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FIRST REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE PREPARATION OF NEW PROJECTS FOR THE PROTECTION, PRESERVATION, RESTORATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE WITH A VIEW TO THEIR PROMOTION AS INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGNS

SUMMARY

The General Conference at its twentieth session adopted resolution 4/7.6/6 which authorized the Director-General to undertake, in collaboration with the governments concerned, the necessary technical studies within the available budgetary limit, to work out detailed plans of action in respect of each project and to establish modalities for their promotion as international campaigns, and to submit to the Executive Board, during the coming biennium or at the latest to the General Conference at its twenty-first session, reports on the results achieved.

The present report is submitted to the Executive Board in order to inform it of the following projects for which the necessary preparatory work has been carried out:

- (a) Palais Sans-Souci, Citadelle la Ferrière and Site des Ramiers (Haiti);
- (b) historic buildings and sites in Malta;
- (c) architectural heritage of the Island of Gorée (Senegal);
- (d) outstanding monuments and sites in the cultural triangle in Sri Lanka.

Proposed decision: paragraph 34.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. A number of draft resolutions proposing the launching of new international campaigns for the safeguarding of the cultural heritage - monuments and sites - were submitted to the General Conference at its twentieth session. Having given due consideration to those requests, the General Conference adopted the following resolution:

"The General Conference,

Considering the importance of the cultural heritage of monuments and sites for the history and civilization of all mankind, and aware of the need to embark upon a programme which will guarantee their protection, preservation, restoration and presentation,

Authorizes the Director-General:

- (a) to include the following projects under Theme 7.6/05(2) of 20 C/5 (paragraph 4415 and following):
 - (i) architectural complex of San Francisco de Lima in Peru;
 - (ii) Palais Sans-Souci, Citadelle la Ferrière and Site des Ramiers in Haiti;
 - (iii) historic buildings and sites in Malta;
 - (iv) heritage of the Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis;
 - (v) architectural heritage of the Island of Gorée in Senegal;
 - (vi) monuments of Hué in Viet Nam;
 - (vii) outstanding monuments and sites in the cultural triangle in Sri Lanka;
 - (viii) sites of Chinguitti, Tichitt and Oualata in Mauritania;
 - (b) in collaboration with the governments concerned, to undertake the necessary technical studies within the available budgetary limit, to work out detailed plans of action in respect of each project and to establish modalities for their promotion as international campaigns;
 - (c) to submit to the Executive Board, during the coming biennium or at the latest to the General Conference at its twenty-first session, reports on the results achieved".
2. The necessary measures have therefore been taken, in co-operation with the governments concerned. It has been possible to complete preparatory work on the following four projects:
- (a) Palais Sans-Souci, Citadelle la Ferrière and Site des Ramiers (Haiti);
 - (b) historic buildings and sites in Malta;
 - (c) architectural heritage of the Island of Gorée (Senegal);
 - (d) outstanding monuments and sites in the cultural triangle in Sri Lanka.

Reports on the results concerning the other four projects will be submitted to the Executive Board at one of its subsequent sessions and, at the latest to the General Conference at its twenty-first session, as stipulated in the above-mentioned resolution.

3. In the present context it is perhaps useful to refer to the "final observations" submitted by the Executive Board to the General Conference at its twentieth session. Those observations, set out in document 20 C/6 Add., state that "With regard to international campaigns, which are generally viewed with favour, it seems desirable to rationalize such activities, so that criteria and priorities can be established". In the light of past experience, the Secretariat undertook a study on the subject, revealing the following principles on the basis of which a detailed plan of action was worked out for each project, as well as modalities for the launching of international campaigns:

(i) efforts to preserve and present the cultural heritage should be provided mainly by the populations and governments concerned; Unesco's role would consist in stimulating international solidarity so as to complement the contributions of the country concerned. International solidarity - which would also include participation by other institutions in the United Nations system - should take the form of technical co-operation: technical advice, equipment, training, without, however, excluding financial contributions;

(ii) priority should be given to projects of which the main objective is to preserve sites and monuments using an integrated, multidisciplinary approach to restore to those sites and monuments their original educational and cultural functions - projects which would therefore have an impact on endogenous socio-cultural development;

(iii) promotion activities should be undertaken so as to encourage voluntary contributions, on the one hand and, on the other hand, to increase knowledge and appreciation of the culture or cultures from which the cultural property in question derives, thus contributing to the strengthening of the cultural identity of the country and to mutual understanding between cultures. At national level, the government concerned would undertake activities such as television and radio broadcasts, the publication of brochures and newspaper articles, the issue of stamps, posters, etc., with a view to arousing public interest in the preservation of the particular cultural heritage. Unesco, for its part, in co-operation with the government concerned, would launch an international promotion programme including, for instance, films presenting the cultural heritage in its socio-cultural and historical contexts, brochures, posters, articles for world-wide circulation and, if possible, exhibitions which could be organized in interested Member States;

(iv) this project should be put into operation in accordance with a programme set out in a plan of action prepared jointly by the technical services of the country concerned and Unesco; this plan of action should give a precise definition of the objectives of the project, the national contribution and the contributions which it is hoped to obtain, through Unesco, from the international community. The plan of action should also set out ways and means of implementation. Once both parties have accepted the plan of action, letters based on this document and constituting an agreement should be exchanged between the government concerned and the Director-General of Unesco. The Director-General would then set up at Unesco a special interest-bearing fund in which voluntary contributions would be deposited in cash. In agreement between the government concerned and Unesco, a working group would be set up which might be composed of a representative of the Director-General, a representative of the government concerned and, when necessary, one or more international or national experts. The working group would give advice to the government and the Director-General on the implementation of the

technical side of the project and on the use of the funds deposited or pledged for deposit in the special fund. The working group would meet according to the needs of the project.

II. INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR THE PRESERVATION AND PRESENTATION OF PALAIS SANS-SOUCI, CITADELLE LA FERRIERE AND THE SITE DES RAMIERS IN HAITI

A. Historical background and present situation

4. Constructed between 1804 and 1820 during the reign of King Henri to defend the liberty and independence of the country, the ensemble of historic monuments which consists of Palais Sans-Souci, Citadelle la Ferrière and the Site des Ramiers is a unique landmark in the history of Haiti.

The military architectural features of the massive citadel, located south-east of Cap Haitien on a mountain ridge, about 950 metres above sea level, and built on solid rock with walls between 2 to 5 metres thick and up to 27 metres high, are indeed impressive. The Citadelle was designed for a garrison of 2,000 soldiers and in an emergency could shelter up to 5,000. Two hundred cannon placed on six bastions are of outstanding historical value.

The Site des Ramiers, a small complex of buildings and fortifications, a few hundred metres away from the Citadelle, about which little is known, is located on the same ridge.

The third site, the Palace of Sans Souci, is about 600 metres below the Citadelle. It is a complex of buildings in the baroque style, located in a park of about 8 hectares and surrounded by walls and wrought iron grills. The royal palace housed King Christophe and his family; to the east are various buildings which were used for administrative purposes, while others housed the mint, a library, a hospital and provided shelter and room for arsenals.

Following the death of King Christophe, the Palace of Sans Souci was plundered and the Citadelle abandoned. In 1842 an earthquake caused extensive damage to the site and weathering was accelerated.

5. The Government of Haiti, anxious to preserve these monuments, which are of particular importance for the people of Haiti, has not only embarked upon an emergency programme to arrest further decay, but decided also on the rehabilitation and animation of the monumental ensemble within the broader framework of a National Historical Park for which preliminary studies in co-operation with the Organization of American States were started in 1973. The recently created "Institut de sauvegarde du patrimoine national - ISPAN" is in charge of co-ordinating all the efforts in this respect at the national level.

6. Since 1978 Unesco has provided consultants to advise the Haitian Government on various questions related to the restoration of the monuments. A detailed plan for the consolidation and conservation of the monumental structures has been drawn up. Furthermore, fellowships have been provided to train national specialists in the tasks involved.

7. On the basis of technical studies already undertaken and in consultation with the Haitian services concerned, a plan of action for the international campaign and the modalities of its execution have been worked out, the main activities of which are as follows.

B. - Proposed action

8. The work foresees not only the conservation of the different structures, but also their eventual use for cultural activities. It is considered that such a broad approach will not only reinforce cultural identity of the Haitian people, but also contribute to social and economic improvement through cultural tourism, at the same time drawing the attention of the international community to the importance of the cultural heritage in Haiti.

- (a) Citadelle la Ferrière: restoration of the monument including consolidation of the structure, repairs to the masonry work and roofs, and restoration of batteries of cannon; conversion of part of the Citadelle into a museum of history;
- (b) Palais Sans Souci: the royal residence and the administrative buildings will be consolidated and the garden restored to its previous appearance;
- (c) Sites des Ramiers: restoration of the site and archaeological excavations;
- (d) collection of all information concerning the history of the monumental ensemble through international co-operation with appropriate historical institutes and archives;
- (e) availability of international expertise for the creation of the National Historical Park;
- (f) setting up of a pilot workshop for traditional handicrafts in co-ordination with an OAS project carried out within the framework of the National Historical Park.

C. Financing of the project

9. It is estimated that the total cost of the project will be about the equivalent of US \$3 million and that it will take about five years to complete the work. The government has in 1977 approved a budget of approximately \$30,000 a month for expenses in local currency. A UNDP-assisted project to provide technical co-operation for the restoration of monuments, initially for a period of two years, amounting to about US \$155,000, is about to be implemented. In addition to voluntary contributions, financial support may be obtained from the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture for the pilot project on traditional handicrafts. Once the government has become State Party to the World Heritage Convention and certain monuments have been included in the World Heritage List, technical co-operation may be provided in the framework of the Convention.

III. INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR THE PRESERVATION AND PRESENTATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND SITES IN MALTA

A. Historical background and present situation

10. The historical monuments and sites found on the island of Malta are among the important cultural relics of the Mediterranean region. As a meeting place of different cultures, the soil of Malta bears the remains of different civilizations that succeeded each other on the island, from stone temples and relics from the Punic and Roman ages to a still unspoilt homogeneity of mediaeval cities and the evidence of three centuries of typical European defensive structure. The Government of the Republic of Malta, aware of the exceptional wealth, both in quantity and in quality, of this cultural heritage, and anxious to preserve it

for future generations, has already done significant conservation work and continues to do so. In 1978, it also ratified the World Heritage Convention. However, the magnitude of the task exceeds the country's limited resources, and international solidarity and technical co-operation are needed, if the valuable cultural heritage of Malta is to be saved.

11. Upon request from the government, several expert missions have been sent by Unesco since 1965 to study a wide range of conservation and restoration problems concerning movable and immovable cultural property. Fellowships have also been provided to train Maltese technicians in the work of conservation and restoration. The Government of Malta has itself carried out several studies including cost-estimations for restoring monuments with the highest priority.

12. On the basis of technical studies already undertaken and in consultation with the Maltese services concerned, a plan of action for the international campaign and the modalities for its execution have been worked out, the main activities of which are as follows.

B. Proposed main action

13. Conservation and restoration work on monuments and sites of great cultural importance:

- (a) Hal Saflieni Hypogeum, Paola is a striking succession of subterranean carved rooms interconnected by passages or stairs. It is among the world's most important neolithic monuments and a key witness to the social, cultural and technical development of mankind. For the protection of the Hypogeum, which has become a major tourist attraction, a thorough study on control of humidity and temperature will be undertaken and, based upon its findings, a comprehensive ventilation system installed;
- (b) Fort St. Elmo is one of the outstanding features of the architecture of the Knights of Malta and offers a vivid illustration of the development of European Baroque Art in military architecture. The renovation programme for the Fort, which is well maintained, will concentrate on environmental improvement and landscaping of the vicinity - a general clearing of numerous pipes and cables and the removal of the most obstructive additions. The Fort, which houses already in its lower part the War Museum, could be a fit place to house the Mediterranean Cultural Centre (see resolution 4/1.2/9 of the twentieth session of the General Conference);
- (c) Vilhena Palace and Bastion, Mdina, old capital of Malta. The rear portion of this beautiful Palace built around 1780, in which is now installed the National Museum of Natural History, collapsed years ago when the bastion forming the outer wall of the Palace gave way. Since the collapse continues, the whole rear part of the building had recently to be evacuated. Urgent measures are needed, i.e. carrying out of test boreholes and necessary consolidation before reconstruction of the collapsed parts can be undertaken;
- (d) The Citadel of Gozo, a natural citadel, strengthened by fortification walls which dominate Victoria, the capital of Gozo island, proves evidence of occupation over a variety of cultural periods, going back to prehistoric times. A long-term archaeological programme is envisaged, in co-operation with the international scientific community, which will throw new light on the role of the island as a crossroads and meeting place of Mediterranean cultures. Restoration of buildings of historical/architectural importance will be undertaken and the objects found in the course of excavations displayed.

14. Strengthening of capacity for restoration of cultural property:

- (a) since most of the buildings are made of local limestone which is mainly affected by weathering from windborne sea salts and from waterborne salts rising within the structures due to capillarity movement, the setting-up of a laboratory on stone treatment is envisaged as a long-term project. It will profit from the already existing facilities of the chemistry and physics department of the Maltese University. In view of similar conservation problems on other Mediterranean islands (for example, Sicily) the possibility of the laboratory becoming a subregional institution could be explored later on. In order to strengthen the capacity of the services in charge of restoration work, training of two architect-restorers abroad will be given priority;
- (b) Malta possesses 29 very valuable tapestries which all need conservation. Treatment abroad is difficult to envisage. On the other hand, creation of facilities for tapestries' restoration, for which increasing demand exists in various parts of Europe, could not only contribute to the preservation of outstanding movable cultural property but also to the island's socio-economic development. The "atelier" could be housed in one of the restored buildings. Training of two restorers abroad is planned.

15. Mediterranean Cultural Centre

As soon as the Centre has been established, and upon request of the authorities concerned, contributions could be sought to foster its development.

C. Financing of the project

16. It is estimated that the total cost of this long-term project would be the equivalent of about US \$5 million. The Government of the Republic of Malta has made available staff and a budget for the conservation of its monuments, sites and movable cultural property. However, its limited resources do not permit it to undertake large-scale restoration work. In addition to voluntary contributions, possibilities will be explored in co-operation with the government for a UNDP-assisted project for technical co-operation as well as a contribution from the World Heritage Fund, once the respective monuments have been included in the World Heritage List.

IV. THE INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR THE PRESERVATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE OF THE ISLAND OF GOREE, SENEGAL

A. Historical background

17. The Island of Gorée, covering an area of about 200,000 m², and located just outside the port of Dakar, represents in Black Africa one of the few ensembles of the colonial architecture of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries that have come down to us nearly unspoiled. This architectural ensemble testifies to one of the most painful periods of world history. For the conscience of all peoples it symbolizes the Negro slave-trade which continued over a period of nearly three centuries with all its attendant suffering, heartbreak and death. For this reason Gorée has become the centre of a genuine pilgrimage of the black diaspora, dispersed over the world. The historical and the architectural aspects both require special attention in particular since socio-economic development might spoil the harmony of this ensemble. That is why the Government of Senegal has not only embarked upon a programme of restoration and presentation of the site, which figures on the World Heritage

List, but also aims to make Gorée a true centre of dialogue and exchanges between different civilizations and cultures. For this purpose, the "Université des Mutants" was opened in February 1979.

18. Most of the island's buildings dating from the eighteenth century have been badly damaged by the climatic extremes characteristic of the tropics. A number of buildings recall the past history of the island: fortifications with two batteries of cannon to the north and the west; quarters for slaves in transit; churches, a small mosque. A marine biological museum exists on the premises and the small harbour shelters fishing boats as well as providing docking facilities for a ferry and other ships.

19. The government has already started, under an IBRD loan, reconstruction and restoration of selected buildings. A Unesco consultant advises on the work and an expert assists the national authorities in executing the project. In co-operation with them, a detailed plan, with cost estimates, for the preservation of Gorée has been worked out. Furthermore, Unesco has sent upon request of the government a number of consultants to advise on the conservation of the cultural property on the island and to propose the adaptation of some of the buildings to meet cultural and educational goals.

20. On the basis of technical studies already undertaken and in consultation with the Senegalese services concerned, a plan of action for the international campaign and the modalities of its execution have been worked out, the main activities of which are as follows:

B. Proposed main action

21. Among the priority projects for restoration are:

- (a) the restoration of the nineteenth century circular fort d'Estrées and its adaptation as a museum of the history of the island;
- (b) renovation of the eighteenth century barracks to serve as a youth hostel and a club for young people;
- (c) restoration of the western battery;
- (d) restoration of the fortified ensemble ("Le Castel") of the island;
- (e) repairs to the ramparts of the harbour. The three monuments (c to e) will be adapted to house an open-air museum complex on arms and fortifications of the seventeenth to the nineteenth century;
- (f) the restoration of the early nineteenth century church Saint Charles Boromé and of the Mosque, which is one of the oldest solidly built ones;
- (g) restoration of the old slave-house, built between 1780 and 1788 and its adaptation to a historical museum on the slave-trade, and documentation and study centre for the Blacks of the world;
- (h) restoration of other selected old buildings including those which house the local school.

22. With a view to contributing to the intercultural role being envisaged for the island, as well as to the improvement of the quality of life of the local population, the following activities will be enhanced through the international campaign:

- (a) development of the "Université de Mutants";
- (b) development of the historical museum on the slave-trade and the documentation and study centre for the Blacks of the world;
- (c) establishment of an open-air museum;
- (d) modernization of the educational facilities of the local school;
- (e) establishment of a permanent workshop for artists in one of the restored buildings.

C. Financing of the project

23. It is estimated that the total cost of this project, which would cover a time span of about five years, will amount to the equivalent of about US \$12 million. As counterpart funds to the IBRD loan amounting to the equivalent of US \$1.5 million, the government has foreseen the equivalent of about US \$9 million for overall costs, including the development of the island and restoration work. In addition to voluntary contributions, possibilities will be explored for obtaining support from the World Heritage Fund and the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture.

V. INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR THE PRESERVATION AND PRESENTATION OF OUTSTANDING MONUMENTS AND SITES IN THE CULTURAL TRIANGLE IN SRI LANKA

A. Historical background and present situation

24. Buddhist culture has flourished in Sri Lanka since the third century B.C. A number of Buddhist kingdoms developed in Sri Lanka, concentrated in the interior of the island in a roughly triangular area bound by the ancient capital cities of Anuradhapura in the north, Polonnaruwa to the east and Kandy to the south. This zone is now called the "cultural triangle". A very great number of outstanding monuments testify still to the splendour of the ancient Sinhalese civilization. However, the weathering effects of a tropical monsoon climate as well as the advancing jungle exposed the monuments to the destructive invasion of nature. The Government of Sri Lanka, which has decided to adhere to the World Heritage Convention, is now determined to stem the tide of this process. It has embarked upon a five-year plan for the preservation and presentation of outstanding monuments within the cultural triangle.

25. Upon request of the government, various Unesco experts partly financed by UNDP have carried out since 1976 missions in Sri Lanka to advise the Department of Antiquities on the preservation of stone and of mural and rock paintings, as well as on lighting installations of selected archaeological sites. Scaffolding equipment is being provided under the Participation Programme.

26. On the basis of technical studies already undertaken and in consultation with the services concerned, a plan of action for the international campaign and the modalities of its execution have been worked out, the main activities of which are as follows.

B. Proposed main action

27. Nearly 20 major sites and monuments are found within the cultural triangle. Priority has been given for the preservation and presentation of the following:
- (a) Anuradhapura. The first ancient capital of Sri Lanka going back to the fourth century B.C. flourished for 600 years and it became one of the holiest cities of Buddhists. Its most outstanding feature is the perfect town planning, including a system of reservoirs and major monasteries to house more than 12,000 monks. Among the many extraordinary religious and cultural monuments, the sacred Bo tree and the world's highest ~~stupa should~~ be mentioned, as well as the remains of ancient palaces and beautiful pleasure gardens. The old city will be laid bare to provide a picture of the social institutions of ancient Sri Lanka. The Jetavana and Abhayaqiri Dagobas (stupas) will be restored. Facilities will be arranged for both pilgrims and visitors to appreciate the monuments and their environment in their authentic setting;
 - (b) after Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa became the mediaeval capital of Sri Lanka. Its stone Buddha images, temples and paintings bear witness to its former splendour (eleventh to thirteenth century A.D.). At Anuradhapura, an excavation and restoration programme is being planned, in particular for the remains of the twelfth century university campus, the Alahaye Ouruveba;
 - (c) Kandy was the last capital of Sri Lanka before being captured by the British in the early nineteenth century. It played a vital role in the history of the country and is a living centre of Buddhism. The annual religious festival attracts hundreds of thousands of pilgrims including many from abroad as well as visitors to participate in the ceremonies and pay their respects to the sacred Tooth Relic at the temple. While the temple is in good condition, the surrounding area needs landscaping. The museum lacks space and proper display. Without touching the relic temple a religious-culture complex will be developed by proper landscaping and lighting of the whole area. The small museum will be made representative of the history of the whole region, for many centuries the centre of the island kingdom and old buildings annexed to the temple will be converted for this purpose;
 - (d) Dambulla Vihare. The famous rock temple dating back to ancient times comprises a series of caves with rock paintings and giant images of the Buddha. Proper scientific lighting is needed as well as a study on the climatic condition of the cave paintings and measures to protect them against moisture;
 - (e) the rock fortress of Sigiriya, dating from the fifth century A.D. is wrapped in a web of beautiful tales. It played only a short-lived part as the capital of a parricidal prince and is world-famous because of the outstanding paintings on the rock surface, its military architecture and its pleasure gardens. It is one of the major tourist attractions of the country. A control study of the state of the surviving rock paintings and appropriate protection measures will be undertaken as well as the excavation and preservation of the pleasure gardens.

28. With a view to increasing indigenous capabilities and capacities in the field of restoration work, it is planned to train architect-restorers, as well as restorers of stone and paintings and up-grade the existing laboratory.

29. With a view to enhancing cultural development the government will be assisted in setting up a Sinhalese Performing Arts Centre as well as an Auditorium Centre providing vivid information and a complete vision of the ancient city of Anuradhapura.

C. Financing of the project

30. It is estimated that the total cost of the project will be the equivalent of about US \$9 million and that it will take roughly five to six years to complete the work. The government had already doubled the budget of the Department of Archaeology for 1979 which now amounts to the equivalent of US \$0.9 million and proposes progressively to continue to increase this allocation. With the new cultural tourism scheme, which became operational on 1 April 1979, an additional sum equivalent to US \$0.8 million per year will be available. Under this scheme each tourist will be required to pay the equivalent of US \$5 for access to all monuments and museums. Large parts of both of these sums will be allocated to the triangle projects.

31. Since most of the activities are very labour-intensive, the government has approached the World Food Programme for assistance under the "Food for Work" scheme and has further decided to obtain financial assistance from UNDP. In addition to voluntary contributions, possibilities will be explored to obtain for the Sinhalese Performing Arts Centre support from the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture and technical co-operation from the World Heritage Fund once the government has become State Party to it and the respective monuments have been included in the World Heritage List.

VI. OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE FOUR PROJECTS AND PROPOSED ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

32. In submitting a report on the results achieved in preparing these first four projects for their promotion as international campaigns, the Director-General wishes to draw the attention of the Executive Board to the fact that in respect of all the four projects, preparatory studies have been completed, plans of action worked out and work on the projects has already started. While the governments concerned are faced with economic problems, they have adopted national budgets and plans for multilateral assistance in one form or another.

33. The Director-General considers that these monuments and sites are of great significance for the Member States concerned and that the projects proposed have an important bearing on endogenous socio-cultural development. In view of the importance of these monuments and sites to the cultural heritage of mankind, the need for solidarity by the international community in perserving them through public or private means is necessary.

34. The Executive Board may wish to adopt the following resolution:

"The Executive Board,

1. Having examined the report of the Director-General on the four projects proposed for international campaigns to safeguard sites and monuments,

2. Taking into consideration resolution 4/7.6/6 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twentieth session,
3. Considering further that the governments concerned have requested the assistance of the international community for technical support and voluntary contributions to aid them in the preservation and presentation of their outstanding monuments and sites,
4. Recalling that the conservation and protection of the world's heritage of works of art and monuments of history are one of the responsibilities of the organization mentioned in its Constitution,
5. Authorizes the Director-General, after the appropriate agreements with the governments concerned on the modalities to be followed for the execution of the project have been made, to launch appeals for international solidarity in support of the following projects for the safeguarding of:
 - (a) Palais Sans Souci, Citadelle la Ferrière and Site des Ramiers in Haiti;
 - (b) historic buildings and sites in Malta;
 - (c) architectural heritage of the Island of Gorée in Senegal;
 - (d) outstanding monuments and sites in the cultural triangle in Sri Lanka".