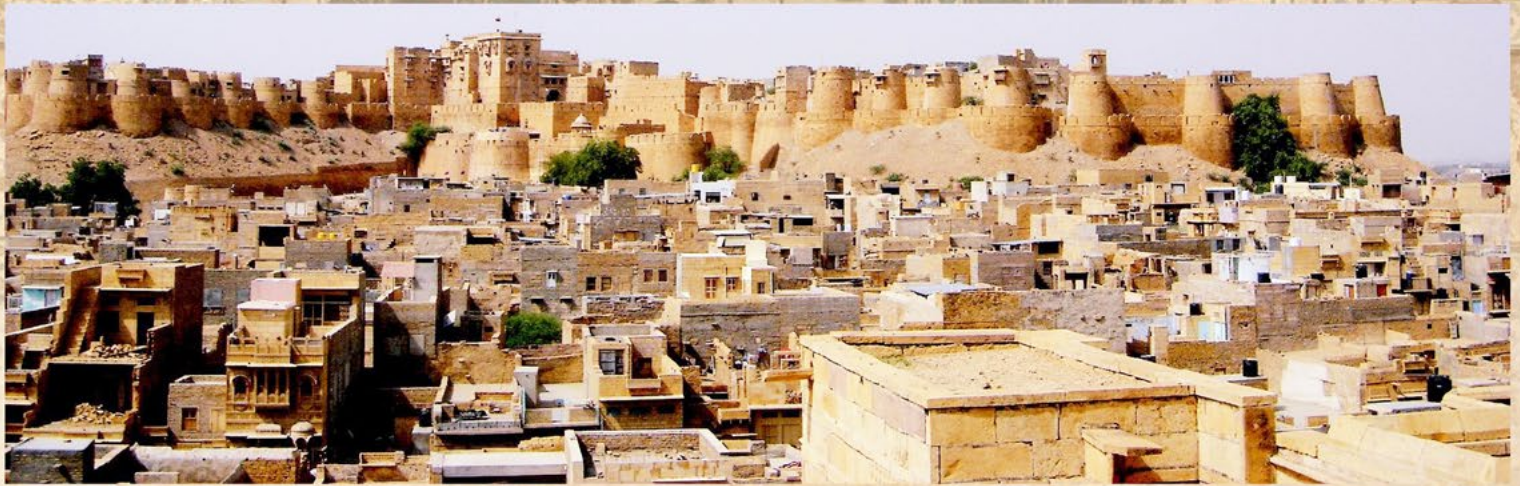


NEWSLETTER



World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region



No.26 · October 2013

特别报道 SPECIAL COVERAGE 01

中法乡村文化遗产学术研讨会在中国贵州召开
Sino-French Seminar on Rural Cultural Heritage Held in Guizhou Province, China

新闻动态 WHITRAP NEWS 02

我中心与北欧基金会签订三年合作计划 / 中法签署 2013 至 2016 年度合作协议 / 南亚区域联盟研讨会在巴基斯坦召开
Three-year Action Plan Agreement Signed between WHITRAP and NWHF / Three-year Cooperation Agreement Signed between Chinese and French Institutes / SAARC Workshop held in Pakistan

能力建设 CAPACITY BUILDING 06

世界遗产：合作、宣传和能力建设 / 亚太地区地区能力建设战略及其相关项目的工作进展 / 遗产影响评估方法介绍——首届“遗产影响评估”国际培训课程报告 / 我中心历届国际培训班学员访谈录 / 吴哥古迹遗产管理能力建设
World Heritage: Cooperation, Communication and Capacity Building / Development of the Regional Capacity Building Strategy and Associated Programmes for Asia and the Pacific / Introduction to the HIA Framework — Overview of the 1st session of International Training Course on Heritage Impact Assessments / Interview with the Participants of International Training Courses held by WHITRAP / Capacity Building in Heritage Management at Angkor

遗产知识 HERITAGE KNOWLEDGE 25

世界遗产能力建设战略简介 (2011)
Brief Introduction to the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (2011)

遗产现场 HERITAGE ON SPOT 26

九寨沟：从与世隔绝到“智慧景区”
Jiuzhaigou Valley: From Isolation to 'Smart Park'

遗产宣传 HERITAGE COMMUNICATION 29

第十届中国世界遗产国际青少年夏令营回顾
Retrospection on the 10th International Youth Summer Camp on Chinese World Heritage

亚太地区世界遗产 WORLD HERITAGE IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION 31

新疆天山 / 拉贾斯坦邦高地要塞
Xinjiang Tianshan / Hill Forts of Rajasthan

活动预告 FORTHCOMING 32

历史城镇景观 (HUL) 国内培训班 / “重返加德满都 - 活态城市遗产保护”国际研讨会 / 回顾木结构的保护哲学——“木结构的修复方法与保护哲学”国际会议

Domestic Training Course on Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL) / “Revisiting Kathmandu - Safeguarding Living Urban Heritage” - International Symposium / Revisit Conservation Philosophy of Wooden Structures - “Restoration Methodology and Philosophy of Conservation of Wooden Structures” International Conference

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United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织



World Heritage
Convention

世界遗产
公约



The World Heritage Institute of Training and
Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region
under the auspices of UNESCO

亚太地区世界遗产
培训与研究中心

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究
中心（以下简称 WHITRAP）是联合国教科文组织的二
类国际机构，是在发展中国家建立的第一个遗产保护领
域的此类机构。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。

WHITRAP 由北京、上海、苏州三个中心构成，其中，
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、考古发掘以及文
化景观管理；苏州中心（苏州市政府承办）主要负责职
业技术人才培训和以遗产地管理和修复技术为主的研究
活动。

The World Heritage Training and Research Institute
for the Asia and Pacific Region (WHITRAP) is a Cat-
egory II institute under the auspices of UNESCO. It
was the first international organization in the field
of world heritage to be established in a develop-
ing country. Mandated by the States Parties of the
World Heritage Convention and other States Par-
ties of UNESCO, the institute was founded to pro-
mote the conservation and development of World
Heritage in Asia and Pacific Region.

WHITRAP has three branches: one in Beijing, another
Shanghai, and the third in 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 complex-
es, 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, provides technical training and
researches site management methods and resto-
ration techniques.

致谢：

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Administration of Cultural Heritage (China) for their generous support!



中法乡村文化遗产学术研讨会在中国贵州召开

Sino-French Seminar on Rural Cultural Heritage Held in Guizhou Province, China

文 / 贵州省文物局 (中国) Written by Guizhou Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage (China)

2013年7月21日至24日,由贵州省文化厅、同济大学 and 法国文化部建筑遗产司主办,贵州省文物局、贵州省外国专家局、联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心(WHITRAP)和法国建筑与遗产之城承办的“2013年中法乡村文化遗产保护与发展学术研讨会”在中国贵州贵阳和地扪召开。本次会议主旨是保护传承乡村文化遗产,推动社区经济社会发展。贵州省人民政府副省长何力、法国驻华大使白林、贵州省文化厅厅长许明等出席开幕式并致辞。

本次研讨会作为“生态文明贵阳国际论坛2013年年会”的延伸,意在推动工业化背景下生态文明理念的传播,利用乡村传统智慧促进环境、资源、文化协调发展,是贵州与法国文化部在文化遗产保护、乡村发展和中法文化交流合作成果的具体体现。共有70余名中法专家参加会议,其中20余人作专题报告,圆桌会议就“工业化、城镇化背景下的乡村文化遗产保护与经济社会发展”、“乡村文化遗产保护与利用”、“乡村文学与艺术”、“中法建筑遗产保护联合设计”等进行热烈讨论,深化了贵州与法国文化部的合作,形成了近期的合作框架。

与会代表在22日至23日分别考察了郎德上寨、西江、控拜村、堂安村和地扪村。会后,法国建筑遗产专家组和音乐家组分别考察了隆里古建筑群和苗、侗传统民族民间文化的保护。研讨会闭幕式于24日在黎平地扪举行。

自上世纪90年代以来,中法在文化遗产领域的合作产生了深入的影响,文化遗产保护与社会发展并行是中法共同关心的话题。长期以来,贵州省高度重视乡村文化遗产保护工作,建立了一批民族村寨博物馆和4座生态博物馆,2008年在贵阳召开的村落文化景观保护与可持续利用国际学术研讨会,形成了《贵阳建议》。当前,正在实施文化遗产保护“百村计划”,乡村文化遗产保护工作也不断取得新的进展。

The “2013 Sino-French Seminar on Rural Cultural Heritage: Protection, Transmission and Development of Community” was successfully held from 21 to 24 July, 2013, in Guiyang and Dimen. With the purpose of protecting and developing rural cultural heritage and promoting social and economic development of community, the seminar was hosted by Culture Department of Guizhou Province, Tongji University, and Architectural Heritage Branch of French Ministry of Culture and Communications and organized together by Guizhou Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage, Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs of Guizhou Province, WHITRAP and Cité de l'architecture et du patrimoine from France. Officials from China and France attended the opening ceremony and made speeches, including Mr. He Li, vice-governor of Guizhou Province, Madam Sylvie Bermann, French ambassador to China, and Madam Xu Ming, Director of Culture Department of Guizhou Province.

As an extension of “Eco Forum Global Annual Conference Guiyang 2013”, the seminar was aimed at, against the industrialization background of Guizhou, spreading the concept of eco and coordinating the development of environment, resources and culture through traditional rural wisdom. It is a concrete embodiment of the cooperation between Guizhou and French Ministry of Culture and Communications in cultural heritage protection, rural development, and cultural communication. More than 70 experts from China and France attended the seminar and over 20 delivered theme speeches. Topics like “Rural Cultural Heritage Protection and Rural Eco-

nomical and Social Development in the context of Industrialization and Urbanization”, “Protection and Use of Rural Cultural Heritage”, “Rural Literature and Music”, and “Sino-French Architectural Heritage Protection Joint Design” were fiercely discussed during round table discussion, which deepened the cooperation between Guizhou and French Ministry of Culture and Communications and drew up the recent cooperation framework.

On 22 and 23 July, attendees to the seminar visited Langde, Xijiang, Kongbai, Tang'an, and Dimen villages. When the seminar concluded, French architectural heritage experts and musicians inspected the ancient architecture complex and traditional folk culture of Miao and Dong peoples in Longli respectively. The closing ceremony was held on July 24 in Dimen village of Liping City.

Since 1990s, the cooperation between China and France in cultural heritage has exerted profound influence. To protect cultural heritage at the same time with social development has become a topic of common interest. Guizhou Province has always attached great importance on the protection of rural cultural heritage. Lots of ethnic village museums and 4 eco museums have been built. In 2008, International Symposium on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Village Cultural Landscapes was held in Guiyang and Proposal on the Conservation and Development of Village Cultural Landscapes was developed. Now the “100 Villages Plan” for cultural heritage conservation is being implemented and constant progress has been made in the conservation of rural cultural heritage.

焦点新闻

In Focus

我中心与北欧基金会签订三年合作计划

2013年5月23日，在2009年我中心(WHITRAP)与北欧基金会(NWHF)共同签署的合作备忘录基础上，双方就即将开展的具体工作签订了为期3年的合作计划。以彼此中期战略为基础，该计划主要围绕三方面开展合作：亚太地区能力建设、世界遗产与可持续旅游、信息共享。

(编撰 / 李泓)

Three-year Action Plan Agreement Signed between WHITRAP and NWHF

On 23rd May 2013, based on the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2009, WHITRAP and Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF) signed a three-year cooperation agreement to specify the action plan. In according to the Mid-term Strategy of both parties, the cooperation includes three aspects: the Capacity Building Strategy in Asia and the Pacific Region, the World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme, and information sharing.

(Editor/LI Hong)

中法签署 2013 至 2016 年度合作协议

2013年7月25日，同济大学、联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心(上海)(中方)和法国文化与交流部遗产司、法国建筑与遗产之城(法方)，在我上海中心签署了2013年至2016年的合作协议。上次的协议签署是在2007年12月完成。

协议双方决定继续推动建立在共同信念上的合作关系，即保护和价值重现建筑、城市和景观遗产，也是让城市、领土和人们生活环境能够和谐并可持续发展的基本功能。同时，根据双方的期望和所承诺的合作方式，协议双方也决定互相提供机会，开启其他遗产领域的调查研究，特别是文化遗产总名录、人类学、博物馆、档案、考古学……以及非物质文化遗产领域。在延长双方共同协作而取得的成效的同时，协议双方承诺促进和推动他们在实践经验方面和前景勾画方面的交流与鉴定。(编撰 / 陆伟)

Three-year Cooperation Agreement Signed between Chinese and French Institutes

On 25th July 2013, Chinese institutes of Tongji University and WHITRAP Shanghai renewed their Cooperation Agreement with Ministry of Culture and Communication, Architecture and Heritage Department, and the City of Architecture and Heritage of France for another three years from 2013 to 2016. The last Agreement between the two sides was signed in December 2007.



The both sides decided to further promote their cooperation on a basis of common belief, namely to conserve architectural, urban and landscape heritage, bring their values back to life, and facilitate a harmonious city, land and living environment of humankind as well as their sustainable development. Meanwhile, based on the commitment of both sides on the ways of cooperation, the two parties also decided to provide opportunities to each other for researches on other heritage areas, especially studies in the fields of Cultural Heritage List, anthropology, museums, archives, archaeology and intangible cultural heritage. With a renewal of the bilateral cooperation, the two sides have made a commitment to facilitating and promoting experience sharing in practice and exchanges on their visions for the future. (Editor/LU Wei)

南亚区域联盟研讨会在巴基斯坦召开

2013年8月25日，由巴基斯坦政府及南亚区域联盟主办、我上海中心协办的以“南亚世界遗产地”为主题的南亚区域联盟研讨会首次在巴基斯坦召开。此次研讨会旨在通过相互交流经验相互弥补不足之处从而加强对遗产地的保护。研讨会还参考世界遗产系列书籍讨论了将来可行的政策和管理系统，并对照讨论结果回顾了南亚现有对世界遗产地的管理体系。此次研讨会通过建立(南亚区域合作联盟)成员国的共同平台，为解决共同问题和促进能力建设提供了一个范例。

培训期间，组织方还安排了对塔克西拉博物馆和佛教遗址的实地视察。大约有20个来自南亚区域合作联盟国(包括巴基斯坦、阿富汗、斯里兰卡、孟加拉国、尼泊尔和不丹)的与会者纷纷对巴基斯坦政府对佛教圣地的保护工作表示赞许。新闻广播部部长穆罕穆德·阿扎姆应邀出席了研讨会闭幕式并为与会者颁发证书。(编撰 / 瞿莺)

SAARC Workshop held in Pakistan

On 25th August 2013, the SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) Workshop, organized by the Pakistan government and SAARC and co-organized by WHITRAP Shanghai, was held firstly in Pakistan, which titled as "SAARC workshop on world heritage sites in South Asia". The Workshop aimed to promote the World Heritage through exchange of the experiences to overcome shortcomings in preserving Heritage site. Moreover, the workshop would consider by the WH Resource Manuals and discuss potential policies and management systems, then based on the results to review the current situation of management of World Heritage Sites in the Region of South Asia. The



workshop was an example for building joint platform for the member countries (SAARC), to address the common issues and benefit for capacity building.

During the training course, the organizer arranged site visiting in Taxila Museum and the Buddhist remains. Around 20 participants from the SAARC State countries including Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan lauded the Pakistan government for the preservation works on Buddhism site. The Secretary Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Muhammad Azam was the chief guest of the concluding ceremony and distributing the certificates to the participants of the workshop. (Editor/QU Ying)

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我上海中心吴瑞梵博士参加“塑造堪培拉”会议并作讲座

2013年9月17至20日，“塑造堪培拉”会议在澳大利亚堪培拉举行。会议期间，我上海中心副主任吴瑞梵（Ron van Oers）博士在澳大利亚国家博物馆作了题为“堪培拉：国际遗产视野”的公开讲座。讲座概述了历史城市保护方面的国际新思维，为堪培拉作为一座“景观之城”的保护提供了全新的角度。

“塑造堪培拉”由人文科学研究中心主办，是堪培拉城市百年纪念活动之一。会议引发了全国学术界对于堪培拉作为家园和首都的生活体验的讨论。堪培拉作为国家首都，其地方性和国家性的各个方面不是相互对抗甚至割裂的，恰恰相反，它们紧密联系互为依靠。会议从该立场出发，以此为基础向参会者发问：如何让堪培拉的地区性和国家（以及国际）性在其生活和发展中同时呈现，讨论围绕四个主题进行，包括：历史和记忆，收藏和档案，空间和地点，以及表达和阐释。国际、国内和当地的发言人共同参与到项目中来，创立一个充满了不同学科和案例间对话的活力社区，并为今后的研究和讨论奠定基础。（编撰 / 刘真）

Dr Ron van Oers from WHITRAP Shanghai Attended the Shaping Canberra Conference and Gave a Free Public Lecture

The Shaping Canberra conference was



held from 17 to 20 September 2013 in Canberra. Dr Ron van Oers, Vice Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, gave a free public lecture titled Canberra: An International Heritage Perspective during the conference at the National Museum of Australia. Dr Ron van Oers offers a new perspective on the conservation of Canberra as a ‘city in the landscape’ as he outlines new international thinking on the conservation of historic cities.

Shaping Canberra is presented by the Humanities Research Centre as a contribution to the Big Issues Big Talk Centenary of Canberra program. It will generate new national scholarly discussion about the lived experience of Canberra as a place, home and capital. It starts from the position that the local and national dimensions of Canberra are not opposing or even separate aspects, but deeply entwined. On this basis it asks participants to consider how the local, national (and international) play out in instances and reflections of Canberra’s life and development in the context of four themes: histories and memories, collections and archives, spaces and places; expressions and interpretations. International and national as well as local speakers will be part of the program which aims to create a lively community of discussion across disciplines and practices, and establish a basis for further research and discussion. (Editor/LIU Zhen)

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UNESCO 创意城市网络 2013 年会在意大利博洛尼亚举行

2013年9月18至23日，UNESCO 创意城市网络 2013 年会在意大利美食之都博洛尼亚（Bologna）市政厅举行，会议由 UNESCO 代表博物馆和创意部门项目专家 Mauro Rosi（Programme Specialist, Museums and Creativity Section）主持，来自世界各地的 27 个创意城市近百名代表出席会议，中国城市深圳、成都、上海、杭州、北京代表及我上

海中心副主任李昕博士应邀出席会议。

会议首先听取了 2012 年年会成立工作小组的工作汇报，主要包括有关文件的起草及意见征询工作，随后代表审议了新的创意城市网络申报程序，通过新的申报表格（Creative Cities Nomination Application Form）、申报程序（Nomination Procedures）等文件。其他议题还包括听取有关网站建设的报告以及关于设立专门帐户（Special Account）的建议等，以及分网络（Subnetwork Meeting）会议和实地考察等。

李昕博士与 Rosi 先生及各国代表进行了深入交流并提议由我上海中心牵头就网络发展进行综合研究，他在大会上作了有关报告并将继续推动此研究计划的进行。最后，大会宣布 2013 年 10 月将在中国北京举行创意城市网络市长高峰论坛，2014 年及 2015 年年会将分别由中国成都和日本金泽（Kanazawa）主办。（编撰 / 李昕）

2013 Creative Cities Network Annual Meeting held in Bologna, Italy

The Seventh Creative Cities Network Annual General Meeting took place in Bologna, Italy from 18 to 21 September 2013. Mr. Nauro Rosi, Programme Specialist of Museums and Creativity Section of UNESCO, chaired the meeting. Nearly 100 representatives from 27 creative cities all over the world attended the conference. Officials from Shenzhen, Chengdu, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Beijing, as well as Dr. Li Xin, the deputy director of WHITRAP Shanghai were invited.

The working group which was established in 2012 first made a report to the conference on the process of documents drafting. Then the members cities discussed the new application procedures of creative cities network, and finalized the Creative Cities Nomination Application Form, Nomination Procedures and other documents. Other themes included reports on website building, opening special account, sub-network meeting and field visits, etc.

Through in-depth exchange with Mr. Rosi and delegates, Dr. Li Xin proposed to conduct a comprehensive research on the development of the network led by WHITRAP Shanghai, about which a report was made in the

meeting and follow-up programme to be pushed forward. In the end, the meeting announced a major summit is to be held in October this year in Beijing, China, and the 2014 and 2015 annual meetings are to be hosted respectively by Chengdu, China and Kanazawa, Japan. (Editor/LI Xin)

**“传承世界遗产 建设美丽中国”
研讨会在河南登封召开**

2013年7月14日，由全国政协文史和学习委员会、中国文物学会主办，我上海中心协办的“传承世界遗产、建设美丽中国”研讨会在“天地之中”——河南登封召开。我国世界遗产所在地政协负责人和世界遗产管理机构负责人以及专家、学者130多人聚集一堂，共商世界遗产保护与传承大计，我上海中心副主任李昕博士参会并以中心中期战略工作汇报为题发表演讲。

中国文物学会会长、故宫博物院院长单霁翔在《把壮美的紫禁城完整地交给下一个600年》的学术报告中指出，世界遗产保护工作中要特别重视遗产的原真性和完整性，要将遗产的历史信息最大程度地保留下来。与会专家学者就如何正确处理保护世界遗产与旅游热的关系、构建世界遗产预警监测体系、提升世界遗产科学管理水平等问题进行了深入研讨。会议通过了《保护世界遗产登封倡议书》，倡导全社会进一步做好世界遗产的科学保护、有效管理、合理利用，为保护文化生态与自然生态文明，建设美丽中国，实现中华民族永续发展做出新贡献。(编撰/李昕)

**“Heritage Transmission,
Beautiful China” Symposium
held in Dengfeng City**

On 14th July 2013, the “Heritage Transmission, Beautiful China” Symposium hosted by CPPCC National Committee of Cultural and Historical Data and co-organized by WHITRAP Shanghai was held in one of the World Heritage Site of Dengfeng city in Henan Province. More than 130 participants, including heads of regional CPPCC and managers from heritage sites, as well as experts and scholars attended the conference to discuss on the concerns regarding protection and transmission of world heritage. Doc-

tor Li Xin, the Deputy Director of WHITRAP Shanghai made a report of WHITRAP’s mid-term strategy in the meeting.

Mr. Shan Jixiang, President of China Cultural Heritage Association and Director of the Palace Museum, pointed out in his keynote speech that special attention to authenticity and integrity of heritage is required in conservation and protection so as to preserve the historic information to the greatest extent. The participants had in-depth discussions on an arrange of topics such as balance between heritage protection and tourism development, construction of warning and monitoring system for world heritage sites, promotion of heritage management, etc. An “Dengfeng Proposal on World Heritage Protection” was adopted by the end of the conference, aiming to advocate a scientific protection, efficient management and rational utilization of world heritage in the entire society and to contribute to both cultural and natural eco-civilization and sustainable development of Chinese culture. (Editor/LI Xin)

**“真爱敦煌关注世界文化遗产大
型公益活动”于7月举行**

2013年7月15日至24日，由新华社主办、甘肃省文物局承办、联合国教科文组织和我上海中心协办的“真爱敦煌关注世界文化遗产大型公益活动”圆满举行。

此次行动旨在促进世界文化遗产的保护和传承理念的传播，由新华社、光明日报、中央人民广播电台、中国文物报等媒体的专业记者、公众参与者代表以及我上海中心观察员20余人组成的采访团，在为期十天的行程中将沿着古丝绸之路一路西行，借助网络时代的新媒体力量，全景式展示古丝绸之路的历史文化底蕴和近年来甘肃文物保护工作取得的成果。采访团除重点考察甘肃省列入丝绸之路跨国申报世界文化遗产名单的麦积山石窟、炳灵寺石窟、锁阳城遗址、悬泉置遗址、玉门关遗址及莫高窟、嘉峪关等重点文化遗产保护利用工程的进展情况，并对甘肃省委、省政府领导同志及文物部门负责人、丝绸之路申遗专家等进行了集体采访。

(编撰/李昕)

**“On the Silk Road” World Cultural
Heritage Public Action held in July**

“On the Silk Road” World Cultural Heritage Public Action was successfully concluded after ten days of travelling on July 24th 2013. The big public event was hosted by Xinhua News Agency, hosted by Gansu Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage and co-sponsored by UNESCO and WHITRAP Shanghai.



With an aim to promote the distribution of the protection and transmission ideas of world cultural heritage, an over 20-member interview group consisting of professional journalists from Xinhua News Agency, Guang Ming Daily, CNR and China Cultural Relics News, public participants and observer of WHITRAP Shanghai, etc. travelled westward along the ancient silk road for ten days to present in a panoramic way the history and culture of the ancient silk road and to report the outcomes of cultural heritage protection in Gansu Province. Besides the properties in Gansu Province which have been included in the trans-boundary and serial World Heritage nomination list of Silk Road, i.e. the Maijishan Grottoes, the Bingling Temple Grottoes, Suoyang City Site and Tomb Complex, Xuanquanzhi Site and Yumen Pass, the group paid visits to World Heritage Sites of Mogao Grottoes and Jiayu Pass and was introduced the progress of heritage protection and utilization which was under way on the sites. The group also interviewed the heads and governmental officials of Gansu and directors of cultural heritage departments, as well as experts on heritage application of the Silk Road. (Editor/LI Xin)

**我上海中心主任周俭教授应邀访问
UNESCO 北京办事处**

2013年8月20日，我上海中心主任周俭教授与副主任李昕博士应邀拜访 UNESCO 北京办事处共同探讨双方合作事宜。周俭主任首先拜访了 UNESCO 北京办事处总代表辛格先生，并介绍了我上海中心有

关工作，随后与北京办事处文化项目官员卡贝丝、文化项目助理卢叶等进行了会谈。通过深入交流，双方深感进一步加强合作和彼此支持的必要性，并在许多具体方面都达成了合作共识，例如，我上海中心将全面参与北京办事处雅安地震灾后重建项目并负责项目任务书的编制工作。这次会谈取得了丰硕的成果，使双方的合作从此迈上了一个新的台阶。(编撰 / 李昕)



Director of WHITRAP Shanghai Visited UNESCO Beijing Office

On 20th August 2013, Director Prof. Zhou Jian and Vice Director Dr. Li Xin from WHITRAP Shanghai paid a visit to UNESCO Beijing Office. Prof. Zhou first visited Mr. Abhimanyu Singh, Director of the UNESCO Office Beijing and UNESCO Representative to China, and made a brief introduction to the work of WHITRAP Shanghai, then talked with Ms. Beatrice Kaldun, Programme Specialist for Culture and programme assistant Ms. Lu Ye. The two sides agreed that it is necessary to promote bilateral cooperation and support to each other, and agreed on a number of issues, including WHITRAP Shanghai's involvement in post-disaster reconstruction projects in Ya'an of Beijing Office and compilation of project task documents. The visit has yielded fruitful results and marked a new charter of bilateral cooperation. (Editor/Li Xin)

我上海中心李建中副教授应邀出席“东方讲坛”作专题讲座

2013年9月1日，我上海中心李建中副教授应邀在中共上海市委宣传部、上海市社会科学界联合会、长宁区文化局举办的“东方讲坛”长宁文化艺术中心分讲坛作了“评论建筑话美丑”专题讲座。讲座依据建筑实例和大量图片深入浅出地讲述了如何看待建筑的“美与丑”，对于影响和争议较大的公共建筑，如上海世博会



中国馆、国家大剧院等作了详细介绍。讲座历时2个多小时，现场有来自各行各业的听众200余人。

2013年以来我上海中心李建中副教授多次在同济大学、扬州市图书馆、上海“东方讲坛”长宁文化艺术中心分讲坛、杨浦区打一学区等处做了“中国与世界遗产”、“上海历史文化风貌区概述”、“中国大运河”、“中国古建筑杂谈”、“意大利建筑遗产”、“话说西班牙”等讲座，讲座深入浅出，生动活泼受到了高校师生、中小学教师及来自社会各界的听众欢迎，对宣传普及世界遗产、历史文化风貌区、历史建筑及其保护等方面的知识起了很好的作用。多处单位相约下半年及明年继续前往宣讲。(编撰 / 李建中)

Associate Professor Li Jianzhong from WHITRAP Shanghai Gave a Lecture in the “Orient Forum”

On 1st September 2013, Mr. Li Jianzhong, Associate Professor from WHITRAP Shanghai gave a lecture on the Judgment of Architectural Beauty at the “Orient Forum”, which is organized by Shanghai Municipal Publicity Department and Cultural Bureau of Changning District. The lecturer discussed on the criteria to judge the beauty and ugliness of a building through a number of cases and pictures, and gave his own opinions on some public buildings in Shanghai which have aroused controversy among the public, such as the China Pavilion for the Shanghai World Expo and the National Center for the Performing Arts in Beijing. The two-hour long lecture attracted more than 200 audiences.

Mr. Li has gave lectures on arrange of topics on China and World Heritage, the Historic Cultural Landscape of Shanghai, the Great Canal in China, Building Heritage in Italy, Ancient Architectures in China etc. at Tongji University, City Library in Yangzhou and other forums. The lecture series have warmly received by the audi-

ences and among the local communities, facilitating the promotion of knowledge about world heritage, historic buildings and their protection. Several organizers have booked for another round for the second half of this year and next year. (Editor/Li Jianzhong)

我上海中心李燕宁博士应邀出席“东方青年讲会”并作主题演讲

2013年7月14日，我上海中心李燕宁博士应邀复兴文化与战略高端论坛邀请，出席“东方青年讲会”系列讲座，并以“文化价值与经济价值，上海地方建筑遗产保护的实践与思考”为题作了主题演讲。期间，李博士与现场60名学员重点探讨了国内遗产保护依然沿用仅适用于“古建筑”的保护方式来对待近现代建筑对象的状况，以及在保护原则、保护策略、保护实践等方面已显现出的局限性与特殊性。

(编撰 / 李燕宁)

Dr Li Yanning from WHITRAP Shanghai Attended “the Orient Youth” Lecture Series and Gave a Keynote Lecture

On 14th July 2013, Dr Li Yanning attended the “Orient Youth” lecture series at the invitation of Chinese Culture and Chinese Issues Forum and gave a lecture entitled “Cultural Value and Economic Value: Practice and Thinking upon the Conservation of Architectural Heritage in Shanghai”. He and 60 on-site participants focused on the issue that the modern and contemporary constructions in China are conserved in the same way as what have been doing to the historic buildings, and discussed on the resulting limitations and special conditions in terms of protective principles, strategies and practices. (Editor/Li Yanning)



世界遗产：合作、宣传和能力建设

World Heritage: Cooperation, Communication and Capacity Building

文 / Claire Cave¹ Written by Claire Cave¹

1972年《世界文化和自然遗产保护公约》通过伊始，其初衷旨在创造一种国际机制，促进合作，鼓励对文化和自然遗产突出普遍价值的自愿性保护。强调国际社会的团结一致，朝着共同的目标承担起共同的责任，保护全人类共有的遗产。

如今，发展的压力正对世界范围内的保护区、古迹和景观的完整性构成威胁，世界遗产委员会日益重视国际合作在支持社区、可持续发展以及遗产保护方面发挥的作用。正如2011年委员会的一项决定所述：“以《世界遗产公约》为基础的国际合作，保证了对我们共同享有的文化和自然遗产的突出普遍价值的有效保护，增强了世界各团体和文化间的尊重和谅解，促进各自的可持续发展”。

若想将世界遗产委员会的愿望变为现实，关键是国际社会要通过世界遗产机制，促进缔约国和利益相关方之间的经验和信息交流。自1977年设立之初，世界遗产名录不断迎来新成员，已有近1000个遗产地被列入名录（745个文化遗产、188个自然遗产和29个双遗产）。随着名录的壮大，遗产地的管理者和遗产领域的从业人员面临迫切需求，亟需各类支持来应对在这个瞬息万变和全球化的时代不断涌现的新威胁，以及随之而来的管理方面的挑战。这些威胁源自众多复杂因素，不仅仅是交通设施、采矿、建坝、旅游之类的开发项目，还包括众多非法行为，如偷猎、伐木、侵占，以及自然灾害、武装冲突、气候变化等不可预知的事件。通过分享世界遗产管理方面的最佳案例，有望加强管理方的能力，进而确保世界遗产地的有效管理和保护。

能力建设

保护区和世界遗产地面临诸多威胁，往往反映出缔约国缺乏必要的能力来“保证采取积极有效的措施，保护、保存和展出”国家和地区层面的文化和自然遗产（《公约》第5条）。然而，当地社区在遗产申报和管理方面的缺席更让上述情况雪上加霜。此外，对可持续发展问题的不当处理，以及没有把遗产保护纳入更广泛的政策和规划，也让上述缺憾加剧，并往往以社区和世界遗产地的损害为最终代价。遭受排挤的社区在治理、自然资源的使用和获取等问题上与政府机构和管理部门发生冲突，从而使现有的威胁因素，如基础设施开发、城市化、环境恶化等进一步

The original intent and purpose of the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was to create an international instrument for the cooperative and voluntary protection of cultural and natural sites of Outstanding Universal Value. The emphasis is on solidarity, the shared aims and collective responsibility of the international community to protect and conserve heritage for all humanity.

Today, as the pressures of development challenge the integrity of protected areas, monuments and landscapes worldwide, the role of international cooperation in supporting communities and sustainable development as well as conserving heritage is of increasing importance in the sight of the World Heritage Committee, as made clear in a 2011 Committee Decision: ‘International cooperation through the World Heritage Convention ensures effective conservation of our common cultural and natural heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, nurtures respect and understanding among the world’s communities and cultures, and contributes to their sustainable development’.

If we are to make a reality of the Committee’s vision it is crucial that the international community facilitate the exchange of experience and information between States Parties and stakeholders throughout the World Heritage system. With almost 1,000 properties inscribed (745 cultural, 188 natural and 29 mixed), the World Heritage List has grown continually since its inception in 1977. With this growth a pressing need has emerged to support managers and practitioners as they strive

to deal with evolving threats and management challenges in a rapidly changing and globalized world. Many properties face threats from a multitude of complex factors, not least of which are such development projects as transport infrastructure, mining, dams and tourism, but also such forms of illegal activities as poaching, logging, encroachment and unpredictable events such as natural disasters, armed conflict and climate change. By sharing best practices in World Heritage management it is possible to improve capacity to ensure effective management and conservation of World Heritage properties.

Capacity building

The threats to protected areas and World Heritage properties often reflect States Parties’ lack of capacity ‘to ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation’ of the cultural and natural heritage at national and regional levels (Article 5, World Heritage Convention). This insufficiency may be further exacerbated by a lack of participation of the local community in the nomination and management of properties and a failure to address matters of sustainable development and to integrate heritage protection into wider policies and planning, often at the expense of both the community and the World Heritage property. Excluded communities are frequently in conflict with government agencies and management bodies over issues of governance, natural resource use and access which further aggravate any existing threats such as infrastructural development, urbanization and environmental degradation.

The World Heritage Committee has been working to address these challenges, most notably through the application of its Strategic

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恶化。

世界遗产委员会一直致力于上述问题的解决，特别是运用“战略目标”这个最主要的工具指导《公约》的实施。“战略目标”又称“5C 战略目标”，突出强调了遗产委员会的使命，即：加强社区在履行《公约》方面的职责；通过宣传增强大众对世界遗产的认识、参与和支持；增强《世界遗产名录》的可信性；确保世界遗产的有效保护；以及推进各缔约国有效的能力建设。

在 2011 年通过的“世界遗产能力建设战略”中，“5C 战略目标”已得到初步反映，标志着在遗产保护和管理能力发展方面需求解决模式的转变。以往的遗产教育和培训战略主要指向专业人士，以及对遗产保护和管理负有直接责任的个人和群体。然而，新的“能力建设战略”针对更广泛的受众对象，解决他们的需求，包括涉及立法、治理和资源管理的组织和机构，以及自身利益及其可持续发展与遗产保护息息相关的群体和社区。

正如《世界遗产能力建设战略》的陈述和采纳文件所述，“能力建设——无论在从业人员、机构、社区还是合作网络的层面——被视为一种以人为本的变革，这种变革要求各个群体中的个人团结一致，合作改进管理文化和自然遗产的方法”（世界遗产委员会，2011 年，第 4 页）。

战略的关键是信息和最佳案例的分享这一理念，不单包括提供能力建设的服务机构之间的分享，还包括遗产保护框架内，缔约国、社区和合作网络之间的信息和经验分享。鼓励战略的合作方制定培训和传播工具、有效的管理和保护工具、资源手册、主题研究、监测程序等，并相互分享，最终实现 5C 战略目标。

近年来，世界遗产领域已出现各类能力发展的支持机构和项目，并迅速成为推动能力建设方法改革的主要因素和力量。这些机构包括联合国教科文组织二类中心（C2Cs），大学项目、培训机构以及教科文组织教席和姊妹大学计划。所有上述组织机构，和世界遗产委员会咨询机构一道，以鼓励各国、公共领域和学科间的合作和知识传播为目标，保证遗产和其他社会部门之间互惠互利的良性动态关系。

最佳案例分享

在与世界遗产相关的各类行动中，已出现遗产管理方法、知识和最佳案例分享的趋势，例如：定期报告的地区性会议、发展中小岛国家（SIDS）能力建设项目、世界海洋遗产地管理者联盟，以及 2012 年举办的首届国际世界考古遗产管理最佳案例会议。

但是，更为重要的是建立世界遗产能力发展项目同其他国际性公约和项目之间的实践环节，尤其对于那些同时享有多项国际指称的遗产地。合作和最佳案例的分享可以减少成本支出，促进资源的共享和可持续的管理模式。

Objectives, the principal tools used to guide the implementation of the Convention. The Strategic Objectives, known as the ‘5 Cs’, highlight the Committee’s mission to enhance the role of Communities in the implementation of the Convention and to increase involvement, awareness and support for World Heritage through Communication, as well as to strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List, ensure effective Conservation and promote Capacity building.

Today the 5 Cs are reflected in the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy, adopted in 2011, a paradigm shift in addressing the needs of capacity development for conservation and management of heritage. Where previously education and training strategies were directed at individual professionals and those with direct responsibilities for conservation and management of heritage, now the Capacity Building Strategy aims to address the needs of a much wider audience. This includes organizations and institutions involved in legislation, governance and resource management as well as groups and communities whose well-being and sustainable development are linked to heritage protection.

The document Presentation and adoption of the World Heritage strategy for capacity building states ‘that capacity building – whether of practitioners, institutions or communities and networks – is seen as a form of people-centred change that entails working with groups of individuals to achieve improvements in approaches to managing cultural and natural heritage’ (World Heritage Committee, 2011, p. 4).

Essential to the strategy is the concept of sharing information and best practices, not only among the providers of capacity building but between States Parties, communities and networks in the context of heritage protection. Partners to the strategy are encouraged to develop and share training and communication tools, effective management and conservation

tools, resource manuals, thematic studies, mentoring processes and so on, all of which aim to bring the 5 Cs to fulfilment.

The rich diversity of institutions and programmes that have emerged in recent years to support capacity development within World Heritage are among the principal factors responsible for this rapid change in approach to capacity building. Such bodies include UNESCO Category II Centres (C2Cs), university programmes, training institutes and UNESCO Chairs and UNNITWIN Networks. All these organizations, together with the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee, aim to encourage cooperation and the transfer of knowledge across borders, public sectors and disciplines to ensure a mutually beneficial dynamic between heritage and society.

Sharing best practices

The emergence of a shared approach to heritage management and to sharing knowledge and good practices is already evident in such World Heritage activities as regional meetings on Periodic Reporting; the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Capacity Building Programme; the marine World Heritage site managers community and the first international conference on best practices in the management of archaeological World Heritage held in 2012.

However, it is important that practical links also be developed between World Heritage capacity development programmes and other international conventions and programmes, particularly where sites have multiple international designations. Working together and sharing best practices could lower costs, favour the sharing of resources and improve sustainable management.

For example, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre has been a founding partner in COMPACT (Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation Project). Launched under the United Nations Development Programme

例如，联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心也是 COMPACT（保护区社区管理保护项目）的合作创始方之一。COMPACT 由联合国开发计划署 - 全球环境基金（UNDP-GEF）的小额赠款计划发起，在过去十年间，已同 9 个国家的世界遗产地的社区开展了合作。该项目已成功建立起一种社区参与的示范模式，展示了以社区为基础的行动如何让保护区内的生物多样性得以维护，同时促进可持续发展，提升了生活质量。作为 COMPACT 项目成员之一，墨西哥的世界遗产地圣卡安生态保护区便是通过支持社区权利和可持续发展而最终受益的良好证明。圣卡安自然遗产地位于尤卡坦半岛东岸，因其多样的生态系统和在濒危物种保护方面的重要性，在 1987 年被列入世界遗产名录。COMPACT 项目在一种把当地景观视作整体的主题方法的指导下，向当地行动提供支援，成功开发了捕鱼行业的合作社模式。合作社作为一个联合会，将旅游经营、当地特产的有机认证以及传统手工艺的市场营销等进行了整合，并使用同一个的本土商标进行包装。

上述行动已在地区间获得推广，促进社区合作以及社区同国家和国际机构之间的有效沟通。由此，提升了社区的参与度，捕鱼区、还林造林之类的优先保护项目也由此获得当地社区的支持。对当地居民以及土著居民需求的满足和尊重还带来了其他益处，包括资源管理体系的优化，以及对大自然再生需求和生态系统完整性的重视。通过发挥合作社的作用以及对当地政策和技术作出适当变化，改善了当地的就业生计，居民收入得到提高。以往因无序管理、过度开垦和利益冲突等引起的对自然资源的危害也逐渐消失，社区的集体行动也保证了经济和行政管理的稳定。

我们应在教科文组织世界遗产地间推广 COMPACT 项目的成功案例，促进社区参与。同样，在具有类似目标和宗旨的国际项目间分享相关经验，这种做法的价值和益处也是显而易见的。该等国际项目包括：联合国教科文组织人和生物圈计划、联合国开发计划署赤道倡议、原住民与社区保护区（ICCAs）、生物多样性公约（CBD）保护区工作方案（PoWPA）等。

可持续管理最佳案例

虽然在遗产保护过程中支持当地社区的权利以及社区的切实参与是实现管理最佳案例的重要环节，但管理者遇到的第一个问题便是“当地社区”究竟指谁？由于世界遗产地类型多样，其社区和利益相关方也十分复杂，因此并不存在适用于一切对象的关于当地社区的标准定义，因而也没有统一的方法来制定参与机制。所以，若是一些缔约国和管理机构已在其组织架构和政策制定的过程中纳入了社区参与和可持续发展的理念，能够“使文化和自然遗产在社会生活中起一定作用”，那么这些缔约国和管理机构的行为

Global Environmental Facility (UNDP-GEF) Small Grants Programme, COMPACT has been working for the past decade with communities neighbouring World Heritage properties in nine countries. The project has produced a participatory model that demonstrates how community-based initiatives can contribute to the successful conservation of biodiversity in protected areas and promote sustainable development and improved livelihoods. A member of the COMPACT initiative, the Sian Ka'an World Heritage site in Mexico illustrates the benefits of supporting community empowerment and sustainability. A natural property located on the east coast of the Yucatán peninsula, Sian Ka'an was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1987 for its diversity of ecosystems and its importance for in situ conservation of threatened species. COMPACT, employing a themed approach that considers the landscape as a whole, has supported local initiatives to develop successful fishing cooperatives, an alliance of tour operators, organic certification for local produce and marketing of traditional handicrafts under a common indigenous trademark.

These initiatives have spread across the region encouraging community collaboration and effective communication with national authorities and international organizations. As a result there is increased local involvement and support for conservation priorities such as the implementation of fishing zones and reforestation programmes. The benefits accrued from meeting the needs of the local and indigenous people through sustainable development have led to improved systems of resource management that are more respectful of natural regeneration needs and ecosystem integrity. Local livelihoods and incomes have also improved due to a combination of cooperative interventions and the adaptation of locally appropriate policies and technology. Where natural resources were previously threatened by disorganization, overharvesting and stakeholder conflicts, now there is

some economic and administrative stability due to the collective actions of the community.

Wide dissemination of the success stories of COMPACT should favour community involvement across UNESCO World Heritage properties. Similarly, the value of sharing relevant experiences across international programmes with similar aims and objectives is also of obvious interest. Such programmes include UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme, the UNDP Equator Initiative, as well as Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA).

Best practices in sustainable management

While the empowerment and engagement of local communities in heritage protection is a vital step in achieving best practices in management, the first challenge for managers is to define who exactly the 'local community' is. As there is no standard definition of local community that can be uniformly applied to the wide diversity of World Heritage properties and equally diverse communities and stakeholders, there can be no common approach to developing participatory structures. Therefore, those States Parties and management bodies that have integrated a philosophy of engagement and sustainable development into organizational structures and developed policies that 'give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community'* should be recognized and their successes made widely known (Article 5a, World Heritage Convention).

Often, individual efforts by staff to build relationships with local communities have led to a meaningful participation of the local community with their World Heritage property. At Brú na Bóinne (part of the Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne World Heritage site, inscribed 1993) in Ireland, for example, the

就应该受到肯定了，他们的成功经验也应该得到推广（《世界遗产公约》第5a条）。

通常情况下，员工通过个人努力与当地社区建立关系，这种行为本身已促成了当地社区在其所在世界遗产地的有价值的参与。例如，在爱尔兰的世界遗产地博因河（博因河河曲考古遗址群的一部分，1993年列入世界遗产名录），游客中心的管理者把游客中心作为社区活动中心向公众开放，以此来鼓励社区参与。游客中心会定期举办社交活动和地方庆典，展出当地艺术家和手工艺人的作品，支持当地学校的遗产研究课程，向游客和国际社会进行学生成果展示等。此外，当地一年一度的电视抽奖也成了社区内的热门事件，其结果将决定获得在冬至早晨进入纽格兰奇墓甬道机会的人选，届时当地抽奖的孩子将吸引全民的目光。上述案例表明，世界遗产地在社区生活以及在保护当地遗产的价值中所能起的作用才是最为重要的，而不是促进社区在世界遗产地活动中的参与这件事本身。

类似的，在斯洛文尼亚的斯科契扬溶洞，每年都会举办山洞和喀斯特地貌的庆祝节日，这个节日已经重回历史舞台，并且成为景区管理者和当地社区的一项联合活动，用来对当地遗产和生活方式进行宣传，鼓励当地资源和产品的利用。溶洞在1986年被列为世界自然遗产，对其突出普遍价值的描述是：不间断的地质作用形成独特的喀斯特地貌，科学研究也正在进行，但居民对这些洞穴的认识和尊重，形成了当地社区对世界遗产重要性的高度认识。

在管理的最初阶段，当地居民参与了溶洞的导览和发掘过程，之后又加入了洞穴的维护工程和地貌景观文化特征的保存工作。这种参与过程以及对当地知识和习俗的利用，确保了社区对遗产地的归属感，并使该地成为社区参与促进地区水质提升和可持续旅游发展方面的最佳案例。景区管理者每年向当地居民发放用于维护房屋和文化景观的资金，同时社区也参与培训和外联项目，以及监督和教育项目等。当地通过有机的宣传、合作和能力建设，形成了自身的发展、提高生活质量和游客体验的战略。

《公约》精神

在《公约》颁布40周年之际，遗产委员会决定制定一项一次性行动计划，对世界遗产管理方面成功的可持续的最佳案例进行表彰和奖励。

该行动已于2012年得以开展，旨在记录、宣传和推广具有全球性意义的遗产地在实施保护和可持续管理方面的成功案例。该计划着眼于通过信息分享，为全球范围内的该类项目行动搭建一个相互借鉴的平台，同时对管理机构的良好作为进行表彰，也能促进遗产保护和可持续发展整体性方法的形成。

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manager of the visitor centre encourages community involvement by opening it to serve as a community centre. The centre hosts social events and local celebrations; it exhibits the work of local artists and crafts people as well as supporting heritage studies in the school curriculum and displaying students' projects for the visitors and international community to appreciate. Also, the televised lottery draw to determine who will get the opportunity to view the winter solstice from within the ancient passage tomb of Newgrange has become a community event centred on the local children who pick out the winning tickets. This highlights the importance of the role of the World Heritage property in the life of the community and in the protection of local heritage values, rather than just facilitating engagement of the community in the activities of the World Heritage property.

Similarly, at Slovenia's Škocjan Caves a local festival that celebrated the caves and karst landscape has been successfully revived to become a joint activity of the park management and the community to promote local heritage and lifestyle and to encourage the use of local resources and produce. The Outstanding Universal Value of the caves, designated as a natural World Heritage site in 1986, is recognized as an ongoing geological process and scientific research of the exceptional karst features is under way; but it was local knowledge and respect for the caves that contributed to the local communities developing a high awareness of the importance of World Heritage.

At a very early stage in the process the local people were involved in guiding and exploring the caves as well as in carrying out maintenance works and preserving cultural features of the landscape. This engagement and use of local knowledge and customs has ensured the community's sense of ownership of the site and contributed to best practices in sustainable management in which involvement of the local commu-

nity has led to improvement of the area's water quality and the development of sustainable tourism. The park management grants annual funds to local residents for the renovation of buildings and cultural landscape and the community is involved in training and outreach programmes, as well as in monitoring and education. Communication, cooperation and capacity building shape the strategies for local development and improving quality of life as well as visitors' experience.

The spirit of the Convention

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, the Committee decided to develop a 'One-off initiative' to recognize and reward best practices in sustainable and successful World Heritage management.

The aim of the initiative, carried out in 2012, was to document, promote and disseminate successes in protecting and sustainably managing heritage properties of global significance. The rationale of the project was that the sharing of such information could build a platform for the replication of such initiatives globally, while celebration of the success of management bodies could favour a holistic approach to heritage conservation and sustainable development.

The Historic Town of Vigan (Philippines), inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1999, received the greatest number of votes from the selection panel for its best practices in sustainable management. Established in the 16th century, Vigan is the best-preserved example of a planned Spanish colonial town in Asia and prides itself on its participatory approach to conservation as a historic town. This is evident from the mission statement for the city, 'to conserve our heritage and deliver effective services for an improved quality of life', formulated in the wake of public hearings and stakeholder workshops organized in 2012.

(continued on Page 24)

亚太地区地区能力建设战略及其相关项目的工作进展

Development of the Regional Capacity Building Strategy and Associated Programmes for Asia and the Pacific

文 / 周俭¹ 孔萍² Written by ZHOU Jian¹ and KONG Ping²

2011年第35届世界遗产大会上通过了《世界遗产能力建设战略》(WHC-11/35.COM/9B)，战略中强调了发展区域性能力建设战略的重要性，并鼓励通过培训等手段解决区域内的遗产问题。随之，在2012年第36届世界遗产大会上，世界遗产委员会充分支持由联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训中心(WHITRAP)继第二轮亚太地区定期报告工作(WHC-12/36.COM/10A)，主导开展区域性能力建设战略活动(Decision 36 COM 10A)。鉴于亚洲太平洋是一个非常多元化的地区，有着充足的遗产资源和多样的机会，该活动鼓励本地区有能力提供能力建设的相关机构积极参与，通过信息和资源的收集及推广以应对地区的特定需求。

发展《亚太地区能力建设战略发展及其相关项目》(CBSAP-AP)须先从了解地区内的发展现状和遗产保护与发展的迫切需求出发，而地区的定期工作报告和各遗产的保护现状报告为此提供了重要的依据，其中详细分析了影响遗产的因素、管理需求，并针对重要问题和挑战作了专业点评。此外，WHITRAP进一步设计了一份信息问卷，在世界遗产中心(WHC)、国际文化遗产保护与修复研究中心(ICCRM)和亚洲遗产管理学会(AAHM)的支持下，于2012年7月面向亚太地区广发，旨在深入探索能力建设状况和需求。同年9月30日，共收回了32份问卷，其中对目标对象、紧急议题、最佳开展形式和所采用的手段、培训材料等内容进行了分析。

基于上述材料的收集和分析，WHITRAP提出了对应地区需求的战略目标，并在世界遗产中心、咨询机构和地区专家的建议下进一步得到完善。

在此列出了拟议的战略目标，希借本期简讯加以推广，并欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见与建议：

1. 通过加强文化和自然遗产的交流，以当地特有人文背景及现存规划体系为依据，突出管理的有效性、旅游的可持续发展和风险的预防，从而形成综合的保护管理方法；

The World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (WHC-11/35.COM/9B) emphasized the importance of developing regional capacity building strategies to address regional issues with training components. Following up the second cycle of Periodic Reporting exercises (PR) in Asia and the Pacific ((WHC-12/36.COM/10A), the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region, under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP), was encouraged to take a leading role in developing the regional capacity building strategies (Decision 36 COM 10A). Given the facts that Asia and the Pacific is a very diversified region with ample heritage resources and growing capacity building opportunities, through participatory approach, this initiative aims to gather information on available capacity building activities and synergize relevant resources in response to the identified needs of the region.

Developing the Regional Capacity Building Strategies and Associated Programmes for Asia and the Pacific (CBSAP-AP) started with understanding the current status and prior demands on heritage conservation and development of the region. The regional PR and Statement of Conservation reports examined the factors affecting properties and management needs and reviewed the critical issues and challenges, served as key references to assess needs. In addition, a dedicated questionnaire was designed to gain insight into the current capacity building situation and needs. The questionnaires were distributed in the region in July

2012, with support from the World Heritage Centre (WHC), ICCROM and the Asia Academy of Heritage Management (AAHM). 32 valid responses were received (by 30 September 2012) and analysed to identify target audiences, emergent themes, favourite forms, and demanded toolkits/training materials on heritage related capacity building.

On the basis of the above information collection and analysis, strategic objectives were proposed in response to the prior demands of the region, and further refined in consultation with the World Heritage Centre, Advisory Bodies and regional experts. Taking the opportunity of the wide circulation of this newsletter, the proposed strategic objectives are listed below and welcome further comments:

- 1) Exchange between cultural and natural heritage is strengthened to develop an integrated approach of conservation and management with emphasis on management effectiveness, sustainable tourism and risk preparedness in view of dynamic local contexts and existing planning systems;
- 2) Awareness of the public and key stakeholders on the key concepts and procedures of the World Heritage Convention is raised, which in turn strengthens public supervision of relevant legal enforcement;
- 3) Respecting traditional knowledge, local communities are empowered to participate in tourism development, heritage management and monitoring process, and to enjoy benefit sharing and better livelihoods;
- 4) Guidance materials, toolkits and training modules in response to regional emergent needs are developed with the support of regional capacity building programmes and are widely disseminated to enrich the capacity of a broader audience with regional experience;

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² KONG Ping, International Project Coordinator of WHITRAP.

2. 提高公众和主要利益相关者对有关《世界遗产公约》的主要概念和实施程序的基本认识，从而加强公众监督相关法律法规的执行力度；

3. 尊重传统知识，鼓励当地社区积极参与旅游发展、遗产管理和监察过程，由此分享成果并谋求更好的生计；

4. 根据能力建设项目，应对亚太地区迫切需求研发的指导手册、工具书和培训模块将被大范围推广，尽可能提高受众群体的能力水平，分享地区经验；

5. 加强地区合作、网络和资讯的分享机制，以确保有效率地传递能力建设资源和机会，同时协力合作以达致互利互惠。

继目标确定后，战略采用了以结果为基础的项目管理体系³制定活动框架，收集和争取有利于能力建设的资源，以追求共同目标。为了加强互动并整合地区的资源，2013年8月进行了更为广泛的沟通工作，使有能力提供能力建设的相关机构得以分享在亚太地区及其子地区的相关项目。在世界遗产中心与咨询机构的支持下，一份咨询问卷及能力建设战略草案在地区内广泛传播。这份草案提供了与能力建设相关的遗产需求和现状的最新资讯，同时也邀请有能力提供能力建设的相关机构将其开展的活动配合需求更新至能力建设项目统计表，分享给其他能力建设提供者和广大关注者。推进现有能力建设资源的认识将是一个互惠互利的过程，以使其在更广阔的公众群体内推广相关的项目。

收集的项目经分析后将整合到上述的地区战略目标内，此外还将重新审视现有能力建设与目标之间的差距。与此同时，WHITRAP将进一步加强与各能力建设提供者的沟通，设计出既可反映其自身兴趣及优势，又能填补地区需求空缺的相关活动。亚太地区能力建设战略及其相关项目是该地区第二轮定期报告的后续工作，它的成功完全取决于各成员国和地区能力建设提供者的付出和承诺，该项目不仅加强了能力资讯的流通，而且促进了地区间遗产保护和发展部门之间的合作。

WHITRAP将继续与世界遗产中心和各咨询机构合作推进亚太地区能力建设战略及其相关项目的顺利进行。若对该项目有任何意见和建议，请与孔萍博士联络（connie.ping.kong@gmail.com）。

5) Regional cooperation, networks, and information sharing mechanisms are strengthened to enable effective delivery of capacity building materials and opportunities, while synergizing initiatives with reciprocal benefits.

Following the definition of strategic objectives, a programme framework referring to the Result-Based Management³ approach is developed, to collect and upstream available capacity building resources in the pursuit of common goals. In order to mobilize and synergize regional resources, a broad consultation process was launched in August 2013 to invite capacity building providers of the region to share their relevant programmes at regional and sub-regional levels. A consultation letter together with the draft CBSAP-AP has been widely disseminated with great support from the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies. The draft CBSAP-AP offers updated information on the situation and needs of heritage related capacity building and invites capacity building providers to align their initiatives with the needs of the region. The data derived from the consultation process will serve as an updated regional inventory of capacity building programmes, which will be shared among capacity building providers and broad audience in the region. It is foreseen as a reciprocal benefiting process to enhance mutual understanding of available capacity building resources and to promote relevant programmes among a wider range of audience.

The collected programmes will also be analyzed and integrated into the programme framework to support the above-defined regional strategic objectives. Meanwhile the gaps of current capacity building will be reviewed. WHITRAP will further communicate with relevant capacity building providers to develop programmes reflective of

their own interests and strengths, while catering to the identified gaps of the region. The CBSAP-AP is an important follow-up of the second cycle PR in Asia and the Pacific. Its success replies on the inputs and commitments of State Parties and capacity building providers of the region. In return, it will strengthen information sharing and regional cooperation to better serve various actors of the region in heritage conservation and development.

In line with its mandates, WHITRAP facilitates the development of the CBSAP-AP, in close cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies. Any inquires or contribution to the CBSAP-AP, please contact Dr KONG Ping via connie.ping.kong@gmail.com.

³ 以结果为基础的管理体系（RBM）是联合国教科文组织改革的核心内容，将关注点从原先仅陈述活动、计划和项目等转变为预期结果必须与组织的职责相对应。RBM的详细内容可浏览联合国教科文组织官方网站：<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001775/177568E.pdf>

¹ Result-Based Management (RBM) is applied as the central element of UNESCO reform process, to shift the focus from activities, projects and programmes linked in broad terms to UNESCO's mandate to the achievement of clear expected results derived from that mandate. Guiding principles of RBM is available at UNESCO website: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001775/177568E.pdf>

遗产影响评估方法介绍

——首届“遗产影响评估”国际培训课程综述

Introduction to the HIA Framework

— Overview of the 1st session of International Training Course on Heritage Impact Assessments

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前言

本报告简要描述了2012年10月15日至24日期间在中国丽江举办的“遗产影响评估”国际培训班的课程概况。该培训由亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心 (WHITRAP) 和国际文物保护与修复研究中心 (ICCROM) 共同举办。来自9个国家共14位学员参加了本次培训。近几年, 对此类培训的需求日益凸显。如, 联合国教科文组织 (UNESCO) 世界遗产委员会在报告中指出, 近期, 各类大规模的开发活动正对世界遗产地造成日益巨大的威胁 (见图1 主要问题类别)。这些活动包括: 基础设施建设、新建建筑物、城市更新、土地用途的变更等, 有些活动并未经周全的考虑甚至是不恰当的。世界遗产委员会还注意到过度和不恰当的旅游开发也会带来威胁。上述众多活动已对完整性和原真性在内的世界遗产地的突出普遍价值 (OUV) 造成了潜在的负面影响。为充分评估这些潜在影响, 世界遗产委员会已向相关缔约国提议, 开展针对遗产影响的评估 (以下简称“HIA”)。此次培训特别针对世界遗产委员会提出的要求, 向遗产专业人士传授遗产影响评估方面的专业知识和方法。

本报告主要阐述了遗产影响评估的基本组成

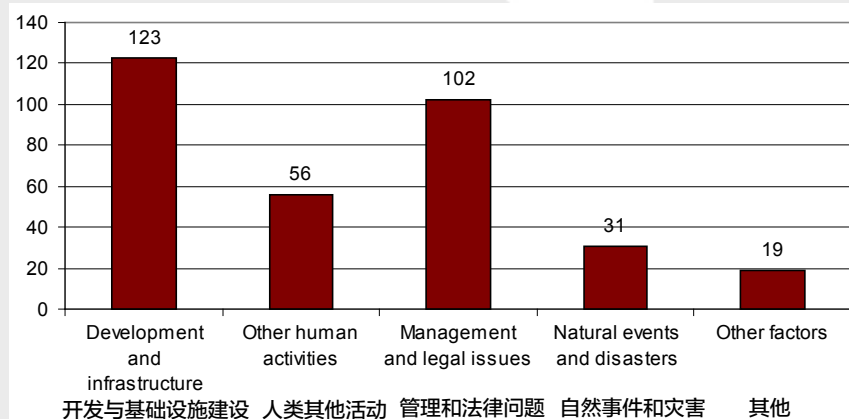


图1. 主要问题类别 (依据2008年提交的158份保护现状报告统计)

Figure 1. Main Categories of Issues (total number of SOCs examined 158 in 2008)

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³ Ana Pereira Roders and Ron van Oers, "Guidance on heritage impact assessments: Learning from its application on World Heritage site management", *Journal of Cultural Heritage Management*.

Foreword

This report provides a brief overview of the training workshop on Heritage Impact Assessments, which was organized by WHITRAP together with ICCROM in Lijiang, China, from Oct. 15-24, 2012. The training workshop was attended by 14 participants from 9 countries. The justification for such training was apparent in recent years. For instance the UNESCO World Heritage Committee has noted that threats from various types of large-scale development activities to the World Heritage properties (figure 1. Main Categories of Issues) are on the increase in recent years. These activities include infrastructure development, new buildings, urban renewal and changes to the land use some of which are insensitive or inappropriate. The Committee has also examined threats from excessive or inappropriate tourism. Many of these activities have had the potential to impact adversely on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) including integrity and

authenticity of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List. In order to evaluate satisfactorily the potential impacts, the World Heritage Committee has suggested the State Parties concerned to conduct Heritage Impact Assessments (hereinafter referred to as "HIA"). The training workshop intended to meet the demand of the Committee in particular and more generally to equip the professionals with knowledge and skills to conduct Heritage Impact assessments.

The report illustrates the fundamental parts of HIA and summarize four aspects "who/ when/ what/ how" discussed during the training workshop.

Who and When

Impact assessment has been a tool used by other sectors in particular the Environment sector and gradually being introduced into the heritage sector. Adapted as Heritage Impact Assessments, it is now expected to be applied by statutory authorities, or by their representatives, before making decisions whether or not to allow development proposals to take place, if such activities submitted for approval imply changes which may risk irreversibly damage to the cultural significance of heritage properties.³

What

In general, there are three typical kinds of impact assessments: Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA), Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and the version adapted to culture sector is known as Heritage Impact assessments (HIA) which was the focus of this workshop.

SEA is a process designed to ensure that significant environmental effects arising from proposed plans and programmes are identified, assessed, subjected to public par-

部分，总结了培训期间所探讨的执行方、时间、内容、方法四个方面内容。

执行方和时间

影响评估并非新的工作方法，早在其他领域有所应用（特别是环境部门），现被逐渐引入到遗产领域。司法部门或其代表，在是否实施发展计划进行决策之前，利用该方法对遗产影响作出评估，从而判断提交审议的相关活动是否隐含潜在风险，是否会对遗产地的文化价值造成不可逆转的损害。³

内容

影响评估可大体上分为三类：战略环境评估（SEA）、环境影响评估（EIA）及其调整后适用于文化领域的遗产影响评估（HIA），后者也是本次培训的重点内容。

战略环境评估（SEA）是一系列确保针对提案计划和项目对环境所产生的重要影响作出识别、评估和监督的过程，它以公众参与为依托并为决策提供依据。SEA为尚未开展的评估设立了框架基础，其中包括一些要求实施环境影响评估（EIA）的开发项目。⁴

环境影响评估（EIA）指在决策制定和实施之前，（为项目的实施）对开发项目提案可造成的生物、社会和其他相关影响进行识别、预测、评估和减轻的过程。⁵

（文化）遗产影响评估（HIA）是针对现行或提议的发展政策或行动对遗产价值（包括世界遗产的突出普遍价值）、文化生活、制度和社区资源所产生的潜在影响进行识别、预测、评估和交流的过程，并将结果和结论融入规划和决策过程，从而减轻不良影响，促成积极成果。⁶

方法

HIA不仅包括对拟进行的开发活动在价值、文化生活、制度和社区资源方面可能产生积极或消极影响的因素进行的识别，还包括HIA通过以后，减缓措施的后续实施、监测和评估。

图4⁷对HIA过程进行了总结，概括为8个步骤：1. 有关部门对项目进行甄别，确认是否需要评估；2. 圈定HIA的任务范围，通常由相关部门制定；3. 有关部门参考适宜的建议草案及合理的价格，向认证机构提出委托；4. 受委托的机构对遗产地的影响进行评估，并提出具体的减缓措

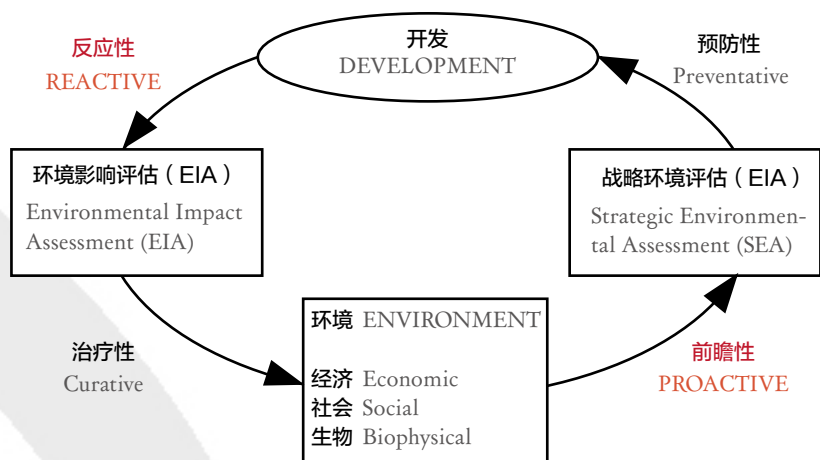


图2. SEA和EIA的关系
Figure 2. SEA and EIA

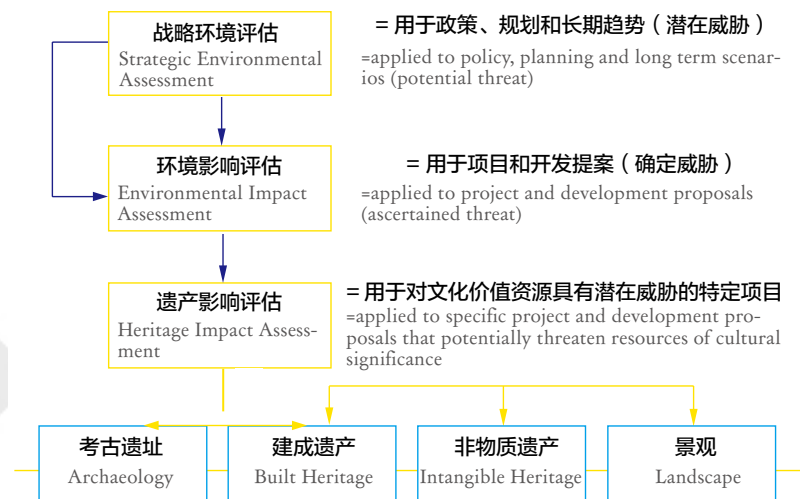


图3. SEA、EIA和HIA的关系
Figure 2. SEA, EIA and HIA

participation, taken into account by decision-makers, and monitored. SEA sets the framework for future assessment of development projects some of which require EIA.⁴

EIA refers to the process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the biophysical, social and other relevant effects of development project proposals prior to decisions being taken and commitments made [for the implementation of a project(s)].⁵

(Cultural) HIA is a process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and communicating the probable effects of a current or proposed development policy or action on the heritage values (including Outstanding universal value in the case of World Heritage Properties), cultural life, institutions and resources of communities, then integrating the findings and conclusions into the planning and decision making process, with a view to mitigating adverse impacts and enhancing positive outcomes.⁶

How

The HIA should not only include the identification of factors caused by the proposed development activity which may have positive or negative impact on the values, cultural life, institutions and resources of

³ Ana Pereira Roders and Ron van Oers, “遗产影响评估指导：在世界遗产地管理实践中的经验”，文化遗产管理期刊。

⁴ 引自英国环境署。

⁵ 引自国际影响评估协会（IAIA）。

⁶ 引自国际影响评估协会（IAIA）。

⁷ 引自 Ayesha Pamela ROGER 以“HIA方法”为题的讲座PPT。

⁴ Quoted from The Environment Agency UK.

⁵ Quoted from International Association of Impact Assessment (IAIA).

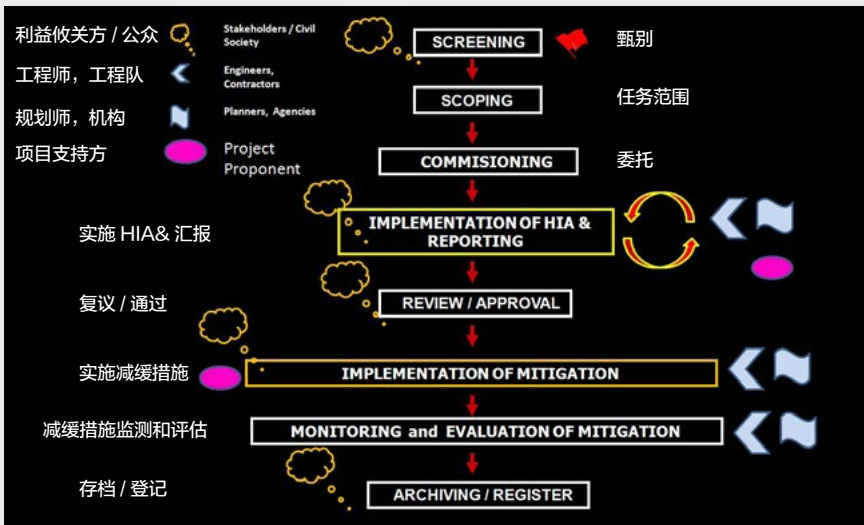


图 4. HIA 过程
Figure 4. the HIA process



遗产地实地调研
On-site Assessment

施和方案；5. 将方案返还至相关机构处，并由其对 HIA 进行审议和通过；6. 逐步实施项目，同时由受委托的机构对减缓措施的实施进行监督；7. 第三方介入对减缓措施进行监测和评估；8. HIA 过程存档并向公众开放。

如图 4 所示，HIA 并非一个自上而下的线性过程，而是包含了反馈和不同步骤间反复的过程。

1. 甄别

甄别过程包括对所有项目提案的审查，从而识别哪些项目可能对文化资源造成影响的潜在威胁，并由此引入遗产影响评估。通常由相关职能部门实施正式的甄别行动，如环保部门、遗产部门、

communities, but also the follow-up of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of mitigation after the HIA has been approved.

The Figure 4 summarizes the HIA process discussed in eight steps: 1. the authority screens the project whether it needs to be assessed; 2. Terms of reference for the HIA should be scoped, it is usually done by the authority; 3. accredited organization is commissioned by the authority after beat others with appropriate draft proposal and reasonable price; 4. The organization assesses the impact on heritage site and puts forward the mitigation plan in detail; 5. The authority comes back again, review and approve the HIA; 6. The project is implemented gradually, in the meantime, the organization has to supervise the process while taking the mitigation plan; 7. A third party might get involved to monitor and evaluate the mitigation; 8. The whole HIA is documented and available to the public.

It is however, not a linear top down process but a more iterative one which may find feedbacks and revisiting different steps.

Now each step will be illustrated as follows⁷

1. SCREENING

Screening involves the review of all

project proposals to identify those which may have potential impacts on cultural resources and therefore require a heritage impact assessment. This formal action is usually carried out by authorities, such as Environmental Protection Authorities, Heritage Authorities, Funding Agencies, or World Heritage Committee. On the other hand, the informal screening can also be pushed through public demand. This screening step requires professional skills in acknowledgement of the criteria that can decide on which proposals need a HIA. So if the authorities unable to screen, they may contract an outside consultant.

2. SCOPING

The purpose of scoping is to decide on the nature and scale of the baseline study (i.e. Terms of Reference):

- Including definition of the study area, identifying spatial and temporal boundaries of the project and the assessment study;
- Setting requirements for the desk based study, field surveys and any additional data collection;
- And the staffing and expertise needed for the impact assessment team.
- Understand the financial requirements

In this step, the implementation party of formal scoping is as the same as screening, while the civil society has no mechanism to get involved in. Some countries would develop terms of reference by expert panel or HIA team, for example, South Africa, Mauritius and Malaysia etc.

3. COMMISSIONING

Commissioning is a process that the Heritage Authority clarifies the Term of Reference (TOR) which leads to the expectation and the announcement of the professional team to carry out HIA.

(After a professional team accepts the assignment, they need to collect the information through desk based study and field observations which enable them to fully understand what on and under ground. Equal attention should be drawn to the existing impacts and information

⁶ Quoted from International Association of Impact Assessment (IAIA).

⁷ Quoted from Ayesha Pamela ROGERS's presentation on HIA Approaches.

基金会或世界遗产委员会等。除上述正式甄别以为，公众亦可以非正式的形式提出甄别的请求。甄别过程需要具备判断某些提案是否需要 HIA 的专业知识和技能。因此，如果有关部门无力进行甄别，可以承包给其他咨询机构实施。

2. 任务范围

任务范围的目的是确定研究的基本属性和范围(即：任务大纲)

- 包括研究领域的界定，确认项目和评估研究的临时空间界限；
- 为文本研究、实地研究及所有其他的数据搜集设定要求；
- 影响评估小组的人员和专业编制；
- 了解资金要求。

在该步骤过程中，确定任务范围正式行动的提供方与甄别过程的提供方相同，目前暂无公众社会介入和参与的机制。也有些国家由专家组或 HIA 小组制定任务大纲，如南非、毛里求斯、马来西亚等。

3. 委托

委托是指遗产部门对任务大纲进行阐释后招标和 HIA 专业团队投标的过程。

(专业团队接受任务后，需要在文本研究和实地考察的基础上搜集信息，从而对地上和地下的所有情况具备透彻的了解。在任务范围过程中确定的现有影响及搜集的信息也应受到重视和应用。)

4. 评估

评估又细分为三个步骤：价值评估、影响识别和影响评估。三大步骤的详细情况如下：

4.1 价值评估

遗产管理的目的是保护物质和非物质遗产资源的价值和重要性。因此，在这一过程中必须确定两个方面：具有重要意义的价值和体现该等价值的属性。

4.2 影响识别(确认潜在影响的来源和类别)

专业团队必须完全了解项目实施牵涉到的所有细节，包括项目类型、工程流程和技术，以及影响的范围。保证该方法的方法是制作一份精确的图表，并把每项工程和所产生的风险拆分到每一步的行动阶段，将之与影响范围内的各种遗产资源相对应，如：

计划作业	施工期间影响的潜在来源	由此产生的潜在影响	建成运营后影响的来源	由此产生的潜在影响
例：大坝建设	开凿岩石进行挖掘	- 撞击破坏 - 震动灾害	重力坝的持续运作	- 震动灾害 - 流量控制
...				

表 1. 影响的潜在来源(适用于物质和非物质遗产)

input during the scoping process.)

4. ASSESSMENT

The assessment can be summarized into three stages: significance assessment, identification of impacts, and impact assessment. The three stages are elaborated as follows.

4.1 Significance Assessment

Heritage Management aims to safeguard the values and significance of resources, which are embedded in tangible and intangible aspects. Therefore, in this step, two items need to be concluded: the values that give significance and attributes that embody those values.

4.2 Identification of Impacts (Identification of Sources and Types of Potential Impacts)

The professional team needs to fully understand the details of the proposed project, including the project type, the engineering process and techniques, as well as impact range. The way to ensure this process is to generate an accurate picture of RISK and break down the proposed works into detailed actions and to cross-tabulate each with every heritage resource within impact range. Eg:

Planned works	Potential sources of impact during construction	Potential resulting impacts	Sources of impact during operation	Potential resulting impacts
E.g. Dam construction	Open cast rock excavation	- Destruction - Impact damage; - Vibration damage	On-going operation of gravity dam	- Vibration damage - Increased access
...				

Table 1: potential sources of impact (adapted to both tangible and intangible heritage)

4.3 Impact Assessment

According to the determined⁸ or undetermined⁹ significance, there are two approaches to assess the impacts. For the first mentioned approach, the severity of impact against determined values is ranked¹⁰; while on latter, juxtaposes impacts against specific attributes needs presenting clearly (Table 3, 4 & 5).

Scale and Severity of Change/ Impact					
Value of Heritage Asset	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ large	Large/ very large	Very large
.....					

Table 3: assessing value of heritage assets

⁸ 引自英国环境署。

⁹ 引自国际影响评估协会 (IAIA)。

¹⁰ 遗产资源价值评估的指导案例可查询 ICOMOS 《世界文化遗产的遗产影响评估导则》附件 3A。

⁸ Works best for fully documented World Heritage/ Heritage with well-established Statements of Values/ OUV and a developed management context.

⁹ Works for heritage resources which are "potential" or only partly documented, without Statements of Significance or any management framework.

¹⁰ The example guide for assessing value of heritage assets can be found in ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties, Appendix 3A.

4.3 影响评估

根据确定⁸或待定⁹的遗产价值，分别采取不同的方法进行评估：针对第一种类型是依据确定的价值对影响的严重性进行排序¹⁰；就第二种类型是将特定属性和影响进行清晰地并列阐释（见表3、4、5）。

变化 / 影响的范围和严重性					
遗产资源 的价值	中	轻	中 / 大	大 / 较大	非常大
				

表 3: 评估遗产资源的价值

影响描述	影响的处理方法	影响评估	影响级别
例：将陶瓦换成金属瓦楞屋顶	保护	房顶的瓦片是建筑原真性的重要发面，移除瓦片是对建筑特征的不尊重；移除瓦片会造成.....	不可接受
.....			

表 4: 对标准的综合质量造成影响的评价

特殊利益因素	影响评估	影响级别
活态遗产的质量	把遗产建筑改造为金丝燕养殖场会导致城市传统肌理的断裂；活跃的街坊社区会因为物业空置而被分割	不可接受
.....		

表 5: 对特殊利益因素造成影响的评价

在本阶段的汇报中需对潜在的影响作全面的总结。

5. 减缓措施

如果确认影响是不可接受的，则无论在何种范围或阶段，都应提出减缓措施，而且需考虑到及时和长远保护两方面。因此，可能出现由于资源的文化价值太（高）重要，继而没有哪种减缓措施可以起到足够的作用。在这种情况下，就应该提出放弃并终止该项目。

在环境影响评估中因为其某些标准的严格性和显著性，可以直接终止项目的进行。例如，如果某一区域发现了珍惜动物（已经注册）的栖息地，则不能对该区域进行开发。相对于环境影响评估，遗产影响评估暂时尚未具有如此强大约束力的体系。但是，仍可提出一些可能的减缓措施（见表6）。例如，可以重新安排项目的区位或对局部进行重新规划，从而规避消极影响；对脆弱弱的历史建筑进行临时加固；通过多方合作对受影响的文化资源进行保护性再利用；或者如果文化资源的物理性损害是在可接受的级别内，则可入档和记录的方式进行保存等等。

发展提案	对考古遗址的影响	对建成遗产的影响	文化景观的影响	所需的总体减缓措施	优先等级 / 时间 / 实施方
例：在区域1建造和运营新的公路	经减缓措施.....判断为可接受	经减缓措施.....判断为可接受	经减缓措施.....判断为可接受	1. 限制.....	高优先级 / 由XX立即实施
				2.的利用	长期优先 / 由xx在运营阶段实施限制措施

表 6. 减缓措施

Description of impact	Timing of impact	Evaluation of impact	Classification of impact
E.g. replacing terracotta tiles with corrugated metal roof	conservation	The tile roof is an important aspect of the authenticity of the building, the removal of the tiles does not respect the character of the building; the removal of the tile roof creates a situation where.....	Unacceptable
.....			

Table 4: Evaluation of impacts on overall quality of the criterion

Element of special interest	Evaluation of impact	Classification of impact
Quality of living heritage	The conversion of heritage buildings into swiftlet premises creates gaps in the traditional urban fabric; vibrant neighborhood communities are segmented due to the creation of vacant premises	Unacceptable
.....		

Table 5: Evaluation of impacts on elements of special interest

It is necessary to provide a comprehensive summary of potential impacts in this part of the report.

5. MITIGATION

If the unacceptable impacts are identified at whatever scales or stages, mitigation measures should be proposed. Mitigation should be recommended with the immediate and long term safeguarding of the heritage resources in mind. It may be that the cultural value of the resource is so (high) significant, that no mitigation measure will suffice. In such a case, proposals should be made to abandon the project.

The EIA, whose some criteria are strict and obvious, can stop a project without any compromise. For example, if it is a place where a rare animal (registered in the system) habitats, it could not be developed. Compared with EIA, HIA haven't got a system strong enough to fight their case. However, some possible mitigation actions (table 6) still could be recommended. For instance, the location or some parts of the project can be re-designed to avoid the negative impacts; the fragile historic buildings are temporarily reinforced; the affected cultural resource is protected by reutilization in the collaboration with some party; or if the physical loss of cultural heritage is acceptable, preserve it by documentation etc.

6. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND DOCUMENTATION

A monitoring plan should be developed by those conduct HIA to observe and evaluate the performance of project delivery, comparing project impacts from real impacts and prescribe the additional measures to be taken for accommodating unanticipated impacts when they occur. All changes



小组讨论和汇报
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Development proposal	Impact on archaeology	Impact on built heritage	Impact on cultural landscape	General mitigation required	Priority/ timing/ implement agent
E.g. Construction and operation of the new road in zone 1	Acceptable impact with mitigation *	Acceptable impact with mitigation *	Acceptable impact with mitigation *	1. Restrictions on	High priority/ immediate action by XX
				2. Use of	Long term priority/ restrictions to be implemented during operational phase by XX

Table 6: Mitigation actions

6. 监测、评估和存档

提出减缓措施的同时也需由 HIA 实施方制定监测方案，对项目实行相应建议方案的情况进行考察和评估，以实际影响为参照对比预期的影响，为未预料影响的发生制定补救措施。需通过现场监测、检查清单和时间表的形式追踪并记录所有的变更。需利用指示 / 委托 / 陈述指标保证过程合规。由第三方介入的监测和评估过程并非评判 HIA 工作组的合格与否，而是为确保开发工作的顺利进行以及减缓措施的落到实处。

经上述 8 个步骤后，遗产影响评估的最终报告即完成。值得一提的是，优秀的 HIA 需要社区 / 利益相关者的全程参与，且可以在甄别、实施、复审、减缓、存档等阶段提出反馈意见。对于参与评估的各相关方而言，他们更希望有机会在计划阶段发表意见，切实参与现场的每一个步骤，并以切身获得的利益（资金或生活质量的改善等）衡量项目成功与否。

更多参考文件欢迎参阅中心网站 www.whitr-ap.org。

need to be traced by means of on-site monitoring with distinct check-lists and schedule. Direct/ proxy/ narrative indicators are required to ensure compliance. This process is not to criticize the mitigation team, but to improve the future work.

After these 8 steps, it comes to the final HIA report. It is worth mentioning that a good HIA call for community/ stakeholders' involvement from the very beginning, their feedbacks are input at screening, implementation, review, mitigation, documentation steps. For the relevant parties' concern, they want the opportunities to inject ideas at the planning stage, actual involvement in every step of what is done on the site, and measurement of success of a project by how they benefit (financially or in terms of improvement in quality of life).

More information is available at <http://www.whitr-ap.org/index.php?classid=1462&id=49&t=show>.

致谢

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Acknowledgements

WHITRAP would express sincere appreciation to Mr. Joseph KING (Director of Sites Unit, ICCROM), Mr. Gamini WIJESURIYA (Project Manager, ICCROM), Mr. Richard A Engelhardt (Senior Advisor, UNESCO), Ms. Ayesha Pamela ROGERS (Academic Coordinator, National College of Arts, Pakistan), Mr. Karel Anthonie BAKKER (Head of Department, University of Pretoria, South Africa), Ms. SHAO Yong (Professor, Tongji University, China), Mr. Ron van OERS (Vice Director, WHITRAP Shanghai), last but not least all the staff from the Lijiang Old City Protection and Management Committee Office (Yunnan, China).

我中心历届国际培训班学员访谈录

Interview with the Participants of International Training Courses Held by WHITRAP

文 / 李泓 Written by LI Hong

2007年WHITRAP与ICCROM签订了合作协议,旨在共同推进亚太地区的能力建设。继ICCROM后,许多国际机构与WHITRAP合作,召开了数届与遗产保护相关的专题培训。截止2013年6月共举办了8届国际培训班,惠及了亚太及周边地区31个国家约100人次。

恰逢2013年第37届世界遗产大会,WHITRAP现场采访了几名往届培训班学员,追踪培训为学员及其成员国的贡献,下文摘录了部分访谈内容:

In 2007, an MOU was signed between WHITRAP and ICCROM, which aims to foster the development of Capacity Building in the Asia-Pacific region. Thereafter, many institutions came to WHITRAP and collaborate to organize Heritage Conservation related training courses. By the end of June 2013, eight international courses had been held, which benefited almost 100 people from 31 countries within and out of the Region.

On the occasion of 37 session of World Heritage Committee, WHITRAP interviewed several participants who attended our previous courses and knew about the contribution to themselves and their countries. Part of the interview is as follows:



泰国, Thailand

Hatthaya SIRIPHAT THANAKUN,文化部 Ministry of Culture,
第二届文化遗产管理规划国际
培训班学员
Participant of 2nd MPCH

问: 请问参加了2010年的文化遗产管理规划培训课程后,您对贵机构或贵国做了哪些贡献?

我向同事和其他一些机构做了几次汇报。最近,我正在参与一个总体规划工作,其中包括为文化建筑群设计管理体系,该建筑群中有著名的泰国国家博物馆和国家剧院计划列入泰国的世界遗产预备清单。作为一名政府官员,我一直从事泰国的世界遗产地从提名到保护现状报告相关的工作。

问: 您觉得贵国管理规划的主要问题是什么?

我们虽然有三个世界文化遗产地,但是却没有一个管理规划是和我所学的方法一样。

人们仍然不能区分管理规划和总体规划的差异。所以我们应当参与更多的培训。

Q: After the 2010 training course on Management Planning for Cultural Heritage (MPCH), how do you contribute to your organization or country?

I made several presentations to my colleagues and other organizations. Nowadays, I'm working on the master plan which includes proposing the management systems of the Cultural complex comprising the National Museum and the national theatre which is a part of a property proposed to the national tentative list of Thailand. As a government official, I get involved in the whole process of world heritage, from nomination to the State of Conservation.

Q: What do you think is the most major problem related to the management planning in your country?

There are three cultural properties on the World Heritage List, however, none of them have Management Plan in a way that I learnt from the course. People still can't differentiate Management Plan and Master Plan. Therefore we would like to get more trained.



斯里兰卡, Sri Lanka

Prasanna B. RATNAYAKE考古部
Department of Archaeology,
第二届文化遗产管理规划国际
培训班学员
Participant of 2nd MPCH

问: 请问参加了2010年的文化遗产管理规划培训课程后,您对贵机构或贵国做了哪些贡献?

我有机会负责审阅斯里兰卡世界遗产地“加勒老城及其堡垒”(简称“堡垒”)的管理规划草案,该遗产地是亚洲保存最完好的荷兰式堡垒。

问: 您觉得贵国管理规划的主要问题是什么?

我发现“堡垒”的管理规划并没有着眼于遗产的突出普遍价值,非常复杂且日后难于实施。

我认为,除了利用技术手段保护遗产地的突出普遍价值,还需要有社区的参与,

因为“堡垒”有350栋民居,居民拥有房屋所有权,在提案中必须提及当地居民是如何受益于提出的管理体系,而且相对间接利益,人们往往更接受直接利益。

斯里兰卡其他的世界遗产地较易管理,因为都蕴含着宗教信仰文化,其管理仍然保持传统的管理模式。

Q: After the 2010 training course on Management Planning for Cultural Heritage (MPCH), how do you contribute to your organization or country?

I have got the opportunity to review the Management plan prepared for the Ancient town of Galle and Its fortifications, one of the world Heritage sites in Sri Lanka, which is considered as the best preserved Dutch fortress in Asia.

Q: What do you think is the most major problem related to the management planning in your country?

This particular management plan which has prepared for the Galle fort does not based on the OUV of the property. And also it was too complicated to implement.

I feel that together with the technical measures to protect the SOUV, there must be certain community approaches, as the fort is consisted with 350 houses, belongs to the individuals. Therefore there must be proposals on, how they benefit through the Management system. There are indirect benefits, but the people prefer direct benefits.

The other WH sites in Sri Lanka are easy to manage as they are religious, and also they still function with traditional management systems.



印度, India

Radhika Dhumal印度建筑事务所
The Architectural Studio of
India (ASI),
第二届文化遗产管理规划
第一届遗产影响评估国际培
训班学员
Participant of 2nd MPCH & 1st
HIA

问: 请问参加了2010年的文化遗产管理规划培训课程后,您对贵机构或贵国做了哪些

贡献?

在培训时,我选用了世界遗产地“巴瓦加德考古公园”作为我的汇报案例,该遗产地被世界遗产委员会要求补充一个遗产管理规划。课堂中我与老师以及同事们进行了详细讨论并制定了管理规划的框架和形式。我回国后,向我的同事们分享了这些信息。基于由 WHITRAP 培训中教授的步骤,我们建立起了工作小组并开始执行计划,于 2013 年正式向世界遗产中心提交了管理规划。

由于准备遗产的管理规划是一个团队工作,而非一人之力。通过培训,我们找到了一个清晰的框架,这奠定了成功准备管理规划的基础,同时我也参与了包括最终成稿在内的每一个环节。最终这份计划得到了联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心和咨询机构的认可。

此外,我所在的单位也受益良多。在准备管理规划的过程中,我们的工作小组在管理规划特定的几个方面得到了专题培训,加强了能力建设。再者,由于管理规划是由遗产信托和印度建筑事务所联合制定的,这也促进了双方的合作。当然,受团队和非政府机构的帮助,在准备规划的过程中在经济上也有所受益。

目前,我们同样用在培训中学到的方法来准备“法泰赫普尔西克里”世界遗产的管理规划。

问:您觉得贵国管理规划的主要问题是什么?

主要问题在于不同部门在管理遗产的合作上仍有待加强。

Q: After the 2010 training course on Management Planning for Cultural Heritage (MPCH), how do you contribute to your organization or country?

The case study that was chosen for the training, Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park required, according to the WHC decision, a site management plan. This was discussed in detail during the course with resource people and colleagues. A framework and a format for developing a management plan for the site were firmed up. On my return I shared this information with my colleagues and on the basis of the established process (which was prepared at WHITRAP), the works were carried out and team created. Finally it was submitted to the World Heritage Centre in 2013.

Preparation of Site management plan is a team work, hence no one is responsible. However, through the training, there was clarity on a framework which was eventually the foundation of the success in preparation of Site Management Plan (SMP), hence I contributed at every stage including writing up the final plan which has been accepted by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and its Advisory bodies.

The organization benefitted in several ways, during the process of preparing the management plan there was a team, which got trained for specific aspects of the management plan, resulting in the capacity building. Since the management plan was finally prepared jointly by Heritage Trust (NGO) and Archaeology Survey of India (ASI), collaboration was formed. There was of course, a financial benefit to preparing the plan with an in-house team and involvement of an NGO.

Now, we are preparing the SMP of World Heritage property of the Fatehpur Sikri on the same foundations of the training.

Q: What do you think is the most major problem related to the management planning in your country?

Major problem related to management planning faced is the coordination between various departments/agencies managing the property.



菲律宾, Philippines

**Ma. Joycelyn
Bolhayon
MANANGHAYA,**

远东航空大学

Far East Air Transport

Incorporated (FEATI)

University,

亚洲地区世界遗产国际培训班

Participant of RWHWA

问: 请问参加了 2012 年的亚洲地区世界遗产培训课程后, 您对贵机构或贵国做了哪些贡献?

在培训前,我即将对朝鲜申报的“开城历史遗迹遗址”进行实地评估,培训上所学到的知识也完全应用到该项任务中,而且我还代表菲律宾国际古迹遗址理事会和国际古迹遗址理事会,分别审阅了菲律宾及其他国家的世界遗产申报文本。

问: 您觉得贵国管理规划的主要问题是什么?

我认为目前世界遗产所面对的主要问题是在遗产核心区、缓冲区和与遗产可见的范围内进行大规模和极速的开发,在这些发展计划中,一些不协调和不受控制的建设,有违世界遗产地的突出普遍价值。

这些新的建设经常考验着对世界遗产的管理和保护,若当事国、该遗产地及其社区对问题置若罔闻或延误处理时间,将导致问题激化,甚至直接破坏遗产地的突出普遍价值。

我认为可持续发展应该在申报的时候就考虑进去,到底哪些因素可实现可持续发展的,以及世界遗产地可允许和应对的变化,应该在申报初期或在提名之前就应该界定清楚。

其实,如今已有很多方法和工具可解决这些问题,但往往不被使用或忽视,常常以“发展需要”为借口违背保护突出普遍价值的责任和义务而坚持开发。

Q: After the 2012 Regional World Heritage Workshop for Asia (RWHWA), how do you contribute to the State Parties?

I was able to use the knowledge gained from the workshop in my mission to the Historic Monuments and Sites of Kaesong, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DRPK) that I was evaluating for its nomination to the WH List. Further to this, the same knowledge gained from the workshop was applied in the desk reviews that I did last year, also for nominated sites to the WH List as well as in evaluating our own WH sites in the Philippines, which I had to assess on behalf of ICOMOS Philippines and ICOMOS International.

Q: What do you think is the most major problem related to the management planning in your country?

I think that the major problem facing WH properties is the need and desire for fast paced development projects inside the core, within the buffer or at a visible distance to the WH property that are sometimes in the form of incoherent/incompatible constructions that most oftentimes are uncontrolled and are inconsonant to the inherent OUV of the property which constituted its recognition to the WH List.

These new constructions oftentimes put to test agreed WH management and conservation parameters. The problem is aggravated by the inability or the delayed reaction of the State Party or the property itself and its communities

to address the issue, which sometimes has already led to ill effects of this kind of development to the attributes of the property that convey OUV.

Espousing Sustainable Development at the onset of any inscription is the answer but parameters as to what constitutes Sustainable Development as well as to the threshold of change that a WH property can absorb and accommodate has to be defined as well at the start of nomination or at the least at the onset of inscription.

There are already many known and identified tools and instruments to address this kind of problem but oftentimes these are not used or are put aside, as unfortunately the overriding principle preferred/desired and applied is the 'need' for development and progress rather than the moral obligation to conserve and sustain OUV.



哥伦比亚, Colombia,
**Celina Del Carmen
RINCON JAIMES,**
文化部 Ministry of Culture,
第一届遗产影响评估国际培训班
学员
Participant of 1st HIA

问: 请问参加了2012年的亚洲地区世界遗产培训课程, 您对贵机构或贵国做了哪些贡献?

我在哥伦比亚文化部工作, 为文化遗产主任提供专业领域上的支持。我们的主要活动都与联合国教科文组织有关。培训使得我有机会向文化

部专家和文化遗产国家委员会提议, 将遗产影响评估的方法运用到哥伦比亚的遗产中。新方法能够改善评估程序并对不合理的开发行为进行干预, 这并不单单能使已经被列入世界遗产名录的遗产受益, 还能使数以千计的国家级建筑和城区受益。

我也在古巴举办的拉丁美洲和加勒比海地区会议上就遗产影响评估方法中的重要问题和文化遗产风险评估进行发言。

另外, 我也是本届世界遗产委员会哥伦比亚委员国的成员, 协助委员国审阅文件并提供意见草案。(编者注: 哥伦比亚此任任期为2012-2015年)

问: 您觉得贵国管理规划的主要问题是什么?

专家、决策人员和机构对文化遗产潜在的影响缺乏认识; 缺乏相关立法和有关对文化遗产影响大量案例; 缺乏面对突发事件, 例如开采、基础设施建设等问题的文化遗产专家。

Q: After the 2012 Regional World Heritage Workshop for Asia (RWHWA), how do you contribute to your organization or country?

I am working in the Ministry of Culture of Colombia, professionally supporting Cultural Heritage Director. The main activities are related to UNESCO issues. I had the opportunity to present the HIA methodology adjusted to the

present situation in Colombia to the professionals in the Ministry and to the National Council for Cultural Heritage. The methodology will improve the procedures to assess interventions not only in the sites already inscribed in the World Heritage List, but also in the more than 1000 buildings and urban areas declared as National Heritage in Colombia.

I also presented the HIA methodology with the main issues or Risk Management for cultural heritage in a special meeting for the Latin America and Caribbean region that was made in Cuba.

I also support the development of concepts about reports regarding the World Heritage Committee. (*Colombia is part of the WHC until 2015*)

Q: What do you think is the most major problem related to the management planning in your country?

Lack of awareness among professionals, decision makers and institutions on potential impacts to cultural heritage;

Lack of legislative and massive knowledge of examples of impacts to cultural heritage;

Lack of expertise on emerging issues such as mining, infrastructure... among cultural heritage experts.

(上接第25页)

- 通过增加决策者和政策制定者的能力, 改善相关的制度体系和实施过程;

- 更灵活地处理遗产及其所在环境的关系, 从而通过更具包容性的方法增进彼此的互利互惠。这些任务和目标都是在可持续的前提下制定的。

能力建设——无论在从业人员、机构、社区还是合作网络的层面——被视为一种以人为本的变革, 这种变革要求各个群体中的个人团结一致, 合作改进管理文化和自然遗产的方法。

考虑到《世界遗产公约》的普及性和政治支持, 我们应努力尝试利用《世界遗产能力建设战略》更广泛地推广遗产保护和管理项目。世界遗产能力建设信息的共享有助于促进遗产地(包括世界遗产地和普通遗产地)的保护和管理实践。能力建设应被理解为是世界遗产委员会保护突出普遍价值及其他世界遗产价值的最有效方法, 并确保遗产和社会之间互惠互利的沟通。

(continued on Page 25)

- and introduce a more dynamic relationship between heritage and its context and, in turn, greater reciprocal benefits by a more inclusive approach, such that missions and goals are met in a sustainable way.

Capacity building – whether of practitioners, institutions or communities and networks – is seen as a form of people-centered change that entails working with groups of individuals to achieve improvements in approaches to managing cultural and natural heritage.

Considering the popularity that has been achieved by the World Heritage Convention and its ongoing political support, attempts should be made to use the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy for the benefit of broader heritage conservation and management programmes. Ca-

capacity building messages for World Heritage sites should promote good conservation and management practice in the field without drawing distinctions between World Heritage sites and other sites. Capacity building should be understood as the most cost-effective means by which the World Heritage Committee can protect the Outstanding Universal Value and other values of World Heritage properties and ensure a mutually beneficial dynamic between heritage and society.

来源: WHC-11/35.COM/9B
Source: WHC-11/35.COM/9B

吴哥古迹遗产管理能力建设

Capacity Building in Heritage Management at Angkor

文 /Richard Mackay¹ Georgina Lloyd²

Written by Richard Mackay¹ Georgina Lloyd²

图 /Godden Mackay Logan 遗产咨询公司

Photo by Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants



崩密列培训
Beng Mealea Training

《吴哥遗产管理大纲》(简称 HMF) 项目阐述了能力建设在世界遗产可持续管理上的重要性。柬埔寨吴哥世界文化遗产管理局(简称 APSARA) 是负责吴哥世界遗产地可持续管理和发展的柬埔寨政府机构。HMF 的主要目的是通过培训 APSARA 职员来加强能力建设, 该项目由柬埔寨皇家政府、澳大利亚政府和联合国教科文组织三方合作开展。起初, HMF 项目是 APSARA 为了应对世界遗产地吴哥不断出现的管理问题(包括由旅游发展带来的巨大压力)而提出的, 由澳大利亚遗产咨询公司 Godden Mackay Logan (简称 GML) 和 APSARA 在联合国教科文组织的协助下共同实施。

HMF 为保护吴哥世界遗产地的文化和自然遗产价值提供了一个政策和战略框架。该项目由包括能力建设在内的五个主要部分组成:

- 遗产管理大纲 (HMF), 包含为确保有效管理制定的战略方针和政策。
- 吴哥旅游管理规划
- 吴哥综合风险图
- 能力建设和培训项目
- 四个实际应用 HMF 政策的试点项目

由于 APSARA 不同部门的职员需在项目的各个阶段的发展与实施过程中进行合作, 因此, HMF 首先在 APSARA 内部开展能力建设, 例如, 参与 HMF 试点项目和综合风险图小组的成员可以通过项目中的实际任务以及通过与顾问之间的合作得到相关的实践锻炼和专业能力的提升。

具体地说, 一些 APSARA 职员成立了一个技术委员会, 他们参与了许多能力建设项目, 切实获得了遗产管理相关的基本技能。2011 年针对 APSARA 员工开展

The “Angkor Heritage Management Framework” project illustrates the importance of capacity building as part of sustainable World Heritage management. The APSARA National Authority (APSARA) is the Cambodian government agency responsible for the sustainable management and development of the World Heritage site of Angkor. Capacity building through training of APSARA staff is a major aim of the Angkor Heritage Management Framework (HMF); a tripartite collaborative project between the Royal Government of Cambodia, the Australian Government, and UNESCO. This project was envisaged by the APSARA National Authority in light of the many challenges faced by the ongoing management of the Angkor World Heritage Area, including rapidly increasing pressures from tourism. The project is being implemented by the Australian heritage consulting firm Godden Mackay Logan (GML) and APSARA with the assistance of UNESCO.

The Angkor HMF provides a policy and strategic framework for the ongoing conservation of the cultural and natural heritage

values of the Angkor World Heritage Area. The capacity building program is one of the five major components of the project:

- The Heritage Management Framework document that sets out the strategic approach and policies for ongoing effective management;
- a Tourism Management Plan for Angkor;
- an integrated Risk Map for Angkor;
- A capacity-building and training program; and
- Four pilot projects which demonstrate practical application of some HMF policies.

The HMF is building capacity within the APSARA National Authority as APSARA staffs from many departments are collaborating in the development and implementation of the project activities at all levels. For example staff within the HMF pilot projects and Risk Map teams are receiving practical training and professional development through involvement in project tasks and working collaboratively with consultants.

More specifically, a number of APSARA staff, who compose a Technical Committee, have participated in an extensive capacity building program and through this process have gained foundational skills in heritage management. The Technical Committee was first selected in 2011

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²Georgina Lloyd, PhD, Siem Reap Project Officer, Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants.

了一次培训，从这批员工中挑选出一部分掌握遗产管理基本知识的人组成了技术委员会。其选拔标准为平日的工作业绩以及重要资源和遗产管理原则的应用能力。自2011年起，GML 和该技术委员会密切合作，分三个阶段开展了为期超过一百天的面对面培训。

作为项目的一部分，技术委员会通过学习理论、国际案例以及到现场工作（包括试点项目在内），参与并贯彻落实了基于价值的管理方式。该项目以提供持久的技能为目的，使得员工可以在战略层面上积极地为政策发展和最佳管理模式做出贡献。这对 HMF 的执行是极为重要的，同时也加强了 APSARA 员工自身的能力，以确保其能在未来的文化和自然遗产管理中提供积极、有效的政策方针。再者，为技术委员会的职员提供专业培训，也使其有能力培训部门内的基层员工，使受益更广、更直接。

培训主题包含了国际上遗产管理方法的发展和实践、基于价值的遗产管理方法和一系列世界遗产地的最佳实践和范例。参与者将通过研究、实地考察、价值评估、分析各相关事宜、制定政策和筹备实施战略中所学到的知识、经验和技能应用到项目的特定范围中。学员还可通过旅游市场分析与产业开发的理论学习和实践，掌握传播知识技能和编制规划的方法论。培训也鼓励学员对其他 APSARA 员工传递知识，例如使用《遗产管理综合手册》等有效工具实现工作上的通力合作。

培训

在2011至2012年的第一、第二能力建设阶段中，着重于管理理论的学习和应用并将基于价值的管理方法引入技术委员会，包括“遗产管理十步”方法论、遗产价值的鉴定、遗产管理者的成功因素、遗产管理规划及战略政策的制定与应用、游客管理理论，利益相关者的合作及旅游业管理规划的编制。技术委员会有机会把所学到的技能应用到编制吴哥的旅游业管理规划中，参与和促成各工作会议和咨询研讨会。



HMF 试点项目小组工作
HMF Pilot Project Teamwork

能力建设的第三阶段在2013年展开，给技术委员会提供了更多专题培训，有机会通过演讲、研讨会、报告准备、遗产地的综合管理方案的制定来展示和提高自己的技能。这阶段的培训是基于一、二阶段对理论方法

following completion of training on basic heritage practice for broader group of APSARA staff. Staff selection was the result of evaluation on the basis of outcomes of work assignments and the ability to apply key resource and heritage management principles. Since 2011, Godden Mackay Logan has worked closely with the Technical Committee delivering over 100 days of face to face training in three phases.

As part of the program, the Technical Committee has participated in practically implementing a values-based management approach through theory, international examples and on-site work, including through the pilot projects. This program has sought to provide enduring skills so that staff can actively contribute to policy development and application of best practice management approaches at a strategic level. This is central to the effective implementation of the HMF and enhancing the capability of APSARA to ensure proactive and effective policies for the management of cultural and environmental heritage into the future. Furthermore, providing specialized training for staff of the Technical Committee enables them to develop the capacity of the more junior staff within each department, providing significant benefit for the Authority more broadly.

Subjects that have been covered include evolution of heritage methods and practices internationally, values based heritage management and best practice and examples from a range of World Heritage sites. The learning has been structured so that participants gain experience and skills while contributing to particular components of the project, through research, field visits, values assessment, identification of issues, development of policies and preparation of implementation strategies. Skills learned range between carrying capacity and planning methodologies, through interpretation theory and practice to tourism market analysis and industry li-

aision. Participants in the training have been encouraged to pass on learning to other APSARA staff and to work collaboratively on useful tools, such as an Integrated Manual for Site Management.

Training Phases

The first and second phases of capacity building in 2011 and 2012 focused on management theory and its application introducing the Technical Committee to values-based management, the ‘Ten Steps for Heritage’ methodology, identification of heritage values, critical success factors for heritage managers, the development and use of heritage management plans and strategic policy, visitor management theories, stakeholder collaboration and the development of tourism management plans. The Technical Committee had the opportunity to apply skills in the preparation of the Angkor Tourism Management Plan and participation in and facilitation of working sessions and consultation workshops.

The third phase of capacity building in 2013 provided the Technical Committee with more-focused training and the opportunity to demonstrate and develop skills in presentation, workshop facilitation, and report preparation and to develop skills in integrated site management. This training built directly on previous training sessions on practical application of theoretical approaches as well as involvement in the work of the developing HMF document and the Tourism Management Plan for Angkor.

The third phase of capacity building, included some formal dedicated training on integrated site management, business planning, marketing, ticketing and pricing, practical implementation of site management methodologies and presentation of supplementary materials for professional development including the recently-published volume: Sullivan, Sharon and Mackay, Richard (eds). 2012. Archaeological Sites: Conservation and Management. The Getty Con-

的实践应用及筹备 HMF 和吴哥旅游管理规划的相关工作之上。

能力建设的第三阶段主要是一些正式的专业性技能培训,包括遗产地的综合管理、招商引资、市场推广、门票与定价、遗产地管理方法的实施和提供专业发展的辅助性材料,包括新近发表的论文: Sullivan Sharon 和 Mackay Richard (2012),《考古遗址:保护与管理》,美国盖蒂保护研究所,保护类读物,洛杉矶。

这一阶段也极大地促进了团队之间的合作,例如技术委员会成员将遗产地综合管理的知识传授给了其他工作人员,并在崩密列、吴哥王城和其他试点项目中共同实施了管理工作。在遗产地的实践锻炼部分还邀请了负责日常管理和维护吴哥的工作人员。该培训旨在了解各遗址的管理情况以及如何将管理方法应用于当地,进而加强遗产地的整体管理,同时也检验了各职员在综合管理方法中所起到的作用。培训研讨会也通过与每天维护现场的员工一起工作,为崩密列和吴哥窟提出了改进综合管理的建议,其中包括员工理解遗产地自然、文化价值的基本认识,遗产地问题及应对战略方针,每个人在保护中的作用。崩密列培训成果已经成为员工的遗产地点管理手册,同时也为吴哥王城准备了一系列的建议。

遗产地综合管理手册的编制

能力建设项目的重要成果之一是筹备编制《遗产管理者实践手册:寺庙群及遗产景观综合遗产管理(遗产地综合管理)》。这本手册由 APSARA 技术委员会和澳大利亚 HMF 项目小组共同协作完成,试图通过公认的最佳遗产地管理实践,为吴哥量身定做最适当、有效的方法以及满足 APSARA 员工持续需求的管理方法。

技术委员会为筹备手册投入了大量的精力,其中所阐释的综合遗产管理法可以运用到寺庙、景观或多学科的项目上。该手册也促进了专家以及 APSARA 不同部门员工的协作及智力输入以确保各方面细节考虑周全。该手册运用了以价值为基础的管理方法,该方法在国际上被视为最佳实践方法。《遗产地综合管理手册》不仅有助于明确优先战略,而且为长短期遗产地管理实施提供了指导。再次,该手册也可使遗产地管理者了解保护寺庙的需求,以及如何管理才使寺庙与周边自然、文化环境景观相融合。

结语

吴哥是世界上最伟大的文化遗产地之一,它需要一定的专业知识和经验来管理、保存其突出普遍价值并使其世代相传下去。与许多传统的遗产管理项目相比,柬埔寨遗产管理者的能力建设是吴哥的遗产管理体系的核心部分。参加能力建设项目的成员通过参与到项目本身,既为实现了最佳实践管理模式做出了贡献,又掌握了成功制定大纲的技能。

servation Institute, Readings in Conservation, Los Angeles.

This phase also significantly increased collaborative project based work involving the Technical Committee members in delivery of integrated site management training at Beng Mealea and Angkor Thom, as well as further involvement in key project elements of the pilot projects. The on-site sessions worked with staff involved in the daily maintenance and management of monuments at Angkor. This training focused on understanding the management situation at monuments and how management approaches can be integrated so that overall site management is improved. The training examined ways in which staff roles relate within an integrated management approach. The training workshops also provided proposals for improved integrated management of these two locations based on working with the staff who are present on the site on a daily basis. They provided staff with a basic understanding of cultural and natural values, issues and strategies relating to the location and the role they play in its conservation. A site management booklet for staff has been developed as an outcome of the Beng Mealea training and a series of recommendations were prepared for Angkor Thom.

Development of the Integrated Site Management Manual

One of the significant outcomes from the capacity building program of the HMF has been the preparation of a Practical Manual for Site Managers: Integrated Heritage Management for Temple Complexes and Heritage Landscapes(Integrated Site Management Manual). This manual results from the combined efforts of the APSARA Technical Committee and the Australian HMF Project Team working together and learning to apply a recognised best practice heritage management method in a way which is most appropriate and effective for Angkor and the ongoing needs of APSARA staff.



吴哥王城能力建设
Angkor Thom Capacity Building

The manual which has been prepared with the substantial input of the Technical Committee provides a methodology for integrated heritage management that can be applied to temples, landscapes or multi-disciplinary projects. The manual can assist in coordinating the input of expertise and involvement of APSARA staff from different departments to ensure that all necessary aspects are considered. The manual utilizes a values-based management methodology which is recognized as a best practice approach at heritage sites internationally. The Integrated Site Management Manual is a tool that will help clarify and prioritise strategies and actions required to manage the site in the short and long term. The manual assists site managers to consider the needs for temple conservation as well as the management of the natural and cultural setting for the landscapes surrounding temples.

Conclusion

Angkor is one of the world's great cultural sites, but one which requires a high degree of expertise and experience so that its outstanding universal value can be conserved, managed and transmitted to current and future generations. By contrast with many traditional heritage management projects, the Angkor heritage management framework

致谢

吴哥 HMF 合作项目的成果不仅要感谢 APSARA、联合国教科文组织以及 Godden Mackay Logan (GML) 的通力合作, 还要感谢以下诸位专家的支持与帮助: Hang Peou 博士、Sharon Sullivan 教授、Michel Verrot 先生、Nicholas Hall 先生、Richard Mackay 教授、Neil Urwin 先生、Georgina Lloyd 博士和 Blaise Kilian 先生。技术委员会成员的全程参与和帮助也功不可没, 非常值得一提的是他们的专业精神, 在此请允许我们向 Chou Radina 先生、Touch Tetra 先生、Oum Marady 女士、Bun Kanhara 女士、Seng Sotheara 先生、Sorn Chantharn 先生、Heng Jeudi 先生、Sim Bunthoeun 先生、Eng Narin 先生和 Moan Phanit 先生表达深深的感谢。最后还要感谢 APSARA 总干事 Bun Narith 先生和 Chau Sun Kérya 先生。

has as part of its core content, a program of capacity building for Cambodian site managers. Through participation in the project itself, participants in the capacity building program are simultaneously contributing to a best-practice management model and acquiring the skills that are needed for the emerging framework to succeed.

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The Angkor HMF is a collaborative project and its successes are the result of many individuals from APSARA, UNESCO and Godden Mackay Logan (GML) working together. The capacity building program has benefited from the expertise of H.E. Dr

Hang Peou, Prof Sharon Sullivan, Mr Michel Verrot, Mr Nicholas Hall, Prof Richard Mackay, Mr Neil Urwin, Dr Georgina Lloyd and Mr Blaise Kilian. The professionalism, participation and assistance of the members of the Technical Committee throughout the capacity building program has been notable and we acknowledge Mr Chou Radina, Mr Touch Tetra, Ms Oum Marady, Ms Bun Kanhara, Mr Seng Sotheara, Mr Sorn Chantharn, Mr Heng Jeudi, Mr Sim Bunthoeun, Mr Eng Narin and Mr Moan Phanit. We would also like to thank H.E. Bun Narith, Director General of the APSARA National Authority and H.E. Chau Sun Kérya.

(上接第 9 页)

1999 年列入世界遗产名录的维甘历史古城 (菲律宾), 获得了评选小组的最高得票, 成为可持续管理方面的最佳案例。维甘城建于 16 世纪, 是亚洲保存最为完整的西班牙殖民城镇, 这里也以其在历史城镇保护方面参与性的方法而自豪。维甘对其城市使命的阐述也体现了这一点。2012 年, 维甘城举办了多场公众听证会和利益相关方研讨会, 最终形成了城市使命宣言, 即“为改善生活质量而保护我们的遗产, 并提供有效的服务”。

向上述“一次性行动计划”提交的其余申请中, 也涌现了众多可持续管理宣传方面的创新做法。九寨沟风景名胜区 (中国)、昆士兰热带雨林 (澳大利亚) 和乳香之路 (阿曼) 在这一问题上做了更为深入的探索。最终评选出的最佳案例既有在管理指导原则内结合了参与的案例, 如加拿大景区管理团体和利益相关方工作小组 (如: 格罗斯莫恩国家公园), 也有提高咖啡种植者收入的营销策略 (如: 哥伦比亚的咖啡文化景观), 还有降低人类和野生动物冲突的创新性的围栏策略 (如印度孙德尔本斯国家公园)。

从根本上说, 这些成功案例是对一种管理文化的宣传, 以一种全民参与式、共担决策义务式的管理方法, 通过交流将世界遗产突出普遍价值的意义传达给各利益攸关方, 并使其参与到价值的保护中来。2012 年, 世界遗产和可持续发展咨询会议在欧鲁普雷图举行, 会议报告指出: 遗产源自社区及其环境之间长期的动态和持续性关系, 并真实反映了人类为维持和改善其生活质量而重视的内容。

为此, 我们可能需要 5C 战略之外的第六个“C 战略”, 即“合作” (Cooperation), 在支持社区权力的基础上, 实现并分享可持续管理方面的最佳案例, 以此显示《公约》精神的延续。

(continued from Page 9)

The remaining submissions to the ‘One-off initiative’ demonstrated a variety of innovative approaches to the promotion of sustainable management. Examples such as Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area (China), Wet Tropics of Queensland (Australia) and Land of Frankincense (Oman) are explored further in this issue. Best practices range from the integration of participation within the management’s guiding principles such as Parks Canada Community and Stakeholder Working Groups, as evidenced in Gros Morne National Park, to marketing strategies to improve the income of coffee growers in the Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia, and an innovative fencing strategy to reduce human/wildlife conflicts at Sundarbans National Park (India).

Fundamental to these successes is the promotion of a management culture in which stakeholders are engaged in protecting the Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage property simply because the values associated with it have been communicated to them thanks to a management approach of inclusive participation and shared responsibility for decision-making. As described in the report of the 2012 Ouro Preto Consultative Meeting on World Heritage and Sustainable

Development ‘heritage results from the dynamic and continuous relationship between communities and their environment over long periods of time, and reflects what people value to sustain and improve their quality of life.’

To this end it may be time for a sixth ‘C’, for Cooperation, to reflect the continuation of the spirit of the Convention through empowered communities sharing best practices in sustainable management.

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世界遗产能力建设战略简介 (2011)

Brief Introduction to the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (2011)

2001年,在芬兰召开的第25届世界遗产委员会会议上提出并通过了《文化与自然遗产全球培训战略》,该战略的实施主要分为两个层面:其国际层面强调应更好地实施《世界遗产公约》,提升专业人员管理和保护遗产的技能,同时呼吁五大区域制定各自的区域性战略。

全球培训战略在之后的9年里发挥了作用,但培训情况也明显发生着巨大的变化,目前亟需根据实际情况重新审阅全球培训战略。尤为突出的变化是培训的框架变得更加丰富,主要有3个原因:第一,更多的新兴机构可以在世界遗产的能力建设方面发挥作用;第二,新的科学技术以及学习重点从“传授知识”到“获取知识”变化等使我们必须提供更为多样化和便捷的学习环境;第三,近几年在能力建设方面提出了许多新的优先性专题。

全球培训战略(2001)也预见采用了定期报告的程序是发展区域培训战略一项很重要的驱动程式。尽管有限的培训内容被纳入后续的区域“行动计划”中,但因没有制定过成熟的战略(仅非洲例外,他们在2009年已有相关战略),以至于需要在地区层面制定更有效的培训战略。

世界遗产能力建设战略(2011)提出了一种范式转变,即超越传统的培训,采用能力建设的方法。目前的保护现状显示世界遗产保护与管理方面能力建设的对象范围很广、数量在不断增长,从事的具体工作多种多样。创建并提高机构以及与各遗产地相关者的能力使其推广到社区的各个层面同培训个别遗产保护实施者一样重要,这样有助于加强遗产保护操作层面与其他利益相关者和更广泛意义上的外部环境之间的沟通和协调,使与遗产相关和不相关的专业人士采取更有效的保护措施。基于上述情况,标志着战略从“全球培训战略”转化为“世界遗产能力建设战略”,这样的变化也与世界遗产委员会提出的五项战略目标之一的“能力建设”要求相符合。战略的主要目的是确保有效的能力建设对成功实现其他四项战略目标(增强《世界遗产名录》的可信度;保证世界遗产的有效保护;通过宣传增强大众对世界遗产保护的认知、参与和支持;增强遗产保护社区的参与度)起到至关重要的作用。

由此在世界遗产框架下,能力建设可以做如下定义。如果“能力”是指“在可持续的情况下,个人、机构、组织实施职能、解决问题,制定和实现目标”,那么针对世界遗产有效管理的“能力建设”指:

· 提升直接参与遗产保护、管理的人的知识、能力及技能等;

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In 2001, the Global Training Strategy for Cultural and Natural Heritage was presented and approved at the 25th session of the World Heritage Committee (Finland). The strategy had two main levels of implementation. At the international level, the focus was placed on better implementation of the Convention, and improvement in professional skills for management, and conservation. The strategy also called for the development of regional strategies for each of the five regions.

In the nine years in which the strategy has been in operation, it became clear that the situation for training has changed significantly, and there was a need to review and revise the strategy to take into account new realities on the ground. In particular, the framework for training has become much richer. There are three key factors that have contributed to these rapid changes. The first is the entry of many new institutions now offering capacity building within the World Heritage context. Moreover, numerous new learning environments are on offer, much facilitated by new technologies and with the emphasis shifting from ‘knowledge transfer’ to ‘knowledge acquisition’. Finally, several new priority topics for capacity building have emerged in recent years.

The 2001 strategy also foresaw the use of the Periodic Reporting process as an important driver for the development of the regional training strategies. Though limited training components were included in follow-up “action plans” in the regions, no full-fledged strategies were ever developed (with the exception of AFRICA 2009 which already existed), leading to the need to provide better guidance at the regional level for the development of effective training strategies.

The World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (2011) proposes a paradigm shift to step beyond

conventional training to embrace a capacity building approach. Current needs demonstrate that the audience for capacity building for World Heritage conservation and management activities is wide, diverse and growing. Creating and strengthening capacities of institutions and of networks that link the heritage sector to wider communities is as much a priority as the training of individual practitioners. The result will be stronger organizational frameworks and interfaces between heritage and the wider environment, enabling individuals, including those outside heritage-related professions, to take more effective actions. It is in this context that this strategy marks the shift from a “Global Training Strategy” to a “World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy”, a development which corresponds to Article 5 of the World Heritage Convention and with the World Heritage Committee’s focus on capacity building as one of its five strategic objectives (the 5Cs). It is the purpose of this strategy to ensure that effective capacity building is central to ensuring success in relation to the other four strategic objectives (credibility, conservation, communication, and community).

For the purposes of this strategy, capacity building in the World Heritage framework can be defined as follows. If capacity is “the ability of individuals, organizations and societies to perform functions, solve problems, and set and achieve objectives in a sustainable manner”, then capacity building for the effective management of World Heritage properties will:

- strengthen the knowledge, abilities, skills and behavior of people with direct responsibilities for heritage conservation and management,
- improve institutional structures and processes through empowering decision-makers and policy-makers,

(continued on Page 20)

九寨沟：从与世隔绝到“智慧景区”

Jiuzhaigou Valley: From Isolation to 'Smart Park'

文 / 杜杰¹ Written by DU Jie¹ 图 / 汤为 Photo by TANG Wei

九寨沟地处中国西南地区四川省的北部，是岷山脉宝冠上的一颗明珠。九寨沟总面积超过 720 平方公里（72000 公顷），其中缓冲区面积 600 平方公里（60000 公顷），以碧翠的湖泊、壮观的瀑布和形态各异的喀斯特地形驰名中外。1992 年九寨沟风景名胜历史名胜区因满足标准（vii），“以其绝美的自然风光和特殊的美学价值”，被正式列入联合国教科文组织《世界自然遗产名录》。九寨沟还是众多濒临灭绝的珍稀动植物的栖息地，在中国的十三个熊猫保护区中，位列第五。九寨沟因以有 9 个藏族村寨而得名，居住着 110 多户藏民，共 1000 多人。

多年以来，九寨沟一直处于与世隔绝的状态。1966 年以前，因为交通闭塞，只有通过徒步或者骑马的方式才能够到达九寨沟。当地藏民以农业和畜牧业为生。1966 年到 1978 年间，九寨沟遭到大面积的伐木开垦。期间，建起了两个林场，输出了大量木材并修建了道路。1978 年，国务院正式批准建立南坪九寨沟自然保护区，并成立了管理所。1982 年，九寨沟成为中国第一批国家风景名胜之一，并于两年后正式向公众开放。

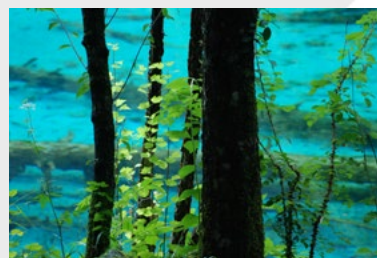
九寨沟一直努力达到国际标准，并且实现了从偏远山区到观光胜地的转型，在促进当地发展的同时，也为中国的其他世界遗产地提供了一个和谐的、可持续发展的模本。自上世纪 80 年代对公众开放以来，九寨沟已接待游客 2930 多万，并以每年平均 18.89% 的速度增长，是中国旅游经济的重要增长因子。在旅游业发展的同时，九寨沟的世界遗产价值也得到了很好的保护。大熊猫就是其中一个重要的指标。由于 70 年代的伐木开垦和 80 年代箭竹的大面积开花，导致大熊猫数量的急剧减少。在 2012 年 6 月 25 日，工作人员在偏远区域巡逻时，发现了新鲜的大熊猫粪便。这是十年来第二次在九寨沟发现熊猫排泄物的样本。借助各项监测和研究，过去几年中，专家再次确认九寨沟的箭竹数量再次达到充盈状态，为大熊猫提供了理想的栖息之所。

国际自然保护联盟（IUCN）资深专家桑塞尔博士（Jim Thorsell）在 2011 年重访九寨沟时将其称为“世界遗产地的典范”。联合国教科文组织总干事伊琳娜·博科娃（Irina Bokova）女士曾为九寨沟题词：“请允许我向九寨沟世界自然遗产地的独特美景致以深深的敬意，同时也向中国政府为保护其生物多样性、原真性，并能把她留给子孙后代所做的努力表示感谢，

Jiuzhaigou Valley, located in the north of Sichuan province in south-western China, is the jewel in the spectacular crown formed by the Min Shan mountain range. Extending over 720 km² (72,000 ha) with a buffer zone of 600 km² (6,000 ha), it is best known for its fabled blue and green lakes, spectacular waterfalls and variety of karstic land forms. Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1992 because it meets the demands of inscription criterion (vii) as an area of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance. The site also contains a number of plant and animal species that are globally threatened with extinction. In this regard, it is considered the fifth most important of the thirteen panda reserves in China. Jiuzhaigou Valley, literally ‘valley of the nine villages’, is also home to over 1,000 Tibetan residents, comprising over 110 families.

For many years, Jiuzhaigou Valley was exceptionally isolated from the outside world. Until 1966, access could only be gained on foot or by horseback. The life of local Tibetans was focused on farming and animal husbandry. The site was subject to extensive logging from 1966 to 1978. Two Forestry Farms were established, a large volume of timber was removed and roads were built during this period. The State Council approved the establishment of the Nanping Jiuzhaigou Nature Reserve and the management office was built in 1978. The valley became one of China's first national parks in 1982. Two years later, it was officially opened to the public.

Jiuzhaigou Valley has made every effort to attain international standards and has indeed completed the perfect transition from a remote mountain area to a tourist resort,



which has greatly promoted regional development and created a model of harmonious and sustainable development for China's World Heritage sites. Since opening in the 1980s, Jiuzhaigou Valley has received a total of over 29.3 million tourists, with an average annual growth rate of 18.89 per cent, thus serving as an important growth factor in China's tourist economy. Despite the development of tourism, the site's World Heritage values are well protected. The giant panda is one of the most important indicators of this. The numbers of this species had been reduced by logging in the 1970s and the harvesting of bamboo blossoms in the 1980s. On 25 June 2012, staff found fresh giant panda scat while patrolling a remote sector of the national park. This is the second time within ten years that such samples were found in Jiuzhaigou valley. Thanks to monitoring and research, experts have established over the past few years that bamboo in Jiuzhaigou Valley is once more abundant enough to provide a perfect habitat for the giant panda.

Dr Jim Thorsell, a senior IUCN expert, termed Jiuzhaigou Valley ‘a model World Heritage site’ when he revisited the park in 2011. Irina Bokova, UNESCO Secretary-General, left the following inscription in Jiuzhaigou Valley: ‘Let me com-

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谢谢你们并表示祝贺！”

九寨沟在可持续发展方面的许多经验都是值得借鉴和探讨的：

提高生物多样性

为保护环境和遗产价值，九寨沟成立了一个由七个保护站，一个生物多样性监测站和巡逻大队组成的环境保护局。此外，景区还配有一个防火司令部和一支专业消防队，负责消防和公共宣传。通过贯彻国家的退耕还林、天然林保护和自然保护区开发项目，九寨沟的森林覆盖率和植被覆盖度已经分别到达 63.5% 和 85.5%。监测数据显示，景区的生物多样性也由此提升。同时，景区还使用新能源（如太阳能和风能）来降低能源消耗。

合作研究

为了促进科学发展、改善景区管理，九寨沟于 1996 年设立了科研处，其主要任务包括对当地文化、自然资源、水质、森林虫害、天气和气候进行监测。部门成立以来，已与众多国内外大学和机构开展紧密的合作研究。例如，在 2006 年，与四川大学、美国加州大学、华盛顿大学、优山美地国家公园（Yosemite）联合成立了九寨沟生态环境与可持续发展国际联合实验室。2009 年，九寨沟博士后科研工作站成立。不久前，国家科学技术部批准建立九寨沟国际生态保护联合研究中心，成为中国目前唯一一家以景区管理机构为依托单位的国家国际科技合作中心。凭借这些平台，九寨沟已成功参与一些国家级的重点科研项目，如国家第十一个五年规划重点项目、国家科技支撑计划重点项目等。九寨沟还是中国首个引入数字技术管理的景区，旨在创建“智慧景区”。

标准设置

2012 年，经国家旅游局批准，九寨沟成为中国首批采用标准化管理体系的国家风景名胜区。景区在近期制定并实施了 47 项服务标准、78 项管理标准和 149 项工作标准。这些标准的设立使九寨沟建立起一套完备的管理运行模式，提升了旅游服务和旅游品牌，综合效益得到加强。

内部和外部

2000 年，国家正式通过了《九寨沟风景名胜区总体规划》。《九寨沟世界自然遗产地保护规划》也于去年完成。由此，景区内的建设项目受到严格的管理。几年间，九寨沟已取得中国风景名胜区众多第一的称号，包括：第一个实行景区内参观景区外住宿的政策、第一个使用绿色环保型观光车、第一个运用数字景区和智慧景区概念、第一个成立国际生态保护国际联合研究中心、第一个建立游客中心和数字信息中心以及第一个使用环保厕所等。

景区设施对旅游业的发展是极为重要的。为提升游客的观光体验，景区内的诺日朗服务中心可同时容纳 3000 多名游客进餐，景区内共有 40 个观光平台、19 个休息亭，同时还重修了 70 公里的人行栈道和

mend the Chinese authorities for the extraordinary efforts to preserve its biodiversity and authenticity and to pass it to future generations. Thank you and congratulations!

In terms of sustainable development, some aspects of the site experience deserve to be shared and discussed:

Enhanced biodiversity

To protect the environment and the value of the property, an Environmental Protection Department has been set up with seven protection stations, a biodiversity monitoring station and a patrol team. In addition, the park has a fire prevention headquarters and a professional fire department to manage both fire prevention and public awareness. By implementing the Conversion of Cropland to Forest Project, the Natural Forests Protection Project and the Nature Reserve Development Project, forest coverage rate and vegetation coverage rate have reached 63.5 per cent and 85.5 per cent respectively. According to our monitoring data, biodiversity has thus been enhanced. The park also uses new forms of energy, including solar and wind, to reduce energy consumption.



Collaborative research

With a view to developing scientific research and improving park management, a Science Department was established in 1996. Its main job includes the monitoring of local culture, nature resources, water quality, forest pests and diseases, weather and climate. The department is closely involved in collaborative research with both domestic and international universities and institutes. In this respect, the foundation of Jiuzhaigou International Laboratory for Ecology, Environment and Sustainability in 2006 has greatly improved cooperation with

the University of Washington, the University of California, Sichuan University and Yosemite National Park. Jiuzhaigou Valley postdoctoral research station was founded in 2009. More recently, the State Ministry of Science and Technology approved the establishment of Jiuzhaigou Valley, International Ecological Conservation Joint Research Center, which makes it the only state-level international joint research centre of China's national parks. Thanks to these platforms, Jiuzhaigou Valley has become involved in several national scientific projects, including the Key Projects of China's eleventh Five Year Research Program, the National High Technology Research and Development Program of China and similar ventures. Jiuzhaigou Valley is also the first national park in China to have brought digital technology into park management, thus making Jiuzhaigou Valley a 'smart park'.

Standard-setting

Jiuzhaigou Valley was one of China's first national parks to initiate standardized management approved by the National Tourism Administration in 2012. More recently the park administration devised and enforced 47 service standards, 78 management standards and 149 work standards, thanks to which a management and operation model has been established and tourist service, branding and integrated benefit have significantly developed.

Inside and outside

The General Plan for Jiuzhaigou Valley National Park was approved by the national government in 2000. Last year, the General Plan for Jiuzhaigou Valley World Heritage was completed. As a result, construction projects in the park are now strictly managed. In the intervening years the park has achieved a number of firsts in China's national parks, including being first to implement the policy of visiting inside the park and finding accommodation outside, first to use environment-friendly sightseeing buses, first to implement the concepts of the digital park and the smart park, first to establish an International Ecological Conserva-

49 公里的生态型公路。

游客为本

景区章程要求在管理中把游客放在首要。为了保持景区的整洁和安全，行政管理部门专设了清洁、讲解和应急响应系统。景区还设立咨询台和意见箱来保证游客信息畅通，并及时处理投诉和建议。景区内的商业活动都受到严格监督，保证商家诚信。

当地社区

景区管理部门制定一系列措施来确保当地居民的权利受到尊重，并让当地社区直接参与各类旅游项目。例如，景区在当地设立了一个居民管理办公室向居民解读政策并提供培训课程。上世纪 90 年代，景区行政管理部门还与当地共同成立了一个合资公司。当地居民可优先获得工作机会，其中许多人在职的景区管理人员。随着“景区内观光，景区外住宿”政策的推进，景区内的家庭旅馆陆续关闭，并渐渐向景区外转移。2012 年，自治州政府承诺将投入 1.40 亿元人民币支持商业的转移项目。

称职的员工

我们相信合格的员工对于景区的发展至关重要。每年，景区管理部门都会组织员工培训，鼓励员工学习，同时也招募到一批高水平的工作人员。现已有博士 8 人、硕士 22 人，其中 5 位硕士是留学归国人员，12 位员工持有高级专业职称。利用九寨沟国际联合实验室、博士后科研工作站和智慧景区论坛的平台优势，景区还聘请到众多优秀的科研人员（包括中国科学院院士以及 15 名外籍职员与志愿者）从事景区的研究和管理活动。

市场营销与品牌化

九寨沟市场营销的基础是创新。面对来自国内淡季和国际营销的双重压力，我们对国内外市场同等重视。我们运用微博、Facebook、Twitter、微电影等网络手段促进国内国际营销，借助国际冰瀑旅游节之类的活动刺激淡季旅游市场。此外，还与一些声誉优良的旅行社（如韩国哈拿多乐旅行社和中青旅）建立起了良好的合作关系，以此增加团队游数量。除了观光游以外，景区还开发了一系列新型的旅游产品，包括扎如沟生态旅游线路，曲那乌沟生态旅游线路和文化旅游等，以此满足不同类型游客的需求。

历经三十年的探索和实践，九寨沟建立起了一套自身的保护发展模式，成为旅游目的地在重视与当地社区进行和谐互动方面的典范。九寨沟将继续坚持可持续发展的理念，在努力保持世界遗产地最佳案例的同时，将自身打造成国际化的生态旅游地，也让游客享受最本土的文化体验。

备注：本文首载于《世界遗产》杂志第 67 期（2013 年 4 月刊），请参阅 http://pfdmedia.com/read-online/wh_67_eng_apr_2013/。

tion Joint Research Center, first to build a visitor centre and a digital information centre and first to use environment-friendly toilets.

Facilities are essential to tourism development. To enhance the visitor experience, the Nuorilang service centre can accommodate over 3,000 tourists for meals, offers 40 sightseeing platforms, 19 rest pavilions, 70 km of boardwalk and 49 km of ecological and user-friendly highway has been rebuilt.

Tourists first

Park rules require management to put tourists first. To keep the park clean and safe, the administration has systems for cleaning, interpretation and emergency response. Information counters and complaint boxes were also set up to make sure that tourists are well informed and any complaints and suggestions taken into account. Business activities inside the park are carefully monitored to ensure integrity.

Local community

The park administration has developed a set of measures to ensure that the rights of residents are respected and the community is directly involved in tourist activities. For example, a resident management office was established to define policies and provide training courses and a joint company was set up by the park administration and the local community in the 1990s. Priority work opportunities are provided to local residents, many of whom hold a management post within the park administration. Following the policy of ‘visiting inside the park and staying outside’, family hotels were closed and businesses were encouraged to move outside. In this respect, the prefecture government has promised to invest 140 million renminbi to support the business-migrating project in 2012.

Competent staff

We believe that qualified staff are of great importance to the park’s development. The park administration organizes group training for the staff every year. Learning is encouraged and a number of highly qualified staff members have been

enrolled. Eight of these hold a doctorate and twenty-two Master’s degrees. Five of the latter studied overseas, and twelve staff members have earned a senior professional title. Using the Jiuzhaigou International Laboratory, the Postdoctoral Research Station and Smart Park Forum as springboards, many eminent researchers, including members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and fifteen foreign staffers and volunteers, have been recruited and are now involved in the park’s research and management activities.

Marketing and branding

The marketing of Jiuzhaigou Valley is based on innovation. We value both domestic and international markets, with special stress on low season and international marketing. We use such internet features as microblog, Facebook, Twitter and micro movies to enhance both domestic and international marketing, and promote low-season activities with such attractions as the International Ice Waterfall festival. In addition, and with a view to expanding group tourism, we have established a good level of cooperation with such reputed travel agencies as Hanatour of the Republic of Korea and China Youth Travel Service. In addition to sightseeing tours, the park has developed a set of such new tourist products as the Zharu Valley ecotour, Quna’e Valley ecotour and culture tours that appeal to different types of visitor.

After thirty years of exploration and practical experience, Jiuzhaigou Valley has established its own specific mode of protected development and become a model tourism destination emphasizing harmonious interaction with the local community. Jiuzhaigou will continue to adhere to the concept of sustainable development in order to develop as an international ecotourism destination, but also as a destination providing local cultural experience while remaining a best practice World Heritage site.

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第十届中国世界遗产国际青少年夏令营回顾

Retrospection on the 10th International Youth Summer Camp on Chinese World Heritage

文 / 王沁苒 Written by WANG Qinran

2013年7月23日,由我苏州中心(WHITRAP Suzhou)主办的第十届中国世界遗产国际青少年夏令营(2013)在北京顺利闭营。本次夏令营于7月17日在位于天平山脚下的园林式校园——苏州市盲聋学校开营,历时7天。来自阿尔巴尼亚、爱沙尼亚、波兰、博茨瓦纳、韩国、肯尼亚、拉脱维亚、老挝、黎巴嫩、美国、缅甸、墨西哥、日本、斯洛文尼亚、坦桑尼亚、塞浦路斯、希腊、英国、中国等19个国家和地区13至20周岁的60名中外学生、以及5名带队老师(观察员),在“感受千年运河文化,领略中华世遗风采”为主题下,通过共同走京杭大运河之旅,游览古运河沿线的世界遗产地,听取世界遗产专家讲座,使青少年认识到保护世界遗产的重要性,并激发起青少年保护世界遗产的责任感和使命感。

在夏令营中,营员们分别展示和介绍了自己家乡的世界遗产,并通过听取专家讲座、学习世界遗产手语诗歌、用画笔描绘心中的世界遗产故事等活动对世界遗产进行了初步了解。同时,本期夏令营围绕“感受千年运河文化,领略中华世遗风采”这一主题,开展了实地游学考察,让营员们亲身感受了苏州、杭州、扬州、北京的世界文化遗产的博大精深和典雅优美。

在苏州,营员们主要考察了虎丘——大运河苏州段7个申遗点之一。苏州是中国大运河重要的发祥地之一,虎丘山是中国早期运河开拓者吴王的纪念地,虎丘云岩寺塔是江南运河沿线现存最早的建筑遗存。通过参观虎丘和山塘历史文化街区,营员们对于苏州的历史文化和世界遗产有了切身体会。营员们还与虎丘管理处的管理人员进行了深入交谈,对苏州遗产地的保护现状与保护措施进行了全面的了解,并交流了自己的想法。

在杭州,由杭州西湖世界文化遗产监测管理中心派出优秀国内外学生带领营员们泛舟西湖、悉心讲解,使他们深切感受到西湖独特的自然、人文魅力。同为年轻的世界遗产保卫者,来自五湖四海的同学们结下了深厚的友谊。在美丽的西湖畔,营员们写下了保护标语,愿为更好的保护世界遗产献出自己的一份力。

在扬州,营员们参观了京杭大运河扬州段的邵伯码

The 10th International Youth Summer Camp on Chinese World Heritage (2013) held by WHITRAP Suzhou was successfully concluded in Beijing on July 23, 2013. With the duration of 7 days, it commenced on July 13 at Suzhou Special-Education School for the Blind and the Deaf, a garden-like school by the foot of Tianping Hill. Under the theme of “Experiencing the culture of millennia-old canal and appreciating the charms of Chinese World Heritage”, the Summer Camp attracted 60 students aged from 13 to 20 and 5 teachers (observers)



学习手语诗歌《共同的遗产》
Learning Sign Language A Shared Heritage

from 19 countries and regions including Albania, Estonia, Poland, Botswana, South Korea, Kenya, Latvia, Laos, Lebanon, the USA, Burma, Mexico, Japan, Slovenia, Tanzania, Cyprus, Greece, the UK, and China. Travelling along the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal, touring around World Heritage sites along the route, and attending lectures given by World Heritage experts, young people realized the importance of World Heritage conservation, and their sense of responsibility and mission to protect World Heritage was aroused.

During the Summer Camp, presentations were made by campers on World Heritage sites of their hometowns. Through activities like attending lectures given by experts, learning sign language poem of World Heritage, and drawing stories about World Heritage, an initial understanding of World Heritage was grasped. Meanwhile, tours and visits were organized around the theme of “Experiencing the culture of millennia-old canal and appreciating the charms of Chinese World Heritage” to give campers a glimpse of the profoundness and elegance of World Heritage sites in Suzhou, Hangzhou, Yangzhou, and Beijing.

In Suzhou, campers visited Tiger Hill, one of the seven nominated World Heritage sites at Suzhou section of the Grand Canal. Suzhou is an important origin of the Grand Canal, Tiger Hill is a memorial to the King of Wu, a pioneer of canal in ancient China, and Yunyan Pagoda is the oldest architecture south of Yangtze River along the Grand Canal. Touring around Tiger Hill and Shantang Historic and Cultural Blocks gave campers firsthand knowledge of the history, culture, and World Heritage of Suzhou. Through discussion with the management staff of Tiger Hill, campers not only obtained a thorough understanding of the conservation status and measures of World Heritage in Suzhou, but also expressed their opinions.

In Hangzhou, excellent domestic and foreign students were sent by the Management and Monitoring Center of West Lake World Cultural Heritage to show campers around the West Lake and help them feel its unique natural and humanistic appeal. Sharing the common mission of protecting World Heritage, young people from all over the world established deep friendship. Mottos were written by the beautiful



苏州虎丘合影
Group Photo at Tiger Hill in Suzhou

头，通过参观船闸的作业，感受了中国古代劳动人民的超凡智慧。营员们对申遗点内的旅游设施状况进行了系统的评估，积极讨论研究了可行的改善措施。

在北京，营员们参观了驰名海内外的世界遗产八达岭长城和故宫，更加深刻地被中国的世界文化遗产所感动。参观途中营员们对游人进行了采访，获得了更多遗产现状的信息。

在对中国世界遗产的景观赞叹不已的同时，很多营员也发现了其保护中存在的一些不容忽视的问题。他们通过“世界遗产与文化”专题讨论、采访遗产地管理人、遗产地现场调研等活动，对世界遗产的保护增进了理解，并提出了合理化建议。

短暂的七天夏令营中，来自世界各地的营员们之间结下了深厚的友谊。在闭营仪式上，每一位营员都获得了“世界遗产青少年保卫者”证书。他们不无兴奋地说：回到自己的国家后，一定要把在中国世界遗产国际青少年夏令营中学习到的知识传播给身边的家人与朋友，带动更多人加入保护世界遗产的阵营中来。

lakeside to witness their efforts to better protect World Heritage.

In Yangzhou, campers visited Shaobo Wharf at Yangzhou section of the Grand Canal. The extraordinary wisdom of ancient Chinese people was demonstrated by the ship lock. Systematic assessment of the tourist facilities in nominated World Heritage site was made by campers and feasible improvement measures were discussed.

In Beijing, campers were further moved by the famous World Heritage sites of the Palace Museum and Great Wall at Badaling. During the tour, they interviewed visitors to get more information about the status of World Heritage.

While admiring the World Heritage sites, many campers also found out some conservation problems that cannot be ignored. Through discussion around the topic of "World Heritage and Culture", interviewing managers of heritage sites, and field study at heritage sites, they obtained a deepened understanding of World Heritage conservation and rational proposals were raised.

Deep friendship was established among the young people during the 7-day Summer Camp. A Patrimonto Certificate was awarded to every camper on the closing ceremony. Excited and overjoyed, they all said that when they went back, they would tell their family and friends what they had learned in the Summer Camp and encouraged them to participate in the conservation of World Heritage.

Sign Language Poem: A Shared Heritage 手语诗歌：《共同的遗产》

The Galapagos Islands inspired Charles Darwin
In his theory of evolution
查尔斯达尔文的进化论
受到了加拉帕格斯群岛的启发
The Classical Gardens of Suzhou represent a model featuring a
harmonious relation between man and nature
苏州古典园林是天人合一的典范
The island of Goree is a reminder of slavery
格雷岛是奴隶制的见证
The pyramids, a masterpiece of human creative genius
金字塔是人类创造性天赋的杰作
The sacred power of the mountains of Tongariro
Is embodied in the identity of its people
汤加里罗山的神圣力量
充分体现了汤加里罗山的神圣力量
The beauty of Mount Athos inspired religious rituals at its heights
圣山的高度之美使得人们对它顶礼膜拜
Roros, a thriving mining town for over 300 years
三百年来，勒罗斯一直是座矿业发达的城镇
Virgin Komi Forests are a window to biodiversity
科米原始森林是生物多样性的一扇窗口
Brasilia, a city of symmetry and imagination
巴西利亚是一座富有想象力和对称美的城市
All these sites are so diverse, and yet they have something in common
所有这些地方尽管有很大的差异，但有一点是共同的
They belong to us all as a shared World Heritage
它们是属于我们大家共同的世界遗产
Heritage is what we have accumulated from the past
遗产来自过去的积累
What we live within the present
现在和我们朝夕相处

And what we pass on to the future generations
我们还要把它们传给子孙后代
To learn from, to build on and to enjoy
让子孙后代从中学习，加以维护，并由他们享用
Our Heritage embodies our touchstones
我们的遗产体现了我们的文明标准
Our cultural points of reference
又是衡量我们文化
And our identity
和我们身世价值的尺度
It helps us understand who we are
它让我们知道我们是谁
So that we can understand others
这样一来，我们就能理解他人
It tells the story of nature and humanity
它记录着人类和自然的历史脚步
Exceptional expressions of this Heritage
特殊表达的遗产
Considered to be of outstanding universal value
不仅具有杰出的普遍价值
Comprise the wealth of nature and culture
还构成了自然与文化的宝库
That the UNESCO World Heritage Convention
联合国教科文组织的世界遗产公约
Seeks to embrace and defend
正是要寻求拥抱、保卫
Cherish and protect
珍藏和保护
This is a responsibility
这是我们整个世界义不容辞的责任
Shared by the international community as a whole
也是对年轻人的挑战
This is a challenge that young people are ready to assume
要他们做好准备，以便能应付自如

新疆天山

Xinjiang Tianshan

遗产类型：自然遗产

所在地区：中国

入选年份：2013

遴选标准：(vii) (ix)



该遗产由四个片区组成，由昌吉回族自治州的博格达、巴音郭楞蒙古自治州的巴音布鲁克、阿克苏地区的托木尔和伊犁哈萨克自治州的喀拉峻-库尔德宁等四个区域组成，占地 606833 公顷，是位于中亚天山山脉的组成部分，也是世界最大的山脉之一。新疆天山一直延伸至世界最大和最高之一的沙漠——塔克拉玛干沙漠，其不仅拥有独一无二的美景，也是残遗种、珍稀及濒危物种的重要栖息地。

新疆天山因符合标准 (vii) 和 (ix) 于 2013 年被列入世界遗产名录：

标准 (vii)：天山地域广阔，横跨中亚地区 2500 公里，是世界温带干旱地区最大的山脉之一，也是世上最大的东西走向的独立山脉。天山作为新疆的一部分东西横跨 1760 公里，西临天山的最高山峰——托木尔山峰（7443 米），东接博格达峰（5445 米）。天山位于两个中亚沙漠之间，北面是准噶尔沙漠，南面为塔里木沙漠。天山之美，不仅在那白雪覆盖的壮美山峰、郁郁葱葱的森林草地、清澈的河流湖泊和红床峡谷（编者注：山地型丹霞地貌），更在于这里的景观与相邻的广阔沙漠景观形成了巨大反差，在炎热与寒冷、干旱与湿润、荒凉与茂盛之间形成了强烈的视觉对比。

标准 (ix)：新疆天山作为温带干旱地区生物及生态环境进化过程的优秀典范，这里的地形和生态系统由上新世（编者注：上新世是地质时代中第三纪的最新的世，它从距今 530 万年开始，距今 180 万年结束）形成至今，其独特的地理位置和中亚大陆性气候，构成了世界独特的山地生态系统。由于其作为温带干旱区的典型高度山脉，通过不同的高度、梯度与坡度，反映出不同的湿度和热度变化。因此该遗产是作为研究全球气候变暖下生物群落演替的重要场所。此外，高程植被的分布、南北坡度的巨大差异、植物区系的多样化，也反映出帕米尔天山高地的生物生态演化过程。该地区也是残遗种、珍稀及濒危物种的重要栖息地，同时也是原有温暖潮湿的植物区系逐渐被现代干燥的地中海植物区系所替代的重要见证。📍

Category : Natural Heritage

Location: China

Date of Inscription: 2013

Criteria: (vii) (ix)

Xinjiang Tianshan comprises four components - Tomur, Kalajun-Kuerdening, Bayinbukuke and Bogda - that total 606,833 hectares. They are part of the Tianshan mountain system of Central Asia, one of the largest mountain ranges in the world. The site also extends into the Taklimakan Desert, one of the world's largest and highest deserts, besides of the exceptional beauty its shown, Xinjiang Tianshan is also the important habitat of the relic species, rare and endangered species.

The Xinjiang Tianshan was nominated as World Heritage in 2013 according to the following criteria:

Criterion(vii): The Tianshan is a large mountain range in Central Asia stretching about 2,500 kilometers. It is the largest mountain chain in the world's temperate arid region, and the largest isolated east-west mountain range globally. The Xinjiang portion of the Tianshan runs east-west for 1,760km and is a mountain range of outstanding natural beauty. The Xinjiang Tianshan is anchored in the west by the highest peak in the Tianshan, Tomur Peak at 7,443 meters, and in the east by Bogda Peak at 5,445 meters. The range lies between two Central Asian deserts, Junggar Desert in the north and the Tarim Desert in the south. The beauty of the Xinjiang Tianshan lies not only in its spectacular snow-capped mountains and glacier-capped peaks, beautiful forests and meadows, clear rivers and lakes and red bed canyons, but

also in the combination and contrast between the mountain elements and the vast deserts. The stark difference of bare rocks on its south slope and luxuriant forest and meadow on the north creates a striking visual contrast of environments which are hot and cold, dry and wet, desolate and luxuriant – and of exceptional beauty.

Criterion(ix): Xinjiang Tianshan is an outstanding example of ongoing biological and ecological evolutionary process in a temperate arid zone. The landforms and ecosystems have been preserved since the Pliocene epoch because of the Tianshan's position between two deserts and its Central Asian arid continental climate, which is unique among the world's mountain ecosystems. Xinjiang Tianshan has all the typical mountain altitudinal zones of a temperate arid zone, reflecting the moisture and heat variations at different altitudes, gradients and slopes. The property is an outstanding example for the study of biological community succession in mountain ecosystems in an arid zone undergoing global climate change. Xinjiang Tianshan is also an outstanding representative of biological and ecological evolution in the Pamir-Tian Shan Highlands. Altitudinal vegetation distributions, significant differences between north and south slopes, and diversity of flora, all illustrate the biological and ecological evolution of the Pamir-Tian Shan Highlands. The property is also an important habitat for relic species, and numerous rare and endangered species, as well as endemic species. It is representative of the process whereby the original warm and wet flora has gradually been replaced by modern xeric Mediterranean flora.

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活动预告 Forthcoming

世界遗产青少年教育国际研讨会 暨第五届世界遗产青少年教育联席会 2013年10月16日至18日，中国苏州

为继续加强中国地区内的世界遗产青少年教育联席会议制度，共同合作商讨并推动世界遗产青少年教育国际研讨会暨第五届世界遗产青少年教育联席会议。会议将回顾世界遗产青少年教育及世界遗产教育宣言（苏州宣言），探讨世界遗产青少年教育发展规划，讨论并通过《亚太地区世界遗产青少年教育操作指南》，以在亚太地区范围内推动世界遗产青少年教育的不断发展。

庐山论坛 – 东亚世界遗产文化景观论坛 2013年10月24至26日，中国庐山

本次论坛由中国住房和城乡建设部风景名胜区管理办公室、联合国教科文组织驻华代表处、庐山风景名胜区管理局、江西省住房和城乡建设厅、九江市人民政府和我上海中心联合举办。论坛以东亚地区世界遗产文化景观为主题，探讨世界遗产文化景观的价值认知与辨识，特别是在东亚地区世界遗产文化景观保护管理的实践，同时对有关“庐山世界遗产文化景观宣言建议”稿中所提到的内容及建议进行小组讨论。（垂询邮箱：cin@mail.cin.gov.cn）

第二届中国杭州文化遗产国际峰会 暨2013历史城市景观保护联盟年会 2013年11月4日至8日，中国杭州

本会议由历史城市景观保护联盟（UCHUL）、浙江大学、世界遗产保护杭州研究中心、杭州西湖风景名胜区管委会（杭州市园林文物局）、我中心（WHITRAP）共同举办，包括“他山之石” – 全球视野下的文化遗产国际会议、“系列遗产保护与管理”国际研讨会和历史城市景观保护联盟第二次年会。会议将邀请ICOMOS、ICRROM等国际专业机构权威专家及国内不同领域的学者来杭对文化遗产展开多学科、跨文化对话，旨在打破学科界线，对“遗产”这一现代概念、古老议题展开深入探讨，以重新把握“过去”遗产对未来全球与地方文化创新的重要意义。

会议议题：遗产展示、遗产民族志、人类学视角下的文化遗产、旅游休闲中的遗产体验、文化遗产认识与传播、科技考古与文化遗产保护、艺术、文化与遗产、礼俗遗产、城镇化与历史城市景观保护、遗产与全球文化发展和创新、系列遗产保护与管理。（网址：<http://www.zjuchi.cn/cch2013/index.php?c=Index&a=index&web=chinese>）

International Workshop on World Heritage Youth Education & the 5th World Heritage Youth Education Joint Conference 10–16 October 2013, Suzhou, China

With an aim to strengthen the joint meeting system of world heritage youth education in China and to promote educational campaign among young students through cooperation and consultations, WHITRAP Suzhou is going to held International Workshop on World Heritage Youth Education & the 5th World Heritage Youth Education Joint Conference in October 2013. Upon reviewing the Declaration on Enhancing Youth Education on World Heritage Protection (Suzhou Declaration), the conference will discuss further on the development plan in the future, review and approve Operational Guidelines on World Heritage Youth Education in Asia-Pacific Region, and to promote the development in the region.

Lushan Forum on World Heritage Cultural Landscape in East Asia 24–26 October 2013, Lushan, China

The Forum is co-organized by National Park Agency, Ministry of Housing Urban-Rural Development of China, UNESCO Beijing Office, Jiangxi Provincial Department of Housing Urban-Rural Development, People's Government of Jiujiang Municipality, Lushan Scenic and Historic Area Administration Bureau, and WHITRAP Shanghai. The Forum is titled of the World Heritage (WH) in the category of Cultural landscape (CL) in East Asia. It will discuss the Understanding and define the value of the Cultural Landscape in terms of World Heritage, especially the implementation of the Management and conservation of the CL of WH in the East Asia Region. Through facilitated discussions, the groups will consider the issues rose during the Forum as well as reflect upon and provide suggestions on the proposed of the draft of "Lushan World Heritage Cultural Landscape Statement of Intent". Email: cin@mail.cin.gov.cn.

The 2nd International Cultural Heritage Summit – Hangzhou China & 2013 Annual Summit of Union for Conservation of Historic Urban Landscape 4–8 November 2013, Hangzhou, China

Co-organized by Union for Conservation of Historic Urban Landscape (UCHUL), Zhejiang University, Hangzhou West Lake Scenic and Historic Area Management Commission (Hangzhou Garden Cultural Relics Bureau) and WHITRAP, the summit is an integrated session for three conferences -- Stones from Other Mountains: Critical Heritage in Cross-Cultural Perspectives, International Workshop on Conservation and Management of Serial Heritage and the 2nd Annual Meeting of Union for Conservation of Historic Urban Landscape. It seeks to bring together leading experts from international specialist agencies such as ICOMOS and ICRROM and a diverse range of domestic researchers to Hangzhou to engage in meaningful multidisciplinary and cross-cultural dialogues about the role of cultural heritage in global and local contexts. Topics include: heritage presentation, heritage ethnography, cultural heritage pertaining to anthropology, heritage in tourism, cognition and communication of cultural heritage, science and technology archaeology and the conservation of cultural heritage, art culture and heritage, custom heritage, urbanisation and HUL, heritage and the development and innovation of global culture, the management and conservation of heritage series.

For more information, please check: <http://www.zjuchi.cn/cch2013/index.php?c=Index&a=index&web=chinese>.

历史性城镇景观 (HUL) 国内培训班 2013年11月8日至12日, 中国上海

历史性城镇景观 (Historic Urban Landscapes, 简称 HUL) 国内培训班将于 2013 年 11 月 8 日至 12 日在我上海中心举行 (地点: 中国上海市四平路同济大学文远楼 3 层)。

本次培训由国际国内教师共同授课, 培训为期 5 天, 内容包括:

1、中国城市保护概述; 2、欧洲城市保护概述; 3、HUL: 概念和方法; 4、《世界遗产公约》和 HUL 的起源; 5、HUL 行动计划: 关键步骤和工具设计; 6、上海历史城区和历史建筑保护策略; 7、中国 HUL 的应用路线图研讨。

欢迎登录中心网站 www.whitr-ap.org 下载更多课程信息及背景资料, 并欢迎来函来电咨询。(垂询邮箱: whitrapping@gmail.com)

“重返加德满都 – 活态城市遗产保护” 国际研讨会 2013年11月25日至29日, 尼泊尔加德满都

会议由尼泊尔国际古迹遗址理事会、联合国教科文组织加德满都办事处、尼泊尔政府考古部、国际古迹遗址理事会 / 风险预防国际科学委员会 (ICOMOS/ICORP) 主办, 尼泊尔城市发展部、加德满都市、拉利特普尔市、巴克塔普尔市和帕斯帕提地区发展基金会协办, 我上海中心和日本国际古迹遗址理事会支持举办。

“重返加德满都”是以城市活态遗产保护为主题的国际研讨会。会议关注到国际社会对遗产概念理解的迅速转变, 即遗产不再仅指文物古迹, 还包括人类居住、工作、进行信仰和庆典活动的更为复杂的城市空间。随着社会价值和信仰的转变, 城市聚落必须适应上述变化。本研讨会将就保护和变化之间的微妙平衡展开讨论, 探讨如何在保护历史城市固有特色和价值因子的同时, 实现城市自身持续发展所必要的变化。(网址: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/kathmandu/culture/revisiting-kathmandu-25-29-november-2013/>)

回顾木结构的保护哲学——“木结构的修复方法与保护哲学”国际会议 2013年12月17日至19日, 日本奈良

由联合国教科文组织亚太地区文化中心文化遗产保护与合作办事处 (奈良) (ACCU Nara) 和我上海中心 (WHITRAP Shanghai) 共同主办的“回顾木结构的保护哲学——‘木结构的修复方法与保护哲学’国际会议”将于今年 12 月 17 日至 19 日在日本奈良举办。2014 年是奈良文件颁布 20 周年纪念, 中日双方将邀请多位相关领域的国际和亚太专家及研究者参与讨论、分享经验等。(垂询邮箱: WHITRAP Shanghai: w.lu@whitr.org; ACCU: nara@accu.or.jp)

Domestic Training Course on Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL)

8–12 November 2013, Shanghai, China

The domestic training course on Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL) is to be held in November 8th to 12th in WHITRAP Shanghai (Address: 3rd Floor Wenyuan Building, Tongji University, 1239 Siping Road, Shanghai, China).

This 5-day course will be taught by international and Chinese lecturers combined and cover the following aspects:

1. The Conservation Overview of Chinese City; 2. The Conservation Overview of European City; 3. Historic Urban Landscape: Concept and Approach; 4. The World Heritage Convention and Origins of HUL; 5. HUL Action Plan: Essential Steps and Toolkit Design; 6. Historical Urban and Architecture Conservation Strategy in Shanghai; 7. HUL Road Map Discussion.

For more information, please refer to the website www.whitr-ap.org for the detailed course materials, or Email to whitrapping@gmail.com.

“Revisiting Kathmandu – Safeguarding Living Urban Heritage” – International Symposium 25–29 November 2013, Kathmandu Valley, Nepal

The Symposium is organized by ICOMOS Nepal, UNESCO Office in Kathmandu, Department of Archaeology, Government of Nepal, ICOMOS / ICORP (International Scientific Committee for Risk Preparedness), in cooperation with Ministry of Urban Development, Kathmandu Metropolitan City, Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City, Bhaktapur Municipality, Pashupati Area Development Trust, supported by WHITRAP Shanghai and ICOMOS Japan.

“Revisiting Kathmandu” is an international symposium on the conservation of living urban heritage. It takes place in the context of a rapidly changing understanding of heritage as a concept that does not only include monuments any more, but complex urban spaces, where people live, work, worship and celebrate festivals. As values and aspirations of society change, urban settlements must adapt and respond to this change. The symposium will discuss on how to maintain the delicate balance between conserving what represents the intrinsic character and value of the historic city, while, at the same time, allowing for the change that is required for the city to continue to live. For Further information, please check: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/kathmandu/culture/revisiting-kathmandu-25-29-november-2013/>

Revisit Conservation Philosophy of Wooden Structures – “Restoration Methodology and Philosophy of Conservation of Wooden Structures” International Conference 17–19 December 2013, Nara, Japan

The international conference is organized by Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU Nara) and WHITRAP Shanghai from 17 December to 19 in Nara, Japan. Since the year 2014 marks the 20th anniversary of the adoption of Nara Document, International and Asia-Pacific Region experts and scholars on related areas are to be invited to join the discussions and share insights. E-mail: w.lu@whitr.org or nara@accu.or.jp.

拉贾斯坦邦高地要塞

Hill Forts of Rajasthan

遗产类型：文化遗产

所在地区：印度

入选年份：2013

遴选标准：(ii) (iii)

该系列遗址位于拉贾斯坦邦，包括六座雄伟的要塞，分布在奇陶尔加尔、贡珀尔格尔、瑟瓦伊马托布尔、贾拉瓦尔、斋普尔以及贾沙梅尔。这些不拘一格的地堡建筑，有的周长长达 20 千米，是自公元 8 世纪起在该地区繁荣长达 10 个世纪之久的拉普特王国统治力量的见证。防御城墙之内是重要的城市、宫殿、贸易中心以及其他先于防御工事修建的建筑（包括寺庙），正是在这些建筑里，与教育、音乐和艺术相关的宫廷文化得到了极大的发展。防御工事之内的一部分城市和该遗址内的很多寺庙以及其他庄严的建筑得以保存下来。要塞利用大自然作为防御，如山丘、荒原、河流以及茂密的森林。它们还以广泛利用的集水系统为特色，这些集水系统很多至今仍在发挥着作用。

印度拉贾斯坦邦高地因符合标准 (ii) 和 (iii) 于 2013 年被列入世界遗产名录：

标准 (ii)：印度拉贾斯坦邦高地要塞体现了中世纪早期至晚期，拉其普特城邦的意识形态对拉贾斯坦邦地理和文化区域内的城寨规划、艺术和建筑等方面产生的重要影响。虽然拉其普特人的建筑风格与其他地区，如苏丹国和莫卧儿的建筑具有类似的基础，但它集各地之大成，从先古和邻近地区汲取灵感。在一定程度上影响着该地区后来的建筑风格的发展，如马拉地建筑等。

标准 (iii)：六个巨型系列山地要塞是拉其普特人勇猛、果敢以及当地封建制度和传统文化在建筑上的体现，这些制度和传统已被记录在印度中世纪及其晚期的历史文献和绘画中。精心设计的防御工事，不仅可做驻军国防之用，还可同时用作宫殿、寺庙和城区。杰出的拉其普特建筑，还是拉起普特人，作为拉贾斯坦邦地区长达数世纪的统治者，其传统文化以及宗教、艺术和文学的重要见证。

右图依序为琥珀堡（斋普尔）、吉多尔格尔堡、加戈隆堡（贾拉瓦尔）、斋沙默尔堡、贡珀尔格尔堡和伦塔波尔堡（瑟瓦伊马托布尔）。
The back cover photos (clockwise from top left) are the Amber (Jaipur), Chittorgarh, Gagron (Jhalawar), Jaisalmer, Kumbhalgarh and Ranthambhore (Sawai Madhopur) Forts.

封面图片 / Cover Photos		
1	1. 琥珀堡 Amber Fort	
2	4	2. 斋沙默尔堡 Jaisalmer Fort
3	5	3. 加戈隆堡 Gagron Fort
	6	4. 吉多尔格尔堡 Chittorgarh Fort
		5&6. 伦塔波尔堡 Ranthambhore Fort

Category: Cultural Heritage

Location: India

Date of Inscription: 2013

Criteria: (ii) (iii)

The serial site, situated in the state of Rajasthan, includes six majestic forts in Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawar, Jaipur and Jaisalmer. The eclectic architecture of the forts, some up to 20 kilometres in circumference, bears testimony to the power of the Rajput princely states that flourished in the region from the 8th to the 18th centuries. Enclosed within defensive walls are major urban centres, palaces, trading centres and other buildings including temples that often predate the fortifications within which developed an elaborate courtly culture that supported learning, music and the arts. Some of the urban centres enclosed in the fortifications have survived, as have many of the site's temples and other sacred buildings. The forts use the natural defenses offered by the landscape: hills, deserts, rivers, and dense forests. They also feature extensive water harvesting structures, largely still in use today.

The Hill Forts of Rajasthan was nominated as World Heritage in 2013 according to the following criteria:

Criterion (ii): The Hill Forts of Rajasthan exhibit an important interchange of Princely Rajput ideologies in fort planning, art and architecture from the early medieval to late medieval period,



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within the varied physiographic and cultural zones of Rajasthan. Although Rajput architecture shared much common ground with other regional styles, such as Sultanate and Mughal architecture, it was eclectic, drawing inspiration from antecedents and neighbours, and had a degree of influence over later regional styles such as Maratha architecture.

Criterion (iii): The series of six massive hill forts are architectural manifestations of Rajput valour, bravery, feudalism and cultural traditions, documented in several historic texts and paintings of the medieval and late medieval period in India. Their elaborate fortifications, built to protect not only garrisons for defense but also palatial buildings, temples, and urban centers, and their distinctive Rajput architecture, are an exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions of the ruling Rajput clans and to their patronage of religion, arts and literature in the region of Rajasthan over several centuries.

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All the cover photos are from the Internet.