

WHITRAP 中心简讯

NEWSLETTER

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心
The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region

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PREFACE 前言

I am pleased to announce the release of the 52nd Issue of WHITRAP Newsletter, which presents our activities from May to August 2021.

The extended 44th session of the World Heritage Committee concluded in Fuzhou on the evening of July 31st. As an extended meeting, the session was the first online gathering organized by UNESCO to discuss topics on World Heritage. The session inscribed 34 new sites on the World Heritage List, and approved the major extension of three sites on the list. The *Fuzhou Declaration* was adopted during the session, reiterating the principles of the *World Heritage Convention* and the importance of promoting international cooperation in World Heritage protection. WHITRAP hosted a side event on the theme of "World Heritage Education Towards a Sustainable Future". Please refer to "Special Features" for more information.

Moreover, WHITRAP continues its work on training, research, publications and other areas related to World Heritage. WHITRAP organized the "Heritage Joint Workshop Online Course", the "2nd WH+ST Training Course", the "Training of Pest Control in Suzhou", and the "First Tumxuk (China) History and Culture Forum". WHITRAP supported several academic forums. In terms of Cooperation and Communication, we further our relationship with local partners on heritage protection and cultural study. The new issues of *Study on Natural and Cultural Heritage* was published. And the *World Heritage in China: Historical City* now is available to readers.

Finally, we would like to thank Ms. Zhou Zhenping, Vice Mayor of Quanzhou, and Mr. Chen Yingjie, Vice Director of Quanzhou Evening Newspaper for their supporting and providing us with the photos for the cover and inside pages.

各位朋友，我中心第 52 期《中心简讯》正式发布了。这期简讯涵盖了亚太遗产中心从 2021 年 5 月至 2021 年 8 月的重点工作。

第 44 届世界遗产大会在 7 月 31 日落下帷幕。本届大会在中国福州举办，也是联合国教科文组织首次以在线形式审议世界遗产议题，大会新增 34 个世界遗产、3 个已列入项目实现重大拓展。大会一致通过的《福州宣言》重申了《世界公约》的重要意义，强调了保护世界遗产是全人类的共同的责任。本届大会，我中心成功承办了“面向未来的世界遗产教育”边会。更多信息请查看“特别报道”章节。

我中心在积极参与世界遗产大会之外，还举办了“遗产联合工作坊线上课程”、第二期“世界遗产与可持续旅游培训”、“苏州园林植物病虫害防治培训”等培训；举办了“第一届图木舒克（中国）历史文化论坛”等会议；作为学术单位支持了多场重要的学术会议或论坛；在合作交流方面，与多方在地方遗产保护、文化调研等方面展开合作；在出版方面，《自然与文化遗产研究》新刊发布，以及最新出版的“世界遗产在中国”系列丛书之《世界遗产在中国：历史城市》也和大家见面了。

最后要特别感谢泉州市副市长周真平女士、泉州晚报陈英杰副主任对于本期简讯工作的支持，为我们提供了本次简讯的封面及部分内页的精彩图片。

Prof. Zhou Jian Secretary-General of WHITRAP
周俭 联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心秘书长

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New Cooperation Agreement Signed Between Tongji CAUP, IUAV and WHITRAP Shanghai

同济大学建筑与城市规划学院、威尼斯建筑大学和亚太遗产中心（上海）签署了新的合作协议

July 2nd, 2021, a Memorandum of Understanding was sealed between IUAV University of Venice, Tongji College of Architecture and Urban Planning, and WHITRAP Shanghai. The agreement aims to develop common research programs to promote effective practices of conservation, regeneration, valorisation of built heritage and sustainable development in urban and rural contexts. The event included three keynote speeches: Zhang Peng (CAUP Dept. of Architecture) "Study on the Localization and Preservation of Gothic Structure Churches in China"; Shao Yong (CAUP Dept. Urban Planning, WHITRAP) "UNESCO Site/City: Conservation, Revitalization and SDGs"; Yang Chen (Dept. Landscape Architecture, CAUP) "Landscape Heritage and Cultural Landscape Conservation Innovation".

2021年7月2日，同济大学建筑与城市规划学院、亚太遗产中心（上海）和威尼斯建筑大学签署了一份新的谅解备忘录。该协议旨在制定共同的研究计划，以促进城市和农村环境中建成遗产的保护、更新、价值再现和可持续发展的有效实践。签约仪式当天，同济大学建筑与城市规划学院教授们做了三场主题演讲，分别是：张鹏教授的题为“中国哥特式结构教堂本土化与保存研究”的演讲；邵甬教授聚焦“联合国教科文组织场地/城市：保护、振兴和可持续发展目标”的演讲；杨晨助理教授就“景观遗产与文化景观保护创新”进行了介绍与分享。



WHITRAP Beijing Participated the 1061st Anniversary of the Birth of Mazu and the Spring Ritual Ceremony

我北京中心代表参加纪念妈祖诞辰1061周年大会暨辛丑年春祭妈祖大典

On May 4th, Ms. Li Kuanghan, on behalf of Peking University, the Director Assistant of WHITRAP Beijing, went to Meizhou Island (Fujian) to participate the 1061st Anniversary of the Birth of Mazu and the Spring Ritual Ceremony. The Mazu Ceremony is held every year on lunar March 23rd and lunar September 9th. It is divided into two rituals: Spring Ritual and Autumn Ritual. Meizhou Mazu Ceremony, Huangdi Mausoleum Ceremony, and Confucian Ceremony are collectively known as the "Three Major Chinese Fiesta Ceremonies." It is a combination of folk activities and old palace sacrifice. It is an integral part of the excellent Chinese culture and expresses the Chinese nation's true faith, the admiration of the best virtues, and the desire to conquer nature and protect the country and its people. On September 30th, 2009, the "Mazu Belief" with the Mazu Ritual Ceremony as the main content was inscribed in the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO.

5月4日，亚太遗产中心（北京）主任助理李光涵女士代表北京大学赴福建湄洲岛参加纪念妈祖诞辰1061周年大会暨辛丑年春祭妈祖大典。妈祖祭典每年农历三月廿三和九月初九举行，分为春祭妈祖和秋祭妈祖两次祭典。湄洲妈祖祭典与黄帝陵祭典、祭孔大典并称为“中华三大祭典”，是民间民俗活动与古代宫廷祭礼的结合物，是中华优秀传统文化的重要组成部分，表达了中华民族对至真至善美德的推崇以及征服自然、护国庇民的美好愿望。2009年9月30日，以妈祖祭典为主要内容的“妈祖信俗”被联合国教科文组织列入人类非物质文化遗产代表名录。



The Spring Ritual Ceremony of Mazu © Zp. Weng / WHITRAP Beijing 2021
春祭妈祖大典现场 © 翁志鹏 / 亚太遗产中心（北京）2021

WHITRAP Beijing Provides Academic Support for Special Exhibition of the Yungang Grottoes Museum

我北京中心为云冈石窟博物馆特展提供学术支持

WHITRAP Beijing provided solid academic support for the "China and the World: Special Exhibition Attributed to One-year Anniversary of General Secretary Xi Jinping's Visit to Yungang Grottoes" at the Yungang Grottoes Museum. The exhibition opened on May 11th, the 1 year anniversary of General Secretary Xi Jinping's visit to Yungang Grottoes, and will continue till October 11th. The exhibition focused on the historical and cultural significances of Yungang Grottes and its influence in the world, promoting the contemporary interpretation and realization of the cultural heritage values. In the "China" part of the exhibition, the collection mainly revolves around the two top ten new archaeological discoveries of the Yungang Grottoes in 1993 and 2011. As for the "world" part, it focused on China's participation in the protection of Angkor Wat in Cambodia, the archaeological discoveries in the Swat area, and the tea ceremony of Wanli. WHITRAP Beijing contributed towards the collecting and organizing of materials in the early stage of the exhibition and exhibition planning.

亚太遗产中心（北京）为云冈石窟博物馆的“中国与世界：习近平总书记视察云冈石窟一周年系列特展”提供了学术支持。展览于2021年5月11日开幕，这也是习近平总书记视察云冈石窟一周年，并将持续到同年10月11日。本次展览聚焦云冈石窟的历史文化意义、世界意义，推动文化遗产当代价值的阐释与实现，分为“中国”“世界”两个部分。在展览的“中国”部分里，展览主要围绕云冈石窟1993年和2011年所获的两次全国十大考古新发现；世界部分共有三个主题展览，围绕中国参与柬埔寨吴哥窟保护行动、斯瓦特地区的考古发现和万里茶道主题展开。我北京中心在展览前期的资料搜集与整理、展览策划与整理中发挥重要作用。



Opening Ceremony © Yungang Grottoes Museum 2021
开幕式现场 © 云冈石窟博物馆 2021

Declaration of Cultural Heritage Conservation Program to Promote the Development of the Ancient Town

申报文化遗产保护项目，助力古镇可持续发展

Since early this year, WHITRAP Suzhou has been pursuing cooperation with the Cultural Heritage Administration of Nanxun District, Huzhou City, and the Government of Hefu Town to carry out research on the ancient towns of Digang and Yuanjiahui. Together with the partners, an application has been filed to the World Monuments Fund (WMF) for its 2022 World Monuments Watch Program. Established in 1965, the Fund is a private and non-profit international organization dedicated to the conservation and restoration of the world's most endangered art, heritage, and architecture. Every two years, 25 cultural heritage sites are selected around the world for their cultural significance to provide conservation funds and technical assistance. The Digang Ancient Town and Yuanjiahui Ancient Town are historical settlements with a long history and profound cultural traditions. They are both rare examples of traditional settlements in the Yangtze River Delta region that integrates industrial, agricultural, residential and market heritage, thus boast high conservation values. The application aims to ease the challenges and pressures arising from the accelerated urbanization and economic development.

为积极开展亚太地区文化遗产保护工作，上半年以来，我中心与湖州市南浔区文物局和和孚镇政府建立合作关系，对其辖区内的荻港古镇和袁家汇古镇进行深入调研，向世界文化遗产基金会（WMF）申报了2022年世界文化遗产观察项目。世界文化遗产基金会是成立于1965年的一家非盈利的私立国际组织，致力于保护修复世界濒危的艺术、文物和建筑。该组织推行的世界文化遗产观察项目以2年为一个周期，在全球范围内选取25项最有保护价值的文化遗产，提供保护经费和技术援助。中心选取的荻港和袁家汇古镇为传统聚落型文化遗产，历史悠久，文化内涵深厚。这种集合工业遗产、农业遗产、民居建筑遗产、传统集市多种形态文化遗产于一体的综合性聚落型遗产，在长三角地区已属非常罕见，具有较高的保护价值。项目申报旨在帮助其缓解城市化发展进程的加快和经济发展带来的挑战和压力。



Hefu Town © WHITRAP Suzhou
和孚镇 © 亚太遗产中心（苏州）

Seminar of South China Historical Trail
南粤古驿道学术交流活动

From June 9th to 10th, the international academic exchange activity on the Values, Conservation and Revitalization of the South China Historical Trail was held online. The seminar was jointly organized by Volunteer Association of Planners, Architects and Engineers of Guangdong Province, Guangdong Provincial Conservation Association on Monuments, Ruan Yisan Urban Heritage Foundation, *Cité de l'architecture & du Patrimoine, France*, *Association des Petites Cités de Caractère de France* and *Association Nationale des Architectes des Bâtiments de France*, under the guidance of the Department of Natural Resources of Guangdong Province and Tongji University. The event was co-organized by Cultural Heritage Conservation Committee of China Culture Promotion Association, with academic support from WHITRAP Shanghai Heritage Architecture and Built Heritage Journals.

2021年6月9至10日，“遗产线路的价值与保护利用”——南粤古驿道国际学术交流活动在线上召开。本次国际学术交流活动在广东省自然资源厅、同济大学指导下，由广东省规划师建筑师工程师志愿者协会、广东省古迹保护协会、上海阮仪三城市遗产保护基金会、法国文化部建筑与遗产城、法国特色小城镇联盟、法国国家建筑师协会联合主办；中国文化产业促进会文化遗产保护工作委员协办；亚太遗产中心（上海）、《建筑遗产》杂志、《建成遗产》杂志提供学术支持。

Release Latest Issues of "Study on
Natural and Cultural Heritage"

《自然与文化遗产研究》2021年第三、四期出版

The 2021 third and fourth issues of *Study on Natural and Cultural Heritage* were published in June and August 2021 respectively. The third issue is a special edition of Quanzhou, focusing on Quanzhou's nomination as a world heritage site and discussing the overall values of Quanzhou, as well as its archaeological achievements related to the World Heritage nomination. The special theme of the fourth issue focused on the academic results of Huangguoshu Tunpu building survey and joint workshop on cultural heritage protection, and follow-up supplementary surveys carried out by WHITRAP Beijing in Anshun, Guizhou in last year. There are six articles under the theme, the main research topics include study of Tunpu buildings, ancient roads, Miao cave burials and Buyi villages, presenting a more comprehensive understanding of the cultural landscape in Anshun area.

《自然与文化遗产研究》2021年第三、四期分别于2021年6月和8月相继出版，其中第三期为泉州特辑，围绕着泉州申遗，对泉州作为世界遗产的整体价值、与申遗相关的考古成果等各方面进

行讨论；第四期登载了亚太遗产中心（北京）于去年在贵州安顺市举办的黄果树屯堡调查暨文化遗产保护联合工作坊与后续补充调查的学术成果。在此专题下共有六篇文章，分别以屯堡、古道、苗族洞葬和布依族村寨为主要研究内容，对安顺地区的人文景观有比较全面的认识。

Field Trip on Visitor Research of Small
and Medium-sized Museums in Datong
开展大同市中小博物馆观众研究实地调查

From July 19th to July 25th, 2021, the field survey of visitor research of Datong small and medium-sized museums sponsored by WHITRAP Beijing and School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University, was carried out. The survey was led by Wang Siyu, assistant professor of the School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University, and researcher of WHITRAP Beijing, and the preliminary investigation research team composed of 3 undergraduate and 4 graduate students. The research team was sub-divided into two teams to conduct field survey on the visitors' tour and exhibition evaluation of small and medium-sized museums in Datong city and Yungang Grottoes Museum. A preliminary survey report is formed and a one-and-a-half-year follow-up in-depth research will be conducted in the near future.

2021年7月19日至7月25日，由我北京中心和北京大学考古文博学院主办的大同市中小博物馆观众研究实地调查顺利进行。由北京大学考古文博学院助理教授、北京中心研究员王思渝带队，3名本科生、4名研究生组成了前期调查研究小组，分成两队分别对大同市中小博物馆和云冈石窟博物馆的观众游览及展览评价等情况进行了实地调查，并生成前期调查报告。后续还将对这一课题进行为期一年半的深入研究。

WHITRAP Beijing Attended Maijishan
Meeting

我北京中心代表赴麦积山参会

On July 26th, 2021, the expert consultation meeting on "Tourist Carrying Capacity and Tourist Management of Maijishan Grottoes" sponsored by Tianshui Municipal People's government and Dunhuang Research Institute and organized by the Management Committee of Maijishan Scenic Spot, Maijishan Grottoes Art Research Institute and Gansu Mogao Grottoes Cultural Heritage Protection Design Consulting Co., Ltd. was held at Maijishan Forum. Li Kuanghan, Director Assistant of WHITRAP Beijing, attended the meeting as a consulting expert. In the morning, the participants went to the site to understand issues concerning cultural heritage protection, visitor accessibility and tourist management of

Maijishan grottoes. In the afternoon, an expert consultation meeting was held in the conference room on the second floor of Maijishan Forum. The meeting was hosted by Li Tianming, director of Maijishan Grottoes Art Research Institute.

2021年7月26日，由天水市人民政府、敦煌研究院主办，天水市麦积山大景区管委会、麦积山石窟艺术研究所和甘肃莫高窟文化遗产保护设计咨询有限公司承办的“麦积山石窟游客承载力及游客管理”专家咨询会在麦积山论坛召开。我北京中心代表主任助理李光涵作为咨询专家参会讨论。上午，与会人员赴现场查看了麦积山石窟文物保护、旅游开放、游客管理等方面的工作。下午，在麦积山论坛二楼会议室召开专家咨询会。会议由麦积山石窟艺术研究所李天铭所长主持。

Tongli Forum: Heritage Innovation, A
Promising Future

“遗产创新，未来可期” 同里论坛

On 23rd May 2021, "Heritage Innovation, A Promising Future"-Jiangnan Water Town Protection Tongli Forum (2021) was held on May 23rd in Tongli, Suzhou. The event was co-hosted by Ruan Yisan Urban Heritage Foundation and People's Government Tongli Town with supports by WHITRAP Shanghai. The forum consisted of two sessions: the main forum and the young professional forum. Prof. Ruan Yisan, President of Ruan Yisan Urban Heritage Foundation, Ms.Zhao Yun, Director of the Heritage Center of the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage, Prof. Shao Yong from CAUP, and Prof. Du Xiaofan from the Department of Cultural Heritage and Museology of Fudan University, and Ms. Li Kuanghan, the Assistant Director of WHITRAP Beijing delivered speeches.

2021年5月23日，由上海阮仪三城市遗产保护基金会和同里镇人民政府共同主办、亚太遗产中心（上海）作为学术单位支持的“遗产创新，未来可期”——江南水乡古镇保护同里论坛（2021）在江南水乡古镇苏州同里举行。

论坛分为上午的主论坛以及下午的青年论坛两部分。上海阮仪三城市遗产保护基金会理事长阮仪三教授，中国文化遗产研究院遗产中心赵云主任，同济大学建筑与城市规划学院邵甬教授，复旦大学文物与博物馆系杜晓帆教授，我北京中心李光涵女士分别做了精彩的专业演讲。

Our Partners' Latest News
我们合作伙伴的最新消息

World Heritage and Governance
世界遗产与治理

The fourth edition of the World Heritage Site Managers' Forum hosted by the People's Republic of China was held online from 7th to 13th July 2021, in conjunction with the extended 44th session of the World Heritage Committee meeting. This year the Forum hosted 90 site managers and coordinators representing 82 World Heritage properties from 48 countries worldwide. The IUCN-ICCROM World Heritage Leadership programme organized the Forum jointly with the People's Republic of China, the World Heritage Centre, and in collaboration with ICOMOS.

由中国主办的第四届世界遗产管理者论坛于2021年7月7日至13日在网上举行，与第四十四届世界遗产大会同时进行。今年，论坛共接待了来自全球48个国家的82处世界遗产的90名遗产管理人员和协调员。国际文化财产保护与修复研究中心（ICCROM）–世界自然保护联盟（IUCN）世界遗产领导力项目与中国、世界遗产中心以及国际古迹遗址理事会合作举办了该论坛。

OURWORLDHERITAGE VOICES
“我们的世界遗产”之声

On the occasion of the Extended 44th session of the (online) World Heritage Committee in Fuzhou (China), OurWorldHeritage launched OWHvoices (owhvoices.org), an online forum to allows people and organisations to share information and viewpoints on the state of conservation of World Heritage sites. OWHvoices is an experimental forum that will serve as a learning platform to develop focused discussion groups on World Heritage sites, open up the debate on World heritage preservation to diverse voices, and continue to follow up the work of the World Heritage Committee in the coming years.

在第44届世界遗产大会（中国福州）召开之际，“我们的世界遗产”推出了“我们的世界遗产之声”（官方网址：<https://owhvoices.org/>）在线论坛。论坛为人们和组织提供了分享世界遗产保护现状的信息和观点的平台。这是一个实验性论坛，它将作为一个学习平台，创建关于世界遗产地的专项讨论小组，允许不同的声音参与到世界遗产保护的讨论中来，并在未来几年内持续跟进世界遗产委员会的工作。

Training on Pest Control in Suzhou 苏州园林植物病虫害防治培训

Jiang Yeqin, Mei Wen and Yan Huiyue, WHITRAP Suzhou
蒋叶琴、梅雯、颜汇悦，亚太遗产中心（苏州）



On the afternoon of May 13th, WHITRAP Suzhou, together with Suzhou Tongli International Tourism Company, held the first training course on pest control for Suzhou classical gardens in 2021 in South Tourist Center of Tongli Ancient Town. More than 60 personnel on plant conservation from related heritage gardens and scenic spots participated in the training.

During the training, the organizer invited Ms. Chen Juan from Suzhou Polytechnic Institute of Agriculture to explain in detail the results of the first phase of this year's survey on plant diseases and pests to the trainees. The survey analyzed the cases of plant diseases and insect pests such as aphid and osmanthus gall mite, introduced the related control agents and their application techniques, and proposed some relevant suggestions on the comprehensive control at the present stage, which guided the identification and control of plant diseases and insect pests in the current season in the gardening scenic spots. The essential principle is "prevention first and comprehensive ecological prevention and control".

Following the lecture, a session for the specific prevention and control guidance of plant diseases in Tuisi Garden and Gengle Hall were organized. The combination of theoretical and practical modules reinforced the interactions between trainees to enable a more intuitive understanding of pests and diseases.

The training was well-received among the participants and we hope that the center will continue to provide further research and service on plant pest control, as well as more professional and practical references and technical guidance for landscape plant protection.

5月13日下午，亚太遗产中心（苏州）联合苏州同里国际旅游公司，在同里古镇镇南游客中心举办了2021年第一期“苏州古典园林植物病虫害防治培训”，来自各遗产园林和风景区单位的植保人员60余人参加培训。

本次培训，中心邀请了苏州农业职业技术学院陈娟老师，向学员们详细地宣讲了今年第一期园林植物病虫害的调查结果，针对蚜虫、桂花瘿螨等植物病虫害案例进行了分析，介绍了相关防治药剂以及其施用技术，并提出了现阶段综合防控的相关建议，指导各园林景区开展当季植物病虫害识别与防控。提倡预防为主、生态综合防控的理念。

讲座结束后，对同里退思园及耕乐堂内的植物病害进行了具体的防治指导。通过理论与实践相结合的方式，加强了与学员的互动，使学员对病虫害的认识更加直观。

本期培训反响良好，希望中心能够继续提供深化植物病虫害防治方面的研究和服务工作，为园林植保提供更多专业实用的参考资料和技术指导。

Training Lecture Photo
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Training in Tongli
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教学现场
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Exhibition of New Interpretation of Art and Heritage

《润物细无声——艺术与遗产新解构》作品展

Jiang Yeqin, Lin Lin and Yan Huiyue, WHITRAP Suzhou
蒋叶琴、林琳、颜汇悦，亚太遗产中心（苏州）



To further enhance public awareness and create a favorable social atmosphere for heritage conservation, WHITRAP Suzhou, the Garden Culture Professional Committee of the Suzhou International Cultural Association, the Women Academy of Aesthetic Arts and the Garden of Couple's Retreat management Office, jointly organized the exhibition of "Silent and Soft: It Moistens Everything— New Interpretation of Art and Heritage" in the Garden of Couple's Retreat on the afternoon of June 12th. The opening ceremony was attended by Shen Aijun, the vice-chairman of the Garden Culture Professional Committee of the Suzhou International Cultural Association; Zhou Qilin and Zhu Bingfei, both researchers of Suzhou Garden and Landscaping Bureau; Chen Tongle, the deputy director of the Jiangsu Art Museum; and Tong Yanrunan, a famous artist and director of the West Lake Contemporary Art Gallery.

The exhibition, which ran from June 12th to July 11th, was one of the thematic events to be organized for Chinese Cultural and Natural Heritage Day. The exhibits included sculpture, painting, calligraphy, photography, photography, images and installations. These works of art applied contemporary artistic language to a dialogue with garden heritage and integrated the art into the garden and the World Cultural Heritage. Mr. Zhu Zhigang, President of Oil Painting and Sculpture Academic of South Yangtze River Delta, the vice-chairman of Xu Beihong Art Committee and a professor of the Department of Public Art at Jiangnan University, and Ms. Qian Ruya, a renowned artist, and Ms. Zhu Xinyi, a young artist shared their understandings of heritage, cultural relics and gardens, to inspire a reflection of the public on the relationship between art and heritage, to cherish the integrity and authenticity of heritage, and to work together to understand and protect World Cultural Heritage.

为进一步提高公众遗产保护意识，营造遗产保护的良好社会氛围，6月12日下午，由亚太世遗中心（苏州）、苏州对外文化交流促进会园林文化专委会、吴门美学艺术研究院和耦园管理处联合举办的《润物细无声——艺术与遗产新解构》作品展在耦园开幕。苏州对外交流促进会园林专委会副理事长申爱军、苏州市园林和绿化管理局周祺林调研员、朱炳飞调研员、江苏省美术馆副馆长陈同乐、西湖当代美术馆馆长著名艺术家童雁汝南等出席了本次展览的开幕式。

本次展览展期为6月12日至7月11日，是中国文化和自然遗产日的主题活动之一，展品涉及雕塑、绘画、书法、摄影、影像、装置等多种类型。这些艺术作品用当代艺术语言和园林遗产对话，“润物细无声”地将艺术融入园林，融入世界文化遗产中。随后，江南油画雕塑院院长、徐悲鸿艺术委员会副主任委员、江南大学公共艺术系教授朱智罡，著名艺术家钱儒雅，新锐青年艺术家朱欣怡开展了主题作品分享会，分享他们对遗产、文物、园林的理解，让大众重新思考艺术与遗产的关系，珍惜遗产的完整性与真实性，共同了解、携手保护世界文化遗产。

Opening Ceremony Photo
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The First Tumxuk (China) History and Culture Forum

北京中心联合主办第一届图木舒克（中国）历史文化论坛

Shu Peiyuan and Li Kuanghan, WHITRAP Beijing
疏沛原、李光涵，亚太遗产中心（北京）



From April 27th to 30th, the first "Tumxuk (China) History and Culture Forum: Tangwangcheng Site and Tumxuk Military-Agricultural Settlement History Symposium" was held in Tumxuk. The symposium was co-organized by WHITRAP Beijing, the School of Archaeology and Museology of Peking University, and the 3rd Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (XPCC) Division of Tumushuk Municipality. It aims to advance the conservation, archaeological excavation and museum development of historical sites in Tumxuk, thereby increasing the influence of Tumushuk City at home and abroad, further promoting the study of the history and culture of Tumushuk. During the conference, the School of Archaeology and Museology of Peking University signed the MOU to carry out future archeological excavations and planning for Tangwangcheng site. More than a hundred scholars, experts, and members of the media and relevant corporations have attended the forum.

4月27日-30日，“第一届图木舒克（中国）历史文化论坛——唐王城遗址与图木舒克屯垦历史学术研讨会”在新疆维吾尔自治区图木舒克市举行。本届论坛由亚太遗产中心（北京）、北京大学考古文博学院与第三师图木舒克市政府联合主办。

此次会议的召开，旨在通过论坛交流和学者的学术研究提升图木舒克历史文化遗址的保护开发、考古挖掘及博物馆应用，并提高图木舒克市在国内、国际上的影响力，进一步推动图木舒克历史文化研究。会上，北京大学考古文博学院就唐王城遗址考古发掘及规划项目建设达成合作框架协议。本次研讨会共有100多位来自全国的专家学者、媒体和企业共同参与。

Opening Ceremony Photo
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Badaling Great Wall Heritage Impact Assessment

八达岭长城遗产影响评估工作

Shu Peiyuan, WHITRAP Beijing
疏沛原，亚太遗产中心（北京）

World Cultural Heritage - Badaling Great Wall

Heritage Impact Assessment during
Operation of Beijing-Zhangjiakou High-
speed Railway

(English Edition)

World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region
under the auspices of UNESCO
Beijing WHITRAP Cultural Technology Co., Ltd.
July 2020

Acknowledgements, author and consultant

Thank Beijing Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage, Yanqing District Administration of Culture and Tourism, Badaling Special Zone Office, Virtual Simulation and Teaching Lab for Archaeology of Peking University, Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Beijing-Zhangjiakou Intercity Railway Co., Ltd, community residents, and some tourists for their supports and data resources provided to the assessment team. Thank professor Tang Yinyang, researcher Zhang Jun and Zhao Yun for their guidance.

• General counsel:

Zhang Junwei, ICOMOS international member, assistant professor & researcher of the School of Archaeology and Museology of Peking University; director of WHITRAP Beijing

• Responsible person:

Lin Boudan, ICOMOS international member, senior engineer, HIA training & certification member of ICCROM

• Main participants:

Zhang Junwei, Zhao Anlei, Li Ang, Li Guo, Ma He, Dong Linghong, Meng Xiangyu, Qiu Yu, Yan Song, Liu Yang, Wang Yibo

• Support staff from other sectors:

Lin Weibo (Badaling Special Zone Office), Zhu Weyong (Badaling Special Zone Office), Guo Yong (Badaling Special Zone Office), Cui Yingyang (Badaling Special Zone Office), Yu Huiquan (Yanqing District Institution of Cultural Heritage)

Under the guidance of the National Cultural Heritage Administration, the Beijing Municipal Administration of Cultural Relics, the local cultural relics department, and the Badaling Great Wall Management Department actively implemented reactive monitoring work. They committed WHITRAP Beijing and Beijing Weiming Museology and Cultural Science and Technology Co. Ltd. to jointly establish a heritage impact assessment team to organize and carry out the monitoring and heritage impact assessment on the Badaling Great Wall heritage for its management status, tourist management, tourist facilities and high-speed rail operation period. At the end of 2020, Heritage Impact Assessment Report for the Badaling Great Wall was submitted to the World Heritage Centre as scheduled. In the recently released "Draft Resolution" on the 44th World Heritage Committee, the protection and management of the Great Wall have been highly praised. Among them, the heritage impact assessment carried out for the key sections of the Badaling Great Wall has got many achievements, ensuring that the outstanding universal value of the heritage site is adequately protected.

在国家文物局的指导下，北京市文物行政部门、地方文物部门和八达岭长城管理部门积极实施反应性监测工作，委托联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究北京中心、北京未名文博文化科技有限公司联合建立遗产影响评估团队，组织开展了八达岭长城遗产管理状况、游客管理、旅游设施和高铁运行期间的监测和遗产影响评估工作。

2020年底，八达岭长城遗产影响评估报告如期报送给世界遗产中心。近期发布的第44届世界遗产大会“决议草案”中，我国长城的保护管理工作获得了高度评价。其中，针对八达岭长城重点段落开展的遗产影响评估取得了诸多成果，确保了遗产地突出普遍价值得到妥善保护。

HIA Report
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提交世界遗产中心的HIA报告
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The Online Course of 2021 Heritage Joint Workshop

2021遗产联合工作坊线上课程

Lina Park, WHITRAP Beijing
朴俐娜, 亚太遗产中心 (北京)

2021文化遗产保护联合工作坊

2021 Joint Workshop on cultural heritage protection

线上课程 2021.7.25-7.28

授课教师:

杭侃 北京大学考古文博学院教授, 云冈研究院院长

张朝枝 中山大学旅游学院教授

孙华 北京大学考古文博学院教授

李迪华 北京大学建筑与景观设计学院副教授, 副院长

宋峰 北京大学城市与环境学院副教授

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张剑蔚 北京大学考古文博学院助理教授, 副院长

李光涵 WHITRAP 中心主任助理

王思渝 北京大学考古文博学院助理教授

授课方向:

遗产活化

遗产旅游

城市考古与建筑考古

生态保护规划

文化景观

历史文化情境下的建筑设计

大遗址保护与考古遗址公园

人类学视野下的村落研究

文化遗产保护规划

村落遗产保护

考古学展示与展览内容设计

主办:

北京大学考古文博学院

WHITRAP Beijing

大理白族自治州文化和旅游局

资助:

北京大学研究生院“研究生教育创新计划”

协办:

联合国教科文组织名录遗产地可持续旅游教席

云南省文物考古研究所

北京大学考古文博学院
School of Archaeology and Museology

WHITRAP

大理白族自治州文化和旅游局

Anshun City, Guizhou Province in 2020.

The online course of "2021 Joint Workshop on Cultural Heritage Protection" was hosted by School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University and WHITRAP Beijing in July. We continued to hold a joint workshop on cultural heritage, inviting experts from relevant fields to conduct interdisciplinary discussion, and using the site of Taihe city as a field study example on the interpretation and display design of the overall value and relevance of Nanzhao Dali historical sites. The joint workshop consisted of 2 parts: an online course and field trip. Regrettably, the field trip was cancelled due to the COVID-19, the online course was carried out smoothly.

The workshop adopts an application review system. The total number of applicants exceeded 120, of which 46

people from 37 colleges and universities were admitted into the program. The course is sponsored by the School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University, and the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP Beijing), and the Culture and Tourism Administration of Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture. It is funded by the "Graduate Education Innovation Program" of the Graduate School in Peking University. The teaching team consists of professors from Peking University, Southeast University, Sun Yat-sen University, Quanzhou Normal University, etc., as well as other experts in the field of site protection and architecture.

The workshop's online course lasts for three and a half days from 25th to 28th July 2021. The course contents include, but are not limited to heritage revitalization, heritage tourism, urban archaeology, architectural archaeology, ecological conservation planning, cultural landscape, architectural design in historical and cultural context, large site protection and archaeological site park, village research from the perspective of anthropology, cultural heritage conservation planning, village heritage protection, archaeological interpretation, and exhibition content design. From the assignments submitted by the students, it can be seen that students from different disciplines have all gained new knowledge and a deeper understanding of the interdisciplinary nature of heritage disciplines.



当今的文化遗产保护, 已经在诸多方面形成了跨学科的研究。对于考古遗址的展示阐释而言, 国际国内已经积累了大量丰富的案例, 仍可进一步发展的方向有: 对考古学基础材料的解读和视觉展示、遗产展示与建筑/规划层面的区域协调、遗产展示与生态/景观层面的共生、博物馆学/艺术设计角度更具兼容性和创造性的内容和形式设计, 以及社会学/旅游学角度展示对地方的融入和带动等多学科合作的问题。

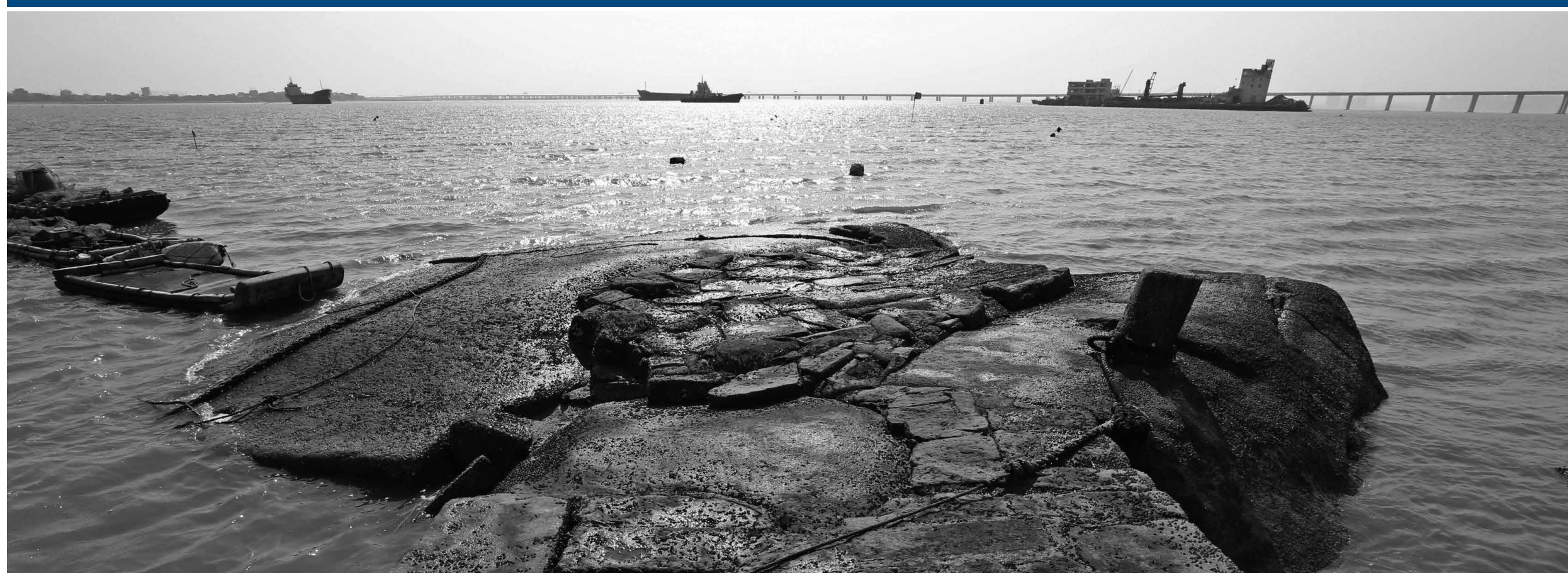
以文化遗产的多学科合作为目标, 2018年夏, 北京大学考古文博学院杭侃教授与中山大学旅游学院张朝枝教授共同发起遗产旅游联合工作坊, 开启了跨学科的对话和教学探索。2019年北京大学在山西省平遥县东戈山村、西戈山村, 2020年在贵州省安顺市黄果树, 先后成功举办了相应主题的遗产工作坊。

2021年, 由北京大学考古文博学院、亚太遗产中心(北京)、大理白族自治州文化和旅游局主办本次文化遗产联合工作坊, 邀请各相关领域专家进行跨学科探讨, 以太和城遗址为例, 对南诏大理史迹的整体价值和关联性进行阐释与展示设计的探索性研究。工作坊分为两个部分: 线上教学和田野调查, 虽然由于疫情原因未能成行, 但我们的线上课程部分还是顺利开展。

本次工作坊采取申请审核制, 报名人数共计超过120人, 最终录取共46人, 旁听13人, 分别来自37个院校。课程由北京大学考古文博学院、亚太遗产中心(北京)、大理白族自治州文化和旅游局主办, 由北京大学研究生院“研究生教育创新计划”资助, 邀请了来自北京大学、东南大学、中山大学、泉州师范大学等学校的相关教授, 还有遗址保护和建筑方面的专家学者共同授课。

工作坊课程自2021年7月25日起之2021年7月28日, 共计三天半的时间, 课程内容囊括但不限于遗产活化、遗产旅游、城市考古与建筑考古、生态保护规划、文化景观、历史文化情境下的建筑设计、大遗址保护与考古遗址公园、人类学视野下的村落研究、文化遗产保护规划、村落遗产保护和考古学展示与展览内容设计等方方面面。从同学们提交的作业中可以看出, 来自不同学科的同学们都有所收获, 并对遗产学科的学科交叉性有了更深入的认识。

Morning of Zhuomulang
in Weishan © Ht. Ye / Dali
Bai Autonomous Prefecture
culture and Tourism Bureau
2019
巍山啄木郎的早晨
© 叶惠棠 / 大理白族自治州文化
和旅游局 2019



44th Session of the World Heritage Committee - Fuzhou, China, 2021

第44届世界遗产大会——中国福州

Li Hong and Yang Yubing, WHITRAP Shanghai
李泓、杨玉冰，亚太遗产中心（上海）

From July 16th to July 31st, 2021, the extended 44th session of the World Heritage Committee was held online for the first time in the Committee's history, in Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, China. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the World Heritage Committee reviewed the work of 2020 and 2021, with discussions focusing on global climate change, priority Africa, sustainable development, the state of conservation of World Heritage properties, World Heritage nominations, the third cycle of periodic reporting, and the revision of the Operational Guidelines. On July 17th, WHITRAP successfully hosted a side event on "World Heritage Education for the Future".

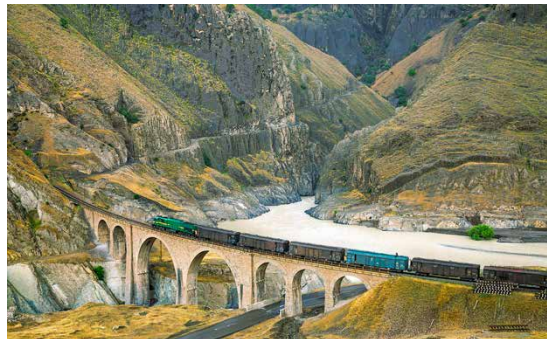
With the emergence of climate change and the epidemic, new requirements for disaster risk management in World Heritage have been put forward, and the new report on "World Heritage in the Face of COVID-19" and the "Draft Updated Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties" signify the global determination and joint efforts to address disaster management.

A total of 34 properties were newly inscribed on the World Heritage List in this session, including 29 cultural and 5 natural properties, and three other World Heritage properties had their boundaries significantly revised. Six

new cultural properties and three new natural properties were inscribed in the Asia-Pacific region, which include: "Quanzhou: Emporium of the World in Song-Yuan China" in China, "Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan" in Japan, "Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Telangana" in India, "Dholavira: a Harappan City" in India, "Trans-Iranian Railway" in Iran, "Cultural Landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat" in Iran, "Getbol, Korean Tidal Flats" in Korea, "Amami-Oshima Island, Tokunoshima Island, Northern part of Okinawa Island, and Iriomote Island" in Japan, and "Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex" in Thailand.

The World Heritage Committee reviewed the state of conservation of 56 World Heritage sites in danger and 199 World Heritage sites. Among them, the Committee decided to remove the Liverpool-Maritime Mercantile City, United Kingdom from the World Heritage List due to severe damage to its outstanding universal value caused by excessive development. The Rosia Montana Mining Landscape, Romania, was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger due to the threat to heritage values caused by the resumption of mining plans. Salonga National Park was removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger because of improved management.

Lin Luan Ferry
© Yj. Chen / Quanzhou
Evening Newspaper 2019
林銮渡
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controlled poaching, and proper protection of bonobos and African elephants. Two World Heritage sites, the Great Wall of China and Comoé National Park in Côte d'Ivoire, Africa, will no longer be required to submit reports on their conservation status in the near future due to outstanding conservation management progress.

Reports on the Third Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise were presented. The report of the Arab States, which provides an overall picture of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and updated information on properties in the region, was fully acknowledged by the Committee. For the first time, the Periodic Reporting process includes monitoring indicators that set benchmarks for measuring future progress in the implementation of the *Convention*. The report of African countries identified priorities in various areas, such as financial and human resources, legal implementation, regulation, and sustainable development in the area of conservation and management; capacity-building for national institutes and site managers in the field of capacity development; heritage education and programs, awareness raising and involvement of women and youth in the field of heritage education and communication; and in stakeholder engagement area, involvement of local and indigenous communities and inclusive economic development were prioritised. In addition, due to the impacts of COVID-19, for the first time in the Asia-Pacific region, meetings, capacity building and other activities are conducted online. UNESCO field Offices in Asia and the Pacific and WHITRAP are working together to support the periodic reporting process. For Latin America and the Caribbean region, the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting will kick off in September 2021. As for Cycle I and II, the World Heritage Centre is facilitating the process through a series of measures including a comprehensive review and updating of records and contacts in the World Heritage Database, preparation of Circular Letters to State Parties, and provision of web-based technical and information support.

This year the Operational Guidelines underwent the most substantial revision in recent years, clarifying the core articles regarding the two-phase nominations process with the inclusion of Preliminary Assessment and its voluntary donations, the transboundary series nomination mechanism, the upstream process, and the alignment of chapters of property types.

The meeting concluded with the unanimous adoption of the *Fuzhou Declaration* (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/44com/>) by the members of the World Heritage Committee. The *Declaration* fully recognizes the achievements and contributions of the *World Heritage Convention*, reaffirms the importance of World Heritage conservation and international cooperation, and calls on the world to work together to address the problems of heritage conservation caused by the COVID-19, natural calamities, the loss of biodiversity, over-exploitation and armed conflicts.

2021年7月16日至7月31日，第44届世界遗产大会首次以线上方式在中国福建省福州市举行。受疫情影响第44届大会延迟一年举办，故而本届大会上世界遗产委员会审议了2020年和2021年两年度的工作内容，讨论议题聚焦全球气候变化、非洲优先和可持续发展、世界遗产申报、第三轮定期报告、《操作指南》修订等。7月17日，亚太遗产中心成功主办了一场主题为“面向未来的世界遗产教育”的边会。

气候变化、疫情等问题的突显，对世界遗产的灾害风险管理提出了新的要求，新出具的《世界遗产应对新冠疫情》报告和《关于气候变化对世界遗产的影响的政策文件更新草案》等文件，标志着全球将共同应对灾害管理的决心和努力。

本次大会中，共计34处遗产被新列入《世界遗产名录》，包括29项文化遗产和5项自然遗产，另有三处世界遗产对其边界有重大修订。亚太地区共有新晋文化遗产6项，新晋自然遗产3项，分别是中国“泉州：宋元中国的世界海洋商贸中心”、日本“北海道东北部的绳纹遗址群”、印度“特伦甘纳邦的卡卡提亚王朝干柱（拉玛帕）庙”、印度“多拉维拉：哈拉帕文明古城”、伊朗“伊朗纵贯铁路”、伊朗“豪拉曼 / 乌拉玛纳特文化景观”、韩国“韩国滩涂”、日本

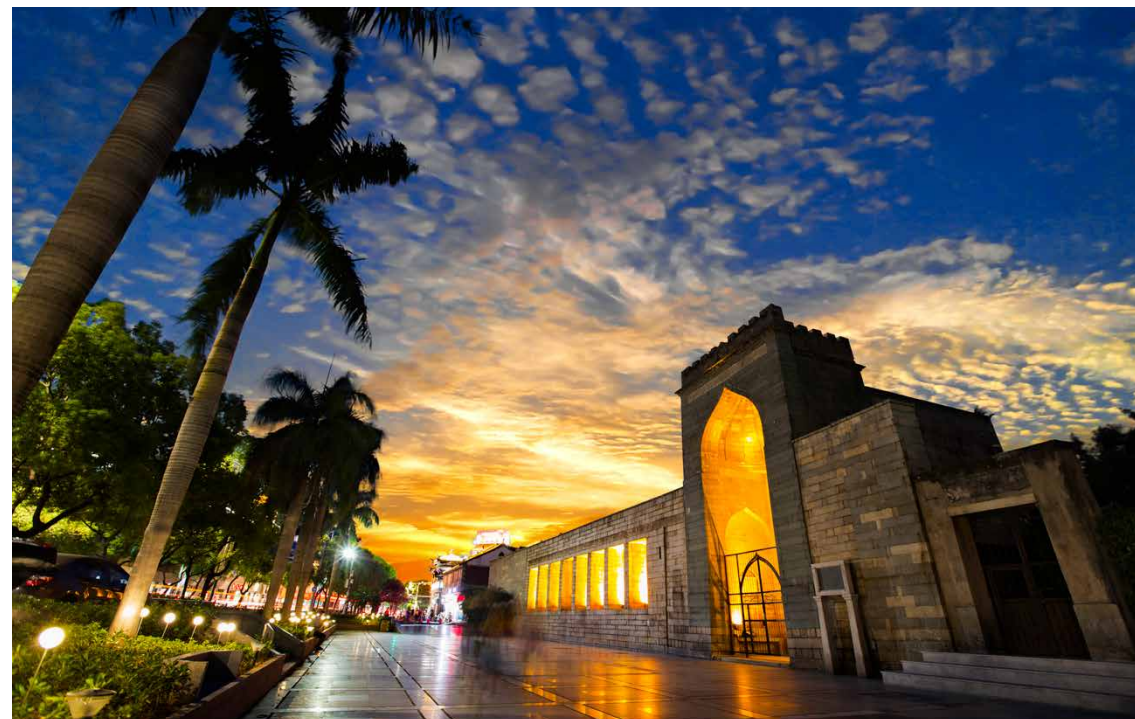
“奄美大岛、德之岛、冲绳岛北部及西表岛”、泰国“岗卡章森林保护区”。

世界遗产委员会对56处濒危世界遗产、199处世界遗产的保护状况进行了审查。其中，英国利物浦海上商城由于过度建设导致突出普遍价值受到严重破坏，委员会决定将其从《世界遗产名录》中除名。罗马尼亚罗西亚蒙大拿矿业景观由于恢复开采计划对遗产价值的威胁，被列入《濒危世界遗产名录》。刚果（金）萨隆加国家公园因管理改善、偷猎受到控制，倭黑猩猩及非洲象保护得当，因而得以从《濒危世界遗产名录》中移出。两处世界遗产——中国的长城和非洲科特迪瓦的科莫国家公园由于保护管理进步突出，近期不再要求其提交保护状况报告。

阿拉伯国家和非洲国家的第三轮定期报告顺利完成。阿拉伯国家的报告提供了该区域执行《世界遗产公约》的总体情况及遗产的最新信息，受到了委员国的充分认可。报告首次纳入了监测指标，为衡量未来执行《公约》进展设定了基准。非洲国家的报告明确了各领域的优先事项，例如在保护和管理领域，财政和人力资源、法律实施、监管以及可持续发展优先级较高；在能力发展领域，国家机构和现场管理人员的能力建设优先级较高；在遗产教育和交流领域，遗产教育项目、公众关注度以及女性和儿童的参与度优先级较高；在利益相关者参与领域，地方和土著社区参与以及包容性经济发展优先级较高。此外，受新冠疫情影响，亚太地区首次以线上形式召开会议、能力建设等活动，教科文组织亚太地区办事处和二类中心WHITRAP等，共同为定期报告工作提供支持。拉丁美洲和加勒比地区则将于2021年9月开始进行第三轮定期报告工作，世界遗产中心正通过包括全面审查和更新世界遗产数据库中的记录和联系人、编写致委员国的通函、提供网络技术支持等一系列措施促进这一进程。

今年《操作指南》进行了近年来最大幅度的修订，明确了预审评估和申报评估两阶段申报程序及其自愿捐赠、跨境系列申报机制、上游程序、特殊遗产类型的章节合并等核心内容。

会议最后世界遗产委员会委员国一致通过了《福州宣言》(<https://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/44com/>)。《宣言》充分认可了《世界遗产公约》已有成果及贡献，重申了世界遗产保护和开展国际合作的重要意义，并呼吁全世界携手合作，共同应对新冠疫情、自然灾害、生物多样性丧失、过度开发及武装冲突等给遗产保护带来的问题。



South line, Lorestan, Absirom Bridge, Freight Train (GM Locomotive)
© Hossein Javadi 2017
南线，洛雷斯坦，阿比斯洛姆桥，货运列车(通用机车)
© Hossein Javadi 2017
General view of Ramappa temple © ASI 2019
罗摩神庙全景 © ASI 2019

Exterior of Qingjing Mosque
© Yj. Chen / Quanzhou Maritime Silk Road World heritage Nomination Center 2017
清净寺外观
© 陈英杰 / 泉州海上丝绸之路世界遗产申报中心 2017

New Inscribed Properties of 44th WHC
第44界世界遗产大会上新登《名录》的遗产地

Mu Xingyu and Wang Kaixuan, WHITRAP Shanghai
穆星宇、王开璇，亚太遗产中心（上海）

The 44th Session of World Heritage Committee was held in Fuzhou, China, from 16th July to 31st July 2021. It is the second time that a Chinese city hosted the event of the highest-level in the field of cultural and natural heritage conservation in China. This is the first time in UNESCO's history that World Heritage topics will be reviewed and discussed online. the session was an "extended" one to evaluate the World Heritage projects for both 2020 and 2021.

During the session, the Hubei Shennongjia World Natural Heritage Site in China was modified its boundaries to include the Wulipo Nature Reserve in Chongqing. The reports on the state of conservation submitted by the three Chinese World Heritage sites - the Wulingyuan Scenic Area and Historic Interest Area, the Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas and the South China Karst - were reviewed and adopted by the Committee. The "Quanzhou: Emporium of the World in Song-Yuan China" was inscribed on the World Heritage List, making it China's 38th World Heritage Site. By now, the total number of World Heritage Sites in China has reached 56, ranking second in the world after Italy (58).

A total of 34 World Heritage nominations were reviewed by the General Assembly, including 5 Natural World Heritage Sites and 29 Cultural World Heritage. In addition, there are three significant modifications to boundaries, while the Liverpool Maritime Mart World Heritage Site in the United Kingdom was removed from the list because it no longer met the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage. The following is a summary of the salient features of each of the new sites, in the order in which they were adopted.

1. Saudi Arabia - Himā Cultural Area - Cri (iii) 2020

Located on one of the Arabian Peninsula's ancient caravan routes, Himā Cultural Area contains a substantial collection of rock art images depicting hunting, fauna, flora and lifestyles in a cultural continuity of 7,000 years. Travellers and armies camping on the site left a wealth of rock inscriptions in different scripts and petroglyphs through the ages and until the late 20th century, most of which are preserved in pristine condition. The site is also rich in unexcavated archaeological resources. The wells of Bi'r Himā date back at least 3,000 years and still produce fresh water.

2. Austria, Belgium, Czechia, France, Germany, Italy, United

2021年7月16日-7月31日，第44届世界遗产大会在中国福州举办，这是中国第二次承办世界遗产大会，也是中国在文化和自然遗产保护领域承办的最高规格的国际会议。本届会议在遗产大会历史上首次采用了线上、线下相结合的方式，审议了2020年和2021年两个年度的世界遗产项目，因此是一次“加长版”的会议。

此次会议上，中国神农架世界自然遗产地通过边界微调的方式，将重庆市五里坡自然保护区部分区域纳入世界自然遗产地范围，“武陵源风景名胜”“云南三江并流保护区”和“中国南方喀斯特”三处世界遗产地提交的保护状况报告顺利通过会议审议。中国“泉州：宋元中国的世界海洋商贸中心”的申请也顺利通过审议，成为中国第38项世界文化遗产。截至目前，中国世界遗产总数达到56项，总量上仅次于意大利（58项），位居世界第二。

本次大会共审议通过34项世界遗产申报项目，其中世界自然遗产5项，世界文化遗产29项，此外有三项重大边界修订，而英国“利物浦海上商城”世界文化遗产因不再满足世界遗产突出普遍价值而被除名。下面将按照会议审议的顺序，依次简要向大家介绍每个新进遗产地的突出特点：

1. 沙特阿拉伯：奈季兰的希马岩画（依据标准（iii）作为文化遗产列入《名录》）

奈季兰的希马岩画处在阿拉伯半岛的一条古老商队路线上，其内容包含了大量描绘狩猎、动植物以及生活方式，时间跨度长达7000年。在这里安营扎寨的旅人和军队在不同时期留下了大量的岩画与不同文字的铭文，一直延续到20世纪末，大部分都保持着原始状态。该遗产地还蕴藏着丰富的未发掘考古资源，Bi'r Himā 古井岁逾3000年，但至今仍是淡水水源。



Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - The Great Spa Towns of Europe - Cri (ii)(iii) 2020

This transnational property comprises 11 towns, located in seven European countries, all of which developed around natural mineral water springs. They bear witness to the international European spa culture that developed from the early 18th century to the 1930s, leading to the emergence of grand international resorts that impacted urban typology around ensembles of spa buildings. Related facilities as well as spa-specific support infrastructure are all integrated into an overall urban context that includes a carefully managed recreational and therapeutic environment in a picturesque landscape. Together, these sites embody the significant interchange of human values and developments in medicine, science and balneology.

3. France - Cordouan Lighthouse - Cri (i)(iv) 2020

The Cordouan Lighthouse, built in white limestone at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries on a reef platform at the mouth of the Gironde River in the Atlantic Ocean, represents a great phase in the history of lighthouse architecture and technology. The raising of the lighthouse and the replacement of the lighting equipment at the end of the 18th century demonstrate the scientific and technological progress of the period. Its architectural form draws on ancient paradigms, Renaissance stylism, and the specific architectural language of the Road and Bridge Academy.

4. Germany - Mathildenhöhe Darmstadt - Cri (iii)(iv) 2020

The Darmstadt Artists' Colony on Mathildenhöhe was established in



2. 奥地利、比利时、捷克、法国、德国、意大利、英国：欧洲温泉疗养胜地（依据标准（ii）（iii）作为文化遗产列入《名录》）

该跨境遗产地包括7个欧洲国家的11个城镇。这些城镇都以天然矿物质水源而发展起来，是从18世纪初到20世纪30年代蓬勃的欧洲温泉疗养热潮的见证，这一热潮催生了一批大型国际化温泉度假村。温泉建筑群影响了温泉城镇的空间布局，其它相关设施都融入市镇整体格局，造就一个个在如画的景观中精心管理的休闲和治疗环境。这些城镇体现了人类价值观与医学、科学和浴疗学发展的重要交流。

3. 法国：科尔杜昂灯塔（依据标准（i）（iv）作为文化遗产列入《名录》）

科尔杜昂灯塔矗立在大西洋中吉伦特河口的一块礁石平台上，于16和17世纪之交以白色石灰石砌成，它体现了灯塔建筑和技术史上的伟大阶段。18世纪末灯塔加高和照明设备的更换展示了这一时期科学技术的进步。其建筑形式借鉴了古代范式、文艺复兴时期的风格主义，以及路桥学院特定的建筑语言。

4. 德国：达姆施塔特的玛蒂尔德高地（依据标准（ii）（iv）作为文化遗产列入《名录》）
达姆施塔特艺术家村创建于1897年，是当时建筑、艺术和手工艺领域新兴改革运动的

1	2
3	4

- 1. Cultural Rock Arts in Himā Najrān © Dr Majeed Khan / SCTH 2017
奈季兰的希马岩画 © Dr Majeed Khan / SCTH 2017
- 2. Hall of springs - Vichy © Christian Parisey 2017
欧洲温泉疗养胜地 © Christian Parisey 2017
- 3. The Lighthouse when the sea level is going low © Gilles Vilquin / DRAC Nouvelle-Aquitaine 2018
科尔杜昂灯塔 © Gilles Vilquin / DRAC Nouvelle-Aquitaine 2018
- 4. Mathildenhöhe Darmstadt. Aerial view from west © Nikolaus Heiss 2012
达姆施塔特的玛蒂尔德高地 © Nikolaus Heiss 2012



1897 as a centre for emerging reform movements in architecture, arts and crafts. Today, it offers a testimony to early modern architecture, urban planning and landscape design, all of which were influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement and the Vienna Secession.

5. Italy - Padua's fourteenth-century fresco cycles - Cri (ii) 2020

This property is composed of eight religious and secular building complexes, which house a selection of fresco cycles painted between 1302 and 1397 by different artists for different types of patron and within buildings of diverse functions. Nevertheless, the frescos maintain a unity of style and content. As a group, these fresco cycles illustrate how, over the course of a century, fresco art developed along a new creative impetus and understanding of spatial representation.

6. China - Quanzhou: Emporium of the World in Song-Yuan China - Cri (iv) 2020

The serial site of Quanzhou illustrates the city's vibrancy as a maritime emporium during the Song and Yuan periods (10th - 14th centuries AD) and its interconnection with the Chinese hinterland. The site encompasses religious buildings, including the 11th century AD Qingjing Mosque, one of the earliest Islamic edifices in China, Islamic tombs, and a wide range of archaeological remains. The site also includes a Yuan Dynasty temple partially preserved, as well as the world's only remaining Manichean stone statues.

7. India - Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Telangana - Cri(i)(iii) 2020



中心。如今，早期的现代建筑、城市规划和景观设计都在这里留下了印迹，所有这些都受到了工艺美术运动和维也纳分离派的影响。

5. 意大利：绘画之都帕多瓦，乔托的斯克洛维尼礼拜堂及帕多瓦 14 世纪壁画群（依据标准（ii）作为文化遗产列入《名录》）

该遗产地由 8 个分布在帕多瓦老城区内的宗教和世俗建筑群构成，这里有多位艺术家在 1302–1397 年之间为不同类型的赞助人在不同功能的建筑内创作的大量壁画。然而，帕多瓦壁画群在风格和内容上保持了统一性。这些壁画共同展现了 14 世纪这一个世纪中壁画艺术是如何随着新的创作动力和对空间表现的理解而发展的。

6. 中国：泉州：宋元中国的世界海洋商贸中心（依据标准（iv）作为文化遗产列入《名录》）

该遗址群体现了泉州在宋元时期（公元 10–14 世纪）作为世界海洋商贸中心的活力，及其与中国腹地的紧密联系。遗产地包括多座宗教建筑，如始建于公元 11 世纪的清净寺（中国最早的伊斯兰建筑之一）、伊斯兰教圣墓，以及大量考古遗迹该遗产地还包括一座保留了部分原貌的元代寺庙，以及世界上仅存的摩尼石像。

7. 印度：特伦甘纳邦的卡卡提亚王朝卢

Construction of the sandstone temple began in 1213 CE. The temple's sculptures of high artistic quality illustrate regional dance customs and Kakatiyan culture, and the choice of setting for the edifice followed the ideology and practice sanctioned in dharmic texts that temples are to be constructed to form an integral part of a natural setting.

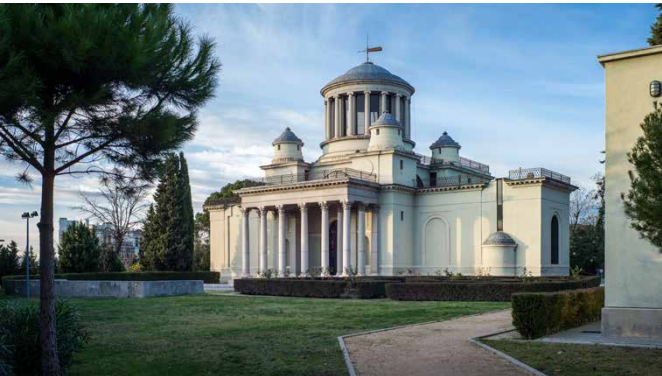
8. Iran (Islamic Republic of) - Trans-Iranian Railway - Cri(ii)(iv)2020

The Trans-Iranian Railway connects the Caspian Sea in the northeast with the Persian Gulf in the southwest crossing two mountain ranges as well as rivers, highlands, forests and plains, and four different climatic areas. Started in 1927 and completed in 1938, the 1,394-kilometre-long railway was designed and executed in a successful collaboration between the Iranian government and 43 construction contractors from many countries. The railway is notable for its scale and the engineering works it required to overcome steep routes and other difficulties. Its construction involved extensive mountain cutting in some areas, while the rugged terrain in others dictated the construction of 174 large bridges, 186 small bridges and 224 tunnels, including 11 spiral tunnels.

9. Spain - Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro, a landscape of Arts and Sciences - Cri (iii)(iv)(vi) 2020

Located at the urban heart of Madrid, this cultural landscape evolved since the creation of the tree-lined Paseo del Prado avenue, a prototype of the Hispanic alameda, in the 16th century. The site embodies a new idea of urban space and development from the enlightened absolutist period of the 18th century. Buildings dedicated to the arts and sciences join others in the site that are devoted to industry, healthcare and research. Collectively, they illustrate the aspiration for a utopian society during the height of the Spanish Empire. The 120-hectare Jardines del Buen Retiro (Garden of Pleasant Retreat), a remnant of the 17th-century Buen Retiro Palace, constitutes the largest part of the property displaying different gardening styles from the 19th century to the present. The site also houses the terraced Royal Botanical Garden and the largely residential neighbourhood of Barrio Jerónimos with its rich variety of 19th- and 20th-century buildings.

10. Japan - Amami-Oshima Island, Tokunoshima Island, Northern part of Okinawa Island, and Iriomote Island - Cri (x) 2020



德什瓦拉（拉玛帕）神庙（依据标准（i）（iii）作为文化遗产列入《名录》）

拉玛帕神庙始建于公元 1213 年，其雕塑具有很高艺术水准，形象地展示了当地的舞蹈习俗及卡卡提亚文化。神庙建筑环境的选择遵循达摩经文中的思想和实践，即神庙的建造应成为自然环境的组成部分。

8. 伊朗：伊朗纵贯铁路（依据标准（ii）（iv）作为文化遗产列入《名录》）

伊朗纵贯铁路联通该国东北部的里海和西南部的波斯湾，穿越 2 座山脉以及众多河流、高原、森林和平原，跨 4 个气候区。这条全长 1394 公里的铁路始建于 1927 年，于 1938 年竣工，其设计和建造是伊朗政府与来自多个国家的 43 家建筑承包商成功合作的结果。这条铁路以其规模和克服陡峭路线和其它困难所需的工程而闻名。崎岖的地形导致铺设工作涉及多处大规模的山体切割，以及建造 174 座大型桥梁、186 座小型桥梁和 224 条隧道，其中包括 11 条螺旋隧道。

9. 西班牙：普拉多大道和丽池公园，艺术与科学的景观之地（依据标准（ii）（iv）（vi）作为文化遗产列入《名录》2020）

这个占地 200 公顷的文化景观位于马德里的城市中心，自西班牙式林荫大道的原型普拉多大道发展而来，落成于 16 世纪。。该遗产地体现了 18 世纪开明专制主义时期对城市空间和新理念，艺术和科学领域的建筑与工业、医疗保健和研究用途的建筑相得益彰，共同阐释了西班牙帝国鼎盛时期人们对乌托邦社会的渴望。占地 120 公顷的 Jardines del Buen Retiro（怡人花园），17 世纪布恩丽池宫的遗迹，构成了该物业最大的部分，展示了从 19 世纪至今的不同园艺风格。该遗址还设有梯田式皇家植物园和主要住宅区 Barrio Jerónimos 及其丰富多样的 19 世纪和 20 世纪建筑。

10. 日本：奄美大岛、德之岛、冲绳岛北



9. Royal Astronomical Observatory
© Serv. Fot. Ayto. Madrid 2017
普拉多大道和丽池公园，艺术与科学的景观之地
© Serv. Fot. Ayto. Madrid 2017

10. Mangrove forest (Nakama River, Iriomote Is.)
© MOEJ 2009
奄美大岛、德之岛、冲绳岛北部及西表岛
© MOEJ 2009



Encompassing 42,698 hectares of subtropical rainforests on four islands on a chain located in the southwest of Japan. Entirely uninhabited by humans, the site has high biodiversity value with a very high percentage of endemic species, many of them globally threatened. Five mammal species, three bird species, and three amphibian species in the property have been identified globally as Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered (EDGE) species. There are also a number of different endemic species confined to each respective island that are not found elsewhere in the property.

11. Republic of Korea - Getbol, Korean Tidal Flats - Cri (x) 2020

The site exhibits a complex combination of geological, oceanographic and climatologic conditions that have led to the development of coastal diverse sedimentary systems. The site hosts high levels of biodiversity, including 22 globally threatened or near-threatened species. It is home to 47 endemic and five endangered marine invertebrate species besides a total of 118 migratory bird species for which the site provides critical habitats.

12. Thailand - Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex - Cri (x) 2020

The site is located along the Thailand side of the Tenasserim mountain range, part of a north-south granite and limestone mountain ridge running down the Malay Peninsula. Located at the cross-roads between the Himalayan, Indochina, and Sumatran faunal and floral realms, the property is home to rich biodiversity. A number of endemic and globally endangered plant species have been reported in the property, which overlaps with two Important Bird Areas (IBAs) and is noted for its rich diversity of birdlife, including eight globally threatened species. The property is home to the critically endangered Siamese Crocodile (*Crocodylus siamensis*), the endangered Asiatic Wild Dog (*Cuon alpinus*), Banteng (*Bos javanicus*), Asian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*), Yellow/Elongated Tortoise (*Indotestudo elongata*), and the endangered Asian Giant Tortoise (*Manouria emys*), as well as several other vulnerable species of birds and mammals. Remarkably, it is also home to eight cat species.

13. Georgia - Colchic Rainforests and Wetlands - Cri (ix)(x) 2020

The property comprises seven component parts, within an 80km long corridor along the warm-temperate and extremely humid eastern coast of the Black Sea. provides a series of the most typical Colchic ecosystems at altitudes ranging from sea level to more



部及西表岛（依据标准（x）作为自然遗产列入《名录》）

该遗产地位于日本西南部岛链的4个岛屿之上，含42698公顷亚热带雨林。该遗产地完全无人居住，具有很高的生物多样性价值，以及极高比例的全球濒危特有物种。该遗产地的5种哺乳动物、3种鸟类和3种两栖动物已被确定为“具有独特进化意义的全球濒危动物”。此外，每个岛屿还有多种尚未在其它地区发现过的特有物种。

11. 韩国：韩国滩涂（依据标准（x）作为自然遗产列入《名录》）

该遗产地呈现出地质、海洋与气候条件的复杂组合，形成了多样化的海岸沉积体系。遗产地拥有高度的生物多样性，包括22种全球濒危或近危物种。除了为118种候鸟提供重要的栖息地外，它还是47种特有和5种濒危海洋无脊椎动物的家园。该项目展示了地质多样性和生物多样性之间的联系，并证明了文化多样性和人类活动对自然环境的依赖性。

12. 泰国：岗卡章森林保护区（依据标准（x）作为自然遗产列入《名录》）

该遗产地位于泰纳塞林山脉的泰国一侧，是沿着马来半岛延伸的南北花岗岩和石灰岩山脊的一部分。它位于喜马拉雅山、印度支那和苏门答腊动植物区之间的十字路口，拥有丰富的生物多样性。这里发现了许多地方性和全球性濒危植物物种，与2个重点鸟区重叠，以鸟类物种多样性闻名，其中包括8个全球濒危鸟类物种。该遗产地中有许多地方性和全球濒临灭绝的植物物种，与两个重要鸟类区（IBA）重叠，同时也是极度濒危的暹罗鳄、濒危的亚洲野犬、爪哇牛、亚洲象、缅甸陆龟和靴脚陆龟的家园，这里还生活着几种易受伤的危鸟类和哺乳动物。值得关注的是，这里也是8种猫科动物的栖息地。

13. 格鲁吉亚：科尔基斯雨林及湿地（依据标准（ix）（x）作为自然遗产列入《名录》）

than 2,500 metres above it. The extremely humid broad-leaved rainforests comprise a highly diverse flora and fauna, with very high densities of endemic and relict species, with significant numbers of globally threatened species and relict species, which survived the glacial cycles of the Tertiary. It is a key stopover for many globally threatened birds that migrate through the Batumi bottleneck.

14. Turkey - Arslantepe Mound - Cri (iii) 2020

Arslantepe Mound is a 30-metre-tall archaeological tell located in the Malatya plain, 12 km south-west of the Euphrates River. Archaeological evidence from the site testifies to its occupation from at least the 6th millennium BCE up until the late Roman period. This site suggests the beginning of forms of organized combat as the prerogative of an elite, who exhibited them as instruments of their new political power.

15. India - Dholavira: a Harappan City - Cri (iii)(iv) 2021

The ancient city of Dholavira, the southern centre of the Harappan Civilization, is occupied between ca. 3000-1500 BCE. The archaeological site is one of the best preserved urban settlements from the period in Southeast Asia. A heavily fortified castle and ceremonial ground as well as streets and houses of different proportion quality testifies to a stratified social order. A sophisticated water management system demonstrates the ingenuity of the Dholavira people in their struggle to survive and thrive in a harsh environment. The site includes a large cemetery with cenotaphs of six types testifying to the Harappan's unique view of death. The exhibiting archaeological excavations at the site show not only the culture's artistic and technological achievements,



该遗产地由七个部分组成，位于黑海东海岸的暖湿带和及其潮湿的80公里长的走廊内。它展示了有一系列最典型的科尔基斯生态系统，海拔范围从海平面一直延伸到海拔2500米以上。极度潮湿的阔叶雨林由高度多样化的动植物群组成，具有非常高密度的子遗特有种，以及大量在第三纪冰期中幸存下来的全球濒危物种和子遗物种。此处还是许多通过巴统廊道迁徙的全球濒危鸟类的关键中继站。

14. 土耳其：阿尔斯兰特佩丘（依据标准（iii）作为文化遗产列入《名录》）

阿尔斯兰特佩丘是一个高30米的考古遗址，位于幼发拉底河西南12公里处的马拉蒂亚平原。该遗址的考古证据表明，它至少从公元前六千年已成为人类定居点，一直延续到罗马时代晚期。该遗址展示了近东国家社会的形成过程，以及先于文字出现的复杂官僚体系。

15. 印度：多拉维拉：哈拉帕文明古城（依据标准（iii）（iv）作为文化遗产列入《名录》2021）

多拉维拉古城是哈拉帕文明的南部中心，该考古遗址在大约公元前3000-1500年间为人类定居点，是这一时期保存最完好的东南亚城镇定居点之一。古城包括戒备森严的城堡、仪式场地，以及不同级别的街道和房屋，呈现



14	13
15	16

13. Kolkheti National Park. Churia district: visitor center and bird-watching tower © Paata Vardanashvili / Agency of Protected Areas 2016
科尔基斯雨林及湿地
© Paata Vardanashvili / 保护区机构 2016

14. Overview of Arslantepe mound in the Orduzu plain © Roberto Ceccacci / MAIAO 2018
阿尔斯兰特佩丘
© Roberto Ceccacci / MAIAO 2018

15. Middle town drain. Opening of the drain in the northern arm of the broad way © ASI 2020
多拉维拉：哈拉帕文明古城
© ASI 2020

16. Hawraman/Uramanat Takht Village in Kurdistan © Hamid Binaei Faa 2015
豪拉曼/乌拉玛纳特文化景观
© Hamid Binaei Faa 2015

11. Autumn in Suncheonman Bay
© World Heritage Promotion Team of Korean Tidal Flat 2018
韩国滩涂 © 韩国滩涂世界遗产宣传组 2018
12. Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex
© Department of National Parks, Thailand 2014
岗卡章森林保护区
© 泰国国家公园部 2014

but also the evidence for inter-regional trade with other Harappan cities, as well as with cities in the Mesopotamia region and the Oman peninsula have also been discovered.

16. Iran (Islamic Republic of) - Cultural Landscape of Hawraman/ Uramanat - Cri (iii)(v) 2021

The remote and mountainous landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat bears testimony to the traditional culture of the Hawrami people, an agropastoral Kurdish tribe that has inhabited the region since about 3000 BCE. The property encompasses two valleys. The mode of human habitation in these two valleys has been adapted over millennia to the rough mountainous environment. Tiered steep-slope planning and architecture, gardening on dry-stone terraces, livestock breeding, and seasonal vertical migration are among the distinctive features of the local culture and life of the semi-nomadic Hawrami people who dwell in lowlands and highlands during different seasons of each year. Their uninterrupted presence in the landscape, which is also characterized by exceptional biodiversity and endemism, is evidenced by stone tools, caves and rock shelters, mounds, remnants of permanent and temporary settlement sites, and workshops, cemeteries, roads, villages, castles, and more. The 12 villages included in the property illustrate the Hawrami people's evolving responses to the scarcity of productive land in their mountainous environment through the millennia.

17. Japan - Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan - Cri (iii)(v) 2021

The property consists of 17 archaeological sites in the southern part of Hokkaido Island and northern Tohoku in geographical settings ranging from mountains and hills to plains and lowlands, from inland bays to lakes, and rivers. They bear a unique testimony to the development over some 10,000 years of the pre-agricultural yet sedentary Jomon culture and its complex spiritual belief system and rituals. It attests to the emergence, development, maturity and adaptability to environmental changes of a sedentary hunter-fisher-gatherer society which developed from about 13,000 BCE. The serial property testifies to the rare and very early development of pre-agricultural sedentism from emergence to maturity.

18. Romania - Roșia Montană Mining Landscape - Cri(ii)(iii)(iv) 2020

Roșia Montană features the most significant, extensive and technically diverse underground Roman gold mining complex



17. Sannai Maruyama Site
© Aomori Prefecture Board of Education / Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center 2006
日本北部的绳纹史前遗址群
© Aomori Prefecture Board of Education / Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center 2006
18. Roșia Montană
© Daniel Vrabioiu 2012
罗西亚蒙大拿矿业景观
© Daniel Vrabioiu 2012

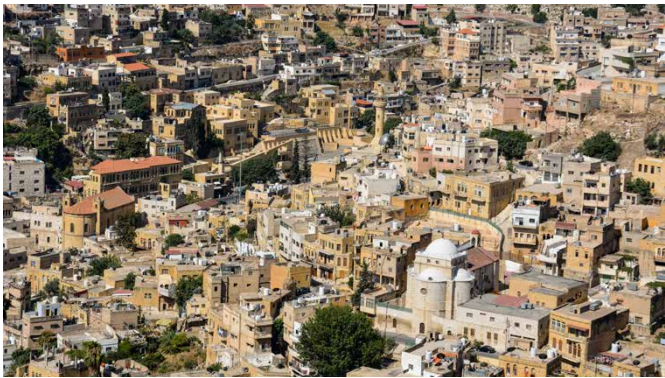
出等级分明的社会秩序。复杂的用水管理系统展示了多拉维拉人在恶劣环境中生存和发展的聪明才智。该遗址还包括一个大型墓地，6种类型的墓碑诠释了哈拉帕文明对死亡的独特见解。遗址考古的发掘中不仅展示了文化的艺术和科技成果，还展现了与其他哈拉帕城市以及美索不达米亚地区和阿曼半岛城市进行区域间贸易的证据。

16. 伊朗伊斯兰共和国：豪拉曼 / 乌拉玛纳特文化景观（依据标准（iii）（v）作为文化遗产列入《名录》2021）

豪拉曼 / 乌拉玛纳特该文化景观见证展现了豪拉曼人的传统文化，这个库尔德农牧部落自公元前 3000 年左右就以来一直居住在这里，该遗产地包括伊朗西部边境的两个山谷。几千年来，人类在这两个山谷中的居住方式已经适应了崎岖的山区环境。半游牧的豪拉曼人随着季节变化在高低和低地之间迁移，梯级陡坡上的规划和建筑、干石梯田上的种植、牲畜养殖和季节性垂直迁徙是当地文化和生活的显著特征。石器、洞穴与岩居、土丘、永久和临时定居点的遗迹、作坊、墓地、古道、村庄、堡垒等等证明了他们从未间断地生活在这片极具生物多样性和地域特性的地区。遗产地中的 12 个村庄说明了数千年来，Hawrami 人对山区环境中生产用地稀缺的反应不断演变。

17. 日本：日本北部的绳纹史前遗址群（依据标准（iii）（v）作为文化遗产列入《名录》）

绳纹史前遗址群由北海道南部和东北地方北部的 17 个考古遗址组成，覆盖从山区和丘陵到平原和低地、从内陆海湾到湖泊河流的多样化地理环境。它们见证了进入农耕社会之前就已定居下来的绳纹文化及其复杂的精神信仰体系和仪式在过去一万多年的发展。该遗址群还展现了从公元前 13000 年左右发展起来的以狩猎－捕鱼－采集为基础的定居社会的产生、发展、成熟和对环境变化的适应。这一系列遗迹展示了罕见的农耕前定居社会从出现



known at the time of inscription. As Alburnus Maior, it was the site of extensive gold-mining during the Roman Empire. Over 166 years starting in 106 CE, the Romans extracted some 500 tonnes of gold from the site developing highly engineered works, different types of galleries totalling 7km and a number of waterwheels in four underground localities chosen for their high-grade ore. Wax-coated wooden writing tablets have provided detailed legal, socio-economic, demographic and linguistic information about the Roman mining activities, not just in Alburnus Maior but also across the wider Dacian province. The site demonstrates a fusion of imported Roman mining technology with locally developed techniques, unknown elsewhere from such an early era. Mining on the site was also carried out, albeit to a lesser extent, between medieval times and the modern era. The later extractive works surround and cut across the Roman galleries. The ensemble is set in an agro-pastoral landscape which largely reflects the structures of the communities that supported the mines between the 18th and early 20th centuries.

19. Jordan - As-Salt - The Place of Tolerance and Urban Hospitality - Cri (ii)(iii) 2021

The city of As-Salt was an important trading link between the eastern desert and the west. During the last 60 years of the Ottoman period, the region prospered from the arrival and settlement of merchants from Nablus, Syria, and Lebanon who made their fortunes in trade, banking, and farming. This prosperity attracted skilled craftsmen from different parts of the region who worked on transforming the modest rural settlement into a thriving town with a distinctive layout and an architecture characterized by large public buildings and family residences constructed of local yellow limestone. The site's urban core includes approximately 650 significant historic buildings exhibiting a blend of European Art Nouveau and Neo-Colonial styles combined with local traditions. The city's non-segregated development expresses tolerance between Muslims and Christians who developed traditions of hospitality evidenced in Madafas and the social welfare system.

20. Côte d'Ivoire - Sudanese style mosques in northern Côte d'Ivoire - Cri (ii)(iv) 2021

The 8 mosques are the best conserved of 20 such edifices that remain in Côte d'Ivoire. The mosques' distinctive Sudanese style, specific to the savannah region of West Africa. They present an



到成熟的极早期发展。

18. 罗马尼亚：罗西亚蒙大拿矿业景观（依据标准（ii）（iii）（iv）作为文化遗产列入《名录》）

罗西亚蒙大拿是罗马帝国时期广泛的金矿开采地，是已知的最重要、最大、技术上最多样化的罗马地下金矿开采遗址。从公元 106 年开始的 166 年里，罗马人从该地点提取了大约 500 吨黄金，开发了高度工程化的作品、总长 7 公里的不同类型的画廊以及四个地下地点的许多水车，以用于高品位矿石。涂蜡木制书写板提供了有关罗马采矿活动的详细法律、社会经济、人口和语言信息，不仅在 Alburnus Maior，而且在更广泛的达契亚省。遗产地展示了外来的罗马采矿技术与本土技术的融合，这在同一时代未见于别处。在中世纪和现代之间，也在该地点进行了采矿，尽管程度较小。后来的采掘作品环绕并穿过罗马画廊。这些遗址群位于农牧业景观中，在很大程度上反映了 18 世纪至 20 世纪初支撑矿区的社区机构。

19. 约旦：阿萨尔特——包容之地与好客之城（依据标准（ii）（iii）作为文化遗产列入《名录》）

阿萨尔特城是东部沙漠和西部地区之间重要的贸易纽带。在奥斯曼帝国的最后 60 年里，该地区因来自纳布卢斯、叙利亚和黎巴嫩的商人的到来和定居而繁荣起来，从一个朴素的乡村聚落变成一个繁荣的小镇，其布局独特，建筑以大型公共建筑和当地黄色石灰石建造的家庭住宅为特色。其建筑特色是用当地黄色石灰岩建造的大型公共建筑和家庭住宅。遗产地的城区核心部分包括约 650 座重要历史建筑，展现了欧洲新艺术运动和新殖民主义风格与本土传统的融合。该城的非隔离式发展体现了穆斯林和基督徒之间的相互包容，独特的招待所和社会福利体系证实了当地人热情好客的传统。

19. Overview of As-Salt city
© Rami Daher / TURATH: Architecture and Urban Design Consultants 2018
阿萨尔特
© Rami Daher / TURATH: Architecture and Urban Design Consultants 2018
20. Mosquées de style soudanais du nord ivoirien
© OIPC 2020
科特迪瓦北部的苏丹式清真寺
© OIPC 2020



interpretation of an architectural style thought to have originated around the 14th century in the town of Djenné, then part of the Empire of Mali, which prospered from the trade in gold and salt across the Sahara to North Africa They present highly important testimonies to the trans-Saharan trade that facilitated the expansion of Islam and Islamic culture and reflect a fusion of Islamic and local architectural forms in a highly distinctive style that has persisted over time.

21. France - Nice, Winter Resort Town of the Riviera - Cri (ii) 2021

Nice bears witness to the evolution of the winter climatic resort due to the city's mild climate and seaside location at the foot of the Alps. From the middle of the 18th century, Nice attracted an increasing number of aristocratic and upper-class families, mainly British, who took to spending their winters there. Over the next century, an increasing number of winter residents from other countries flocked to the city driving successive phases of development of new areas next to the old medieval town. The diverse cultural influences of the winter residents and the desire to make the most of the climatic conditions and scenery of the place, shaped the urban planning and eclectic architectural styles of those areas, contributing to the city's renown as a cosmopolitan winter resort.

22. Brazil - Sítio Roberto Burle Marx - Cri (ii)(iv) 2020

The site embodies a "living work of art" and a "landscape laboratory" developed by landscape architect and artist Roberto Burle Marx using native plants and drawing on Modernist ideas. Began in 1949, the garden features the key characteristics that came to define Burle Marx's landscape gardens and influenced the development of modern gardens internationally. The garden is characterized by sinuous forms, exuberant mass planting, architectural plant arrangements, dramatic colour contrasts, use of tropical plants, and the incorporation of elements of traditional folk culture. By the end of the 1960s, the site housed the most representative collection of Brazilian plants, alongside other rare tropical species. In the site, 3,500 cultivated species of tropical and subtropical flora grow in harmony with the native vegetation of the region Sítio Roberto Burle Marx exhibits an ecological conception of form as a process, including social collaboration which is the basis for environmental and cultural preservation. It is the first modern tropical garden to be inscribed on the World Heritage List.



20. 科特迪瓦：科特迪瓦北部的苏丹式清真寺(依据标准(ii)(iv)作为文化遗产列入《名录》)

遗产地由保存最为完好的 8 座清真寺组成，这些清真寺具有独特的苏丹风格，为西非萨瓦纳地区所特有。这些清真寺的特点包括外突的木杆，顶部带有陶器或鸵鸟蛋装饰的垂直扶壁，以及锥形宣礼塔。它们展示了一种特有的建筑风格，据信该风格起源于 14 世纪前后马里帝国的杰内城（Djenné）。它们是促进了伊斯兰教和伊斯兰文化发展的跨撒哈拉贸易的重要见证，体现了伊斯兰建筑和当地建筑形式的融合，其风格极为独特，经久不衰。

21. 法国：里维埃拉旅游之都尼斯（依据标准(ii)作为文化遗产列入《名录》2021）

尼斯见证了冬季气候型度假胜地的演变。从 18 世纪中叶开始，尼斯吸引了越来越多英国的贵族和上流社会家庭前来越冬，在接下来的一个世纪里，越来越多的来自其他国家，特别是俄罗斯的冬季居民涌入这座城市，推动了毗邻中世纪古城的新区域的持续发展。冬季居民的异域文化影响，以及充分利用当地气候条件和风景的愿望，塑造了该地区的城市规划和兼收并蓄的建筑风格，使这座城市成为知名的国际性冬季度假胜地。

22. 巴西：罗伯托·布雷·马克思庄园（依据标准(ii)(iv)作为文化遗产列入《名录》2020）

该遗产地主体为巴西景观设计大师、艺术家罗伯托·布雷·马克思运用本土植物，借鉴现代主义思潮，打造的“活的艺术作品”兼“景观实验室”。自 1949 年起，该庄园就拥有日后界定马克思园林的关键特征，并影响了现代园林的国际化发展。其特点包括弯曲的造型、多且茂盛的植被、符合建筑学规范的植物配置、强烈的色彩对比、热带植物的运用，以及传统民俗文化元素的融入。到 20 世纪 60 年代末，庄园已收集最具代表性的巴西植物，以及其它

23. Peru - Chankillo Archaeoastronomical Complex - Cri (i)(iv)2020

This prehistoric site (250-200 BC) is located in the Casma Valley on the north central coast of Peru and consists of a series of buildings in the desert. These structures combined with the natural environment to form a set of calendrical instruments that used the sun to define the dates of the year with an accuracy of 1-2 days. It represents the culmination of a long historical evolution in the practice of astronomy in the Casma Valley.

24. Uruguay - The work of engineer Eladio Dieste: Church of Atlántida - Cri (iv) 2020

The Church of Atlántida with its belfry and underground baptistery, inaugurated in 1960, is inspired by Italian paleo-Christian and medieval religious architecture. It represents a novel utilization of exposed and reinforced brick, and the church features distinctive undulating walls supporting a similarly undulating roof. The Church provides an eminent example of the remarkable formal and spatial achievements of modern architecture in Latin America during the second part of the 20th century, embodying the search for social equality with a spare use of resources, meeting structural imperatives to great aesthetic effect.

25. Chile - Settlement and Artificial Mummification of the Chinchorro Culture in the Arica and Parinacota Region - Cri (iii)(v) 2021

The property bears testimony to a culture of marine hunter-gatherers who resided in the arid and hostile northern coast of the Atacama Desert in northernmost Chile from approximately



稀有热带物种。3500 种热带和亚热带植物栽培品种与本土原生植被在这里和谐共生。庄园展示了形式即过程的生态概念，包括作为环境和文化保护基础的社会协作。它是第一个被列入世界遗产名录的现代热带园林。

23. 秘鲁：长基罗天文古建遗址群（依据标准(i)(iv)作为文化遗产列入《名录》）

该史前遗址（公元前 250–200 年）位于秘鲁中北部海岸的卡斯马山谷，由沙漠中的一系列建筑组成。这些建筑与自然环境相结合，共同组成一套历法仪器，利用太阳来界定全年的日期，精确度为 1–2 天。它代表着卡斯马山谷（Casma Valley）天文学实践的长期历史演变的顶点。

24. 乌拉圭：工程师埃拉迪奥·迪埃斯特的作品：阿特兰蒂达教堂（依据标准(iv)作为文化遗产列入《名录》2020）

阿特兰蒂达教堂及其钟楼和地下洗礼堂于 1960 年落成，受意大利早期基督教和中世纪宗教建筑的启发，代表了对裸露、强化砖块的新颖利用。其独特之处在于波浪形墙壁支撑的波浪形边缘屋顶。该教堂是 20 世纪下半叶拉丁美洲现代建筑在形式和空间方面卓越成就的典范，以资源的充分利用体现了对社会平等的追求，在满足结构要求的同时产生了卓越的美学效果。



23	24
26	25

23. Aerial view of the Fortified Temple © Municipalidad Provincial de Casma / IDARQ 2017 长基罗天文古建遗址群 © Municipalidad Provincial de Casma / IDARQ 2017

24. Side face of the building © Javier Villasuso / CPCN, Getty Foundation 2015 阿特兰蒂达教堂 © Javier Villasuso / CPCN, Getty Foundation 2015

25. Sculpture: 'Momia Guardiana', Caleta Camarones, Chile © Carlos Chow / Regional Program for Protection of the Chinchorro Sites 2018 阿里卡和帕里纳科塔地区的新克罗文化聚落及木乃伊制作 © Carlos Chow / Regional Program for Protection of the Chinchorro Sites 2018

26. Frederiksoord © James van Leuven / Province of Drenthe on behalf of all nomination partners 2016 慈善定居点 © James van Leuven / Province of Drenthe on behalf of all nomination partners 2016



5450 BCE to 890 BCE. It presents the oldest known archaeological evidence of the artificial mummification of bodies with cemeteries that contain both artificially mummified bodies and some that were preserved due to environmental conditions. These mummies possess material, sculptural, and aesthetic qualities that are presumed to reflect the fundamental role of the dead in Chinchorro society. Tools made of mineral and plant materials as well as simple instruments made of bone and shells that enabled an intensive exploitation of marine resources, have been found in the property which bears a unique testimony to the complex spirituality of the Chinchorro culture.

26. Belgium, Netherlands – Colonies of Benevolence - Cri(ii)(iv) 2020

The transnational serial property encompasses four settlements; cultural landscapes with one colony in Belgium and three in The Netherlands. The Colonies of Benevolence were an Enlightenment experiment in social reform which demonstrated an innovative, highly influential model of pauper relief and of settler colonialism – the agricultural domestic colony. Beginning in 1818, the Society of Benevolence founded agricultural colonies in rural areas of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands (now the Netherlands and Belgium). The Colonies of Benevolence created a highly functional landscape out of isolated peat and heath wastelands through the domestic colonisation of paupers. In the process, colonists would become morally reformed ideal citizens, adding to the nation's wealth and integrating marginal territories in emergent nation states.

27. Germany, Netherlands - Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Lower German Limes - Cri (ii)(iii)(iv) 2021

The transnational property consist of 102 components from one section of the frontiers of the Roman Empire. The property comprises military and civilian sites and infrastructure that marked the edge of Lower Germany from the 1st to 5th centuries CE. Almost all of the archaeological remains are buried underground. Waterlogged deposits in the property have enabled a high degree of preservation of both structural and organic materials from the Roman periods of occupation and use.

28. Germany - ShUM Sites of Speyer, Worms and Mainz - Cri (ii)(iii)(vi) 2021



25. 智利：阿里卡和帕里纳科塔地区的新克罗文化聚落及木乃伊制作（依据标准（iii）（v）作为文化遗产列入《名录》）

遗产地见证了约公元前 5450 年至前 890 年的海洋狩猎采集者文化。在该遗址发现了已知的最古老的人工木乃伊化尸体的考古证据，这些木乃伊的材质、结构和审美特质被认为反映了先人在新克罗社会中的重要地位。在该遗迹中还发现了用矿物和植物材料制成的工具，以及用骨头和贝壳制成的简单器械，这些器具使得新克罗人能够大量开发海洋资源。亦是新克罗文化复杂精神信仰的独特见证。

26. 比利时 荷兰：慈善定居点（依据标准（ii）（iv）作为文化遗产列入《名录》）

跨国系列财产包括四个定居点，其中一个在比利时，三个在荷兰都是文化景观。它是一项启蒙运动的社会改革实验，展示了一种创新的、极具影响力的贫民救济和定居者殖民主义模式——农业家庭殖民地。从 1818 年开始，慈善协会在荷兰联合王国（现在的荷兰和比利时）的农村地区建立了农业殖民地。慈善定居点在孤立的泥炭和石楠荒地上创造了一个高度实用的景观。在这个过程中，定居者作为理想公民，增加国家的财富并整合新兴民族国家的边缘领土。

27. 德国 荷兰：罗马帝国边境——下日耳曼界墙（依据标准（ii）（iii）（iv）作为文化遗产列入《名录》）

下日耳曼界墙由莱茵河下游左岸约 400 公里沿线的 102 个遗产点组成，是罗马帝国边境的一部分。这些遗产点包括标识公元 1–5 世纪的下日耳曼边疆的军事和民用遗迹以及基础设施。几乎所有这些考古遗迹都埋在地下。遗迹中的浸水沉积物使罗马占领时期的结构和有机材料得到高度完好的保存

28. 德国：施派尔、沃尔姆斯和美因茨的犹太社区遗址（依据标准（ii）（iii）（vi）作为文化遗产列入《名录》）

The property tangibly reflect the early emergence of distinctive Ashkenaz customs and the development and settlement pattern of the ShUM communities, particularly between the 11th and the 14th centuries. The buildings that constitute the property served as prototypes for later Jewish community and religious buildings as well as cemeteries in Europe.

29. Italy - The Porticoes of Bologna - Cri (iv) 2021

The serial property comprises twelve component parts consisting of ensembles of porticoes and their surrounding built areas, located within the Municipality of Bologna from the 12th century to the present. These portico ensembles are considered to be the most representative among city's porticoes, which cover a total stretch of 62 km. Together, the selected porticoes reflect different typologies, urban and social functions and chronological phases. Defined as private property for public use, the porticoes have become an expression and element of Bologna's urban identity.

30. Slovenia - The works of Jože Plečnik in Ljubljana – Human Centred Urban Design - Cri (iv) 2021

The work Jože Plečnik carried in Ljubljana between World War I and World War II present an example of a human centred urban design. The architect Jože Plečnik contributed to this transformation with his personal, profoundly human vision for the city, based on an architectural dialogue with the older city while serving the needs of emerging modern 20th century society. The property consists of a series of public spaces and public institutions that highly show contextual and human-scale urbanistic approach, as well as Plečnik's distinctive architectural idiom, standing apart from the other predominant modernist principles of his time. It is an exceptional case of creating public spaces, buildings and green areas according to the vision of a single architect within a limited time, the limited space of an existing city, and with relatively limited resources.

31. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales - Cri (ii)(iv) 2021

The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales illustrates the transformation that industrial slate quarrying and mining brought about in the traditional rural environment of the mountains and valleys of the Snowdon massif. The serial property comprises six components each encompassing relict quarries and mines,



该遗产地生动地反映了独特的德系犹太人风俗的初期形成过程，以及犹太社区的发展和定居模式，尤以 11–14 世纪最为突出。这些建筑是后来欧洲犹太社区、宗教建筑以及墓地的原型。

29. 意大利：博洛尼亚的拱廊（依据标准（iv）作为文化遗产列入《名录》）

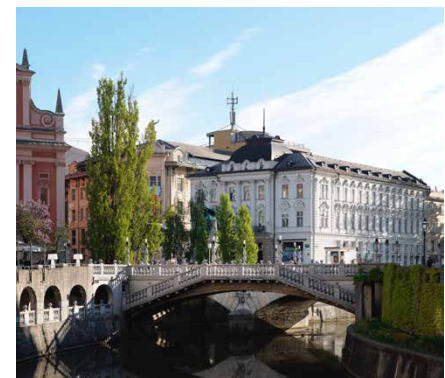
该遗产地由博洛尼亚市的 12 处拱廊及其周围建筑组成，它们的落成时间为 12 世纪至今，被视为该城总计 62 公里拱廊中最具代表性的部分。这些入选的拱廊代表着不同的类型、城市和社会功能以及时间阶段。拱廊被视为服务公众的私有财产，已成为博洛尼亚城市身份的一种要素和表现形式

30. 斯洛文尼亚：卢布尔雅那的约热·普列奇尼克作品——以人为本的城市设计（依据标准（iv）作为文化遗产列入《名录》2021）

Jože Plečnik 在第一次世界大战和第二次世界大战之间在卢布尔雅那进行的作品展示了一个以人为本的城市设计的例子，建筑师 Jože Plečnik 基于与旧城的建筑对话，同时满足新兴现代 20 世纪社会的需求，以其个人的、深刻的人性化的城市愿景为这一转型做出了贡献。该遗产地由一系列公共空间（广场、公园、街道、长廊、桥梁）和公共机构（国家图书馆、教堂、市场、葬礼设施）组成，它们展现了一细腻地融入原有的城市、自然和文化环境，并参与塑造新的城市身份。这种高度情景化和人性化的城市规划方法，以及普列奇尼克独特的建筑语言，这些迥异于同时代的其它主流现代主义原则。该遗产地是一个在有限时间和现有城市的有限空间之内，利用相对有限资源，按照单一建筑师的愿景创造公共空间、建筑和绿地的特例。

31. 英国：威尔士西北部的板岩景观（依据标准（ii）（iv）作为文化遗产列入《名录》2021）

威尔士西北部的板岩景观展示了工业化



29. Portico del Pavaglione
© Silvia Summa / LINKS Foundation 2019
博洛尼亚的拱廊
© Silvia Summa / LINKS Foundation 2019

30. View of the Three Bridges
© Matevž Paternoster / Museum and Galleries of Ljubljana 2017
以人为本的城市设计
© Matevž Paternoster / Museum and Galleries of Ljubljana 2017

27. Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Lower German Limes. Visualisation by gabions of the known remains of the stone fort.
© Stichting Tijdlijn / NL 罗马帝国边境——下日耳曼界墙
© Stichting Tijdlijn / NL
28. Old Jewish Cemetery Mainz, "New Section" of the Cemetery © Ernst, Jürgen / Generaldirektion Kulturelles Erbe Rheinland-Pfalz 2019
施派尔、沃尔姆斯和美因茨的犹太社区遗址
© Ernst, Jürgen / Generaldirektion Kulturelles Erbe Rheinland-Pfalz 2019

archaeological sites related to slate industrial processing, historical settlements, both living and relict, historic gardens and grand country houses, ports, harbours and quays, and railway and road systems illustrating the functional and social linkages of the relict slate industrial landscape. The property was internationally significant not only for the export of slates, but also for the export of technology and skilled workers from the 1780s to the early 20th century. It played a leading role in the field and constituted a model for other slate quarries in different parts of the world. It offers an important and remarkable example of interchange of materials, technology and human values.

32. Russian Federation - Petroglyphs of Lake Onega and the White Sea - Cri (iii) 2021

The site contains 4,500 petroglyphs carved in the rocks during the Neolithic period dated 6 to 7 thousand years ago and located in the Republic of Karelia in the Russian Federation. It is one of the largest such sites in Europe with petroglyphs that document Neolithic culture in Fennoscandia. They show significant artistic qualities and testify to the creativity of the Stone Age. The petroglyphs are associated with sites including settlements and burial grounds.

33. Gabon - Ivindo National Park - Cri (ix)(x) 2021

Situated on the equator in northern Gabon the largely pristine site encompasses an area of almost 300,000 ha crossed by a network of picturesque blackwater rivers. It features rapids and waterfalls bordered by intact rainforest, which make for a landscape of great aesthetic value. The site's aquatic habitats harbour endemic freshwater fish species, 13 of which are threatened, and at least seven species of Podostemaceae riverweeds, with probable micro-endemic aquatic flora at each waterfall. Many fish species in the property are yet to be described and parts of the site have hardly been investigated. Critically Endangered Slender-snouted Crocodiles (Mecistops cataphractus) find shelter in Ivindo National Park which also boasts biogeographically unique Caesalpinioideae old-growth forests of high conservation value, supporting, for instance, a very high diversity of butterflies alongside threatened flagship mammals and avian fauna.

34. Austria, Germany and Slovakia - the Frontiers of the Roman Empire - The Danube Limes (Western Segment) - Cri(ii)(iii)(iv)



的板岩采石和采矿给斯诺登山脉和谷地的传统乡村环境带来的转变。该系列遗产由 6 个部分组成，每个都包括采石场和矿山遗迹、与板岩工业加工有关的考古遗址、历史定居点（包括仍然活跃的和残存的）、历史花园和乡村大宅、港口和码头，以及铁路和公路系统，诠释了遗存的板岩工业景观的功能和社会联系。从 18 世纪 80 年代到 20 世纪初，该遗产地不仅在板岩出口贸易中具有重要国际意义，也在技术和熟练工人的流动中占据重要地位。它在这一领域发挥了主导作用，并为世界其它地区的板岩采石场树立了榜样。该遗产地也是材料、技术和人类价值观互通的杰出范例。

32. 俄罗斯联邦：奥涅加湖和白海的岩刻（依据标准（iii）作为文化遗产列入《名录》2021）

奥涅加湖和白海的岩刻包含了位于俄罗斯卡累利阿共和国境内 4500 幅新石器时代的岩刻，距今约 6000–7000 年，是欧洲最大的岩刻遗址之一。其岩刻记录了芬诺斯堪底亚地区新石器时代文化。它们显示出非凡的艺术品质，展现了石器时代居民的创造力。这些岩刻与定居点和墓地等遗址有关。

33. 加蓬：伊温多国家公园（依据标准（ix）（x）作为自然遗产列入《名录》2021）

伊温多国家公园位于加蓬北部的赤道地区，覆盖了近 30 万公顷的原始土地，美丽的黑水河水网密布其间。原始热带雨林与穿行的激流和瀑布构成了一个极具美学价值的景观。这里的水生栖息地孕育着特有的淡水鱼类（其中 13 种濒危）、至少 7 种川苔草科植物，以及可能存在于每个瀑布的微型特有水生植物。该遗产地的多个鱼类物种尚未得到记录，部分区域几乎从未经过勘察。极度濒危的非洲狭吻鳄在伊温多国家公园找到了栖身之所。该公园还拥有生物地理学上独特的具有极高保护价值的苏木亚科原始森林，它支持着多种多样的蝴蝶以及濒危的标志性哺乳动物和鸟类。



2020

It covers almost 600km of the whole Roman Empire's Danube frontier. The Danube Limes (Western Segment) reflects the specificities of this part of the Roman Frontier through the selection of sites that represent key elements from road, legionary fortresses and their associated settlements to small forts and temporary camps, and the way these structures relate to local topography.

In just a few days, from 24th to 28th July, 34 new World Heritage properties were finally inscribed on the World Heritage List, after careful evaluation of each nominated site by the representatives of States Parties on the World Heritage Committee and the Advisory Bodies. This intensive process was with some heated debates: the States Parties working wholeheartedly and arguing for their nominations to be inscribed on the List, and the experts from the Advisory Bodies and some States Parties critically examining each nomination from the point of views of heritage expertise to see if it meets the criteria of Outstanding Universal Value or other requirements that a World Heritage site should have. As the general trend of nominations to the World Heritage List is becoming more and more difficult, we also see that some countries have adopted a transnational nomination strategy, and in this session of the General Assembly alone several nominated sites have been successfully inscribed on the List, such as Germany (5 sites) and Italy (4 sites). As a result, Italy is once again the country with the highest number of World Heritage sites in the world.

The application for World Heritage is a way to build bridges of mutual knowledge between the various cultures of nations and peoples, and between people and nature. The increasing number of World Heritage Sites makes us better understand how rich our cultures are and how wonderful our planet is, as a community of people!



蝶以及濒危的标志性哺乳动物和鸟类。

34. 奥地利 德国 斯洛伐克：罗马帝国的边界——多瑙河界墙（西段）（依据标准（ii）（iii）（iv）作为文化遗产列入《名录》2020）

覆盖了整个罗马帝国多瑙河边境的近 600 公里，该遗产是帝国环绕地中海的广阔边界的一部分。多瑙河界墙（西段）通过选择代表关键元素的地点，从道路、军团要塞及其相关定居点到小堡垒和临时营地，以及这些元素与当地的关系方式，反映出罗马帝国边境这一地区的特殊性地形。

从 7 月 24 日到 28 日，短短几天的时间内，经过世界遗产委员的各缔约国代表、专家咨询机构对每一个提名地的认真评审，终于有 34 项新地世界遗产进入《世界遗产名录》。在这紧凑的过程中不乏激烈的争论，缔约国都为自己的提名地登录《名录》而全身心地努力，据理力争；咨询单位的专家和部分缔约国则会从遗产专业的角度去严格检验每一项提名地是否达到了突出普遍价值的标准或其他世界遗产应该具备的要求。由于申报世界遗产的总体趋势是越来越难的，我们也发现有些国家采取了跨国申报的策略，仅在这一届大会上就有多项提名地成功列入《名录》，比如德国（5 项）和意大利（4 项）。因此，意大利再次成为世界上拥有世界遗产数量最多的国家。申请世界遗产是一个途径，它在各国各民族各种文化之间，人与自然之间搭建起彼此认知的桥梁。越来越多的世界遗产出现，让我们更能理解作为地球的一个族群的人类，自己拥有多么色彩斑斓的丰富文化以及我们的地球是多么美好！

33. Ivindo National Park
© Lee White
伊温多国家公园
© Lee White

34. Germany: Old town of Passau with the site of the fort at the confluence of Danube and Inn from the air
© K. Leidorf / BLfD 2001
罗马帝国的边界——多瑙河界墙（西段）© K. Leidorf / BLfD 2001

State of Conservation of World Heritage Properties

世界遗产保护状况

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As of July this year, there are 1,154 World Heritage properties in the world, and as the number of World Heritage properties grows, so does the pressure to monitor the state of conservation. Last year, the World Heritage Committee Session was not held due to the pandemic, and this year, the cumulative number of World Heritage sites examined for state of conservation reached 255. This section will focus on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties that were under intense discussion in the conference and that were under review in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Liverpool-Maritime Mercantile City in UK was removed from the World Heritage List, the third World Heritage Site in the world that has been de-listed. When Liverpool was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2004, the Committee reminded the State Party that planned new construction needed to be controlled and in harmony with the surrounding environment. However, since the 2012 inscription of Liverpool on the List in Danger, the lack of substantial and effective monitoring by local authorities has led to irreversible and serious negative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of many new buildings in the area, in terms of style and height. In this regard, the member states opposing de-listing said that the balance between protection and development faced by Liverpool is also a common challenge of all countries today, so Liverpool can be given another opportunity to correct it. As no consensus was reached on the outcome of the discussions and no

截止今年 7 月，全球共有 1154 处世界遗产，世界遗产的数量越来越多，监测保护状况的压力也随之增大。去年由于疫情未能召开世界遗产大会，今年累计审议的世界遗产保护状况高达 255 份。本节将围绕大会中讨论激烈的、亚太地区受审议的若干世界遗产保护状况进行介绍。

英国利物浦海上商城从《世界遗产名录》中除名，这是全球第三项遭到除名的世界遗产。2004 年利物浦列入名录时，委员会曾提醒缔约国需对计划的新建设加以控制，应与周边环境保持和谐。然而自 2012 年利物浦被列入《濒危世界遗产名录》（后文简称为《濒危名录》）以来，由于地方政府鲜有实质性的、有效监管措施，导致遗产区内许多新建筑的风格、高度等对突出普遍价值造成了不可逆的、严重的负面影响。对此，反对除名的委员国表示，利物浦面临的保护与发展的平衡问题，也是当今各国共同的挑战，可以再给利物浦一个机会加以改正。由于讨论结果始终未能达成一致，且没有委员国对草案提供修订，大会决定启动无记名投票程序，21 个缔约国中 1 个缔约国未投



member state provided amendments to the draft, the Committee decided to initiate a secret ballot procedure, with one State Party out of 21 not voting and two invalid votes, resulting in a vote of 13 out of 18 valid votes in favor of delisting to remove the Liverpool-Maritime Mercantile City from the World Heritage List.

In addition to Liverpool, the Selous Game Reserve, a natural heritage in Tanzania, was also proposed to be delisted. During the discussion, IUCN said that the newly built dam project in Selous would lead to irreversible changes in river system, wildlife and ecosystem, and damage its outstanding universal values. However, some member states suggested that Selous is the largest nature reserve in the world and in such a large reserve, only 1.8% of the area is affected by the dam project. Moreover, if Selous Game Reserve is removed from the list, it will also violate the spirit of the *World Heritage Convention*. Tanzania alone cannot adequately protect its Outstanding Universal Values, and will also aggravate the destruction of biodiversity in the reserve. At the meeting, Uganda and Australia proposed a revised draft. Finally, the Committee adopted the revised decision and postponed delisting to the 46th general assembly. On the other hand, in view of the positive actions taken by the Democratic Republic of the Congo in heritage protection, the Committee decided to remove Salonga National Park from the List of World Heritage in Danger. The main threats to the Salonga National Park come from armed conflict and illegal poaching. It was listed as an endangered heritage in 1999. After years of efforts, a regulatory system has been established. Therefore, the Committee decided to remove it from the List of World Heritage in Danger. The advisory bodies stated that the State Party should continue to pay attention to the oil exploitation of the heritage sites. Although there is no exploitation at present, the exploitation license has not been legally revoked.

The Roșia Montană Mining Landscape in Romania which is newly inscribed on the World Heritage List this year is also being inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The threat to the heritage comes mainly from mining activities. An extensive mining program has destroyed much of what remains here since 2004, and although mining companies were required to cease mining activities in 2014, their licenses will not expire until 2024, meaning that the hidden danger has not been lifted. In addition, some potential small-scale mining is also worrisome. The current



票、2 票无效，最终在 18 张有效票中以 13 张赞成除名的投票结果将“利物浦海上商城”从《世界遗产名录》中除名。

除利物浦外，坦桑尼亚的自然遗产塞卢斯禁猎区也被提议除名，在讨论中，IUCN 表示塞卢斯新建的大坝项目会导致河流水系、野生动物以及生态系统发生不可逆的变化，对该遗产地的 OUV 造成破坏。然而有委员国提出，塞卢斯是世界上最大的自然保护区，在如此大的保护区内，仅有 1.8% 的面积受到大坝项目的影响。如将其除名，也有违《世界遗产公约》精神，仅凭坦桑尼亚一己之力无法充分保护其突出普遍价值，也将加剧保护区生物多样性的破坏。会上，乌干达和澳大利亚提出了修订草案，最后大会通过了修订决议，并将此议题推迟到第 46 届大会。

另一方面，鉴于刚果（金）在遗产保护上的积极作为，大会决定将萨隆加国家公园移出《濒危名录》。萨隆加国家公园的主要威胁来自武装冲突和违法偷猎，1999 年被列为濒危遗产，经过多年努力，已建立了监管体系，因此大会决定将刚果（金）萨隆加国家公园移出《濒危名录》。咨询机构表示缔约国应持续关注遗产地的石油开采问题，虽然目前没有开采行为，但法律上开采许可证并未被取消。

罗马尼亚的罗西亚蒙大拿矿业景观是本届大会上同时被列入《濒危名录》的新世界遗产。遗产的威胁主要来自于采矿活动。自 2004 年起，一个庞大的采矿计划破坏了这里的许多遗存，虽然采矿公司在 2014 年被要求停止了采矿活动，但是其许可证直到 2024 年才失效，这意味着隐患尚未解除。此外，一些可能的小型开采也令人担忧。目前，遗产地的保护管理仍有欠缺，且位于地面的一些考古遗址状态较差，这意味着遗产地的真实性和完整性极为脆弱。因此，大会一致通过决议，将该遗产在列入世界遗产名录的同时列入濒危遗产名录。

South-west corner of Pahndowas from west channel
© Osamu Kataoka 2014
从西航道看帕恩多瓦西南角
© 片冈大佐 2014

General view of the Bamiyan Valley
© UNESCO 2005
巴米扬山谷全景
© UNESCO 2005
Salonga National Park
© UNESCO 2020
萨隆加国家公园
© UNESCO 2020



lack of conservation management at the heritage sites and the poor condition of some archaeological sites located on the ground mean that the authenticity and integrity of heritage sites is extremely fragile. Therefore, the Committee unanimously adopted a decision to place the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger alongside the World Heritage List.

The Committee examined the state of conservation of six World Heritage properties in the Asia-Pacific region inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, including four cultural properties, namely the Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley in Afghanistan, the Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam in Afghanistan, the Historic Centre of Shakhrysbaz in Uzbekistan, and the Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia, and two natural properties, namely the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra in Indonesia and the East Rennell Island in Solomon Islands. All six World Heritage properties were recommended to be retained on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

During its review of the state of conservation of the remaining 57 World Heritage properties in the Asia-Pacific region, the Committee focused on the Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore in Pakistan, the Borobudur Temple Compounds in Indonesia, the Trang An Landscape Complex in Vietnam, the Kathmandu Valley in Nepal, and the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. In its decision, the Committee requested Pakistan to work closely with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS to assess all activities related to the Orange Line Metro in order to prevent damage to the open

本届大会对亚太地区6处被列入《濒危名录》的世界遗产的保护状况进行了审议，包括阿富汗的巴米扬山谷文化景观及考古遗迹、阿富汗的贾姆宣礼塔及考古遗迹、乌兹别克斯坦的沙赫里萨布兹历史中心、密克罗尼西亚联邦的南马都尔；东密克罗尼西亚庆典中心4处文化遗产，以及印度尼西亚的苏门答腊热带雨林、所罗门群岛的东伦内尔岛2处自然遗产。经审议，这6处世界遗产均被继续保留在《濒危名录》中。

在对亚太地区其余57处世界遗产保护状况的审议过程中，委员会对巴基斯坦的拉合尔古堡和夏利玛尔公园、印度尼西亚的婆罗浮屠塔、越南的长安名胜群、尼泊尔的加德满都谷地以及澳大利亚的大堡礁进行了重点讨论。委员会在决议中要求巴基斯坦与世界遗产中心和国际古迹遗址理事会密切合作，评估所有与地铁橙线（Orange Line Metro）有关的活动，以防止对开放式文物造成损害，并向世界遗产中心提交一份修订版的遗产区总体规划、一份关于修改边界的提案，以及一份关于该遗产的保护状况与上述措施的执行情况的最新报告，在第45届大会上进行审查。印度尼西亚婆罗浮屠塔周边的旅游发展项目受到了关注，委员会感谢缔约国提交了遗产影响评估报告和管理规划，有意识地监管地方的建设项目，继而要

heritage, and to submit to the World Heritage Centre a revised master plan for the area, a proposal for boundary modifications, and a report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above measures for review at the 45th session. Tourism development projects around the Borobudur Temple Compounds in Indonesia received attention, and the Committee welcomed the State Party' efforts to develop a Heritage Impact Assessment Report and a Management Plan for the property, consciously regulating local construction projects, and subsequently requested it to submit the Integrated Tourism Management Plan (ITMP-BYP) and Borobudur Visitor Management Plan (BVMP) to ensure no negative impact on its OUV. The issue of Vietnam's Mixed Property Trang An Landscape Complex also focuses on tourism management. The Committee asked the State Party to ensure a balance approach to tourism, heritage management and nature conservation through laws, regulations and planning.

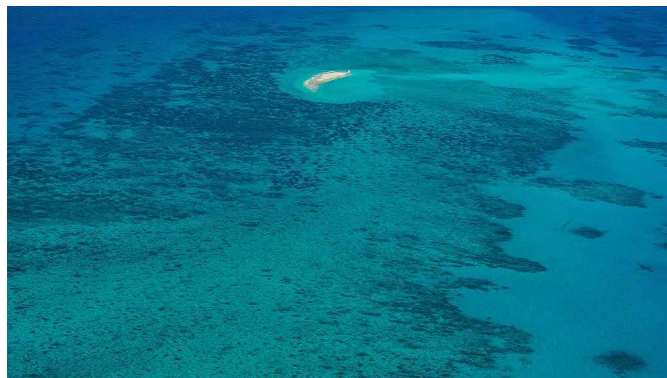
The Kathmandu Valley in Nepal and the Great Barrier Reef in Australia have been proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List in Danger. Kathmandu has been the political and cultural center of Nepal since ancient times, and the seven groups of historic sites and architectural complexes inscribed on the World Heritage List comprehensively reflect the long cultural traditions and artistic achievements of the Kathmandu Valley. However, the heritage was severely damaged by the 8.1 magnitude earthquake that struck Nepal in 2015, and WHC and ICOMOS believe that the OUV, integrity and authenticity of the heritage have been severely damaged and its conservation status is deteriorating due to slow progress in restoration, lack of management systems, use of new building construction materials, and incompatibility of the new buildings with their original environment, and therefore recommend that it be placed on the List in Danger. However, according to the 2019 *Reactive Monitoring Mission Report*, Kathmandu has established a National Reconstruction Agency to coordinate with international agencies, government departments, archaeological departments, heritage managers and local community stakeholders, which is largely in line with the principle of multi-stakeholder participation in the *Post Trauma Recovery And Reconstruction for World Heritage Cultural Properties*. The satellite map shows that although some new buildings have been added, the condition of the site has undoubtedly been gradually

求其提交综合旅游管理规划（ITMP-BYP）和婆罗浮屠游客管理规划（BVMP），以确保对遗产地 OUV 没有负面影响。越南双遗产长安名胜群的问题同样聚焦到旅游管理，委员会要求缔约国从法律法规、规划着手保证旅游业、遗产管理和自然保护的平衡发展。

尼泊尔的加德满都谷地和澳大利亚的大堡礁被建议列入《濒危名录》。加德满都自古即是尼泊尔的政治文化中心，被列入《世界遗产名录》的7组历史遗迹和建筑群全面地反映了加德满都谷地悠久的历史传统和艺术成就。然而2015年尼泊尔发生了8.1级地震，遗产严重受损。WHC 和 ICOMOS 认为，由于恢复工作进展缓慢、管理体系缺失、修建时使用了新的建筑材料、新建筑与原环境不协调等原因，遗产的 OUV、完整性和真实性遭到严重破坏，保护状况日趋恶化，因此建议将其列入濒危名录。然而，根据2019年的《反应性监测任务报告》，加德满都设立了国家重建机构，负责与国际机构、政府部门、考古部门、遗产管理者和当地社区利益相关者之间进行协调，这基本符合了《世界遗产灾后重建导则》中多方参与的原则。从卫星图上看，虽然增加了一些新的建筑，但遗产地的情况无疑得到了逐步改善，遗产区主要历史建筑的整体格局、主要建筑形式基本得到了恢复。多数委员国表示，尼泊尔积极主动地与 WHC 和 ICOMOS 保持紧密合作，历史建筑在材料使用、传统工艺和技术方面也都得到了很好的恢复。因此，加德满都最终没有列入《濒危名录》。最后，大会通过决议，主要包括：敦促尼泊尔按照国家立法要求对《综合管理框架》（IMF）进行修订，为古迹保护区制定新的恢复总体规划以及六年计划和时间表，加快成立国际科学委员会；要求尼泊尔为遗产区和缓冲区内所有拟议的主要新城市基础设施项目准备遗产影响评估，并将其更新的保护状况提交第45届大会继续审议等。



Trang An Landscape Complex(Vietnam)
© Ko Hon Chiu Vincent 2014
长安名胜群（越南）
© 高汉超·文森特 2014
Borobudur Temple Compounds (Indonesia)
© UNESCO 2006
婆罗浮屠塔（印度尼西亚）
© UNESCO 2006



improved and the overall pattern of the main historic buildings and the main architectural forms of the heritage area have been largely restored. Most member states indicated that Nepal has proactively maintained close cooperation with WHC and ICOMOS, and that the historic buildings have been well restored in terms of material use, traditional craftsmanship and technology. Therefore, Kathmandu was finally not inscribed on the World Heritage List in Danger. At length, the Committee adopted decisions that, among other things, urged Nepal to revise the *Integrated Management Framework(IMF)* as required by national legislation, to develop a new restoration plan as well as a six-year plan and timeline, and to expedite the establishment of the International Scientific Committee; requested Nepal to prepare Heritage Impact Assessments for all proposed major new urban infrastructure projects within the Heritage Area and Buffer Zones, and to bring its updated conservation status to the 45th session for continued review.

The debate around Australia's Great Barrier Reef is centered on the fact that its OUV has already been threatened despite the inevitable impact of global climate change and the extensive conservation efforts undertaken by Australia. The property has been suffering significantly from mass coral bleaching events in 2016, 2017 and 2020; the 2019 Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report issued by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority again clearly states that the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem is seriously deteriorating due to climate change, coastal development and other causes. The World Heritage Centre and the advisory bodies believe that the progress has been largely insufficient in meeting keythe targets of the *Reef 2050 Plan* is slow, particularly in relation to water quality and land management targets, and therefore recommend that the Great Barrier Reef be listed as endangered in order to take more urgent and effective measures to promote conservation. However, most member states pointed out that the globality of the impacts of climate change on the heritage, coupled with the extensive conservation efforts already underway, warranted consideration of further reactive monitoring rather than outright listing as endangered. Ultimately the Committee did not list the Great Barrier Reef as endangered and invited WHC/IUCN to conduct reactive monitoring and submit a State of Conservation Report by February 1st, 2022, and the Committee will examine its conservation status again at the 45th session.



围绕澳大利亚的大堡礁，委员国的争论焦点在于，尽管全球气候变化对其的影响不可避免，澳方也进行了大量保护工作，但大堡礁的 OUV 已受威胁。2016、2017 和 2020 年曾多次发生大规模珊瑚白化事件；2019 年澳大利亚大堡礁海洋公园管理局发布的展望报告再次明确指出，由于气候变化、海岸开发等原因，大堡礁生态系统正严重恶化。世界遗产中心和咨询机构认为，针对《大堡礁 2050 长期可持续计划》所设定的目标，澳大利亚所做工作进展缓慢，尤其是在关于水质和土地的管理方面收效甚微，因此建议将大堡礁列入《濒危名录》，以采取更为紧急、切实有效的措施来促进保护。然而多数委员国认为，气候变化对遗产产生的影响是全球性的，再加之已经进行了大量保护工作，因此应该考虑进行进一步的反应性监测工作，而非直接列入《濒危名录》。最终委员会未将大堡礁列入濒危名录，邀请 WHC、IUCN 进行反应性监测，并于 2022 年 2 月 1 日前提交遗产地保护状况（SOC）报告，委员会将在第 45 届大会上再次审议其保护状况。

Reports on the Results of the 2nd and 3rd Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

第二和第三轮定期报告成果汇报

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At its 44th Session (Fuzhou, 2021) within Item 10 of the Agenda, the World Heritage Committee examined several reports on the Third Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise.

The COVID-19 pandemic has severely impacted the Third Cycle reporting process as well as conflict situations or post-conflict contexts. Mentoring mechanisms, regular online information meetings with the World Heritage Centre, ad hoc digital solutions were set up to allow for communication and coordination between all concerned actors and compensate lack of in-person meetings. Category 2 Centre, such as WHITRAP have been involved in aiding State Parties for the implementation of the Periodic Reporting by organizing national level meetings, or helping to translate documents, participating in information meetings coordinated by the World Heritage Centre.

Periodic Reporting on the application of the *World Heritage Convention* and the state of conservation of World Heritage properties, is one of the *Convention's* conservation core monitoring mechanisms. It provides a snapshot of State level conservation mechanisms, management, monitoring and competency as well as an overview of conservation issues at site level. It is one of the only mechanisms that allows to consider broadly all World Heritage sites, in particular sites which, have never since inscription received an onsite mission and are not subject to state of conservation monitoring.

Periodic Reporting was adopted in 1997 during the 21st of the Committee and defined on a regional basis, in line with Article 29 of the *Convention*. Every six years, State Parties are invited to provide to the Committee a self-assessment report, on a voluntary basis. Between each Cycle a Reflection Period allows to improve the reporting format and questionnaire by integrated new themes and tools.

Two full cycles have already been implemented, First Cycle (1998-2006), Second Cycle (2008-2015). The Third Cycle is currently on-going, it was launched in 2018 and will be finalized in 2024. It started with the Arab Region (2018-2019), followed by the Africa Region (2019-2020). Reports of both Regions were presented in 2021 to the Committee. The Asia Pacific Region reporting process started in 2020 and the submission phase has ended and will be followed by the synthesis of the results to be presented at the Committee in 2022. Latin America and the Caribbean Region (2021-2022) and the Europe and North America Region (2022-2023) will follow suit. Results will be presented respectively in 2023 and 2024. The current Reporting questionnaire was revised to incorporate, notably, the integration of the Sustainable Development approach, emphasis synergies between international or regional conventions or programmes relevant to World Heritage. Furthermore, a new monitoring indicator framework was created. The World Heritage Centre facilitated the process through a series of measures including a comprehensive review and update of records and contacts in the World Heritage Database, preparation of Circular Letters to Member States, and provision of web-based technical support.

The current Cycle confirms the interest of State Parties and site managers to encourage regional cooperation between State, as well as developing follow up actions and drafting Regional Programmes. The reporting process is as important as the outcomes and results of the Reports as it also fosters at the national level further dialogue between different national agencies, regional and local stakeholders and the site management entities. Furthermore, it enhances communication between States Parties and the World Heritage Centre, in close relationship with the Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM) as well as UNESCO Field Offices and Category 2 Centers.

Great Barrier Reef
© Ko Hon Chiu Vincent
2015
大堡礁
© 高汉超·文森特 2015
Kathmandu Valley (Nepal)
© UNESCO 2004
加德满都谷地（尼泊尔）
© UNESCO 2004

In the Arab States Region, all the 19 State Parties (82 World Heritage properties) completed and submitted the questionnaire. In the Africa Region the Reporting exercise was equally successfully completed despite the challenges encountered due to the global COVID-19 pandemic. In the Africa Region all 46 State Parties (96 World Heritage properties) equally submitted questionnaire. The report of African countries identified priorities in various areas, such as financial and human resources, legal implementation, regulation, and sustainable development in the area of conservation and management; capacity-building for national institutions and site managers in the area of capacity-development; heritage education and programs, awareness raising and involvement of women and youth in the area of heritage education and communication; and Stakeholder Engagement area, involvement of local and indigenous communities and inclusive economic development were higher priorities. In the Arab States region and Africa region, consultation with the national focal points, the site managers, the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage experts a synthetic report and action plan based on the outcomes of the Periodic Reporting was prepared.

The Third Cycle in the Asia Pacific Region is ongoing, the submission phase is over. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, for the first time in the Asia-Pacific region, meetings, capacity building and other activities were conducted online, and the world Heritage Center Asia-Pacific Unit and WHITRAP, and other Category 2 Centres in the region worked together to support the periodic reporting process.

The World Heritage Centre is now preparing the analysis of the data and is preparing a synthetic report and draft action plan to be presented to the Committee in 2022. All World Heritage Committee documents related to Periodic Reporting are available at <https://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/44com/documents/>

在 44 届遗产大会（福州，2021）上，世界遗产委员会审查了第三轮定期报告的相关文件。

第三轮定期报告的进展受到了新冠疫情、局部地区冲突及后冲突情况的影响。由此看来，为了机构间更加顺畅的沟通，有必要建立指导机制、定期举办机构与世界遗产中心的信息会议、提供相对应的数字化解决方案，进而弥补无法面对面开会的不足。比如作为二类机构的亚太遗产中心，通过组织国内会议或帮助翻译文件、参加由世界遗产中心组织的信息会议来协助缔约国执行定期报告。

定期报告反映了《世界遗产公约》执行情况和世界遗产保护状况，也是《公约》的保护核心监测机制之一。它简要介绍了国家层面的保护机制、管理、监测和能力的情况，并概述了遗产地当地的保护问题，同时广泛考虑了所有世界遗产地的适用情况，尤其是那些自成为世界遗产以来从未进行过现场勘查且没有受到保护状况监测的遗产地。定期报告机制于 1997 年在第二十一届世界遗产大会上获得通过，并根据《世界遗产公约》第 29 条在区域基础上进行了界定。每六年，缔约国向联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会提交一次《定期报告》供评估审查。两个周期之间的反应性阶段允许我们通过整合新的主题和工具来改进报告格式和调查问卷。

定期报告已完整实施了两个周期，第一轮从 1998 年开始至 2006 年结束，第二轮从 2008 年开始至 2015 年结束。目前正在进行第三轮，于 2018 年启动，将于 2024 年完成，首先在阿拉伯地区展开工作（2018–2019 年），接下来是非洲地区（2019–2020 年）。这两个地区的报告已于 2021 年完成并提交给了世界遗产中心。亚太地区报告开始于 2020 年，提交阶段已经结束，随后将在 2022 年向委员会提交最终成果报告。拉丁美洲和加勒比地区（2021–2022 年）以及欧洲和北美地区（2022–2023 年）将紧随其后，成果将分别于 2023 年和 2024 年公布。目前的定期报告的调查问卷经过修订，特别纳入了可持续发展方法，强调与世界遗产相关的国际或区域公约或方案之间的协同作用。此外，还建立了一个新的监测指标框架。

当前这轮中确认了缔约国和遗产地管理者有兴趣增加国家间的区域合作，以及制定后续行动和起草区域方案。报告的过程与报告的成果一样重要，因为它还在国家层面促进不同国家机构、区域和地方利益相关者和遗产地管理者之间的进一步对话。此外，它与相关咨询机构（ICOMOS、IUCN 和 ICCROM）以及教科文组织地方办事处和二类国际机构保持密切关系，加强了缔约国与世界遗产中心之间的沟通联系。

在阿拉伯地区，共 19 个缔约国（82 处世界遗产）完成并提交了调查问卷。在非洲地区，尽管面临全球新冠疫情的挑战，但报告工作也同样顺利完成了，共 46 个缔约国（96 个世界遗产）都提交了调查问卷。非洲国家的报告确定了在各种领域的优先事项，如财政和人力资源、法律执行、监管以及养护和管理领域的可持续发展；国家机构和遗产地管理人员的能力建设；遗产教育和项目、提高女性和青年在遗产教育和交流领域的意识和参与度；利益相关方参与、地方和土著社区的参与以及更高的优先事项——包容性经济发展。阿拉伯地区和非洲地区在与国家协调中心、遗址管理人员、咨询机构和世界遗产专家协商后，编写了一份基于定期报告结果的综合报告和行动计划。亚太地区的第三轮定期报告正在进行，提交阶段已经结束。鉴于新冠疫情，亚太地区首次在线上举办会议、能力建设以及其它活动；世界遗产中心亚太部门和亚太遗产中心及其它二类中心共同为第三轮定期报告过程提供支持。

世界遗产中心目前正在准备对数据进行分析，并编写一份综合报告和行动计划草案，将于 2022 年提交委员会。预阅读更多定期报告相关的世界遗产委员会文件，请访问：<https://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/44com/documents/>

The Case of Venice and the Impact of Climate Change on Heritage

以威尼斯为例看气候变化对遗产的影响

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The site of Venice and its Lagoon (Italy), inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list in 1987, was proposed for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger this year. It was the third time for Venice to be presented as a potential site at risk, and, for the third time, it was voted not to be nominated. On 22nd July, the Unesco World Heritage Committee (WHC) session, coordinated online from Fuzhou, began with the recommendation from the representatives of the World Heritage Centre and Icomos to list Venice among the sites at risk. This was not to downgrade Italy's role in preserving the city and its environment, they said. Still, not enough progress has been made since the 2014 Unesco's recommendations, when Venice was first notified to be possibly listed as an endangered site.

In January 2020, the joint UNESCO/ICOMOS/RAMSAR advisory mission reported that among the main problems of Venice were: the lack of overall vision and the uncoordinated management at all stakeholder levels, the inadequate tourism management, and the persisted deteriorating effects of human intervention on the lagoon ecosystem, which combined with climate change, threatens the site to irreversible change.

Climate change has become one of the most significant threats to World Heritage properties. It potentially impacts their Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity, and their economic and social development at the local level. According to the IUCN *World Heritage Outlook*, published on 2nd December 2020, climate change is the most prevalent threat to natural sites. Furthermore, it also poses a severe threat, including floods, extreme weather events, desertification, and decay of cultural landscapes, to many cultural heritage sites. The key to successful mitigation is to reduce stress from unsustainable human activities, which aggravate the negative impact of climate change. In this regard, an updated policy document on the impacts of climate change on World Heritage properties was drafted by the Committee in July.

The document accounts for the updating process of the 2007 Policy Document on the impacts of climate change

A cruise ship sails the Giudecca canal in the historic center of Venice
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威尼斯古城中心运河上航行的邮轮
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on World Heritage properties and the different climate change-related activities undertaken to protect natural and cultural World Heritage properties. Ini-tiatives include establishing a Technical Advisory Group of experts in the fields of natural-cultural heritage and climate change. The Technical Advisory Group discussed the inscrip-tion of a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger on account of climate change. In particular, experts questioned whether a property should be inscribed on the WH List while knowing that its OUV may disappear due to climate change impacts and whether a property should be inscribed on the List of WH in Danger or deleted from the WH List due to im-pacts beyond the control of the concerned State Party. Today we know that some natural and cultural properties won't maintain their original OUV, even if effective adapation and mitigation strategies are applied. So then, how to act in these cases? Should we outline an "evolving" assessment of OUV?

While waiting to find answers for this challenging present, decisions about Venice stalled once again. At the committee session in July, the delegate of Ethiopia claimed the decision of the Italian government to ban large cruise ships from the centre of Venice and opposed listing. Norway was the only country to state that "despite the progress assessed on some issues identified, crucial problems remain yet unresolved that are already resulting in signifi-cant loss of historical authenticity as well as important loss of cultural significance".

Other observers were only allowed to speak after the committee had taken its decision. *Eu-ropa Nostra* and *World Heritage Watch (WHW)* – this latter also representing the action groups *FAI*, *We are Here Venice*, *WWF Venezia*, *Cittadini per L'Aria and LIPU Venezia* – said that the ships ban was a first step in the right direction, but too small. Venice, they said, needs a holistic long-term plan focused on climate action, defined with the support of Unesco, the EU and civil society. "*This plan must be based on the full implementation of all SDGs, on resolute climate action that puts culture and cultural heritage at its heart, and on due involvement of citizens and local communities.*" As a result, Italy must submit an updat-ed state of conservation report of Venice and its lagoon by 1 December 2022. Any further decisions will be discussed at the 2023 WHC meeting.

意大利威尼斯及泻湖遗址于 1987 年被联合国教科文组织列入世界遗产名录，今年被提议列入濒危世界遗产名录。这是威尼斯第三次被列为潜在的濒危遗产，也是第三次被投票否决列入濒危遗产。7 月 22 日，联合国教科文组织世界遗产大会在福州协调在线召开。在会上，世界遗产中心和国际古迹遗址理事会的代表建议将威尼斯列为濒危遗产。尽管他们表示此举并不是要否认意大利在保护城市及其环境方面所发挥的作用，但是自 2014 年联合国教科文组织首次提出威尼斯可能被列为濒危遗产地以来，意大利的遗产保护工作并没有取得足够的进展。

2020 年 1 月,联合国教科文组织 – 国际古迹遗址理事会 – 湿地公约联合咨询团队报告称,威尼斯面临的主要问题包括:整体视野的缺失、各利益相关方管理的不协调、旅游管理的不到位以及人为干预对环礁湖生态系统的持续恶化，再加上气候变化，对该地区带来不可逆转的变化与威胁。

气候变化已成为世界遗产最严重的威胁之一。它可能会影响到遗产地的突出普遍价值、完整性和真实性，以及他们在地方层面的经济和社会发展。根据世界自然保护联盟 (IUCN) 于 2020 年 12 月 2 日发布的《世界遗产展望》(World Heritage Outlook), 气候变化是对自然遗产最普遍的威胁。此外，它还对许多文化遗产构成严重威胁，包括洪水、极端天气事件、荒漠化和文化景观的退化。减少不可持续的人类活动带来的压力是成功缓解气候变化的关键，因为这些活动加剧了气候变化的负面影响。据此，委员会于 7 月起草了一份关于气候变化对世界遗产影响的新政策文件。

该文件介绍了 2007 年《关于气候变化对世界遗产影响的政策文件》的更新过程，以及为保护世界自然和文化遗产而开展的与气候变化有关的不同活动，其中包括建立一个自然文化遗产和气候变化领域的技术咨询专家组。专家组讨论了因气候变化将一处遗产列入《世界濒危遗产名录》的问题。专家们尤其质疑，在知道其突出普遍价值可能会因气候变化影响而消失的情况下，是否应将其列入世界遗产名录，以及将遗产地列入《濒危世界遗产名录》或者从《世界遗产名录》中删除的行为是否应超出有关缔约国的控制影响。众所周知，即使采取有效的策略，某些自然和文化遗产也难以保持其最初的杰出普遍价值。那么，在这些情况下如何操作呢？我们是否应该总结出一种对突出普遍价值的“不断发展的”评估？

在为这个充满挑战的问题寻求答案的同时，关于威尼斯的决定再次停滞不前。在 7 月的遗产大会上，埃塞俄比亚代表指出意大利政府颁布了禁止大型游轮进入威尼斯中心地区的决定，由此反对将威尼斯列入濒危遗产名单。挪威代表则宣称：“尽管在某些问题上取得了进展，但关键问题仍未解决，这些问题已经导致历史真实性和文化意义的重大丧失。”

其他观察员只有在委员会作出决议后才能发言。欧洲诺斯特拉奖和世界遗产观察组织（WHW），后者也代表意大利的国家信托，我们在威尼斯、世界自然基金会威尼斯分会、公民空气健康组织和意大利鸟类保护联盟威尼斯分部（LIPU Venezia）等行动组织表示，船舶禁令是朝着正确方向迈出的第一步，但太微不足道了。他们提出，威尼斯需要一个以气候变化为重点的全面长期行动计划，并得到联合国教科文组织、欧盟和民间社会的支持。“该计划必须基于所有可持续发展目标的全面实施、以文化和文化遗产为核心的有力的气候策略，以及公民和当地社区的适当参与。”因此，意大利必须在 2022 年 12 月 1 日前提交更新后的威尼斯及泻湖保护状况报告。任何进一步的决议将在 2023 年的世界遗产大会上讨论。

A Global Call for Innovative Case Studies on World Heritage Education

全球世界遗产教育创新案例征集活动

WHITRAP Side Event Working Group
亚太遗产中心边会工作组

The 44th Session of the World Heritage Committee was opened in Fuzhou (China) on 16th July 2021. A side event themed "World Heritage Education for the Future - Cultural Inheritance, Lifelong Learning and Sustainable Development" was scheduled on the next day. The event was organized by the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP) with the support of the World Heritage Centre and the National Commission of the People's Republic of China for UNESCO.

In order to strengthen its role as an international exchange platform for heritage education, WHITRAP initiated the solicitation of innovative case studies on World Heritage Education around the globe in May 2021. The aim was to select outstanding cases which exemplified innovative approaches to world heritage education on a global scale, to share and present these good practices to the widest international audiences and to lead and promote the future development of world heritage education.

The case studies were education activities organized by or for World Heritage sites or to address topics of specific heritage values. The case-study proposal might be one that was completed (in the last 5 years) or on-going with achieved tangible results. There was no limit to the target audience or groups the education program developed for. In addition, proposed case-studies should be innovative and exemplary in concepts, contents or forms. The further selection criteria were as follows:

- 1. Innovation:** innovation and explorations made in the concept and approach to heritage education
- 2. Technological Application:** utilizing creative or advanced technology to protect and promote heritage values
- 3. Collaboration:** high-level multilateral cooperation mechanism and innovative model to promote heritage education
- 4. Sustainability:** socially, economically and culturally sustainable and contributing to the sustainable development of heritage sites
- 5. Exemplary Significance*:** establishing a good role model in terms of the overall or specific approach worthy to be promoted internationally

*The proposed case-study must meet the "Exemplary significance" plus at least one other criteria.

After a month-long application, candidate cases entered the selection stage and were officially presented at the 44th Session of World Heritage Committee. This initiative received enthusiastic responses from all parties, and WHC's official website also published WHITRAP's global call for case studies on World Heritage Education.

Finalists below were juried by a panel of experts upon several rounds of selections (in no particular order) :

Global Innovation on World Heritage Education: Highly Commended Cases (10 entries)

Commendations: Crossover innovations made for future development with global exemplary significance in one or several aspects.

- Ambassadors for heritage: inhabitants valorize their Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin! (France)
- Conservation of Sheikhdad Quarter through Local Community Participation: An Emphasis on the Education of Children (Iran)

- Role of the Intangible Cultural Isututi Dance Heritage in Preserving the Kakamega Natural Rainforest (Kenya)
- Smithsonian Education Project for Digital Access to China's Terracotta Army (China-US)
- "Hi! GuGong" Heritage Education Project (China)
- Multi-dimensional exploration of children's heritage education—Take Dali Dong Village in Guizhou as an example (China)
- Innovative Exploration and Practice of World Heritage Education of Danxiashan (China)
- LiangLiang's World: "Picture Book+" Borderless Heritage Education concept (China)
- Cangdong Heritage Education Center (China)
- University Student Forum on World Heritage & Conservation Proposal Competition (China)
- National Youth World Heritage Education Program (China)

Global Innovation on World Heritage Education: Commended Cases (12 entries)

Commendations: Innovative explorations made in one aspect with exemplary significance to certain degree.

- Bordeaux: Architecture and Heritage Interpretation Center and the dissemination of the WHS values (France)
- AMAL in Heritage (Lebanon)
- Wish you were here!—Project AtlaS. World Heritage - Heritage in the Atlantic Area: Sustainability of the Urban World Heritage Sites (5 countries)
- Cleaning Marble Relics at the Palace Museum (China)
- The "Museum Adventures" of Xiaohongshu Cultural Recommendation Project (China)
- The Training Project for Ancient Village Inheritors: Practice in Nuodeng Village (China)
- Ahmedabad: Masters in Conservation and Regeneration (India)
- Kingston: Module ARC3005: "Architecture and Preservation: Adaptability and Resilience in Caribbean Heritage" (Jamaica)
- Campus Implementation of World Heritage Digital Museum (China)
- A Wild Children's Shadow Puppetry (China)
- Nature School at World Heritage Site Dafeng Wetlands (China)
- SHANSHUI YINLU(Guandaokou Branch) Rural Heritage research and innovation complex (China)

Global Innovation on World Heritage Education: Nominated Cases (26 entries)

Commendations: Innovative explorations made in one particular field to adapt to local condition.

Over 100 entries from five continents around the world were submitted within one month, covering a range of topics from lifelong education, heritage digitization, cyber technology, cultural tourism development, to world peace, social integration and philosophy. From different perspectives, those cases built up and outline a possible picture for the future development of World Heritage education, highlighting the emerging trends in various innovation fields and provide an important reference to explore the topic in the future.

*The proposed case-study must meet the "Exemplary significance" plus at least one other criteria.

第 44 届世界遗产大会于 2021 年 7 月 16 日在福州开幕，开幕次日举行了“面向未来的世界遗产教育——文化传承、终身学习与可持续发展”边会。本次边会得到了联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心、中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会等机构的大力支持，由联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心主办。

为更好发挥此次边会的国际遗产教育交流平台作用，亚太遗产中心于 5 月联合发起“世界遗产教育创新案例”全球征集活动。活动旨在遴选出在全球层面具有一定创新意义和示范性的优秀遗产教育案例，并在全球范围内分享和推广，以期更好引领和推动未来世界遗产教育的发展。

征集案例均为针对世界遗产地或特定遗产价值而进行的教育活动，在过去五年中已实施完成或已产生实际效果，受益者无年龄限制，此外在理念、内容或形式上具有一定的创新性和示范性。具体遴选标准如下：

1. 创新性：在遗产教育的理念与方式上有一定的创新与探索；
2. 科技性：充分利用了创意和科技等手段，使遗产价值得到更好的挖掘和传播；
3. 合作性：通过高水平的多方合作机制与模式创新，推动了遗产教育的发展；
4. 可持续性：在社会、经济方面具有可持续性，对遗产地可持续发展有一定贡献；
5. 示范性 *：在整体模式或具体方式上有一定的国际推广价值和示范意义。

历时一个月的全球征集后，候选案例进入专家遴选阶段，并于第 44 届世界遗产大会“面向未来的世界遗产教育”边会正式发布。这一活动得到各方的热烈响应，联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心官网也发布了我中心关于全球世界遗产教育创新案例征集的通知。

经专家组多轮遴选，最终确定的全球推荐案例名单如下（排名不分先后）：

全球世界遗产教育创新：优秀推荐案例（10 个）

总体评价：面向未来进行了卓有成效的跨界创新，在一个或多个方面具有较强的全球示范意义。

- 遗产大使：北加莱海峡采矿盆地的价值重现（法国）
- 聚焦儿童教育，以社区参与推动谢赫达德街区的保护（伊朗）
- 非物质文化遗产 Isukuti 舞蹈在保护卡卡梅加天然雨林中的作用（肯尼亚）
- 中美合作的秦兵马俑史密森尼数字教育（中－美）
- “你好呀！故宫”互联网遗产教育（中国）
- 儿童遗产教育的多维度探索——以贵州大利侗寨为例（中国）
- 丹霞山：“五维一体”世界遗产教育模式赋能地方可持续发展（中国）
- 《良良的世界》——良渚古城遗址的“绘本+”全域遗产教育理念（中国）
- 广东开平仓东遗产教育基地（中国）
- 大学生世界遗产保护提案大赛（中国）
- 中国青少年文化遗产知识大赛（中国）

全球世界遗产教育创新：推荐案例（12 个）

总体评价：在某一方面进行了积极的创新探索并取得一定成效，具有一定的创新示范意义。

- 波尔多：建筑和遗产阐释中心——世界遗产价值的传播（法国）
- AMAL 软件在遗产领域（灾后评估）的应用（黎巴嫩等国）
- 希望你在这里！——大西洋区域遗产联合项目：城市遗产的可持续发展（多国）
- 我在故宫洗石头——石质文物清洗保护体验（中国）
- 小红书文化种草计划之“博物馆奇遇记”（中国）
- 美丽乡村愁古村传承人培养计划——诺邓实践（中国）
- 环境规划与技术中心大学的保护和再生硕士课程（印度）
- 金斯顿建筑和保护：加勒比遗产的适应性和复原力课程模块（牙买加）
- 杭州世界遗产数字博物馆进校园（中国）
- “一次野生”：以皮影戏为媒介的儿童自然遗产教育（中国）
- 世界自然遗产盐城大丰黄海湿地自然学校（中国）
- 卢氏县山水隐庐乡村遗产研学创新综合体（中国）

全球世界遗产教育创新：入围案例（26 个，名单从略）

总体评价：在各自领域进行了因地制宜的创新探索。

在收集案例的一个月内，中心累计收到全球五大洲近百个世界遗产教育创新案例，它们从终身教育、遗产数字化、网络科技、文旅发展、世界和平、社会融合、哲学等不同角度勾勒了一幅较为完整的未来世界教育发展的可能图景，代表了各个创新领域已初见端倪的新趋势，为我们共同探讨未来世界遗产教育发展提供了重要参照系。

* 注：除“示范性”必须满足外，案例仍须满足至少一条其他标准。

Side Event: World Heritage Education Towards a Sustainable Future

“面向未来的世界遗产教育”边会

Li Xin, WHITRAP Secretariat
李昕，亚太遗产中心秘书处



Introduction

On 17th July 2021, a side event on the extended 44th session of the World Heritage Committee was held in Fuzhou on the theme of "World Heritage Education Towards a Sustainable Future", with Mr. Chen Baosheng, Minister of Education of the People's Republic of China attending and delivering a keynote speech, and Mr. Wang Ning, Governor of Fujian Province attending the conference. The conference was organized by the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, co-organized by the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO and UNESCO Beijing Office, and hosted by the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the Auspices of UNESCO.

The conference included high-level dialogues, experience sharing and other sessions, which complemented with international experience and innovation, achieving good results. The conference was a combination of online and offline sessions and was attended by around 150 participants from UNESCO headquarters, relevant international agencies, ministries of education from several countries, provincial education departments of China, Fuzhou City and relevant expert representatives.

1. Opening

The opening session was moderated by Mr. Qin Changwei, Secretary-General of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO. Mr. Agapito Mba Mokuy, Chairperson of the Executive Board of UNESCO, and Mr. Qu Xing, Deputy Director General of UNESCO, warmly congratulated the organization of the conference online.

In his speech, Mr. Tian Xuejun, the Vice Minister of Education of the People's Republic of China, Chairperson of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, Chairperson of the extended 44th session of the World Heritage



Committee, pointed out that thought is the precursor of action, heritage is the sanctuary of the soul and youth is the future of heritage, and that this conference attaches particular importance to the topic of youth and education, and that this side event on heritage education is of great significance.

2. High-level Dialogue

The High-Level Dialogue was moderated by Mr. Shahbaz Khan, Director of UNESCO Beijing Office. Mr. Chen Baosheng, Minister of Education of the People's Republic of China delivered a keynote speech entitled "Passing on World Heritage, Inspiring the Power of the Future". Mr. Chen Baosheng pointed out that China is both an advocate and a practitioner of World Heritage Education, and that China has developed the concept and practice of World Heritage education with Chinese characteristics as an important element of international cooperation in education. "The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the Auspices of UNESCO, based at Peking University, Tongji University and Suzhou, has organized several workshops, international conferences and youth summer camps, and compiled works on topics in the field of World Heritage".

Mr. Chen Baosheng stressed that in the face of the unprecedented changes of the past century, World Heritage Education Towards a Sustainable Future should pay more attention to the new challenges faced by World Heritage conservation, to the new trends in educational development, and to the new characteristics of young people. World heritage education will make a great contribution to the promotion of cultural exchange and mutual respect, the construction of ecological civilization and the realization of world peace and sustainable development.

Subsequently, the Ministers of Education from Egypt, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Namibia and Thailand, the Ambassador of the Republic of Serbia to UNESCO, the Ambassador of the Federative Republic of Cuba to UNESCO, and Ms. Jyoti Hosagrahar, the Deputy Director from World Heritage Center, spoke online, expressing their high recognition of China's efforts in the field of World Heritage education and introducing relevant experiences and practices in this field.

3. International Case Sharing

In the International case sharing session, experts presented the latest practical examples and key experiences of World Heritage education from around the world.

Dr. Li Xin, Deputy Secretary-General, World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the Auspices of UNESCO, introduced the international call for innovative cases of World Heritage education, using an innovative interactive video format to share the 10 outstanding international case studies selected from five continents, and to summarize the five attributes of the future of World Heritage education, with a view to providing a frame for future action.

The "World Heritage Education Towards a Sustainable Future" video was well received for its academic depth and its novel format. As one of the recommended case studies, Ms. Yuan Aijun, Director of World Heritage Education Center for Youth, shared special activities organized by her institute such as the National Youth Heritage Knowledge Competition. In addition, Dr. Ping Kong, Founder of Heritage & Education gGmbH i.G. and Member of ICOMOS Germany, presented relevant examples of heritage education for youth in Germany.

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4. Conclusion

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic presents particular complex challenges and uncertainties for World Heritage, with particular attention being paid to the issues of youth and education. The thematic side-event was an important step forward, providing a high-level perspective on the future of heritage education, while the call for international innovative cases in World Heritage Education launched by WHITRAP provided an international exchange platform for global practitioners to share their experience, and was of great significance in reaching a new and important consensus on World Heritage Education Towards a Sustainable Future and jointly mapping out the future blueprint of World Heritage education.

2021年7月17日，第44届世界遗产大会“面向未来的世界遗产教育”主题边会在福州召开，教育部部长陈宝生出席并发表主旨演讲，福建省省长王宁出席会议。本次会议由中华人民共和国教育部、中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会、联合国教科文组织北京办事处联合主办，联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心承办。

本次会议包括高层对话、案例分享等环节，将国际高端性与创新性融为一体，相得益彰，取得了良好的效果。会议采用线上与线下相结合的方式，来自联合国教科文组织总部、有关国际机构、各国教育部、我国各省教育厅、福州市及有关专家代表约150人出席会议。

一、开幕式

开幕式由中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会秘书长秦昌威主持。

联合国教科文组织执行局主席阿加皮托·姆巴·莫库伊、联合国教科文组织副总干事曲星通过线上对会议的召开表示热烈祝贺。

中华人民共和国教育部副部长、中华人民共和国联合国教科文组织全国委员会主任、第44届世界遗产大会主席田学军在致辞中指出，思想是行动的先导，遗产是心灵的圣地，青年是遗产的未来，本次大会格外重视青年和教育议题，此次遗产教育边会具有重要的意义。

二、高层对话

高层对话由联合国教科文组织北京办事处主任夏泽翰主持。

中国教育部部长陈宝生发表题为《传承世界遗产，激发未来力量》的主旨演讲。

陈宝生指出，中国既是世界遗产教育的倡导者，更是实践者，我国已形成具有中国特色的世界遗产教育理念与实践，作为教育国际合作的重要内容，“设在北京大学、同济大学与苏州的联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心多次组织研习班、国际会议、青少年夏令营，编译世界遗产领域专题著作”。

陈宝生强调，面对百年未有之变局，面向未来的世界遗产教育，要更加关注世界遗产保护事业面临的新挑战，要更加关注教育发展的新趋势，要更加关注青少年的新特点。未来世界遗产教育事业大有作为，必将为促进文明交流互鉴、推动生态文明建设、实现世界和平与可持续发展做出独特的贡献。

随后，来自埃及、埃塞俄比亚、巴基斯坦、纳米比亚、泰国等国的教育部部长、塞尔维亚、古巴常驻联合国教科文组织大使、世界遗产中心副主任乔蒂·霍萨格拉哈尔等通过线上发言，对中国在世界遗产教育领域的工作表示高度认可，并介绍了世界遗产教育领域的有关经验和做法。

三、国际案例分享

在国际案例分享环节，有关专家介绍了全球世界遗产教育的最新实践案例与主要经验。

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心副秘书长李昕博士，介绍了世界遗产教育创新案例国际征集活动，运用创新的视频互动形式分享了从全球五大洲遴选出的10个国际优秀推荐案例，并从中归纳出未来世界遗产教育所具备的5点特质，以期有关创新者提供未来行动的参照系。

“面向未来的世界遗产教育”视频以学术研究为内核，形式上新颖活泼，受到各界的一致好评。

作为推荐案例之一，世界遗产青少年教育中心主任袁爱俊分享了全国青少年遗产知识大赛等特色活动。

此外，法国专家及遗产教育咨询公司（德国）创始人孔萍介绍了德国在青少年遗产教育方面的有关案例。

四、总结

新冠肺炎疫情持续肆虐使世界遗产事业面临特殊的复杂挑战和不确定因素，青年和教育议题受到格外关注。此次主题边会具有重要的承前启后作用，从高层视野为未来遗产教育指明了方向，我中心开展的遗产教育国际创新案例征集则为全球实践者提供了一个共建共享的国际交流平台，对于各方就面向未来的世界遗产教育达成新的重要共识，共同谋划世界遗产教育的未来蓝图具有重要的意义。



Covers in Chinese and English versions of The Call For International Innovative Cases in World Heritage Education © WHITRAP 全球世界遗产教育创新案例集 中英文封面 © 亚太遗产中心

One Session of World Heritage Young Professionals Forum

“世界遗产：人与治理”分论坛

Li Xin, WHITRAP Secretariat
李昕，亚太遗产中心秘书处



The World Heritage Young Professionals Forum was held in Fuzhou from 5th to 9th July 2021. As an integral part of the 44th session of the World Heritage Committee, and within the framework of the UNESCO World Heritage Education Programme, the Forum of this year under the theme of "World Heritage and Sustainable Livelihoods", aims to bring young professionals together to debate about common concerns and to discover new roles for themselves in heritage conservation.

On 9th July, Dr. Li Xin, Deputy Secretary-General of WHITRAP, was invited to moderate a session on the sub-theme of "World Heritage: People and Governance" and provided guidance to the 10 young participants in the first panel online to complete the outcome document. The outcome document, which combined the wisdom of 32 young professionals from 30 countries, was presented to the extended 44th session of the World Heritage Committee to showcase the active role of youth in World Heritage conservation.

World Heritage belongs to youth, and their voice is very important in the future development of heritage. The outcome document focuses on the sub-theme of "World Heritage: People and Governance", hoping that different stakeholders can actively participate in heritage conservation, and that heritage development can be driven by creativity and technology, and that the strengths of youth can be better utilized in this process.

2021年7月5日至9日，世界遗产青年论坛在福州举行，作为第44届世界遗产大会和联合国教科文组织世界遗产教育计划框架的重要组成，本次主题为“世界遗产与可持续生计”，旨在通过共同遗产话题的探讨，助推青年发掘自身潜力并认识应承担的责任。

7月9日，我中心副秘书长李昕博士应邀主持“世界遗产：人与治理”分论坛，线上指导10名国际青年专家代表完成有关成果文件。这份凝结全球30个国家32名青年专家代表智慧的成果文件提交至第44届世界遗产大会，展示青年在世界遗产保护中的积极作用。

世界遗产属于青年，青年在遗产未来发展中发出的作用和声音非常重要。此次成果文件聚焦“世界遗产：人与治理”分议题，希望不同的利益相关者可以积极参与到遗产保护中来，通过创意、科技带动遗产的发展，并在这一过程中更好发挥青年的优势。

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Views and Other Highlights of Extended 44th WHC

本届大会其他亮点

Marie-Noël TOURNOUX, WHITRAP Shanghai
玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努，亚太遗产中心（上海）

Looking at the ongoing international discussion in the heritage community and in particular considering the ongoing debates of the World Heritage Committee in past years, the voice of civil society is more acknowledged by the Committee itself and promoted by UNESCO at large. Civil society has become stronger as it is a key player in the conservation of World Heritage properties, through managing or actively raising awareness to heritage in danger. At this session of the Committee, the Chairperson gave civil society representatives the floor during the examination of State of Conservation Reports. The ongoing debate is whether it would not be more appropriate for civil society to intervene prior to the Committee taking its decisions on state of conservation issues.

The Extended 44th Session of the World Heritage Committee was presided by His Excellency Mr Tian Xuejun, Vice Minister of Education and Chairperson of the National Commission of the People's Republic of China for UNESCO. The session was held jointly with the 21 members of the Committee online in their respective countries and UNESCO Head Quarters. Only three of all representatives from UNESCO, Mechtild Rössler, director of the Centre and two other staff were in Fuzhou in person.

WHITRAP was actively involved at the Committee session by coordinating one of the Side Events on the topic of the "World Heritage Education Towards a Sustainable Future" and also participating in the other activities. Specialists of WHITRAP contributed to some aspects of this session. Around 10 people joined the offline events in Fuzhou. In addition to what we had covered ahead in the "Special Features" section. There are other highlights of this session, further detailed in the following paragraphs.

World Heritage Convention Conservation Challenges.

Monitoring the State of Conservation of the World Heritage properties is a key task of the Committee. This Committee took the painful and decisive decision to delete Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City from the World Heritage List because of the clear deterioration and irreversible loss of attributes conveying the OUV of the property including its authenticity and integrity, arising from the 'Liverpool Waters' urban development and other major projects. Urban ill development is one of the major conservation challenges of World Heritage properties worldwide, be it for urban heritage or for other types of heritage within an urban context or its fringe. Debates at the 44th Extended session and in previous years regarding urban heritage revolved still over the conflict between conservation and development, mainly overlooking the necessary discussion on integrating development in an urban context. Worldwide private interest speculation lead development supported by city decision makers, failures in governance and regulatory frameworks, lack of heritage focused planning tools are the key reasons for failing to safeguard urban sites. The case of Liverpool was no different with inappropriate new development and weak action at national level. Sadly enough the rebirth of Liverpool after grim years in the 1980s was fostered by the valuation and safeguard of its port heritage. After inscription on the World Heritage List, public land was privatized and building permits were granted for the Liverpool Waters project which did not integrate heritage values in the project. Moreover, paradoxically historic building renovation was going on in parallel to the development further showing the lack of an integrated approach. Hopefully the delisting of Liverpool will be a wake up call for decision makes at all levels for developing sustainable development projects. The issue is not design it is the promotion of public good and finding a sustainable way forward as well as new socio-economic models. Heritage is not a commodity, as promoted by the UN's Sustainable Development Goals the challenge today is considering culture

and heritage as means to improve the quality of life of citizens.

Nomination Process

This session approved a major change in the nomination process and the update of the Operational Guidelines by confirming the setting up of a 2 stage nomination process including a pre-assessment and nomination evaluation, which aims to facilitate and streamline the development of nomination proposals. This process will be gradually implemented before becoming mandatory in 2028.

Side Events

Every year many side events are held during the length of the Committee sessions, this year, even though the context was challenging, 13 side events were held, mostly organized by China, the host country. They covered key thematic cross-cutting topics such as World Heritage education, sustainable development, and conservation of urban heritage or natural heritage, capacity building, interpretation, and memorialization. Also, side events addressed international cooperation between Africa and China, or the implementation of the Africa action plan as well as the roles of communities in conserving heritage, or explored the potentials of space technology and addressed the research on the Maritime Silk Road. These events were held on-site and were also virtual with panellists from all regions of the world. One the of the side events which titled “The Echo of World Heritage Leadership – From Fuzhou to Kazan” aimed to respond to the spread and positive effects of world heritage concepts, methods, and experiences through the protection and management practices of world heritage projects in Fujian, Fuzhou, China, and Kazan, Russia.

Furthermore, the next Committee Session, the 45th, will be held in Kazan from 19th-30th June 2022.

回顾遗产届正在进行的讨论，尤其是世界遗产委员会过去几年正在进行的辩论，民间社会的声音得到委员会本身的承认，并得到了整个教科文组织的推动。随着民间力量增强，它通过管理或积极提高对濒危遗产的认识，在保护世界遗产方面发挥着关键作用。在本届会议上，大会主席在审查保护状况报告环节也邀请了民间代表发言。当下辩论在委员会作出决定之前民间社会进行的干预是否不太合适。

本届大会由中国教育部副部长、中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会主任田学军主持。21 名委员会成员分别在各自国家和教科文组织总部在线参加了此次会议。联合国教科文组织的所有代表中，仅有中心主任梅希蒂尔德·罗斯勒和其他两名工作人员到福州现场参会。我中心承办了“面向未来的世界遗产教育”专题边会，并积极参加了其他活动。我中心专家也对本届会议作出了贡献，其中大约有 10 人参加了福州的线下活动。除了在“特别报道”中提到的信息，这里与大家分享一些本届大会的其他亮点。

《世界遗产公约》保护方面的挑战

对世界遗产保护状况的监测是委员会的一项重要任务。此次大会作出了一项艰难的决定，将利物浦海上商城从世界遗产名单中出名，原因是“利物浦水岸”城市开发和其他重大项目的开展，使该遗产地的突出普遍价值载体（包括其真实性 and 完整性）明显退化且不可逆转地丧失。无论是对于城市遗产还是城市环境或其边缘的其他类型遗产，不良的城市开发都是保护工作面临的主要挑战之一。本届世界遗产大会以及前几年关于城市遗产的辩论仍然围绕着保护和发展之间的冲突，却忽略了对城市背景下整体性发展的必要讨论。治理方面的失败、规划工具的缺乏是城市遗产未能得到保护的关键原因，利物浦的情况同理。值得一提的是，利物浦在严酷岁月后的复兴正是得益于对港口遗产的评估和保护。在被列入《名录》之后，公共土地被私有化，“利物浦水岸”项目获得了建筑许可但并未考虑遗产要素。自相矛盾的是，历史建筑的翻新与发展同时进行，这进一步显示出综合方法的缺乏。希望利物浦的除名为各级制定可持续发展项目的决策敲响警钟。问题不在于设计，而在于促进公共利益和找到可持续的前进道路以及新的社会经济模式。遗产不是一种商品，正如联合国可持续发展目标所提倡的那样：如今的挑战是将文化和遗产视为提高公民生活质量的手段。

提名程序

本届会议通过了针对提名程序的重大革新和对《操作指南》的更新，确认设立包括预评估和提名评估两阶段提名程序，目的是推动和精简申遗文件的备制。在 2028 年强制实施之前将逐步推动这一流程的实施。

边会

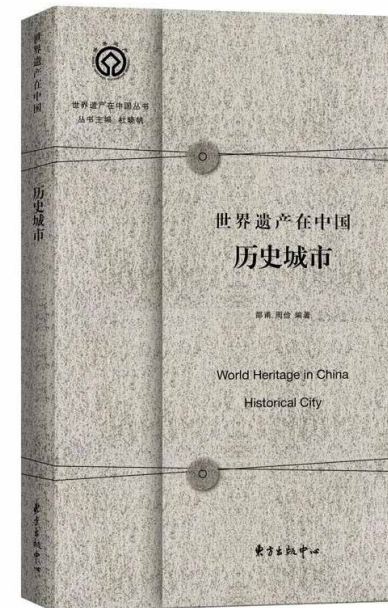
每年的世界遗产大会期间都会举办多场边会。今年，尽管疫情带来了巨大挑战，大会期间仍举办了 13 场边会，大部分是由东道国中国组织开展。会议涵盖了世界遗产教育、可持续发展、城市遗产或自然遗产保护、能力建设、遗产阐释和纪念等关键的跨领域主题。会议还涉及非洲和中国之间的国际合作、《非洲行动计划》的实施以及社区在保护遗产方面的作用、探索空间技术的潜力以及涉及海上丝绸之路的研究。这些边会在现场举行，同时与来自世界各地的参会代表进行了线上交流。其中一场主题边会名为“‘世界遗产引领作用’的回响——从福州到喀山”，旨在通过中国福州和俄罗斯喀山世界遗产项目的保护和管理实践展示世界遗产理念、方法和经验的传播与积极影响。此外，下一届世界遗产大会，即第 45 届大会，将于 2022 年 6 月 19 日至 30 日在喀山举行。

Book Recommendation: World Heritage in China: Historical City

图书推荐：《世界遗产在中国：历史城市》

Zhang Zhuo, WHITRAP Shanghai

张卓，亚太遗产中心（上海）



In August 2021, the *World Heritage in China: Historical City* was published by Orient Publishing Center. It is compiled by Prof. Shao Yong and WHITRAP Secretary-General Prof. Zhou Jian from Tongji University.

The book is the one volume of the *World Heritage in China* series, which aims to categorize China's World Heritage Sites and study their Outstanding Universal Values, so that to enable readers to understand the status and values of China's World Heritage in the global vision. It is a series that combines scientific research and popularization approach. Mr. Shan Jixiang, President of the Chinese Society of Cultural Relics, and Mr. Francesco Bandarin, former director of UNESCO World Heritage Center, wrote the preface for the book.

The book consists of four chapters: Introduction, China's Historical city, World Heritage City in China and the Protection of China's World Heritage City. It introduces the living heritage

of Ancient City of Pingyao, Old Town of Lijiang, Historical Centre of Macao and Kulangsu, a historic settlement, which are all inscribed on the World Heritage list. The authors expound and analyze their historical development and changes, urban space, building groups, residential environment, cultural characteristics and the protection practices, so as to help readers to understand the value and significance of the historical cities as a category in the World Cultural Heritage.

2021 年 8 月，东方出版中心最新出版了由同济大学邵甬教授、我中心秘书长周俭教授编著的《世界遗产在中国：历史城市》（下文用《历史城市》代指）。

《历史城市》是“世界遗产在中国”丛书之一。该丛书旨在将中国的世界遗产进行分类研究，对其突出普遍价值进行分类研究，使广大读者了解中国世界遗产在全球视野中的地位和价值，是一套科研与普及相结合的世界遗产丛书。中国文物学会会长单霁翔、联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心前主任弗兰西斯科·班德林为本丛书作序。

《历史城市》分为“概论”、“中国的历史城”、“中国的世界遗产城市”、“中国的世界遗产城市保护”四个章节，详细介绍了我国列入世界遗产城市名录的平遥、丽江、澳门、鼓浪屿，作为活态的文化遗产，针对其历史发展与变迁、城市空间、建筑群体、居住环境、人文特征、保护实践等进行了生动阐述和分析，帮助读者深入了解世界文化遗产中的历史城市的价值和意义。

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Joint Lectures for the Xiamen University - CNR (Italy) - WHITRAP Cooperation 基于谅解备忘录的三方联合讲座

Anna-Paola Pola, WHITRAP Shanghai
安娜波娜·宝拉, 亚太遗产中心(上海)



Research and exchange activities on built heritage analysis were put in place in the framework of the MoU between Xiamen University (XMU), the Italian Centre for National Research (CNR) and WHITRAP Shanghai, in 2020. In May 2021, a set of four lectures was jointly designed for the students of the Course Research Approaches on Urban Conservation (Prof. Han Jie), Xiamen University. Topics and speakers were divided as such: Heleni Porfyriou "Urban conservation and Urban history in Europe" on May 4th, Marie-Noël Tournoux "From data to information to knowledge - from Buildings to wider Landscapes" on May 13th, Anna-Paola Pola "Urban Analysis and Conservation Plans" and Paola Brunori "Historical Building Analysis, Conservation projects and Recovery Handbook" on May 20th and 27th.

2020年起,在厦门大学、意大利国家研究委员会和亚太遗产中心(上海)的谅解备忘录框架内开展了一系列建成遗产分析的研究与交流互动。

2021年5月,面向厦门大学“城市保护研究方法”课程(韩洁教授)的学生,我们联合设计了专题讲座,讲座共包含四节课。

5月4日,艾雷妮·濮芙琉带来了题为“欧洲城市保护和城市历史”的讲座;5月13日,玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努以“从数据到信息到知识——从建筑到更广阔的景观”为题分享了宝贵经验;5月20日和27日,安娜与宝拉·布鲁诺里分别做了聚焦“城市分析和保护计划”与“历史建筑分析、保护项目和恢复手册”的主题发言。

Bologna Conservation Plan
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亚太遗产中心(上海)

UN-HAP Series Lecture: Contextualizing Heritage Conservation 亚太高校遗产网络系列讲座: 情境化遗产保护

Lina Park, WHITRAP Beijing
朴俐娜, 亚太遗产中心(北京)



主讲人
何培斌 Puay-peng Ho
主持人
李光涵 Kuanghan Li

新加坡国立大学设计与环境学院教授、建筑系主任,研究方向为宗教文化、建筑历史与保护,尤其是古代中国的佛教建筑
联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心(北京)

On June 22nd, 2021, School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University and WHITRAP Beijing jointly hosted the second lecture of the UN-HAP series: "Contextualizing Heritage Conservation", delivered by Puay-peng Ho, Dean and professor of the Department of Architecture, National University of Singapore. Li Kuanghan, Director Assistant of WHITRAP Beijing, hosted the meeting. Professor Ho's main research fields include Buddhist temple architecture, Dunhuang art, Chinese vernacular architecture and heritage conservation. This lecture addressed the future of heritage conservation in the region within its cultural and societal context from four perspectives: How to interpret the common concepts we adopted from the West, such as what is heritage? How to define values and meaning within the Asian context? With the rapid urban renewal process, how do we protect and re-use historic neighbourhood? And is it possible to project a Pan-Asian voice in heritage conservation given our shared contexts?

2021年6月22日,北京大学考古文博学院与亚太遗产中心(北京)联合主办了UN-HAP亚太高校遗产网络系列讲座第二场:《情境化遗产保护》,由新加坡国立大学设计与环境学院建筑学系系主任、教授何培斌主讲,联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心(北京)主任助理李光涵主持。何培斌教授的主要研究领域为佛教寺院建筑、敦煌艺术、中国乡土建筑和遗产保护。本次讲座从四个值得关注的课题来思考该地区文化与社会背景下遗产保护的将来:在当下的社会情境中,如何诠释遗产的定义,是谁的遗产?如何在亚洲背景下定义价值观和意义?在急速的城市更新中,应当如何保护和再利用历史街区?最后,对是否可以考虑在遗产保护中制定泛亚洲的声音进行了讨论。

Lecture Poster
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WHITRAP Beijing Held Special Lecture on African Cultural Heritage

北京中心举办非洲文化遗产邀访讲座

Shu Peiyuan, WHITRAP Beijing
疏沛原, 亚太遗产中心(北京)



On the afternoon of May 25th, 2021, WHITRAP Beijing invited Professor George Okello Abungu, a Kenyan archaeologist and honorary director of the Kenya National Museum, to present an online lecture titled "World Heritage and Community in Africa: Opportunities and Challenges".

The lecture gave an overview of African cultural, natural and mixed heritage, discussed the significance of traditional culture and concepts in African society in application, interpretation and protection of heritage, the corresponding challenges encountered by the African world heritage, and the pressures and issues brought about by being inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Finally, the lecture also introduced some excellent cases of heritage use and protection, and provided further discussion and reflection. The lecture was translated into Chinese by Li Kuanghan, Director Assistant of WHITRAP Beijing.

2021年5月25日下午, 亚太遗产中心(北京)邀请肯尼亚考古学家、肯尼亚国家博物馆荣誉馆长 George Okello Abungu 教授在线上带来了题为《非洲的世界遗产与社区: 机遇与挑战》的讲座。

讲座对非洲的文化、自然和混合遗产进行了概述, 讨论了非洲社会里传统文化和理念在遗产利用、阐释以及保护方法上的意义、非洲世界遗产所遇到的相应挑战, 以及因列入世界遗产名录而带来的期望和压力。

最后, 讲座也介绍了一些遗产运用和保护的优秀案例, 并予以进一步的讨论和反思。讲座由我北京中心主任助理李光涵现场翻译。

The Second WHITRAP Shanghai Public Lecture

上海中心系列公众讲座第二讲

Li Jianzhong, WHITRAP Shanghai
李建中, 亚太遗产中心(上海)



On June 6th, 2021, Professor Li Jianzhong from WHITRAP Shanghai was invited by the Changning Culture and Art Center to give his second lecture on the "Historical City" series under the theme of "Chinese Culture -- Starting from Chinese World Heritage". In this lecture, Professor Li introduced the historic areas and World Heritage Sites in the cities of Beijing, Xi'an, Pingyao, Lijiang, and Macao in different historical periods and ethnic cultural backgrounds.

The sites included the Forbidden City in Beijing, which is among the largest palace complex in the world; the Ancient City of Pingyao in Shanxi Province, one of the important representatives of Chinese Han nationality cities in the Ming and Qing Dynasties; the Old Town of Lijiang in Yunnan Province, a witness to culture interactions of ethnic minority areas in China's border areas; the historic centre of Macao, which is composed of buildings and squares built in different periods and styles; Weiyang Palace and Daming Palace inscribed as two heritage sites along the Silk Roads; the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor.

2021年6月6日我上海中心李建中教授, 受长宁文化艺术中心邀请举办了主题为“中华文化——从中国的世界遗产说起”系列讲座第二讲: “历史古城”。李教授为百余位观众介绍了北京、西安、平遥、丽江、澳门的这五座城市的城区和世界遗产, 感悟不同民族文化背景下的世界遗产。

讲座内容包括: 世界上保留至今规模最大的宫殿建筑群北京的紫禁城(故宫); 明清时期中国汉族城市重要范例之一的山西平遥古城; 中国边疆少数民族地区文化交融的云南丽江古城; 由建于不同时期、不同风格的建筑和广场构成的澳门历史城区, 以及作为“丝绸之路: 长安—天山廊道的路网”中的遗址点成功列入《世界遗产名录》大明宫遗址、未央宫遗址。

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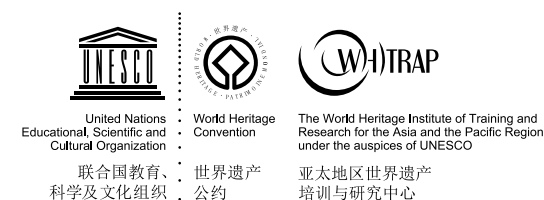
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WORLD HERITAGE CATEGORY 2 CENTRES (C2C)

世界遗产领域二类中心 (C2C)



- WHITRAP**
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- HIST**
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Website: https://awhf.net/
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wii.gov.in/unesco_category2_centre
- CLC**
Regional Heritage Management Training Centre "Lucio Costa". Portal.iphan.gov.br/clc
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Centre for Human Evolution, Adaptation & Dispersals in Southeast Asia



The World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and Pacific Region (WHITRAP) is a Category II institute under the auspices of UNESCO. It was the first international organization in the field of world heritage to be established in a developing country. Mandated by the States Parties of the World Heritage Convention and other States Parties of UNESCO, the institute was founded to promote the conservation and development of World Heritage in Asia and Pacific Region. WHITRAP has three branches in Beijing, Shanghai, and Suzhou. The Shanghai Centre at Tongji University focuses on the conservation of cultural heritage, such as the sustainable development of ancient towns and villages, architectural sites, architectural complexes, and cultural landscapes. The Beijing Centre at Peking University is in charge of natural heritage conservation, archaeological excavation, and management of the sites' cultural landscape. The Suzhou Centre, hosted by Suzhou Municipal Government, is in charge of traditional architectural craftsmanship and restoration, conservation materials analysis, and historic garden restoration and maintenance.

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（WHITRAP）是联合国教科文组织的二类国际机构，是第一个在发展中国家建立的遗产保护领域的专业机构。它服务于亚太地区《世界遗产公约》缔约国及其他联合国教科文组织成员国，致力于亚太地区世界遗产的保护与发展。

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心由北京、上海、苏州三个中心构成。上海中心（同济大学承办）主要负责文化遗产保护相关项目，包括城镇、村落保护与可持续发展、建筑/建筑群/建筑遗址保护以及文化景观保护等；北京中心（北京大学承办）主要负责自然遗产保护、考古发掘与遗址管理以及文化景观管理；苏州中心（苏州市政府承办）主要负责传统建筑技术和修复、保护材料以及历史园林的修复与维护。