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The Disaster-Prevention and Risk Management of World Heritage Site

3rd International Conference on Risk Management
The 3rd International Conference on Risk Management: "Reducing Vulnerability to Disasters in Historic Cities" was jointly organized by the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre under UNESCO (ACCU), and other institutes in Nara, Japan, from January 28 to 30, 2009. The conference was built upon the results of previous meetings on risk management organized by ACCU (Nara) in 2007 and 2008, which identified the risks and challenges of cultural heritage, and discussed risk preparations against natural disasters.

This meeting focused on reducing the impact of natural disasters on historic towns and urban areas. Experts from ICOMROM, Vietnam, Nepal, India, and China shared their experiences with Japanese professionals in the field of risk management. Dr. Kong Ping, representing the WHITR-AP, delivered a presentation on "The Current Status and Issues of Disaster Reduction in Dijinganyan." The presentation was based on a report carried out by WHITR-AP (Shanghai), entitled "Post-Earthquake Evaluation on World Heritage Site: Mt. Qingcheng and Dijinganyan Irrigation System." During the conference, participants attended the 55th Cultural Properties Fire Drill in front of the Nara National Museum, which displayed the efforts of Japanese professionals in raising awareness on fire prevention in order to protect cultural properties. Participants also walked through the Nara-Machi districts and observed the protective measures for fire set up on cultural properties. The conference stimulated discussion on disaster reduction measures and concluded with a series of recommendations recognizing the vulnerability of urban heritage and the importance of disaster reduction.

Symposium on "Protecting World Cultural Heritage Sites and Their Historic Urban Environment from Earthquakes"
The Kathmandu Symposium on "Protecting World Cultural Heritage Sites and Their Historic Urban Environment from Earthquakes" was organized by the Ritsumeikan University Research Center for Disaster Mitigation of Urban Cultural Heritage (Rits-DUMCH) in cooperation with UNESCO Kathmandu Office and the Tribhuvan University Institute of Engineering. The Symposium lasted from February 16 to 19, 2009. It focused on World Cultural Heritage Sites in historic areas exposed to the risk of earthquakes. The discussion referred to the Kathmandu Valley and Kyoto as examples of the challenges posed by rapid urbanization, population growth, fragmentation of indigenous communities, and the loss of traditional knowledge.

Experts from UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS, ICorP, Austria, Bhutan, Canada, China, India, Peru, Japan and Nepal conducted extensive discussions. They also paid an on-site visit to the World Heritage Monument Zones in Kathmandu Valley. Their work culminated in the Kathmandu Recommendation (draft), outlining future research needs as well as pragmatic approaches and methodologies.

The symposium was mainly composed of two technical sessions: structural analysis and mitigation measures of heritage structures for seismic safety, and analysis of the vulnerability of heritage sites in historic urban areas. Dr. Kong Ping from WHITR-AP (Shanghai) gave a presentation entitled "Disaster Management of Living Heritage Sites: Reflection of Chinese cases." The lecture highlighted the impacts of human intervention, traditional knowledge systems, and local participation on heritage values and its management issues.
2009年2月21日，由国家文物局与联合国教科文组织共同主办的联合国教科文组织保护文化遗产日本信托基金会项目成果报告会在北京举行。来自中国、日本以及联合国教科文组织的相关领域专家及项目负责人就已实施8年的美术馆文物保护修复工程和龙门石窟文物保护修复工程展开讨论。

2009年1月17至18日，由清华大学建筑与城市规划学院周伟志教授及上海中心代表李鸣博士出席了由国家住房与城乡建设部、中国教科文组织和联合国中心主办的“中国自然和文化双遗产预备名单研讨会。本次会议在杭州举行，吸引了来自建设部、世界中心、世界自然遗产联盟、美国国家公园管理局及国内各遗产地的代表约200人出席。

2009年12月1至3日，第二届遗产管理会议将在澳门举行。本次会议由澳门旅游学院主办，联合国教科文组织、国际文物保护与修复研究中心及澳门文物保护中心和澳门文化遗产管理中心。会议主要讨论在历史城区内文化旅游发展中面临的机遇和挑战，探讨城市遗产的保护与管理与文化旅游发展之间的关系。

2009年1月22日，印度安古迪桥梁中的Anegunidi大桥发生垮塌事故，造成8名施工人员死亡。1999年专家指出该座桥的结构有问题而将其列入《濒危世界遗产名录》，敦促这座大桥停用近9年之久。近期由于桥梁无法承受用于修复桥梁的混凝土重量，使得这座尚未完成修复工作的大桥桥梁在Tungabhadra河床中。

Jean-Paul L’Allier等两名由国际遗产城市联盟颁发，授予在遗产保护、发展与管理领域内做出杰出成就的会员城市。世界遗产城市联盟正在邀请被选入世界遗产的会员城市调整及改善遗产地的管理办法，本届奖项申请截止日期：2009年4月30日。

2009年被联合国定为"国际天文年"，结合该主题，国际古迹遗址理事会确定今年"国际古迹遗址日"（4月18日）的讨论主题为"遗产与科学"，旨在使人们对文化遗产保护与科学发展的关系——不同的科学技术与技能的使用如何对气候变化及文化遗产保护产生影响。
上海外白渡桥保护性重建
The Preservation and Renovation of Waibaidu Bridge

外白渡桥是上海的标志性建筑之一，处于苏州河下游河口，横跨黄浦江，是一座全钢结构的桥梁。两跨52.16米，宽18.3米，是上海市区连接沪北、沪东的重要通道。

外白渡桥最早建于1856年，是一座木桥，由英国人夏慕的“苏州河桥梁公司”（中国有史以来第一家以桥梁建造为主的公司）投资建造，到了光绪年间，木桥几经修补，已不能适应交通发展的需要，当时的上海公共租界工部局决定改建钢桥代替，1907年竣工。这就是现在的外白渡桥。它是上海第一座全钢结构桥梁，由工部局主持修建，所有钢材皆从美国进口，由美国工程技术人员完成整座桥梁的设计和架构。

为配合外滩综合改造及地下通道施工，2008年这座百年老桥与上海市作短暂告别，4月，外白渡桥被从原址拆下，并送往上海电厂进行大修。在这之前，老桥的修缮方案已上报国家文物局，并获得批复，按文物保护要求，苏州河历史最低水位以上的桥体将保持原貌，这是一套大胆而科学的维修保护方案。该方案在施工中提高文物保护的安全系数，并可保外白渡桥再使用50年。未来更将进行每10年一次的超声波探测，以确保桥体安全。为保护老桥历史风貌，铆钉、油漆等作为外白渡桥的标志构件按“修旧如旧”的原则进行修复。为了保持老桥上的镶嵌银钉的特色工艺，修缮工程采取部门特别从国内技术合作伙伴，共更换铆钉6万多个。另外，宽3.6米的两侧人行道上仍铺上木板，保留1907年外白渡桥旧时模样。

2009年2月25日，外白渡桥在历时10个月的搬迁维修后，“乘坐”驳船回归原位，重新横跨苏州河河口，获得“新生”。

Waibaidu Bridge (Garden Bridge) is one of the landmarks of old Shanghai. Located in the downstream estuary of Suzhou Creek near the Huangpu River, it is an important bridge connecting Shanghai’s urban districts with northern and southern Shanghai. The bridge is completely made of steel, 52.16m long and 18.3m wide.

Waibaidu Bridge was first a wooden bridge built in 1856, financed by the English "Suzhou Creek Bridge Corporation" (the first company in China focusing mainly on bridge construction). During the reign of Emperor Guangxu, the wooden bridge was restored several times. When it could no longer meet the requirements of the transportation development, the Shanghai Municipal Council decided to replace it with a steel bridge. The new bridge was completed in 1907. It is what we know today as Waibaidu Bridge, the first all-steel bridge in China. The Shanghai Municipal Council was in charge of the construction; the steel was imported from England and the bridge's design was done by British engineers and technicians.

Because of comprehensive traffic reform and the construction of a Bund underpass, the 100-year-old bridge was temporarily removed. In April, 2008, it was dismantled from its site and conveyed to the Shanghai dockyard for renovations. The plan obtained a written approval from the State Cultural Relic Bureau before it was enacted. With the Bureau’s affirmation, the bridge’s body above the lowest water level was kept intact. This maintenance plan was a bold but also scientific one. It raised the safety coefficient in preserving the historical relic during the underpass construction, and at the same time enabled Shanghai citizens to use the bridge for another fifty years. In the future, ultrasonic detections will be conducted every ten years to ensure the safety of the bridge. In addition, to preserve the historical appearance of the old bridge, symbolic elements such as rivets and paint, the department was responsible for the renovation project specially to invite professionals from abroad and changed over 60 thousand rivets. Besides, the 3.6m wide pavement on both sides of the bridge will still be paved with boards, to maintain the same look Waibaidu Bridge had in 1907.

After 10 months of removal and overhaul, Waibaidu Bridge returned to its home position by a barge on February 25, 2009. Once again it spans the estuary of Suzhou Creek, showing a new spirit of Shanghai.
青城山-都江堰世界文化遗产灾后评估
Post-earthquake Evaluation on World Cultural Heritage Site

2000年11月29日，联合国第24届世界遗产委员会大会认为青城山-都江堰符合联合国教科文组织关于文化遗产标准的ii, iv, vi条，决定将青城山-都江堰列为《世界遗产名录》。

5.12四川大地震后，青城山-都江堰世界遗产地遭到了较大的破坏，亚太遗产中心（上海）接受都江堰市世界遗产管理办公室委托，对遗产地构成要素和整体环境整体一对青城山和都江堰进行分析评估，把遗产受损状况分为三个等级的评价，按照损坏程度依次分为：A.全部垮塌；B.部分垮塌，存在结构安全隐患（结构倾斜，墙体严重开裂）；C.局部受损。在价值损失方面，本课题重点研究地震对青城山-都江堰世界遗产突出普遍价值的影响，分别分析了震前和震后遗产地的真实性、完整性和影响。地震对以都江堰水利工程为代表的中国古代巨大的科学和技术成就的影响，地震对青城山道教文化的影响。本报告基于现场调查，并向文物、规划等各部门详细了解情况的基础上对此进行了归纳。

最后，课题提出了青城山-都江堰世界文化遗产灾后保护工作行动计划的建议，具体包括：
1. 针对自然环境潜在的威胁的工作行动计划建议；
2. 针对灾后保护与重建对遗产地造成潜在威胁的工作行动计划建议。

On November 29, 2000, the 24th Session of UNESCO World Heritage Committee inscribed Mt. Qingcheng and Duijiangyan Irrigation System onto the World Heritage List for meeting cultural criteria ii, iv, and vi, as adopted by the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of World Heritage Sites.

After the Sichuan Earthquake on May 12, 2008, Mt. Qingcheng and Duijiangyan Irrigation System were seriously damaged. Committed by Duijiangyan World Heritage Administrative Office, The Whitrup (Shanghai) finished the report regarding the analysis and evaluation of the damage inflicted on Mt. Qingcheng and Duijiangyan Irrigation System focusing on their heritage components and general environment. According to the severity of damage, this report grades the buildings and the ancillary work into three classes: A. totally collapsed; B. partly collapsed, with inherent danger of subsequent damage (the structure is tilted and the walls are badly cracked); and C. partly damaged. Regarding the analysis of the loss of the site’s value, the report focuses on the following aspects: the earthquake's impact on the authenticity and integrity of the heritage site; the impact on the scientific and technological achievements of ancient China displayed in the Duijiangyan Irrigation System; and the impact on the Taoist culture on Mount Qingcheng. The report concludes the actions based on on-site investigation and the inquiry from different departments. Finally the report proposed an action plan separately addressing potential natural threats and potential threats caused by human intervention in the process of conservation and reconstruction.
1981年，世界遗产委员会认定巴基斯坦Lahore古堡和Shalamar花园符合文化遗产标准项目，将其列入《世界遗产名录》。但是，2000年由于古堡南外墙外的水利工程导致Shalamar Bagh周边环境受到破坏，并且严重危及Lahore古堡中Shish Mahal后殿的天花板，世界遗产委员会于将其列入《濒危遗产名录》。

2003年至2005年间，在挪威发展合作署（Norad）和美国Gehry基金会的资助下，联合国教科文组织编制了《Lahore古堡和Shalamar花园保护与管理规划》，目的在于改善管理体制，从实施角度出发制定明确的保护战略，同时为了更好地实施该规划，文件中还提出了相应的监测与管理体系，开展专项研究，制定旅游管理方案及改善该遗产地环境等一系列措施。2005年，Lahore古堡所在的Punjab政府正式批准了该规划，并拨款6亿卢比（约合1千万美元）用于未来5年的项目实施。此外，联合国教科文组织挪威发展合作署还在Lahore古堡成立了一座文档中心。

The Lahore Fort and Shalimar Gardens in Lahore was inscribed on World Heritage List in 1981, for it meets the Cultural criteria (i) (ii) (iii). In 2000, however, it was inscribed on the list of World Heritage in Danger due to the damage caused to the Hydraulic works outside the southern perimeter walls, degradation of the surrounding environment of the Shalimar Bagh and critical condition of the ceiling of the Shish Mahal at Shahi Qila.

From 2003 to 2005, UNESCO initiated a Master Plan for Management and Conservation of Shahi Qila (Lahore Fort) and the Shalimar Gardens, which were funded by Norad and Getty foundation respectively. The objectives of the master plan were to improve management systems, put in financial mechanisms and develop a conservation strategy with a priority plan of action. For better implementation of the master plan, it was also essential to propose monitoring and maintenance systems, conduct specific research, put forward tourism management, and improvements of the immediate environment of the sites. In 2005, Punjab government endorsed the master plan and allocated a budget of Rs.600 ($10) Million for next 5 years for implementation on both sites. UNESCO-Norad also established a documentation center at Lahore Fort.

Resources: Fauzia Qureshi, National College of Arts, Lahore, Pakistan
《保护和促进文化表现形式多样性公约》
The Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

《保护和促进文化表现形式多样性公约》（以下简称为《公约》），是2005年10月21日教科文组织在巴黎召开的第三十三届世界大会上通过的。《公约》最根本的意义在于强调各国的文化权利是平等的。《公约》更将人类丰富多彩的文化表现形式认定为是人类的共同遗产，赋予各成员国一种“保护和促进文化表现形式多样性以及加强国际合作”的文化政策的主权。《公约》分定义、目标、指导原则、促进文化表现形式的措施、信息共享和透明度、促进国际合作等部分，公约的主要内容包括：

I. 文化多样性”指各群体和社会以表现其文化的多种不同形式，这些表现形式在他们内部及其间传承。

II. 保护和促进文化表现形式的多样性：鼓励不同文化间的对话，以保证世界的文化交流更广泛和均衡，促进不同文化间的相互尊重与和平孤立建设；本着伙伴关系的精神，加强国际合作与团结，特别是要提高发展中国家保护和促进文化表现形式多样性的能力。

III. 尊重人权和基本自由原则；主权原则；所有文化同等尊严和尊重原则；国际团结与合作原则；经济和文化发展互补原则；可持续发展原则；平等享有原则；开放和平衡原则。

IV. 缔约方应努力在其境内创造环境，鼓励个人和社会群体；缔约方还应努力承认艺术家、参与创作活动的其他人员，文化以及支持他们工作的有关组织的重要贡献，以及他们在培育文化表现形式多样性方面的核心作用。

V. 共享和交流有关保护和促进文化表现形式多样性的信息。

VI. 加强与民间社会、非政府组织和个人部门及其内部的伙伴关系，以及鼓励和促进文化表现形式的多样性。

I. Cultural diversity refers to the manifold ways in which the cultures of groups and societies find expression. These expressions are passed on within and among groups and societies.

II. To protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions;
To encourage dialogue among cultures with a view to ensuring wider and balanced cultural exchanges in the world in favour of intercultural respect and a culture of peace; To strengthen international cooperation and solidarity in a spirit of partnership with a view, in particular, to enhancing the capacities of developing countries in order to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions.

III. Principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; Principle of sovereignty; Principle of equal dignity of and respect for all cultures; Principle of international solidarity and cooperation; Principle of the complementarity of economic and cultural aspects of development; Principle of sustainable development.

IV. Principle of equitable access; Principle of openness and balance. Parties shall endeavour to create in their territory an environment which encourages individuals and social groups; Parties shall also endeavour to recognize the importance of artists, others involved in the creative process, cultural communities, and organizations that support their work, and their central role in nurturing the diversity of cultural expressions.

V. Share and exchange information relating to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions.

VI. Reinforce partnerships with and among civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in fostering and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions;
The South China Karst Region

The South China Karst region extends over a surface of half a million km², lying mainly in Yunnan, Guizhou and Chongqing. It is a coherent serial property comprising three clusters.

The South China Karst region was inscribed into the World Heritage List of UNESCO in 2007. It fits the criterion of Outstanding Universal Value of Vii and Viii, which are:

Criterion (vii): South China Karst represents one of the world's most spectacular examples of humid tropical to subtropical karst landscapes. The stone forests of Shilin are considered superlative natural phenomena and the world reference site for this type of feature. The cluster includes the Naigu stone forest occurring on dolomitic limestone and the Suiyishan stone forest arising from a lake. Shilin contains a wider range of pinnacle shapes than other karst landscapes with pinnacles, and a higher diversity of shapes and colours that change with different weather and light conditions. The cone and tower karsts of Libo, also considered the world reference site for these types of karsts, form a distinctive and beautiful landscape. Wulong includes giant collapse depressions, called Tiankeng, and exceptionally high natural bridges between which are long stretches of very deep unroofed caves. These spectacular karst features are of world class quality.

Criterion (viii): Both Shilin and Libo are global reference areas for the karst features and landscapes that they exhibit. Major developments in the stone forests of Shilin occurred over some 270 million years during four major geological time periods from the Permian to the present, illustrating the episodic nature of the evolution of these karst features. Libo contains carbonate outcrops of different ages that erode processes shaped over millions of years into impressive Fengcong (cone) and Fenglin (tower) karsts. It contains a combination of numerous tall karst peaks, deep dolines, sinking streams and long river caves. Wulong represents high inland karst plateaus that have experienced considerable uplift, and its giant dolines and bridges are representative of South China's Tiankeng landscapes. Wulong's landscapes contain evidence for the history of one of the world's great river systems, the Yangtze and its tributaries.

The evaluation from the World Heritage Committee was:

South China is unrivalled for the diversity of its karst features and landscapes. The property includes specifically selected areas that are of outstanding universal value to protect and present the best examples of these karst features and landscapes.

(Source: http://whc.unesco.org)