The World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP) is a Category II institute under the auspices of UNESCO. It was the first international organization in the field of world heritage to be established in a developing country. Mandated by the States Parties of the World Heritage Convention and other States Parties of UNESCO, the institute was founded to promote the conservation and development of World Heritage in the Asia and Pacific Region.

WHITRAP has three branches: one in Beijing, another in 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 complexes, and cultural landscapes.

The Beijing Centre at Peking University is in charge of natural heritage conservation, archaeological excavation, and management of the sites’ cultural landscape.

The Suzhou Centre, hosted by Suzhou Municipal Government, provides technical training and research site management methods and restoration techniques.
首届联合国教科文组织世界遗产二类中心会议在巴林举行
1st Annual Meeting of World Heritage Related Category 2 Centers and of Relevant UNESCO Chairs and Other Higher Education and Research Institutions Held in Bahrain

2010年12月19日至20日，首届UNESCO世界遗产二类中心会议在巴林举行。世界遗产中心、世界遗产委员会咨询机构（ICOMOS、IUCN、ICCROM）以及来自全球已成立和待批的世界遗产二类中心及其他相关联合国教席、网络及机构代表出席了会议。

此次会议主要目的是修订全球培训战略和讨论二类中心在世界遗产能力建设方面确立及实施方面所发挥的作用，同时，会议也介绍了全球能力建设战略大纲及其制定行动参与方及对应作用，总结了世界遗产二类中心的近中长期行动计划及发展战略。

会议结束之际，为充分促进二类中心的积极影响，促进世界遗产机制整体框架内能力建设，众提案和建议被采纳：
1. 二类中心应着眼于地区和主题的框架内进行建设，制定各自发展策略，并明确战略目标和指标；
2. 已成立的二类中心向世界遗产委员会提交的报告格式统一且为一份文档，并依照委员会制定的能力建设战略讨论议程提交；
3. 二类中心应共同合作，在享有独立自主地位的框架下，明确各自与世界遗产委员会、世界遗产中心、相关UNESCO地区办事处、咨询机构以及其他关联成员的职责和工作方法；
4. UNESCO应确保二类中心在发展过程中得到有效管理，并提出一套提案过程的评估标准；
5. 成员国确保提交提案与世界遗产相关的二类中心，应在提案准备阶段鼓励其积极寻求世界遗产委员会的建议；
6. 应加强培训和机制的进一步摸索，以保证所推荐中心的长期可持续性，以及即使在中心成立后，其提案成员国所做出的承诺和支持依然长期有效。
7. 二类中心应向世界遗产中心咨询，并紧密联系咨询机构，协调并指导参与机构在二类中心管理委员会和或咨询委员会和其制定的框架内；
8. 已成立的二类中心应撰写简要工作报告以分享中心发展过程中的经验。
9. 本会议接受意大利都灵大学和发展和世界遗产国际研究中心的提议（该中心由意大利政府正式批准为特批的二类中心），由其于2011年12月在米兰和都灵举办的第二世界遗产二类中心会议，以及于同日举办的国际会议，公开征集以“文化、发展及世界遗产的文化经济学方法”为主题的论文；
10. 二类中心应积极参与作为合作网络建设的有效平台。

The 1st annual meeting of World Heritage Related Category 2 Centers and of relevant UNESCO Chairs and other Higher Education and Research Institutions was held from December 19th to 20th 2010 in Bahrain. The meeting was attended by the representatives of the existing World Heritage related Category 2 Centers working under auspices of UNESCO, those proposed Category 2 Centres currently being established, a number of relevant World Heritage related UNESCO chairs and other higher education and research institutions from all regions of the world, the World Heritage Centre, and the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM).

The meeting aimed at the revision of Global Training Strategy and the role of the World Heritage related Category 2 centers in the finalization and implementation of the new World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy. The outline of the Global Capacity Building Strategy was introduced and the mapping role of the main actors involved current activities was undertaken. Meanwhile, the action plan for short-term, mid-term and long-term and UNESCO strategy for development of Category 2 Centers were summarized.

At the conclusion of the meeting a number of recommendations were developed to ensure the continued positive impact of the category 2 centers and improvements of the overall framework for capacity building for the World Heritage System:
1. Category 2 Centers should develop individual strategies with strategic objectives and indicators, taking into account their regional and/or thematic focus;
2. All existing Category 2 Centers should report to the World Heritage Committee in a common format, within one document, and within the agenda item of the World Heritage Committee session devoted to the discussion on Capacity Building Strategy;
3. Category 2 Centers should work together to clearly define roles and working methods in relation to the World Heritage Committee, the World Heritage Centre, the relevant regional UNESCO offices, the Advisory Bodies, and the relevant host Member States, in the framework of the autonomous status the Category 2 Centers are granted with;
4. UNESCO should ensure a proper management of the growth of Category 2 Centers, and suggest a minimum set of criteria for the assessment of their establishing proposal;
5. Member States proposing a World Heritage related Category 2 Centre should be encouraged to seek the advice of the World Heritage Committee when preparing their proposals;
6. A mechanism/matrix to ensure the sustainability of the proposed Centers on the long term and to also ensure the long lasting commitment and support of the proposing Member States, even after the establishment of the Centers, should be further investigated;
7. Category 2 Centers should, in close consultation with the World Heritage Centre, coordinate and clarify in liaison with the Advisory Bodies the status and the participation of the latter in the governing boards and/or advisory boards of the “C2Cs”, with an aim to better use the regional and sub-regional network of experts and representatives of the Advisory Bodies;
8. Already established “C2Cs” should develop a small working paper to share lessons learned and good practices in developing these centers;
9. The meeting welcomed the offer by the International Research Centre on the Economics of Culture and World Heritage Studies in Turin (Italy) (IRCEC), being formally proposed by the Government of Italy as potential Category 2 Centre, to host the 2nd meeting of the “C2Cs” in Milan and Turin in December 2011 and to organize in parallel an international conference open to a call for papers on the theme “Culture and Development and Economics of Culture approaches to World Heritage”;
10. An annual meeting of the “C2Cs” would be a useful forum for networking.

[特别报道 Special Coverage] March 2011
首届全国教科文组织二类中心联席会议在京举行
1st National Joint Meeting of UNESCO’s Category 2 Centers Held in Beijing

2011年2月17日上午，UNESCO中国全委会在北京组织召开首次全国二类中心联席会议，中国目前成立的6个二类中心：国际泥沙研究培训中心、国家农村教育研究与培训中心、国际岩溶研究中心、亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（北京、上海、苏州）、亚太地区非物质文化遗产国际培训中心、国际自然与文化遗产科技技术中心以及两个筹备待批的二类中心代表等26人出席会仪。

会议由全委会副秘书长杜亚主持，全委会秘书长方茂田首先介绍了二类中心在中国内外的最新发展态势及应注意的问题，各中心代表分别介绍了各自的发展状况，我中心研究部主任李明博士汇报了我中心自成立以来的主要工作，以及2011年的工作计划。

随后，与会代表就当前所面临的主要问题并就“如何利用二类中心平台，提高中国的话语权？如何充分利用国内外两种资源克服发展瓶颈，推动二类中心创新发展？”等问题进行了深入探讨，与会代表达成以下共识：
1. 今后，教科文组织中国国际委员会牵头，每年至少召开两次全国二类中心的联席会议，交流经验、研讨问题、促进发展；
2. 由全委会牵头组织编写一个报告，经各二类中心的依托（或主管）部门会签后，上报国务院，主要内容包括解决二类中心共同面临的发展瓶颈，编制、改革、创新政策的话题，以及二类中心中心的主要政策她工作。
3. 由政府中心要主动作为，积极策划，创新机制，把中心的工作做好，做好特色，同时各中心在运行和管理过程中要注重点点国际化，组织机构中应有一定数量的国际同行参与日常管理工作。

The 1st National Joint Meeting of UNESCO’s Category 2 Centers, organized by the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO (NATCOM), was held in Beijing on Feb. 17th 2011. A total of 26 representatives from Category 2 centers in China, including 6 established centers and the other 2 nominated ones still awaiting ratification, attended the meeting. The 6 established Category 2 institutes under the auspices of UNESCO’s in China are International Research and Training Center on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTES), International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education (INRURED), International Research Center on Karst (ICBK), WHITRIP (Beijing, Shanghai, Suzhou), International Training Center of Intangible Cultural Heritage for the Asia and the Pacific Region and the International Center on Space Technologies for Natural and Cultural Heritage (WHIST).

Mr. DU Yue, Deputy Secretary-General of NATCOM, chaired the meeting. Mr. FANG Xiaoyi, Secretary-General NATCOM, firstly gave a brief introduction on the latest development and some problems facing category 2 institutes in China. Then participants at the meeting presented current status on implementation by each center. Mr. LI Xin, Director of Research Unit from WHITRIP Shanghai, gave a report on the main achievements since the establishment of WHITRIP Shanghai and its work plan in 2011.

In the second phase, all delegates at the meeting analyzed the most outstanding challenges they are confronting, and discussed to identify new solutions to questions category 2centers are faced with, such as “how to help China gain more say by giving full play to its role as a platform?” and “how to overcome the development bottleneck by making full use of recourses at home and broad so as to bring about its innovation and development?”, etc. The meeting has come to agreements as follow:

1. For the future, national joint meeting of category 2 centers shall be convened at least twice every year led by NATCOM, to promote development by experience sharing and discussion;
2. A report concerning solutions to the legal status, personnel staffing, current expenditure and policies relating to foreign affairs of category 2 institutes and centers shall be compiled under the charge of NATCOM. The report will be submitted to the State Council after being signed by administrative departments of each category 2 centers;
3. The category 2 centers should make great efforts to better their work by taking initiatives to pool talents and advance innovatory mechanism. Emphasis should also be made on the internationalization of the center in its operation and management, which means to get a certain number of partners from abroad involved in daily management.
International Conference on “Human Resource Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills: National Approaches and Their Applications to Woodworking” Held in Japan

The International Conference on “Human Resource Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills: National Approaches and Their Applications to Woodworking” was successfully held in Japan from January 26 to 28, 2011. It was organized by the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU Nara), the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, in cooperation with WHITRAP Shanghai. The conference aims to highlight the challenges involved in transmitting traditional skills and materials to posterity, by looking at different national systems including their legislation for repairing cultural heritage, focusing on levels of overall maintenance and actual operations at work sites, while taking a comprehensive view of both tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

Course on “Management and Monitoring of World Heritage Sites” Opened in Suzhou

The Course on “Management and Monitoring of World Heritage Sites” organized by ICCROM together with China Academy of Cultural Heritage (CACH) on the invitation of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH) and with the support of Suzhou Municipality Administration of Cultural Heritage and Suzhou Gardens and Landscaping Administration Bureau, was opened at Suzhou on March 7th. The two-week long course constitutes a series of lectures, case study and practice exercises. The teaching team includes: GUAN Qiang, Chief Director-General of Protection and Archeology Department of SACH, and its Deputy Director- General LU Qiong; ZHU Xiaodong, Party Committee Secretary of CACH; ZHAN Changfis, Director of Education and Training Center of CACH; JOSEPH KING, Sites Unit Director of ICCROM; GAMINI WIJESURIYA, Project Manager and Course Coordinator of ICCROM; LV Zhou, Vice Dean of School of Architecture of Tsinghua University; ZHOU Suning, Director of WHITRAP Suzhou, etc.

“Regeneration of Historic Towns: Italian And Chinese Experiences” Held in Shanghai

Seminar on “Regeneration of Historic Towns: Italian And Chinese Experiences”, jointly organized by Bologna University, Sino-Italian Campus of Tongji University, RUAN Yisan Heritage Foundation and WHITRAP Shanghai, was held in Shanghai on March 10th, 2011. Prof. WANG Ruiguang from Sino-Italian Campus, Prof. RUAN Yisan from College of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University, Prof. GIAMPAOLO NARONTE from Bologna University, Giampaolo Cuppini from Bologna University and officials from Qufu Urban Planning Bureau attended the meeting and made speeches. Prof. RUAN Yisan presented the main principles and existing problems in the restoration of Chinese historic towns and cities; Mr. LIU Liang from Qufu Urban Planning Bureau briefed on the measures and policies concerning the cultural heritage conservation of Qufu; Prof. Giampaolo Cuppini introduced the restoration techniques and ideas applied to the historic architectures in Bolgna, and analyzed the new values and benefits to the local economy by the regeneration works; and Prof. Giampaolo NARONTE illustrated the legal barriers and problems occurred in the restoration of ancient cities, etc.
申遗之后看泰宁
Taining: After Being A World Heritage Site

2010年8月2日，在巴西首都巴西利亚召开的第34届世界遗产大会上，以福建省三明市梅列区泰宁县为重要成员的“中国丹霞”被正式列入世界遗产名录，成为我国第八处、全球第186处世界自然遗产。

泰宁丹霞以“最密集的网状谷地、最发育的崖壁洞穴、最完好的古夷平面,最丰富的岩穴文化、最宏大的水上丹霞”以及生物生态原始自然、珍惜濒危动植物繁多等特色，得到国内外专家的广泛认同，被地质学家称为“中国丹霞故事开始的地方”。作为福建武夷山世界文化与自然遗产、土楼世界文化遗产之后的三个世界遗产，泰宁在福建旅游中占据着重要的位置。随着泰宁申遗的成功，泰宁将在全省生态、文化、旅游发展格局中发挥更加重要的作用。

三明市委书记黄琪玉表示，泰宁的申遗成功后，世界遗产的品牌能迅速提高当地的知名度，推动地方经济、社会尤其是旅游产业的健康发展，发挥泰宁旅游龙头的作用，带动激活整个三明的旅游资源，连点成线，推动三明旅游产业的大发展繁荣。

泰宁县委书记曾祥辉表示，泰宁被列入世界自然遗产后对地方经济及社会发展有强大促进，有形遗产资源全方位保护，有效推动遗产产业全方位升级。而对于泰宁今后的发展，特别是在遗产地保护与旅游开发相协调的问题上，他表示，应将旅游业与世遗保护相对立，不应存在破坏遗产的游客和旅游开发，一定程度上的旅游开发可以增强遗产地区的经济可持续发展，从而增强遗产地自身的“造血”功能，提升遗产保护的综合能力及管理水平。

China Daxia was inscribed onto the World Heritage List on Augus 2nd 2010. China Daxia is a serial property comprising six areas found in the sub-tropical zone of southern China, one example of which is located in Taining county in Fujian Province.

Known for its “high density of valleys, fully formed caverns, intact ancient planation surfaces, rich cave culture, grand Daxia landscapes in water”, as well as its primitive ecological conditions and great abundance of rare plants and animals, Taining Daxia has gained wide recognition among domestic and international experts, regarded as “the most outstanding representative of Danxia landform in China” by geologists. With its inscription onto the World Heritage List, Taining will definitely play a more and more important role in the development of provincial ecological, cultural and tourism settops.

HUANG Qiyu, the Secretary of Sanming Municipal Committee of the CPC, said that the “world heritage” brand will help to raise local profile among tourists, and to unleash the development power of local economy, society and tourism in particular. And by giving leading role in mobilizing local superior tourist resources, the entire Sanming city will see a boom in its tourism industry.

ZENG Xianghui, the Secretary of CPC Taining County Committee, said that Taining’s success in application for world heritage will bring about great impetus to local economy and society, promoting a turnaround of the old concepts, an all-round preservation of the heritage resources, and a full-scale upgrading of its tourist industry. As for the coordination relations between the protection and development of the heritage sites, Mr. ZENG added that it is wrong to either place tourism development in confliction with heritage conservation, or ascribe the ecological damage wholly to the open-up of tourism industry. A reasonable exploitation of tourist resources will promote the economic sustainable development of the heritage sites, helping to maintain its vitality and to improve comprehensive capacity and management in the process of protecting heritages.
Since the adoption of The ICOMOS Charter on Cultural Routes at its 16th General Assembly and Scientific Symposium in Quebec (Canada) in October 2008, Cultural Routes, as a category of cultural property, has been clearly defined in terms of its basic principles and methodologies. But still, the concept is subject to clarification and further explanation in the following aspects:

1. **Cultural Route vs. Transport Line**

   The two concepts interconnect each other in the following four respects:

   a. A cultural route, most of all, must either be a transport line of a certain type or a transport network. Transport lines, as corridors that enable migration and communication of mankind, present the way how each part of a cultural route was connected, and serve as tangible elements that bear witness to its cultural heritage and provide a physical confirmation of its existence. A linear cultural property without functions of transportation, like the Great Wall, shall not be defined as cultural routes; neither shall be those heavily relying on the scientific and technological development of printing and electronics to fulfill its inter-cultural influences and connections while having little to do with material spaces;

   b. Only when a transport line was being used for a specific and well-determined purpose, can it be inscribed as cultural routes. This specific and well-determined purpose, by which cultures of different groups were driven to flow and exchange, differentiates this transport line from other ones, presenting its fundamental character and outstanding value as a cultural route. Most of the internationally recognized cultural routes are named after their functions and purposes, such as the Routes of Santiago de Compostela, the Silk Road, the Grand Canal, the Frankincense Trail, the Tea Road, etc.;

   c. Only when mutual communications and influences were established among the different cultural groups along the transport line, can it be labeled as “cultural routes”. This is
also where the significance of cultural routes as a world heritage lies. Therefore, the above transport line must be long enough to span different cultural areas geographically in a relatively long period of time in the history, so as to enable the multi-dimensional exchanges among different cultural groups to occur. The subsequent outcomes and carriers left by the communication and influences are hence important constitutions of cultural routes;

d. Cultural routes, be it a transport line by water or by land, is closely related to the spatial structures based on which a transport line performs its function as a two-way passage. In normal conditions, cultural groups always flow from one end (the beginning) of the route to the other (the terminal). It is noted that cultural exchanges rarely happen on or about the start of the line, but a few properties with specific purposes. Heritages with a reflection of relevant communication and interactive phenomenon mainly appear on the middle and the terminal part of the route.

2. About its “dynamic” character

The “dynamic” factor of Cultural Routes in essence refers to its character as a generative power - the driving force that pushes cultural exchange along transport lines rather than process in progress or evolving. Cultural routes have their own “specific dynamic”, which enables them to “act as a conductor or channel through which the reciprocal cultural influences have flowed”, namely the specific goals cultural routes accomplished.

3. Intangible Heritage in cultural routes

The intangible elements in cultural routes are the ones with tangible forms. Serving to give sense and meaning to the various elements that complement the material aspects, they are virtually tangible elements in a different form. The intangible elements together with their tangible forms mainly include: physical carriers of old traditions and customers like languages, diets and dresses; spaces for religious and festival rituals and ceremonies; carriers where art forms like music, literature and painting materialized; traditional farming and handcraft techniques, and industrial technologies; and intangible elements like architectural styles and forms, and structural features of cities and towns, etc. The intangible elements of cultural routes cover almost every special and architectural form in human accumulation areas. Together with transport lines and its functional properties, the historic towns and cities constitute the most important context to explain the inter-personal communications and dialogues along cultural routes.
The Routes of Santiago de Compostela

The Routes of Santiago de Compostela (“the Route”), as a religious pilgrimage route, is the first cultural route in the world. The sections in Spain and France were respectively inscribed into World Heritage List in 1993 and 1998. The Spanish section of the Route passes through 5 autonomous regions and 166 cities, towns and villages. Some 1,800 historic buildings along the route, built since the 11th century, are successively included into the World Heritage List, covering a range of architectural types: buildings serving religious purposes like cathedrals, parish churches, chapels and monasteries, infrastructures like hospitals, hostels and inns that were financed by local church, administrative buildings, mansions and palaces in the urban and rural areas, as well as other structures like bridges, border passes and crosses with monumental significance.

Judging by their criteria of identification and their contents, these heritages actually involves every facet of cultural routes: the entire transport line itself, heritages with transportation functions like hospitals, fountains, hotels and stations, heritages for religious and commercial purposes and their derived structures, and those outstandingly evident to the cultural exchange and dialogues in history. The conservation area usually covers a whole urban and rural region, such as Pamplona. Because the context of the city and town is of importance to the understanding of cultural routes, some landscapes like hills, plains and fields around them are also included into protection zones, like what happened in Monreal.

69 cultural properties along the French section of the Route, selected from a pool of 800 pilgrimage heritages nominated by the state, were listed as UNESCO World Heritage Site. The relevant criterion state that the HERITAGE: admirably illustrates the carefully selected monuments on the routes followed by pilgrims in France; bears exceptional witness to the power and influence of Christian faith among people of all classes and countries in Europe during the Middle Ages; the spiritual and physical needs of pilgrims travelling to Santiago de Compostela were met by the development of a number of specialized types of edifice, such as for praying (churches and monasteries), rest and nursing (hotels and hospitals), and travelling (passes and bridges).
大运河于隋大业四年（公元608年）全线贯通，总长1794公里，南北跨越浙江、江苏、山东、河南、河北、海河五大水系。2006年12月被列入我国世界遗产预备清单，2009年4月，大运河保护和申遗工作启动。作为全国重点文物保护单位，大运河的申报世界文化遗产预备名单工作基本完成。

作为一条典型的文化线路，大运河的突出普遍价值在于它是中华帝国重要的行政管理制度——漕运制度的见证，是联系中央集权和中国大陆地区政治纽带。运河及其作为重要的交通路线所带来的商贸流通和文化交流，共同构成了大运河文化线路的功能框架。

大运河促进了中国南北（包括东西）文化和中外文化的交流，使各种地域文化和外来文化相互接触、融合、整合，最终形成了统一的中华文化基调。运河沿线留有众多的堤坝、堤坝、 Nile、水库、水城、跨越等水利设施，以及纤道、码头、桥梁、塔等附属设施，共同构成了大运河交通线路遗产的主体。其中戴村坝运河古—南旺分水枢纽工程，以及高家堰——码头tere是运河上规模最大的两处水利工程。

大运河沿线每隔20公里左右就有一座商业市集，其中的漕运管理机构如漕运官署和漕粮储蓄所——水次仓等，商业交往空间如客栈、会馆、旅馆、钱庄、当铺、作坊、货仓、商业街道，见证了运河沿线的文化交往。“公共空间如圣人教书、书院，寺观、宅第园林，以及从建筑风格上体现了中国南北不同地域文化交流的民居建筑，都是大运河文化线路遗产的核心组成部分。■

The Grand Canal, finally built and completed under Emperor Yangdi of the Sui Dynasty (589 AD), interconnected China’s five river systems of the Yangtze, Yellow, Huaihe, Haihe, and Qiantang Rivers from south to north with a total length of 1794 kilometers. The canal was included into China’s tentative lists of world heritage site in December 2006. The formal application process was unveiled by the first meeting of Provincial-Ministerial Consultation Group of the Conservation and Application for World Heritage of the Grand Canal in April 2009. In 2010, the Overall Planning Of The Conservation and Management of China’s Grand Canal was compiled and the selection of tentative list for applying for world heritage was basically fulfilled.

As a classic cultural route, the Grand Canal has its outstanding universal value vividly manifested as evidence to the Canal Transport system of ancient China—a very significant administrative scheme that worked as a political bond enabling the sustainability of a centralized and unified ancient empire. The Canal Transport, together with the commodity circulation and cultural exchange it consequently boosted, constituted the general framework of the canal’s functions as a cultural route.

The Grand Canal has virtually facilitated the cultural exchanges between the country’s south and north, and east and west, enabling the contact and integration of cultures from different regions and countries as well as the formation of a unified cultural atmosphere of Chinese nation. A number of water facilities along the canal, such as dykes, weirs, sluices, water tanks and culverts, are well preserved, together with other ancillary facilities like track roads, ports, bridges and towers, constituting the major part of this transportation heritage. The Nanwang water project of diverting Wen River to Grand Canal and Gaojia Dyke, in particular, rank the two largest water conservancy projects along the canal.

There is a commercial town or city seated along the canal every 20 kilometers. The administrative institutes in charge of water transport like offices and storehouses for transmigrations, and the spaces for commercial activities like inns, associations, posthouses, money shops, pawnshops, workshops, storehouses and commercial streets, public spaces that witness cultural exchange like formal residences, academies, temples, mansions and gardens, and residential buildings with architectural styles of various regions in China, all of these are essential parts of the cultural route of the Grand Canal.
Francesco BANDARIN has been the Assistant Director-General for Culture since 14 April, 2010 and was the third Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC). Mr. BANDARIN has served as a consultant to the World Bank for cultural heritage conservation projects. During the period of 1995-2000, he was the Director of Special Projects and Cultural Programs for Jubilee 2000 in Rome.

As the Director of the WHC, Mr. BANDARIN works in a multi-lateral context and often deals with tensions out of global war and disorder. He has visited hundreds of sites in more than 90 countries.

During the past 3 decades, the idea of Heritage has changed, as well as the ways of its preservation and conservation, and this is particularly true for historic areas. The World Heritage Convention will celebrate its 40th birthday in 2012. The event has triggered a round of important debates about the future of the Convention. In order to gear up to the challenge, Mr. BANDARIN has brought up a series of motions, and first on the list was the creation of a global network of specialized Centers that dedicate to providing training and technical assistance for the conservation of World Heritage sites.

世界遗产二类中心系列介绍（一）：
北欧世界遗产基金会

Series Introduction of World Heritage related Category 2 Centers: Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF)

北欧世界遗产基金会（NWHF）最初成立于1996年，旨在支持《世界遗产公约》在北欧国家的实施，并促进世界遗产委员会制定的“全球战略”的落实。2002年，正式改建为基金会，并由第32届大会审议成为联合国教科文组织赞助的一个二类机构。

基金会的主要目标:
1. 作为协调中心，使北欧各国共同努力实现公约的目标；
2. 支持世界遗产中心，办法是促进技术知识的发展，传播信息和为创新项目捐款；
3. 争取双边、多边和私募来源的资金，为援助发展中国家的自然和文化世界遗产的保护工作提供便利。

北欧世界遗产基金会2010至2014年战略目标如下：
1. 通过旅游业促进可持续发展；
2. 加强定期报告的执行；
3. 实施联合国教科文组织关于整合二类中心的全面战略。

(更多信息请参见大会WHC-10/31号决议，或者登陆以下网站了解详情：http://www.nwhf.no/)

The NWHF was established in 1996 with the objective of supporting the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Nordic Countries and supporting the World Heritage Committee in the follow up of the Global Strategy. It became a foundation in 2002 and was established as a Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO.

The main purposes of the foundation are to:
1. act as a focal point bringing Nordic countries together in their collective attempt to better implement the Convention;
2. support the World Heritage Centre by facilitating technical expertise, disseminating information and contributing to innovative projects;
3. mobilize funds from bilateral, multilateral and private sources and facilitate assistance for natural and cultural World Heritage conservation efforts in developing countries.

The NWHF strategy for 2010 – 2014 identifies three strategic objectives:
1. Promotion of sustainable development through tourism;
2. Strengthening of the Periodic Reporting Tool;

(More information on the NWHF is available in Document WHC-10/31. COM/NF.3B and at the following web address: http://www.nwhf.no/)
2005年10月20日在巴黎举行了联合国教科文组织第三十三届会议，会议通过了《保护和促进文化表现形式多样性公约》。

公约以2001年通过的《世界文化多样性宣言》为基础，确认了文化多样性是人类的一件基本特性，并且是人类的共同遗产，这种遗产体现了人类各民族和各社会文化特征和文化表现形式的独特性和多元性，同时承认作为非物质和物质财富来源的传统知识的重要性，特别是原住民知识体系的重要性。

公约以保护和促进文化表现形式的多样性为目标，旨在加强各种文化的繁荣发展和自由互动，鼓励不同文化间的对话。

公约对文化多样性的定义为“文化多样性”指各群体和社会借以表现其文化的多种不同形式，这些表现形式在他们内部及其间传承并同时定义了文化内容、文化产业、文化表现形式等相关概念。

为了实现该公约目的，各方应当：
1. 努力建立良好的环境，以鼓励个人和社会群体创作、生产和传播各类文化产品；
2. 采取适当的措施，以保护受到潜在威胁及严重损害的文化表现形式；
3. 向国内和国际社会开放有关保护和促进文化表现形式多样性的信息交流渠道；
4. 通过增进公众意识的教育项目，鼓励和提高对保护和促进文化表现形式多样性的认识，同时与国际组织合作，以共同实现该公约目的；
5. 将文化产品纳入发展政策，以为可持续发展创造有益条件；
6. 建立“文化多样性国际基金”；
7. 建立成员国内，自原管理和处理日常公约事务。

Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions


The Convention, referring to the provisions of “Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity” of 2001, affirms that cultural diversity, as a defining characteristic of humanity, forms a common heritage of humanity, which is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities and cultural expressions of the peoples and societies making up humanity. This Convention also recognizes the importance of traditional knowledge as a source of intangible and material wealth, and in particular the knowledge systems of indigenous peoples.

This Convention is aimed to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions, to create the conditions for cultures to flourish and to freely interact, and to encourage dialogue among cultures.

This Convention defines cultural diversity as the manifold ways in which the cultures of groups and societies find expression, which are passed on within and among groups and societies. It also defines relevant items such as cultural content, cultural industries and cultural expressions.

For the purpose of this Convention, Parties shall

1) Endeavour to create in their territory an environment which encourages individuals and social groups to create, produce, disseminate, distribute and have access to their own cultural expressions;

2) Take measures, in an appropriate manner, to protect the diversity of cultural expressions, which may be threatened by the possibility of extinction or serious impairment;

3) Provide appropriate information on measures taken to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within their territory and at the international level;

4) Encourage and promote understanding of the importance of the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, inter alia, through educational and greater public awareness programmes, and cooperate with international organizations in achieving the purpose of this Convention;

5) Integrate culture in their development policies.

at all levels for the creation of conditions conducive to sustainable development;
Prambanan, named after the village, is the biggest temple complex in Java. It is a huge Hindu temple complex about 15 km north-east of Yogyakarta. Dedicated to the three great Hindu divinities, this temple with its decorated reliefs is an outstanding example of Siva art in Indonesia and the region.

It was built in the 10th century and designed as three concentric squares. There are 224 temples in the complex. The inner square contains 16 temples, among which the most significant ones are the 47 m high central Siva temple flanked to the north by the Brahma temple and to the south by the Vishnu temple. Nearby the three temples stand three small temples dedicated to their animal vehicles (Bull for Siva, Swan for Brahma and Eagle for Vishnu). Other minor temples were located at the entrance gates or outside the central encinct.

The Siva temple had four statues: located in the centre chamber is the Siva; in the north chamber stands the Dewi Durga Mahisasurmardini; in the west chamber stands the Ganesa; and the south chamber contains the Agastya. Inside the Brahma temple there is Brahma statue, and in the Vishnu temple there is the Vishnu statue. In the Vishnu temple is carved the story of Kresnayana, while the Brahma temple houses the continuous story of the Ramayana. The temples of Siva, Vishnu and Brahma are decorated with reliefs illustrating the Ramayana period (history of the Hindu hero Rama, written around 300).

In 1991, Prambanan Temple Compounds were inscribed on the World Heritage List as a cultural heritage site on the basis of criteria (i) and (iv).

**Criterion (ii):** The site is an outstanding example of Siva art in Indonesia, and the region;

**Criterion (iv):** The site is an outstanding religious complex, characteristic of Siva expression of the 10th century.
首届青少年遗产推广活动于今年3月正式启动

2010年3月，由WHITRAP Shanghai和中国福利会少年宫共同主办的上海市红领巾读书活动办公室指导的“首届青少年遗产推广活动”将以“爱我中华”学生作文大赛的形式正式启动。优胜者的颁奖仪式将在2011年中国遗产日举行。本活动旨在激发青少年对遗产的兴趣，传播遗产基础知识和培养其关注并保护遗产的意识。

第四届古城镇保护与发展周论坛将于4月在周庄举行

由WHITRAP Shanghai与昆山市人民政府联合主办的第四届中国古镇保护与发展论坛将于4月22日在周庄举行。这次论坛由亚太遗产论坛与周庄镇人民政府联合主办，是亚太遗产论坛与遗产地加强合作、创新发展的一次探索。

“遗产与文化旅游培训班”将于10月在沪举行

2011年10月，由WHITRAP Shanghai主办、法国文化部协办的“遗产与文化旅游培训班”将在上海举行。培训课程将历时十天，包括系统理论教学和实地考察两部分，教师团队将由拥有丰富实践和教学经验的国内外遗产保护与文化旅游的专家组成。培训对象为遗产地保护和发展利用的相关部门和组织机构（规划、文物、旅游等）的高级技术人员和政策制定人员，采用小规模授课制，拟招收20名学员，学员经考核合格后，将获得由WHITRAP Shanghai颁发的结业证书。本次课程费用为人民币8000元，包含培训费、资料费、翻译费、培训期间（含基地实践）住宿费、考察期间门票费及交通费等，报名截止日期为6月15日。

“遗产保护与管理赴欧培训班”将于11月举办

2011年11月，WHITRAP Shanghai和法国文化部合作举办的“遗产保护与管理赴欧培训班”将开班，敬请留意中心官方网站www.whitr-ap.org。

“传统手工艺传承人才培养——石刻工艺经验分享及其应用”国际研讨会将于12月在沪举行

2011年12月，WHITRAP Shanghai将与联合国亚太地区文化遗产保护办事处奈良办事处（ACCU Nara）在上海合作举办“传统手工艺传承人才培养——石刻工艺经验分享及其应用”国际研讨会。此次会议是继2011年1月在日本举办的以日本为主题的国际研讨会后的又一次传统手工艺领域的学术会议。

2011年中心计划出版3本专业书籍

2011年，WHITRAP Shanghai计划出版3本专业书籍，内容包括文化旅游、世界遗产青少年推广、创意城市、遗产论坛、世界遗产管理规划等。

The 1st World Heritage Youth Promotion Event Launched on March

The 1st World Heritage Youth Promotion Event, organized by WHITRAP Shanghai and CWI Children’s Palace under the guidance of Shanghai Office of Red-Scarees Reading Activity, was launched on March 10, 2010, in the form of “Love the Chinese Nation” essay contest. The award ceremony is to be held on 2011 China’s Cultural Heritage day. The event aims to stimulate the interest of heritage among teenagers, spread the basic knowledge of heritage and raise their awareness of heritage conservation.

The 4th Zhouchuang Forum on Protection and Development of Ancient Towns in China to be Held in April

The 4th Zhouchuang Forum on Protection and Development of Ancient Towns in China, co-hosted by WHITRAP Shanghai and Kunshan Municipal People’s Government, will be held in April 22nd in Zhouchuang. The forum, jointly organized by WHITRAP Shanghai and Zhouchuang Town Government, is a significant effort made in enhancing cooperation between Asia-Pacific Forum and Heritage sites and promoting the innovative development.

The Training Course on Heritage and Cultural Tourism to be Held in Shanghai in October

The Training Course on Heritage and Cultural Tourism, hosted by WHITRAP Shanghai and jointly by French Ministry of Culture, will be held in Shanghai on October 2011. The 10-day long training course constitutes a systematic theory teaching and practical case study. The teaching team is composed of authoritative experts with rich experience of heritage conservation and cultural tourism at home and abroad. The small-scale course is open to a minimum of 20 senior technicians and decision-makers working at departments and administrations in charge of heritage site conservation and development (planning, cultural relics, tourism, etc.). Participants will receive a Certificate of Attendance upon successful completion of the course. The total course fee is 8000 RMB, covering training fee, cost of documents and papers, translation fee, accommodation cost, admission tickets and transportation fee during the training (including practical teaching in the base). The application deadline is June 15th.

European Training Course on Heritage Conservation and Management to be Held in November

The training course on Heritage Conservation and Management, co-organized by WHITRAP Shanghai and French Ministry of Culture, will be launched on November 2011. Please refer to the website: www.whitr-ap.org for detailed information.

The International Conference on “Human Resource Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills: National Approaches and Their Applications to Brick Stone Handcrafts” to be Held in December 2011 to be Held in December 2011

WHITRAP Shanghai will hold the International Conference on “Human Resource Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills: National Approaches and Their Applications to Brick Stone Handcrafts” in December 2011 at WHITRAP Shanghai with the collaboration of ACCU Nara. This conference is the second academic meeting concerning the traditional handicrafts after the first held in Nara.

3 Books to be Published by WHITRAP Shanghai in 2011

In 2011, WHITRAP Shanghai plans to publish 3 books concerning the Cultural Tourism, World Heritage Youth Promotion, Creative Cities, Heritage Forum and Management Planning for World Heritage and so forth.
Lushan or Mount Lu, lying in Juijiang city, Jiangxi Province, is famous worldwide for its grandeur, queerness of shape, perilousness and elegance. The distinctive Lushan culture has important scientific and aesthetic values. The Lushan scenic area extends over 302 sq km, being protected by an outstanding zone of 500 sq km. In Lushan we find unique glacial remains of the Quaternary Period containing varying landforms - river, lake, hillside field and mountain peak. Lushan is known as a geological park.

The apparent and complex geological structure indicates Lushan's main process in crust change. Lushan's upthrow in the Quaternary Period was strong, resulting in numerous faults and the formation of peaks. As Lushan rose the surrounding areas sank. The Poyang Lake Basin was developed. The lake came into being. The north was mainly characterized by bends, forming a series of valleys and mountain ranges as land forms. The south and north west encompass fault escarpments, which form high peaks. In the mountain area are distributed broad and narrow valleys and gorges. The inlying districts are terraced fields or valley terraces. There are many summits, rocks, gullies, rapid waterfalls and caves in strange shapes. The scene in Lushan is thus very strange-looking amidst beautiful mountains. Located in the subtropical monsoon area, Lushan boasts rich biological resources and a complete ecological system due to the abundant precipitation and mild weather there.

Lushan was an education base and religious center of ancient China. The White Deer Cave College in Lushan, first set up in 940 AD tops the list of four biggest colleges of ancient China. Zhu Xi, the master of the neo-Confucian school of the Song Dynasty (devoted to the study of classics with a philosophical approach) advocated his ideas on education, which became the norm of ancient Chinese education, exerting an important impact on the education history of the world. In 391 AD the eminent Buddhist leader, Huiyuan, built the Doushen Temple (East Grove Temple), which is the earliest temple-garden. Huiyuan spent 36 years of his active life in Buddhism in Lushan, where he founded the Pureland Sect. This made Lushan a Buddhist center in South China. In the 5th century AD Lu Xiujing of the Southern Dynasties period founded the Nantisang (Heavenly Teacher of the South) Sect of Tsaisan. In the Tang Dynasty Ma Zudaos set up the Linjingshan and Weiyangjizong sects of Buddhism in Lushan. He exerted a strong influence in Buddhism. By the Song Dynasty there were as many as 361 temples in Lushan. In the wake of the Ming and Qing dynasties Moslems, Protestants and Catholics built mosques or churches in Lushan to preach their tenets. In the course of 1,600 years of development Lushan has become a rare phenomenon where five religions exist side by side in one mountain.

Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:

In 1996, the Committee decided to inscribe this property on the basis of cultural cultural criteria (ii), (iii), (iv) and (vi) as a cultural landscape of outstanding aesthetic value and its powerful associations with Chinese spiritual and cultural life.

In Chinese:

庐山位于江西省九江市，素有“奇、秀、险、雄”四绝之美称。庐山拥有独特的地质构造，是中国古代文化的重要遗产。庐山风景名胜区面积302平方公里，外围保护地带500平方公里。庐山有独特的第四纪冰川遗迹，有河流、湖泊、坡地、山峰等多种地貌类型，有地质公园之称。

庐山地形地质构造复杂，地形变化，展现出地质变化的主要过程。第四纪庐山上升强烈，许多断层构造发育于众多山崎，周围相对下陷，形成鄱阳湖盆地。南部以褶皱构造为主要特征，形成一系列谷岭地貌；南部和西北部则为一系列断层带，形成高耸的山峰。山地分布着溶洞和峡谷，外围则发育为阶地和谷地。众多的奇峰、怪石、溪谷、瀑布、岩石等，形成了奇特瑰丽的山岳景观。庐山地处亚热带季风区，雨量充沛，气候温和，拥有丰富的生物资源和完整的生态系统。

庐山是中国古代文化遗址和宗教中心。白鹿洞书院创建于980年，是中国古代四大书院之一。宋代理学大师朱熹在这里提出的教育思想成为中国古代教育的准则，在世界教育史上也有重要影响。公元391年，佛教领袖慧远建立东林寺，是中国最早的寺庙园林。自宋代，庐山有寺庙多361座。明清以后，伊斯兰教、基督教、天主教也在庐山建立传教。经过1600年的发展，庐山已形成一个山兼五教的罕见现象。

世界遗产委员会评审意见：

1996年，因符合文化遗产遴选标准(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)，庐山国家公园被列入《世界遗产名录》。庐山国家公园具有很高的美学价值，是与中华民族精神和文化生活紧密联系的文化景观。