



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

German Commission
for UNESCO

UNESCO today

A MAGAZINE OF THE GERMAN COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

No. 3 | 2011



GERMANY'S COMMITMENT TO UNESCO'S WORLD HERITAGE



CONTENTS

Germany –
A Responsible Partner
for the Heritage of
Mankind

Germany –
An Experienced Partner
for World Heritage
Management

Germany –
A Forward-Looking
Partner for World Heritage
Challenges



Old City of Sana'a, Yemen



Old Town of Quedlinburg, Germany

Message from the Federal Foreign Minister

Sixty years ago, the Federal Republic of Germany became a member of UNESCO. This was an important political step for the young Federal Republic which enhanced its international reputation. Germany's image abroad today has been shaped not least by its 33 World Heritage sites from Cologne Cathedral to Berlin's Museum Island. Together with visitors to our country, we delight in these testimonies to the past which not only mark eras in Germany's past but are of significance to European and world history.

Germany is very keen to preserve and cultivate World Heritage sites at home and abroad. For us, World Heritage means developing cultural and natural sites with care and on a durable basis. The international community should take on the task of preserving World Heritage in a spirit of partnership. For only by uniting our efforts can we safeguard this heritage for future generations. The sites listed by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee are especially popular among Germans, who enjoy travelling and take a great interest in history. This in particular highlights the challenge facing us: how can we reconcile the long-term preservation of World Heritage sites with the simultaneous rising demand for economic and transport infrastructure?

Wishing to make an active contribution towards resolving this question, in 2011 Germany is once again standing for election to a seat on the UNESCO World Heritage Committee for the first time in 14 years. We would like to share our experience and expertise with partners. Our commitment during the last few decades includes German initiatives on protecting central and important cultural sites around the globe, for instance within the framework of the Cultural Preservation Programme of the Federal Foreign Office. This also includes our efforts to advance a future-oriented and academic development of the international concept of World Heritage with the *World Heritage Studies* programme at the University of Cottbus. I hope this publication provides you with an overview of Germany's diverse activities to protect the world's Heritage.

I hope it makes interesting reading!



Dr. Guido Westerwelle
Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs



Introduction by the President of the German Commission for UNESCO



In 2012 we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, which was initiated by UNESCO in 1972. Over the course of these last 40 years, more than 180 member states of the World Heritage Convention have agreed to recognize the outstanding cultural and natural sites of their respective territories as the heritage of mankind. It is the greatest success story to date in cultural cooperation between the nations of this world.

The UNESCO World Heritage List is based upon mutual recognition and exchange between the cultures of this world, each being an equally significant component of the collective history of mankind. Interstate cooperation transcends all cultural boundaries and is based upon a universal concept of culture. Each member state accepts the value of its own heritage as being on a par with any other and can therefore bestow upon the heritage of others that same recognition which ultimately nourishes the pride in its own. It represents the abdication of a piece of sovereignty in the spirit of international cooperation.

Germany has contributed to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention for over 30 years. The German World Heritage sites are outstanding examples of the culture and history of our

nation. They convey the diversity and uniqueness of World Heritage sites worldwide.

World Heritage sites are each unique, but this does not mean that they should be condemned to a life in isolation. On the contrary, from year to year they are collectively forming a global and increasingly close-knit network. We are grateful and proud to be a part of this transboundary cooperation in the spirit of UNESCO. Germany, an open-minded nation committed to its international obligations, is endeavoring to do justice to the special demands imposed by the World Heritage Convention. Our focus, therefore, is not simply the implementation of the World Heritage concept in our own country, but worldwide. Only collectively can we continue to add to the success story which began in 1972.

It is my sincere wish that all our readers gain an exciting insight into Germany's involvement in promoting the vision of World Heritage!

Walter Hirche

President of the German Commission for UNESCO

UNESCO today

Germany's
Commitment
to UNESCO's
World Heritage



Message from the Federal Foreign Minister	3
Introduction by the President of the German Commission for UNESCO	4

Germany – A Responsible Partner for the Heritage of Mankind



<i>Werner Wnendt</i> The Cultural Preservation Programme of the Federal Foreign Office A Key Instrument in our Cultural Relations and Education Policy.....	8
The German Delegation to UNESCO's World Heritage Committee	12
<i>Rolf Mack, Hans-U. Caspary</i> Biodiversity Conservation and Viable Tourism Sustainable Management of World Heritage Sites	14
• Cross-Border Protection of the Wadden Sea World Heritage Site.....	17
<i>Ingrid Schwoerer, Tanja Feldmann</i> Sustainable Urban Development in Damascus and Shibam The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit Supports the Rehabilitation of Historic Cities	18
<i>Barbara Engels, Heike Britz</i> Capacity-Building for World Natural Heritage Germany's Contribution to International Cooperation	20
• The Völklingen Ironworks	22
• Muskauer Park – Park Mużakowski	23
• The Upper German-Raetian Limes	23
<i>Hermann Schefers</i> A Monastic Network across Three Continents World Heritage Partnerships – Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch.....	24
<i>Stefan Renniecke</i> The German Commission for UNESCO Supports Natural Heritage in Namibia Partnership with African National Commissions	27

Germany – An Experienced Partner for World Heritage Management



Birgitta Ringbeck, Barbara Engels

Handle with Care!

The Implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Germany 30

Peter Ramsauer

World Heritage Sites – Culturally Compact Germany 34

- Regensburg: UNESCO World Heritage Information Centre 35

Dieter Offenhäuser

“Central Point of Contact in an Orchestra of Many Players”

The Role of the German Commission for UNESCO in UNESCO's World Heritage Programme 36

- Exhibition: Magic Places 37
- Treasures of the World – Humanity's Heritage 40

Horst Wadehn

Introducing the German Association

UNESCO-Welterbestätten Deutschland e.V. 41

- UNESCO World Heritage Day 42

Germany – A Forward-Looking Partner for World Heritage Challenges



Johanna Leissner

The Impact of Climate Change on Historic Buildings and Cultural Property

..... 44

Annette Froehlich, Mario Hernandez, Lutz Möller, Achim Roth

The World Heritage Seen from the Universe

The German Aerospace Center Supporting World Heritage Sites 46

Hermann Parzinger

The Museum Island Master Plan 48

Petra Hedorfer

Culture is Here to Stay 50

- Sustainable Tourism in the Wadden Sea World Heritage Site 51
- Sustainable Tourism in the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Bamberg 53

“I Brought the World to Cottbus”

Interview with Marie-Theres Albert 54

- World Heritage Studies 55
- The Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex – The Ruhr as Cultural Metropolis 58

Jolanta Nölle

Zollverein in Schools

The Zollverein School Programme 59

- denkmal aktiv – Cultural Heritage in Young Hands 59
- Studies in Paderborn 60

Publication Data, Acknowledgements 61

Photographs 62



Germany – A Responsible Partner for the Heritage of Mankind

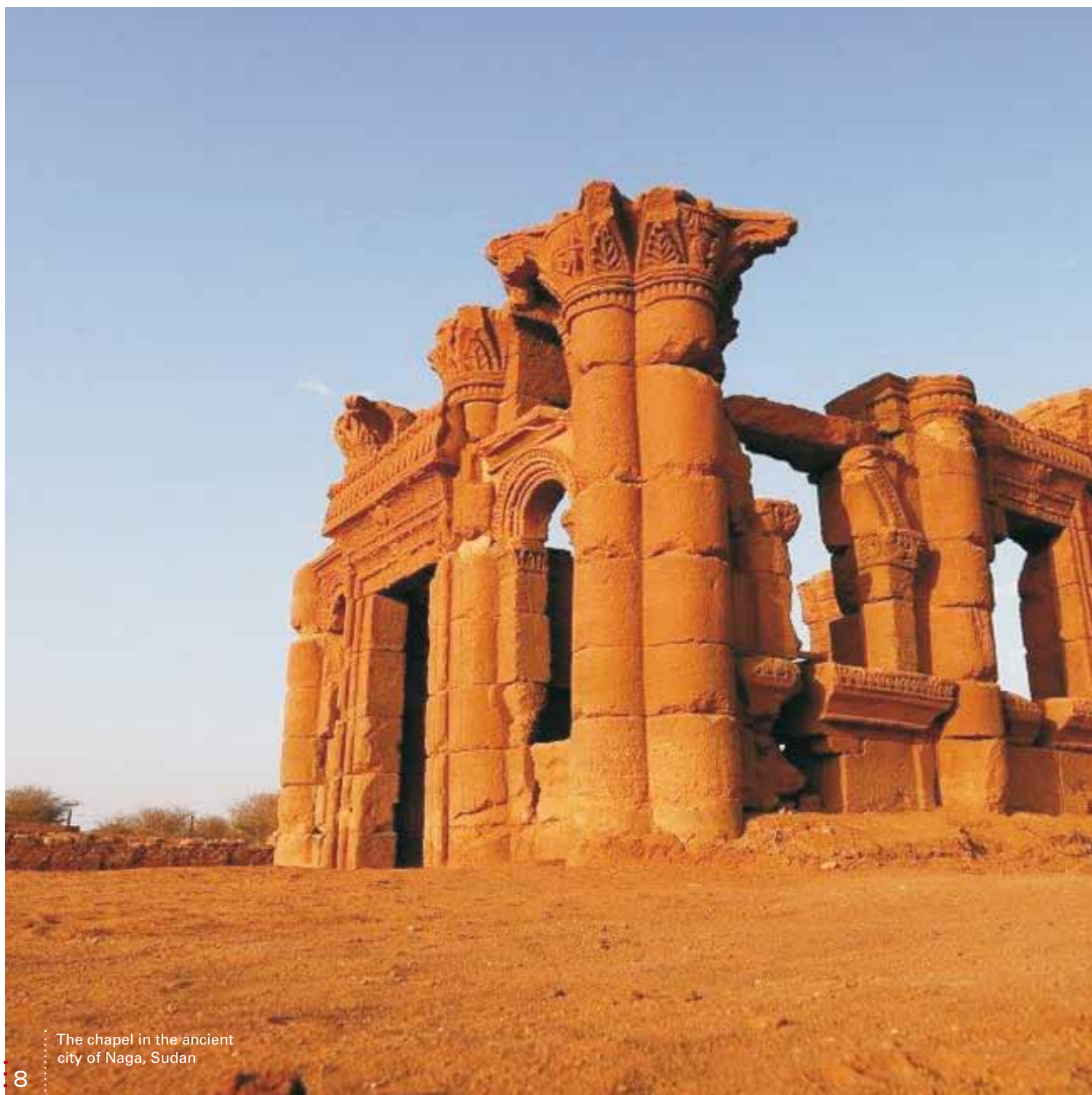


The Imam of Bantiguel is monitoring his pupils' reading skills while they are reciting verses from the Koran, written in ink on polished wood tablets

Werner Wnendt

The Cultural Preservation Programme of the Federal Foreign Office

A Key Instrument in our Cultural Relations and Education Policy



The chapel in the ancient city of Naga, Sudan

Germany's cultural relations and education policy is a key focus of German foreign policy with which we can reach people's hearts and minds directly. It helps to overcome cultural dividing lines and to gain important and reliable partners in the world for our country.

vists and museum experts. These cultural objects have influenced the culture of the regions or countries in question and have helped them find a regional or national identity.

During its 30-year existence, around 50.2 million euro have been provided



• The images of paradise in the Church of Curahuara de Carangas, Bolivia

One essential element is the preservation of cultural heritage, a matter of great importance to the Federal Republic of Germany, not only at home but also worldwide. That is why in 1981 the Federal Foreign Office launched the Cultural Preservation Programme, which helps preserve valuable cultural sites around the world. It is celebrating its 30th anniversary this year.

This Programme is primarily used to fund projects to preserve cultural heritage in developing countries and emerging economies, as well as – to a lesser extent – to conserve German cultural heritage abroad. These projects range from the restoration and conservation of historical buildings, the collection and documentation of oral traditions in music and literature to the basic and further training of restoration workers, archi-

for more than 2350 projects in 142 countries.

In Afghanistan alone, around 5.8 million euro were provided between 2000 and 2010 for a host of individual projects aimed, inter alia, at preserving the fragments of the Bamiyan Buddha statues, restoring the Babur Gardens in Kabul as well as the old town in Herat.

The largest and best known project to date is helping to preserve the Angkor temples in Cambodia, a UNESCO World Heritage site.

The Cultural Preservation Programme is held in high regard abroad.

MinDir Werner Wnendt is *Director-General for Culture and Communication at the Federal Foreign Office.*

The following selection of pictures is intended to provide a brief overview of what the Cultural Preservation Programme of the Federal Foreign Office is intended to be: cultural relations and education policy in the best possible sense.



1. The Sudan: the Hathor Chapel in Naga

Naga was an important city in classical antiquity which was forgotten in the course of the millennia. Only now are scientists uncovering its remains.

2. Jordan: Mshatta Palace

The Islamic Umayyad dynasty constructed impressive buildings in the Middle East which fascinate people to this very day. The walls of this Caliph palace in the desert built in the mid-8th century were secured and extended with specially fired bricks.

3. Bolivia: Images of paradise in the church of Curahuara de Carangas

The church combines in a unique way South America's ancient heritage with Spanish influences.

4. China: Christ Church in Qingdao

The Chinese port Qingdao was a German protectorate from 1898 to 1914. Even today, old German architecture dominates the cityscape. The Christ Church in particular bears witness to this bygone era.

5. Cambodia: Angkor Wat Central Temple with pool used on ceremonious occasions

The temple city Angkor, which has been on the UNESCO World Heritage List since 1992, is one of the world's most impressive cultural sites.





The German Delegation to UNESCO's World Heritage Committee

CORNELIA PIEPER



Minister of State

Coordinator of German-Polish Intersocietal and Cross-Border Cooperation

Member of the German Bundestag

Cornelia Pieper was appointed Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office by German Foreign Minister Guido West-

erwelle in November 2009. She is also Coordinator of German-Polish Intersocietal and Cross-Border Cooperation and has been deputy national chairperson of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) since 2005. She has been chair of the FDP in Saxony-Anhalt since 1995.

Pieper was born in Halle (Saale) and studied applied and theoretical linguistics in Leipzig and Warsaw. In 1982 she graduated in Polish and Russian translation/interpretation. Until 1985 she worked as an interpreter in the tourism and cultural field, then as EDP staff member at a television production company in Halle. From 1995 to 1996 she was executive director of the Humanist Association, Berlin; from mid-1996 she worked as a freelance translator. Founding member, first chair and currently board member of the Erhard Hübener Foundation, Saxony-Anhalt. Member of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) since 1990. Since 1993 member of the FDP National Executive; from 1997 to May 2001 first term as deputy

national chair; from 2001 to 2005 FDP General Secretary; since 2005 second term as deputy national chair of the FDP. 1990 to 1994 and April to October 2002 Member of the Regional Parliament of Saxony-Anhalt; 1990 to 1994 Vice-President of the Regional Parliament of Saxony-Anhalt; April to October 2002 chair of the FDP parliamentary group.

Member of the German Bundestag from 1998 to May 2002 and since October 2002; October 1998 to June 2001 deputy chair of the FDP parliamentary group and group spokesperson on research policy; group spokesperson of the Bundestag Committee on Education, Research and Technology Assessment; February to October 2005 chair and from November 2005 to October 2009 deputy chair of the Bundestag Committee on Education, Research and Technology Assessment.

Cornelia Pieper lives near Halle (Saale), is married and has one son.

MARTINA NIBBELING-WRIEßNIG



Permanent Delegate of Germany to UNESCO

Ambassador Martina Nibbeling-Wrießnig, born 1958, is a fully qualified lawyer with expertise on international law. In addition she studied macroeconomics and political science in Regensburg and Munich and at the university as well as at the Graduate Institute in Geneva. After having worked for UNEP in Nairobi and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, she began working for the Federal Foreign Office in 1972.

From then on, she focused mainly on politics, economics and communication, ranging from Parliament activities to international law policies in the context of the UN. The founding of the international criminal court was her suggestion to the Foreign Minister. She worked a great deal on issues relating to South Korea, Australia, Russia and the USA – where she worked as an exchange official and at embassies – as well as on the Ukraine, Belarus and the Balkan States.

As the Head of Cabinet of the Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office, she travelled to over 120 countries, developed regional concepts and took part in all EU-Mercosur, EU-Africa, ASEAN and ASEM meetings for several years. She conceived a network of worldwide German Information Centres, including one in Johannesburg, New Delhi, Mexico, Brasilia and Beijing, and in her role as the Director of the Department for Culture and Communication in Berlin, she elaborated new cooperation concepts for countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia.

Since 2009, Martina Nibbeling-Wrießnig has represented German interests in Paris as the Permanent Delegate of Germany to UNESCO. She is the Vice-President of the Western Group in the Executive Board, Acting Chair in the German Commission for UNESCO, member of the Education and Sports Council and Head of the Delegation at many world conferences including the World Heritage Committee in Brasilia in 2010. She is a member of the jury at various press and film awards. She is a Christian and has been married since 1984.

Martina Nibbeling-Wrießnig stands for dialogue and understanding, overcoming political, geographical, cultural and religious barriers. She believes that UNESCO provides the necessary forum to find common solutions in the interest of all in a globalised world. With her team, she strives for this dialogue, including dialogue for the conservation of both listed World Cultural and Natural sites and those who are not yet listed, and to protect the populations of the countries in which they are located.

BIRGITTA RINGBECK

Dr. Birgitta Ringbeck, born in 1957, graduated in History of Art, Archaeology and Ethnology in Muenster, Bonn und Rome. Her doctoral thesis was on the Baroque architect Giovanni Battista Soria from Rome. She began her career at the Landscape Association of Westfalen-Lippe as a research associate, working on the research project *History of the German Homeland Movement*. From 1990 to 1997, she was Head of Department of Preservation of Regional Traditions and Culture at the NRW-Stiftung, a foundation for the protection of nature, regional traditions and culture in Düsseldorf.

Since March 1st 1997, she has been the director of the Supreme Authority for the Conservation of Monuments at the Ministry of Construction and Transport in North Rhine-Westphalia; and since 2002, she has been a delegate of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany at the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. She is a member of the German Commission for

UNESCO, the German World Heritage Foundation, the IUCN, ICOM and TICCIH. She lectures at the University of Cottbus and University of Paderborn, mostly on World Heritage and World Heritage Management. She has participated in many steering committees and experts' groups, such as the one that prepared the visual impact studies for the Cologne Cathedral and Istanbul Historic Peninsula, both World Heritage sites, as well as the one that revised the UK Tentative List.

Her publications include papers on architecture history, monument conservation and the UNESCO World Heritage Convention (including the practical guide *Management Plans for World Heritage Sites*, published by the German Commission for UNESCO). She is also a co-author of the *Commentary on the North Rhine-Westphalian Law on the Protection and Management of Monuments* (Wiesbaden, 2009). In addition to her mother tongue, German, Birgitta Ringbeck speaks English, Italian and French.



BARBARA ENGELS

Barbara Engels, born in 1973, is a graduate biologist (Technical University of Karlsruhe) and has a master's degree in European Studies (Institute for European Integration of Hamburg). She has been working on international cooperation issues regarding nature conservation, environmental protection and sustainable development since 2000. After having trained and worked as a consultant at EURONATUR, a nature conservation organisation, as well as for the OECD (Organisation for European Cooperation and Development), she began working as a scientist for the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, where she has been working since 2002.

She is the on-site expert for all issues relating to UNESCO World Natural Heritage and has been a member of the German Delegation to the World Heritage Committee for six years. In the context of UNESCO World Heritage, she works on scientific projects to identify potential

World Heritage sites, accompanies legal advisory projects about World Heritage in various countries, organises and supervises international experts' meetings and capacity-building events about World Heritage and represents Germany in regional working groups about Natural Heritage.

Barbara Engels is a member of the World Commission of Protected Areas (WCPA), of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), as well as an elected member of the German Commission for UNESCO. She lectures on World Natural Heritage at the University College Dublin and at the Brandenburg University of Technology in Cottbus.

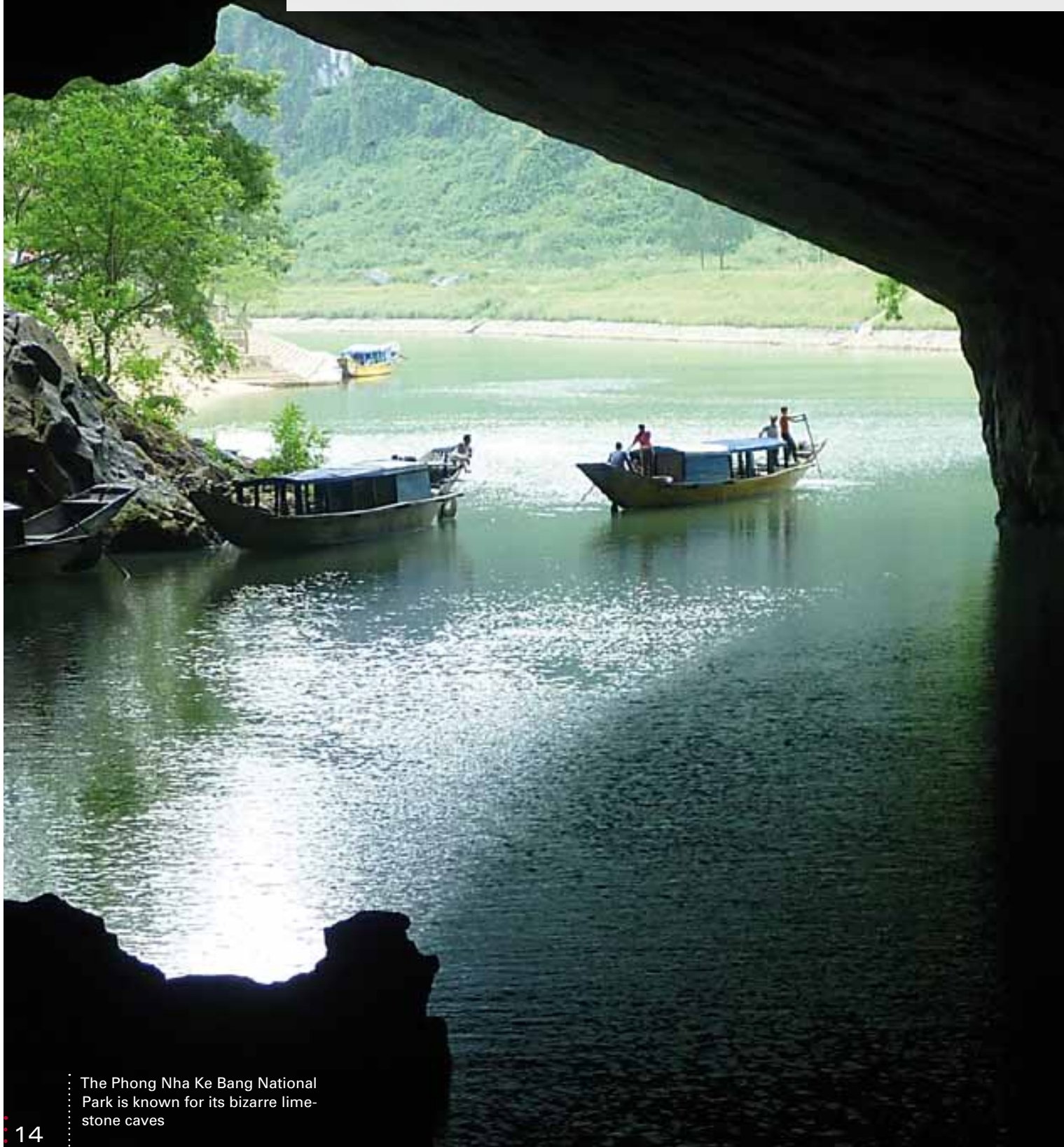
In addition to her mother tongue, German, Barbara Engels speaks English, French and Spanish.



Rolf Mack, Hans-U. Caspary

Biodiversity Conservation and Viable Tourism

Sustainable Management of World Heritage Sites



The Phong Nha Ke Bang National Park is known for its bizarre limestone caves

Be it in the Amazon rainforests, in the marine conservation areas of West Africa or in the species-rich nature reserves of Vietnam, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German society for international cooperation, GIZ) is involved in many partner countries for the protection of UNESCO World Heritage sites.



The Jaú National Park in the Amazon region is one of the world's largest intact areas of rainforest



Illegal clearing and poaching are the main reasons for a decline in the chimpanzee population in the Taï National Park

Brazil: **Jaú National Park**

The Jaú National Park has been inscribed in the year 2000 on UNESCO's World Heritage List as a part of the Central Amazon Conservation Complex. GIZ is working together with its Brazilian partners to expand the conservation area.

The Jaú National Park in the Amazonas state of Brazil covers an area of 2.3 million hectares and is one of the world's largest conservation areas with an intact rainforest. With its diversity of landscapes from wetlands to hard forest floors, the park is home to innumerable species of plants and animals. Moreover, the tropical rainforest serves as a natural storehouse for immense quantities of carbon dioxide.

Working on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, GIZ staff advised the local authorities on how to develop a management plan for the conservation area.

With funding from the development bank KfW, for example, equipment was procured and monitoring stations were renovated. Representatives of the park administration attended training programmes to learn how to carry out their management tasks efficiently. Alternative sources of income were created for the local population, for example in eco-tourism, in the trading of local crafts and in the commercial use of some species of ornamental fish. Long-term, a total of 60 million hectares of Amazonian rainforest is to be placed under protection.

Ivory Coast: **Taï National Park**

The Taï National Park in Ivory Coast has been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site since 1982. It covers an area of more than 5,000 square kilometers in the southwest of the country and is considered to be the most intact contiguous evergreen natural forest in the region. The

tropical rainforest areas are the last remaining examples of the vegetation which once covered the majority of West Africa.

German development cooperation has been active in the protection of the National Park since the mid 1990s by means of a community project driven by the GIZ and the KfW. The project works closely together with the Ivory Coast park authorities on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and supports them in the performance of core tasks. The local population is also beginning to recognize the value of park conservation. In order to prevent poaching and illegal forest clearing, the project is also promoting rural economic development: Around 80 small-scale projects in the area provide an alternative source of income, particularly to young people. Evaluation of satellite images shows that the vegetation of the National Park has remained intact since 2000.



Shallow coastal zones and small islands characterize the Banc d'Arguin National Park

Mauritania: **Banc d'Arguin National Park**

Listed by UNESCO in 1989, the Banc d'Arguin National Park was the first location in Mauritania to be declared a World Heritage site. Sand dunes, shallow, marshy coastal zones and small islands characterize the region, which stretches along the Atlantic coast of northern Mauritania. The area, comprising around 12,000 square kilometers of water-landscape, forms a stark contrast to that of the neighboring Sahara.

For the last decade, the GIZ has been promoting extensive measures for the long-term preservation of this unique ecosystem. Working on behalf of the German Ministry for Development, the GIZ advises the Mauritanian authorities

on the implementation of modern management methods. Annual budgetary and action plans together with a transparent system of finance and accounting form the basic infrastructure for a professional administration of the national park. Funding from the KfW will also safeguard the park against exploitation by commercial fishing: modern powerboats, a radar station and refurbished monitoring stations protect the park authority workers in their surveillance of local fisheries.

Vietnam: **Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park**

The Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage site in Vietnam, is best known for its bi-

zarre limestone cliffs and the immense diversity of species which it hosts. New species of animals are discovered regularly here, such as the Douc langur and the Saola antelope.

On behalf of the federal government, the GIZ is working closely with the provincial government and with the Phong Nha-Ke Bang park administration to minimize and contain the many diverse threats which endanger the park region. One objective is to provide the local population with viable alternatives to forest clearing, poaching and the illegal wood trade. Tourism provides a great opportunity here as, already, 200,000 visitors travel to the area to view the impressive limestone caves in the park. German experts are working together with the local author-



Cross-Border Protection of the Wadden Sea World Heritage Site

The Wadden Sea runs for about 500 km along the North Sea coasts of Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands and is a marine area of outstanding international importance. The great productivity and size of the Wadden Sea make it an ideal breeding ground for North Sea fish, and enable it to act as a turntable of bird migration – about 10 to 12 million birds pass through this area each year. In June 2009, the Dutch-German Wadden Sea was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List under criteria (viii), (ix) and (x) as the largest unbroken system of intertidal sand and mud flats in the world, with undisturbed natural processes throughout most of the area. The World Heritage site comprises almost 10,000 km².

As the Wadden Sea is surrounded by a significant population and its resources are utilised for human uses, the long-term priority for its protection and conservation is an important feature of the planning and regulation of use. Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark are working together in the context of the *Trilateral Cooperation on the Protection of the Wadden Sea*, and have managed and

protected this valuable ecosystem since 1978. Today, almost the entire Wadden Sea coast is protected, in the form of national parks and nature reserves.

The management of the Wadden Sea is a combination of the various countries' national management systems and the *Trilateral Wadden Sea Plan* which is implemented by the responsible authorities. It aims to achieve the full scale of habitat types which are characteristic of a natural and dynamic Wadden Sea. The *Trilateral Monitoring and Assessment Programme (TMAP)* regularly assesses the status of the Wadden Sea's ecosystem and makes recommendations for both its management and related policies.

The Wadden Sea Plan is considered the foundation upon which the outstanding universal value of the property is defined, in addition to acting as the base of its legal protection on national and state levels. Activities that are incompatible with its conservation have either been banned or are heavily regulated and monitored to ensure they do not have a negative impact on the Wadden Sea.

ities to draw up viable concepts which will generate income for local inhabitants as well as conserve the environment.

Dr. Rolf Mack has worked for the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)* for the last 30 years. With a doctorate in agricultural biology, his actual work concentrates on the implementation of the *Convention on Biodiversity (CDB)*. He is specialized in the field of protected areas.

Dr. Hans-U. Caspary works for the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)* in Ivory Coast, where he assists the management of the *Tai Park* within the *Program for economic development in rural areas and biodiversity (PRODEMIR)*.



The Opportunity to wade the field by foot when the tide is out gave the Wadden Sea its name

Ingrid Schwoerer, Tanja Feldmann

Sustainable Urban Development in Damascus and Shibam

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit Supports the Rehabilitation of Historic Cities

With careful treatment of the historic mudbrick houses, the famous view of the city of Shibam can be preserved

With Germany's support, the historic cities and World Cultural Heritage sites of Aleppo and Damascus in Syria are being revitalized. Experts from the German society Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) have also participated in the development of historic cities in Yemen, initially in Shibam and currently in Zabid.

For over 30 years, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development has promoted urban development in partner countries. Working on behalf of the ministry, the GIZ supports projects in cities already listed as World Cultural Heritage sites, or which are applying for the UNESCO title, or whose historic heritage is perceived to be threatened. In Nepal, the GIZ supported the cities of Bhaktapur and Patan. In the Ukraine, the GIZ advises the city administration of Lviv on the management of the World Cultural Heritage. In Romania, the city of Sibiu, nominated European Capital of Culture for 2007, is exploring the opportunity for inclusion in the list of World Heritage sites.

The concerns relate to the careful treatment of historic architectural fabric. Partner countries receive support for the exploitation of their cultural heritage in the form of instruments and methods pertaining to urban development in accordance with international standards. The aim is to empower the authorities, the local economy and civil society to provide their historic city with a future befitting its World Heritage status.

Damascus, Syria

With a history of more than 5000 years to look back on, Damascus was included into the list of UNESCO World Heritage sites in 1979. Following many years of neglect, the historic city is today undergoing intense revitalization.

Although many individual monuments are protected, the historic city is under

serious threat of losing its identity. The objective is therefore to improve the management of the historic city with the participation of its inhabitants and local businesses.

Traditional story-tellers entertain children and bring meaning to historic locations, increasing awareness of the value of preserving their "old-town" identity. Residents receive advice and financial help in order to refurbish their houses appropriately and cost-effectively. Bringing together a number of small-scale businesses in an historic caravanseraï offers potential for improved income. Traditional crafts create local employment opportunities. Rehabilitated public spaces increase the quality of life in the historic city. All these measures contribute to preserving the character of Damascus.

Shibam, Yemen

By the year 2000, over half of the 430-plus mudbrick houses in Shibam were seriously damaged; ten percent had already collapsed. The oasis city, situated on the Incense Route in Wadi Hadramaut, has been a World Cultural Heritage site since 1982 but was becoming increasingly impoverished. The guiding principle behind the GIZ project for historic urban development in Shibam was:

Shibam can be saved but only if groups representing different sections of the local population become involved and acknowledge the value of their city and its preservation.

Many initiatives were sponsored, traditional crafts were taught to young architects and new opportunities for income were created. The Yemeni Social Fund financed water and waste-water pipes. House-repairs to the mudbrick architecture no longer presented a risk to property owners. There was therefore much elation when Shibam was awarded the Aga Khan Architecture Prize in 2007 for the vitality of its community. Shibam survived the massive flooding of Wadi Hadramaut in October 2008; the oasis gardens are currently being recultivated.

Dr. Ingrid Schwoerer is a senior advisor in the Regionalization, Decentralization, Municipal and Urban Development Unit, Governance and Democracy Department, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Tanja Feldman is an urban specialist working in the sector project "Policy Advisory Services for Urban and Municipal Development", Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).



⋮ GIZ experts have aided and supported the restoration of the Maruf Mosque in Shibam

Barbara Engels, Heike Britz

Capacity-Building for World Natural Heritage

Germany's Contribution to International Cooperation

Workshops and training seminars for experts support in management and targeted promotion of projects in the partner countries are the core issues for international Cooperation in the area of UNESCO World Heritage. Germany is contributing to the implementation and further development of the World Heritage Convention.

Thanks to good German-Russian co-operation, construction of an oil pipeline in the Lake Baikal World Natural Heritage site was prevented

Since 2005, the Federal Ministry for the Environment and the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (Bundesamt für Naturschutz, BfN), together with the UNESCO World Heritage Center and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), have participated in several meetings of experts to discuss issues central to the World Heritage Convention. Notable events of the past few years include two workshops of experts designed to address the nomination and management of transboundary and serial World Heritage sites. The results of these meetings, which have aroused considerable attention, have since entered into the current discussion process of the World Heritage Committee. A workshop focusing on marine World Heritage took place in June 2010 and the results of this now form the basis for improved nomination and more effective management of marine World Heritage sites.

Further training for experts from Central and Eastern Europe

For many years, the BfN's International Academy for Nature Conservation on the Baltic island of Vilm has been a central in-service training site in the area of World Natural Heritage for experts from Central and Eastern Europe, from the Russian Federation and from the Newly Independent States. The Academy hosts regular training seminars for government representatives, heritage-site managers and for representatives of non-governmental organizations. Seminars target the specific training needs of the regions, e.g. the management of tourism in World Natural Heritage sites and the drawing-up of national proposal lists for future nominations. A network of heritage conservation experts from Central and Eastern Europe has been successfully established.

One important element is the provision of support in preparing nomination dossiers for future Heritage sites. German-Russian collaboration has resulted in successful nominations for the Natural Heritage sites Putorana Plateau (2010), Uvs Nuur Basin (2003), Curonian Spit (2000), Western Caucasus (1999) and the

Kamchatka volcanoes (1996). One highlight was the joint conference *10 Years of Russian-German Cooperation in UNESCO World Heritage*, which took place in Irkutsk on Lake Baikal in August 2006.

The Federal Ministry for the Environment also provides consultancy services to the management of the World Natural Heritage site Western Caucasus; here sustainable tourism development has been underpinned by a ministry-led project. A further project is currently supporting the Ukraine and Slovakia in their implementation of a strategy for sustainable use of the environment in the UNESCO-World Natural Heritage site Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians.

International Climate Protection Initiative

With the International Climate Initiative (ICI), the Federal Ministry for the Environment is providing support to the World Natural Heritage sites to manage adaptation to the effects of climate change. Similarly since 2009 the Federal Ministry for the Environment has been financing a UNESCO World Heritage Centre project (Jakarta Office) in the tropical rainforests of Sumatra, Indonesia. The Natural Heritage site is a retreat

for globally threatened species such as the tiger, Sumatran rhinoceros, elephant and orangutang. Through the Federal Ministry for the Environment project, an important basis will be created upon which this ecosystem, with its rich diversity of species, can be sustained. A forest management system is currently being established, which contains measures for reforestation and is designed to fund itself into the future through the prevention of deforestation.

One further ICI project will support Tanzania in its conservation of the Eastern Arc Mountains. The project includes the establishment of conservation areas in the mountain forests, income-generating initiatives and fire management. The areas of conservation established through the project are included in the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests location which Tanzania would like to nominate as a World Natural Heritage site.

Barbara Engels is Deputy Head of International Nature Conservation in the German Federal Agency for Nature (BfN).

Heike Britz works for the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).



Participants at the workshop of experts hosted by the Internationale Naturschutzakademie (the International Academy for Nature Conservation) on the Baltic island of Vilm

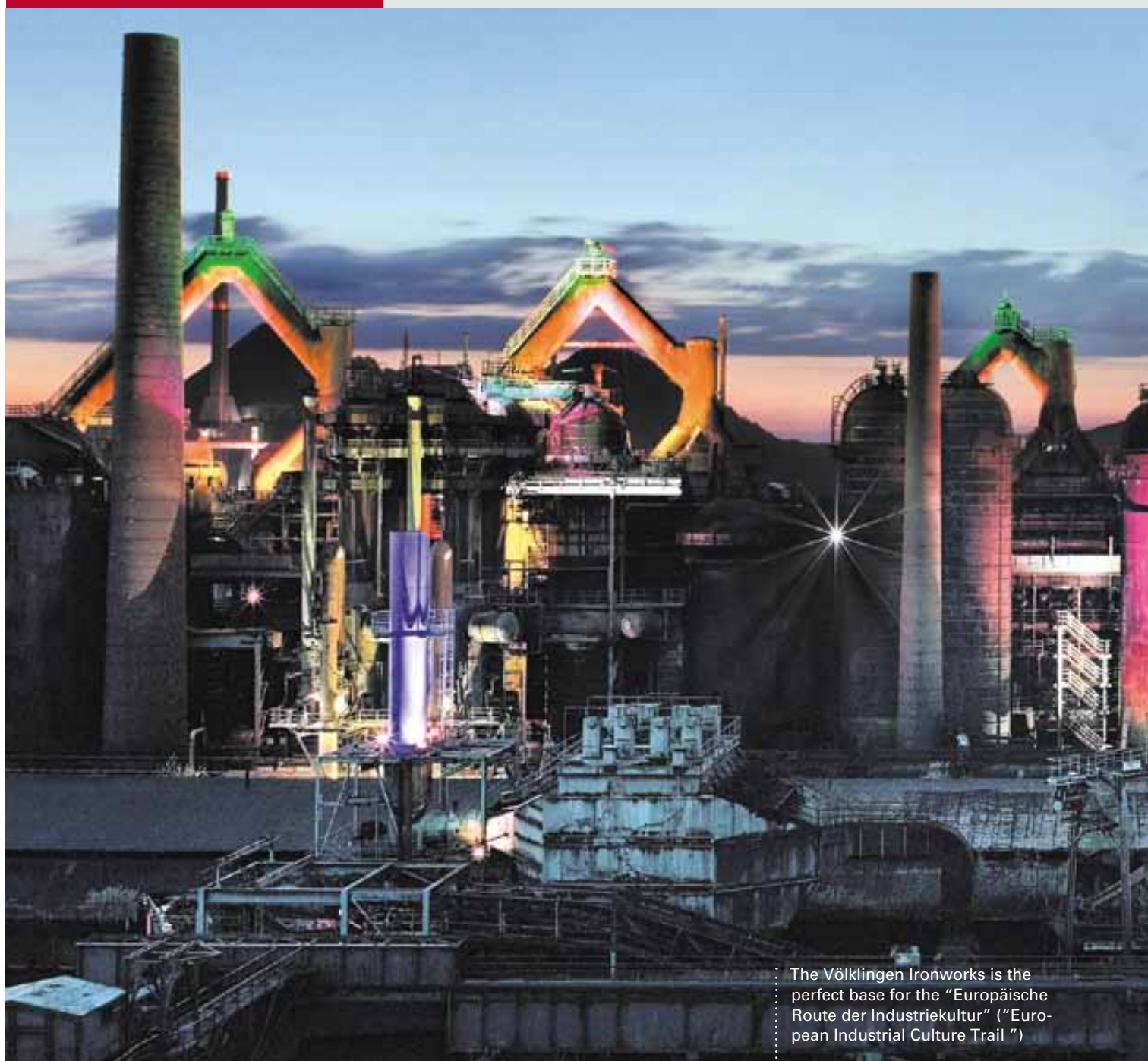
The Völklingen Ironworks

European Center for Art and Industrial Culture

The Völklingen Ironworks is opening its doors to the cultures of the world. The exhibition "InkaGold – 3000 Jahre Hochkultur aus Südamerika" ("IncaGold – 3000 Years' Advanced Civilizations from South America") displayed masterpieces from the Larco Museum in Peru. The current exhibition, "Die Kelten – Druiden. Fürsten. Krieger." ("The Celts – Druids. Princes. Warriors.") brings to life the world of the Celts and the first heyday of iron-production in Europe. Every year, the Völklingen Ironworks, a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site, attracts

some 350,000 enthusiastic visitors from across the globe.

In the heart of the ironworks, the Science Center Ferrodrom® reenacts the world of iron and steel. The Völklingen Ironworks is the one remaining example from the 19th century which has remained intact. The museum's industrial complex covers an area of more than 600,000 square meters. 6000 meters of secured visitors' paths allow for an exciting tour through all phases of iron production.



The Völklingen Ironworks is the perfect base for the "Europäische Route der Industriekultur" ("European Industrial Culture Trail")



Muskauer Park – Park Mużakowski

The Muskauer Park (Park Mużakowski) is a common German-Polish World Heritage site and an example of cross-border cooperation for the conservation of monuments.

From 1815 to 1844, Prince Hermann von Pückler-Muskau created a huge paradise garden in the sandy Neisse valley. The following owners of the park, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands and Traugott Hermann Count von Arnim-Muskau, finished Pückler's work and took care of it until World War II.

Muskauer Park, panoramic view from the Pücklerstein

In 1945, Pückler's borderless and idealised natural landscape on the riverbanks was split, and the eastern section was assigned to the Republic of Poland.

For over twenty years now, German and Polish garden heritage professionals have been cooperating closely, gradually reuniting the disaffected areas of the park and, at the same time, have brought the two states closer together. Pückler's paradise garden has awoken from its slumber to a truly borderless view!

The Upper German-Raetian Limes

In 2005, the Upper German-Raetian Limes was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List as part of the transnational property Frontiers of the Roman Empire, thereby joining the Antonine Wall and the Hadrian Wall in Great Britain.

The Upper German-Raetian Limes is 550 km long. The World Heritage site covers 35 km², making its management a challenge. This demanding task is dealt with thanks to international cooperation in terms of research, touristic use, public relations and the protection of the World Heritage site with World Heritage partners in Great Britain. There is also close cooperation with European partners located along the Roman border of the Danube, whose inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List is planned for the coming years.



Roman tower on the Pulverberg in Bendorf-Sayn, Rhineland-Palatinate



Sunday Mass at the Monastery
Church of Geghard

Hermann Schefers

A Monastic Network across Three Continents

World Heritage Partnerships – Abbey and
Altenmünster of Lorsch

Lorsch Abbey has set up an intercultural monastic network in the context of the UNESCO World Heritage Programme, including close partnerships with the Orthodox Monastery of Geghard in Armenia, the Buddhist Temple of Haeinsa in South Korea and the Benedictine Convent of St. John in Münstair in Switzerland. It is also possible that the Holy Village of Bantiguel in Guinea soon becomes an associate partner of the Network.

The diesel generator has gone quiet and the dark velvety African night descends onto the Guinean mountains on a December evening, embracing with its warmth the straw-roofed huts and the beautiful mosque of Bantiguel, the Holy Village. Children, teenagers, young women, old women, the village men, and even the elders, dressed in their respectable *boubous*, sit huddled closely together. In front of them, on a small table, there is a laptop on which pictures of a strange world are displayed: snow-covered mountains in Grisons and the Convent of St. John in Münstair; the rock-cut monastery of Geghard, surrounded by towering cliffs in the Azat Valley in Armenia; then, miles away, numerous bowing monks in front of a large Buddha statue in Haeinsa in South Korea; and finally, Lorsch Abbey in Hessen in Germany. Gregorian music, sutra songs and Armenian hymns are mingled with pictures of people, monks, splendid architecture and landscapes.

Bantiguel is a Holy Village, an important place for the Fulani people living here. It was founded in the 18th century by Islamic scholars and was provided for with supplies and protected by the surrounding villages. Nowadays, the descendants of the founders still live there and traditions are maintained with great spiritual earnest. Bantiguel is one of the many villages in West Africa that is being considered as an associate partner of a very special network of World Heritage sites from all continents, religions and cultures who all have something in common: they are places in which the inhabitants live a monastic or similar type of lifestyle.

The initiative for the network was launched in 2002 by Lorsch Abbey, a UNESCO World Heritage site which was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1991. Unlike its partners, Lorsch Abbey is not active anymore and it is a complicated place because practically nothing remains of the original complex. It is, however, the ideal location to sense what is really important: the idea of a monastic lifestyle beyond the rigid boundaries of religion and cultures.

The Monastic Phenomenon

In many religions and cultures, cloistered communities are founded based on the confinement of individuals. They are surprisingly tenacious, when one thinks of the many years – often centuries – they have existed, and of their impressive long-term influence. Cloisters are places with a collective memory; they are the focal point of consolidation; places in which knowledge is transmitted. They represent significant innovation centres, not only because they house books and writing rooms, but also because they always offer an alternative viewpoint to the one commonly accepted in their surroundings. Cloisters are often centres of power and economy; they are at the source of decisive developments in entire cultural landscapes; they shape mentalities and moral concepts.

There are about 100 monasteries or cloister-like establishments that are listed as humans' World Cultural Heritage. Just imagine what it would be like if we developed some of them into places in which you could discover the meaning of such communities, as well

as learn about the cloister phenomenon in an open and cross-cultural manner? What would it be like if these places did not only disseminate information and teachings to us? What if they were also places of a living dialogue between cultures and religions, a place in which mutual understanding about what we have in common is constantly reiterated despite strongly differing appearances?

Let's extend the scope of our cloisters, so that we may gain access to important culture techniques through many paths, both as a synchronic and a diachronic overview. Then, naturally, the need to try it out oneself, to do it oneself, in the broadest sense of an aesthetic encounter will follow – and not only with something from the past. In fact, the maintenance of a place that we repeatedly appropriate and the conservation of a monument we trust and know – our heritage – is something that we really must preserve for the future because it is really worth it.

Hermann Schefers



Boys from Bantiguel reading and memorising Koran verses, written in ink on polished wood tablets

“World Heritage sites are the ideal places for intercultural reflection on cross-cultural phenomena, whose similarities are to be reflected in specific human concerns. The strengths of a communication concept based on World Heritage sites are its multiple perspectives and its cross-cultural character. Ideally, modern educational approaches, a museum-like presentation and the aura of a special historic place should unite, in a spirit of openness and curiosity for the discovery of what is known and understood, but that is seemingly seen in an unfamiliar form.”

Hermann Schefers

The Path to a Culture of Peace

Cloisters cross the boundaries of religion: its inhabitants choose lives of ascetic seclusion, contemplation and meditation – so this need is evidently characteristic of mankind. Moreover, another aspect shared by all religions is their development, across countries and generations, and the construction of memory based on writings (but not exclusively so). Those are the concerns of spiritual communities in all populations, all religions, at all times of history. At the same time, such places of worship are also centres of learning and innovation.

The Network aims to link as many of them as possible, bringing together spiritual communities that are often hundreds

of years old, to promote mutual exchange and investigation. It is important that the Network partners be active religious communities, as opposed to Lorsch, who wishes to play the role of a mediator and moderator in this process. Bantiguel in the mountains of Guinea could soon integrate this Network, even though its chances of ever becoming a Cultural World Heritage site are slim. Despite this fact, the village's inhabitants are still very keen on such a community and both young and old show great interest in the Network – which is the ideal attitude for a cross-cultural dialogue based on the concept of World Heritage.

The Network partners themselves are responsible for deciding how to get involved in this dialogue. For example, Haeinsa welcomes German school pupils every two years, so that they may enjoy the unique experience of a Buddhist temple – something none of those young boys or girls will ever forget! A scientific exchange about monument conservation has been set up with the Convent in Müstair; and the wonderful choir of the Armenian Monastery in Geghard is an excellent ambassador for its rich liturgical tradition. In the meanwhile, private contacts have also been made through citizens' involvement, taking the form of mutual visits, the creation of associations and of a foundation.

Dr. Hermann Schefers is the Director of the UNESCO World Heritage site Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch.



Every two years, pupils from the UNESCO Associated School Hainberg-Gymnasium (Göttingen) experience Korean Buddhism in the Temple of Haeinsa. The Network of Cloisters promoted this trip.

Stefan Rennicke

The German Commission for UNESCO Supports **Natural Heritage in Namibia**

Partnership with African National Commissions



Namib Desert, sand dunes in Sossusvlei

African countries are underrepresented on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Within the framework of the Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage List, the German Commission for UNESCO supports partner countries in Africa in their preparation for nomination proposals.

In 2010, the German Commission for UNESCO was successful in its mediation for an application for funds from the German World Heritage Foundation on behalf of the Namibia National Commission for UNESCO. The funds will be used towards the elaboration of a nomination dossier for the Namib Desert (Southern Namib Erg).

In November 2009, following a request made by Namibian colleagues, the German Commission for UNESCO sent Harald Plachter, Professor of Nature Conservation at the University of Marburg, to Namibia to provide advice on the matter. The aim of the trip was to provide support to the Namibia National Commission for UNESCO in choosing further World Heritage sites, especially Natural Heritage sites. Currently, Namibia only has one site on the World Heritage List. Since 2007, the rock

engravings of Twyfelfontein have been listed as UNESCO World Heritage.

In the context of a workshop, Professor Plachter advised the Namibia National Commission for UNESCO on how to elaborate Namibia's Tentative List. Two Natural Heritage sites were selected as candidates for the World Heritage List: a region in the South of the Namib Desert and the Welwitschia Gravel Plains. With the support of the German Commission for UNESCO, Namibia applied for funds from the German World Heritage Foundation for the elaboration of its dossier on the Namib Desert. In December 2010, the Foundation accepted the application.

The Hanseatic towns of Stralsund and Wismar founded the German World Heritage Foundation in 2001. The aim is to promote a balanced World Heritage List



The National Commissions from Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Namibia and Rwanda took part in the kick-off workshop of the German Commission for UNESCO's Partnership Programme in June 2008 in Bonn

and, most especially, help poorer states conserve endangered World Heritage sites. The Foundation has already established several partnerships with World Heritage sites in Eastern Europe, the Balkans and the Baltic states.

The Global Strategy

Fourteen African World Heritage sites are on the List of World Heritage in Danger. With 41 %, Africa has the highest percentage of endangered sites of all continents, but then again it only represents 9 % of the World Heritage sites, which is very little.

UNESCO recognises all cultures of the world as equal, so the most significant representations of all cultures should be represented in a balanced fashion on the World Heritage List. This is the aim of the *Global Strategy*. The following objective is specifically expressed: "Crucial to the *Global Strategy* are efforts to encourage countries prepare Tentative Lists and nominations of properties from categories and regions currently not well-represented on the World Heritage List". Furthermore, Natural Heritage site nomi-

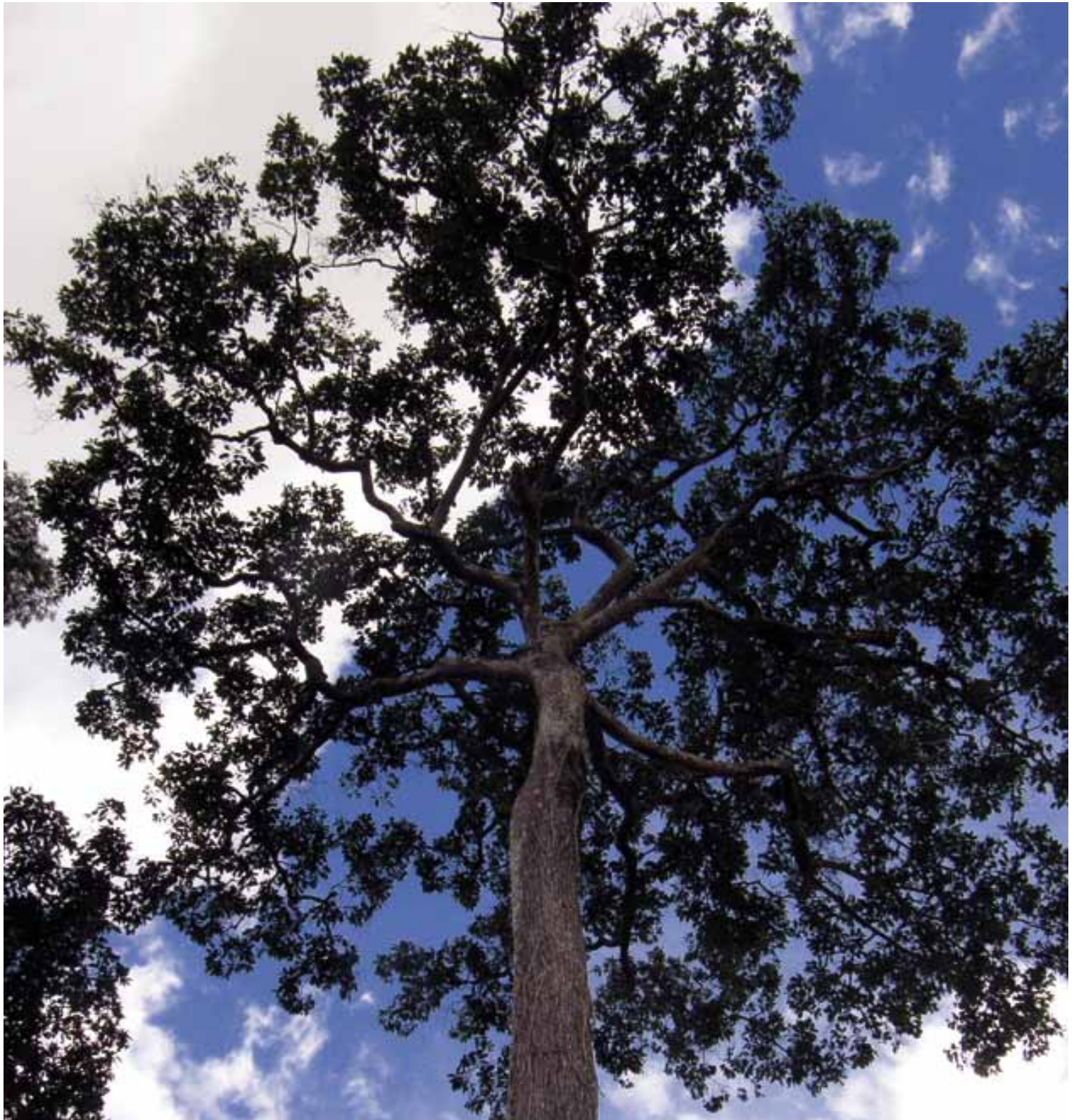
nations are a priority. The State Parties to the World Heritage Convention are called to participate in the implementation of the *Global Strategy*. Germany has taken up the call.

The Africa Programme of the German Commission for UNESCO

The initiative launched by the German Commission for UNESCO to support Namibia was carried out in the context of partnership programmes with African National Commissions. The programme is promoted by *Aktion Afrika*, set up by the Federal Foreign Office, with the support of the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris and the UNESCO Office in Africa. In addition to the German-African cooperation to implement the World Heritage Convention, the Africa Programme of the German Commission for UNESCO aims to strengthen National Commissions in Africa, create networks and cooperate in the UNESCO Programmes *Education for Sustainable Development* and *Man and the Biosphere*, as well as in the

UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network. The focal point in 2010 was to strengthen National Commissions for UNESCO in post-conflict countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Since 2008, the German Commission for UNESCO has organised eight Capacity-Building Workshops, in which 46 African National Commissions participated.

Dr. Stefan Rennieke is Head of the Division of the Public Private Partnership of the German Commission for UNESCO and of the Cooperation with African National Commissions.



**Germany –
An Experienced Partner for
World Heritage Management**



Birgitta Ringbeck, Barbara Engels

Handle with Care!

The Implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Germany

We have not received our Heritage from our forefathers free of charge – it was simply lent to us, to be safeguarded for future generations. Our precept when dealing with historical Heritage should be “Handle with Care: (World) Heritage!” just as stated by the labels on fragile packages that are sent across long distances.

This year, the Federal Republic of Germany is celebrating the 35th anniversary of its signing of the Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. On November 23rd 1976, the ratification instrument was handed to the General Director of UNESCO. Thus, Germany became an official State Party to the World Heritage Convention. From the very beginning, German experts and diplomats participated in the elaboration of the Convention on an international level.

With the *Announcement of the Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage* on February 2nd 1977 in the Federal Law Gazette, this international legal instrument entered into force in the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1989, the World Heritage Convention became legally effective in the nine new federal states from the former German Democratic Republic, who had already ratified the Convention in 1988 but had not been able to enter any sites on the World Heritage List until the reunification of Germany.

In close relation to the World Heritage Convention, at the UNESCO General Conference on November 16th 1972 the *Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage* was adopted. This Recommendation deserves close attention. It describes the framework conditions for definitions, legislation, the organisation and procedure for monument and nature conservation. At the time, these framework conditions were written into the amended monument conservation laws, nature conservation laws, as well as in many other country-wide laws or those of various federal states, such as the Building Code, Regional Planning Act and the Environmental Impact Assessment.

The German Implementation of the Convention

For matters in the World Heritage Convention relating to Natural Heritage, the responsible authority in Germany is the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit, BMU). On the level of the federal states, the responsible authorities are the states' own Nature Conservation Offices. The BMU nominates an expert who represents Germany in the World Heritage Committee. In addition, the ministry is particularly committed to international cooperation for the conservation of Natural Heritage. It receives support from the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (Bundesamt für Naturschutz, BfN) that sets up research projects and deploys experts, thus gaining knowledge of nature conservation issues. Thus, in 2005, a national screening study of potential nominations

from Germany with high natural values was carried out for the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, which is the basis for German Natural Heritage nominations. The BMU and the BfN actively supported the nomination of the Wadden Sea as a Natural Heritage site, as well as the extension nomination of the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany.

The federal states in Germany are responsible for the protection and conservation of Cultural Heritage. They have the right to propose Cultural Heritage sites for the German Tentative List. Moreover, they are responsible for fulfilling the requirements linked to the inscription of sites as UNESCO Cultural Heritage. The coordination between the federal states is the





The Aachen Cathedral was one of the first twelve Cultural and Natural Heritage sites to be inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1978

responsibility of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany, located in Bonn. It is responsible for liaising between the federal government and the states for foreign cultural policies and for international and European cultural affairs. The Standing Conference collects all the proposals for the World Heritage List from the Länder, compiling them into a German list. It also nominates the delegates for Culture at the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.

Germany has set the highest standards when it comes to the conservation of its World Heritage sites. However, the task of conservation sometimes presents a big

challenge, because World Heritage sites undergo dynamic development processes. The importance of management plans has been demonstrated. They became mandatory for World Heritage sites on February 1st 2005, when the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* entered into force. A management plan that focuses on specific aspects and on the framework conditions is required and it is the binding foundation to preserve the extraordinary universal values of a World Heritage site. As an integrated planning and action concept to define objectives and measures, the management plan is the best guarantee for the involvement of all players and the preservation of the sites' existence and significance. In order



Jasmund National Park is one of the Beech woods that Germany nominated for the World Heritage List

to assist the German World Heritage sites, the German Commission for UNESCO has published some guidelines, *Management Plans for World Heritage sites*.

In What Sense Has the World Heritage Convention Been Successful?

The World Heritage Convention is the most visible and successful UNESCO programme. Its success is highlighted by the number of countries to have ratified the Convention: 187 out of the 193 UNESCO member states have signed it. The World Heritage List currently comprises 911 sites in 151 countries. Thanks to this list, an instrument has been created to fill a gap that existed in all other international resolutions, recommendations and charters to conserve both built and natural Heritage. The World Heritage List has significantly contributed towards the effect of the Convention on the public and to its worldwide success. Protection, preservation and maintenance are not demanded by the World Heritage Convention in a restrictive manner; instead, these actions are recommended and highlighted. The World Heritage site title has become an important instrument of cultural

identification and is now a brand that acts as a tourist magnet.

Soon, another milestone will have been reached: in 2012, the Convention will be 40 years old, which coincides with the predicted inscription of the 1,000th World Heritage site. The Federal Republic of Germany might be able to celebrate its 40th World Heritage site inscription. On the German Tentative List, there are several sites that have been put forward in the context of cross-border, serial nominations (clusters) for the World Heritage site List, such as the Houses at the Weissenhof-Siedlung by Le Corbusier in Stuttgart, the Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around Lake Constance in Bavaria and Baden-Wuerttemberg and the Ancient Beech Forests in Hesse, Thuringia, Brandenburg and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. Serial nominations are a form of international cooperation, which demonstrate the future viability of the World Heritage Convention.

They also make the idea behind the World Heritage Convention clear: it links both culture and nature conservation, based on the principle that all cultures are equal and pinpoints extraordinary sites of

the Earth as the Heritage of Mankind and that of future generations, independently of state borders. The World Heritage Convention of 1972 has become a forum in which the global community defends its common Cultural and Natural Heritage and has proven to be a successful platform for this activity.

The World Heritage List's Universal Claims

The prestige of the World Heritage List is not only the result of its credibility and expertise in the selection of the sites. It is based on the universal claim to represent all cultures in a balanced fashion and thus create a rich kaleidoscope from all the cultures in the world. Due to the fact that all sites benefit from the prestige of the World Heritage List, whether they have already been inscribed on the List or strive to be, it is important to make sure that these locations do not become victims of their own success.

That is why Germany will contribute towards ensuring that the global strategy for a sustainable perpetuation of the World Heritage List is successful and that a balance between national interests and international perspectives is reached. The guiding principles during membership in the Committee are: the strict application of the concept of extraordinary universal value and attention to the equality and representation of all cultures. Important aims include the sustainable development of the World Heritage sites, paying particular attention to the impact of climate change, raising awareness and capacity-building, especially for younger generations.

Germany actively supports the *Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage List*. The fast growth of the World Heritage List in the past twenty years led to a worrying imbalance in terms of the geographical locations and type of sites. Thus, both on a national and international level, projects have been launched and measures taken, following the *five Cs*

principle, standing for Credibility, Conservation, Capacity-Building, Communication and Community. This is how Germany contributes towards strengthening the credibility of the World Heritage List, promoting the conservation of World Heritage sites, capacity-building, awareness-raising and involving civil society.

Screening for Potential Natural Values

Like many other densely-populated State Parties to the World Heritage Convention, Germany is mostly represented by Cultural Heritage sites on the World Heritage List. So in comparison with Cultural Heritage, Natural Heritage is underrepresented. That is why, as a reaction to the Global Strategy, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) launched the Research and Development project *Screening for Potential Natural Values for the UNESCO World Heritage Convention* in 2006, to discover potential World Natural Heritage candidates. From a total of 63, seven were identified as potential candidates.

The screening of adequate sites was performed in accordance with the principle that a proposal should be made by means of regional initiatives, as per the Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention that recommends such participation. The following criteria were used to assess the proposals: extraordinary universal value, the integrity of the site and the current state of conservation, thus using the relevant standards of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Amongst others, this project led to the proposal of the international serial extension application for the World Heritage site Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians, with the site Ancient Beech Forests of Germany

The study for potential Natural Heritage sites in Germany was the model for the identification of potential World Heritage sites in Namibia. In 2010, the Ger-

man Commission for UNESCO advised Namibia on the selection of suitable candidates for the World Heritage List and also provided financial support.

Germany's Further Training Courses on World Heritage Management

In addition to the support provided to countries in their preparation of nomination dossiers for future World Heritage sites, the management of World Heritage sites is the focus of international cooperation. In several partner countries, projects for improved World Heritage Management are carried out with the help of German authorities, universities and institutions, such as the German World Heritage Foundation. Training courses are mainly aimed at those in charge of World Heritage sites to support them in the management of the sites. Issues raised in the further training sessions include: the elaboration of management plans, reporting in the context of the Convention, the sustainable development of tourism, and land usage options.

A contribution that is worthy of mention is the training course carried out by the BfN at the International Nature Conservation Academy on the Island of Vilm. The participants came from Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Russian Federation. The subjects of the training sessions were: the harmonisation of Tentative Lists, the elaboration of nominations and World Heritage site management.

Dr. Birgitta Ringbeck is the delegate of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany at the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.

Barbara Engels is Deputy Head of International Nature Conservation in the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation.



MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR WORLD HERITAGE SITES

Management plans represent the central planning instrument for the protection, use, conservation and successful development of World Heritage sites. This guide offers support in developing management plans to those involved with World Heritage. It provides answers to questions pertaining to the content, structure, and presentation of a management plan. Furthermore, this publication offers the reader examples of management plans from Germany and other countries, as well as a bibliography for further reference.

Published by the German Commission for UNESCO, Bonn 2008.

World Heritage Sites – Culturally Compact Germany



Germany is a country of great cultural diversity. The history of our regions and their inhabitants is just as diverse as our landscapes are. A significant characteristic of our country is the political autonomy of even the smallest of our territories, going back hundreds of years. In short, one thing is clear: it is not easy – impossible, even! – to make generalisations about Germany and it is just as impossible to give a general definition of what a typical German is.

The best way to discover Germany's diversity is to experience it by looking at everything, in all directions, and then to put all the little puzzle pieces together to create a general portrait of the country. This is not only true for foreign visitors, but also for Germans. I believe that one of the main roles played by our 33 World Heritage sites is to highlight special sites in order to

show examples of our rich and diverse country. This is the product of the careful selection of sites from the countless range of German cultural heritage, choosing the locations that are the most significant and unique to help the public experience the richness of our land. Of course, the preservation of these outstanding places is a demanding task, especially as, thanks to their inscription on the World Heritage List, they have received increased public attention. That is why the German Government views the preservation, protection and conservation of German World Heritage sites as a national duty, providing 150 million euro for this task in 2009. With these funds, the Government aims to support the various federal states, municipalities, bodies and foundations (also a product of the historical variety of our cultural state) that were originally in charge of protecting and maintaining the sites.

Although it was under pressure to cut costs in 2010, the German Government still managed to provide a further 70 million euro for this purpose. In the meantime, 215 projects have received funding at the 33 World Heritage sites, and they are currently being carried out. Thus, the famous stone bridge in Regensburg is being renovated, town houses are being refurbished in Stralsund, the surroundings of the Cologne Cathedral are being redesigned and measures are being taken to make repairs at the Zollverein. The first project deadlines have already been announced. What is to be gained through these investments? Of course, tangible results can be seen: the World Heritage sites are maintained and improved.

Their role as tourist magnets is reaffirmed and developed. The local hospitality industry and trade profit from these efforts. Thanks to these investments, there is increased demand for crafts and building. All this is most certainly important.

But there is another aspect which is just as important: the non-material gains. Visitors from abroad learn something of the character and soul of our country and people through the World Heritage sites, and we Germans see our own history and identity reflected in them. Thus, our World Heritage sites promote a feeling of identity, which can only be considered positive in times of progressing globalisation, because self-confidence alone can help people meet others with an open mind and open arms.

Our funding programme for our World Heritage sites is an important contribution towards the preservation of our architectural heritage for future generations. Playing a part in this project is thoroughly admirable and delightful. Yours sincerely,

*Dr. Peter Ramsauer
Federal Minister of Transport, Building and
Urban Development*

Regensburg: UNESCO World Heritage Information Centre



The Salzstadel in the Old Town of Regensburg

An important aim of the German Government's investment programme for German UNESCO World Heritage is to transmit the concept of World Heritage to a wide public. The creation of an excellent centre in the Salzstadel in the World Heritage site Old Town of Regensburg with Stadthof will open up new communication

opportunities. The Salzstadel was originally built to store salt in the 17th century; currently, it is being converted to house the World Heritage Information Centre, with funds from the investment programme.

In its close vicinity there is a Romanesque stone arch bridge which measures

over 300 metres. It is one of the earliest Romanesque bridges to have been built following a Roman model. Along with the Regensburg Cathedral, this stone bridge is one of the Bavarian town's emblems. The bridge's historical stonework will also be renovated with funds from the investment programme.

“The German Bundestag summons the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to conserve and use Germany's architectural heritage by means of the UNESCO World Heritage Programme and the Joint Federal and State Government Programme for the Preservation of Historical Buildings, in order to protect and develop the identities of historical towns and cultural landscapes and to increase public awareness about them.”

German Bundestag, Recommendation and Report of the Committee for Culture and Media, September 13th 2010



Dieter Offenhäuser

"Central Point of Contact in an Orchestra of Many Players"

The Role of the German Commission for UNESCO in UNESCO's World Heritage Programme

No other UNESCO Programme has such a high publicity profile in Germany as that of World Heritage. 70 percent of all press reports relating to UNESCO address the subject of World Heritage. For media inquiries, or queries pertaining to the World Heritage logo, or in cases of conflict relating to World Heritage, the German Commission for UNESCO is the first point of contact.

"Please help us save our church tower." – "The owner of the row of houses to the left of my window claims he can replace the courtyard-facing windows of the apartments and in the stairwell!" – "What is the role of your commission if the Amazon rainforest is not recognized as a World Heritage site?" – Questions, advice and complaints on the subject of World Heritage are addressed to the German Commission for UNESCO on a daily basis. For many, particularly for the media, the

Commission is the first point of contact for all questions relating to World Heritage. The numerous proposals for nominations are also voiced and debated, some at a local and some at a national level. The German Commission for UNESCO plays a leading role in the implementation of the World Heritage Programme in Germany.

In Germany, the World Heritage Programme gets more public attention than any other UNESCO programme.

Almost 70 percent of all UNESCO-related articles in newspapers, journals and online publications address the World Heritage issue. The programme is successful, visible and popular.

Interest in World Heritage has not only grown over the past few years, but has broadened in scope: As well as monument conservators and politicians with an interest in the subject, members of parliament and politicians from the various ministries at national, state and

Exhibition: Magic Places



Gasometer in Oberhausen

Magic Places – Natural and Cultural Monuments is an exhibition which takes visitors on a journey to the most splendid natural and cultural monuments in the world. Over 80 fascinating photos, works of art and finds from natural history demonstrate the myriad and great variety of UNESCO World Heritage.

The Inca town of Machu Picchu and the Borobudur Temple Compounds are *Magic Places* that cast a spell on people from all cultures. Spectacular pictures of mountainous landscapes, jungles and deserts reflect the magic of Natural Heritage. Every *Magic Place* has its own hidden myths, legends and stories. The exhibition links different viewpoints, such as that of natural history, history of

art as well as artistic talent, awakening all the visitors' senses and transmitting the pleasure of discovery and aesthetic enjoyment to the public.

This exhibition was organised in cooperation with the German Commission for UNESCO and will be open from April 8th to December 30th 2011 at the Gasometer Oberhausen.

“On a conceptual level, the World Heritage List can be described as a success. Many view it as a first approach to global cultural politics. It reflects the modern belief that all cultures are equal. The core of its programme goes even further, though: the outstanding manifestations of man's cultural creations and the splendid natural landscapes of our planet do not belong to the states in which they are located – they belong to humankind as a whole. Furthermore, they are common heritage for future generations. This conceptual step is very far-reaching, because it breaks the notion of culture and nature away from that of a nation. The need for this separation is one of the important lessons of the 20th century. One must respect the following difficult but salutary principle: precisely what makes us most proud due to its high value and meaning cannot be owned.

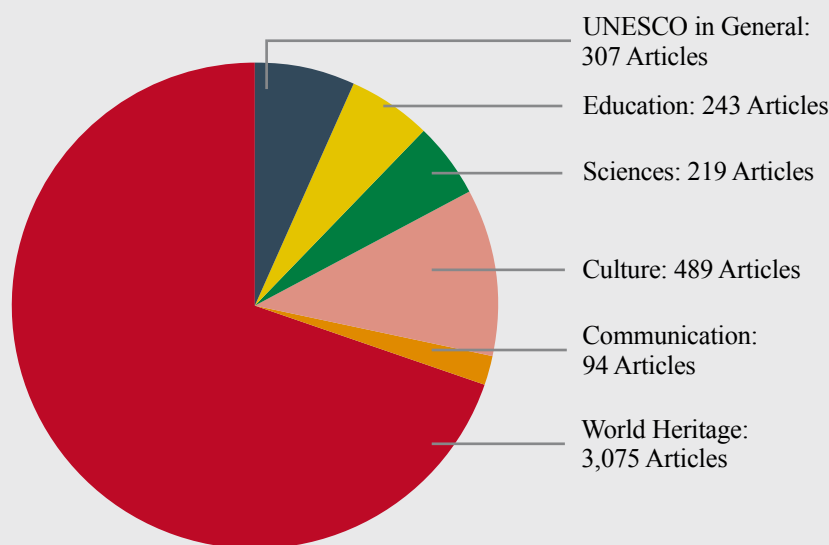
The Cultural and Natural Heritage of this planet present a vehicle of mutual perception and understanding. They give each one of us the opportunity to learn more about ourselves and other cultures in their manifestations.

The World Heritage Convention of 1972 did not only give us a feeling for the importance of presenting the global community with its own cultural heritage: it also provided a future-oriented platform for its improved conservation.”

Dr. Roland Bernecker, Secretary-General of the German Commission for UNESCO

Image of UNESCO in Germany

In 2010, 4,427 reports were published relating to UNESCO and the German Commission for UNESCO, in 40 selected German print media. Almost 70 percent of all published articles relating to UNESCO address the subject of World Heritage.



community level, town and country planners, nature conservationists, entrepreneurs and, not least of all, tourism experts, are all increasingly expressing an interest in World Heritage.

The German Commission for UNESCO is the central point of contact for the public in this vast orchestra of players. It offers a generic platform for all active participants and stakeholders in World Heritage in Germany: ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), the German association UNESCO-Welterbestätten Deutschland e.V., the German Foundation for Monument Protection, the UNESCO Chairs – these are all represented in the German Commission for UNESCO, as too are responsible ministries and agencies such as the Foreign Office, the Commissioner for Culture and Media, the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs, the Federal Environment Ministry. One thing is very clear: there is much going on in World Heritage, even outside of the Commission. But with its participation, the success of World Heritage is guaranteed.

Events and Publications

The German Commission for UNESCO plans national and international events

such as the *International Berlin Congress for Periodic Reporting in Europe*, which was held in the autumn of 2005 and, in 2007 the European congress: *UNESCO World Heritage sites in Europe – a Network for Cultural Dialogue and Cultural Tourism* held in Lübeck, or, in 2009, the International Conference *World Heritage and Cultural Diversity – Challenges for University Education* held at the UNESCO Chair of Heritage Studies in Cottbus.

It produces and publishes specialist publications such as the *Welterbe-Manual* (World Heritage Manual), a handbook now in demand globally for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the German-speaking region, or the guideline: *Management Plans for World Heritage Sites – a practical guide*. This book has been translated into many languages and also serves in other member countries of the World Heritage Convention as the ultimate guide to practical application.

The German Commission for UNESCO safeguards the interests of UNESCO by protecting the use of the World Heritage logo in Germany. The Commission processes over 500 requests annually for the use of the World Heritage logo and of the UNESCO name. To this end, all German World Heritage sites have access to a

guideline drawn up by the Commission, illustrating the terms and conditions for use of the World Heritage logo.

One central concern for the Commission is the initiation of international projects and partnerships within the framework of World Heritage. Only recently it successfully conveyed a request for funding by the Namibian Commission for UNESCO to the German World Heritage Foundation.

Mediator in Disputes

Despite tried and tested laws, standard procedures, specialist know-how and decades of experience, disputes arise again and again concerning World Heritage sites. While money and occasionally also expertise may be lacking in the poorer regions, it is infrastructure measures and investment projects which put World Heritage at risk in the richer countries. Construction of the Waldschlösschen Bridge in the Elbe Valley near Dresden and of the high-rise clusters opposite Cologne Cathedral on the right bank of the River Rhine are two perfect examples of large-scale conflicts in Germany from which the nation learnt valuable lessons.

The German Commission for UNESCO has set up a World Heritage advisory group which can offer assistance in the event of future conflict. The objective is to ensure the necessary exchange of information and, where relevant, to draw up recommendations for solutions in cases of conflict. This said, successful mediation is fully dependent upon a willingness by all parties to approach the group in a crisis.

Cases of conflict prove how much the German people are involved in “their” World Heritage, i.e. the extent to which local World Heritage not only presents an abstract “globalization” in the form of cultural diversity on their own doorstep, but is also embedded in the everyday lives of the people themselves. Even in conflict cases then, the success story of the UNESCO World Heritage Programme will be continued, even if we cannot save every church tower, or courtyard-facing window. The Amazon rainforest, or at least parts of it, has, however, borne the title of World Natural Heritage site since the year 2000.

Dieter Offenhäuser is Deputy Secretary-General and Press Spokesman of the German Commission for UNESCO and is responsible for the World Heritage Division.



WELTERBE-MANUAL (WORLD HERITAGE MANUAL)

With the publication of the 2nd and enlarged edition of the *Welterbe-Manual* (World Heritage Manual), the Commissions for UNESCO in Germany, Luxembourg, Austria and Switzerland have confronted the growing demand for information from monument conservators, tourism experts, decision-makers and World Heritage site representatives. The handbook provides information on the objectives behind the World Heritage Convention, the nomination procedure and the adoption criteria set by UNESCO. It explains the international obligations and requirements relating to monument preservation and outlines the monitoring instruments used by the World Heritage Convention. It also contains the German translation of the *Guidelines for the Implementation of the Convention for the Preservation of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the World*.

Furthermore, German initiatives are presented, such as the UNESCO World Heritage Day, the educational folder *Welterbe für junge Menschen* (World Heritage for Young People) and the school campaign *denkmal aktiv – Kulturerbe macht Schule* (Heritage in action – Cultural Heritage at school). Finally, the *World Nature Forum* and the exhibition concept *World Nature Lab* are presented as examples of successful World Heritage management in Switzerland.

Published by the German Commission for UNESCO, Bonn 2009.

WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN GERMANY

The second and updated edition of the photography book *UNESCO World Heritage in Germany* presents a beautiful collection of pictures, taken by the photographer Hans-J. Aubert, of the 33 German sites that are on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

In German, English and French, the readers can learn about and appreciate the beauty and the cultural meaning of the different sites that Germany has to offer. Not only does the book offer outstanding images, it also aims to highlight the importance that the German UNESCO Commission gives to the preservation of its Natural and Cultural Heritage

Published by the German Commission for UNESCO, Bonn 2010.



Treasures of the World – Humanity's Heritage

"We preserve what we love – we love what we understand – we understand what we have learnt."



⋮ Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve, Madagascar

The German television series, *Schätze der Welt – Erbe der Menschheit* (Treasures of the World – Humanity's Heritage), is based on the World Heritage Convention. SWR, a German television channel, and Tel-e-pool GmbH produce the series in collaboration with UNESCO.

Since 1995, this series has made a considerable contribution towards making UNESCO World Heritage sites known

to a wider public. At the end of 2011, 398 monuments will be filmed. The premiere broadcast of the films will be on the cultural channel, 3sat. Afterwards, they will be broadcast on Phoenix and on ARD's regional and digital television programmes. In 2010, about 45 million viewers watched the series in Germany alone.

The fifteen-minute films were produced to the highest standard, with 35 mm

film or in HDTV, because the grandeur of the World Heritage sites requires such formats. The films are documentary essays that keep viewers hooked to the screen through pictures which tell a fascinating story and give viewers the most relevant information. They capture the *genius loci* and the atmosphere of the site in pictures and sounds.

Horst Wadehn

Introducing the German Association UNESCO-Welterbestätten Deutschland e.V.

There are 33 UNESCO World Heritage sites in Germany. The German association UNESCO-Welterbestätten Deutschland e.V. (UNESCO World Heritage sites Germany e.V.) is committed to raising public awareness of Germany's heritage, both nationally and internationally, and to attracting visitors from across the globe to the sites.

The World Heritage sites recount the history of life through the ages, beginning with the 47-million-year-old fossils in Messel, through to Roman remains and medieval urban complexes, and on to modern-day industrial monuments. The German UNESCO World Heritage sites harbour immense and significant potential.

The association aims to raise public awareness of World Heritage and promotes sensitive tourism in a way which will not endanger conservation efforts. It develops joint marketing strategies for tourism and nurtures the dialogue between tourism officials, conservators of monuments and the World Heritage sites.

The association is a coalition of local tourist organizations and the management administration of individual World Heritage sites. Other members include the German Commission for UNESCO, the German National Tourist Board (DTZ), the German Foundation for Monument Protection, the union of Regional Conservationists and the association of German State Archaeologists. The UNESCO World Heritage sites Germany e.V. is based in the World Heritage site of Quedlinburg.

Activities

The UNESCO World Heritage Day is a joint venture, organized by the associa-

tion in cooperation with the German Commission for UNESCO since its launch in 2005. Designed as a forum for communication and personal encounter, the event aims at raising awareness of individual World Heritage sites among the local population by drawing its attention to the particular features of its surroundings. The ultimate goal is for local inhabitants to perceive “their” World Heritage site as part of a diverse heritage belonging to mankind. All German World Heritage sites are required to participate in the organization of this event. The ever increasing number of visitors to the UNESCO World Heritage Day event is welcome proof of the public’s growing interest.



The historic city of Quedlinburg and the Collegiate Church of St Servatius have been listed UNESCO World Heritage sites since 1994

The UNESCO World Heritage sites Germany e.V.'s annual conference takes place each year in October. The conference addresses issues of common interest such as threatened heritage, regional development, cultural dialogue and cultural tourism, as well as World Heritage education. It acts not only as a forum for the exchange of new knowledge and results, but will hopefully, above all, provide stimuli for our own work. One particular concern of the association is collaboration with schools and the indispensable creation of relevant services and training programs.

Working in collaboration with the federal state governments, the national government and the political parties represented in the federal state and national parliaments, the objectives of the UNESCO World Heritage Programme are being systematically implemented.

2014 will mark a highlight in the history of the association's work, as it celebrates 25 years of operation. In its anniversary year, the association will participate in the organization of the theme-year: *UNESCO World Heritage in Germany – Nature, Towns, Monuments* – an initiative of the German National Tourist Board.

Horst Wadehn is Chairman of the *UNESCO-Welterbestätten Deutschland e.V. (UNESCO World Heritage sites Germany e.V.)*.

The German Bundestag states:

“The success of cooperation and networking between culture and tourism can be demonstrated by UNESCO World Heritage sites Germany. All 33 German World Heritage sites and their respective tourist organisations are bundled in this umbrella association. Monument conservation professionals and tourism experts work together.”

German Bundestag, Recommendation and Report of the Committee for Culture and Media, September 13th 2010

UNESCO World Heritage Day

UNESCO-Welterbe – *SPIELend entdecken!* (Discover UNESCO World Heritage by playing!) On World Heritage Day in 2010, the World Heritage site Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen, set up an educational programme for children and young people in the museum with exciting attractions such as interactive stations on the coking plant site, a knowledge duel for schoolchildren and the Expedition workshop. About 15,000 visitors celebrated World Heritage Day at Zollverein.

The UNESCO World Heritage Day takes place yearly, on the first Sunday in June. Every year, a different World Heritage site hosts the main event. Across Germany, the World Heritage sites invite the public to participate in special tours, cultural programmes and interactive activities. In addition, a different main topic is chosen as the focus of the day. In 2009, the slogan was: *Wir haben geerbt* (We Inherited). The

aim was to raise awareness about the conservation of monuments. In 2008, *Schülerinnen und Schüler sehen ihr UNESCO-Welterbe* (School Children See their UNESCO World Heritage) was the slogan of various painting competitions and photo safaris. Under the slogan *Lebendiges Welterbe* (Living World Heritage), World Heritage sites offered a wide range of activities aimed at families in 2007, including music, theatre and handicrafts.

World Heritage Day provides an opportunity to meet and is an opening for cultural dialogue. The sites present their objectives and activities to the general public. World Heritage sites from other countries often participate in these events too. For example, in 2005, the Monastery of Geghard in Armenia and the Temple of Haeinsa in South Korea participated in the organisation of World Heritage Day at the Abbey and Altmünster of Lorsch.

World Heritage Day in Lorsch. The stand of the museum's educators invited the public to paint and do handicrafts



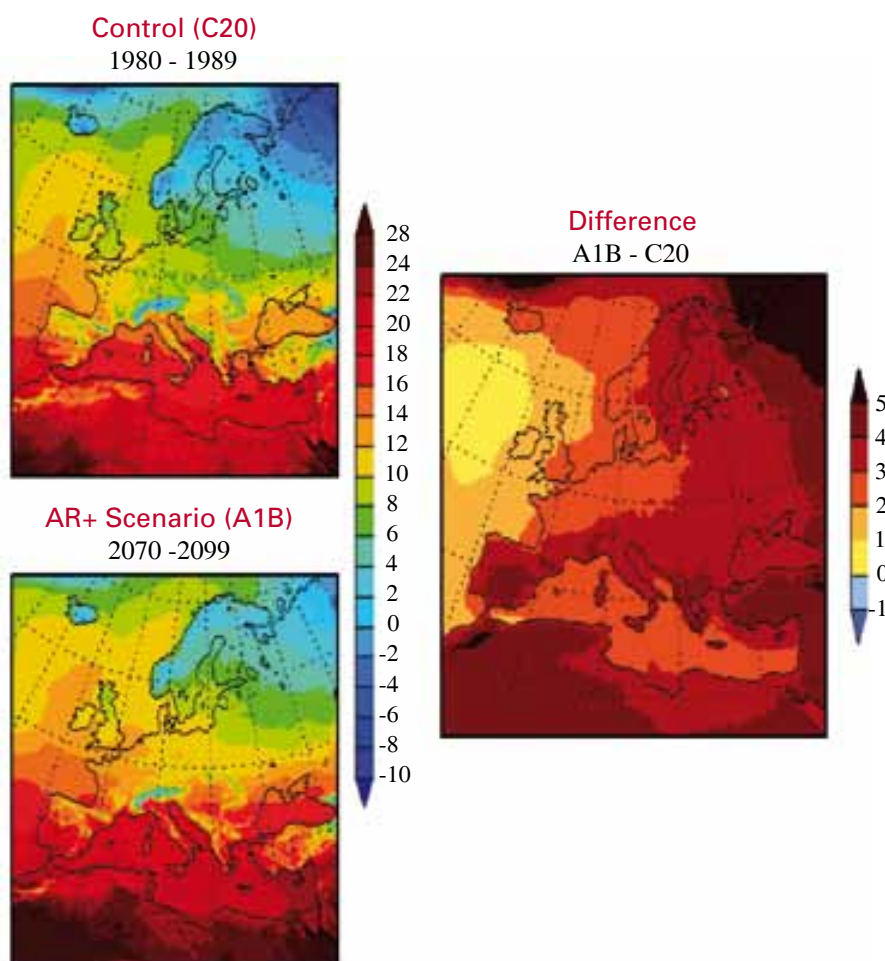
The image shows a two-story modernist building facade. The central section is painted yellow with a diamond-shaped geometric pattern. This central section is flanked by large teal-colored panels. Above the central section, there are five small, narrow windows. Below the central section, there are five more small, narrow windows. A red door with a small window is centered on the ground floor. To the left of the door, there are stone steps leading up to the entrance. The building is set against a clear sky.

Germany – A Forward-Looking Partner for World Heritage Challenges

Johanna Leissner

The Impact of Climate Change on Historic Buildings and Cultural Property

Figure 1: Annual mean of 2m temperature [°C] for the control, the scenario time slices and their difference



Climate change is one of the most critical global challenges of our time. However less certain information is available on how the changing climate affects mankind and its environment. Although considerable research has already been undertaken to explore the impact on biodiversity and agriculture or on fresh water availability, only little is known of how climate change impacts our cultural heritage. Heat waves, heavy rain falls, more or less humidity, changing radiation and frost cycles: on what scale will climate change affect Europe's historical buildings and their indoor climate? And what will that cost? In 2010 a multidisciplinary research team consisting of 27 partners from all over Europe and Egypt has started using innovative technologies and methodologies to make substantial contributions towards estimating the impacts of climate change on historic buildings. Within the 5 million euro EU funded project *Climate for Culture* running until 2014 numerous UNESCO sites and their vast collections in Europe and the Mediterranean are being investigated. More reliable assessments of the impact of climate change will lead to better prediction models, which in turn will enable preventive measures to be taken, thus reducing the consumption of energy and resources.

For this purpose and for the first time ever, the *Climate for Culture* project is connecting completely new high resolution climate change evolution scenarios with whole building simulation models to identify the most urgent risks for specific regions. The scientists want to find out how the indoor climate will develop in historic buildings up to the year 2100 in various climate zones and to what extent it will cause damages to the collections.

Therefore a survey with a specially designed, virtual questionnaire was performed to set up a range of case studies from all over Europe and Egypt. Parameters like type of building, specific site-related factors, available indoor and

outdoor climate data and observed damages have been collected. The list of case study buildings will be continuously updated and further extended. In several case studies in situ investigations of existing problems are carried out which will then be used for the projection of future challenging issues using whole building simulation models and different situ monitoring technologies. In situ measurements by laser speckle interferometry and 3D microscopy have been already successfully applied at the test site in Holzkirchen (Germany) and show good complementarity. Further investigations by glass dosimeters to assess the impact of indoor and outdoor conditions at cultural heritage sites throughout Europe will allow a much more precise and integrated assessment of the real damage impact of climate change on cultural heritage at regional scale. In terms of climatization of historic buildings a survey of the state of the art has been finalized and will be used to develop appropriate mitigation/adaptation strategies with special emphasis on energy efficiency. All these results will be finally incorporated into the assessment of the economic costs and impacts – for the first time economists will calculate the impact of climate change on the maintenance costs of Cultural Heritage sites. The thusly identified risks and the economic consequences for European Cultural Heritage will be communicated to policy makers, together with possible mitigation strategies to be included in future IPCC Reports.

More information available at www.climateforculture.eu

Dr. Johanna Leissner works as a scientific representative in the institute Fraunhofer at the European Union in Brussels.

Figure 2: Number of frost days per month for the periods of 1960 to 1989 (control), 2070 to 2099 (scenario) and their relative difference, [%]

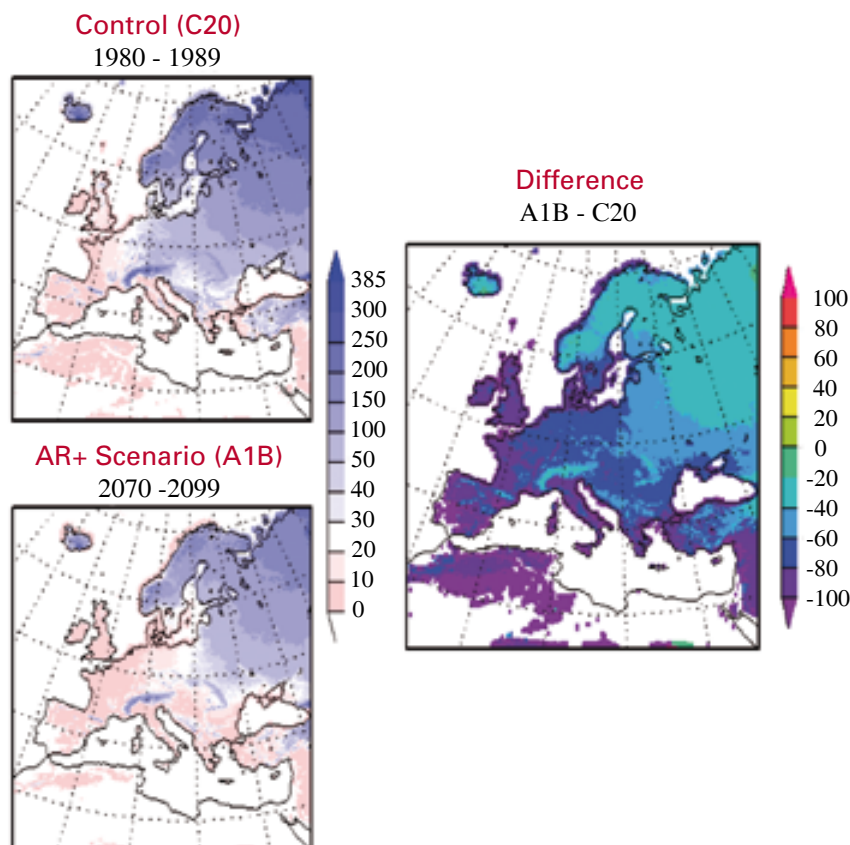


Figure 3: Picture and screenshot of the computer model of the exemplary church





Annette Froehlich, Mario Hernandez, Lutz Möller,
Achim Roth

The World Heritage Seen From the Universe

The German Aerospace Center Supporting World Heritage Sites

Many World Heritage sites encounter serious threats such as encroaching human development, excess tourist pressure, climate change, deforestation, changes in elevation and landslides, or groundwater pressure. Satellite technology can help to meet these challenges.

World Heritage sites are ideally suited to demonstrate the joint responsibility of mankind to preserve our heritage – not only the most precious jewels – and to advance sustainable development. Many site administrations lack the financial and personal resources to permanently monitor all serious threats on the ground. Luckily, modern satellite technology is a viable monitoring alternative. Remote sensing from satellites allows monitoring of many different threats in simultaneously over vast areas, sometimes almost automatically. But the opportunities provided by remote sensing are often not known to governments and site administrations.

This is why, for several years now, UNESCO has teamed up with dozens of space agencies from all around the world to respond to concrete governmental requests for assistance in site monitoring – and to promote the benefits of remote sensing. DLR, the German Aerospace Center, joined this “Open Initiative” in late 2007, signing a Memorandum of Understanding. The German Commission for UNESCO organized two workshops in 2008 and 2009, to help fill this cooperation with life.

DLR and UNESCO offer tailor-made products from remote sensing data derived from satellite imagery, in combination with relevant capacity building on the ground, to assist governments in improving the management of their World

Heritage sites (and biosphere reserves). DLR offers their satellite data for free in such projects – both from its archive and from specific new research at currently active satellites. At present four projects are underway, in Cambodia, in Uganda, in Ethiopia and in Germany. Several additional projects, e.g. in Mexico, have benefited from free DLR data.

Most of these projects work with data acquired by the German radar satellite TerraSAR-X, which has been launched in 2007. Since June 2010, together with a twin radar satellite, it forms the mission Tandem-X providing stereo-like imagery. Radar satellites are independent of weather, day or night, they can measure surface as well as subsurface structures, e.g. for archaeology, water and moisture, land cover, tiny amounts of earth movement; they can measure subsidence (terrain going up or down) e.g. for detecting the threat of landslides, as well as elevation. The UNESCO/DLR cooperation also encompasses data from the satellites GMES/Kopernikus, RapidEye, EnMAP, and DLR's cooperations with other agencies.

The German Aerospace Center, in close cooperation with the German Commission for UNESCO, have made access to data straight-forward: Every relevant research institution or site administration may apply at any time using a two-stage process, openly available on the Internet: After registering a project at the DLR

Data provided by the German radar satellite TerraSAR-X helps UNESCO, Australian scientists and Cambodian authorities to detect ancient drains in the underground of World Heritage site Angkor Wat. The black areas are present-days basins and drains.



website <http://sss.terra-sar-x.dlr.de>, the project proposal is evaluated with regard to its scientific quality, its feasibility, the appropriateness of data requested, and the sensitiveness of data in terms of national security. A second questionnaire available at www.unesco.de/dlr-form.doc ensures that the project will actually cover a World Heritage site, that the relevant authorities have been informed and approve the project, and that the data will be used to support local site management.

DLR has also provided satellite imagery for an exhibition presented at UNESCO headquarters in 2009 and in Cancun in December 2010. Two sets of postcards have been printed and distributed and the cooperation has been presented at UNESCO and at the UN in Vienna.



The pyramids of Giza

In case of interest in this cooperation or of any questions, please contact:

Mario Hernandez (UNESCO), m.hernandez@unesco.org,
Annette Froehlich (DLR), annette.froehlich@dlr.de,
Achim Roth (DLR), achim.roth@dlr.de
or Lutz Möller (German Commission for UNESCO), moeller@unesco.de

Dr. Lutz Möller is Head of the Division Science, Human Rights at the German Commission for UNESCO.

Dr. Mario Hernandez is Senior Programme Specialist for Remote Sensing in the Natural Sciences Sector at UNESCO in Paris.

Dr. Annette Froehlich is Senior Programme Specialist in the Division for International Cooperation at the German Aerospace Centre (DLR) in Cologne.

Achim Roth coordinates the science team of the TerraSAR-X mission at the German Remote Sensing Data Center of the German Aerospace Centre (DLR) in Oberpfaffenhofen.



An insight into the future of Museum Island: the illustration shows the planned reception building, the "James-Simon Gallery", located next to the five historic buildings and the new wing of the Pergamon Museum

Hermann Parzinger

The Museum Island Master Plan

The Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin, is an excellent example of the sensitive redevelopment of a World Heritage site. The technical modernization is of the highest standard, while the authenticity of the historic museum building ensemble has remained intact.



Museum Island Berlin, Old National Gallery

Around 3 million visitors from Germany and abroad are drawn to Berlin's Museum Island each year to view the unique collections held at the museums. A particular highlight, however, is represented by the buildings themselves, which reflect around 100 years of architectural history: the period from 1830 onwards saw the opening of the Altes Museum followed by the Neues Museum, the Alte Nationalgalerie, the Bode Museum, and later, in 1930, the Pergamon Museum. In 1999, the Berlin Museum Island was awarded UNESCO World Heritage status, as much for the architecture of the museum buildings as for the collections displayed within them.

The *Museum Island Master Plan* was also included in the application to receive the status UNESCO World Heritage. This document established a basis for repairing damage inflicted on the Island during the Second World War, for the renovation and technical modernization of the Island and for its further develop-

ment in the future. The Master Plan was adopted by the foundation council of the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation, who became the custodians of Museum Island after the reunification of Germany. With the division of the country, the collections had been dispersed to both sides of the border. The German reunification offered a unique opportunity to return them to their historic homes on Museum Island where they could be displayed.

Sensitive Restoration

Two aspects of the renovation and restoration of Museum Island are of particular significance: on the one hand, the historic character of the exhibition buildings should be preserved, while on the other, the properties must undergo development to accommodate future demands on the museum complex. The historic buildings are to be restored as individual structures of outstanding value. Each will retain its own entrance, while assimilating new connecting elements: the James

Simon Gallery, which will be built on Kupfergraben, will become the main reception building from 2016 and will provide important services for visitors, who will be able to walk the *Archeological Promenade* from there, connecting all the buildings (with the exception of the Alte Nationalgalerie) through the ground floor. The Pergamon Museum will obtain a fourth wing; the open spaces on the Island are to be upgraded. With a view to reserving museum space for museum purposes as much as possible, a new building on the former military site, located opposite the Bode Museum, is currently under construction as an administrative, storage and workshop complex, which will also include the *Archeological Skills Center*.

A Highly Respected Restoration Concept

So far, three of the five historic buildings have undergone general refurbishment and have been reopened to the public: in

2001, the Alte Nationalgalerie; in 2006, the Bode Museum; and in 2009, the New Museum. In all three cases, the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation established a close and productive collaboration with representatives of monument conservation. The results are clearly visible. This too contributes to the huge public success of the Museum Island.

The Neues Museum, in particular, with its highly respected restoration concept created by David Chipperfield Architects, is winning over visitors (approx. 1.15 million in 2010) and critics alike. It has won many awards, not least the *European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage/Europa Nostra Award*, the highest accolade in the European Union for Cultural Heritage.

Prof. Dr. Dr. Hermann Parzinger has been President of the Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz since 2008.



Restoration plans for the New Museum were discussed in regular, on-site user-workshops

Petra Hedorfer

Culture is Here to Stay

Informed tourism provides a sustainable contribution to the preservation of World Heritage sites. The German National Tourist Board (DZT) promotes sensitive and discriminating travel on a scale that does not endanger Heritage sites.



Experience nature in Westheversand



Germany's popularity as a tourist destination is greater than ever. An historic milestone was reached in 2010 when the number of overnight stays by foreign guests broke through the 60 million mark. This was a huge achievement for the DZT. The DZT is the marketing and sales organization for Germany as a travel destination, promoting the country's tourist services internationally.

The DZT has positioned Germany's diverse range of attractions so well that the country is now way ahead in this respect in Europe. According to the European Travel Monitor (ETM), as a cultural destination Germany is ranked second in international travel destinations for Europeans, behind France and ahead of Italy, Great Britain and Spain. The results of world-wide consumer surveys also place Germany among the top 10 destinations. One crucial factor here, according to the market research institute GfK Roper, is the country's cultural heritage. 2000 years of European cultural history have left their mark on Germany, as travellers from across the globe are now aware. There is scarcely a country which can boast as many unique natural and cul-

tural sites in such a concentrated area. UNESCO has placed 33 of these under the protection of the International Convention, as World Heritage sites of "outstanding universal value to mankind". The German World Heritage sites reflect the diversity of its cultural heritage from the Cathedral in Aachen via the Museum Island in Berlin to the industrial heritage represented by the Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen.

UNESCO World Heritage – the Crowd Puller

As the quality monitor Deutschland-Tourismus has indicated, the title "UNESCO World Heritage" is a reason for 34 percent of all foreign visits. A very pleasing result for the DZT, as it has worked continuously to include the UNESCO World Heritage sites in its global communication and marketing activities. The focus this year will be on Italy, France, Great Britain and the USA. Discriminating tourism should provide a sustained contribution to the preservation of World Heritage sites. The DZT seeks not only to increase awareness of the German World Heritage sites, but also to

Sustainable Tourism in the Wadden Sea World Heritage Site

Inscription of the Wadden Sea as a UNESCO World Heritage site means that sustainable preservation of this eco-system is now mandatory. Since 2010, there has been much focus on the development of a strategy for environmentally compatible tourism. In fact, the National Parks have already achieved some success in the area of sustainability:

In the Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea National Park, more than 100 tourist companies are working in close collaboration with the national park administration. They offer high-quality services and regional, seasonal, fair and environmentally compatible products. For guests,

this makes for a highly attractive offering which fulfils the objectives of World Natural Heritage.

In the Wadden Sea National Park in Lower Saxony, sustainable mobility plays an important role. In cooperation with Deutsche Bahn, travel by train to the coast is heavily advertised through the campaign: *Fahrtziel Natur* (Destination Nature). Since 2009, the decision by guests to switch from car to public transport has been facilitated by the promotion *Urlauberbus für 'nen Euro*. The service offers visitors the opportunity to travel anywhere within the Ostfriesland (East Friesland) region for one euro per trip.



Schloss Augustusburg in Brühl: The Balthasar Neumann Staircase



The Bauhaus reinforces 20th century revolutionary ideas in architectural design. In Dessau, the University "Department of Design" was a target for pilgrims seeking the Cream of the Avantgarde

The German Bundestag states:

“With its rich, unique cultural heritage and its wide range of cultural offers, Germany is an attractive destination for cultural tourists from across the world. [...] Amongst other destinations, visitors want to see the 33 UNESCO World Heritage sites; the 1,100 historical town and city centres with significant monuments; countless artistic gems; unique buildings; 6,000 museums; 130 professional orchestras; 180 thematic streets, cultural paths and historical routes; 360 public and private theatres; and 12,000 cultural and popular celebrations.”

German Bundestag, Recommendation and Report of the Committee for Culture and Media, 13th September 2010

promote sustained tourism to the sites themselves in a way which will not threaten them.

For example, Augustusburg Castle and Falkenlust hunting lodge in Brühl, listed as World Heritage sites in 1984, both offer a diverse program of attractions: the administration offers a variety of thematic tours, portraying court life of the 18th century in a number of different ways. The famous staircase of Augustusburg Palace also plays host to the classical music festival known as the Brühler Schlosskonzerte between May and September.

On the one hand, tourist initiatives such as these contribute greatly to raising awareness of Heritage sites and making them accessible, while, on the other, they constitute an important source of income which can ensure conservation of the cultural sites in the long-term. With this in

mind, a year-long programme is to be launched in 2014 on the theme: *UNESCO World Heritage in Germany – Nature, Towns, Monuments*.

Investment in the conservation of monuments thus allows sustained, international tourism and therefore more than just preservation. Above all, understanding for the conservation of cultural assets will result from people's being able to appreciate and experience them for themselves. Thus their protection is also guaranteed for future generations.

Petra Hedorfer has been Chief Executive Officer of the German National Tourist Board (DZT) since 2003 and was elected President of the European Travel Commission in 2010.

Sustainable Tourism in the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Bamberg

Continuous maintenance of the cultural heritage at the Bamberg World Heritage site forms an important basis for the development of sustainable tourism. The city's rejuvenation is underpinned by a support program for the preservation of historic monuments, known as the *Bamberg Model*, which, since its inception back in 1954, has contributed to the preservation of the old town.

Since its inscription in UNESCO's list of World Cultural Heritage sites in 1993, the city has revised its tourism strategy. The objective is to develop and sustain high quality tourism for the World Heritage site. The energetic launch of the media campaign: *Bamberg – Faszination Weltkulturerbe* (Bamberg – World Heritage Fascination) led to a marked increase in the number of visitors. Since 1997, to ensure the highest level of quality, the Bamberg Tourismus & Kongress Service (Bamberg Tourism & Congress Service) has provided solid training for professional guides, to enable them to pass on a more in-depth level of information relating to the World Heritage.

Bamberg's inner-city garden culture dates back several hundred years, and a new model project *Urbaner Gartenbau* (Urban Garden Development) has been set up to preserve it and to secure its future. This innovative conservation project aims to preserve not only the material heritage, but also the intangible cultural heritage of the gardeners. St Michael's Monastery is also to be restored according to cultural-heritage criteria and will be better adapted to accommodate tourism. Bamberg now has the facility to showcase itself through a World Heritage Visitors' Center, which was opened in May 2010.

Group of visitors in front of the Fürstenportal (known in English as the "Sovereigns' Portal" or the "Princes' Portal")

“I Brought the World to Cottbus!”

Interview with Marie-Theres Albert



Marie-Theres Albert

Prof. Marie-Theres Albert is a co-initiator and Head of the master's degree programme World Heritage Studies which was established in 1999 at the Brandenburg Technical University, Cottbus. She has been the holder of the UNESCO Chair in Heritage Studies since October 2003. In the interview, she reports on the development of the course.

How did you come up with the idea of establishing a course in World Heritage?

Back then, I dealt exclusively with interculturality. But as I had already spent a great deal of time working abroad, and given that interculturality is always related to living cultures, I was personally faced with the decision: either I go out into the world once again, or the world comes to me in Cottbus. I opted for the latter. We wanted to establish an attractive, internationally-oriented course in Cottbus, which was to be run in English. It was a convincing concept and we were accepted.

Why is the Chair in Cottbus and not in Berlin, where there are many more cultural amenities?

Our relatively small and innovative university in Cottbus provides the ideal premises for such a course. Of course we cannot compare our range of cultural offerings to that of Berlin. That said, with the participation of international students, cultural diversity comes to us and is experienced first-hand within the course itself. For the students who are still missing something, the cities of Berlin, Dresden and Leipzig are easily accessible.

What types of people are interested in this course?

More and more young people from across the globe are coming to Cottbus, expressing an interest in architecture or

in monument preservation, but then there are those who are attracted by intangible heritage or by man-made landscapes. In addition to the management modules offered by the course, interest about intangible heritage is growing among students. They come from dozens of different countries, such as the USA, Great Britain and Spain, but also increasingly from developing countries. Interest in World Heritage is visibly growing.

What career prospects do the graduates have?

The career prospects have changed greatly over time. In the beginning, there was no career potential as an expert in World Heritage. However, in societies where the concept of World Heritage is becoming increasingly attractive, our graduates are now finding work in national and international organizations, in UNESCO National Commissions and also in the fields of management and consultancy. In order to protect World Heritage, we need professionals.

The World Heritage Studies course in Cottbus serves as a benchmark worldwide. What makes it unique?

Its uniqueness stems particularly from the combination of material and intangible heritage as well as the integration of nature. We deal with the entire spectrum of the World Heritage Convention critically and in an interdisciplinary fashion. No other course has offered this to date.

“Every World Heritage site is or can become a place of encounter with the World.”

Hermann Schefers, Director of the UNESCO World Heritage site Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch.

As World Heritage can also refer to the diversity of the world's ethnicities, then World Heritage, cultural diversity and cultural education cannot be separated from the overall concept.

The UNESCO Chair Programme aims to promote international cooperation between universities. How do you plan to achieve this objective?

Over the years we have acquired some large third-party project contracts, for example from the EU. We have implemented cooperation and exchange programmes with various European and Australian universities and have set up a project from the EU-ASIA-link with China and India. At the *World Heritage and Cultural Diversity Conference* held in October 2009, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the course, we assembled all the important UNESCO Chairholders who were active in the area of World Heritage to develop new prospects for continued cooperation. Ultimately, contacts and close cooperation are established through our international students when they return home to their respective countries.

The Chair has existed for over ten years now. What are the results?

The positive thing is that we have managed to promote the idea of World Heritage and with it, the founding concept behind an international understanding of UNESCO worldwide. We transformed the right idea into the right concept at the right time. With expert training in the areas of awareness-building and of responsibility, as well as in the preservation and the utilization of world heritage, we have contributed towards the growing significance of World Heritage within the context of the international community. It has always been essential to us to actively include the public in the process.

World Heritage Studies

The international master's degree programme in *World Heritage Studies* has been in place since 1999 at the Brandenburg Technical University (BTU) in Cottbus. It is aimed at students who wish to devote their professional career to the preservation of the cultural and natural heritage. The course comprises studies in architecture, civil engineering, monument conservation and urban planning as a basis for the conservation of cultural properties. The programme also serves to communicate management plans for World Heritage sites (both in theory and in practice) to students from across the world.

The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and other foundations offer scholarship funding for the master's programme. The programme duration is four semesters, at the end of which the successful student is awarded a Master of Arts (M.A.) degree. At the present time, 75 students are attending the master's programme in World Heritage Studies and eleven candidates are enrolled in the Internationale Graduiertenschule für Welterbestudien (International Graduate School of Heritage Studies). These students come from a total of 28 states worldwide.



Students from across the globe sit on the stairs leading to the BTU lecture building, following a summer excursion

World Heritage Studies

A series of volumes published in relation to the interdisciplinary master course World Heritage Studies, directed by the Chair of Intercultural Studies/UNESCO Chair in Heritage Studies, Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus

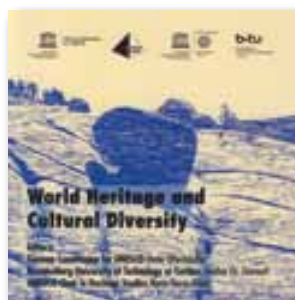
“I came across a description of this post-graduate course at the Brandenburg University of Technology (BTU) in the newspaper while I was studying economics in the Netherlands, and I was immediately really keen. I found the inter-disciplinary and international approach of the programme particularly attractive. During discussions or group work, when a dozen of students of different nationalities with different academic backgrounds sat together in one room, there really was sometimes a culture clash. I have learned how enriching different points of view and approaches can be. The international environment of “World Heritage Studies” has really left an imprint on me.”

Patricia Alberth,
Germany,
Assistant
Programme
Specialist,
Europe and
North America
Section,
UNESCO World
Heritage Centre.



“I am an architect from one of the oldest towns in China, Xi'an. I think that it is very important to preserve our cultural heritage because memory is a part of our identity in a fast-developing China. “World Heritage Studies” at the University of Cottbus offers unique lectures in an inter-disciplinary context. In the future, I want to work in an international organisation or a national office for monument conservation in China.”

Yang Wu, China



World Heritage and Cultural Diversity

World Heritage and Cultural Diversity, the fourth publication from the World Heritage Studies course, focuses on the close relation between humanity's heritage and the diversity that it represents. Like previous publications, it is the result of an academic conference, which used the 10th anniversary of the course as an occasion to invite experts from all over the world to have future-oriented discussions on aspects of heritage in relation to cultural and natural diversity. The papers published in this collection are only a few facets of the broad range of topics relating to the protection of heritage and diversity. Nevertheless, they may be considered as representative of this whole complex. To a large extent, they can be seen as starting points for a long-overdue debate. The responses are as diverse as the topics they derive from. It only remains to be stated that we wish for both positive and critical feedback from our readers.

Editors: Dieter Offenhäuser, Walther Ch. Zimmerli, Marie-Theres Albert. Cottbus 2010. Published in English



Training Strategies for World Heritage Management

The essays collected in this publication present the broad range of contributions developed in the course of the project *Development of Multi-Disciplinary Management Strategies for Conservation and Use of Heritage Sites in Asia and Europe* (MUMA), which was carried out by European and Asian universities from 2004 to 2006. The authors address questions concerning basic principles and strategies needed for appropriate measurements; institutionalization possibilities and methods for heritage management in different cultures; available resources for training programmes at schools and universities as well as for informal training and the possibilities of resource development. In conclusion, the contributors provide a rich source of models for the construction of heritage education tools on a variety of institutional levels and present innovative management concepts.

Editors: Marie-Theres Albert, Roland Bernecker, Diego Gutierrez Perez, Nalini Thakur, Zhang Nairen. Cottbus 2007. Published in English



Constructing World Heritage

The contributors to the volume *Constructing World Heritage* reveal numerous aspects of the protection and the use of Cultural and Natural World Heritage which have been identified and recently discussed by experts. Especially, new perspectives on heritage which consider cultural diversity, intangible heritage and cultural landscapes are at the centre of the discussion. Dynamic exchanges between heritage and cultural diversity pose essential questions concerning identity. The conflicting field of tangible and intangible heritage assigns new tasks and problems to be solved to experts. And the cultural landscapes allow new perceptions and interpretations when considered as the result of interactions between man and the environment. The authors offer new perspectives based on related disciplines, such as history of art or ethnology, and present practical examples of heritage management.

Editors: Marie-Theres Albert, Sieglinde Gauer-Lietz. Cottbus 2006. Published in German and English

“The course in Cottbus was a fantastic experience. Some of its advantages included the international students and the high-quality visiting lecturers. I am a restorer for antiques and art. Attending “World Heritage Studies” prepared me for my professional objectives. I really look forward to applying my newly-acquired knowledge to practical activities and to working in the conservation of heritage and identity on an international level.”

Ellen Lekka, Greece



“During my studies in Caracas, I dealt with the concept of Heritage conservation. The University City of Caracas is a Modern Architecture UNESCO World Heritage site. I wanted to find out more about the conservation and management of towns. In the course in Cottbus, I analysed the Management Plan of the University City of Caracas.”

Henry Crescini, Venezuela



Nature and Culture – Ambivalent Dimensions of Our Heritage

Nature and Culture – Ambivalent Dimensions of our Heritage was published on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the most successful UNESCO Programme, the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The international symposium bearing the same name which was carried out in Potsdam in 2002 provided the intellectual basis of this volume. The authors deal with the multi-faceted relation between nature and culture. In a critical manner, they assess how heritage is appropriated by different vested interests. The authors analyze historic processes as well as recent discussions from European and non-European perspectives. The analyses of different perceptions of culture and nature facilitate the discussion on how culture and nature can be preserved and which concepts are viable for the future.

Editors: German Commission for UNESCO, Bonn; Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus 2002. Published in German and English

“At a workshop at my university in Delhi, I met professors from the University of Cottbus. I was particularly interested in gaining extensive understanding of heritage, so the multidisciplinary approach of “World Heritage Studies” awoke my interest. At the Brandenburg University of Technology (BTU), I gained professional experience in the establishment of management and conservation plans for Heritage sites. Cottbus is ideal for students. The university and the town offer a wide range of activities. As a foreigner in this small town in Eastern Germany, I have had practically no negative experiences at all.”

Smriti Pant, India





The Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex – The Ruhr as Cultural Metropolis

The World Heritage site Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen offers an international programme of events for cultural tourists from across the world. In the midst of its impressive industrial architecture, visitors can choose from an abundance of events, including presentations and exhibitions of contemporary art, photography, design, theatre, dance and music. The Ruhr Museum opened in January 2010. A regional museum of a different kind, the entire natural and cultural history of the Ruhr is displayed in its permanent exhibition.

International cultural projects contribute to the inclusion of the Zollverein in the list of popular destinations for more than two million visitors per year. Some examples include: the Theatre Festival *Promethiade*, which was staged in World Heritage sites in Turkey, Greece and Germany to question the ancient myth of Prometheus in the light of present-day phenomena; the Ruhrtriennale; the Contemporary Art Ruhr; and the Electronic Arts Festival *Sound Industries*.

Music night in the Zollverein

Jolanta Nölle

Zollverein in Schools

The Zollverein School Programme

The Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex World Heritage site is not just a symbol of the heavy-industrial history of the Ruhr, but is also a landmark for sustainable structural change. The Zollverein is a monument and a center for culture as well as for the creative industry, which aims to open the minds particularly of children and young people to new perspectives. The programme Welterbestättenvermittlung – Zollverein macht Schule (Teaching World Heritage – The Zollverein in Schools) educates the younger generation about both the past and the future.

The Zollverein Foundation opens up World Heritage to the general public and, in the midst of the historic, industrial landscape of the Ruhr city of Essen, it establishes a future home for culture and the creative industry, architecture, design, media and education.

Discover, Experience, Learn

In the authentic location of the former Zollverein colliery and coking plant, children gain real-life impressions of the history and structural transformation of the region. At the same time, the Zollverein World Heritage site offers insights into future-oriented professions. To allow schoolchildren to experience the entire portfolio of subjects offered by the Zollverein World Heritage site, the Zollverein Foundation designed the project

Teaching World Heritage – The Zollverein in Schools

Schoolchildren in Essen and the surrounding area can use the Zollverein World Heritage site as a study location outside the classroom within the framework of an educational partnership.

The programme caters for children from all schools and of all age-groups, from primary school through to the final

grades of high school, and it is aligned with the needs and demands of their respective institutions. The study-options are divided into three categories, each with a different focus: *Zollverein historisch* (Historic Zollverein), *Zollverein aktiv* (Active Zollverein) and *Zollverein im Wandel* (The Changing Zollverein).

Historic Zollverein...

explores the history of the Zollverein colliery and coking plant. Students follow the coal's overground route through authentic locations, from extraction sites to transportation routes and ultimately to processing sites. In so doing, they can gain deeper insights into topics such as mining, coking, geology, the history of technology, chemistry, architecture, along with social history and migration. In the module *Dem Bergmann auf der Spur* (On the Trail of a Miner), a former miner shows the children where he worked in the colliery. The children see how the mine functions and can witness the daily routines of the mining community first-hand.

The Changing Zollverein...

shows the diverse evolution of the Zollverein after the closure of the pit. Old and new trades are laid out for comparison. Through active workshops, the children

denkmal aktiv – Cultural Heritage in Young Hands

School Programme Launched by the German Foundation for Monument Protection



Inventory at Fort Hahneberg in Berlin-Spandau, a "denkmal aktiv" project at the Knobelsdorff School in Berlin

By means of its school programme, *denkmal aktiv* (Heritage in Action), the German Foundation for Monument Protection promotes projects on cultural heritage and monument protection. At the same time, it aims to integrate issues relating to monuments into the everyday school life of young people.

The initiative's goal is to raise school pupils' awareness about the significance of our common cultural heritage and our joint responsibility when it comes to its protection and preservation for future generations. The German Commission for UNESCO is the patron of this national programme.

The projects, in which about 600 secondary schools have participated since the beginning of 2002, represent a large range of school discussions about cultural heritage as well as many methodological approaches to teach pupils about cultural heritage according to their age-groups and school type.

Studies in Paderborn

The diversity of cultural heritage is the focus of the master's programme in Cultural Heritage at the university of Paderborn. Students are taught how to develop strategies for action in the sustainable protection of the cultural heritage. Architectural heritage is not the sole object of research here; new approaches to exploration, documentation and knowledge-transfer relating to the intangible cultural heritage are also being developed.

One example is the project *Kulturerbe Sakralbauten* (Cultural Heritage – Sacred Sites). The project integrates material and artistic aspects with intangible politico-religious views. Using church architecture as a basis, the recurring processes of secularization and re-consecration are analyzed, both in the architectural and the socio-political contexts.

In the sub-project *Kloster und Schloss Corvey als abendländische Bildungs- und Mediengeschichte* (Corvey Abbey and Castle as a marker of education and media history in the West), the abbey library, destroyed during secularization, is to be restored, and the collection re-assembled virtually on an internet platform. The most valuable volumes will be fully digitized and published on the internet. The knowledge stored at Corvey will thus be opened up once again for research following a 200-year shadow-existence in the repositories of various towns and cities. The castle and former abbey of Corvey are currently on the German Tentative List for inclusion as a UNESCO World Heritage site.

The student press agency Cultura is acting as a pilot-project for the venture. Paderborn students are compiling the trends and results from published

cultural-heritage research, which they then make available to newspapers and broadcasters. This interactive interface will, it is hoped, promote the transfer of cultural-heritage knowledge between experts and the broader public.

The touring exhibition: "1000 Jahre Wissen – Rekonstruktion der Bibliothek der Reichsabtei Corvey" ("1000 Years of Knowledge – The rebuilding of the Corvey Abbey Library") is aimed at raising awareness of the Paderborn University project. The exhibition will be held from June 2011 until July 2012 in many venues at home and abroad.



themselves can adopt the role of architects, planners and conservators of monuments. For example, in a *Workshop zum Strukturwandel* (workshop on structural change), the class becomes a group of "experts" who have met on the Zollverein site to develop new ideas for the conversion of the Zollverein's Shaft XII. In a "conference of experts", the children debate the new development opportunities linked to the UNESCO World Heritage Programme, draw up and present fictitious utilization concepts.

Active Zollverein...

allows the children to discover the Zollverein as a center for art and culture, in which they themselves can take pictures, paint or design. Alternatively, they may take a look behind the scenes at a cultural institution, e.g. by talking to musicians and artists. In the module *Mein Palast der Projekte* (My Palace of Projects), students can take on the role of artists and curators. In school lessons or at the Zollverein, they develop their own exhibition projects, which they then introduce in the form of a small presentation, for example. They are also introduced to other facets of the cultural industry, such as public relations and the



Children can step back into industrial history: "On the Coal Route"

creation of advertising material for the exhibition. Through methods such as these, the school children learn to analyze content and to be creative while gaining insights into various professions.

Outlook

The school programme is of particular importance to the Zollverein UNESCO World Heritage site, as the unique heritage of this location must be preserved for

the future and handed on to the next generation. The concept of World Heritage and the associated mandate to preserve it should be integrated in all its diversity into school education. The Zollverein Foundation is hereby ensuring that the World Heritage concept is passed on to the next generation.

Jolanta Nölle is an executive member of the Zollverein Foundation.

Publication Data

UNESCO today

Publisher:

German Commission for UNESCO
Colmantstraße 15
53115 Bonn, Germany
E-mail: secretariat@unesco.de
Internet: www.unesco.de

in cooperation with the Federal Foreign Office

Chief Editor:

Dieter Offenhäuser

Editorial Board:

Claudia Brincks-Murmann, Kurt Schlünkes, Frauke Schröder,
Regina Rosa Hämmerle, Elisabeth Clarke-Hasters

Translation:

Anna Porter; Intrasoft International, Brussels, Belgium; Language Services Division
of the Federal Foreign Office

The editors reserve the right to carry out editing, image selection, titles and publication of the articles submitted. Articles attributed to an author do not always reflect the opinion of the editors. The editors reserve the right to edit the articles submitted.

Layout and setting:

Media Company – Agentur für
Kommunikation GmbH, Bonn, Germany

Printing:

Medienhaus Plump, Rheinbreitbach, Germany

Print run: 3,000

ISBN : 978-3-940785-24-4

All rights reserved

© German Commission for UNESCO
Bonn, 2011

UNESCO today is printed on chlorine-free bleached and recycled paper.

.....
*Apart from the authors mentioned we would like to thank those who supported us
with their texts and with pictures or any other way of assistance.*

Dr. Olaf Asendorf, Jutta Barth, Dr. Susanne Braun, Diana Büttner, Jens Enemark,
Goggo Gensch, Astrid Gonstalla, Dr. Meinrad Maria Grewenig, Dirk Hamm,
Dr. Peter Henrich, Volker Hörold, Birgit Jöbstl, Alina Krumme, Anneliese Kühn,
Cord Panning, Annegret Petschat-Martens, Jana-C. Petzold, Doreen Post,
Astrid Roscher, Diane Röschen, Prof. Dr. Eva-Maria Seng, Prof. Dr. Jutta Ströter-
Bender, Roland Wentzler, Christiane Winkler.

Photographs:

Front cover:

- Germany: Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen, © Entwicklungsgesellschaft Zollverein
- Cambodia: Angkor Wat Central Temple with pool used on ceremonious occasions. The temple city Angkor, which has been on the UNESCO World Heritage List since 1992, is one of the World's most impressive cultural sites, © Auswärtiges Amt
- Germany: Cologne Cathedral, © Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus
- Botswana: Tsodilo – a young Khung Woman collects wood. The Khung are the last progenies of the Bushmen. They belong to the eldest aboriginal people of southern Africa. They are hunters and gatherers and they live predominantly in the Kalahari Desert, © Südwestrundfunk

Back cover:

From the DLR-UNESCO Postcard set. "What a Sight: Space Looking Out for World Heritage III" © DLR-UNESCO, Antrix, distributed by Euromap

Page 2: © GTZ © Hans-J. Aubert, **3:** © Auswärtiges Amt, **4:** © DUK, **7:** © Hermann Schefers, **8-11:** © Auswärtiges Amt, **12:** © FDP-Fraktion © Auswärtiges Amt, **13:** © Birgitta Ringbeck © Barbara Engels, **14:** © Tim Moulds, **15:** © Araquem Alcantra/Acervo GIZ © Guney Uluntuncok/GIZ, **16:** © M. Broquere/S. Nancy, **17:** © Martin Stock, **18:** © Omar Hallaj/GIZ, **19:** © Ursula Eigel, **20:** © Barbara Engels/BfN, **21:** © Andrea Strauss, **22:** © Weltkulturerbe Völklinger Hütte/Gerhard Kassner, **23:** © Stiftung Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau/Astrid Roscher © J. Dolata/GDKE, **24:** © Thomas Klinger, Kuratorium Weltkulturdenkmal Kloster Lorsch e.V., **25:** © Hermann Schefers, **26:** © Hainberg-Gymnasium Göttingen, **27:** © National Museum of Namibia, GRN, **28:** © DUK, **29:** © Iuri Fernandes/GIZ, **31:** © Peter Braatz, **32:** © Barbara Engels, **34:** © BMVBS/Frank Ossenbrink, **35:** © Stadt Regensburg, **36:** © Hans-J. Aubert, **37:** © Gasometer Oberhausen GmbH, **40:** © Südwestrundfunk, **41:** © Jürgen Meusel, **42:** © DUK, **43:** © DZT, **46:** © Fotolia, **47:** © DLR 2009 © DLR 2007, **48:** © SPK/ART+COM © Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, **49:** © BBR Johannes Kramer, **50:** © Martin Stock/Landesbetrieb für Küstenschutz, Nationalpark und Meeresschutz, **52:** © Horst Gummersbach © DZT, **53:** © Archiv des Bamberg Tourismus und Kongress Service, **54:** © BTU Cottbus/Dominik Winkler, **55:** © Yujie Zhu, **56:** © Patricia Alberth © Yang Wu, **57:** © Ellen Lekka © Henry Crescini © Marco Schneider/MMZ, **58:** © Matthias Duschner/Stiftung Zollverein, **59:** © Knobelsdorff-Schule Berlin, **60:** © Matthias Duschner/Stiftung Zollverein, **63:** © DZT © Stiftung Zollverein



Berlin Modernism Housing Estates

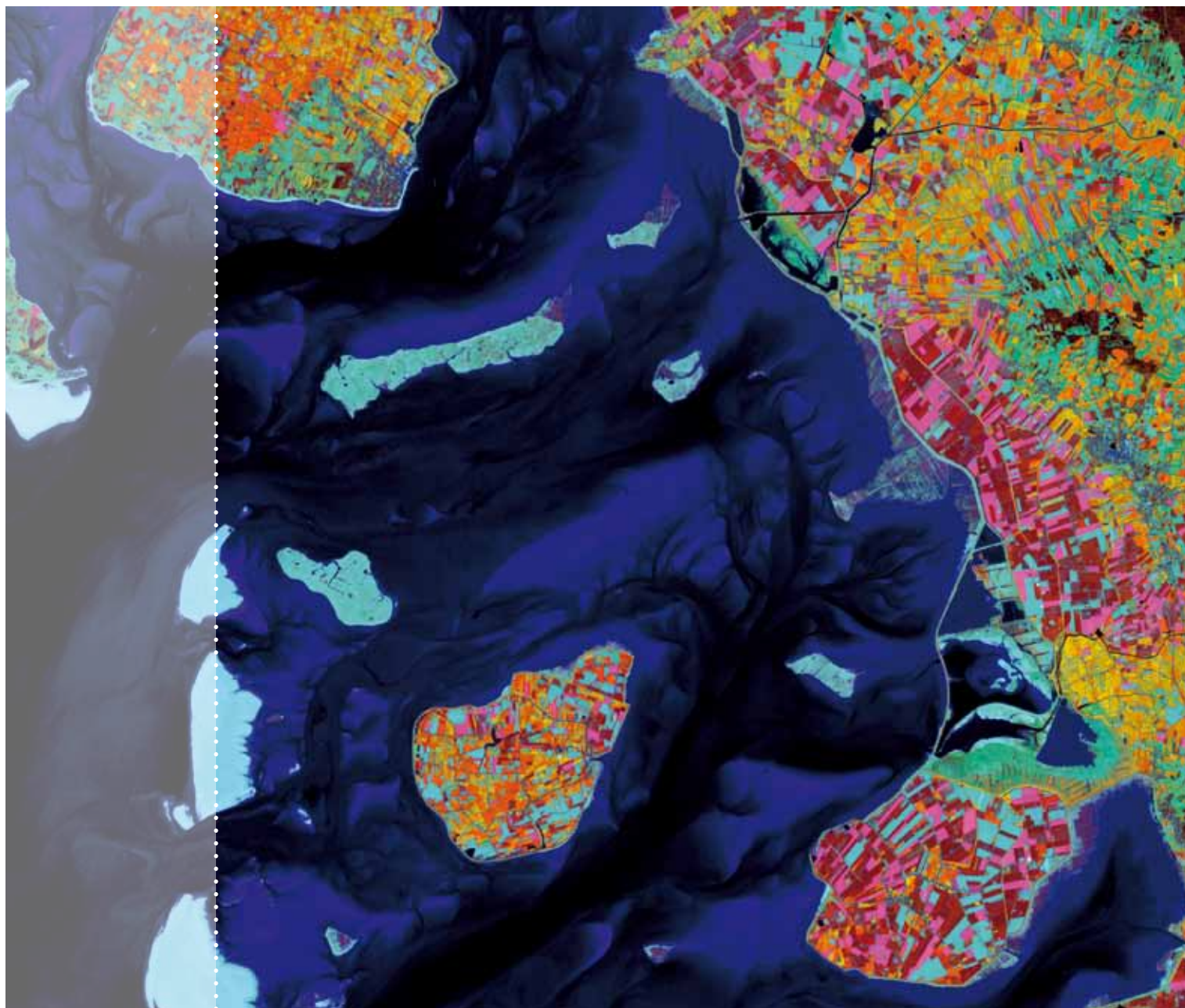


Stage Performance at Zollverein, Essen



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

German Commission
for UNESCO



Auswärtiges Amt

ISBN 978-3-940785-24-4

Germany

CANDIDATE FOR THE WORLD
HERITAGE COMMITTEE