cultural heritage encompasses physical cultural properties such as artworks, which are further divided into movable and immovable heritage.

Immovable heritage includes buildings, historic places, and monuments, while movable heritage encompasses artifacts and objects significant to a specific culture's science, technology, archaeology, or architecture. Intangible cultural heritage, on the other hand, pertains to the non-physical aspects of a particular culture which are usually maintained through social customs during a specific period. It includes social values, traditions, customs, practices, aesthetic and spiritual beliefs, artistic expressions, and language. It is often difficult

to preserve intangible cultural heritage, and preservation efforts include folklore, oral history, and language preservation. Natural heritage, which comprises the countryside, natural environment, flora and fauna, and geological elements, is also a crucial part of a society's heritage. It is scientifically known as biodiversity and geodiversity, respectively. Heritage sites in this category often serve as an essential component of a country's tourist industry, attracting visitors from both foreign and local areas. Cultural landscapes, which are natural features that may possess cultural attributes, are also considered part of heritage.

Cultural heritage is an invaluable asset that encompasses the tangible and intangible aspects of a society's history, traditions, and values. It is a living entity that connects the past, present, and future generations, and as such, it requires careful preservation and promotion. The significance of museums and art places in the preservation of immovable and movable cultural heritage cannot be overstated. These institutions serve as repositories of cultural artifacts, documents, and other material possessions that represent the cultural identity of a community or a nation. They provide a haven for these treasures, ensuring that they are protected from theft, damage, or destruction and the role of cultural heritage in education is crucial. By incorporating cultural heritage into the curriculum, students can learn about their history, traditions, and values. They can develop a sense of pride and appreciation for their culture, which can help them to become responsible citizens who are mindful of their cultural heritage. So the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage require a concerted effort from both the state and local communities

b. What are Some Important World Heritage Sites

1. Memphis and its Necropolis Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur: The capital of the Old Kingdom of Egypt has some extraordinary funerary monuments, including rock tombs, ornate mastabas, temples, and pyramids. In ancient times, the site was considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World.
2. Taj Mahal: An immense mausoleum of white marble, built in Agra between 1631 and 1648 by order of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his favorite wife, the Taj Mahal is the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage.
3. The Great Wall: In c. 220 B.C., under Qin Shi Huang, sections of earlier fortifications were joined together to form a united defense system against invasions from the north. Construction continued up to the Ming dynasty (1368–1644) when the Great Wall became the world's largest military structure. Its historic and strategic importance is matched only by its architectural significance.
4. Acropolis of Athens: The Acropolis of Athens and its monuments are a symbol of the classical spirit and civilization of Greek Antiquity. Athens took a leading position amongst the ancient city-states after defeating the Persians and establishing democracy. An exceptional group of artists under the guidance of the sculptor Pheidias transformed the rocky hill into a unique monument of thought and the arts.

The most important monuments were built during that time: the Parthenon, Erechtheion, Propylaea, and the small temple Athena Nike.

5. **Great Barrier Reef:** The Great Barrier Reef is a site of remarkable variety and beauty on the north-east coast of Australia. It contains the world's largest collection of coral reefs, with 400 types of coral, 1,500 species of fish, and 4,000 types of mollusk. It also holds great scientific interest as the habitat of species such as the dugong ('sea cow') and the large green turtle, which are threatened with extinction.
6. **Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu:** Machu Picchu stands 2,430 m above sea level, in the middle of a tropical mountain forest, in an extraordinarily beautiful setting. It was probably the most amazing urban creation of the Inca Empire at its height; its giant walls, terraces, and ramps seem as if they have been cut naturally in the continuous rock escarpments. The natural setting, on the eastern slopes of the Andes, encompasses the upper Amazon basin with its rich diversity of flora and fauna.
7. **Roman Colosseum:** Founded, according to legend, by Romulus and Remus in 753 BC, Rome was first the center of the Roman Republic, then of the Roman Empire, and it became the capital of the Christian world in the 4th century. The World Heritage site, extended in 1990 to the walls of Urban VIII, includes some of the major monuments of antiquity such as the Forums, the Mausoleum of Augustus, the Mausoleum of Hadrian, the Pantheon, Trajan's Column and the Column of Marcus Aurelius, as well as the religious and public buildings of papal Rome.

4. Affecting Situations

a. Wars and Conflicts

Preserving cultural heritage amid armed conflicts poses an intricate challenge. Recently, pivotal roles have been played by international organizations such as UNESCO, actively formulating guidelines to safeguard cultural and natural treasures. The continuous endeavors strive to alleviate the profound impacts of warfare on our shared heritage, cultivating a global commitment to protect these invaluable sites for forthcoming generations.

Throughout history, most armed conflicts have resulted in calamities for cultural heritage. Notably, intentional violence frequently targets cultural monuments, as exemplified by historical instances involving the Nazis and the Taliban. Post-conflict scenarios often reveal culturally significant sites utterly destroyed or monuments irreparably damaged, extending beyond the scope of reconstruction. Instances like the 1998 terrorist attacks on the Tooth Relic Temple in Kandy, Sri Lanka, and the 2001 armed conflict causing harm to the Bamiyan Buddha statues in Afghanistan underscore this distressing trend.

The looting of cultural heritage emerges as a pervasive and severely damaging practice amid armed conflicts. Armed groups, terrorists, and individual looters exploit the chaos to plunder portable cultural artifacts from museums and archaeological storage facilities, engaging in illicit sales.

Efforts to manage disaster risks for cultural and natural assets trace back to the aftermath of World War II. The conflicts during that era catalyzed the establishment of a legal framework, led by UNESCO, to address these risks. The 1954 Hague Convention identified the damage to cultural property during armed conflicts, highlighted the escalating threat of destruction due to advancements in warfare techniques, and underscored the imperative of safeguarding humanity's common heritage on an international scale.

b.Cultural Tourism

As the influence of globalization continues to shape diverse human needs, new trends and pursuits have emerged. This has propelled tourism into a prominent sector, with cultural heritage tourism standing out as a leading type.

The steady rise in the significance of tourism activities reflects the evolving dynamics of global preferences. Cultural heritage tourism, in particular, plays a pivotal role in attracting visitors, offering a rich tapestry of historical, artistic, and cultural experiences. However, the sustainability of this tourism sector is contingent upon the preservation and development of its underlying resources.

The competition among destinations intensifies when it comes to cultural tourism. The challenge lies in adequately preserving and enhancing the resources that make a location culturally appealing. Failure to do so not only diminishes the destination's ability to compete but also jeopardizes its position in the ever-growing tourism market. The consequences of neglecting cultural heritage are compounded by the environmental problems associated with escalating consumption trends.

Recognizing the finite nature of global resources, a conscious and controlled approach to their utilization becomes imperative. The responsible management of cultural and environmental assets is not only crucial for the present but holds profound significance for the well-being of future generations. Thus, striking a delicate balance between promoting cultural tourism and ensuring the sustainable use of resources is essential to fostering a harmonious coexistence between tourism development and environmental preservation.

c.Illegal Trade of Cultural Values (theft, smuggling)

The pervasive issues of looting, smuggling, and the illegal trade of cultural heritage continue to pose significant challenges. Illicit practices related to smuggling and illegal trade have not only gained notoriety as seemingly 'easy' financial sources but have also emerged as destructive forces impacting human history and culture. Unfortunately, these activities are frequently employed by armed groups seeking funds for weapons and personnel, exacerbating the threat to cultural heritage.

The gravity of this situation has prompted UNESCO to take proactive measures. In response to the urgent need for safeguarding cultural values, UNESCO has established the 'UNESCO

National Cultural Heritage Database.' This database serves as a crucial tool designed to prevent and address the illegal trade of cultural artifacts. Compiling comprehensive information on national cultural heritage enables authorities to track, identify, and recover stolen or trafficked cultural items.

While the database represents a significant step forward, the fight against the illegal trade of cultural values requires collaborative efforts on a global scale. Enhancing international cooperation, strengthening legal frameworks, and implementing effective measures to curb these illicit activities are essential components of the ongoing battle to protect and preserve the richness of our shared cultural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations.

d. Climate Change

The undeniable reality of human activities influencing global climate and contributing to global warming underscores the urgent need for comprehensive action. The excessive consumption of fossil fuels in industrial, agricultural, and urbanization endeavors, coupled with diminishing forest areas, results in the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, leading to a consequential rise in Earth's temperature.

Recognizing the profound impact of climate change on cultural heritage, UNESCO has taken proactive steps. Ongoing research initiatives focus on monitoring and mitigating the effects of climate change on cultural heritage, emphasizing the imperative to enhance the energy efficiency of historical structures. Additionally, UNESCO explores the instructive role of cultural heritage in adapting to climate change, acknowledging its potential to offer valuable insights and solutions.

The 15th General Assembly meeting held in Xi'an, China, in 2005 marked a crucial acknowledgment of the tangible and intangible effects of climate change on cultural heritage. In response, a decision was made to foster collaboration with organizations such as ICORP (International Committee on Risk Preparedness of ICOMOS) and UNESCO, among others. This collaborative effort aims to comprehensively understand and address the impacts of climate change on cultural heritage, facilitating the implementation of necessary measures to ensure the preservation and resilience of our cultural treasures in the face of a changing climate.

e. Natural disasters

The escalating frequency of both natural and human-induced disasters in recent years has led to substantial losses in World Heritage Sites, impacting not only their outstanding universal value, uniqueness, and integrity but also posing threats to the surrounding communities and users.

Several notable incidents highlight the vulnerability of these heritage sites to disasters. The 2002 Edinburgh Old Town fire in the UK, the 2003 earthquake in Bam, Iran, the 2006 earthquake in the Prambanan Temple Area in Indonesia, and the 2007 cyclone in the Sundarbans Mangrove Forests of Bangladesh stand as stark examples of the severe damage wrought upon these cultural and natural treasures.

In response to the growing challenges, UNESCO has undertaken a comprehensive survey targeting Site Managers. Covering 1500 cultural and natural heritage sites across 144 countries, the survey reveals alarming statistics. According to the 2015 results, 89% of Biosphere Reserve Areas, 82% of Global Geoparks, and a staggering 96% of World Heritage Sites face the potential exposure to at least one type of natural disaster. These findings underscore the urgent need for concerted efforts to enhance disaster preparedness, mitigation strategies, and conservation measures to safeguard the world's invaluable heritage from the increasing threats of natural disasters.

f. Affected Countries

Syria: Due to the prolonged internal conflict, Syria has lost or suffered damage to many cultural heritage sites, including ancient cities, historical structures, and museums. These are under serious threat. During conflict periods, incidents like looting, destruction, and unauthorized excavations causing harm to heritage sites have been frequent. In some cases, there is a noticeable lack of sufficient resources and infrastructure for the preservation of cultural heritage.

Afghanistan: Ongoing conflicts and instability have led to the loss or damage of numerous historical artifacts in Afghanistan. Significant heritage elements, such as the Bamiyan Buddha statues, have suffered extensive harm under Taliban rule.

Iraq: Iraq has lost many historical sites and artifacts due to wars, conflicts, and recent instability. This poses a significant threat to ancient cities, museums, and historical structures.

France: UNESCO's headquarters is located in Paris, making France a significant contributor to the organization. France implements various legal regulations and support programs for the preservation of cultural heritage. The country tends to open heritage to tourism and invest significantly in restoration projects.

China: While UNESCO's general assembly periodically convenes in countries other than Paris, China plays a crucial role in contributing to the organization's activities. China implements various legal regulations and restoration projects for the preservation of cultural heritage. Large-scale restorations and conservation efforts are noticeable.

5. International Organizations

International organizations play a crucial role in promoting and preserving cultural heritage and World Heritage Sites. Some of the key organizations and their contributions include:

1. UNESCO: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is dedicated to encouraging the identification, protection, conservation, presentation, and transmission of cultural and natural heritage throughout the world. It is responsible for compiling the World Heritage Sites, which are places recognized as having unique cultural and/or natural significance.
2. ICOMOS: The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) is a professional association that works for the conservation and protection of cultural heritage places around the world. It serves as one of the three formal advisory bodies to the World Heritage Committee and is responsible for the evaluation of all nominations of cultural properties made to the World Heritage List.
3. IUCN: The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is another advisory body to the World Heritage Committee, and it works closely with ICOMOS in implementing the World Heritage Convention.
4. European Union: The European Commission and several EU member states work together with UNESCO to implement joint projects for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage, such as the European Year of Cultural Inheritance and the EU-UNESCO joint projects on cultural heritage at risk.
5. Council of Europe: The Council of Europe, with 47 member states, is the continent's leading human rights organization. It works to promote better policies for the protection of cultural heritage and has been involved in various projects related to heritage conservation.

These organizations collaborate and develop policies, guidelines, and tools to safeguard cultural heritage and World Heritage Sites.

They also provide technical assistance, emergency response, and capacity building to help countries and communities protect and manage their cultural and natural heritage. These efforts contribute to the identification, protection, conservation, presentation, and transmission of cultural and natural heritage throughout the world. The organizations play a crucial role in the promotion and preservation of cultural heritage and World Heritage Sites, working to ensure the continued significance and value of these important aspects of human history and the natural world.

6.Past Actions

Cultural artifacts have been at risk of destruction throughout history, especially after the war. Protecting them has been a crucial obligation of modern society since the 18th century. Unique artistic contributions to culture have been created since ancient times, and early trade and migration influenced Western culture. Industrial growth and technology have increased cultural diversity. Especially in the early 19th century, there has been a concern for the safety of cultural artifacts during times of warfare. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was created in 1945 to assist Member States in the execution of specific measures to ensure the reliable protection of cultural assets. And there is a timeline of events that helped those purposes.

1954 Hague Convention: It was the first international pact to address the preservation of cultural resources in war zones. It arose in response to the widespread loss of material and immaterial cultural artifacts during World War II. For the sake of future generations and all of humanity, efforts were made in the 1950s and 1960s to promote international collaboration in protecting cultural assets and remarkable natural places. The UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970) was one of the first international responses to the rising number of international crimes related to looting and trafficking of cultural heritage in the late 1960s and early 1970s. As a first step, Italy established the first police squad in the world devoted only to the security of museums and other cultural institutions against criminal damage and theft.

1972 Adoption: Adoption of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, a unique international treaty linking for the first time the concepts of nature conservation and preservation of cultural properties- recognizing the way people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two. The Convention was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO on 16 November 1972.

1975 Ratification: The World Heritage Convention formally takes effect upon ratification by the first 20 State Parties. The List of World Heritage in Danger is created to draw attention to properties needing special international consideration and priority assistance. The World Heritage Fund is established to assist States Parties in identifying, preserving, and promoting World Heritage sites through both compulsory and voluntary contributions.

1978 Operational Guidelines: The World Heritage Committee develops selection criteria for inscribing properties on the World Heritage List and draws up Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, setting out among other principles those of monitoring and reporting for properties on the List. Ecuador's Galápagos Islands become the first of twelve sites to be inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Granada Convention 1985: Originally known as the European Charter of the Architectural Heritage. It defines 'architectural heritage' and each signatory promises to maintain an inventory of it and to take statutory measures to protect it. There is also a promise to provide funding, but only within budgetary limitations, and to promote the general enhancement of

the surroundings of groups. Signatories also promise to adopt integrated conservation policies in their planning systems and other spheres of government influence that promote the conservation and enhancement of architectural heritage and the fostering of traditional skills.

1992 Cultural Landscapes: With 377 sites inscribed in the first twenty years of the Convention, the World Heritage Centre was established to oversee the day-to-day management of the Convention. A new category of sites is added, making the Convention the first legal instrument to recognize and protect cultural landscapes.

1994 Global Strategy: The Committee adopts the Global Strategy for a Balanced, Representative, and Credible World Heritage List, aimed at addressing the imbalances on the List between regions of the world, and the types of monuments and periods represented. The Strategy marks the progression from a monumental vision of heritage to a much more people-oriented, multifunctional, and global vision of World Heritage. The Nara Document on Authenticity is adopted, recognizing the specific nature of heritage values within each cultural context.

2000 Florence Convention: Also known as the European Landscape Convention is the first international treaty to be exclusively devoted to all aspects of the European landscape. It applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban, and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes. The Convention is aimed at the protection, management, and planning of all landscapes and raising awareness of the value of a living landscape.

2002 The "4Cs": On the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Convention, the Committee adopts the Budapest Declaration on World Heritage, inviting all stakeholders to support World Heritage conservation through four key Strategic Objectives (the "4 Cs"): Credibility, Conservation, Capacity building, and Communication. The World Heritage Partners Initiative, known today as PACT, was launched to encourage public-private partnerships, and set in place a framework through which a wide range of institutions as well as individuals can contribute to the conservation of World Heritage sites around the world.

2007 The "5Cs" and Community: The World Heritage Committee adds a fifth 'C' - Community - to its Strategic Objectives, highlighting the key role of local communities in preserving World Heritage.

2014 1,000th Site Inscribed: The Okavango Delta in Botswana is the 1,000th site inscribed on the World Heritage List. This delta comprises permanent marshlands and seasonally flooded plains and is home to some of the world's most endangered species of large mammals, such as the cheetah, white rhinoceros, black rhinoceros, African wild dog, and lion.

2018 Warsaw Recommendation: The "Warsaw Recommendation on Recovery and Reconstruction of Cultural Heritage" was developed at the International Conference on Reconstruction: The Challenges of World Heritage Recovery held in Warsaw, Poland, from 6

to 8 May. These are universal guidelines for the recovery and reconstruction of World Heritage properties following armed conflict or disasters caused by natural hazards, notably for historic urban areas.

7. What a Resolution Should Address

1. How can the integration of modern technologies, such as digital archiving, 3D scanning, and virtual reality, contribute to the preservation and accessibility of cultural heritage and World Heritage Sites?
2. What are the key benefits and challenges associated with the adoption of modern technologies in cultural heritage preservation?"
3. How does education play a pivotal role in raising awareness about cultural heritage preservation, and what specific educational programs and initiatives can be implemented to actively contribute to the protection of cultural heritage?
4. What should be taught about protecting heritage?
5. Examine the contributions of international organizations to the preservation of cultural heritage and preventing its gradual disappearance. Assess the collaborative efforts, policies, and initiatives led by organizations such as UNESCO, ICOMOS, IUCN, and others.
6. Explore the correlation between a nation's economic prosperity and its ability to protect and preserve its cultural heritage. Consider how financial resources and economic stability contribute to the implementation of effective heritage preservation strategies.
7. What kind of financial support is needed to maintain the heritage?
8. What is the importance of museums to maintain the heritage?
9. How does the preservation of cultural heritage contribute to the promotion of sustainable development, and what are how sustainable practices can be effectively integrated into the preservation of cultural heritage sites?
10. Could you elaborate further on the financial requirements necessary for the maintenance and preservation of cultural heritage? Additionally, please discuss potential funding sources and mechanisms that could be employed to support conservation efforts for heritage. How might international collaboration and innovative financing strategies enhance the sustainability of projects aimed at the preservation of cultural heritage?"

8. Bibliography

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