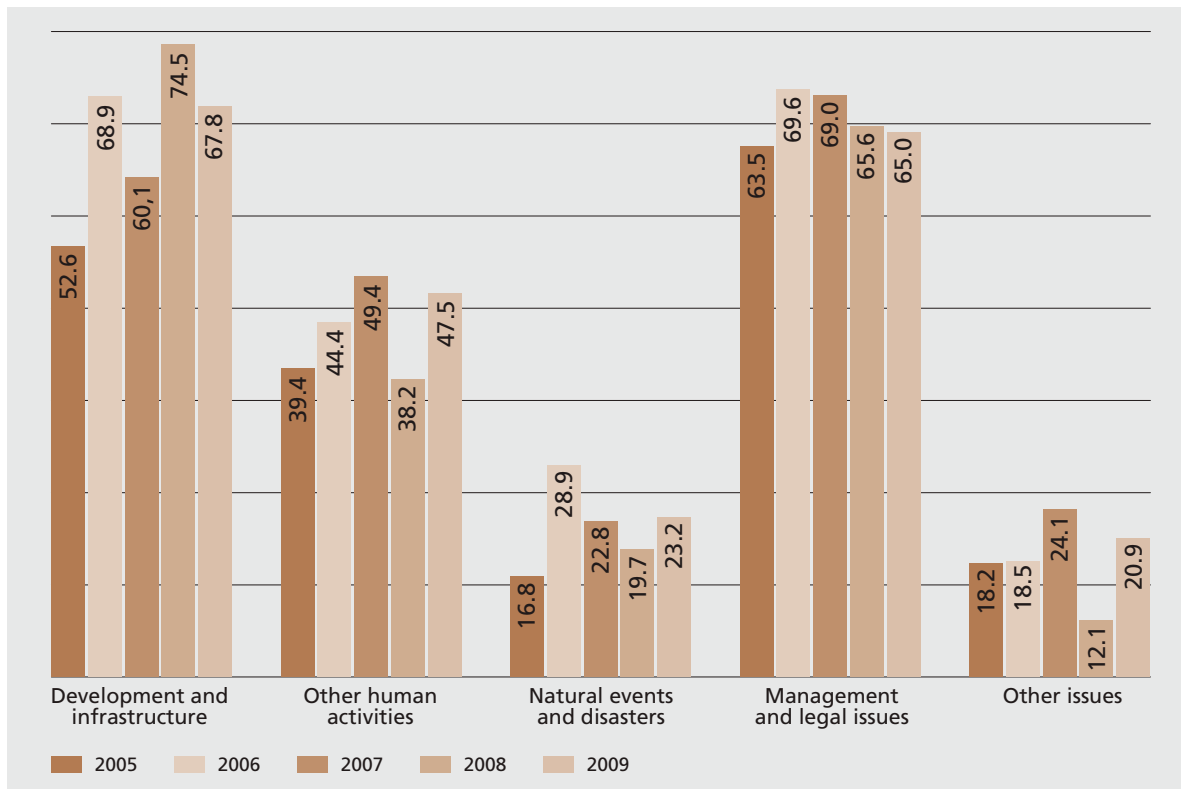


Of interest is also the substantial number of properties (one in every five) subject to 'Other issues' which has a fairly narrow definition – 'risk of or collapse or deterioration due to age of building, problem of stability of the structures, etc.' – and suggests that legal and management issues are probably exacerbating more immediate threats of this kind.

The 2010 World Heritage report *Reflection on the Trends of the State of Conservation* notes in its conclusions that: 'Inadequate management activities are also increasingly affecting the conditions of authenticity of properties since 2005.'<sup>29</sup>



**Diagram 4:** Percentage of World Heritage properties affected by each primary group of threats (years progressing from 2005 to 2009, from left to right)<sup>30</sup>

With management, institutional, legal and development and infrastructure factors threatening heritage values worldwide, the benefits of identifying common ground within the diversity of those heritage management systems that exist are increasingly evident. This is the aim of Part 4.

### 3.8 The World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy

#### Introduction

As pressures and demands on cultural heritage and their governance augment (Part 2), increasingly the view across heritage institutions is that doing an activity is not enough – a difference has to be achieved. The benefits of training heritage practitioners to increase operational efficiency and the effectiveness of heritage conservation and management practice have long been established. However, the expanding concept of heritage and

29. UNESCO World Heritage Centre. 2010. *Reflection on the Trends of the State of Conservation*. Paris, UNESCO World Heritage Centre. (Doc WHC-10/34.COM/7C) p.21. <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2010/whc10-34com-7Ce.pdf>

30. *Ibid.*, p.5, Chart 2.