

Heritage Revivals

HeRe

Heritage for Peace



Organizația Națiunilor
Unite pentru Educație,
Știință și Cultură

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

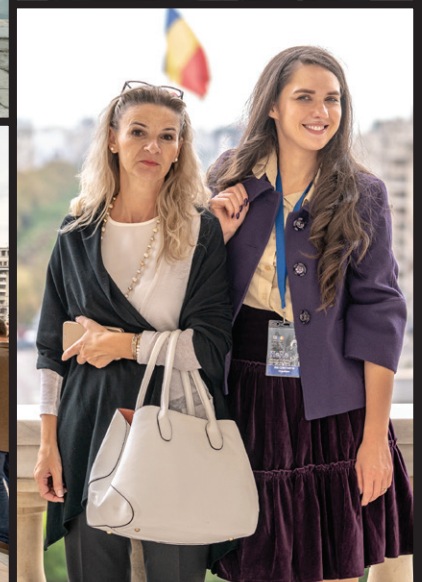


Comisia Națională
a României
pentru UNESCO

Romanian
National Commission
for UNESCO



Bucharest 2019





**Prof. Dr. Ani Matei,
Secretary-General
of the National
Commission
of Romania
for UNESCO**

Our commitment to foster the undeniable cultural dimension of sustainable development

The issue of endangered World Heritage is still a topical matter, both in the public opinion and on the agenda of the UN, UNESCO and other organizations concerned with the development of education, science and culture, and also with the protection and conservation of the cultural and natural heritage of humanity, in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals of the 3rd millennium formulated by the UN.

With the aim of debating and disseminating good practices regarding the protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage, the “HeRe - Heritage Revivals - Heritage for Peace” international project has enjoyed a great interest both from the representatives of UNESCO member states, and from the Organization itself.

The general conceptual framework is determined by the World Heritage Convention of 1972, as well as other key Conventions for heritage conservation: the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

For almost 5 decades, UNESCO, through the World Heritage Convention and the other Culture Conventions, has assumed as an objective of its activity the support and direction of the efforts of the Member States to highlight and protect the cultural and natural heritage.

This honorable mission has brought to the Organization a prestige unanimously recognized by the whole humanity, a prestige that is consolidated day by day and imposes new forms of action, so that the multiple and various aspects raised by the protection and conservation of heritage sites find an immediate solution.

Under the coordination of the UNESCO World Heritage Center and through the participation of the Member States, a complex action gear has been designed and operationalized that includes specific, unique tools, through which the Organization can detect dangers and intervene.

In the context briefly described here, we must also include the complex issue of World Heritage in Danger. Listed on UNESCO’s priority agenda since 1972, it includes and defines „ascertained dangers“ and „potential dangers“, both for cultural and natural properties. The criteria and modalities with which the World Heritage Center operates are constantly evolving, adapting continuously to the diversity and complexity of social, natural, and other types of factors.

The protection of cultural and natural World Heritage is inscribed and becomes a defining element of the culture of peace, of the development of humanity. Sustainable development is indissolubly determined by the amplification of human, social, economic and political action, turned in this direction.

The International meeting of World Heritage in Danger stakeholders that the National Commission of Romania for UNESCO organized in Bucharest is integrated in the stated context and is intended to be a contribution to the amplification of the protection action, to a better and deeper understanding in the governmental and social areas of the importance and the modalities of action for reducing and avoiding the dangers that affect or can affect World Heritage.

Towards enhanced conservation of our shared heritage



Dr. Mechtild Rössler,
Director of the UNESCO
World Heritage Centre

World Heritage protection is at the forefront of global debates and I would like to thank the Romanian National Commission for the initiative Heritage Revivals - Heritage for Peace. The World Heritage Committee was thankful for the project dealing with the List of World Heritage in Danger at its last session in June/July 2019 in Baku (Azerbaijan).

As you know, the World Heritage Convention is the key instrument in global heritage conservation, covering both natural and cultural heritage. To be inscribed on the World Heritage List, sites need to be of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV): that is to meet at least one out of a set of 10 criteria, together with satisfying the conditions of authenticity and/or integrity, as well as benefitting from an adequate protection and management framework.

The World Heritage Convention was created nearly 50 years ago for the protection of cultural and natural heritage of such OUV. However, globally, one can easily say that every single World Heritage property is now facing threats, whether it is ill-advised development projects, impact of climate change or lack of risk preparedness, management deficiencies, over-tourism, resource extractions, and many more. There are also many conflict situations greatly affecting World Heritage properties. Another major threat to our heritage, and it might be the worst, is a lack of commitment by some authorities to effectively preserve those sites.

It was clear from the beginning of the Convention that heritage was endangered, and the List of World Heritage in Danger is a fundamental component of the World Heritage framework, whose role should not be underestimated, particularly in assisting States Parties to address and mitigate threats. Unfortunately, some States Parties do not like Danger listing; often, it is misunderstood.

The List of World Heritage in Danger is an alert to attract more funding and more support from the international community to help a site in urgent need. There are numerous examples where the inscription of a site on the List of World Heritage in Danger has brought long-term benefits not only to the site itself, but also to the local communities. To date, there are 53 properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, which need our attention. The idea of the Convention is that we all work together to protect these places and make sure their OUV is no longer threatened.

A number of tools and mechanisms are in place within the statutory framework of the World Heritage Convention to ensure these properties go into the right direction and to monitor their progress; our ultimate goal being the preservation of their OUV and their removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger once all threats have been successfully addressed. As seen during the HeRe meeting, the

World Heritage Convention also works very closely with other UNESCO Culture conventions such as the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and its Second Protocol, adopted in 1999; some World Heritage properties also benefitting from the Enhanced Protection status. We also work hand in hand with the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property in several cases where conflicts have led to looting of archaeological World Heritage sites, for example.

The comprehensive network of UNESCO conventions in the field of Culture provides a unique global platform for international cooperation and establishes a holistic cultural governance system based on human rights and shared values. Our heritage is under threat in many places; but in many places this very heritage and its Outstanding Universal Value is the basis, which unites communities, maintains peace and promotes intercultural dialogue. We can simply not afford to lose this anywhere in the world.

The key message I really would like to share with you is that, if we cannot afford to safeguard the World Heritage places, what are we going to save? If we lose World Heritage, what will be left for the future generations?

An expert in both cultural and natural heritage and the history of planning, Ms. Rössler was appointed in 2013 to the post of Deputy Director of the World Heritage Centre, and in 2015 she became the Director of the Division for Heritage and the Director of the World Heritage Centre. Ms. Rössler has a degree in cultural geography and in literature from Freiburg University (Germany) and a Ph.D. from the Faculty for Earth Sciences, University of Hamburg (Germany) in 1988. She joined the CNRS at the Research Centre of the "Cit  des Sciences et de L'Industrie" (Paris, France) in 1989 and worked in 1990/91 as a visiting scholar on geography, area research and spatial planning at the University of California at Berkeley, USA, in the Department of Geography. In 1991, she started working at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris in the Division for Ecological Sciences and transferred in 1992 to the newly created UNESCO World Heritage Centre. She held different positions including as Programme Specialist for Natural Heritage and cultural landscapes (1993-2001), Chief of Europe and North America (2001-2010), Chief of the Policy and Statutory Meeting Section (2010-2013) and Deputy Director (2013-2015).

She has published and co-authored 13 books and more than 120 articles, including "Many voices, one vision: the early history of the World Heritage Convention" (together with Christina Cameron, 2013).

Richard Veillon, Project Officer, Policy and statutory meetings Unit,
coordinator of the Reactive Monitoring process, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO

Establishment of prioritized, staged and costed Action Plans for the removal of properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger

As an introduction, it should be noted that Article 11.4 of the World Heritage Convention states that the List of World Heritage in Danger shall contain an estimate of the cost of the operations necessary for the conservation of the properties to be inscribed on this List.

At its 42nd session (Manama, 2018), the World Heritage Committee requested the World Heritage Centre to develop a proposal to assist States Parties with properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger to develop and implement prioritized, staged and costed Actions Plans.

In addition, an evaluation of the Reactive Monitoring process presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 43rd session (Baku, 2019) stressed that a costed Action Plan is a tool, which “should identify the actions and itemized costs, in priority order, required to address issues, which led to the Danger Listing of the Property” and that “every Site [inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger] should have [one]”. However, each property has its own specificities and it may be challenging to identify a “one fits all” model or mechanism to establish such costed Action Plans. Reflection is therefore needed on such possible mechanism to develop, if possible, costed Action Plans for properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

The He-Re meeting offered a good opportunity to interact with the participants and, on the basis of their experience in the development of such costed Action Plans or similar plans, ask them a number of questions in this regard, such as:

- When should such costed Action Plans be developed? By whom and on which basis?
- How do they relate to the corrective measures and the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger?
- How should those costed Action Plans be “promoted” to attract funds for their effective implementation?

HeRe meeting hosted 2 round - tables, moderated by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, tackling significant and current topics related to the World Heritage in Danger. These useful brainstorming sessions were an opportunity for the participants to share their views, suggestions and experiences, contributing to the implementation of World Heritage Committee decisions. The outcomes of the discussions will feed a larger reflection on these 2 matters that the World Heritage Centre is conducting with the 3 Advisory Bodies, ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN.

How to address the negative perception of the List of World Heritage in Danger at the national and site-level and promote a better understanding of its benefits

Whenever circumstances require so, the World Heritage Committee has the possibility to include properties threatened by serious and specific danger on the List of World Heritage in Danger (Article 11.4 of the World Heritage Convention). The danger can be proven and imminent or it can be a threat, which could have deleterious effects on the property's inherent characteristics.

It has emerged over the years that some actors involved in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention do not fully understand the benefits of the inscription of a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger, which is often considered as a sanction, and not as a system established to respond to specific conservation needs in an efficient manner.

Concerned by this state of affairs, the World Heritage Committee decided at its 40th session (Istanbul/ UNESCO, 2016) that this issue should be formally addressed in order to reverse this negative perception and to highlight both the implications and the benefits of this fundamental component of the Reactive Monitoring framework. Indeed, this incorrect perception often hinders the proper implementation of the World Heritage Convention, and of the recommendations made on scientific assessment by the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre. This also has a negative impact on the state of conservation of the properties concerned.

In addition, at its 43rd session (Baku, 2019), the World Heritage Committee recalled that the inscription of a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger aims to marshal international support to help the State Party to effectively address the challenges faced by the property.

An overall reflection on the image/perception of the List of World Heritage in Danger is needed in order to develop a strategy to reverse this negative perception and highlight both the implications and the benefits of the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Suggestions from the participants to the He-Re meeting on ways to better present benefits of the inscription of a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger were much valuable.

The ambitious endeavor of “HeRe – Heritage Revivals - Heritage for Peace”



Iris Constantin
Project Manager,
Expert of the National Commission
of Romania for UNESCO

When the idea of “HeRe – Heritage Revivals - Heritage for Peace” was born, we knew we wanted to bring added-value to the global debate surrounding cultural and natural heritage protection. We aimed to inspire stakeholders to elevate the conservation of endangered cultural and natural heritage, and to set the basis of a platform for participatory processes, with the

potential to facilitate the networking and exchange of good case practices related to the preservation of cultural and natural heritage in danger, as well as raise public awareness on efforts to prevent and mitigate these dangers.

Another important objective of HeRe has been to explore the synergies between the main UNESCO Conventions protecting heritage in danger: the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (and its 2 Protocols), the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

The HeRe International meeting of World Heritage in Danger stakeholders which unfolded in Bucharest between 23 – 27 September 2019 brought together 18 states and 2 UN entities! We were honored to host as participants representatives of governments, international organizations, NGOs, universities, mass-media from 5 geographical regions – Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Chile, Côte d’Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Kenya,

Lithuania, Nigeria, Romania, Serbia, Uganda, United States of America – as well as the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the UNESCO Section for Movable Heritage and Museums, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

The HeRe meeting created an efficient space for discussions and networking of professionals interested in good practices and case studies regarding the preservation of cultural and natural heritage affected by dangers. The categories of dangers are varied, and UNESCO has efficient instruments to highlight them and bring awareness to encourage corrective and collective actions. One such instrument is the List of World Heritage in Danger, born out of the World Heritage Convention.

“HeRe – Heritage Revivals - Heritage for Peace” generated the formation of a community of professionals for experience exchange on restoration and reconstruction of heritage in danger. This is just the inception of a new action within the complex mechanism dedicated to the protection of cultural and natural heritage, since conservation of the legacy of humankind is essential towards achieving sustainable development and feeding a culture of peace.



ARGUMENT

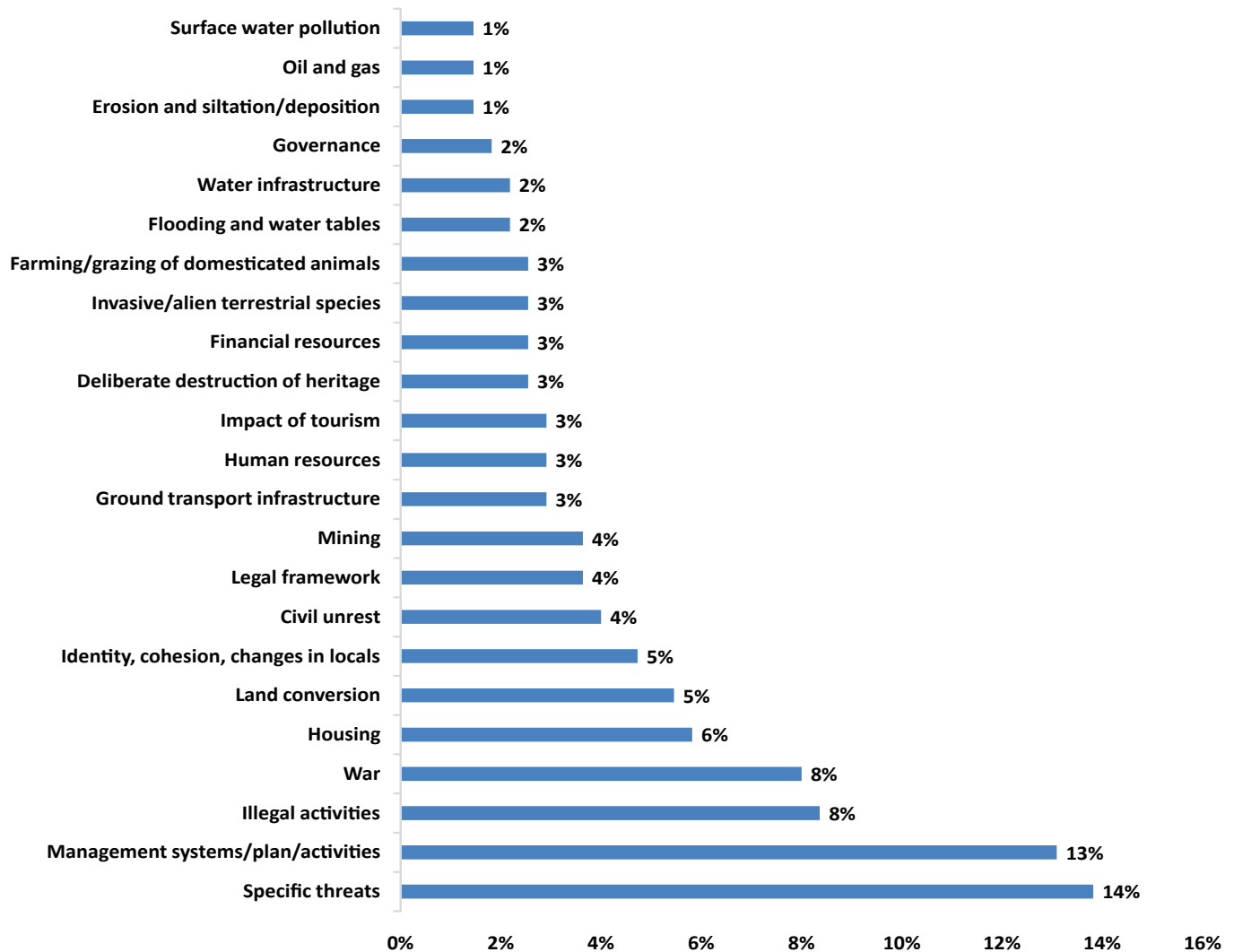


Fig.1 Current factors (2019) affecting cultural and natural properties on the List of WH in Danger

The chart in Fig.1 shows the current factors affecting cultural and natural properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger. As one can see, the specific threats take the highest percentage.

These are the type of threats which are particular to a determined site, testimony to the uniqueness of the heritage properties, in terms of dangers also. We encounter also types of threats

that are common to more properties from the List in Danger, an effective indicator to evaluate which directions the organizational conservation efforts should be channeled to.



Agenda of the “HeRe – Heritage Revivals - Heritage for Peace” International meeting of World Heritage in Danger stakeholders, 23 – 27 September 2019, Bucharest, Romania

DAY 1, SEPTEMBER 23

■ Opening of the meeting:

- **Ani Matei** – Secretary – General of the National Commission of Romania for UNESCO
- **Diana Achimescu** – Adviser, Sustainable Development Department, Government of Romania
- **Irina Iamandescu** – President ICOMOS Romania & Deputy Director Historical Monuments, National Institute for Heritage, Ministry of Culture, Romania
- **Iris Constantin** – Project Manager “HeRe – Heritage Revivals – Heritage for Peace” & moderator
- Message of the Director of the World Heritage Centre, Dr. Mechtild Rössler
- The World Heritage Convention (1972). UNESCO’s role in protecting cultural and natural sites. Types of threats posed to cultural and natural heritage – **Richard Veillon**, Project Officer, Policy and statutory meetings Unit, coordinator of the Reactive Monitoring process, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO
- The Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970) – **Maria Minana**, Programme Specialist, Section for Movable Heritage and Museums, Division for Heritage, UNESCO
- UNESCO’s role in engaging civil society in the Middle East to aid in the protection of cultural heritage during armed conflict (PhD research). Short introduction to the 1954 Hague Convention, the Nordic Center for Cultural Heritage and Armed Conflict, and the Science for Peace and Security NATO Programme – **Joanne McCafferty**, PhD Fellow / Researcher, University of Copenhagen & Nordic Center for Cultural Heritage and Armed Conflict, Denmark
- The legislative framework of the 1954 Hague Convention and its Protocols in Armenia. Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley, a World Heritage Site on the List of Cultural Property Under Enhanced Protection – **Lena Terzikyan**, Secretary - General, Armenian National Commission for UNESCO, Armenia
- Threats towards the World Heritage Sites in Romania and measures to address them – **Irina Iamandescu**, Deputy Director for Immovable Heritage, National Institute for Heritage, Ministry of Culture, Romania & President ICOMOS Romania
- Practical tools developed by Lithuania to protect heritage. Kernavė Archaeological Site, a World Heritage Site on the List of Cultural Property Under Enhanced Protection – **Neringa Dargytė**, Chief Officer, Department of Cultural Heritage Policy, Ministry of Culture, Lithuania
- Cultural heritage of Azerbaijan, its protection and the threats caused by armed conflicts – **Mustafa Shabanov**, 3rd secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Azerbaijan

DAY 2, SEPTEMBER 24

- Conservation challenges – the case of Lake Turkana National Parks (Kenya) – Property on the List of World Heritage in Danger – **Mzalendo Kibunjia**, Director General, National Museums of Kenya, Kenya
- Implementation of corrective measures at the Comoé National Park (Côte d’Ivoire): adaptation of the process for the transboundary Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (Côte d’Ivoire/Guinea) – Property on the List of World Heritage in Danger – **Zekre Sylvestre**, Agronomist engineer, Responsible for Studies at the Control and Planning Center of the Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves (OIPR), Côte d’Ivoire
- How to report on climate change affecting cultural and natural sites, educating the general public via modern media – **Steven Decraene**, Journalist, World Affairs Correspondent, Belgian Public Broadcaster, Belgium
- The work of the African Heritage and Global Peace Initiative to protect the heritage in Nigeria. Sukur Cultural Landscape World Heritage Site – **Henry Nikoro**, Founder/ President African Heritage And Global Peace Initiative, Nigeria
- Practical tools developed by Georgia to protect heritage – **Ekaterine Chikobava**, Counsellor, Department of International Cultural and Humanitarian Relations/ Member of the Secretariat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Georgia
- Palace of Parliament visit



DAY 3, SEPTEMBER 25

- Medieval Monuments in Kosovo (Serbia) on the World Heritage List in Danger (C 724) - Experiences in Post-conflict Risks – **Svetlana Pejic, Art historian - conservator, Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Serbia**
- The Historic Centre of Vienna - 3 step approach – **Florian Meixner, Programme Specialist for World Heritage and Protection of Cultural Property, Austrian Commission for UNESCO, Austria**
- Implementing corrective measures: the case of Abu Mena (Egypt) - Property on the List of World Heritage in Danger – **Gamal Mohammed Mostafa Abdou, Head of Islamic, Coptic & Jewish Antiquities Sector, Ministry of Antiquities, Egypt**
- Be in Danger, an honest way to safeguard - the case of Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works – **Maria Matute Willemsen, Architect, National World Heritage Centre, Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage, Chile**
- Open discussion / Round table on the establishment of prioritized, staged and costed Action Plans for the removal of properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger – moderated by **Richard Veillon, Project Officer, Policy and statutory meetings Unit, coordinator of the Reactive Monitoring process, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO**
- Mogoșoaia Palace visit

DAY 4, SEPTEMBER 26

- Cultural artefacts and terrorism financing – **Joaquin Zuckerberg, Programme Officer, Terrorism Prevention Branch, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**
- Carabinieri Command for Protection of Cultural Heritage's experience with combating illicit trafficking of cultural property – **Col. Alberto Deregibus, Deputy Commander, Carabinieri Command for Protection of Cultural Heritage, Italy**
- Naming and shaming. Motivating international efforts for the protection of heritage sites – **Patrick Rhamey, Associate Professor, Department of International Studies and Political Science, Virginia Military Institute, United States of America**
- Open discussion/Round table on how to address the negative perception of the List of World Heritage in Danger at the national and site-level and promote a better understanding of its benefits – moderated by **Richard Veillon, Project Officer, Policy and statutory meetings Unit, coordinator of the Reactive Monitoring process, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO**
- National Village Museum visit

DAY 5, SEPTEMBER 27

- The work of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority to protect the Danube Delta - a World Heritage Site and other designations as well. Collaboration across the Danube Delta ecosystem – **Liliana Ivancenco, Chief of Department for Internal and International relations, Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority, Romania**
- UNESCO Global Geoparks Programme in Romania, prospects of collaborating with other UNESCO designations in Romania to ensure protection of natural landmarks – **Alexandru Andrașanu, Associate Professor,**

Director Hațeg Country UNESCO Global Geopark, Romania

- The nature volunteer service Naturweit of the German Commission for UNESCO – **Johanna Wahl, Project coordinator Kulturweit, National Commission of Germany for UNESCO, Germany**
- Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi, towards the removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger - **Mwanja Nkaale Rose, Commissioner, Department of Museums and Monuments, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, Uganda**
- Presentation of the “Stone made objects” exhibition, anthropological story featuring objects made from local rocks and minerals from 32 Geoparks in Europe, celebrating geodiversity and its role in shaping local identity – **Alexandru Andrașanu, Associate Professor, Director Hațeg Country UNESCO Global Geopark, Romania**
- Visit to the National Commission of Romania for UNESCO headquarters & closing ceremony
- Water Symphony Show, choreographed fountain system in the city center.



The participants to the “HeRe – Heritage Revivals - Heritage for Peace” International Meeting

These biographies were submitted by the participants themselves, who assume full responsibility over the accuracy of the information provided.



ARMENIA

LENA TERZIKYAN

Secretary - General, Armenian National Commission for UNESCO

Head of the division for UNESCO and multilateral cultural and educational cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia



Lena Terzikyan has been at the service of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia since 2000. After completing with honors the “Clingendael” Netherlands Institute for International Relations, she joined UN desk of the International Organizations Department, coordinating cooperation with UNODC, UNECE, WHO and other relevant international organizations. During this period she has been a member of the State Anticorruption Council and coordinated the Implementation Review Mechanism of UN Convention against Corruption. Mrs. Terzikyan has continued her diplomatic career at the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Armenia to the UN Offices in Vienna and was in charge of the cooperation with IAEA, UNIDO, CTBTO, UNODC and other international organizations. After completing her posting abroad, she has rejoined UN desk for the nationalization process of the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2018 she was appointed as the head of the division for UNESCO and multilateral cultural and educational cooperation, later becoming the Secretary General a.i. of the Armenian National Commission for UNESCO. She has been actively involved in the drafting of the ICH nominations and nomination of the monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat valley for the granting of Enhanced protection and preparation of various concept papers and thematic reports. She delivered statements and contributed to the different international conferences and meetings focusing on the protection of the cultural heritage and sharing national experience.



AUSTRIA

FLORIAN MEIXNER

Programme Specialist for World Heritage and Protection of Cultural Property,
Austrian Commission for UNESCO



Florian Meixner, born in Graz (Austria), studied history and history of science at the Universities of Graz and Calgary (Canada). After having worked in the academic and cultural fields, he joined the Austrian Commission for UNESCO in 2018. As program specialist for World Heritage and Protection of Cultural Property at the Austrian NatCom, Florian Meixner closely collaborates with the relevant governmental authorities for World Heritage matters in Austria, as well as the managements of the ten Austrian World Heritage sites, civil society organizations and other stakeholders. In November 2018 he was permanent participant of the joint UNESCO/ ICOMOS high-level advisory mission for the safeguarding of the World Heritage site “Historic Centre of Vienna”, which was listed as “World Heritage in Danger” in 2017.



AZERBAIJAN

MUSTAFA SHABANOV

3rd secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Mustafa Shabanov was born in 1985 in Ganja, Azerbaijan. He has graduated from the Academy of State Management under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the field of international relations in 2007 (bachelor degree), then he has studied at Ankara University in the field of political sciences in 2007-2012 (master degree). Currently, he is a PhD student at Baku State University. M.Shabanov has been working at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the department of the Permanent Secretariat of the National Commission of the Republic of Azerbaijan for UNESCO since 2013. During these 6 years he has been dealing with cultural heritage issues, including coordinating the works of World Heritage site managers with UNESCO, realizing cultural projects with Governmental Bodies of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as National Commissions of different countries for UNESCO. He was an author / co-author and editor of many books and articles on protecting and promoting cultural heritage of Azerbaijan, numismatics, history and international relations.



BELGIUM

STEVEN DECRAENE

Journalist - World Affairs Correspondent, Belgian Public Broadcaster



Steven Victor Decraene (1976) is a Belgian news reporter working for the public broadcaster VRT News. As a World Affairs Correspondent he has travelled to many countries to report on war, social conflicts, politics and current affairs.

Since 1999, Decraene has also been reporting on natural disasters such as the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, the 2013 Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines and the July 2019 record-breaking heatwave in Europe. He has also produced TV-reports on climate change in Africa and South-America.

In 2018, Decraene made a special report on how lowcost aviation generates a tourism overflux to certain cities and areas. This affects both the well-being of local residents as it creates a burden on historical and cultural sites.

Apart from tourism and aviation, Decraene also reports on migration, Scandinavia, the Anglo-Saxon World, France and the Mediterranean World. He has been following Asian, African and Middle-Eastern migrants and refugees through their European journey in 2015, he reported on the terror attacks in New York, London, Madrid, Paris, Brussels from 2001 onwards.

Decraene has published several books on aviation, tourism, migration and conflict-reporting in Dutch, English and French. He also writes for a travel magazine and is the president of the Belgian Aviation Press Club.



CHILE

MARIA MATUTE WILLEMSSEN

Architect, National World Heritage Centre, Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage



Maria Pilar Matute Willemsen graduated in 2001 from Universidad de Chile with a major in architecture. She holds a Master's in Architectural Monument Restoration in Barcelona, Spain, where she resided for 5 years combining her studies with work experience in the private sector related to heritage intervention. Back in Chile, she has worked for 12 years in different public institutions and she has made some specific colorations for Universities. From 2008 to 2012, she worked as Regional Heritage Manager of the Regional Architecture Directory within the Public Works Ministry in the Maule Region, a territory of central Chile which was strongly affected by the 2010 earthquake. Afterward, she joined the National Council of Monuments - institution in charge of regulation and protection of national heritage - forming part of its regional office in Rapa Nui - Easter Island, and later, she worked from Santiago as a member of the team at the National Center of World Heritage Sites - National Service of Cultural Heritage, that is under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage of the Government of Chile. Ms. Willemsen contributes to the technical management of the 6 World Heritage Sites of Chile and its Tentative List.



CÔTE D'IVOIRE

ZEKRE SYLVESTRE

Agronomist engineer, Responsible for Studies at the Control and Planning Center of the Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves (OIPR)



Sylvestre ZEKRE (1975) is an agronomist engineer from Côte d'Ivoire. He works as a Responsible for Studies at the Control and Planning Center of the Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves (OIPR). He has spent most of his professional life in the management of his country's parks and reserves, dealing mainly with rural development programs in outlying areas.

Between 2005 and 2008, he worked to involve the community of Tai National park peripheral zone for the management of this World Heritage property.

From 2009 to 2018, ZEKRE was Head of the Comoé national park fringe communities-based development support program. He was one of the craftsmen of the successful strategy for the removal of this Property from the List of World Heritage in Danger back to the World Heritage List. Among other things, he presided the process of strengthening the institutional dialogue between agriculture, livestock and conservation in the periphery of this property. These actions resulted in local agreements for the management of agropastoral resources and helped reduce grazing pressure on this World Heritage property.

Since 2018, ZEKRE is involved in the drafting of ten-year management plans and action plans for protected areas in his country, including World Heritage properties such as the Comoé National Park and the Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve.



DENMARK

JOANNE MCCAFFERTY

PhD Fellow / Researcher, University of Copenhagen & Nordic Center for Cultural Heritage and Armed Conflict



Joanne Dingwall McCafferty graduated with an MSc Collecting and Provenance in an International Context (with Distinction) from the University of Glasgow in 2017. Her Master's thesis provided an analysis of the UK's ratification of the 1954 Hague Convention. Following this, Joanne worked with the Smithsonian Provenance Research Initiative in Washington D.C., on ways to convey the educational value of provenance research.

Financed by the Hermod Lannungs Fond, Joanne is undertaking a PhD, supervised by both Dr. Tobias Richter of the University of Copenhagen, and Peter Pentz of the National Museum of Denmark. Her research explores how current UNESCO policy and procedures on cultural heritage protection during armed conflict in the Middle East actively implement heritage safeguarding measures, and whether there are areas that need to be improved to allow for greater effectiveness. Between the University and the National Museum, Joanne is designing an International Summer School, and a series of workshops, on Heritage Protection in Urban Warfare. Joanne is also a Researcher at The Nordic Center for Cultural Heritage and Armed Conflict (CHAC), which assists international organizations, governments, military, museums and the academic community in developing better approaches to the changing role of cultural heritage in 21st century armed conflicts. Within CHAC, Joanne has contributed to academic meetings at NATO HQ on the integration of heritage protection in military operations.



EGYPT

GAMAL MOSTAFA

Sector Head, Islamic, Coptic & Jewish Antiquities, Ministry of Antiquities



Dr. Gamal Mohammed Mostafa (1965) is an Egyptian Archaeologist. He graduated from the Archaeology College at Cairo University in 1987. In June 2010, he got the Master's Degree in Archaeology & Islamic Arts, and in January 2018 the PhD in Archaeology and Islamic Arts.

Dr. Mostafa was member of the archeological team for supervision of the conservation and restoration of heritage sites, and published (35) booklets and books about the monuments that have been restored in the project of the Egyptian World Heritage Site Historic Cairo. He was one of the organizing members of the International Conference for the Restoration and Conservation of Islamic Cairo, from 16th to 20th February 2002 in Cairo, and was involved in the publication of the first two volumes of the projects of Historical Cairo, one in Arabic and the other in English.

Dr. Mostafa worked as a technical supervisor on the project of establishing the National Museum of Egyptian civilization, and was member of the Scientific Committee of the Museum, which is responsible for the preparation of museum presentation scenarios.

He held several important positions in the Egyptian Ministry of Antiquities, and is currently serving as the Head of Islamic, Coptic & Jewish Antiquities sector within the Ministry.



GEORGIA

EKATERINE CHIKOBAVA

Counsellor - Department of International Cultural and Humanitarian Relations / Member of the Secretariat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Ms. Ekaterine Chikobava is a Counsellor of the Department of International Cultural and Humanitarian Relations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia. While working on bilateral relations in the spheres of culture and education, she is dealing with the issues related to the 1954 Hague Convention, as member of the Secretariat of the Georgian National Commission for UNESCO as well.

In close cooperation with relevant authorities and NGOs, Ms. Chikobava is monitoring the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols at the national level; she is responsible for Periodical Reports and participation of the Georgian delegation in the meetings of the Hague Convention. Ms. Chikobava is a member of the interagency working group on the Safeguarding of cultural heritage in the occupied territories of Georgia.

Ms. Ekaterine Chikobava worked at the National Tourism Administration of Georgia as a main specialist of the International Relations Division, dealing with popularization of Georgia, its culture and heritage in French-speaking countries.

Ekaterine Chikobava has a Master's degree in Public Administration.



GERMANY

JOHANNA WAHL

Project coordinator Kulturweit, National Commission of Germany for UNESCO



Johanna Wahl is a cultural scientist and has been working at the German Commission for UNESCO since May 2018. She is responsible for the new nature voluntary service and alumni work and is also a member of the action group „Young Ideas for the German Commission for UNESCO“. During her volunteer service in 2016 at the Mongolian Commission for UNESCO she worked extensively on Intangible Cultural Heritage and was supporting the conference „Role of the Media in Raising Awareness about Intangible Cultural Heritage“. Back in Germany, she started working for the German Association for International Cooperation (GIZ) and the German Global Compact Network.

Johanna Wahl completed her Master's degree at the Humboldt University in Berlin, where she published a thesis on „Symbols and affiliation. An analysis of power relations using the example of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals“ in 2019. Before that, she finished her Bachelor degree in Literature, Art and Media Studies, as well as Economics, in Konstanz (Germany) and Avignon (France).



ITALY

ALBERTO DEREGIBUS

Colonel, Deputy Commander, Carabinieri Command for Protection of Cultural Heritage



Born in Turin (Italy) on July 14th, 1959, Alberto Deregibus enlisted in the Carabinieri Corps in 1982. As officer, after a period in Carabinieri territorial sector, he served in Carabinieri Command for the Protection of Cultural Heritage (Carabinieri TPC) since 1987. He was Commander of „Archaeology“ Section of Operational Department until 1998. For three years, he was Commander of Territorial Company of Tuscania (Viterbo) and in 2002 was appointed Commander of Data Processing Unit of Carabinieri TPC until 2004. Then, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was Commander of Operations Section of Carabinieri TPC and, until 2012, he was Chief of the staff office of Carabinieri TPC. From 2012 to 2014, as expert, he served in the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris - Cultural Heritage Protection Treaties Section. In 2015 he had the responsibility of human resources and Chief of Staff of the Carabinieri's Specialized Departments. Since September 2015, with the rank of Colonel, he is deputy Commander of Carabinieri Command for the Protection of Cultural Heritage.



LITHUANIA

NERINGA DARGYTĖ

Chief Officer, Department of Cultural Heritage Policy, Ministry of Culture



Neringa Dargytė is a Chief Officer in the Department of Cultural Heritage Policy, Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania (since 2018).

Dargytė has a Bachelor's degree in Archaeology Studies. She participated in archaeological excavations of Kernavė Archaeological Site in 2013, also carried out archaeological excavations in Vilnius Historic Centre in 2015-2018, which are two of the four World Heritage Sites in Lithuania. Dargytė is also familiar with Cultural Heritage conservation (has a Masters' Degree in Heritage Studies, qualification: Cultural Heritage Conservation).

Dargytė's primary responsibilities and professional activities at the current position in the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania are formulation of legislation and shaping the national policy of cultural heritage conservation, coordination of the implementation of the UNESCO 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention, Second Protocol, and of the UNESCO 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property realization in Lithuania. She is also responsible for coordination of cultural heritage properties perpetuation and superintendence from abroad, return of illegally removed movable cultural properties and antiques from Lithuania, as well as return of illegally imported movable cultural property and antiques from Lithuania to foreign countries of origin.



NIGERIA
HENRY NIKORO

Founder/President African Heritage And Global Peace Initiative



Nikoro G. Henry is the Founder and President of African Heritage And Global Peace Initiative, an incubator for global ideas that drive impactful sustainable Intangible Cultural Heritage, Peace Building, Interfaith Initiatives, Intercultural Dialogue, and designs initiatives that address the protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage, the Peace Process and Religion Tolerance in Africa and across the globe.

Nikoro G. Henry is a graduate of B.Ed, History Major, Peace Studies and currently the Chairman of the NGOs Steering Committee under the Nigerian National Commission for UNESCO.

Nikoro G. Henry's recent global engagements as a speaker include: Paris Peace Forum Nov. 2018, Basel Peace Forum January 2019, Heritage Istanbul 2019 and World Youth Summit April 2019.

The African Heritage And Global Peace Initiative's activities in Nigeria revolve around: Heritage History, Documentary, Reports, Promotion of Cultural Exhibitions, Sensitization through Seminars, Symposiums and General Safeguarding Initiative Guides such as Restoration and Conservation.



ROMANIA
IRINA IAMANDESCU

Deputy Director for Immovable Heritage, National Institute for Heritage, Ministry of Culture. President ICOMOS Romania.



Irina Iamandescu is an architect, lecturer at the "Ion Mincu" University of Architecture and Urban Planning - "Sanda Voiculescu" Department of History and Theory of Architecture & Heritage Conservation, Deputy Director for Immovable Heritage at the National Institute of Heritage (NIH, since 2016) and president of ICOMOS Romania (since 2017).

She has been involved in numerous projects on heritage value recognition and its recovery in Bucharest, Cluj, Sibiu, Anina, Petrila, Sulina and other places. Within the NIH she is coordinating the national inventory of historic monuments, as well as actions for the implementation of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention in Romania. In this capacity she co-authored the last two nomination files submitted by Romania to UNESCO - Roşia Montană Mining Landscape (2017) and Brâncuşi Monumental Ensemble of Târgu Jiu (2018).

Her field of scientific interest is the protection of built heritage, with a predominant orientation towards industrial archaeology and the recovery of industrial heritage, a subject which she approached in her PhD research in 2015.



ROMANIA
ALEXANDRU ANDRĂŞANU

Associate Professor, Director Haţeg Country UNESCO Global Geopark



Associate professor at the University of Bucharest, a pioneer in the development of geoconservation and geoparks in Romania, Mr. Andraşanu was involved in the creation of different educational and training structures, programs and cultural events, as well as in the management of more than 40 national and international projects. Since 2009 he is coordinating the Master's program Applied Geo-Biology for Natural and Cultural Heritage Conservation within University of Bucharest. He is co-founder and director of Haţeg Country UNESCO Global Geopark, initiator of the Buzău Land aspiring Geopark project, coordinator of the Geoparks National Forum and mentor for other geopark initiatives in Romania, Denmark, Bulgaria and Republic of North Macedonia. He is member of the Coordination Committee of the European Geoparks Network, member of the Advisory Committee of the Global Geoparks Network and UNESCO expert for Global Geoparks, with missions in China, France, Greece, Morocco, Belgium, Japan, Indonesia, Italy, Nicaragua.



SERBIA
SVETLANA PEJIĆ

Art historian - conservator, Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments



Svetlana Pejić, art historian, PhD, works at the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia in Belgrade as an expert consultant, and participates in scientific projects of the Institute of Art History (Faculty of Philosophy – University of Belgrade, Serbia). She showed early scientific interest in the monumental legacy in the areas of Kosovo and Metohija, where she also gained extensive research experience. Her principal area of study is medieval and post-Byzantine sacral heritage. She was hired by the Coordination Centre for Kosovo and Metohija of the Government of the Republic of Serbia to work in the Monument Protection Sector between 2002-2004.

From her rich bibliography we extract the publication Cultural Heritage of Kosovo and Metohija, Belgrade 1999 (second edition 2002), which she prepared; Art in the Serbian Lands in the First Century under Ottoman Rule and The Old State in the Foundations of the Renewed Church, Sacral Art of the Serbian Lands in the Middle Ages – Byzantine Heritage and Serbian Art II, Belgrade 2016, 457-471 and 515-527; After the Liberation (1912-1999), Artistic Heritage of the Serbian People in Kosovo and Metohija – History, Identity, Vulnerability, Protection, Belgrade 2017, 379-391.



UGANDA
MWANJA NKAALE ROSE

Commissioner, Department of Museums and Monuments, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities. Director of the Uganda Museums.



Ms. Mwanja Rose Nkaale is the Commissioner for Museums and Monuments in the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities of Uganda, she also acts as the Director of the Uganda Museums. She was trained at Makerere University, with a Degree in Fine Art, continued by a Masters of Education. In 1993, at University College of London she gained a Diploma in Conservation Management and later followed the Commonwealth Program in Museum Studies of Canada.

On being confirmed as Commissioner in 2011, her activities became very diversified, i.e. to manage the Uganda Museums, as well as the numerous Sites and Monuments in the country. Ms. Mwanja Rose Nkaale quickly created a database of the numerous collections at the National Museum and of the sites and monuments. In 2013, she embarked on the conservation of Nyero Rock art paintings and other associated hunter gatherer paintings in the Eastern Region of Uganda.

She spearheaded the formulation of the first Museums and Monuments Policy in 2015, which guides the revision of 'The 1967 Historic Monuments Act', to improve the protection of cultural assets of Uganda. Ms. Mwanja Rose Nkaale embarked on taking museum services closer to the people by establishing regional museums in Kabale, Moroto and Soroti, and is yet to implement those of Arua and Fort Portal. She is the focal point for the World Bank Physical Cultural Resources Policy and for the UNESCO World Heritage 1972 Convention on the preservation of natural and cultural heritage. She is coordinating the restoration of the Kasubi Tombs World Heritage Site.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
J. PATRICK RHAMEY

Associate Professor, Department of International Studies and Political Science, Virginia Military Institute



J. Patrick Rhamey, Jr. is an Associate Professor in the Department of International Studies and Political Science at the Virginia Military Institute and serves on the board of the Trans Research Consortium. He received his Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Arizona. His publications include work on the behaviours of major and regional powers, comparative regionalism, and the international politics of sport. He recently completed a text introducing students to international hierarchy, status, and research design titled "An Empirical Introduction to International Relations: Power, Space, and Time".



UNESCO

MARIA MIÑANA

Programme Specialist, Section for Movable Heritage and Museums,
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Maria José Miñana is a Programme Specialist in UNESCO's unit in charge of the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property, where she is responsible for capacity-building, outreach and partnership development. She is also a member of the evaluation committee of the Heritage Emergency Fund. She earned her Master's Degree in Art History at the University of Barcelona and also holds a Master's Degree in Cultural Studies from the University of Edinburgh.



UNESCO

RICHARD VEILLON

Project Officer, Policy and statutory meetings Unit,
coordinator of the Reactive Monitoring process, World Heritage Centre



As a professional with over 20 years of experience in the field of natural and cultural heritage conservation, Mr. Richard Veillon holds a Master's degree in Biology and Ecology from the University of Rennes (France) and a Post-graduate degree in Museology of Natural Sciences and Humanities from the National Natural History Museum of Paris and the University of Rennes (France). In 1998, he joined the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and worked for the Embassy of France in Zimbabwe, where he headed a bilateral cooperation project in the field of Museums and Heritage. Since 2004, he has been working at the Policy and statutory meetings Unit of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, in Paris (France). He has been involved in the preparation of numerous sessions of the World Heritage Committee, of the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention and expert meetings. He also coordinates the Reactive Monitoring process and the yearly reporting on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties to the World Heritage Committee, and manages the World Heritage Centre's online Information System on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties.



UNODC

JOAQUIN ZUCKERBERG

Programme Officer, Terrorism Prevention Branch



Mr. Joaquin Zuckerberg is a programme officer at the Terrorism Prevention Branch, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. He was previously an attorney at a law firm specializing in the representation of victims of international terrorism, genocide, crimes against humanity and other serious human rights violations. In the past, Mr. Zuckerberg worked as legal counsel for the Department of Special International Affairs at the Israeli Ministry of Justice and the Ontario Attorney General in Canada. He was an adjunct professor at the law faculties of the University of Toronto and the University of Windsor. He worked as a researcher and project coordinator for several human rights NGOs in Canada, the US, Argentina and Brazil. Previous to that, he worked as an immigration and refugee lawyer in Toronto and as staff attorney at the Center for Justice and International Law in Costa Rica. Mr. Zuckerberg holds a Masters in Law from Columbia University and a law degree from the University of Ottawa. He also received his M.A. in International Development from the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University, Ottawa and his B.A. in International Affairs from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Mr. Zuckerberg is a member of the Israeli and Ontario Bar associations.

PARTICIPANTS



KENYA
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A new approach in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Romania – threats and measures to address them



Sarmizegetusa Regia, one of the Dacian Fortresses of the Orăştie Mountains | Photo: Irinel Cîrlănu

Irina Iamandescu, Deputy Director for Immovable Heritage, National Institute for Heritage, Ministry of Culture. President ICOMOS Romania.

**This contribution is written within the research project Preservation by development of sustainable strategies for a better protection of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Romania - <http://archaeoheritage.ro/hero/> - PN-III-P4-ID-PCE-2016-0737, supported by the National Scientific Research Council - UEFISCDI and implemented through the Institute of Archaeology of the Romanian Academy, Iaşi.*

The National Institute of Heritage (NIH) – the national body in the protection of cultural heritage, coordinating activities such as research, restoration, enhancement and management of all categories of cultural heritage – acts as a key institution in the

implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Romania, which accepted it in 1990 and adopted specific legislation for its national implementation in 2000. There are 8 positions included in the World Heritage List in Romania: **Danube Delta** (1991), **Churches of Moldavia** (serial - 1993, 2010), **Monastery of Hurezi** (1993), **Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania** (serial - 1993, 1999), **Dacian Fortresses of the Orăştie Mountains** (serial - 1999), **Historic Centre of Sighişoara** (1999), **Wooden Churches of Maramureş** (serial - 1999), **Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and other Regions of Europe** (serial, transnational - 2007, 2011, 2017).

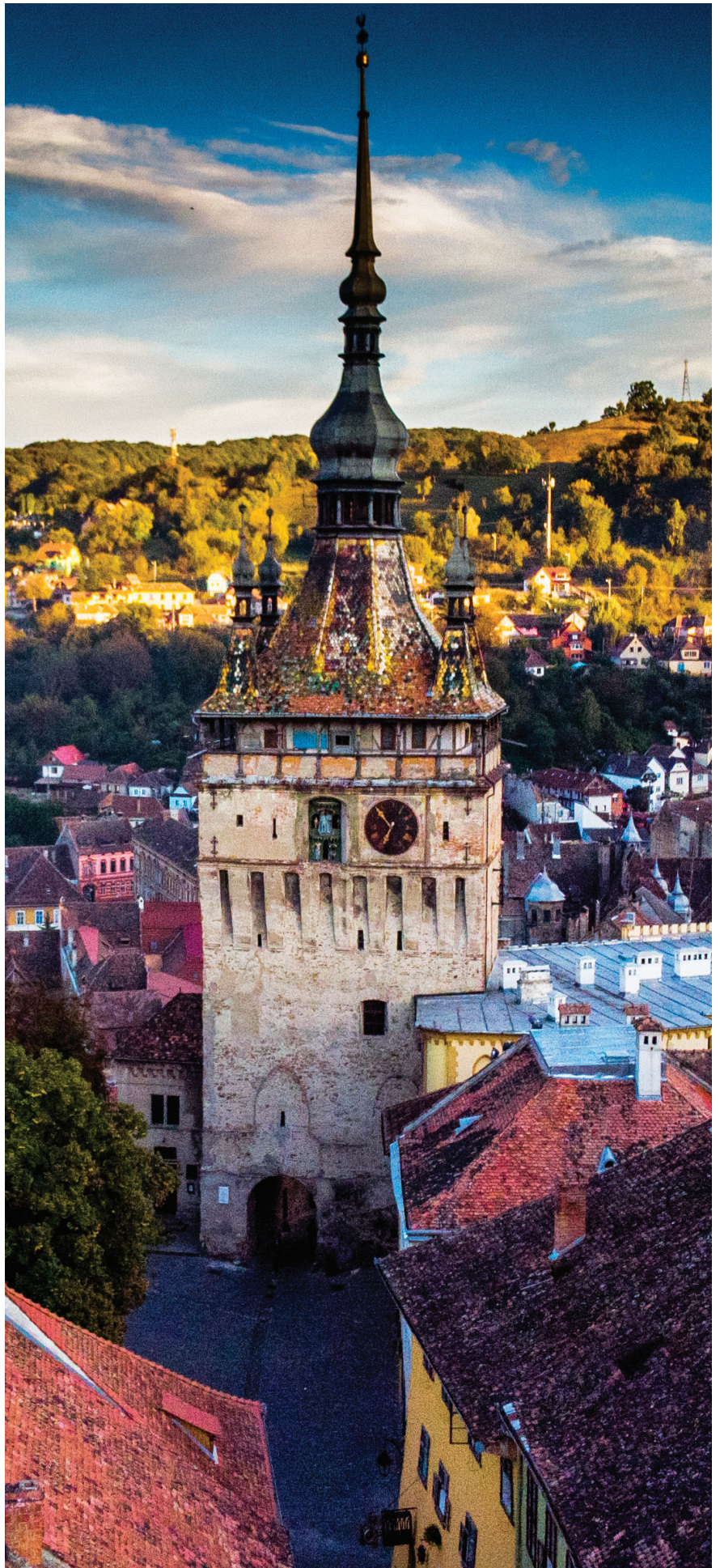
Although efforts are being made – with notable results! – for the proper conservation and management of all these properties, there are a series of factors that are still potentially threatening them, directly or indirectly:

- improper interventions that could affect the integrity and authenticity of the properties – this is rare, yet sometimes happening due to lack of enough professional capacity and quality control both in the designer teams and in the boards that are approving the projects;
- improper interventions in the buffer zones due to development pressures and lack of law enforcement in applying the regulations established in the buffer zones;
- inefficient management in connection with lack of sufficient funding for conservation works and maintenance;
- not enough administrative capacity at all levels for building up action plans, for monitoring and managing the sites, including insufficient / not adapted risk preparedness mechanisms;
- not enough research and documentation to support proper management and decision processes;

Putting together efficient measures to address the threats described, redefining the national strategy and establishing an action plan for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention were undertaken as top priorities of the NIH during the last three years, with several main objectives: improving the management of World Heritage in Romania, building capacity at institutional and national level, developing risk preparedness, raising community awareness and involvement. Several key dedicated processes have been therefore initiated and are being continued:

- The revision of the national methodologies for monitoring, preserving and managing World Heritage in Romania was proposed by NIH and the Ministry of Culture, endorsed by the National Commission of Historical Monuments and is to be approved by Government Decision. Once in place, the new system will be more adapted to the specific issues of the sites - including the potential threats listed above - and will benefit from proper scientific assistance and will better integrate responsible authorities and heritage communities in the management of the sites. The system will also include the properties on the Tentative List in order to anticipate problems and properly deal with management issues before any new nomination is submitted.
- In relation with the revision of the system, capacity building is essential, therefore NIH is gradually developing its new unit dedicated to monitoring World Heritage in Romania and its management. The Unit includes experts in cultural as well as natural heritage protection in a mixed interdisciplinary team. At a national level, NIH organized, in cooperation with the UNESCO Regional Office in Venice, a National capacity building workshop in which over 35 delegates from local authorities, national institutions, owners and NGOs that are or will be involved in the newly revised management system, had the opportunity to work together with top international experts on study cases and working visits.
- A new strategy is under construction based on the existing and future management system analysis and expectations, as well as on scientific research and documentation, either developed within the NIH, or in cooperation with or by other partner scientific bodies.

A first feedback and efficiency analysis on this new approach is to be done for the next UNESCO periodic reporting exercise that is due to be prepared starting with 2021, under the coordination of NIH.



Clock Tower, part of the Historic Centre of Sighișoara | Photo: Irinel Cîrlănu

World Heritage in Danger under the 1972 World Heritage Convention



© Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves, Côte d'Ivoire

Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve, Côte d'Ivoire/Guinea, World Heritage Site in Danger

Source: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/158>

Armed conflict and war, earthquakes and other natural disasters, pollution, poaching, uncontrolled urbanization and unchecked tourism development pose major problems to World Heritage sites. Dangers can be „ascertained”, referring to specific and proven imminent threats, or „potential”, when a property is faced with threats, which could have negative effects on its World Heritage values.

Under the 1972 World Heritage Convention, a World Heritage property can be inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger which is designed to inform the international community of conditions which threaten the very characteristics for which a property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and to encourage corrective action.

For a property to be inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, its condition needs to correspond to at least one of the criteria in either of the two cases described below, as mentioned in paragraphs 179 and 180 of the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention .

FOR CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Ascertained Danger

The property is faced with specific and proven imminent danger, such as:

- serious deterioration of materials;
- serious deterioration of structure and /

- or ornamental features;
- serious deterioration of architectural or town-planning coherence;
- serious deterioration of urban or rural space, or the natural environment;
- significant loss of historical authenticity;
- important loss of cultural significance.

Potential Danger

The property is faced with threats, which could have deleterious effects on its inherent characteristics. Such threats are, for example:

- modification of juridical status of the property diminishing the degree of its protection;
- lack of conservation policy;
- threatening effects of regional planning projects;
- threatening effects of town planning;
- outbreak or threat of armed conflict;
- threatening impacts of climatic, geological or other environmental factors.

FOR NATURAL PROPERTIES

Ascertained Danger

The property is faced with specific and proven imminent danger, such as:

- a serious decline in the population of the endangered species or the other species of Outstanding Universal Value for which the property was legally established to protect, either by natural factors such as disease or by human-made factors such as poaching;
- severe deterioration of the natural beauty or

scientific value of the property, as by human settlement, construction of reservoirs which flood important parts of the property, industrial and agricultural development including use of pesticides and fertilizers, major public works, mining, pollution, logging, firewood collection, etc;

- human encroachment on boundaries or in upstream areas which threaten the integrity of the property.

Potential Danger

The property is faced with major threats, which could have deleterious effects on its inherent characteristics. Such threats are, for example:

- a modification of the legal protective status of the area;
- planned resettlement or development projects within the property or so situated that the impacts threaten the property;
- outbreak or threat of armed conflict;
- the management plan or management system is lacking or inadequate, or not fully implemented;
- threatening impacts of climatic, geological or other environmental factors.

Inscribing a site on the List of World Heritage in Danger allows the World Heritage Committee to allocate immediate assistance from the World Heritage Fund to the endangered property. It also alerts the international community to these situations in the hope that it can join efforts to save these endangered sites. The

listing of a site as World Heritage in Danger allows the conservation community to respond to specific preservation needs in an efficient manner.

Inscription of a site on the List of World Heritage in Danger requires the World Heritage Committee to develop and adopt, in consultation with the State Party concerned, a programme for corrective measures, and subsequently to monitor the situation of the site. All efforts must be made to restore the site's values in order to enable its removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger as soon as possible.

Inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger is not perceived in the same way by all parties concerned. Some countries apply for the inscription of a site on this List to focus international attention on its problems and to obtain expert assistance in solving them. Others however, wish to avoid such inscription, which they perceive as a dishonour. The listing of a site as World Heritage in Danger should in any case not be considered as a sanction, but as a system established to respond to specific conservation needs in an efficient manner, as explained during Round-table 2 above-mentioned.

If a site loses the characteristics which determined its inscription on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee may decide to delete the property from both the List of World Heritage in Danger and the World Heritage List.



The List of World Heritage in Danger

as of November 2019

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/danger/>

36 CULTURAL SITES

AFGHANISTAN

- Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (2003)
- Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (2002)

AUSTRIA

- Historic Centre of Vienna (2017)

BOLIVIA

- (Plurinational State of)
- City of Potosí (2014)

EGYPT

- Abu Mena (2001)

IRAQ

- Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (2003)
- Hatra (2015)
- Samarra Archaeological City (2007)

JERUSALEM

- (Site proposed by Jordan)
- Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (1982)

LIBYA

- Archaeological Site of Cyrene (2016)
- Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna (2016)
- Archaeological Site of Sabratha (2016)
- Old Town of Ghadamès (2016)
- Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus (2016)

MALI

- Old Towns of Djenné (2016)
- Timbuktu (2012)
- Tomb of Askia (2012)

MICRONESIA

- (Federated States of)
- Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia (2016)

PALESTINE

- Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town (2017)
- Palestine: Land of Olives and Vines – Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir (2014)

PANAMA

- Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (2012)

PERU

- Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (1986)

SERBIA

- Medieval Monuments in Kosovo (2006)

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

- Ancient City of Aleppo (2013)
- Ancient City of Bosra (2013)
- Ancient City of Damascus (2013)
- Ancient Villages of Northern Syria (2013)
- Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din (2013)
- Site of Palmyra (2013)

UGANDA

- Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (2010)

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

- Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (2012)

UZBEKISTAN

- Historic Centre of Shakhristabz (2016)

VENEZUELA

- (Bolivarian Republic of)
- Coro and its Port (2005)

YEMEN

- Historic Town of Zabid (2000)
- Old City of Sana'a (2015)
- Old Walled City of Shibam (2015)

17 NATURAL SITES

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park (1997)

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

- Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (1992) *

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- Garamba National Park (1996)
- Kahuzi-Biega National Park (1997)
- Okapi Wildlife Reserve (1997)
- Salonga National Park (1999)
- Virunga National Park (1994)

GUINEA

- Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (1992) *

HONDURAS

- Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (2011)

INDONESIA

- Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (2011)

KENYA

- Lake Turkana National Parks (2018)

MADAGASCAR

- Rainforests of the Atsinanana (2010)

MEXICO

- Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California (2019)

NIGER

- Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves (1992)

SENEGAL

- Niokolo-Koba National Park (2007)

SOLOMON ISLANDS

- East Rennell (2013)

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- Selous Game Reserve (2014)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- Everglades National Park (2010)

* transboundary property

World Heritage properties in and out of Danger

AFRICA



Source: National Museums of Kenya

Conservation and development: an overview of ecological concerns and interventions towards protecting the outstanding universal value of the Lake Turkana World Heritage property in Kenya

Kibunjia, Mzalendo (PhD),
Director General, National Museums of Kenya
Wanderi, Hoseah

Introduction

LAKE TURKANA SETTING

Lake Turkana, formerly known as Lake Rudolf, is located on the Kenya's north bordering with Ethiopia and South Sudan. The lake is in an enclosed basin in an environment with extreme aridity, low and poorly distributed rainfall, high evaporation rates and strong southwest winds. The alkaline water body is unique in being the largest permanent desert lake in the world. By volume it is the fourth largest lake in Africa and the largest lake in the eastern arm of the rift Valley.

The lake formed in two depressions in the lowest part of the Kenya Rift Valley System. It is believed to have overflowed

westwards during high water levels through the Lotegipi Swamp into the river Nile, where the flow was maintained until 7,500 years ago when, owing to climatic changes, the connection was severed (Butzer, 1971). In subsequent years, the lake area depths and elevation were changed, due to climate change leaving the lake with no surface outlet. Its surface area has fluctuated between 6,750 km² and 7,560 km² (Gownaris, et al.; 2015; Velpuri and Senay, 2012).

Despite its large size, Lake Turkana is a highly pulsed, variable system as a result of its closed-basin nature, arid surroundings, and its strong dependence on one river for the majority of its inflow. The water budget of the lake is balanced between river and groundwater flows and evaporation (Op cit). An estimated mean evaporation rate of 2.5 m/year- requires an inflow compensation of about 600 m³s⁻¹ or 19 km³year⁻¹ to maintain the lake's water balance, which largely comes from the Omo River (Avery, 2010 and 2012).

WORLD HERITAGE LISTING

Lake Turkana was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997, and extended in 2001 to include South Island under Criteria (viii) and (x). The property's components are Sibiloi National Park, Central and Southern Island cumulatively covering an area of 161,485 hectares. Its Outstanding Universal Value is based on the fact that the geology of the lake and its terrestrial zone represent major stages of earth history, fossil deposits yielding records of life represented by hominid discoveries and other fossil remains. These have contributed more to the understanding of human ancestry and paleo-environment than any other site in the world.

The lake's diverse habitats resulting from ecological changes over time are also exceptional. The habitats range from terrestrial to aquatic, desert to grasslands inhabited by diverse fauna. These include threatened species e.g. reticulated giraffe, lions, grevy's zebras and over 350 species of aquatic/terrestrial birds. Lake Turkana Islands are major breeding habitats of the Nile crocodile, *Crocodylus niloticus*, the hippopotamus amphibious. The lake is also an important flyway passage and stopover for Palearctic migrant birds. Lake Turkana therefore provides a large and valuable laboratory for the study of plant and animal communities.

Kenya therefore guards this gem jealously despite the challenges faced due to the accelerated climate change. There is also the development challenge which is transboundary in nature and which therefore calls for meticulous and patient monitoring that the development impacts are mitigated, in order to ensure ecological integrity and the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of Lake Turkana is maintained.

CHANGES

River Omo supplies over 90% of all the river discharge, while both the Turkwel and Kerio provide less than the remaining 10%. Lake water level fluctuates widely depending on the availability or failure of rainfall in the Ethiopian Highlands. Surface water evaporation is high and is estimated at 2.33 m^y⁻¹. Salinity is also estimated at 1.7 parts per thousand (24 meq^l⁻¹) and water conductivity at 3400 μ Scm⁻¹. In the past, the delta was wholly in Ethiopia. The Omo delta, where the river terminates, has expanded and now falls in the two countries due to a significant drop in the lake's water level. (Malala et al, 2018). With population growth, the arid area, the lake currently supports livelihoods of more than 300,000 people in Kenya. It supports cultural and natural diversity of the area

and its parks are major tourist attraction in Northern Kenya. This is bound to change if drastic measures are not taken.

During the WHC 42nd session in 2018, Lake Turkana was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

CONCERNS RAISED

Lake Turkana has been discussed by the World Heritage Committee (WHC) since 2011, during the 35th Session held in Paris, France, calling for collaboration between Kenya and Ethiopia to protect Lake Turkana. [...] The World Heritage Committee urged the State Parties of Kenya and Ethiopia to address Lake Turkana issue on a bilateral basis and conduct a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to assess the cumulative impacts of all developments. [...] On the Kenyan Part, WHC recommended:

- A detailed census of key wildlife species to establish their status and develop a baseline to monitor their recovery;
- Strengthening the efficiency of law enforcement and surveillance;
- Establish a permanent presence of Kenya Wildlife Service staff in the northern part of Sibiloi National Park, as well as in Central and South Island National Parks;
- Development in close consultation with representatives of the local pastoralist communities of a strategy to diminish grazing pressure in the property, including by identifying grazing areas outside the property and provide them with access to water;
- Assess the feasibility of reintroducing flagship species, which have disappeared from the property, such as the reticulated giraffe and Grevy's zebra;
- Kenya Wildlife Service and National Museums of Kenya were requested to ensure that a new management plan addresses all three components of the property and covers both the biodiversity and paleontological values.

The State Party of Kenya finalized the development of the Lake Turkana National Parks Management Plan 2018 - 2028. Besides Kenyan Park management planning procedures, the document aspired to implement the 2012 and 2015 WHC/IUCN Joint Reactive Monitoring Mission Recommendations. The document was co-signed in December 2018 by the Directors of both Kenya Wildlife Service and National Museums of Kenya. Implementation of the Action Plans set out in the document have started being rolled out, one of them being the national recovery action plan for Giraffe dubbed: the Recovery and Action Plan for Giraffe (*Giraffa camaleopardis*) in Kenya 2018 - 2022. The recovery action plan covers the three recognized subspecies of Giraffe (G.c. tippelskirchi, G.c. rothschildi and G.c. reticulate), all of which are found in Kenya. Monitoring has been enhanced to conduct tracking the breeding and movement of the Grevys Zebra and other herbivores, birdlife and the big cats such as lions.

The actions for the recovery and conservation of Reticulated Giraffe as concerns the Sibiloi National Park is thus addressed in that recovery and action plan. Further, wildlife monitoring in and outside the World Heritage Property has been an ongoing activity. The monitoring has been enhanced to include tracking the breeding and movement of the Grevys Zebra and other herbivores, the big cats, such as lions, and birdlife.

In addition, a participatory grazing plan was mutually agreed between the local pastoralist communities and Kenya Wildlife Service as a way of mitigating against human-human conflict and human-wildlife conflicts. The grazing plan thus addresses the two reactive monitoring missions' recommendations.

In order to sustain the fisheries, the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRRI) and other government departments initiated in 2017 conservation measures through mapping and demarcation of fish breeding areas, coupled with increased capacity building of stakeholders on the value of conservation.

Areas such as El Molo Bay and the northern half of Lake Turkana have witnessed increased application of self-regulation by fishermen, through the implementation of the minimum recommended mesh size and closing of certain areas to fishing.

As demonstrated, Kenya has hastened corrective measures on conservation and management challenges on the Kenyan territory to address the threats to the lake. It has also been very keen in continued bilateral engagements with Ethiopia on the proposed SEA study and is also keen to finalize budgeting, fundraise, identify the consultant, commission the study, and have a sustained monitoring mechanism once the SEA report is adopted.

PROPOSED ACTIONS

[...] The State Parties of Kenya and Ethiopia have met to chart a way forward to sustainably share the transboundary natural resources. The two state parties jointly developed the Terms of Reference (TORs) for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Study at the Turkana-Omo Basin.

The two States Parties met in Nairobi, developed, adopted and signed a Terms of Reference document for the Lake Turkana Basin wide Strategic Environmental Assessment study on 13th January 2017. This was followed by the development of the Terms of Reference for a Joint Technical Experts Panel (JTEP) and nomination of the panel members that comprises experts from both countries to oversee, monitor and evaluate the SEA consultants' work. The document was signed by the two States Parties on the 21st of March 2017 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. On 15th September 2017, the two States Parties met again in Addis Ababa to develop a request for a proposal document for the SEA study consultancy. The completed document was signed between Kenya and Ethiopia on the aforesaid date.

Finally, a draft budget for the SEA Study is under review by Ethiopia, after which the two States Parties will meet again to agree on it and adopt it. It is envisaged that there is bound to be a funding support to the SEA project in due course. Kenya hopes to have the proposed SEA study funded by the UNEP under the Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme.

CONCLUSION

The State Party of Kenya intends to continue engaging the stakeholders, including the World Heritage Centre and the IUCN, in charting the best interventions to sustainably manage the Lake Turkana Property. In this context, Kenya intends to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to review the impacts of the GIBE III dam on the Outstanding Universal Value of Lake Turkana.

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ARAB STATES

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Conservation of Abu Mena World heritage site, Alexandria, Egypt

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Alexandria hosts a wide, valuable variety of historically significant districts and monuments, but what makes Abu Mena unique is its holistic value that has been gained due to the saint's tomb.

Abu-Mena has special archaeological value in the Egyptological studies in general, and the Coptic studies in particular, as it contains an early Coptic city with its churches, necropolis and public buildings. It is also a unique archaeological model because of its feature as an ancient pilgrimage center in North Africa, not only for the early Christians in Egypt, but also for the early Christians around the Mediterranean and south-west Europe in the 5th and 6th Centuries. Fragments of marble paving, granite and basalt columns and mosaics of semi-precious stones give some idea of how large and lavishly decorated the basilica of St Mina was, at a time when Christian churches in Europe were primitive structures, if they existed at all. Until its water dried up, the pilgrim town even featured a hospice with hot and cold baths.

The site was named after the Egyptian Saint Mina's of Alexandria, who was martyred in the late 3rd of the 4th century. It is located in Mariut desert, District of Burg al-Arab, which is located south of Alexandria Governorate, between Wadi el-Natrun and Alexandria itself. The church, baptistery, basilica, public buildings, streets, monasteries, houses and workshops in this early Christian holy city were built over the tomb of the martyr Mina's of Alexandria, who died in A.D. 296.

The site is now only remains of what used to be a monastery, with the main basilica's ruins largely still recognizable. Also, the subterranean structures are in superb shape and of great interest to archaeologists (Saba, 2017).

In 1979, the ruins of this fabled city were placed on the UNESCO World Heritage List as one of the five most historically important sites in Egypt. In 2001, it was considered cultural property in danger by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.

THE HYDROLOGICAL THREAT

The hydrological characteristics of the site are strictly related to the geographical reality into which it is inserted. Abu Mena is located at the border of Western Sahara, 48 km south-west of Alexandria, 17 km from the Mediterranean Sea and about 97 km from the Rosetta Branch of the Nile Delta. The main archaeological discoveries, which are concentrated in an area of about 100 ha, are

at an average elevation of 40 m a. s. l., where the ground surface is in the form of flat land with some smooth dunes and depressions, slightly sloping towards the north-east.

EFFORTS TO SAFEGUARD THE SITE

In a joint effort with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, and with appropriate scientific support, the Ministry of Antiquities has developed an ambitious project, with the intention of lowering the water table in the archaeological site and keeping it under control.

The project is based on the possibility of draining groundwater by means of open ditches. Drained water will be brought to centralized tanks, from which it will be raised by pumps and discharged again into the main canals originating from the Nile. It concerns about 4.20 ha in the core of the monumental area.

The draining ditches will be dug at an appropriate level to draw water around and below the basements of the monuments. The water collected will be conveyed to some intermediate tanks through a network of collection pipes, and then into a large primary tank at the end of the drainage area. Finally, a set of pumps connected to a 1.20 km long pipeline will discharge the water into the main canals of the Bahig Area. Special technical solutions will be adopted in order to facilitate the capture of water through the bed and banks of the ditches. Furthermore, the collection pipes, over a total length of about 9.00 km, will be made from porous material and placed in the ground at an appropriate depth, in order to contribute to the drainage.

The Supreme Council of Antiquities tried to counteract the phenomenon by digging trenches, and has enlarged the listed area in the hope of lowering the pressure of the irrigation. These measures, however, proved to be insufficient, taking into account the scale of the problem and the limited resources available.

Later on, a de-watering project was proposed and, after a number of modifications to the agreed methodology, in 2006 the first phase of this initiative was implemented with the installation of a total number of 170 water pumps to pump the water out of the archaeological site. However, during the periods that followed the political instability after 2011, the 170 water pumps stopped working gradually, due to regular electricity cuts and lack of maintenance.

HE the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Abdel-Fattah Al-Sisi established for the first time in Egypt the Supreme Committee for the Management of World Heritage Sites in Egypt (Supreme Committee), under the chairmanship of the Assistant to the President for national and strategic projects. Ministries and state officials invested in the preservation of Egyptian World Heritage Sites have been made members of the committee, and will facilitate and coordinate between all the concerned Egyptian authorities in order to preserve and valorize the Egyptian World Heritage Sites.

A team of specialists was formed to prepare a comprehensive management plan for the site and prepare conservation plans to maintain the outstanding universal value.

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EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA



Historic Centre of Vienna – A Three-step Approach

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In 2001, the „Historic Centre of Vienna“ was listed as World Heritage on the ground of categories (ii), (iv) and (vi). Vienna's historic core bears outstanding testimony to a continuous urban development throughout the second millennium, from the Middle Ages to the vast urban extensions in the 19th century. Manifested in its built heritage, the historic centre of Vienna illustrates the three main stages of urban development: Middle Ages, Baroque and Gründerzeit. Being reflected in the city's urban landscapes, it thereby constitutes an integral part of the outstanding universal value of the site. Unlike many other large European cities, the historic centre of Vienna retained a high degree of integrity in regard to its historic urban layout, its architectural features and its skyline. Even despite having faced major destruction during the course of World War II, the property was not subject to large high-rise developments within the border of today's core zone. With only two exceptions – high-rise developments constructed in the 1930s and post-war – the historic urban landscape of Vienna therefore remained intact in its morphological layout and logic.

When the “Historic Centre of Vienna” was inscribed on the list of “World Heritage in Danger” by the World Heritage Committee in 2017 (Decision 41 COM 7B.42), this integrity was perceived as being severely threatened. ICOMOS as well as the Committee stated that both the overall urban development of the property (since its inscription in 2001) and planned development projects are compromising the OUV of the World Heritage site. Furthermore, the municipal planning instruments and the management system were not seen as sufficient to protect the attributes that carry the OUV.

Particularly with respect to urban heritage, the implementation of the World Heritage Convention is a complex and challenging task. A multitude of stakeholders with sometimes diverging interests and demands act within a multifaceted urban system,

raising challenges in terms of conservation and development.

Due to the federal structure of the Republic of Austria, the legal responsibilities within the field of heritage protection and conservation lie at different levels of authorities and administrative bodies. Monument protection, for instance, falls within federal legislation, whereas provincial laws cover nature conservation and landscape protection. Building regulations and zoning, however, are competences of communities and municipalities. This creates a sometimes challenging situation calling for all stakeholders and authorities to closely cooperate in order to guarantee adequate heritage protection and conservation.

In the case of the “Historic Centre of Vienna”, a suitable method had to be developed, enabling efficient and fact-bound discussions and exchange between all relevant stakeholders. To achieve such outcome, the Federal Chancellery (as the responsible Ministry of Culture) initiated a three-step approach in collaboration with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the City of Vienna, the Austrian Commission for UNESCO, representatives of investors and civil society organisations. It included a workshop with three independent, international town planning and heritage experts, an extensive Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of both the overall urban development and a disputed high-rise development in the core zone, as well as a high-level Advisory Mission by UNESCO and ICOMOS to the property itself.

As a result of these three steps, a common ground for discussion was created, facilitating new forms of dialogue – on national and international levels. The outcomes of the workshop, the HIA and the Advisory Mission Report were made publicly available online. Additionally, an explanatory video was created to illustrate the complexity of the case and to visualise the findings of the Heritage Impact Assessment. By maintaining a high degree of transparency, comprising information of civil society was guaranteed as well. The regained trust between all relevant stakeholders, in combination with open access to all relevant information, now provides the necessary ground for taking the next steps towards a Desired State of Conservation, as well as the development of a comprehensive and sustainable management system.



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



Author: Nuria Sanz | © UNESCO

Being in danger, an honest way to safeguard. The case of Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works

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Thousands of years ago, when the desert in the north of Chile was only a seabed, the accumulation of certain types of seaweed gave rise to an exceptional geological phenomenon, that created a landscape with the highest concentration of nitrates in the known world, being moreover, the only place in the world where nitrate has been mined on an industrial scale. This territory is known as Pampa of the Tamarugal.

The saltpeter, a mineral compound comprised of sodium nitrate, was widely used - especially in Europe and United States - for its properties as an explosive, and for its tremendous strength as an agricultural fertilizer.

This sparked a century of mining in the middle of the driest desert in the world, which was transformed and inhabited under the harshest conditions and resulting in a phenomenon of globalized exchange that left its mark on the world's agriculture and economy as well as the territory, culture and economy of Chile.

The saltpeter industry in Chile - built primarily with English capital - reached its zenith in the twentieth century, coming to an end upon the discovery of synthetic saltpeter, First World War and the 1929 crisis. Their territory was comprised of some 300 oficinas, or saltpeter works, and was inhabited by a population of some 36,000 workers and their families, who were connected by close to 2,000 kilometers of railway lines. These works were conceived to be temporary settlements, whose existence would depend upon the extraction of the mineral on the site, which would later be abandoned, leaving numerous cultural and material vestiges behind.

After their closure, the Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works also endured a period of neglect, but before they were entirely dismantled, their value is recognized and they fell under protection as the world's only existing remains of the era of so-called "white gold" mining. At 29 COM in South Africa in 2005, the Government of Chile very strategically secured recognition of the place as a World Heritage Site, and the property, a single unit formed by two works separated by 1.5 km, was inscribed

according to three cultural criteria, numbers (ii), (iii), and (iv), emphasizing that it is their evocative power and authenticity that help these properties transmit their history, culture and industrial operations. Santa Laura site retains the remains of its industrial installations, while in Humberstone Saltpeter Works the residential and administrative sectors have been preserved.

During the 41 years of the Convention, six sites have been inscribed directly on the List in Danger, and Humberstone and Santa Laura was one of them. This led to a phase of joint management between the Chilean government, private businesses and the community, with the guidance of UNESCO.

Threats for which the property was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger were lack of maintenance for 40 years, vandalism due to looting of re-usable materials, damage caused by the wind and the desert climate, and the extremely fragile nature of the industrial buildings.

In the road to removal of the site from the World Heritage in Danger List, stand out the progress that heritage achieved on the institutional level in Chile, the experience of two important earthquakes, the succession of five different government administrations, the 3 UNESCO International Assistance funds and 3 Missions, and the adoption of the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and the Desired State of Conservation for the Removal (DSOCR) in 2013 at 37 COM.

DSOCR is one of the most important tools on the path toward removal of a property from the Danger List. It consists of a description of agreed-upon objectives that seek to reduce or eliminate the threats that affect the property and a plan to achieve those objectives, describing situations of desired conservation (in the present tense), corrective measures for achieving them and a calendar for their implementation.

The DSOCR for Humberstone and Santa Laura included four states and axes for conservation: Stability, authenticity, integrity, protection and security; Management Plan and System; Presentation of the Property; Buffer Zone, 10 Corrective Measures with 2 and 5 year objectives, and 15 indicators to be monitored at each State of Conservation Report.

Some of the most important measures were about conservation and research of materials as well as improvements in the linkage of the place with people. On the other hand, the exemplary management of the Saltpeter Museum Corporation, a private, not-for-profit that operates with its own funds, private funds obtained from mining concerns, and public funds, where all their employees and members are connected with the pampino past and future.

At 43 COM in July 2019, 14 years after its inscription (4 more than the average) and involving an estimated investment of USD 10 million, Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works went from being one of the 93 properties that have ever been considered heritage in danger to being one of the 40 that have managed to overcome that condition and achieve removal from the List in Danger. The Committee and Advisory bodies confirm that 100% of the corrective measures have been applied, and the other countries congratulate and share the feeling of Chile regarding the keys to the process: achieving consensus to draft the DSOCR collaboratively, to have short and medium range corrective measures to ensure monitoring and political continuity, the identification of stakeholders' roles without duplication or absence of financing and functions, to reinforce identity and community connection through the Site's OUV, viewing the designation on the Danger List as an opportunity to draw attention to the site and the urgency of the situation, obtain resources, and raise awareness.

This is considered as a best practices case that employed a methodical, collaborative working process involving the Government, the Saltpeter Museum Corporation and the local community, all of whom understood the significance of being on the Danger List, of investing in corrective measures and of viewing OUV as a guarantee of sustainability.

The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

Source: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/armed-conflict-and-heritage/convention-and-protocols/>

The Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict was adopted at The Hague (Netherlands) in 1954 in the wake of massive destruction of cultural heritage during the Second World War. It is the first international treaty with a world-wide vocation focusing exclusively on the protection of cultural heritage in the event of armed conflict. It covers immovable and movable cultural heritage, including monuments of architecture, art or history, archaeological sites, works of art, manuscripts, books and other objects of artistic, historical or archaeological interest, as well as scientific collections of all kinds regardless of their origin or ownership. The 1954 Hague Convention encourages States to adopt peacetime protective measures for the safeguarding of cultural property. The Convention sets out a minimum level of protection, which all States Parties must respect in times of conflict and occupation. The Convention also requires States Parties to implement criminal sanctions for violations of the Convention and encourages States Parties to promote the Convention. Finally, it creates a form of protection (called “special protection”) for cultural property.

The 1954 First Protocol prohibits the export of movable cultural property from an occupied territory and requires its return to the territory of the State from which the property was exported. The Protocol also prohibits the retention of cultural property as war reparations.

The 1999 Second Protocol strengthens provisions of the Convention, especially the provisions regarding the safeguarding of cultural property and conduct during hostilities. It also creates a greater form of protection (called “enhanced protection”) for cultural property of the greatest importance for humanity. The 1999 Second Protocol also defines sanctions triggered by serious violations against cultural property. Finally, this Protocol creates an institutional element: the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection

as of November 2019

ARMENIA

- Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley

AZERBAIJAN

- Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower
- Gobustan Archaeological site

BELGIUM

- House & Workshop of Victor Horta
- Neolithic flint mines at Spiennes, Mons
- The Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex and the Business Archives of the Officiiana Plantiniana

CAMBODIA

- Angkor

CYPRUS

- Choirokoitia
- Painted Churches in the Troodos Region
- Paphos

CZECH REPUBLIC

- Tugendhat Villa in Brno

GEORGIA

- Historical Monuments of Mtskheta

ITALY

- Castel del Monte
- National Central Library of Florence
- Villa Adriana

LITHUANIA

- Kernavė Archaeological Site

MALI

- Tomb of Askia

Engaging civil society to safeguard cultural heritage in countries experiencing conflict

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During conflict, the front line of heritage safeguarding often falls to the various military forces who do not possess the relevant skill set to enforce such protective measures. Although it is crucial that at-risk cultural heritage is afforded in situ protection or refuge in secure locations, it remains that this is not the direct responsibility of the military, but of the relevant civilian authorities and cultural heritage experts available, which often come from small on-the-ground organizations and initiatives. Collaboration with, and training of, civil society in the heritage sector would serve to empower them to enact strategic in situ heritage protection methods across both archaeological sites and various museum collections to prevent, suppress and manage both illicit antiquities trafficking and destruction of cultural heritage. Currently, during conflict, civil society in the area of heritage protection suffers from a lack of human and material resources, in addition to many inhibiting factors such as the political climate of their respective countries.

From UNESCO's December 2018 "Promoting and Enhancing the Commitment and Contribution of UNESCO's NGO partners" conference to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is clear that UNESCO aims to develop a stronger and more meaningful partnership with civil society, (UNESCO, 2017) thereby recognizing the significant role it plays in heritage protection and cultural rehabilitation. Nonetheless, it is apparent that UNESCO's ability to cooperate with civil society organizations or actors depends on the state of, and their relationship with, a country's government, as well as the state of a country's civil society. If we consider Syria, the high level of politicization in the country has prevented many NGOs from forming, as the practicing of advocacy and capacity building was viewed as highly suspicious by the regime. (Bosman, 2012) Moreover, Syrian charitable organizations continue to be governed by the 1958 Law on Associations and Private Societies, which is administered by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MOSAL). When applying for official NGO status, organizations can be stuck in the bureaucracy for several months to a year, during which organizations must submit a vast amount of detailed information. Once official approval is issued, the organization is not able to deviate or broaden its objectives without receiving the express approval from MOSAL. (Bosman, 2012) These obstacles may deter an organization to apply for NGO status. With local organizations also unable to be financially or intellectually independent of the state, NGOs based in Syria, trying to serve the best interests of their country, have little international power or authority.

Iraq presents us with a different situation, as it is currently in a stage of rehabilitation, with multiple projects ongoing to reconstruct the tangible and intangible heritage destroyed in the course of the conflict. According to Laurie Rush and Luisa Benedettini Millington (2015), civil society actors and "increasingly concerned citizenry are attempting to reclaim Iraq's history from the long-term effects of dictatorship, occupation and sectarian politics that have characterized Iraq's recent past." Building on the Revive the Spirit of Mosul initiative, with sufficient funds, UNESCO could facilitate further initiatives, which focus on working effectively at the local level, building on the civil society infrastructure, which is currently in existence, thereby increasing sustainability, and allowing such civil society actors to have long-lasting effect.

During a recent UNESCO conference in Geneva, there was a strong emphasis on involving military in the implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention, as well as developing comprehensive capacity building and training initiatives, to engage with grass root actors active in the field, particularly local communities. There is a consensus that civil and military awareness of the protection of cultural heritage are of equal importance, with the enforcement of heritage safeguarding being a shared responsibility, which is to be coordinated effectively between both parties.

Through capacity building exercises between UNESCO and civil society, the organization could facilitate effective heritage protection on the ground. This should be achieved through the development of UNESCO's partnerships with NGOs and other civil society actors, with a renewed focus on the Middle East. Moreover, a collective enforcement strategy could formalize responsibilities in this area, such as the facilitation of a high level of surveillance, documentation, policing, and training in peacetime, consequently realizing a proactive model of heritage protection. Moreover, it is vital to involve the local population in the rehabilitation process post-conflict, enabling citizens to re-engage with their respective tangible and intangible cultural heritage, promoting societal recovery.

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The Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property

Source: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-trafficking-of-cultural-property/1970-convention/>

At the end of the 1960s and in the beginning of the 1970s, thefts were increasing both in museums and at archaeological sites, particularly in the so-called „southern” countries. In the „North”, private collectors and, sometimes, official institutions, were increasingly offered objects that had been fraudulently imported or were of unidentified origin.

It is in this context, and to address such situations, that the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer

of Ownership of Cultural Property was created in 1970. The 1970 Convention requires its States Parties to take action in these main fields:

- Preventive measures: Inventories, export certificates, monitoring trade, imposition of penal or administrative sanctions, information and education campaigns, etc.
- Restitution provisions: Per Article 7 (b) (ii) of the Convention, States Parties stipulate that, at the request of the State Party of origin, to take appropriate steps to recover and return any such cultural property imported after the entry into force of this Convention. And that in both States. Concerned, provided,

however, that the requesting State shall pay just compensation to an innocent purchaser or to a person who has valid title to that property. More indirectly and subject to domestic legislation, Article 13 of the Convention also provides provisions on restitution and cooperation.

- International cooperation framework: The idea of strengthening cooperation among and between States Parties is present throughout the Convention. In cases where cultural patrimony is in jeopardy from pillage, Article 9 provides a possibility for more specific undertakings such as a call for export, import and international commerce controls.

THE GOOD CASE PRACTICE OF ITALY

Alberto Deregibus, Colonel, Deputy Commander, Carabinieri Command for Protection of Cultural Heritage, Italy

The Carabinieri Command for the Protection of Cultural Heritage (abbreviation: TPC) is a police unit specialized in fighting against illicit traffic of cultural items. It was created in 1969, one year before the 1970 UNESCO Convention invited its member states to establish specific services for the protection of Cultural Heritage. Carabinieri TPC is part of Carabinieri Corp that has dual role as a Police and Armed Force: it is a military organization with civil policing functions for immediate response in protection in states of emergency. The Carabinieri Corps is ever present in the lives of the citizens it protects, from the largest city in Italy to the remotest village.

The TPC is included as structural part into the Italian Ministry of Culture and it carries out tasks linked to the security and safeguard of the national cultural heritage through the prevention and repression of illicit activities in this field.

Its tasks include various assignments, performed both in Italy and abroad, ranging from investigative tasks to training, advising and assisting activities to the benefit of different countries.

Its most important asset is the Database of illegally removed cultural artefacts “Leonardo”, which is a powerful tool that allows the recovery of stolen items.

Thanks to the experience gathered in operational theaters, as in Kosovo and Iraq, and by virtue of the recognition granted to the Command at an international level, for the recovery activities carried out also in favor of foreign countries, the TPC has been identified for the creation of the Carabinieri component of the Italian Task Force „Unite4Heritage” (the so-called „Blue Helmets for Culture”).

The Italian Task Force, composed of Carabinieri and Italian Ministry of Culture Officers, was created in 2015 to respond to the deliberate destruction of cultural objects and to intervene in case of natural disasters. It has been designed to intervene in safety conditions in order to:

- preserve the archaeological sites, places of culture and cultural heritage;
- fight international trafficking in stolen cultural goods;
- support foreign countries in reducing the risks related to cultural heritage.

It has already been effectively employed in Central Italy, after the dramatic earthquake in 2016.

In the last years, Carabinieri TPC officers got involved in various countries for training local police and help relevant authorities in fighting illicit traffic of works of art.

Since January 2018 two Carabinieri TPC officers are in Iraq for specific training activities. In addition, other Carabinieri are in Palestine and in Djibouti with the same purpose.

Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Property and Terrorism Financing

The views expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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The international community has witnessed an increasing number of acts aimed at the destruction of the world's cultural heritage, looting and illicit trafficking of cultural property by terrorist groups. Such activities provide financial income to terrorist organizations and strengthen their operational capability to carry out further activities. The looting of cultural artefacts is not a new phenomenon, especially in countries where state institutions are weak.

The breaking down of State authority, which often follows armed conflicts, intensifies the problem. The pattern of deliberately destroying and stealing cultural property, which was initially identified in Afghanistan under the Taliban regime, was subsequently followed by many of the warring factions in Iraq, Libya, Mali, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

Deliberate destruction of heritage compounded with the illicit trafficking of cultural property is used as a war weapon, to destabilize and oppress communities by erasing their identity and/or cultural heritage, and to finance further activities.

The mandate of UNODC in the area of trafficking in cultural property and terrorism financing covers comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice responses of Member States, for the purpose of providing the widest possible international cooperation to address such crime. This work draws from commitments of Member States, including, as appropriate, as Parties to relevant international instruments, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Convention against Corruption, and taking into consideration the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences.

UNODC works closely with its partners, such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT), the World Customs Organization (WCO), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the International Council of Museums (ICOM), to support Member States strengthen national legal frameworks, develop capacity of law enforcement and judicial authorities, as well as develop tools aimed at strengthening States' abilities to better deal with this criminal phenomenon. The following are some of the areas where the international community should work in the future to address the illicit trafficking of cultural property, including terrorism financing:

- a. Raising awareness about the connection between terrorism and illegal cultural artefacts;
- b. Amending and strengthening the complementarity of civil, administrative, and penal measures;
- c. Assisting law enforcement and prosecution services to conduct criminal prosecutions;
- d. Stressing the importance of closer cooperation with civil society, including promoting responsible trade, codes of conduct, awareness-raising, and establishing higher levels of due diligence;
- e. Creating national databases of cultural heritage, including cultural artefacts attached to the land, namely outside of museums;
- f. Informing law enforcement and prosecution services about potential benefits from the exchange of information about modus operandi and strengthened international cooperation mechanisms.



Status and the Protection of Heritage Sites in Times of Conflict

Prof. J. Patrick Rhamey presents us his academic perspective on the role of UNESCO cultural designations in states achieving status in international politics, which can lead to a peace-creating effect.

J. Patrick Rhamey Jr., PhD, Associate Professor of International Studies and Political Science, Virginia Military Institute, USA

Traditionally, studies of international politics focus almost exclusively on power: the potential for states to exert force on one another. From the rank order in military and economic capabilities was thought to derive authority in international politics and therefore order, where order and peace existed only through the threat of harm by the most powerful. Other concerns to states and nations, such as economic engagement, institutional development, or human rights, were subservient and secondary to these power considerations. However, recent research demonstrates what many diplomats and international institutions have known for some time: the conduct of international politics is far more complicated than Cold War power-centric logic might suggest.

While power and authority may be related concepts, they do not perfectly overlap. Similarly, when weighing their foreign policy options, states do not only consider the amount of military or economic capability of another, but also take into consideration the normative context of the state, which has them, such as their history, intentions, geographic location, culture, and regime type. Power is but one facet of a complex system of markers that states use to determine their relative position in the international hierarchy, and thusly their role and authority.

The role and authority of states broadly fall under the label “status,” or the social standing of states in the context of the international system. The status that states have, or seek, is of course partly related to their military and economic capabilities. But it goes beyond these more tangible indicators of strength to also include aspects of social standing, related to issues of norms, values, trust, and respect. States may accord greater respect to those with whom they have some historical or cultural cleavage, who share their regime type

or political values, or alternatively take on important functional responsibilities in the international system like resolving violent disputes or hosting international institutions. Existing apart from material capabilities, status may complement the tangible aspects of power to make them more effective. In other words, states that have high status, thereby respected by their peers in the international system, are more likely to be taken seriously in their uses of military and economic power, and therefore they will be more likely to achieve their policy goals.

This status concept has its origins in social identity theory from the field of psychology. In social identity theory, actors use markers and signals to evaluate their appropriate social group, their standing within that group, and the standing of their group relative to others. In one obvious example, the original research on status by Henri Tajfel employed the concept of militaries, where there are clear indicators of which side you are on (uniforms, flags, etc.) and similarly obvious indications of your standing within the social group (military rank). While international politics is perhaps equally relevant to theories of social organization as interpersonal and domestic politics, the signals to indicate social standing among actors are not so readily available as in Tajfel’s military example. States thereby must look to use what few signals, they must identify their groups, where they stand within them, and evaluate the behaviors and actions of others using these markers. For these indicators to be clearly understood as social and normative in nature, they must exist separate and apart from typical capabilities indicators, like the size of one’s economy or military.¹

Major powers, for example, possess both unique amounts of military and economic capabilities compared to most other states, but they are also accorded recognition as leaders in the international system by the members of that system at large. However, not all major powers receive the same amount of status, nor

does it line up neatly with their material capabilities. When the amount of status a major power receives diverges from their degree of capabilities, there are clear consequences for their behavior. Major powers that receive more status than their capabilities suggest they deserve are peacemakers, playing a primary role in the establishment of international institutions and facilitating cooperation. Those that receive less than they deserve, however, are prone to violence, flexing their military muscles to demonstrate their strength to others and signal their dissatisfaction with the authority they are currently accorded. In either case, the causal mechanism is not power or capabilities, but the relative status that states receive from the international system at large.²

The conferring of international status in international politics is observable and materially meaningful to states. In most research that empirically explores status consequences, it is measured as the signaling of recognition from one state to another that they consider important through diplomatic acts, most importantly the establishment of ambassadorial level diplomatic missions, but in some cases including lower-level contacts or state visits. Though a few of the most powerful states send ambassadors to most other countries, such as the United States or France, most other states, given the expense and geographically restricted nature of their interests, are more restricted in where, and to whom, they send their ambassadors. Therefore, this indicator allows researchers to identify who states view as most important. Typically, this includes their immediate neighbors and trading partners, but states often select beyond this functional group to include small selection that they believe to be of importance to the international system and their position within it. These may be states that provide order and structure to the international system like major powers, but also those with whom you share some interest or view as important to some issue area. For example, during the Cold War, states with liberal domestic political systems tended to signal their preference for the United States using diplomatic contacts, while a similar dynamic existed for communist states and the Soviet Union.

STATUS-SEEKING BEHAVIOR

The states that receive unusually high levels of status are viewed as leaders in the international system and often respond by taking a managing role in the international system, such as the role of the United States in European recovery after World War II. These leading actors take on this responsibility not simply out of benevolence, but also because taking on the roles of leadership and authority allow that actor to shape political outcomes. States seek status as recognition of their importance, and states that receive status take on the role of leaders. That leadership may be general, as with the major powers, or it may be functional in nature, such as the role of a country like Switzerland in moderating disputes. In either respect, status shapes these states' behaviors as they seek to influence the international system more broadly.

Countries are status seekers, but to successfully receive status they must impress others in ways that are separate and apart from their capabilities or foreign policy engagement. As a result, certain actions and venues become displays of status-seeking behavior where countries can demonstrate their relative importance. One such venue is the Olympics, where states demonstrate their importance through athletic competition, and the host state has an opportunity to demonstrate how impressive and important it is while holding the world's attention.³ The Beijing Olympics of 2008, for example, was referred to by many as China's introduction to the world as a global power, displaying its impressive technological, economic, and cultural sophistication, and signaling its unquestioned arrival as a power on par with the United States and its European allies. The process of training, preparing, and attending the Olympic games is not just time and resource-intensive for the athletes, but also their sponsors. Most states maintain costly athletic facilities, direct economic support to athletes, and grant significant monetary rewards when those athletes succeed in medaling. These material contributions demonstrate the importance states place on this competition, which has no relationship with traditional indicators of power. Examples abound of leaders using successful athletes to advertise their country's success, such as Nicolae Ceaușescu parading Nadia Comăneci in public appearances, or they use Olympic success to directly represent shifts in international politics, as American politics sought to do following the "Miracle on



Ice" in 1980. Research examining the empirical record on the relationship between Olympic success and status attribution provides clear results: when states perform better than expected at sporting events like the Olympic games, they are attributed more status in the form of diplomatic contacts in the years that follow.

The Olympics are not the only venue states use to seek status. Similar processes are likely present for other, globally relevant events, such as the World Cup. But also, when states make gestures that demonstrate a desire to lead, they may be attributed status if the act is well-received. For example, the distribution of foreign aid payments by states often corresponds with an increase in greater status.⁴ The consequences of this status then affect state behaviors, both great and small. As already mentioned, it can shape their conduct in conflict or institutional development, but also influence simple things, like the positioning of world leaders when they take photos together at meetings, such as the G-20.⁵ Recent research shows that status is a better indicator of how central a leader is to a photo than things like economic size or capabilities.

HOW STATUS MAY CHANGE BEHAVIOR

States care about the attention they receive and the status evaluations of others. They use high profile events to showcase their importance, often through costly steps to avoid negative attention. This importance of status then leads to the findings from the "naming and shaming" literature. Researchers have found that when the international spotlight shines upon negative behaviors, particularly human rights violations, states reduce the behavior to avoid unwanted attention.⁶ Relating to the politics of sport, host nations of sporting events

tend to cease potentially frowned upon behaviors, whether it be human rights or environmental harm.⁷ Because states care about status, they fret over the type of attention they might receive and take steps to avoid negative attention that may harm their status position.

The cause of a change in behavior in these cases of "naming and shaming" is not directly related to possible military or economic threats. It is simply the mere negative attention that the naming and shaming generates that causes the change in political behavior. As with the research on status attribution, this literature further shows that most states seek a position of status, and when that position of status is threatened by negative attention, they quickly seek to alter their behaviors to act in accordance with the expectations of their relevant peer group.

NAMING AND ENCOURAGEMENT

UNESCO World Heritage site designation has important consequences for the preservation of important cultural and historical locations as well as for the countries in which they reside. Perhaps most directly, it aids in the maintenance and protection of essential natural, historical, and cultural locations. Furthermore, the advertisement of World Heritage status can boost tourism dollars and thereby local economies. Less directly, though perhaps equally important, is that the receipt of the World Heritage designation may be considered a status attributing act per the preceding discussion. Through the receipt of a World Heritage site status, a state is being acknowledged by members of the international community as possessing a location of great importance to all humankind. In the realm of cultural or historical heritage, they are receiving from an international body a type of status within that domain or something

we might call “cultural leadership.” If this characterization is accurate, then, like Olympic participation or foreign aid payments, we should expect to see states that receive World Heritage designations also receive increased status attribution in the form of diplomatic contacts as a result.

The figure to the right illustrates that this empirical relationship does occur consistently over time. For those states that receive a “category i” cultural designation for a World Heritage site within their country, or those that “represent a masterpiece of human creative genius”,⁸ the figure graphs the amount of status they receive in the following five year period compared to the global average, where status is measured as the number of ambassador level diplomatic contacts received.⁹ Each blue bar is the proportional change in status for the World Heritage recipient over the five year period compared with all states in the system, illustrated by the orange bar. In every case, states that received a World Heritage designation during the preceding five-year period also received more status than states in the international system in general. Even for the periods of 1980-1985 and 1990-1995, where there is a decline in status across the entire international system due to dramatic systemic changes, the World Heritage recipients still fare relatively better in retaining status than do others¹⁰ (Fig. 1).

This is a very simple, descriptive analysis representing merely a first step in dissecting this potential relationship, but it strongly reflects the existing econometric analysis exploring sporting events and aid mentioned above. UNESCO, as an international institution with broad membership, likely possesses a status attributing function in its designation ability. If the integrity of that process is maintained, meaning states continue to respect and value it, then status attribution will continue to be a reaction to the receipt of World Heritage designation. That status, then, has the important behavioral effects listed in the preceding section, including a tendency toward greater pacific behavior and satisfaction with the international status quo.

But what does this mean for the protection of the sites themselves? First, the presence of political implications underscores the importance of the sites, and the danger inherent in losing them to natural disasters or violent conflicts. While UNESCO has no shaming function, it does possess the ability to highlight World Heritage in danger. UNESCO both

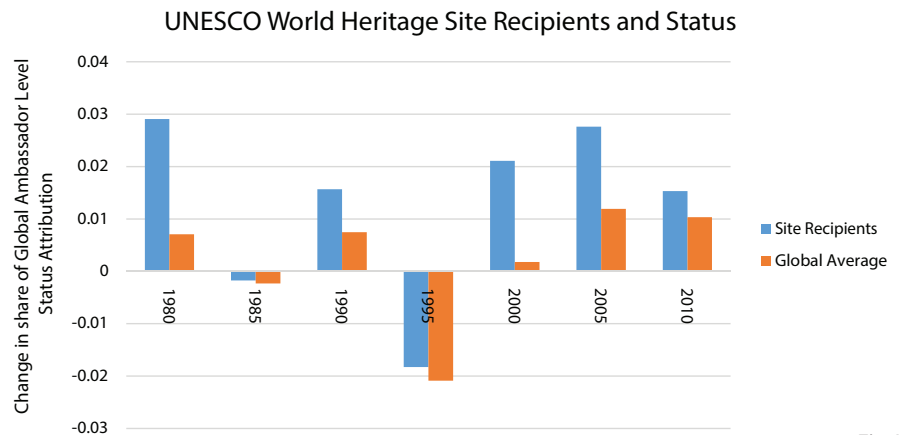


Fig. 1

provides support for protecting at-risk heritage, while also advertising and educating the international community about the dangers these sites face. In this sense, it is “naming” the sites in danger, but rather than shaming, UNESCO is seeking to prompt proactive behavior to preserve a location of importance. We might label this function “naming and encouraging,” as the institution seeks to motivate the international community to help create positive change in cooperation with the host country. Given the political implications and importance of these heritage sites, deepening and strengthening this important organizational function should render positive results.

CONSEQUENCES, EXPECTED AND UNEXPECTED

If states care for status, and UNESCO World Heritage designation is one forum through which they seek and attribute status, then protecting World Heritage is more than just the right thing to do from a preservation, conservation, or academic perspective, but also affects the conduct of international politics. As the research on major powers shows, status can have a peace-creating effect. This bridges the functional aspects of UNESCO’s World Heritage designation with the aspirational goal of peace in its charter. Furthermore, through “naming and encouragement,” states in the spotlight will have a significant incentive and assistance to protect these sites to prevent their loss. However, violent conflict presents a unique set of challenges for all actors involved. Because conflict within a state often represents a challenge to the state’s control over their territory, it may not possess sufficient capabilities to protect these sites from other belligerents.

The importance granted to sites through World Heritage designation can also

make them targets in conflict. A World Heritage site of importance to a state under attack by a non-state actor, for example, that seeks to undermine the state’s legitimacy, may be a particularly attractive target. Strategies of destroying heritage as a tool of psychological and cultural warfare have been repeatedly employed by belligerents, such as the explicit targeting of churches by the Third Reich in the Battle of Britain or more recent instances of destruction in Syria.

Alternatively, international recognition of the World Heritage’s importance could possess a deterrent effect on would-be destroyers. If a site is uniquely important not just to the state in which it resides or a small handful of actors of shared cultural background, but the world entire, that may cause those with malintent to hesitate in doing the site harm. While obviously not an instance of destruction due to conflict, the international reaction to the burning of Notre-Dame de Paris represents the kind of global, shared value placed on a World Heritage site that has powerful consequences, eliciting a quick response to attempt to salvage a site from destruction. We might imagine that if the danger to Notre Dame was due not to an accident, but instead threat from violent conflict, the swift and comprehensive global reaction in favor of protecting the site would deter violent actors from attempting its destruction. If an attack on World Heritage were to prompt a military or economic response from powerful states, it would certainly make an attack on such sites less likely.

The table in Fig. 2 identifies the consequences of deepening or reducing the status effects of World Heritage on both the international community, and the state in which the site is located when the site is faced with either environmental dangers or political violence. Ideally, for the protection of

sites from either political instability or natural disasters, they should be of high value to both the international system and the host state. Given the preliminary findings of how there may exist a relationship between UNESCO World Heritage designation and status, the positive news is that most sites may fall into this category, with both their host state and the international community seeking their protection. This then leads to an important policy debate beyond the discussion of this article, but what actions should then be taken, particularly when a site is under threat and time is of the essence? (Fig. 2)

What the below table highlights is that success in the protection of World Heritage requires engagement by both international and domestic audiences. What the literature on status suggests is that if World Heritage designation continues to play a role in status attribution, this internal and external advocacy will continue to be the case. However, the data on past instances of World Heritage leading to status accumulation varies over time and is no guarantee that the UNESCO process

will continue to serve as an important status marker in the future. Notably, the politicization of World Heritage designation may cause states to have less trust in the process as an objective means of identifying global heritage and cultural leadership. If faith in that process were to erode, so too would the positive consequences from an international politics perspective. Shifts in status attribution in response to Olympic performance as previously described provides an important example. When the United States boycotted the Summer Olympics in 1980, or when the Soviet Union boycotted in 1984, the effect of the Olympics as a status signaling activity appeared to deteriorate.

Finally, the perceived importance of World Heritage is likely an organic process that begins with education and engagement. States accord importance to World Heritage because their peoples believe that heritage matters. Furthermore, they must also believe that heritage matters not only within their own territorial borders, but also globally, as a population on one side of the world

develops strong ties to the maintenance of sites on the other. This process of popular recognition and importance not only coincides clearly with UNESCO's mission but is likely the driving political force behind the actions taken by states, both large and small, to protect World Heritage around the globe.

As such, perhaps one of the most effective tools at UNESCO's disposal is tourism. Concerns surrounding over-tourism should be taken seriously, and I do not intend to suggest that all tourism is good tourism. However, the most effective way for an individual to both educate themselves about a site's importance, as well as develop an attachment that will drive political leaders to ensure its protection, is to directly experience the site. Tourism may be a danger to World Heritage, but it is also perhaps its most valuable means of support. Through the attachments developed in a tourist experience, not only does World Heritage become more valued by the global community, but the importance of a site to the public motivates political leaders to ensure its protection.

IMPORTANCE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY		
IMPORTANCE TO THE HOST STATE		
	High	Low
	Environmental threats will be confronted by both host state and the international community. For violent conflict, those who might harm the site are likely to be deterred, despite its potential attractiveness as a target, due to a strong likely third-party response to ensure the site's protection.	Environmental threats will likely be confronted by the host state. But, the site is likely to be targeted by non-state actors in conflict with the state seeking to harm cultural or national symbols.
	High	Low
	Internal threats from environment and climate will be less likely to be ameliorated by the host state. Threats from violent conflict by non-state actors may also be less likely, given the lower importance of the site to the state and high importance by the international community.	Unlikely to be targeted in conflict, but also unlikely to be preserved domestically. However, sites unimportant to either international or domestic actors are unlikely to make the World Heritage list.

Fig. 2

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How could UNESCO communicate effects of climate change on World Heritage sites?

Steven Decraene, Journalist - World Affairs
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More and more World Heritage sites of UNESCO are affected by the effects of climate change. Those affected World Heritage sites may help to gather and share information about climate change, so their role has to be made public. To raise awareness on this topic, UNESCO needs to communicate more directly with the general public. But how can UNESCO do that?

First of all, climate change is on the agenda of every media outlet in the world. The topic is considered to be sexy because it is a relatively recent topic which echoes dramatic predictions. The facts related to climate change are based on scientific research, but still convoked many emotions. The public debate is very heated and tends to divide the people into categories of believers and non-believers. And important to notice, the climate change debate is about our shared future. It doesn't deal solely with the future of Europe or the United States, but of the whole world. Young or old, male or female, white or dark, everyone is involved and the topic concerns all.

But climate change is also a dangerous topic to communicate. The matter is difficult to understand: one needs to study many data, scientific reports and research results. But which data or scientific reports are truthful and which ones have been fabricated by stakeholders like lobby groups of oil companies? The danger of being misled is lurking behind every corner. And whoever reports on climate change has to be aware of the divisive nature of this topic: the discussion could easily be turned into a monologue between believers and non-believers of climate change as a result of human interference.

So, if UNESCO wants to make headlines with the effects of climate change on World Heritage sites, it doesn't only have to make studies and reports for fellow institutions or academics, but it also has to seduce mainstream reporters of mass media outlets. In order to get the

attention of the public, you need to select the right facts, report them accurately, and last but not least tell that report in a good and capturing manner. Figures, data and charts work for magazines like the Economist, but for television, radio and fast online reporting, the public audience expects human faces and baselines. If you select a human face, you can touch the viewer, listener and reader better. You will make a connection. By giving your story a baseline you will give direction to your public. The baseline will dictate what is important to know.

In a mediatised world where every online snippet is screaming for attention, a strong, bold and clear message will always stand out. So the self-evident truth is to keep it simple and straightforward. This KISS principle (Keep It Simple, Stupid) will help to steer away from the dangers on reporting climate change facts.

Beware of fake news, this means people who deliberately want to convey false

stories! Keep control of your sources and communication! Don't allow other stakeholders to communicate in the place of UNESCO when it comes to effects of climate change on World Heritage sites! Try to keep away from polarising messages, so choose your human faces and baselines wisely! For instance, if you want to communicate about a World Heritage site in Mexico with a goodwill ambassador, take a Mexican citizen who is being respected for their professionalism in a certain field and who is not yet tainted by political discussions.

Finally, choose your battles. Don't communicate about every aspect of climate change on every possible World Heritage site, but focus on the main effects and on the best site to show that evidence. Once UNESCO has made that choice of which effects of climate change, which World Heritage site and which ambassador will communicate that one simple and convincing baseline, repeat it on many platforms. Success will be yours.

One of the strengths of "HeRe - Heritage Revivals - Heritage for Peace" is that it brings together diverse stakeholders, interested in preserving heritage. Mass-media is crucial in our collective endeavour to protect cultural and natural sites, let's read a journalist's perspective on how UNESCO can bring awareness towards one of the most pressing, current threats to heritage worldwide.



The voluntary service Kulturweit and its impact on UNESCO designated sites

Member States have developed successful initiatives to bring the public closer to the UNESCO designations. Take for example Kulturweit, the international voluntary service of the German Commission for UNESCO, creating opportunities for young people to experience UNESCO cultural and natural sites worldwide, widening their perspective in a sustainable manner!

**Johanna Wahl, Project coordinator Kulturweit,
National Commission of Germany for UNESCO**

Kulturweit is the international voluntary service within the framework of Germany's foreign culture relations and education policy. As voluntary service of the German Commission for UNESCO, Kulturweit gives young adults aged 18 to 26 a better perception and sense of their global responsibility.

During their voluntary service, the volunteers directly engage in cultural, educational, and most recently nature related institutions worldwide. Whether assisting in a German class at the European School in Tiflis, within a cultural programme at the Goethe-Institut in Hanoi, in an information centre of the German Academic Exchange Service in Bogotá, or in an office of the World Heritage Site and Biosphere Reserve Škocjan Caves in Slovenia, Kulturweit volunteers from Germany are actively involved with our partners for six or twelve months in countries of the global South, Eastern Europe and the CIS. During their service, all volunteers are financially supported by the German Federal Foreign Office - this way Kulturweit is open to all young people. Three accompanying seminars (preparation seminar, mid-term seminar, and evaluation seminar) ensure the necessary educational assistance for the volunteers during their time abroad.

The culture voluntary service Kulturweit was launched by the German Commission for UNESCO ten years ago. In 2019, for the first time in ten years, Kulturweit can offer young adults the opportunity to volunteer at natural UNESCO World Heritage Sites, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves and UNESCO Global Geoparks in African, Asian, Latin American and South/Eastern European countries. During their nature volunteer service, young people learn more about the close relationship between man and nature and gain six months of experience in sustainable development and World Heritage management. Activities of the volunteers include education for sustainable development with young people, administrative tasks, research and public relations, work with local communities, and practical activities outdoors, like planting trees or maintaining hiking paths.

Volunteers expand their perspective on global contexts and different living and working conditions while participating at a voluntary service. New experiences and enhanced skills allow the volunteers upon their return to advocate for open-mindedness within German society. Thereby, Kulturweit initiates learning processes and provides sustainable perspectives.



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Kulturweit targets personality development and competences of all participants in a globalized world, as well as increased interest of young adults in civic involvement for an active society. Furthermore, the volunteer service aims at the conveyance of a modern and distinctive image of Germany, as well as spreading distinctive images of the assignment countries back to the German society. The focus is on experiencing major UNESCO topics personally within an international context. By contributing to the work of UNESCO designated sites, the volunteers develop a sense of ownership for our common heritage. The aim is to contribute to a peaceful coexistence of people and societies worldwide.

After their voluntary service, Kulturweit alumni are part of a strong alumni network. In the framework of Kulturweit's alumni work, the volunteers can choose topics of interest, and jointly develop projects. Based on the conviction that the long-term preservation of our common heritage can only be achieved by sensitizing and empowering young generations, the German UNESCO Commission offers different training programmes for alumni. With advanced training on topics like seminar concepts and facilitation, Education for Sustainable Development, and World Heritage communication, the opportunities reach far beyond the voluntary service. Especially of interest in this context is the two-year training programme for World Heritage Trainees capacitating Kulturweit alumni in the field of World Heritage communication.

With its different measures, Kulturweit engages in promoting an open-minded society in line with UNESCO. A lifelong process in personality development with respect to culture, education, and sustainability is the main focus. Another key aspect is teaching an ethical approach which is committed to the values of peace, human rights and justice. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights passed by the United Nations is the foundation for the work of UNESCO, its German Commission, and Kulturweit. The voluntary service contributes to create an inclusive and open-minded society.

Stone made objects.

The intangible heritage of UNESCO Global Geoparks

Alexandru Andraşanu, Associate Professor,
Director Hațeg Country UNESCO Global Geopark

Within the “HeRe – Heritage Revivals - Heritage for Peace” meeting in Bucharest, at the headquarters of the National Commission of Romania for UNESCO there was organized the wonderful exhibition “Stone made objects”, an anthropological story featuring objects made from local rocks and minerals of 32 Geoparks in Europe, celebrating geodiversity and its role in shaping local identity. We wanted to showcase the great practices of the UNESCO Global Geoparks Programme in Romania, represented by the Hațeg Country Dinosaur Geopark, and inspire other UNESCO designations, such as the World Heritage Sites, to develop similar initiatives or join current ones.

It is well known that human communities used the rocks they found on their territories to produce tools, raw materials, ceramics, jewelry, symbolic objects or to mine for useful resources. Each territory has its own geodiversity and each community developed its own way to use the rocks they have. A fascinating way to express the connection between Man and Earth is to uncover and tell the hidden stories of objects made from raw materials, rocks and minerals.

In the framework of the Interreg Danube GeoTour Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (EDA) and Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) funds, a permanent exhibition of stone made objects was developed in order to interpret the continuous dialogue between Man and Earth.

The geological story concerns the natural processes leading to the formation of specific rock types and minerals. Millions or hundreds of millions of years separate the origin of the raw materials and the moment when people used them to create objects.

The anthropological story reveals how local communities used geological resources to create decorative and/or functional objects which express their sense of place and unique identity. The social story concerns the impact of the production of diverse objects on cultures and economies at local, national or even global scales.

An itinerant exhibition combines the stories of our use of stone with the geological heritage of geoparks within the European Geoparks Network. It reveals how human ingenuity, by using geological materials, produced objects related to specific cultures and created local, regional or international industries with a socio-economic impact. It highlights how these practices and industries developed, faded and died, or are still alive in a new socio-economic context.

ABOUT HAȚEG COUNTRY UNESCO GLOBAL GEOPARK

Located in the Southwest of Transylvania, Hațeg Country UNESCO Global Geopark has been created as a grass roots project by a consortium of universities, local administrations, local and national institutions, coordinated by the University of Bucharest. It became a Global Geopark in 2005 and was revalidated in 2008, 2010 and 2014. In 2015, it was designated as UNESCO Global Geopark, being revalidated in 2018. University of Bucharest is managing the UNESCO designation.

The main tasks are to protect the local heritage, to reinforce the potential for the development of the region and to strengthen the local identity. The Geopark provides the setting for the development of a less conventional tourist destination, with focus on the promotion of geo – diversity, bio – diversity, cultural heritage and development of geoeeducation and geoproducts.

The Geopark team is using an innovative approach to develop an infrastructure for geotourism and education, based on iconic geological assets and the intangible heritage that has been unfolding over generations. From the beginning, research analysis indicated the need for a strong partnership with local schools. During the last five years, new educational tools and structures have been developed: educational packages, the EDU-Geopark Network, Explorers Clubs in 12 local schools, and Volunteers for the Geopark. The Volunteers for the Geopark programme aims to involve young people as Geopark partners, to fulfill their needs for the social recognition of their skills and creativity, and to support their personal and professional development.

In Hațeg Country UNESCO Global Geopark, stories about the dwarf dinosaurs of Transylvania, as well as the tales of the earth, nature and people, have been developed as geoproducts made available in a network of visitor centres and sites designated as “Houses of the Geopark” and “DinoStops”. Based on scientific research, the subjects selected with the intention to connect science and art include: dinosaurs, volcanoes, intangible heritage, rocks, local architecture, people and the rural landscape. For each subject, the following small, unique visitor centres called “houses” were created: House of the Geopark; House of Science and Art; House of Dwarf Dinosaurs; House of Volcanoes; House of Traditions and House of Stones. These houses and other historical, natural and cultural assets are linked by thematic trails, allowing visitors to discover the area.

Geoproducts are locally manufactured products linked with geopark activities, and are symbols of local geological and cultural heritage. As marketable goods, they introduce the local products and local handicrafts as cultural objects for tourists, and also contribute to increasing the public's knowledge about geology. The concept of geoproducts is a key element of the geopark's organization, often associated with the geopark's mission for socio-economic development.



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The Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve

The Danube Delta, a young landform in continuous consolidation, represents one of the most important tourist regions of Romania, through the originality of its landscape (relief, water, vegetation, fauna) and human settlements.

At the end of the 2860 km that it runs through, from the springs (Donaueschingen - Black Forest in Germany) to the Black Sea (ancient Pontus Euxinus), the Danube builds for more than 12,000 years one of the most

beautiful deltas in Europe and in the world. Even if it ranks second in Europe (after the Volga) and only the 22nd on Earth, for the richness of its landscape and its fauna, where the birds are the most significant element, the Delta has a special interest from all points of view: scientific, touristic and even economic.

Holding the European Diploma of protected areas (since 2000), the value of the natural heritage of the Danube Delta is internationally recognized: as

UNESCO World Heritage site (since 1991), as part of the "Man and Biosphere" (MAB - UNESCO) Programme (since 1990), as RAMSAR site - wetland especially important for waterfowl (since 1991), as Natura 2000 site (since 2007).

The Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority was established in 1990 to implement the management measures required to ensure the conservation of the natural heritage and the sustainable development of the region.



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