

Working Group “SAVA” Valorization of Wood Cultural Heritage (WCH) for Sustainable Future in Danube Region

ABSTRACT

Rural areas in the Danube Region face economic, societal, cultural and environmental challenges. They are rich in diverse cultural heritage which is often neglected and not taken into consideration as a potential resource for development. Wood resources form an integral part of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. As an environmentally friendly material, wood can play an important role in sustainable development. Valorization of wood traditions according to present needs may help to mitigate and overcome problems of rural areas. The general objective of the project is the sustainable rural development through valorization of wood cultural heritage. Wood cultural heritage may be seen as an asset to enhance economic development in rural areas. Transfer of knowledge on wood cultural heritage and its importance will improve the social relations in local communities and raise awareness on environmental issues.

KEYWORDS

Wood cultural heritage
Sustainable development
Rural areas
Danube Region

AUTHORS

HRUBALOVÁ Lucia, from Constantine the Philosopher University Nitra (SLOVAKIA)
INNOCENTI Dario, from Ca' Foscari University of Venice (ITALY)
KOPLIKU Bresena, from Universiteti i Shkodrës “Luigj Gurakuqi” (ALBANIA)
LONČAR Sanja, from University of Zagreb (CROATIA)
POTRA Alexandra-Camelia, from “Babes-Bolyai” University (ROMANIA)
VALÁNSZKI István, from Corvinus University of Budapest (HUNGARY)

CONTEXT OF RESEARCH TOPIC

BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

Even though they are all part of an important European region, the countries of the Danube Region Basin exhibit regional disparities in economic, demographic, social or cultural development. This is especially evident in the former socialist countries still facing the problems of societies in transition. The countries taken into consideration for this project face unemployment high rates: Hungary 7.4%, Croatia 20.3%, Slovakia 12.3%, Romania 6.5% and Albania 18% and low GDP growth rates, all of them under 1% (<http://it.tradingeconomics.com/>). This uneven development is even more highlighted in the differences between urban and rural areas. Rural areas, despite the fact that their population makes an important specific share of the total population (Albania 45%, Croatia 42%, Hungary 30%, Slovakia 46%, Romania 46% <http://data.worldbank.org/>), face an unfavorable situation which is based mainly on unemployment. This can be linked mainly to:

- fragmented land
- agricultural economies
- lack of networks for marketing and distribution,
- limited capacity planning
- lack of use of local resources
- remote infrastructure.

Lack of employment opportunities is one of the main reasons for emigration by the young, who are not familiar with and do not appreciate local resources and capacities. In the entire region, they tend to leave rural area for larger cities or western countries.

Besides youngsters, other social groups who, on a daily basis, face a low quality of life are elderly people, who are becoming marginalized, and unemployed women. They are not aware of their local resources and opportunities and their short-term economic solutions are often oriented toward activities that have a negative influence on the physical and human environment in general. In many cases, people use wood cultural heritage as a way of living, for example by making souvenir products, wooden houses and furniture etc., however, these are isolated examples, often produced for a limited market and not using environmentally friendly technologies. Trying to adapt to consumers' needs, woodcraft products are at risk of becoming similar everywhere, thereby losing their cultural identity. Furthermore, as it is not seen by the younger

generation as a means of earning a living, the knowledge transfer from the old generation to the young is fading.

Wood cultural heritage is not perceived as a part of the physical and human landscape, not only at the local level, but also at the regional one. It is often neglected by institutions or organizations when compiling development strategies and spatial planning. Being an integral part of cultural heritage, wood cultural heritage raises the question of the contemporary need to protect and preserve it, as well as to introduce it to the younger generation as an ecological material for regional development. The wood cultural heritage of the Danube Region may also be seen as a tool for communication and connection between cultures and countries.

LINKS TO EUSDR AND HORIZON 2020 CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES

The planned project is strongly related to the challenges and priorities of EUSDR and Horizon 2020. The main connection with Horizon 2020 is the “*Europe in a changing world – Inclusive, Innovative and Reflective Societies*” within the *Social Challenge*. In the *Danube Strategy*, all four pillars (*Connect the region, Protecting the Environment, Strengthening the Region and Building Prosperity*) can be easily identified as areas connected to the goal of the project. Through project activities, tangible and intangible wood cultural heritage will be identified and re-valorized *at the local, regional and European level*, which will help to preserve and promote it as an important part of the European heritage and identity.

At the *local level*, skilled people will be involved in education and training, as well as in social and economic development of rural areas. Individuals and groups at the local level will be trained and encouraged to use their wood resources as new possibilities. Cooperation and interactions between different stakeholders will lead to strengthening institutional capacities and future international cooperation.

At the *regional level*, best practices will be shared, heritage databases will be exchanged, and networks of stakeholders will be developed among the selected countries in the Danube Region (Albania, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia). Various forms of formal and informal trainings planned in project activities will help to save and innovate wood cultural heritage and to transfer it for future generations.

In a *European context*, by connecting cultures and experiences and putting them into a regional framework, the positive perception and value of wood culture heritage will be recognized and identified as a resource for the future (for example through tourism and landscape management in rural areas).

Finally, these activities will reach knowledge societies in the pilot regions, which is a precondition for achieving sustainable rural development.

STATUS QUO

Wood has been a traditional material in the Danube region, used throughout the centuries, from prehistoric times until nowadays, in different areas of human life: building, shaping local environment, arts, making household and agricultural items, transportation needs etc. Different environmental circumstances in the Danube River Basin has led, over time, to using different tree species for many purposes, and developing different approaches to woodcarving and other traditions. All these traditions of wood are an important part of local identities, but also a common tradition in the countries of the Danube region. The interaction between humans and wood resources has become vulnerable in many dimensions (<http://books.google.it/>). In rural areas of the Danube region, the tradition of wood – as tangible and intangible heritage, cultural and natural heritage, local and regional heritage – is still present, but undervalued and not recognized as a potential for rural development. The tradition of using wood in everyday life is an important aspect of the cultural heritage, not only for the Danube region, but also for all of Europe.

In CROATIA, wood cultural heritage represents an important part of local and regional heritage and identity, especially in the central part of the country. In the regions of Posavina, Pokuplje, Banovina, Turopolje, Hrvatsko Zagorje, Prigorje, there are different traditions related to wood. In Turopolje, there are around forty wooden churches and chapels built from the 17th to the 20th centuries (<http://www.tzzz.hr/>). Along the Kupa and Sava rivers, especially in Lonjsko Polje Nature Park, there is a number of villages with preserved houses and households (<http://www.pp-lonjsko-polje.hr/>). An example is the village of Krapje, which has the status of “building heritage village” since 1995. In the mentioned areas, a variety of other wood traditions have been preserved, such as the building of wooden boats (Posavina and Pokuplje), musical instruments, children’s toys, barrels and other items related to traditional agriculture. Traditional manufacturing of children toys in Hrvatsko Zagorje has been placed on the UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (<http://www.unesco.org/>; Biškupić Bašić 2013). A number of wooden buildings and villages with related building traditions is part of the national cultural heritage lists run by the Ministry of Culture (<http://www.min-kulture.hr/>) and a number of them has been renovated and adopted to contemporary living conditions or tourism activities. Traditions related to wood have been part of

scientific research from the 19th century until nowadays. Furthermore, handbooks, guides and papers with instructions for preservation and regeneration of wood cultural heritage were published (Mlinar 2001, Petri 2000, Salopek et al. 2006 etc.) and certain builders and architects have specialized for these kinds of building and preservation works.

In HUNGARY, wood as a material was traditionally used in basketry and to create special dishes (so-called carapace). These activities were mainly connected to the rivers and streams, because the tree species feasible for these items are strongly dependent on water (willow, poplar etc.). These traditions were clearly connected to rural communities (in most of the cases to the Roma) (El-Hassan 2013). Nowadays one can only occasionally find these activities in the countryside. As a consequence, these traditions have begun to disappear. Another example of wood cultural heritage in Hungary is the wooden churches, which are mainly situated in the northeastern part of the country. This heritage, as an international value, is included on the UNESCO World Heritage List as of 2000, as "The wooden churches of the Northeast Carpathian-basin" together with Slovakia, Romania, Poland and Ukraine (<http://www.unesco.hu/>). In Hungary, houses made only from wood are not common, but traditionally wood was an important material, especially for roofs of buildings. These structures were usually well decorated. A good example of this traditional architecture is the village of Hollókő, which is a World Heritage site in North-Hungary (Benkő 2009). Richly decorated special gates, so-called "Szekely gate", are a very old tradition. They are used in Hungary, but the center of this cultural tradition is located in Romania, in a particular area of Transylvania. A group of Hungarians living there ("szekely") often use this type of gate (the name of this special gate derives from there) (Kós 1989).

The early tradition of woodcraft in ALBANIA has its roots in the mastery of its shepherds. It was used to make musical instruments, cradles or household products. Later on, the wood artistic work constituted a profession that was developed in different regions (Diber, Berat, Voskopoje, Korce etc.). During the 19th century, the art of wood crafting was developed in many cities like in Shkodër, Elbasan, Shkodër, Gjirokastër, Tiranë etc. Despite the fact that stone buildings dominated in Northern Albania in the 20th century, carved wood was one of the main materials used to decorate the exterior and interior of the family houses of nobles, in addition to brick and tile as cover for roofs (Budina, Oksana 2003). Apart from artistic woodcrafts and household wooden utensils, many parts of the characteristic houses, many of them protected as cultural monuments or by UNESCO, such as the centers of Gjirokaster and Berat (<http://whc.unesco.org/>), were built with carved wood. From 1945 to 1990, there were many organized manufacturers and factories making artistic works mainly for

export, but, at the same time, they served to preserve this important cultural heritage. At the beginning of the 1990s, this tradition faded and, in the last few years, there are some efforts from the Ministry of Labour, NBS (Enhance of Social Business) or NGOs to increase the number of “Made in Albania” artisan products. These efforts consist mainly of identifying and supporting small activities related to artisan work, mainly through fairs and exhibitions, especially in Albanian areas. There are also some projects related to the wood and stone craft tradition between Gjirokaster (Albania) and Mecovo (Greece), aimed at preserving cultural heritage (Kola 2013, Andoni 2015).

In *Slovakia*, the tradition of using wood has a long history. The most famous are wooden churches in the Carpathian Mountains, built between the 16th and 18th centuries, which represents good examples of a rich local tradition of religious architecture (<http://whc.unesco.org/>). Construction of buildings without a single iron nail is unique, but no longer practiced. Vlkolínec, as another UNESCO World Heritage Site in Slovakia, is the most complete and remarkably intact group of 45 traditional log houses with the features of a central European village (<http://whc.unesco.org/>). Čičmany, Pribylina, Zuberec and other open air museums are examples of preservation of traditional wooden dwellings used for centuries by Slovak inhabitants. There are still many wooden houses in rural areas, mostly used for recreation purposes. The first wooden mills appeared in Slovakia in the 8th and 9th centuries, mostly in the southern part of Slovakia. Nowadays, there are five wooden water mills on the Little Danube River and, a few in the mountains (Kvačany and Prosiek valley). The tradition of using the Váh River for the transport of wood and other goods dates back to the 17th century (<http://www.plte-orava.sk/>). Special wooden flatboats sailed by raft men dressed in traditional clothes are now used as a tourist attraction only in two areas (Strečno on the Váh River and the Dunajec River). Due to the mountainous character of Slovakia, wood was an accessible material used in households and art (musical instruments, toys). There is a special museum in Zvolen wholly dedicated to wood and forestry. The permanent exposition named “Traditional crafts for the present” shows the traditional wooden crafts and their final products and offers inspiration for modern products made by traditional knowledge (<http://www.ldmzvolen.sk/>).

The wood cultural heritage in *ROMANIA* includes a variety of objects: wooden village churches in Maramureş (North of Romania), traditional wooden houses in mountain areas, which, for centuries, were a landmark identity for the population (example: Țara Moșilor). In addition, wood cultural heritage includes elements of wood art, woodcraft, such as crosses, wooden religious panel paintings, outside doors with traditional elements (doors of Maramureş). An important part of wood cultural heritage is knowledge and popular techniques

for making these wooden elements. In the current period, Romania has capitalized most from its immovable wood cultural heritage because it is included in certain tours. Moreover, some wooden churches of Maramure (eight churches of this type) are included on the UNESCO World Heritage List. A characterization of the conservation-restoration problems, specific for some of the most representative wooden churches and ancient village houses, are presented in two large open-air national popular art museums – Muzeul Satului (Village Museum) in Bucharest and Astra Museum near the Transylvanian city of Sibiu (Constantinescu 2008).

The wood cultural heritage is best represented in its diversity in each of the countries mentioned above, thus representing a core resource for sustainable development. Despite its richness and potential, wood cultural heritage and related traditions, except for some individual examples, are not valorized enough, which may be seen in many aspects:

- destruction of wood artifacts,
- replacement of traditional buildings with modern ones,
- insufficient concern for preservation (tangible/intangible),
- not recognized among young people as a resource,
- not encouraged by institutions for self-employment and starting up small family businesses,



- being at risk to lose its identity,
- attempts to globalize it, trying to adapt to consumers' demands and using imported materials.

In each of the countries, there are several activities within the wood processing industry, the opening of small and medium enterprises and the creation of wood manufacturing organizations. But these are isolated examples, often based on non-environmentally friendly methodologies, without being connected to each other and business oriented, not caring for authentic tradition. On the other hand, good examples come from the more developed areas of the Danube Region Basin.

In ITALY, and especially in Friuli Venezia Giulia, the use of wood and particularly the preservation of traditions related to wood, have, for decades, been widely included in local and regional economic planning. As evidence, cited can be numerous examples of investment in the use of wood as a raw material, like the districts that are specialized almost exclusively for the production of chairs and furniture and characterized by an intense division of labor between small and medium-sized enterprises, (<http://www.osservatoriodistretti.org/>) the creation of wood observatories since 1999 in order to acquire the data for the forest and wood sector at the regional and extra-regional level and return the processed information to the segment and those involved in the supply chain through the organization and construction of various archives related to the most important aspects (<http://www.regione.fvg.it/>), or the creation of micro locations where artisans show enchanted visitors a thousand ways of working with wood and other events organized in order to transmit the traditions associated with the use of wood and their applications with the latest technology (<http://www.udine20.it/>).

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROLE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DANUBE REGION

All countries involved have a strong tradition in the usage of wood, but do not use the whole potential which wood and traditions connected with this environmentally friendly material provides. The restoration and innovation of traditions, in accordance with present needs, may help to mitigate and overcome problems of rural areas.

To help solve the problem and enhance rural development in a sustainable way, the knowledge on wood cultural heritage needs to be preserved, innovated and used as catalyst for synergic effects.

The aim of the project proposed is the sustainable rural development through valorization of wood cultural heritage. We want to make people of rural areas aware of the values of the traditional work with wood of previous generations, link generations and transmit traditional knowledge on wood cultural heritage. Wood cultural heritage is not only a complex of materials, but also of knowledge and meanings, which have been useful in strengthening the relation between generations. The activities concerning the knowledge transfer of wood cultural heritage in the Danube River Basin from the older generations to the younger ones will help to regenerate this chain that is at risk. The project idea is based on the following main pillars: IDENTIFY WOOD CULTURAL HERITAGE, TRANSFER KNOWLEDGE BETWEEN GENERATIONS, IMPROVE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, ENHANCE THE USE OF WOOD AND PRESERVE ITS CULTURAL HERITAGE.

The preservation and capitalization of the intangible cultural heritage are two operations which are closely related, their performance shifts from looking at cultural property as a legacy of sentimental value, to the use thereof as core resources (but sustainably capitalized). People in rural areas will be trained in wood processing, woodcraft, wooden architecture, wooden items, use of wood in tourism, transportation and rural surroundings etc. Woodcraft activity opens potential jobs for wood makers, cultural workers as artisans, sculptors and others. Creating new jobs related to wood traditions and the usage of local natural and human resources can enhance rural development and stimulate multiplicative effects, because jobs based on wood cultural heritage can stimulate the creation of jobs in other related industries. In addition, opportunities for the employment of marginalized vulnerable groups such as youth, women, physically challenge and unemployed will be created. Moreover, new business opportunities can contribute to the diversification of the regional economic activities mostly dependent on a single industry. To meet environmental challenges, the project focuses on raising awareness on the importance of using wood as a renewable natural resource and sustainable material, not neglecting the importance of forestry. Societal challenges can be met by bridging the gap between generations and encouraging cooperation among countries and communities at the local, regional and international levels. Locally produced wood products and services can support the regional identity and pride.

Valorization of wood cultural heritage in the Danube Region will help to preserve cultural heritage connected to wood and bring positive economic, social and environmental impacts to rural areas in the Danube River Basin. Restoring traditional knowledge will contribute to better mutual understanding and, at the same time, support European identity.

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

The project requires international cooperation and interdisciplinarity. Throughout the project, a wide range of experts from the Humanities, Social, Natural and Technical Sciences (archeology, architecture, art history, ethnology and cultural anthropology, history, sociology, geography, tourism, architecture, landscape architecture, economy, education sciences, communication sciences, information technology, etc.) will be involved.

DATA AND METHODS NEEDED

The methods are ordered according to the work packages. For research and analyses, data collecting, in-depth interviewing, focus group, delphi method, participant observation, GIS methods will be used. For training, methods of formal and informal education will be used. For networking, communication and promotion, similar methods will be employed: IT, marketing.

PROJECT CONSORTIUM

INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED

Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Cà Foscari University of Venice, University of Trieste, University of Udine, Corvinus University of Budapest, University of Zagreb, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, University of Shkodra

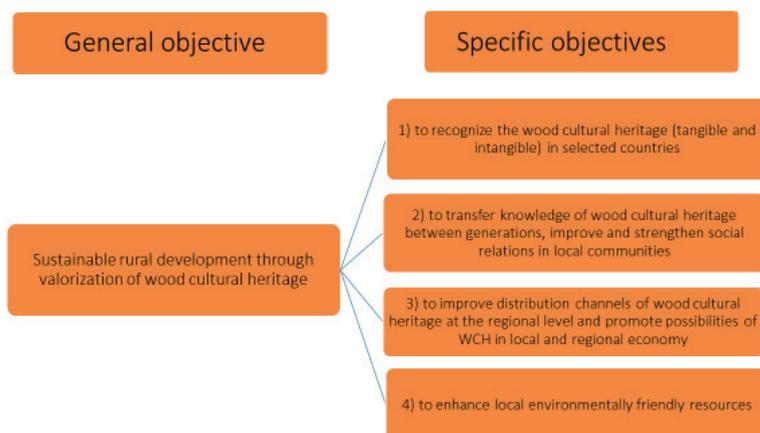
EXPERTISE THEY BRING TO TACKLE THE CHOSEN PROJECT PROBLEM

- *CORVINUS UNIVERSITY OF BUDAPEST* – expertise in project management. The Department of Landscape Planning and Regional Development will play an important role in the process of dissemination of the importance of landscape management for sustainable development.

- *UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB* – expertise in the research and identification of wood cultural heritage in each of the countries. Therefore, from each of the universities, researchers specialized in ethnology and cultural anthropology, history and art history, and also information technologists, will be involved. As a university specialized in Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology and Art History, it will offer its expertise in elaborating the feasibility study and in processing the data collected in this work package.
- *UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE* – expertise based on its early tradition in networking (LAG, NGOs, local government, local experts) and also in bringing examples of best practices in wood cultural heritage, in particular from Northern Italy. It also has a long tradition in Education.
- *UNIVERSITY OF SHKODRA* – expertise in developing and defining the training methodology that will be used in the process of transferring knowledge linked to wood cultural heritage.
- *CONSTANTINE THE PHILOSOPHER UNIVERSITY IN NITRA* will be in charge of promoting the project, its activities (training programs and interpretation centers) and economic potentials of wood cultural heritage at the local and regional levels, due to its experience in marketing and economics.
- *BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY, CLUJ-NAPOCA* will be part of the project implementation through its expertise in the process of elaborating the ICT tools through GIS methods, but also in the development of economic strategies.

SOLUTIONS / OBJECTIVES

GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES



EXPECTED/ENVISAGED RESULTS

According to the general objective, the main expected result of the project is a greater consideration of wood cultural heritage as a way toward development. During the project, specific objectives will be achieved and activities done with results in different areas. Some of the main expected results are as follows:

- definition and recognition of wood cultural heritage in the Danube River Basin,
- creation and publication of databases of wood cultural heritage at the local and regional levels,
- networking of specialists and target groups who will participate in education and training programs,
- establishment of training and interpretation centers in each pilot area,
- more educated target groups in pilot areas on the wood cultural heritage and about self-employment competences,
- better cooperation between the younger and older generations,
- more coherent local communities,
- more employment opportunities,
- opening of new distribution channels for wood products and services,
- higher usage of local human resources,
- higher cooperation between experts on wood cultural heritage at the local and European levels,
- increased awareness in target groups about the irreplaceable role of forestry and local government,
- taking into consideration wood cultural heritage in sustainable landscape management.

ACTIVITIES

OBJECTIVE 1: *to recognize the WCH (tangible and intangible) in selected countries*

ACTIVITIES:

- create protocol,
- contact stakeholders at the local level (local action groups, NGOs, local government, local experts),
- create database about wood cultural heritage (tangible and intangible),
- conduct research and analyze the database,
- make feasibility study and identify the pilot areas.

OBJECTIVE 2: *to transfer knowledge of WCH between generations, improve and strengthen social relations in local communities*

ACTIVITIES:

- create a network of specialists and target groups who will participate in education,
- establish training and interpretation centers in each of the pilot areas,
- training at different levels,
- promote the training and interpretation centers and training programs at the local and regional levels.

OBJECTIVE 3: *to improve distribution channels of WCH at the regional level and promote possibilities of WCH in local and regional economy*

ACTIVITIES:

- organize an international meeting on WCH and exchange experience on successful wood small and medium sized enterprises,
- organize training on self-employment competencies by involving financial experts,
- create a website on WCH (distribution channel for wooden products, best practices),
- organize a fair or exhibition with wood cultural heritage related products and services.

OBJECTIVE 4: *to enhance local environmentally friendly resources*

ACTIVITIES:

- involve forestry experts into education (meetings with primary school children, tree planting days),
- organize meetings and workshops with local government on sustainable landscape management.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PROJECT WORK

WORK PACKAGE 1: *Project management*

TASKS: establish leader team, technical committee and work groups, define and administer project monitoring and reporting, preparation of project publicity materials, organize kick-off meeting

LEADER: Corvinus University of Budapest

PARTNERS: Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Cà Foscari University of Venice, University of Trieste, University of Udine, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, University of Shkodra, University of Zagreb

WORK PACKAGE 2: *Research and analysis of tangible and intangible wood cultural heritage*

TASKS: create protocol, create database on wood cultural heritage (tangible and intangible), do research and analyze the database, make feasibility study and identify the pilot areas

LEADER: University of Zagreb

PARTNERS: Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Cà Foscari University of Venice, University of Trieste, University of Udine, Corvinus University of Budapest, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, University of Shkodra

WORK PACKAGE 3: *Networking of professionals, stakeholders and target groups at local, national and international levels*

TASKS: contact stakeholders at the local level (LAG, NGOs, local government, local experts), create a network of specialists and target groups who will participate in education, organize an international meeting on WCH and exchange experience on successful wood small and medium sized enterprises

LEADER: University of Trieste

PARTNERS: Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Corvinus University of Budapest, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, University of Shkodra, University of Zagreb, Cà Foscari University of Venice, University of Udine

WORK PACKAGE 4: *Training of wood related skills and self-employment competencies*

TASKS: establish training and interpretation centers in each of the pilot areas, training at different levels, organize training on self-employment competencies, involve forestry experts into education (meetings with primary school children, tree planting days), develop training programs

LEADER: University of Shkodra

PARTNERS: Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Cà Foscari University of Venice, University of Trieste, University of Udine, Corvinus University of Budapest, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, University of Zagreb

WORK PACKAGE 5: *Sharing knowledge and experiences at the local and international levels*

TASKS: promote training and interpretation centers and training programs at the local and regional levels, organize an international meeting on WCH and exchange experience on successful wood small and medium sized enterprises, create a website on WCH (distribution channel for wooden products, best practices), organize meetings and workshops with local government on sustainable landscape management

LEADER: Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra

PARTNERS: Cà Foscari University of Venice, University of Trieste, University of Udine, Corvinus University of Budapest, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, University of Shkodra, University of Zagreb

WORK PACKAGE 6: *Dissemination*

TASKS: organize promotional activities, carry out promotional activities, feedback and dissemination of results to similar projects

LEADER: Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra

PARTNERS: Cà Foscari University of Venice, University of Trieste, University of Udine, Corvinus University of Budapest, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, University of Shkodra, University of Zagreb

REFERENCES

- ANDONI, Ben. 2015. *A po zhduket produkti "Made in Albania"* [Is the product "Made in Albania" disappearing?]. Tirane, Koha Jone.
- BENKŐ, Mihály. 2009. *Hollókő-Ófalu*. Salgótarján, Hungary.
- BIŠKUPIĆ BAŠIĆ, Iris. 2013. Traditional Manufacturing of Wooden Toys in Hrvatsko zagorje. In *Blaga Hrvatske. Neprocjenjiva prirodna i kulturna baština*, ed. Zoran Maljković. Zagreb, Zora.
- CONSTANTINESCU, Bogdan. 2008. *Romanian Architectural Wooden Cultural Heritage – The Present Status – a Survey*, ed. Firenze University Press, Firenze, Italy.
- EL-HASSAN, Róza. 2013. *Hagyományos roma mesterségek és kortárs formatervezés – Szociális dizájn a No Corruption Social Brand kapcsán*. Doctoral dissertation. Magyar Képzőművészeti Egyetem, Budapest, Hungary.
- KOLA, Blerim. 2013 *Marketingu i Produkteve Artizanale*. University of Durres.
- KÓS, Károly. 1989. *Erdély népi építészete*. Budapest, Hungary.
- MLINAR, Ana. 2001. Obnova tradicijske kuće u Parku prirode Lonjsko polje, Čigoć 26. *Etnološka tribina*, 24:141-171.
- OKSANA, Budina. 2003. *The wooden buildings in the North of Albania*, In Folk Culture Magazine, 1-2.
- PETRIĆ, Ksenija. 2000. Uvjeti za izgradnju novih obiteljskih kuća u seoskim naseljima Parka prirode Lonjsko polje. *Bilten parka prirode Lonjsko polje*, 1/2: 7-17.
- SALOPEK, Davor, PETRIĆ, Ksenija, MLINAR, Ana, HORVAT, Manda MAVAR, Zofia, RAJKOVIĆ, Vesna and Goran GUGIĆ. 2006. *Posavska tradicijska drvena kuća – priručnik za obnovu*. Zagreb, Ministarstvo mora, turizma, prometa i razvitka, Ministarstvo kulture.

LINKS

- <http://it.tradingeconomics.com/>
- <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS>
- <http://books.google.it/books?id=YLZGNGVc1B0C&printsec=frontcover&hl=sk#v=onepage&q&f=false>
- <http://www.tzzz.hr/kroz-zupaniju/kulturna-bastina/najvrjednije-sakralne-cjeline/drvene-crkve-i-kapele-turopolja/>
- <http://www.pp-lonjsko-polje.hr/>
- <http://www.min-kulture.hr/default.aspx?id=4616>
- <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/RL/00233>
- <http://www.unesco.hu/kultura/vilagorokseg-www/vilagoroksegrol>
- <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/al>
- http://sq.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kultura_mesjetare_n%C3%AB_Shqip%C3%ABri
- <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1273>
- <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/622>
- <http://www.plte-orava.sk/index.php/historia>
- <http://www.ldmzvolen.sk/>
- <http://www.osservatoriodistretti.org/node/23/distretto-industriale-della-sedia>
- <http://www.regione.fvg.it/rafvg/cms/RAFVG/economia-imprese/agricoltura-foreste/foreste/FOGLIA24/>
- <http://www.regione.fvg.it/rafvg/cms/RAFVG/economia-imprese/agricoltura-foreste/foreste/FOGLIA25/>
- <http://www.udine20.it/magia-del-legno-sutrio-dal-4-al-7-sett/>
- http://www.giovanifvg.it/upload/schede/allegati/2013-11-19_Presentazione_ProvinciaPN.pdf
- <http://www.unesco.hu/kultura/vilagorokseg-www/vilagoroksegrol>