



“亚太遗产实践者联盟”系列年会
HeritAP Annual Meeting
2023-2028



2025 世界遗产贡献 可持续发展目标

World Heritage Contribution to
Sustainable Development Goals

「繁荣与生计」 优秀案例发布 暨

「知识与技能」 案例征集

Good Practice in Prosperity & Livelihoods
and Call for Practice in Knowledge & Skills

11.05 — 11.06

中国良渚

Liangzhu, P.R. China



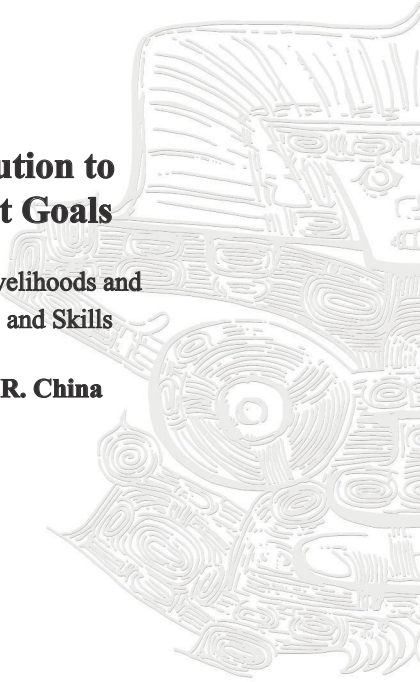
HeritAP Annual Meeting

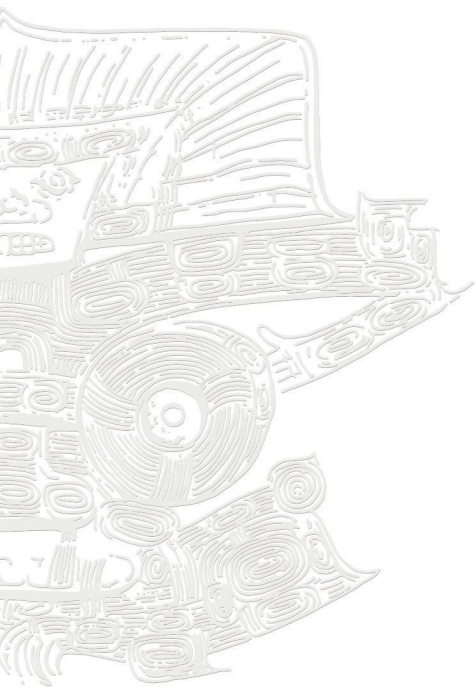
World Heritage Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals

2025 Good Practice in Prosperity & Livelihoods and
2026 Call for Practice in Knowledge and Skills

5-6 November 2025, Liangzhu, P. R. China

Booklet





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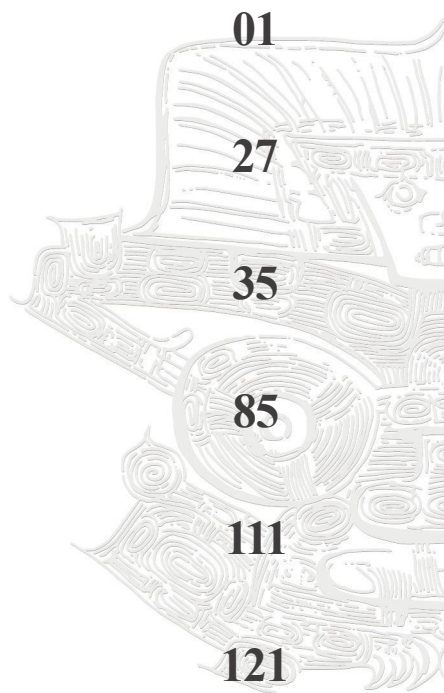
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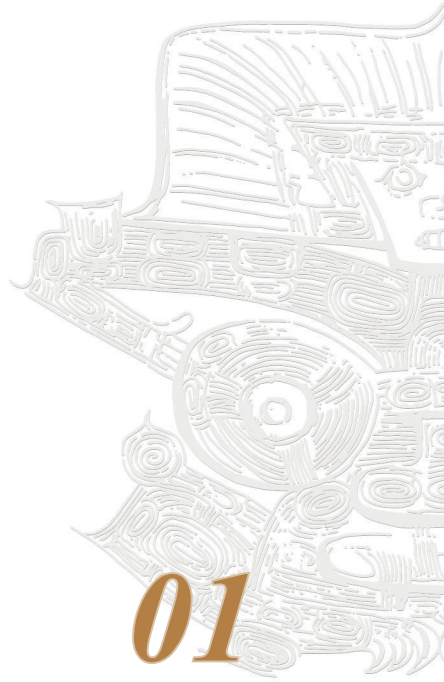
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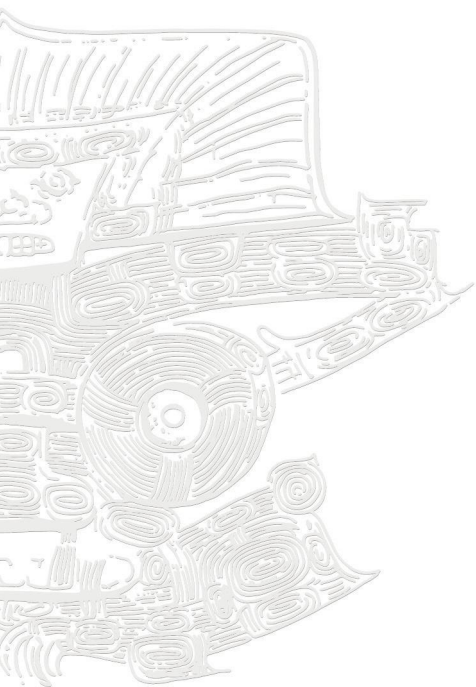
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01

Concept Note



Heritage Asia-Pacific (HeritAP) is a network of heritage practitioners initiated by the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITR-AP, Shanghai Centre). Adhering to the concept of "practice produces true knowledge", HeritAP is committed to establishing multiple connections among individuals, groups and institutions, and promoting the sharing of knowledge and experience in heritage protection and management among heritage practitioners in the Asia Pacific region.

1.Introduction

In 2023, the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITR-AP, Shanghai Centre) launched the "World Heritage Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals" project (2023-2028). The overall goal of the project is to facilitate the understanding of the 2015 UNESCO Policy document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention and to create appropriate tools for heritage practitioners to streamline recommendations for the effective use of heritage as a driver for sustainable development, in line with the Regional Framework Action Plan for Asia and the Pacific developed during the 3rd Periodic Reporting cycle. The project includes multiple activities, including the recognition of Good Practices from heritage practitioners on how heritage conservation and management contribute to sustainable development.

The 2025 HeritAP Annual Conference will focus on three key aspects: (1) Discussion of current policies and actions at the international and national levels to integrate heritage into processes that contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development

Goals; (2) Identification and dissemination of good practices in cases that contribute to the dimension of "Prosperity and Livelihoods"; (3) The 2026 call for cases that contribute to the dimension of "Knowledge and Skills" in relation to the SDGs.

For the next cycle, HeritAP's project will align with UNESCO's Promoting Tangible-Intangible Synergies at UNESCO Designated Sites in Asia-Pacific project. An **intended outcome** for integrating both projects is the identification of cases that illustrate good practices in the sustainability dimensions and that exemplify avenues for bridging the artificial divide between tangible and intangible heritage, effectively creating synergies between UNESCO Conventions and priorities. These cases will serve to underpin the development of **guidelines** for streamlining sustainable development in heritage practices and for enhancing integrated approaches to tangible and intangible heritage. This presents a valuable opportunity for collaboration among Category II Centres under the auspices of UNESCO in both tangible and intangible heritage fields. Future publications within the framework of this collaboration, including the selected good practice cases, will be broadly disseminated at international events.

Organizer

World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITR-AP)

Hosts

WHITR-AP Shanghai

People's Government of Yuhang District, Hangzhou, P. R. China

Hangzhou Liangzhu Archaeological Site Administrative District
Management Committee

Co-organizer

ICOMOS China

Partners

UNESCO Regional Office for East Asia

International Centre on Space Technologies for Natural and
Cultural Heritage under the auspices of UNESCO (HIST)

International Centre for the Interpretation and Presentation of
World Heritage Sites under the auspices of UNESCO (WHIPIC)

International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage
in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (IRCI)

International Information and Networking Centre for Intangible
Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of
UNESCO (ICHCAP)

International Research and Training Centre for Intangible
Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of
UNESCO (CRIHAP)

Supporting Units

Tongji University

Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute Co. Ltd.

2. Background

Amid escalating global challenges and dwindling resources, the imperative to embed sustainable development principles within the operational framework of the 1972 World Heritage Convention has never been more urgent. Integrating this approach ensures that heritage conservation efforts not only preserve cultural and natural places of Outstanding Universal Value for future generations but also contribute meaningfully to the broader goals of sustainability and resilience worldwide.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the core guidelines for global development work in 2015-2030. In 2015, UNESCO adopted the “Policy on the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of The World Heritage Convention” to guide the protection and management of World Heritage. The "Regional Framework Action Plan for Asia and the Pacific (2023 - 2030)" adopted by the World Heritage Committee, considers good sustainable development cases as one of the performance indicators.

In addition, *the UNESCO Thematic Indicators for Culture* (Culture| 2030 Indicators) proposed a conceptual framework to measure and monitor the progress of culture’s enabling contribution to the SDGs with four transversal thematic dimensions: 1.

Environment & Resilience; 2. Prosperity & Livelihoods; 3. Knowledge & Skills; 4. Inclusion & Participation.

As aforementioned, in 2023, encouraged by UNESCO, WHITR-AP Shanghai launched the "World Heritage Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals" project (2023 - 2028) in the Asia - Pacific region. A steering group was established with representatives from UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the World Heritage Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN), the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO SPAFA), and the International Centre on Space Technologies for Natural and Cultural Heritage (HIST). The overarching aim of the project is to facilitate the dialogue between a range of viewpoints, identify Good Practices based on the four transversal thematic dimensions established by the 2030 Culture Indicators, and provide guidance to heritage practitioners to effectively contribute to sustainable development.

The **overall goals** of the project are as follows

- **Facilitate the understanding** of the 2015 Policy on Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention and contribute to the **implementation** of the Regional Framework Action Plan for Asia and the Pacific (2023-2030).

- **Promote capacity development and information exchange** between heritage practitioners on good practices to streamline sustainable development in heritage conservation and management.

- **Disseminate** experiences and lessons learned from good practices in World Heritage contribution to SDGs, recognize and reward the contributions made by heritage practitioners.

- **Assist** practitioners, institutions, communities, and networks involved in World Heritage to harness the benefits that engagement

in sustainable development can deliver to properties.

Prosperity & Livelihoods (2025)

The theme for the 2025 call for cases was "Prosperity and Livelihoods. The cases were expected to analyse the strategic relationship heritage and sustainability, through the lenses of five dimensions: culture, economy, society, ecology and governance. Cases were selected to exemplify the following key aspects:

1. A good balance between economic development and heritage protection: achieved by promoting the coordinated development of economic growth and heritage protection, by deeply exploring cultural contexts, developing distinctive tourism products, and fostering cultural and creative industries alongside other sectors. While achieving significant economic growth, good practices ensure that the values of heritage sites are not compromised. Through the development models, many job opportunities are created in the fields of cultural tourism, heritage protection, and related service industries. This effectively raises the income level of residents, comprehensively improves the quality of life of residents, and promotes the prosperity and stable development of the community economy.

2. Strong innovation and promotion of sustainable livelihood models: good practices explore and construct sustainable livelihood models such as in agriculture and cultural industries promoting the diversified development of the local economy. With the help of policy support and capacity building, small and micro - enterprises are supported to enhance their market competitiveness, optimize the economic structure, and strengthen the resilience of local economies. The coordinated development of multiple industries promotes the steady progress of local economy and improved livelihoods.

Knowledge & and Skills (2026)

The theme for the 2026 call for practices are "Knowledge & Skills". This thematic dimension provides a framework for evaluating the role of heritage in developing knowledge and skills, including traditional knowledge and cultural diversity. It emphasizes the contribution of heritage in transmitting local values, knowledge, and skills, and fostering empowerment through education, training, processes, policies, and materials. The focus is on integrating heritage knowledge into primary, secondary, and tertiary education, as well as vocational training and to assess the commitment of public authorities and institutions in leveraging heritage knowledge to foster respect for cultural diversity, understanding of sustainable development, and transmission of values. Additionally, it prioritizes cultural and natural training, including advanced training in heritage conservation, and promotes skills and competence in creative fields.

This thematic dimension also directly supports UNESCO's Promoting Tangible – Intangible Synergies at UNESCO Designated Sites in Asia-Pacific by generating and sharing integrated knowledge systems that treat built fabric, landscapes, and living practices as mutually reinforcing resources. By embedding both tangible and intangible elements in education, training, and policy tools, it equips practitioners to document, interpret, and safeguard sites holistically; facilitates joint curricula that link craft techniques to conservation science; and strengthens local capacity to manage heritage places as dynamic cultural-ecological systems.

3. Participating organizations

Organizer



Centre
Under the auspices
of UNESCO



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

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

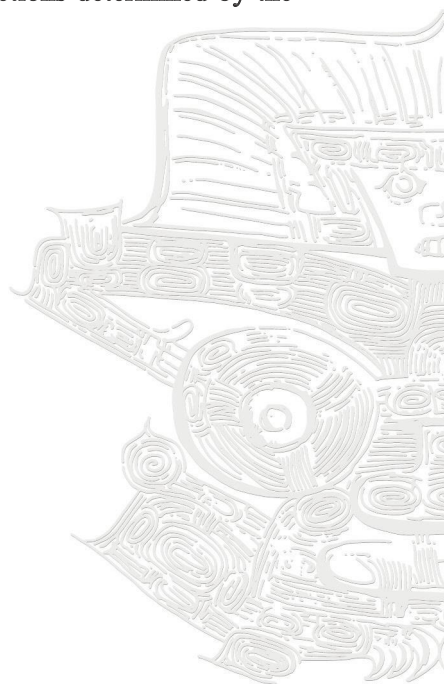
The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITR-AP) is a Category II Centre under the auspices of UNESCO. It is the first professional institution in the field of heritage protection established in developing countries. It serves the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention and other UNESCO member states in the Asia Pacific region, and is committed to the protection and development of World Heritage in the Asia Pacific region.

The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO consists of three sub centres in Beijing, Shanghai and Suzhou. The Shanghai branch (undertaken by Tongji University) is mainly responsible for the implementation of cultural Heritage related projects, including the protection and sustainable development of towns and villages, the protection of buildings/building complexes/architectural sites, and the protection of cultural landscapes; The Beijing Branch Centre (undertaken by Peking University) is mainly responsible for the protection of natural heritage, archaeological excavation and site

management, and cultural landscape management; The Suzhou Branch Centre (undertaken by Suzhou municipal government) is mainly responsible for the analysis of traditional building technology and restoration, protection materials, and the restoration and maintenance of historical gardens.

The rotating Secretariat of the Centre is now located in Shanghai and is mainly responsible for coordinating and guiding the work of the centre according to the plans and instructions determined by the Council.

Official website: www.whitr-ap.org



Hosts

余杭

**The People's Government of Yuhang District,
Hangzhou City, P. R. China**

The People's Government of Yuhang District, Hangzhou City, is the national administrative organ of Yuhang District. Yuhang District, located at the very heart of the Yangtze River Delta, marks the southern terminus of the historic Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal. Yuhang spans an area of 942 square kilometers, administering 5 towns and 7 sub-districts, with a permanent resident population of 1.422 million. In 2024, the district achieved a regional GDP of RMB 335.567 billion, growing by 6.0%. It gained a total fiscal revenue of RMB 80.349 billion that same year, along with RMB 42.928 billion in general public budget revenue and RMB 229.8 billion in the value-added of its core digital economy industries - leading the province across all these key metrics.

Official website: <https://www.yuhang.gov.cn/>



良渚古城遗址

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RUINS OF LIANGZHU CITY

Hangzhou Liangzhu Archaeological Site Administrative District Management Committee

The Hangzhou Liangzhu Archaeological Site Administrative District Management Committee is a specialized institution established by the Hangzhou Municipal People's Government for the protection and management of the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City, a World Heritage property.

It is responsible for the protection, management, research, transmission, and utilization of the site, and performs functions including cultural heritage protection and law enforcement, planning and construction management, academic research and heritage presentation, as well as industrial development and overall coordination.

Official website: <https://www.lzsite.cn>

Co-organizer



Chinese National Committee for the International Council on Monuments and Sites

ICOMOS China, founded in 1993, is a national, mass and non-profit academic organization voluntarily formed by experts, scholars and management workers engaged in cultural heritage protection and research, registered with the Ministry of Civil Affairs, and has the legal personality of an independent association. The association is under the charge of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the operational guidance of the State Administration of Cultural Relics. Its secretariat is in the China Cultural Heritage Research Institute.

The association assumes the functions of the International Council on Monuments and sites (ICOMOS) in China. It is the most important institution connecting domestic industries and international organizations in the field of world cultural heritage and plays an important role in the research, application, promotion and popularization of cultural heritage protection theories, methods and science and technology, especially in the fields of world cultural heritage in China, international exchange and cooperation, cultural relics protection projects, talent capacity-building, and other fields.

Official website: <http://www.icomoschina.org.cn/>

Partners



UNESCO Regional Office for East Asia

UNESCO Regional Office for East Asia (UNESCO Beijing) was established in 1984 and is responsible for projects and work in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea. Altogether, these countries encompass about 1/5 of the world's population, around 25% of global economic output, and over 5,000 years of rich history and culture.

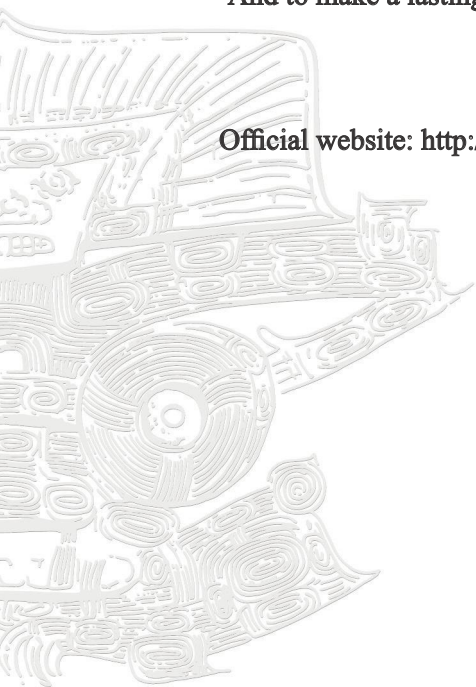
Together with other UNESCO units and the entire United Nations family, UNESCO Beijing works to find and implement innovative solutions in social, cultural, environmental and economic dimensions of sustainable development, helping countries to achieve their national development priorities and commitments on Sustainable Development Goals and the Education Agenda 2030.

In the five countries it serves, UNESCO Beijing has helped to establish 26 UNESCO Category 2 Centres, 67 Biosphere Reserves, and 103 World Heritage Sites (as of December 2022).

UNESCO Beijing has delivered and will continue its firm commitments in the following:

- To build capacities of key decision-making institutions;
- To help strengthen policies, standards, and practices in UNESCO's areas of work;
- To promote cooperation between countries within and outside the region;
- And to make a lasting impact on people's lives.

Official website: <http://www.unesco.org/zh/fieldoffice/beijing>





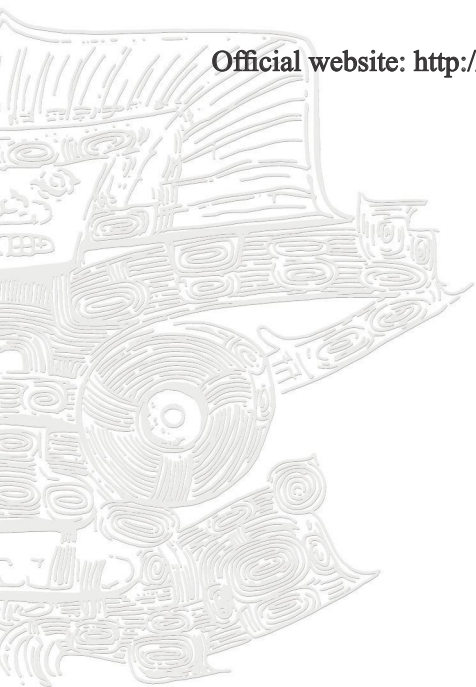
International Centre on Space Technologies for Natural and Cultural Heritage under the auspices of UNESCO (HIST)

The International Centre on Space Technologies for Natural and Cultural Heritage under the auspices of UNESCO (hereafter referred to as HIST) was approved by the 35th session of UNESCO General Conference in October 2009 and the State Council of the People's Republic of China in June 2011. It formally launched in Beijing on July 24 in 2011. As the first UNESCO Category II Centre, HIST is dedicated to the application of space technologies to support UNESCO and its Member States in protecting and managing World Heritage sites, World Biosphere Reserves, and Global Geoparks and promote their sustainable development.

During its two phases of operation lasting more than a decade, HIST has made outstanding achievements in institutional development, team building, scientific research, and international cooperation and exchanges. In 2024, UNESCO evaluated HIST's second-phase operation and acknowledged that HIST has made "significant contributions to UNESCO's goals". In April 2025, approved by China's State Council, the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) representing the Chinese Government signed HIST's third-phase agreement with UNESCO and HIST. This marks the official launch of HIST's third-phase operation, which will run from 2025 to 2033.

Looking forward, HIST will continue to leverage its expertise in space technologies and employ UNESCO's international platform to collaborate with countries along the "Belt and Road" regions to conduct joint scientific research and enhance technical capacities of their site managers on UNESCO-designated sites, thereby promoting the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Official website: <http://www.unesco-hist.org/>





unesco

Centre
Under the auspices
of UNESCO

whipic

International Centre for
the Interpretation and Presentation of
World Heritage Sites

International Centre for Interpretation and Presentation of World Heritage Sites under the auspices of UNESCO (WHIPIC)

WHIPIC, designated as a UNESCO Category 2 Centre, was established to promote the understanding and protection of World Heritage globally through inclusive heritage interpretation and presentation.

Since the adoption of the World Heritage Convention in 1972, the scope of World Heritage has steadily expanded. These sites represent the cultural and natural heritage of our world, passed down from the past to be preserved for future generations. Despite their global significance, World Heritage sites may not be universally recognized as such.

Heritage sites embody a diverse range of values, yet respecting all of them can be challenging. World Heritage sites, in particular, have often been valued primarily for their Outstanding Universal Values, while other aspects are overlooked. Therefore, WHIPIC is dedicated to the concept of inclusive heritage interpretation and presentation, aiming to create an environment where all groups can actively participate in the process of heritage valuation and promote its values.

Official website: [Official website: http://www.unesco-whipic.org/](http://www.unesco-whipic.org/)



Centre
Under the auspices
of UNESCO



International Research Centre
for Intangible Cultural Heritage
in the Asia-Pacific Region

International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in Asia Pacific under the auspices of UNESCO (IRCI)

The International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI) was established in 2011 as a Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO (institutions that serve to contribute to the achievement of UNESCO's strategic objects) and as one of the institutions of the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage of Japan.

IRCI aims to promote the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (the 2003 Convention) and its implementation, as well as to enhance the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage (ICH) through instigating and coordinating research in the Asia-Pacific region.

In recent years, many elements of ICH have become endangered throughout the world. To ensure cultural diversity for future generations and to contribute to build a sustainable society, IRCI works in close cooperation with UNESCO and other related institutions such as universities, research institutions, governmental and non-governmental organizations, museums, and communities worldwide.

Official website: <http://www.irci.jp/>



unesco

Centre
Under the auspices
of UNESCO

ichcap

International Information and Networking Centre
for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region
under the auspices of UNESCO
유네스코 아태무형유산센터

International Information and Networking Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (ICHCAP)

The International Information and Networking Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (ICHCAP) was established as a UNESCO Category 2 Centre in 2011.

Working within the framework of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, we operate information and networking programs to support UNESCO's strategic plans among the forty-eight Member States of the Asia-Pacific region, with the ultimate goal of promoting the 2030 UN Sustainable Development Goals through intangible cultural heritage. We believe that safeguarding intangible cultural heritage is necessary to promote cultural diversity and sustainable development in the region.

Official website: <http://www.unesco-ichcap.org/>



International Training Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (CRIHAP)

The International Training Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (hereinafter referred to as “CRIHAP”) is an international institution in the field of the intangible cultural heritage (ICH) established in Beijing, China on 22nd February 2012 under the Agreement between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and UNESCO.

As a regional and international organization and coordinating agency in the field of ICH under the auspices of UNESCO, CRIHAP is committed to conducting international training activities in the field of ICH, proactively building up a regional and international exchange and cooperation platform, engaging in the implementation of the Global Capacity-Building Strategy of UNESCO for strengthening national capacities for implementing the Convention, and making contributions to ICH safeguarding undertakings in the Asia-Pacific Region and worldwide.

Official website: <https://en.crihap.cn/>

Supporting Units



同濟大學
TONGJI UNIVERSITY

Tongji University

Founded in 1907 as the German Medical School by German doctor Erich Paulun, with support from the Chinese and German governments as well as public and private sectors. During the national restructuring of colleges and departments starting in 1949, Tongji's dominant disciplines—including liberal arts, law, medicine, science, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, shipbuilding, and surveying and mapping—were either transferred to support other universities or relocated entirely to inland areas. Meanwhile, civil engineering and architecture-related disciplines from over 10 universities across the country were integrated into Tongji, making it a leading engineering university in China with the largest scale and most comprehensive disciplines in civil engineering and architecture.

In 1996, Shanghai Urban Construction College and Shanghai Institute of Building Materials were merged into Tongji, which was then listed as a university under the national "211 Project" (a key initiative for developing high-quality universities). In 2002, it was included in the national "985 Project" (a program for building world-class universities). In 2017, Tongji was designated as a Class A university in China's "Double First-Class" Initiative (a national strategy for developing world-class universities and first-class disciplines).

Tongji offers programs covering 11 academic categories: engineering, science, medicine, management, economics, philosophy, literature, law, education, art, and interdisciplinary studies. Currently, it has 73 undergraduate programs, 45 first-level master's degree programs, 30 professional master's degree programs, 37 first-level doctoral degree programs, 12 professional doctoral degree programs, and 35 postdoctoral research stations. It also hosts 6 national bases for training top talents in basic disciplines.

The university boasts 120 research platforms at or above the provincial-ministerial level, including 6 national key laboratories, 6 national engineering (technology) research centres, 1 national science and technology resource sharing service platform, and 1 national major science and technology infrastructure. It has been selected as a "National Demonstration Base for Training Innovative Talents" by the Ministry of Science and Technology and approved for 2 national science popularization and education bases.

Official website: <https://www.tongji.edu.cn/>



Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute Co. Ltd,

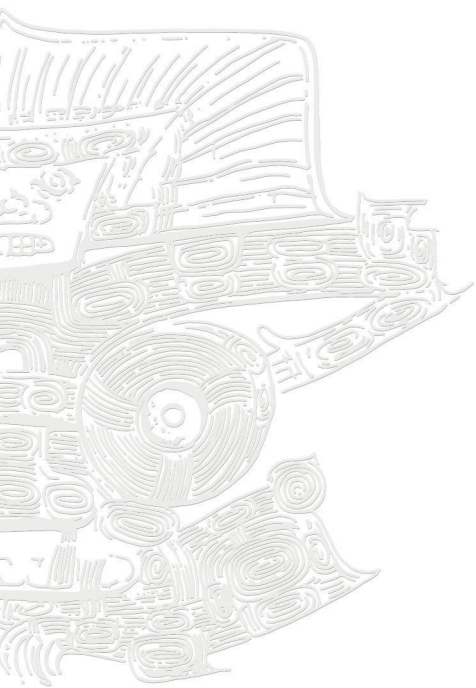
Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute Co. Ltd. (TJUPDI), is one of the first planning and design research institutions to obtain the "Class A Qualification for Urban and Rural Planning Compilation." It is also a Grade B land planning institution and a high-tech enterprise in Shanghai. TJUPDI is dedicated to research and planning in various fields, including urban development strategies, preservation and utilization of historical and cultural heritage, urban design, spatial planning, urban renewal, community and rural development, urban transportation systems, urban and rural infrastructure and disaster prevention and mitigation, tourism and resorts, as well as world heritage.

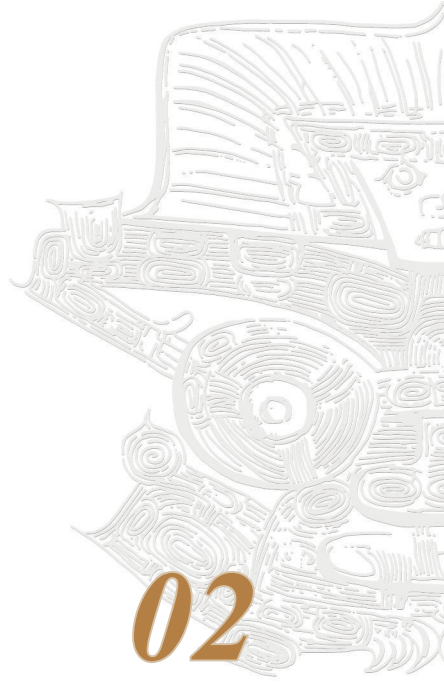
Since its establishment, TJUPDI has received over 600 national and provincial awards for outstanding planning and design. It has undertaken planning projects throughout various provinces, cities, autonomous regions, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan, and expanded its projects to Europe, Asia, Africa, and other regions. The scope of projects covers all aspects of urban and rural planning and tourism planning and design.

As an innovative talent teaching and practice base of the College of Architecture and Urban Planning at Tongji University, TJUPDI employs renowned professors from Tongji University as the chief expert group to guide research and participate in planning and

design. It also collaborates with local authorities in talent training, follow-up services, and the construction of a cooperative mechanism for teaching practice, providing continuous services to the local community.

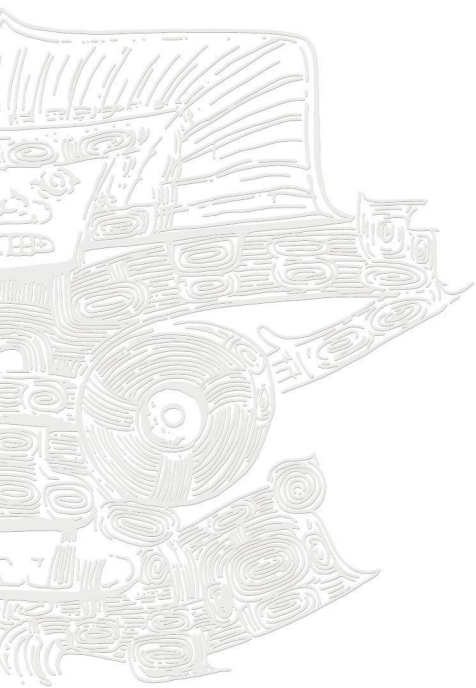
Official website: <http://www.tjupdi.com/new/index>





02

Agenda



II.04

*Lobby of the Narada Resort
& Spa Liangzhu*

13:00-18:00

Registration

II.05

*Liangzhu International
Study Center*

8:00-9:00

Registration

9:00-10:00

Opening Ceremony

10:00-12:00

Introductory Speeches

13:30-15:15

Good Practices in Prosperity
and Livelihoods

15:45-17:20

Synergies between Tangible and Intangible
Heritage in Sustainable Development
Call for Cases in Knowledge & Skills

17:20-17:50

Summary and Closing

II.06

*Lobby of the Narada Resort
& Spa Liangzhu*

9:00

Gather in the Hotel Lobby

All Day

Visit to the World Heritage property of
Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City

II.05 Opening Ceremony

Moderator: **LI Hong**

Project Director, WHITR-AP Shanghai

9:00-9:05

Greetings from UNESCO

Lazare Elondou Assomo

Director, UNESCO World Heritage Centre

9:05-9:10

Address by the Host

9:10-9:15

Address by WHITR-AP

SHAO Yong

Secretary- General, WHITR-AP

9:15-9:20

Announcement of 2025 Good Practices

9:20-9:45

Group Photo

II.05 Introductory Speeches

Moderator: **Gamini WIJESURIYA**

Special Advisor, WHITR-AP Shanghai

- 
- 9:45-10:00 — **From Policy to Practice: Strategic Policy Guidance for the Conservation, Revitalization and Sustainable Development of the Grand Canal as a Serial World Heritage Property**
ZHAO Yun
Director, World Cultural Heritage Centre of China,
Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage
- 10:00-10:15 — **Heritage that Pays Its Way Fairly: From Advocacy to Shared Practice (Online)**
Naima BENKARI
Focal Point for Sustainable Development Goals Working Group,
ICOMOS
- 10:15-10:30 — **Heritage Conservation and Territorial Development**
SHAO Yong
Director, WHITR-AP Shanghai
- 10:30-10:45 — **Nature-Based Solutions: Insights from Global Experiences to Heritage Sustainable Development**
WANG Pengbin
Nature-Based Solutions Advisor,
Nature-based Solution Management Hub, IUCN
- 10:45-11:00 — *Tea Break*

Moderator: **Nobuko INABA**

Director of Mt. Fuji World Heritage Centre; Professor of University of Tsukuba

- 11:00-11:15 — **Linking Conservation and Sustainable Development Goals through Heritage Management**
Rohit JIGYASU
Project Manager, ICCROM
- 11:15-11:30 — **Understanding Sustainable Development from the Perspective of Cultural Self-Awareness**
YAN Haiming
Director of the Secretariat of ICOMOS China

11:30-11:45 — **The Contribution of Heritage Interpretation to Sustainability in Society and Community**

Haeree SHIM

Head of Education and Networking, WHIPIC

11:45-12:00 — **World Heritage Sites in Viet Nam: A Diversity of Partnerships that Benefits Locally**

Huong PHAM

Chief of Culture Unit & Culture Specialist,
UNESCO Field Office in Ha Noi

12:00-13:30 — **Lunch**

Good Practices in Prosperity and Livelihoods

Moderator: **WANG Xinyuan**

Deputy Director, HIST

13:30-13:45 — **Introduction and Summary of Good Practices in 2025**

LI Hong

Project Director, WHITR-AP Shanghai

13:45-14:00 — **The Liangzhu Cultural Corridor: Exploring Pathways to Integrate Heritage Conservation and Regional Sustainable Development**

WANG Shu

Director, Hangzhou Liangzhu Archaeological Site Administrative
District Management Committee

14:00-14:15 — **Revitalisation of Historic Esna Project (Online)**

Kareem IBRAHIM

CEO | Co-Founder, Takween Integrated Community
Development, Egypt

14:15-14:30 — **Libo Model of comprehensive regional prosperity driven by innovative "Tourism+" based on World Heritage stewardship**

XIAO Shizhen

Professor, Guizhou Normal University

Moderator: **Hatthaya SIRIPHATTHANAKUN**

Centre Director of SEAMEO SPAFA

14:30-14:45 — **The Conservation Practice and Sustainable Development of Tongli Ancient Town**

SHEN Chunxi

Director, Construction Management Office of Tongli Town,
Wujiang District, Suzhou, China

14:45-15:00 — **Bahla Fort's Role: Balancing Economic Development, Heritage Protection, and promoting a sustainable livelihood Model**

Manal Mubarak AL-SHEREIQI

Deputy Manager of Bahla Fort Site Department, Directorate
General of Antiquities, Ministry of Heritage & Tourism

15:00-15:15 — **The Prosperity and Livelihood of Azheke Village: A Case Study on the Protection, Development and Inheritance of the Honghe Hani Rice Terraces World Cultural Heritage**

WU Yuefu

Secretary, Party Committee of the Administration of World
Cultural Heritage Honghe Hani Rice Terraces

15:15-15:45 — *Coffee Break*

Synergies between Tangible and Intangible Heritage in Sustainable Development Call for Cases in Knowledge & Skills

Moderator: **LI Hong**

15:45-15:50 — **Introduction to the session**

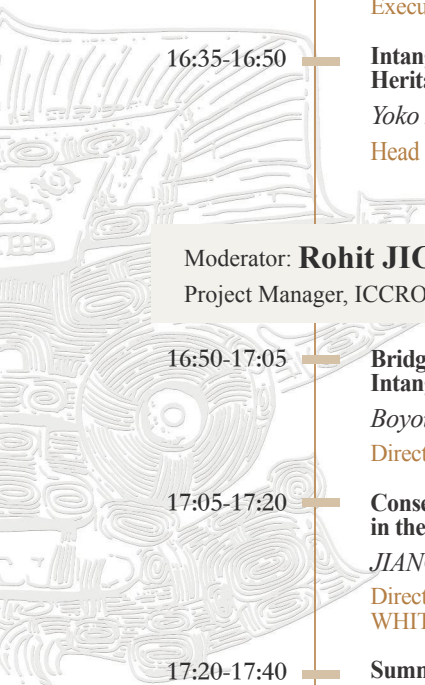
LI Hong

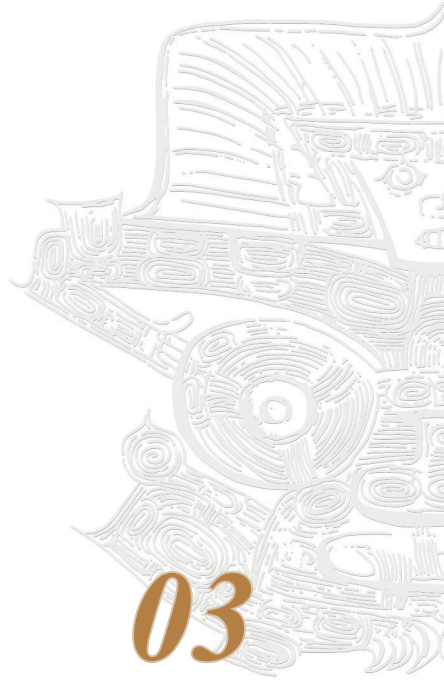
Project Director, WHITR-AP Shanghai

15:50-16:05 — **Toward an Integrated Approach to Safeguarding Heritage**

Duong Bich HANH

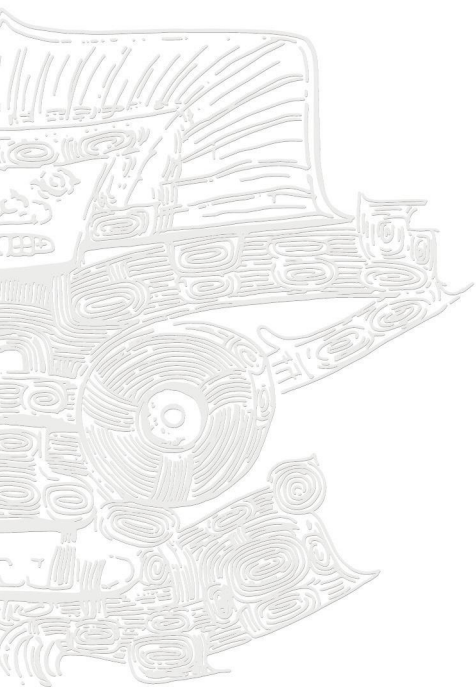
Chief of Culture Unit UNESCO Regional Office for East Asia

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- 16:05-16:20 — **Synergy between tangible and intangible in SD
— theory and practice**
Gamini WIJESURIYA
Special Advisor, WHITR-AP Shanghai
- 16:20-16:35 — **Synergy between Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage
and Sustainable Urban-Rural Development: A Case Study
of Cultural and Creative Industry Development in Gansu
Province**
LI Guanghan
Executive Director, WHITR-AP Beijing
- 16:35-16:50 — **Intangible Cultural Heritage Perspectives for the Integrated
Heritage Safeguarding**
Yoko NOJIMA
Head of the Research Section, IRCI
- Moderator: **Rohit JIGYASU**
Project Manager, ICCROM
- 16:50-17:05 — **Bridging Stones and Stories: Integrating Tangible and
Intangible Dimensions for Sustainable Futures**
Boyoung CHA
Director, Office of Cooperation and Networking, ICHCAP
- 17:05-17:20 — **Conservation and Inheritance of Suzhou Classical Gardens
in the Context of Cultural Heritage**
JIANG Yeqin
Director, International Communication Unit,
WHITR-AP Suzhou
- 17:20-17:40 — **Summary and the way forward in 2026**
Carolina CASTELLANOS
Head of Research Unit, WHITR-AP Shanghai
- 17:40-17:50 — **Closing**



03

Guests



Introduction to Guests



Lazare ELOUNDOU ASSOMO

Director of UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC)

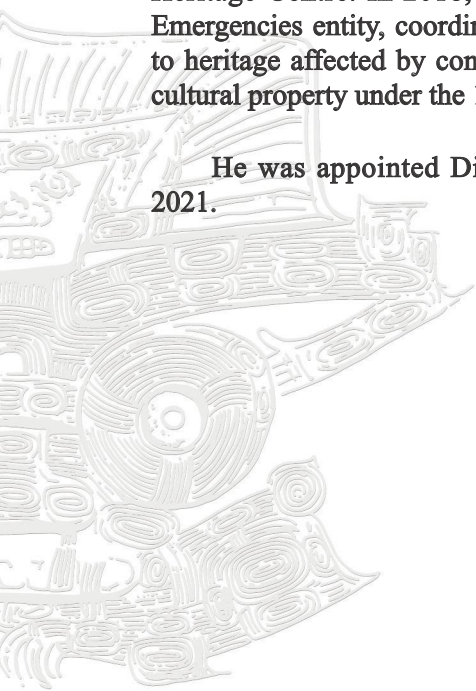
Originally from Cameroon, Mr. ELOUNDOU ASSOMO is a graduate in architecture (Grenoble School of Architecture, France) and in urban planning (DEA Grenoble 1). He began his career as an associate researcher at the Centre for Earthen Construction of the Grenoble School of Architecture in 1996. He was then in charge of implementing housing projects in Africa, and then of the pedagogical coordination of the Africa 2009 conservation programme set up by UNESCO's World Heritage Centre and ICCROM. He joined UNESCO in 2003 in the Africa Unit of the World Heritage Centre, where he contributed to the creation of the African World Heritage Fund and the development of the World Heritage Earthen Architecture Programme (WHEAP).

From 2008 to 2013, he was Head of the Africa Unit of the World Heritage Centre. During this period, he coordinated several restoration projects in Mozambique, Uganda and Mali, as well as capacity building initiatives in the region. He is the author of the book 'African World Heritage: A Remarkable Diversity', co-authored with Ishanlosen Odiaua and published in 2012 by UNESCO.

In 2013, he joined the UNESCO office in Bamako and became UNESCO's head representative in Mali in 2014. While the country was hit by a violent armed conflict, he oversaw the protection of Mali's cultural heritage. He successfully led the reconstruction of the Timbuktu mausoleums and the safeguarding of ancient manuscripts.

He returned to UNESCO Headquarters in Paris in 2016, initially as Deputy Director of the Heritage Division and of the World Heritage Centre. In 2018, he became Director of the Culture and Emergencies entity, coordinating emergency conservation responses to heritage affected by conflicts and disasters and the restitution of cultural property under the 1970 Convention.

He was appointed Director of World Heritage in December 2021.





Duong Bich HANH

Chief of the Culture Unit

UNESCO Regional Office for East Asia

Ms. Duong Bich HANH joined the UNESCO Regional Office for East Asia in August 2022 to manage the UNESCO culture programme in Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China, Japan, Mongolia and Republic of Korea. Prior to this, she spent 13 years at the UNESCO Ha Noi and Bangkok Offices, supporting the Mekong countries to implement UNESCO's six cultural conventions and promoting the role of culture and creativity in sustainable development. She also directed several UNESCO Asia-Pacific regional programmes such as the Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation and was involved in the conceptualization and implementation of new initiatives like the UNESCO Competence Framework for Heritage Management, Teaching and Learning with Living Heritage, and TechCul - enhancing the role of digital technology for culture.

Ms. Duong started her career in 1994 working with non-government organizations, international organizations, research institutes and universities on various issues concerning indigenous

peoples, community development, public health, heritage safeguarding and social research. She received her Doctorate Degree in Anthropology and Master of Public Administration from the University of Washington in 2006.

Toward an Integrated Approach to Safeguarding Heritage

This presentation explores the growing call for a holistic approach to heritage safeguarding that bridges the artificial divide between tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Drawing inspiration from the 2023 Naples Conference on Cultural Heritage in the 21st Century and the reflections on a possible “marriage” between the 1972 and 2003 UNESCO Conventions, it highlights the need to view heritage as a living, interconnected system sustained by communities and contributing to sustainable development. It proposes two complementary lenses through which such integration can be examined and advanced: the community lens and the sustainable development lens. Through the community lens, the presentation examines how communities serve as custodians of both physical sites and living traditions to illustrate how cultural practices and knowledge systems reinforce the conservation of landscapes, monuments, and environments. Through the sustainable development lens, it shows how integrated safeguarding contributes to social cohesion, environmental balance, and economic vitality. The presentation concludes by identifying policy, institutional, and conceptual barriers to integration, while outlining practical steps forward – grounded in community participation, intersectoral coordination, education, and innovation – to realize a truly holistic and sustainable approach to safeguarding heritage.



Huong PHAM

Chief of Culture Unit & Culture Specialist

UNESCO Field Office in Ha Noi

Ms. Huong PHAM serves as Chief of the Culture Unit and Culture Specialist at the UNESCO Field Office in Ha Noi. She is a PhD candidate in cultural rights and culture management.

Joining UNESCO since 2010, she applies her cross-disciplinary background in research the heritage economy, cultural rights and heritage tourism. Prior to her current position at UNESCO, she had over 10 years of working experience in natural and cultural conservation, community development, sustainable tourism and communications for development in various NGOs, government, academic and international organizations including International Labour Organization, Fauna and Flora International, Education of Nature, Global Public Use Planning Consortium, Indochina Arts Partnerships and Western Sydney University. She holds a master's degree in public policy, Media and Communications (Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne) and a bachelor's degree in political sciences (Institute of International Relations, Ha Noi)



SHAO Yong

Secretary-General of WHITR-AP

Director of WHITR-AP Shanghai

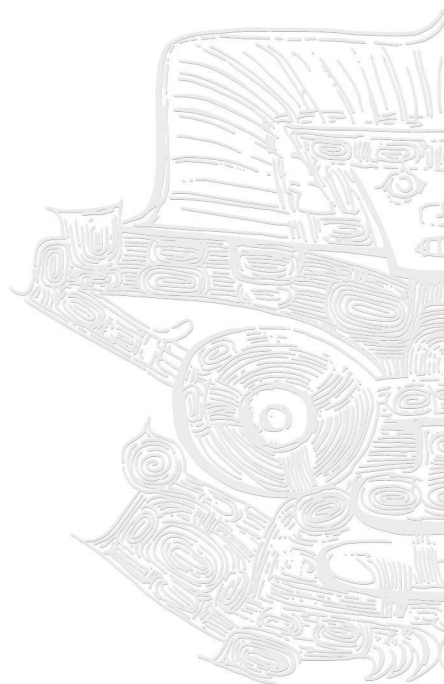
Professor of CAUP, Tongji University

SHAO Yong is a Professor in the College of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University. She is the vice president of ICOMOS-CIAV, an expert member of ICOMOS-ISCEAH, and a member of editorial committee of Heritage Architecture and Built Heritage.

She has engaged in research, teaching and practical work on the protection and development of World Heritage, Chinese historical cities, towns and villages and urban regeneration. These projects have achieved awards at national and provincial levels. For example, "The Water Town Conservation" has won the World Heritage Conservation Distinct Award of Asia-Pacific region of UNESCO in 2003, and the "Community-based Conservation Project of World Heritage Lijiang" and "Pingyao Courtyard Houses" were the winners of the Merit Award in 2007 and in 2015 respectively.

She is the author of several books, including the "Equilibre et harmonie: protection et mise en valeur du patrimoine architectural,

urban et paysager en France", "The Rural Future", "World Heritage in China-Historical City". She has joined several international conservation projects as an expert, including Project Asia URBS, the Sino-French cooperation of heritage conservation, UNESCO Chair of Environment and Landscape Design, the UN-Habitat program for "historic quarter for all", and the activities of WHEAP, etc. She has organized several training courses for the World Heritage Sites in the Asian and the Pacific Region. In 2021, she received the Knight of the Order of Arts and Letters of the French.





Gamini WIJESURIYA

Special Advisor to the Director of
WHITR-AP Shanghai

Born in Sri Lanka, Dr. Gamini WIJESURIYA has gained recognition as a leading international specialist in World Heritage with over 40 years of experience. He initiated the ICCROM programme on people-centred approach to conservation and management of heritage which was an extension of his pioneering work on living heritage. This approach aims to place the people at the heart of the heritage discourse which has gained a standing worldwide.

Currently, he is a special Advisor to the Director of WHITR-AP Shanghai and is a UNESCO facilitator for the Intangible Heritage capacity building programme. He has published extensively.



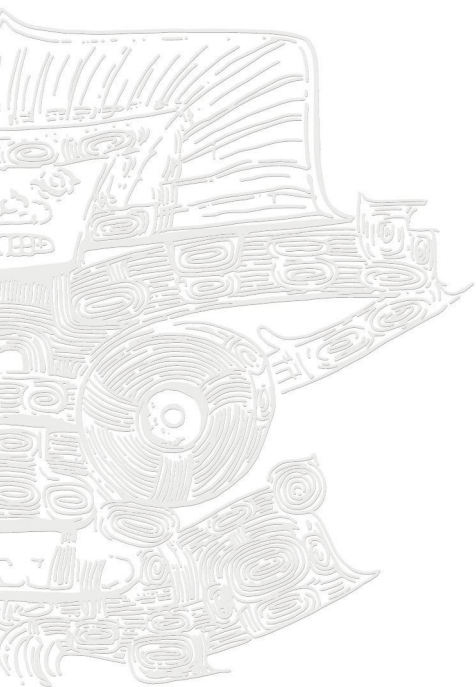
WANG Xinyuan

Deputy Director

The International Centre on Space Technologies
for Natural and Cultural Heritage (HIST)

Dr. WANG Xinyuan is a Professor at the Aerospace Information Research Institute, CAS. He also serves as Deputy Director of International Centre on Space Technologies for Natural and Cultural Heritage (HIST) under the Auspices of UNESCO, Chair of Digital Heritage Specialized Committee of China National Committee, International Society for Digital Earth (ISDE), Co-chair of the Heritage Working Group of the Digital Belt and Road Programme (DBAR), Member of International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), Executive Member of ICOMOS-China, Member of the World Heritage Expert Committee of the State Forestry and Grass Administration of China. Prof. Wang is engaged in the research of remote sensing archaeology and digital heritage conservation and application. He is one of the pioneers of the theory and practice of space archaeology. His current research work focuses on adapting Big Earth Data technologies to meet the SDG11.4 assessment needs along the Belt and Road initiatives. He has undertaken more than 50 scientific research projects including National Key Technology R&D Program, National key research and development, international

cooperation projects, National Natural Science Foundation of China, and key projects of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, and Strategic Priority Research Program of the CAS: Protection and development of natural and cultural heritage along the Belt and Road, etc. He has published More than 180 academic papers and 5 books and published "Context Environment Map of World Cultural Heritage Sites along the Silk Road".





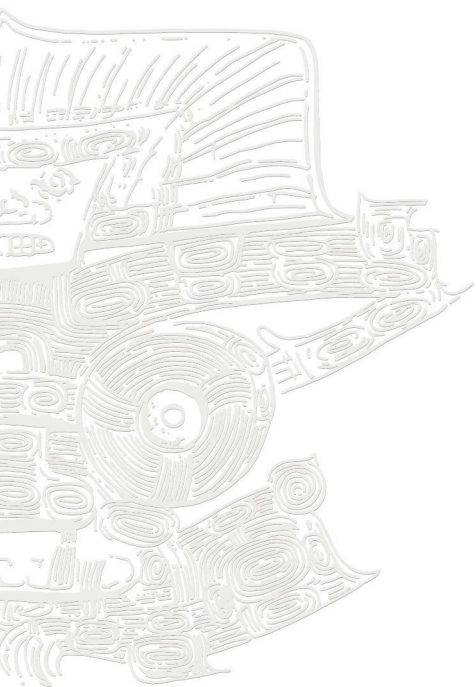
Carolina CASTELLANOS

Head of Research Unit
WHITR-AP Shanghai

Carolina CASTELLANOS (龙 淼 LONG Miao) is currently Head of Research Unit at WHITR-AP Shanghai. For the past 30 years, she has been serving as a consultant for UNESCO World Heritage Centre, ICCROM, ICOMOS, IUCN, the World Monuments Fund, Getty Conservation Institute and other international heritage organizations as well as national government agencies, covering a variety of issues from management system design to cultural heritage policymaking. She has presided over heritage planning projects, using heritage as the driving force and promoting factor of sustainable development, and carried out field protection projects around the world.

She served as World Heritage Advisor for ICOMOS for over a decade, focusing on the protection and management of World Heritage worldwide, and carried out several reactive monitoring and technical assistance missions for this purpose. At the World Heritage Centre, she was focal point for periodic reporting, and participated in the preparation of many World Heritage policy documents, such

as Sustainable Development, Climate Change, review of statutory processes, global strategic assessments, etc. Carolina has carried out capacity-building activities related to heritage in different regions, focusing on the design of management systems and tools as well as the processes and concepts of the World Heritage Convention. At present, she is also an Adjunct Associate Professor of the Historic Preservation Program at the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation at Columbia University in New York.





Nobuko INABA

Director of Mt. Fuji World Heritage Centre

Professor of University of Tsukuba

Trained as a conservation architect and architectural historian; Dr. Nobuko INABA received her doctoral degree from the Tokyo Institute of Technology on the theme of the 19th century traditional architectural history of Japan dealing with the particular social phenomena of Europeanization, modernization and nationalism in that century.

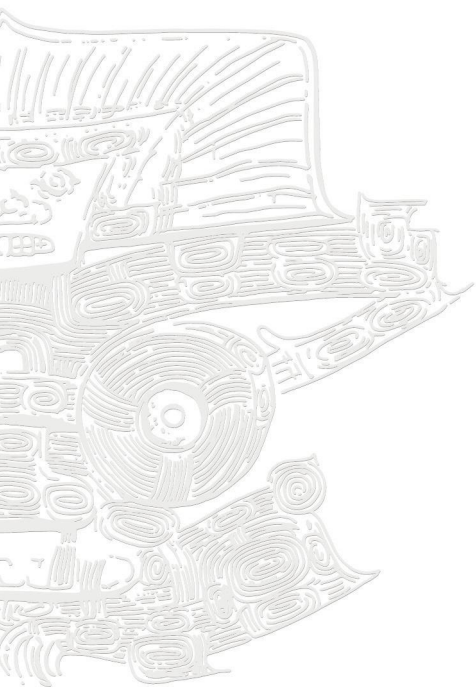
She gained her practical knowledge and experience in heritage policy development and management while serving in the Japanese government's Agency for Cultural Affairs and its affiliated research institute from 1991 to 2008 including the period from 2000 to 2002 while she worked for ICCROM seconded by Japan.

From 2008 to 2020, she held the position of Professor of World Heritage Studies at the University of Tsukuba.

Regarding the World Heritage Convention, since Japan ratified the Convention in 1992, she has been involved in the Convention's

core activities as a member of the Japanese delegation to the World Heritage Committee sessions as well as a member / advisor of the Agency in charge of the nomination and conservation of World Heritage sites in Japan.

Continuing her domestic and international advisory role in heritage conservation, she is now Professor Emeritus at the University of Tsukuba.



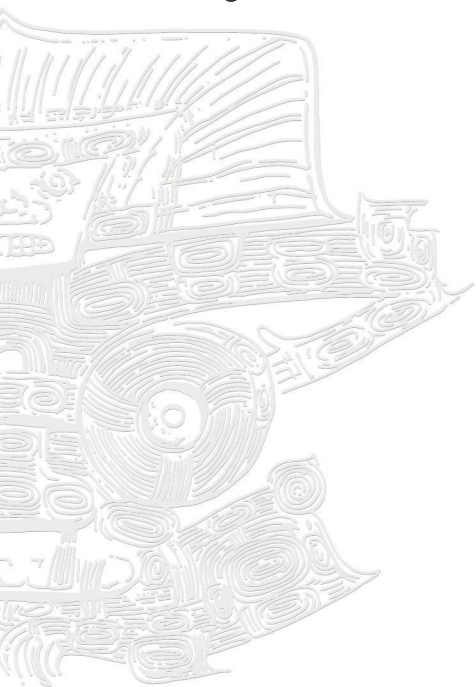


Rohit JIGYASU

Programme Manager of International Centre
for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of
Cultural Property (ICCROM)

Rohit JIGYASU is a conservation architect and risk management professional from India, currently working at ICCROM as Programme Manager on sustainable Urban and Built Heritage conservation, disaster and climate risk management & post crisis recovery. Rohit served as UNESCO Chair professor at the Institute for Disaster Mitigation of Urban Cultural Heritage at Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, Japan, where he was instrumental in developing and teaching International Training Course on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage. He was the elected President of ICOMOS-India from 2014-2018 and president of ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP) from 2010-2019. Rohit served as the Elected Member of the Executive Committee of ICOMOS since 2011 and was its Vice President from 2017-2020. Before joining ICCROM, Rohit has been working with several national and international organizations such as UNESCO, UNDRR, Getty Conservation Institute and World Bank for consultancy, research and training on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage.

He has undertaken post disaster assessments in India, Nepal, Bhutan and Japan. He worked on the updated policy document on climate action for World Heritage adopted by UNESCO General Assembly in 2023 and is also the main author of the UNESCO Resource Manual on Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage and the co-editor of recently published Routledge handbook on cultural heritage and disaster risk management and Routledge book on Good Practices for Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage.



Linking Conservation and Sustainable Development Goals through Heritage Management

The evolving discourse on heritage management has moved beyond the preservation of isolated monuments toward a holistic, place-based and people-centred approach that integrates cultural and natural values within broader territorial systems. This presentation explores heritage management planning for World Heritage sites as a strategic process for achieving sustainable development, using various case studies. Through these examples, it illustrates how management planning serves as both a statutory and participatory framework linking conservation with development, resilience, and community well-being.

By aligning site management plans with the Sustainable Development Goals—particularly SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 15 (Life on Land)—the presentation demonstrates the potential of heritage sites as living laboratories for sustainable transformation. Integrating tools such as impact assessments, disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, and traditional knowledge systems, heritage management can foster inclusive governance, adaptive planning, and resilience building. The shift from “site” to “heritage place” underscores the need for territorial and cross-sectoral collaboration, connecting conservation with urban planning, environmental regulation, and community livelihoods.

Ultimately, the presentation calls for a dynamic understanding of heritage management as an ongoing process of negotiation, adaptation, and creativity—one that not only safeguards Outstanding Universal Value but also advances sustainability, equity, and resilience in the face of accelerating global change.



Hatthaya SIRIPHATTHANAKUN

Centre Director of SEAMEO SPAFA

Dr. Hatthaya SIRIPHATTHANAKUN started her career as a conservation landscape architect in Thailand's governmental agencies, particularly the Fine Arts Department, Ministry of Culture. She provided consultation and recommendations for conservation projects and coordinated several regional activities in collaboration with various international organisations. In 2015, Hatthaya Siriphatthanakun moved to Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO SPAFA). She is currently a Centre Director of SEAMEO SPAFA, taking the leadership to strengthen its programmes in archaeology, fine arts, and cultural heritage, and to build meaningful partnerships across the region. She holds an MA in Conservation Studies from University of York, UK, and PhD in Architecture from Chulalongkorn University, Thailand. Hatthaya was elected member of ICOMOS Board for the period of 2018-2020 and 2021-2023.



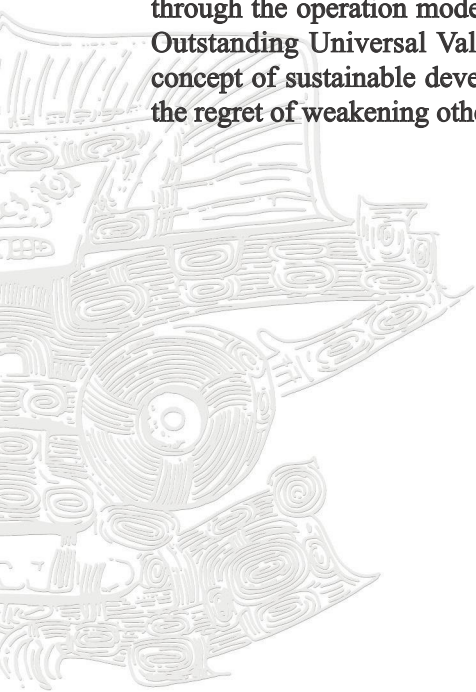
ZHAO Yun

Director of the World Cultural Heritage Centre of China
Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage (CACH)

ZHAO Yun is Director and Research Fellow at the World Cultural Heritage Centre of China, China Academy of Cultural Heritage. Her main research areas include World Cultural Heritage and conservation of cultural relics. She has authored major works such as Research on the Digital Presentation of Cultural Heritage and Monitoring of China's World Cultural Heritage and contributed to reports on the State of Conservation of China's World Heritage Properties. She has led or co-authored nomination dossiers and management plans for several World Heritage properties, including the Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces, The Grand Canal, Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape, and Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor (China section).

Linear heritage protection practice in the sustainable development of World Heritage: a case study of the Grand Canal

The linear heritage with huge space-time scope is a "type" with Chinese characteristics, integrating the value characteristics of engineering, landscape, communication and economy. Within the framework of World Heritage, linear heritage is often reconstructed through the operation mode of serial heritage. While highlighting its Outstanding Universal Value, other values may be weakened. The concept of sustainable development of World Heritage makes up for the regret of weakening other values.





Naima BENKARI

Focal Point for Sustainable Development Goals Working Group
International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

Dr. BENKARI is an Associate Professor at Sultan Qaboos University and an Associate Research Fellow at the Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo. She is the ICOMOS International Focal point for the UN-SDGs.

As a consultant, who worked with the ministry of Heritage and Tourism, and the Ministry of Housing and Urban planning, Dr. Benkari provides strategic advising on heritage conservation, with a particular emphasis on vernacular and Islamic heritage. Her approach seamlessly merges traditional knowledge with modern conservation practices, ensuring the preservation of cultural identity in evolving urban landscapes.

An Expert Member of ICOMOS and the organization's focal point for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), she actively contributes to global efforts in World Heritage preservation. Dr. Benkari leads workshops and assessments that advocate for the sustainable conservation of world heritage sites, playing a key role in

advancing best practices in heritage protection.

Her research on vernacular and Islamic architecture, as well as sustainable heritage, is widely published in leading scientific journals, conference proceedings, and books. Her contributions have been recognized with prestigious honors, celebrating her impact in research, education, and sustainable development. Such awards include: the Prince Sultan Bin Salman Prize for Islamic Urban Heritage (2015, 2016), Medal of Algerian Scholar (2022), Sharjah University Award for Women in Research (2023), and Oman's National Research Award 2024.

Heritage that Pays Its Way Fairly: From Advocacy to Shared Practice

This intervention from the ICOMOS Sustainable Development Goals Working Group (SDGWG) aligns directly with WHITRAP/HeritAP's arc: 2025—Prosperity & Livelihoods; 2026—Knowledge & Skills. It traces SDGWG's contributions: advocacy for a post-2030 Culture Goal (#Culture2030Goal); the Mondiacult 2025 side event highlighting community and Indigenous voices; the ICOMOS AGA session reframing indicators for culture; the ICOMOS Policy Guidance as practice backbone; and cooperation with Blue Shield on risk preparedness. The talk grounds these in examples from SDGWG's work on heritage tourism (pivoting from extraction to community-governed, regenerative models) and SDG5 & Heritage (women-led, dignity-first livelihoods). Looking ahead to COP30 and global dialogues for the UN conference on water, the keynote sets a shared direction: partner with WHITRAP/HeritAP to localise the SD mindset in heritage places, build a skills pipeline, and champion prosperity that does not commodify culture. The foundation is clear: inclusion and equity for all people—so prosperity is durable, the planet is cared for, and communities remain sovereign over their heritage with equitable rights and responsibilities.



WANG Pengbin

Advisor

Nature-based Solutions of International Union
for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Dr. Pengbin WANG is Nature-based Solutions Advisor of Nature-based Solution Management Hub, IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature). He obtained his PhD from Hanyang University, South Korea. He is the Chinese Focal point of IOC-FAO Intergovernmental Panel on Harmful Algae Blooms (IPHAB), Co-Chair of North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES) Section on Ecology of Harmful Algal Blooms in the North Pacific (S-HAB) and initiated the UNESCO IOC WESTPAC WORKING GROUP Rapid Detection Technology for Harmful Algal Blooms (WESTPAC-RDT-HAB). He also serves as member of the Scientific Steering Committees in several international organizations. He got the Zhu-Peterson Early Career Scientist Award in October 2020 from PICES. His research focus spans from taxonomy, molecular systematics and evolution of microalgae to algal physiology and marine micro ecology. Also, he has done much applied work on the usage of microalgae as a kind of marine resource. He has published more than 50 scientific papers, acquired 2 national/international patents, and as principal investigator of 15 project, including National Nature

Science Foundation of China (NSFC), China-APEC Funding and Thailand-China Joint Projects.

Nature-based Solutions: Insights from Global Experience to Heritage Sustainability

The Earth is facing unprecedented challenges due to anthropogenic activities, climate change, and environmental degradation, which threaten vital ecosystems. Nature-based Solutions (NbS) provide a promising approach to enhance resilience and sustainability by harnessing natural processes. As the initiator of the NbS framework, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has been advancing nature-centred approaches worldwide and released the Second Edition of the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions™ at the 2025 World Conservation Congress. This study will introduce IUCN's work on the development and application of the NbS framework, review recent global and Chinese practices, and demonstrate its integrated benefits for climate adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and community livelihoods. Finally, it will explore the potential applications of NbS in heritage areas—both natural and cultural—highlighting its role in enhancing ecosystem integrity, preserving cultural landscapes, and promoting the long-term sustainability of heritage sites.



YAN Haiming

Director of the Secretariat of ICOMOS China

YAN Haiming, Ph.D., is the Deputy Director of the China World Cultural Heritage Centre of the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage, as well as Director of the Secretariat of ICOMOS China, and member of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on water and heritage. His research field is world heritage and cultural sociology, focusing on the research and application of world heritage projects such as the maritime Silk Road, Erlitou site and Guansheng cultural relics, as well as the research on the sustainable development and value dissemination of world heritage sites such as the Grand Canal, the preparation of the basic display outline of the Grand Canal Culture Museum in the Sui and Tang Dynasties, and the writer of the 2022 "China's good book" painting biography of the Grand Canal. He presided over the training and academic cooperation projects between the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage and ICCROM and other institutions and presided over the preparation of a series of teaching materials of UNESCO's World Heritage capacity building manual, and the collection of papers commemorating the 50th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention.

Understanding Sustainable Development from the Perspective of Cultural Self-Awareness

Sustainable development encompasses not only economic and environmental sustainability but also cultural sustainability. It concerns the balance between material culture and economic development, as well as the continuity of cultural resilience and the human spirit. This report uses several World Heritage sites as case studies to explore the challenges and solutions for coordinating conservation efforts between heritage and people. Drawing on Fei Xiaotong's concept of "cultural self-awareness", it examines the cultural connotations of sustainable development. It proposes that the protection and inheritance of cultural heritage should focus on the operational modes of society and on how the people living with this heritage construct and adjust their cultural identity when facing issues of development, environmental protection, heritage conservation, and livelihood.



Haeree SHIM

Head of Education and Networking
International Centre for Interpretation
and Presentation of World Heritage Sites (WHIPIC)

Ms. Haeree SHIM currently serves as the Head of the Education and Networking Office at WHIPIC (The International Centre for the Interpretation and Presentation of World Heritage Sites under the auspices of UNESCO). Since 2020, she has been involved in planning and organising capacity-building and awareness-raising programmes aimed at enhancing the interpretation of World Heritage Sites. She also engages in a variety of international cooperation projects to develop heritage interpretation framework, including those for the Great Zimbabwe National Monuments and Hegra Archaeological Site.

Through these programmes, she has been listening to and collecting the pressing challenges and issues faced by site managers when interpreting World Heritage Sites. Based on these experiences, she has been working to develop inclusive and effective processes for heritage interpretation.

Ms. Shim also has experience in the field of living heritage,

having worked at ICHCAP, a UNESCO Category II Centre dedicated to safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific region. She is interested in the synergies between intangible and tangible heritage in interpretation practices.

The Contribution of Heritage Interpretation to Sustainability in Society and Community

Heritage Interpretation seeks to make activities around heritage socially inclusive and engaging for communities. WHIPIC has been working on a new definition, set of principles, and guidelines for planning and implementing Heritage Interpretation to foster a more participatory process. Building on this work, WHIPIC has been involved in heritage interpretation framework development projects at the Great Zimbabwe National Monument in Zimbabwe and the Hegra Archaeological Site in Saudi Arabia over the past few years.

By sharing the process of an inclusive approach to heritage of these two case studies—how it engages all relevant stakeholders and communities, connects interpretation to local life by promoting the equitable distribution of tourism benefits, and ultimately enhances the quality of life of local residents—WHIPIC can provide insights into the contribution of World Heritage interpretation to sustainability in society and community.

Therefore, Heritage Interpretation contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in economic sustainability, equality, and poverty reduction. This approach demonstrates that heritage interpretation is not only a tool for education and engagement for heritage but also a catalyst for long-term social and economic benefits. Through continued collaboration with communities and heritage stakeholders, these practices can serve as models for sustainable heritage management worldwide.



LI Hong

Project Director of WHITR-AP Shanghai

Ms. LI Hong is project director of WHITRAP Shanghai and focal point of WHC and the Advisory Bodies. Her research interest is World Heritage management, especially sustainable heritage tourism and heritage impact assessments. She is project manager for the UNESCO World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme (WH+ST) - Chinese Pilot Studies. She is the coordinator of "HeritAP", a network of Asia-Pacific Heritage Practitioners supported by WHITRAP Shanghai. In addition, Ms. Li provided consultation to the World Bank project on Guizhou Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection (2010-2017).

Ms. Li is also in charge of capacity building activities related to heritage management, the regional workshops in cooperation with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies and State Parties, such as Impact Assessments for World Heritage (2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2021, 2023) and Management Planning for Cultural Heritage (2008, 2010), Regional World Heritage Workshop for Asia (2012) and Workshop on Environment/ Heritage Impact Assessments for the Pacific Island States (2017).

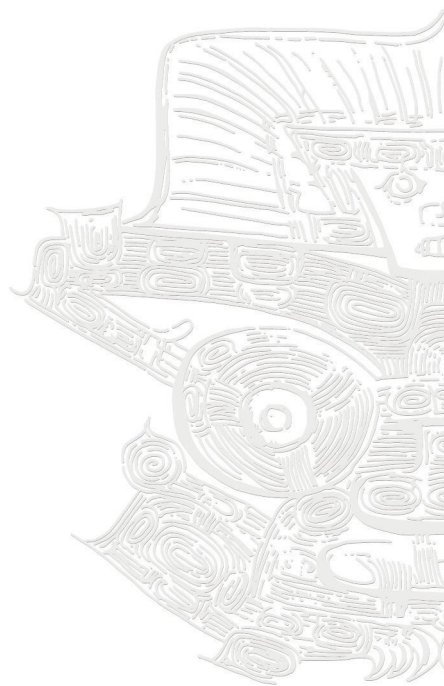


WANG Shu

Director of Hangzhou Liangzhu Archaeological Site
Administrative District Management Committee

In recent years, Ms. Wang, together with her team, has dedicated herself to advancing the high-quality development of protection, research, transmission and utilization of the Liangzhu Site. The Liangzhu Site was selected as one of the “Nation’s Top 100 Archaeology findings of past century”. It has also been recognized as an Outstanding Project for Archaeological Site Protection and Exhibition. The “Together: Looking for the Light of Civilization” programme was awarded the 2022 “Global Awards for World Heritage Education Innovation Cases” and selected as a UNESCO Innovative Practice Case in Accessibility and Inclusion, and also received recognition as a National Museums Social Education Excellent Case. The “Liangzhu Sites 5000+” smart-digital application won the First Prize of the Digital China Innovation Competition, and was listed among the National Top-Ten Cases for Archaeological Site Protection & Exhibition. Her team provided services and support to successfully host three “Liangzhu Forum”. She initiated and drove the “Liangzhu and the World” series of activities, and promoted the global tour of the “Journey Through Civilizations, an Encounter with

Liangzhu” exhibition, which visited the United Nations Headquarters, Egypt, Ethiopia and twelve other countries and regions. Through these efforts, she has advanced the role of the Liangzhu Site in promoting Sino-foreign cultural exchange.





Kareem IBRAHIM

CEO and founder

Takween Integrated Community Development

Kareem IBRAHIM is an award-winning urban development and heritage consultant with 30 years of experience in architecture, heritage conservation and community led urban regeneration. As the CEO and founder of Takween Integrated Community Development company, he has led a number of transformative projects funded by international organizations such as UNESCO, USAID, the French Development Agency, UN women, the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the British Museum. Its work covers large-scale urban regeneration, cultural heritage protection, sustainable tourism development and inclusive public space design. He has also led several far-reaching projects, including the integrated management of cultural tourism (IMCT) in Cairo's historic urban area, and the Luxor Esner ancient city revitalization project, which has recently won the Aga Khan Architecture Award, which organically integrates cultural heritage protection and socio-economic development. Kareem served as a member of the review committee of the Aga Khan Architecture Award in 2019 and a technical review expert in 2022.

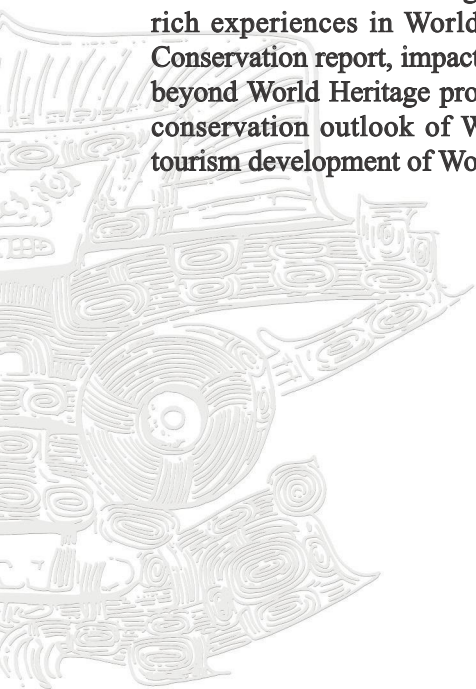


XIAO Shizhen

Professor of Guizhou Normal University

Dr. Shizhen XIAO, is a Professor in the School of Karst Science, Guizhou Province, China and a Deputy Secretary of the National Expert Committee on World Heritage in the National Forestry and Grassland Administration. She is a geographer interested especially in world natural heritage and karst research. She has 21 years' experience on World Natural Heritage nomination, research, conservation and sustainable development. She was closely involved in the South China Karst World Natural Heritage Nomination including both phase I and phase II, the China Danxia World Natural Heritage Nomination, Fanjingshan World Natural Heritage Nomination and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China. She was also invited to participate in the consultation for Hubei Shennongjia, Qinghai Hoh Xil WH nomination works. Besides, she was responsible for some studies related with WH sustainable development and management, including Environmental Impact Assessment of the Bing'an Reservoir Planned to be Built in the Buffer Zone of Chishui Danxia World Heritage of China Danxia, Environmental Impact Assessment

of the Planned Guiyang-Nanning High-speed Railway that would cross the Buffer Zone of Libo Karst, State of Conservation of Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area, the Third Cycle of the Periodic Reporting of Wulingyuan, Fanjingshan, China Danxia etc. World Natural Heritage monitoring is also her favourite fields. More than 20 papers have been published by her. Her work has been awarded recognitions by Guizhou provincial government, Chishui City Government, Shibing County Government, Tongren City Government and Yancheng City Government. She has accumulated rich experiences in World natural Heritage nomination, State of Conservation report, impact assessment of construction projects in or beyond World Heritage property, World Heritage periodic reporting, conservation outlook of World Natural Heritage, and sustainable tourism development of World Natural Heritage etc.





SHEN Chunxi

Director of the Office of Construction and Management
Tongli Ancient Town Government

As a civil engineer with over a decade of experience, I bridge technical expertise and cultural stewardship. My career began at the Wujiang Housing & Urban-Rural Development Bureau (2007–2009), where I honed foundational skills in construction supervision and project design. In 2009, I transitioned to the Wujiang Economic & Technological Development Zone, spearheading large-scale infrastructure projects that balanced urban growth with heritage preservation.

Since 2019, I have dedicated myself to Tongli—a UNESCO-recognized water town—where I lead efforts to protect its 1,000-year legacy. My work includes restoring historic architecture, revitalizing water systems, and positioning Tongli as a model for sustainable heritage tourism. This commitment culminated in Tongli's inclusion in the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards, validating its role as a living cultural treasure.



Manal AL-SHEREIQI

Deputy Manager of Bahla Fort Site Department

Directorate General of Antiquities

Ministry of Heritage & Tourism

Manal, an Environmental Affairs Specialist dedicated to preserving Oman's cultural and natural heritage. Since 2023, I've been working at Bahla Fort, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, where I engage in global initiatives like the World Heritage Committee's 46th session in India and UNESCO's capacity-building program for sustainable development in the Arab region. Alongside my role, I'm pursuing a Master's in Environmental Science (2023–2026) to further integrate academic rigor with on-ground conservation.

Previously, as a Tourism Promotion Specialist (2018–2022), I shaped regional strategies such as the Al-Dhakhilia Tourism Masterplan. My earlier work at Oman's Ministry of Tourism (2014–2017) involved leading aligned projects for sites like Hoota Cave and Misfat al-Abriyeen, where I honed skills in environmental impact assessments and policy advocacy.

I thrive at bridging technical expertise with community engagement. Fluent in Arabic and English, I am driven by sustainability, education, and empowering communities to safeguard ecosystems for future generations.



WU Yuefu

Secretary of the Party Committee

Administration of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces World Heritage

Wu Yuefu currently serves as Secretary of the Party Committee of the Honghe Hani Terraced Fields World Cultural Heritage Administration. Since assuming office in June 2022, he has been deeply engaged in heritage protection and management work. During his tenure, he has taken the lead in advancing the protection and development of the Hani Terraced Fields, achieving remarkable results:

- In 2023, the project "Promoting Rural Revitalization through World Cultural Heritage Protection and Inheritance" was selected as one of the first ten national outstanding cases for the high-quality development of cultural relics undertakings.

- In June 2025, the Yuanyang Hani Terraced Fields were successfully included in China's candidate list for the World Irrigation Engineering Heritage, making significant contributions to the protection, inheritance and vitalization of the Hani Terraced Fields heritage.



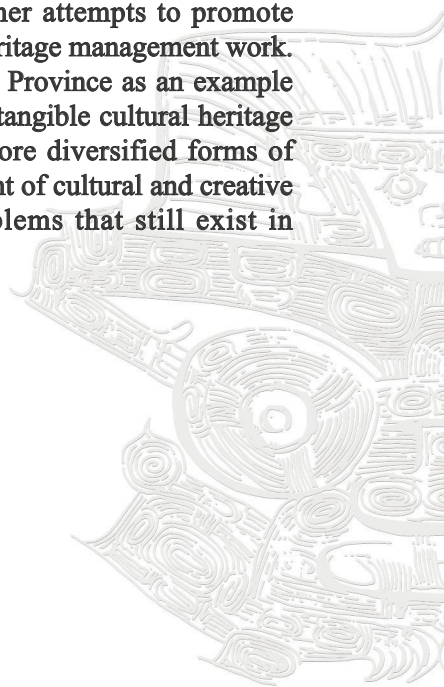
LI Guanghan

Executive Director of WHITR-AP Beijing

Dr. LI Guanghan is currently the executive director of WHITR-AP Beijing, researcher at the China archaeology centre of Peking University, and member of the editorial board of the Journal of Natural and Cultural Heritage Research. She graduated from the National University of Singapore majoring in architecture and then went to the University of Pennsylvania to study history conservation and obtained a Ph.D. degree in Archaeology from Peking University. Her professional field focuses on Heritage Management and community development. Her past practice and research covers urban and rural conservation, grotto Temple conservation, historical building restoration, archaeological site management, Intangible Cultural Heritage Inheritance and cultural and creative industry development, as well as research and capacity-building of several World Heritage properties and heritage sites on Tentative List in China. The scope of her work covers China and many places around the world.

Synergy between Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Urban-Rural Development: A Case Study of Cultural and Creative Industry Development in Gansu Province

Nowadays, "heritage" has become an academic concept with a very broad scope of reference. The understanding of heritage value has expanded from the traditional "curatorial perspective" to a diverse "social perspective" and further attempts to promote sustainable development through cultural heritage management work. Under this premise, this report takes Gansu Province as an example to explore how to synergize tangible and intangible cultural heritage resources, which can endow cities with more diversified forms of cultural expression, promote the development of cultural and creative economy, and address the common problems that still exist in eliminating the dualistic cognition.





Yoko NOJIMA

Head of Research Section
of the International Research Centre
for Intangible Cultural Heritage
in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI)

Yoko NOJIMA is the Head of Research Section of the International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI). She received her PhD in Anthropology from the University of Hawaii at Manoa in 2008 with an ethnoarchaeological study of food technologies and pottery in Vanuatu. After returning to Japan, she gained extensive experience as an archaeologist and heritage researcher in the Pacific and Southeast Asia. Her engagement with the field of intangible cultural heritage (ICH) began in 2014, when she joined IRCI and worked on various projects, including research on ICH and natural hazards. Since 2021, she has been leading IRCI's research projects, highlighting the role of ICH in sustainability and resilience.

Intangible Cultural Heritage Perspectives for the Integrated Heritage Safeguarding

Intangible cultural heritage (ICH) encompasses a wide range of cultural knowledge and practices. Being transmitted by people over generations, ICH has been maintained, adapted, and transformed through people's long-term interaction with their environment, playing a significant role in shaping heritage landscapes. Historic buildings and objects and cultural landscapes, for instance, are the materialized representations of intangible knowledge and skills, while environments and ecosystems have been sustained by local/indigenous knowledge, resource management systems, and beliefs.

Drawing on IRCI's recent projects that examine tangible-intangible relations in the context of SDG 11.4, such as Intangible Cultural Heritage for Sustainable Cities and Communities (2022-2024) and ongoing preliminary research on Intangible Cultural Heritage and Ecosystems, this presentation explores the synergies between tangible and intangible heritage, highlighting the critical roles of ICH. It also addresses challenges and opportunities for ICH in advancing the holistic heritage safeguarding in the context of sustainable development.



Boyoung CHA

Director of Cooperation and Networking Office
International Information and Networking Centre
for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region
under the auspices of UNESCO (ICHCAP)

Ms. Boyoung Cha holds bachelor's and master's degrees in folklore from Chung-Ang University in Korea and a diploma in Women and Management from Birkbeck, University of London. She began her career at the Korea Heritage Agency and contributed to the founding of ICHCAP in 2007. Since then, she has played a key role in facilitating numerous projects and sub-regional meetings on ICH throughout the Asia-Pacific.

Ms. Cha currently serves as an expert advisor to the Cultural Heritage Committee of the Korea Heritage Service. Her professional interests focus on living heritage, community resilience, youth engagement in safeguarding ICH, and strengthening cooperation with educational institutions. She also contributes to academic discourse as a member of the Editorial Committee for Korean Journal of Heritage: History & Science, published by the National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage.

Bridging Stones and Stories: Integrating Tangible and Intangible Dimensions for Sustainable Futures

The safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage and the preservation of tangible heritage are increasingly interconnected in the Asia-Pacific region. Building on its mandate to strengthen regional cooperation, ICHCAP has supported initiatives that highlight the value of promoting synergies between these two sectors. This presentation introduces good practices where tangible and intangible heritage mutually reinforce one another, creating opportunities for sustainable development, community resilience, and cultural continuity.

Examples include collaborative projects that link historic sites with traditional performing arts, craft skills, and community-based rituals, thereby enhancing both visitor engagement and local ownership. By integrating living traditions into the management of tangible heritage sites, these cases demonstrate how safeguarding efforts can move beyond preservation to foster creativity, education, and intercultural dialogue.

The presentation also emphasizes the importance of multi-stakeholder collaboration, involving local communities, government agencies, and educational institutions, in advancing these synergies. Through sharing lessons learned, and strategies developed across the Asia-Pacific, ICHCAP seeks to encourage further cooperation among heritage institutions and inspire innovative approaches to holistic safeguarding.



JIANG Yeqin

Director of International Exchange Department

WHITR-AP Suzhou

From 2008 to the present, Jiang Yeqin has been working at the Suzhou Branch of the World Heritage Training and Research Centre for Asia-Pacific Regions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (WHITR-AP Suzhou), where she is engaged in the protection management and international promotion of the Suzhou Garden World Heritage Site. She has participated in the nomination process for the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Cultural Heritage Protection Awards, the IFLA AAPME Awards, the translation of reference books such as "World Heritage and Young People" and "Living Heritage in the Classroom of the Asia-Pacific Region," and the editing of the internal publication "Suzhou Garden."

Conservation and Inheritance of Suzhou Classical Gardens in the Context of Cultural Heritage

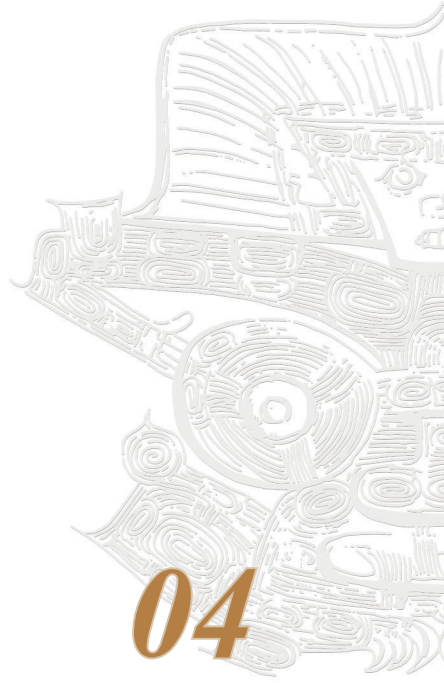
Known as the "City of Gardens", Suzhou is renowned for its classical gardens. These gardens are exquisitely constructed, profound in artistic conception, and rich in cultural heritage, standing as a model of the ancient Chinese literati's impressionistic landscape gardens. As a precious cultural and artistic treasure of all humanity, the Suzhou Municipal Government has always placed the conservation of classical gardens at a strategic height. This effort aims to promote cultural development, the construction of a famous historical and cultural city, and the comprehensive competitiveness of the city. Based on modern cultural heritage conservation concepts, this report systematically sorts out the conservation practices of Suzhou classical gardens in both material and intangible aspects. It also explains how to promote public participation, continue the context of traditional craftsmanship, and inject cultural impetus into Suzhou's high-quality development through innovative conservation and activation strategies.

Participants' List

Name	Nationality	Organization	Position/Title
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SHAO Yong	China	World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITR-AP)	Secretary-General
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Name	Nationality	Organization	Position/Title
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Name	Nationality	Organization	Position/Title
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GAO Ning	China	Zhejiang Sci-Tech University	Associate Professor
SU Jinxia	China	Lanzhou Institute of Technology	Lecture
HE Yifei	China	Journal of International Economy and Global Governance	Deputy Director
JIN Yi	China	University of Nottingham Ningbo China	Ph.D.
Linda Shetabi	USA	The University of Hong Kong	Program Director
GAN Ee Bee	Singapore	Nanyang Technological University, Chinese Heritage Centre	Board Member
Limiao HUANG	China	The University of Hong Kong	Senior Research Coordinator & Teaching Assistant



04

Good Practices

Liangzhu Cultural Corridor

State Party
P. R. China
Name of the property
Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City
World Heritage Criteria
(iii) (iv)
Name of the project and implementation period
The Liangzhu Cultural Corridor: Exploring Pathways to Integrate Heritage Conservation and Regional Sustainable Development, 2022 - Present (Ongoing)
People / Institutions involved
People's Government of Yuhang District; Command Center for the Development of the Liangzhu Cultural Corridor; Hangzhou Liangzhu Archaeological Administrative District Management Committee; Seven towns and subdistricts including Liangzhu Subdistrict, Pingyao Town, and Jingshan Town; Cultural enterprises and operators.
Key stakeholders and partnerships
Local government and heritage administrative departments, village-level collective economic organizations, local community residents, project construction companies, policy research and planning institutions, intangible cultural heritage bearers, schools and social education platforms, returning entrepreneurs, cultural and creative practitioners, and digital platform development entities.

Introduction to the property

Located in the Yangtze River Basin on the south-eastern coast of the country, the archaeological ruins of Liangzhu (about 3,300-2,300 BCE) reveal an early regional state with a unified belief system based on rice cultivation in Late Neolithic China. The property is composed of four areas – the Area of Yaoshan Site, the Area of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley, the Area of Low-dam on the Plain and the Area of City Site. These ruins are an outstanding example of early urban civilization expressed in earthen monuments, urban planning, a water conservation system and a social hierarchy expressed in differentiated burials in cemeteries within the property.



Aerial view of Liangzhu ancient city ruins park

© Hangzhou Liangzhu Archaeological Site Administrative District Management Committee

Introduction to the project

The Liangzhu Cultural Corridor Centered on the Liangzhu Ancient City Ruins, which provides tangible evidence of China's over 5,000-year-old civilization, the Liangzhu Cultural Corridor is planned to form a three-tier spatial structure based on the radiating influence of culture. This structure includes a core area (approximately 162 square kilometers), a key area (approximately 634 square kilometers), and an associated area, creating a cultural corridor running east-west across Yuhang District. Its goal is to promote the coordinated development of heritage protection, integrated cultural and tourism development, and common prosperity.

In terms of spatial strategy, the Liangzhu Cultural Corridor adheres to the "corridor-based" development concept, integrating cultural, ecological, and industrial resources. Using a "connecting pearls into a chain" approach, it organically links cultural treasures such as Liangzhu culture, Grand Canal culture, Jingshan culture, Tiaoxi culture, millennium-old town culture, and intangible cultural heritage. By integrating cultural themes from different eras into a continuous cultural landscape network, it aims to build an open corridor that showcases the unbroken continuity of culture and embraces the future.

This initiative was officially launched by the Yuhang District Government in 2023 and has received multi-level support from the Hangzhou Municipal Government and Zhejiang Provincial Government. One of its core objectives is to implement "heritage-driven development," promoting mutual interaction between ruins protection and economic growth to achieve sustainable development. To realize this vision, the cultural corridor is systematically advanced around the phased "Ten Major Projects," with each project accurately targeting key areas such as cultural inheritance, community revitalization, ecological restoration, or infrastructure upgrading. The first and second batches of the Ten Major Projects were launched in 2023 and 2024 respectively, and a third batch of ten projects has

been planned for the future, demonstrating the initiative's iterative and scalable nature. Under a unified framework, all sub-projects collaborate and reinforce each other: while protecting and showcasing the value of heritage, they actively foster cultural industries, vitalize historical villages, and restore natural landscapes.

To coordinate this complex systemic project, a highly adaptable governance structure has been established. A dedicated Liangzhu Cultural Corridor Construction Headquarters is responsible for overall coordination among government departments and cross-regional work. Governance follows the principles of government leadership, street coordination, platform implementation, and community participation. Under this model, the district government provides macro-level leadership and policy support; township and sub-district authorities coordinate grassroots implementation; state-owned platform companies advance project execution and operation; and communities, as partners and beneficiaries, participate deeply. This multi-stakeholder governance mechanism ensures the efficient alignment of policies, funds, and responsibilities across vertical levels and horizontal departments. Additionally, in-depth cooperation with cultural experts, planning institutions, and social organizations gathers extensive wisdom and resources to jointly promote heritage-led sustainable development.

Revitalisation of Historic Esna

State Party
Egypt
Name of the property
Pharaonic temples in Upper Egypt from the Ptolemaic and Roman periods
World Heritage Criteria
(iv) (proposed in Tentative List)
Name of the project and implementation period
Revitalisation of Historic Esna (Oct. 2016 – Sep. 2024) Remarks: RECHA Project (Oct. 2016 – Feb. 2021) VISIT-Esna Project (Oct. 2020 – Sep. 2024)
People / Institutions involved
• Local community/residents. • Private sector (e.g., local SME owners); • Tour Operators (e.g. Excel Travel, Ashrandia, Mirus Voyages, Eden Travel, etc.); • Tour Guides; • Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale (IFAO); • The National Museum for Egyptian Civilization (NMEC); • Misr Public Library Luxor; • Local and international Journalists;
Key stakeholders and partnerships
• United States Agency for International Development (USAID); • Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Egypt; • Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities; • Esna City Council; • Luxor Governorate; • CID Consulting;

Introduction to the property

Esna dates to the Pharaonic era and, for centuries, has played a significant role as an economic, religious, and political centre serving its local region. Since the 18th Pharaonic Dynasty, Esna was strategically located on the trade route between Egypt and Sudan, in a central agricultural area in the Nile Valley. During the Greco-Roman era, Esna was the capital of the Third Nome of Upper Egypt. During this era, Ptolemaic and Roman rulers constructed numerous temples in Esna and its surrounding areas, including the Temple of Khnum, situated at the city centre.

Esna is also of iconic importance to Coptic history. During the Roman era, the villagers of Esna, who were predominantly Coptic, faced severe persecution; hence, it was known as the City of Martyrs. Many of the Esna Coptic tombs and monasteries still enshrine this tragic memory, including the tomb of "The Three Brothers" and the Monastery of SS Manaos and Sanutios. The city was no less important during the Islamic era. Al-'Amri Minaret, situated near the Wakalat al-Geddawi (Caravanserai) and believed to have been built in the 11th century, is a testament to the city's historical importance. Al-Maqrizi, the historian, describes Esna as a city with many buildings, lush green gardens, thriving agriculture, and an active cultural life, even during a great famine in Egypt. During the Mamluk and Ottoman eras, Esna remained a vibrant urban centre, continuing to play a significant role. First, it was a major destination for merchants from Egypt, Sudan, and other African countries. Second, the nearby Asfun village – a religious centre during the Islamic era – was a destination for students from Assiut and al-Minyya seeking religious education. Third, Esna played a politically significant role in the 18th century when it became the haven for a group of Mamluk emirs and Arab tribes that defied the then-ruler of Egypt.

At the beginning of the 19th century, *La Description de l'Égypte* portrays Esna as a city situated on top of an eight to nine-meter-high hill of ruins, surrounded by low agricultural lands. Over the 19th and

early 20th Century, Esna was a flourishing economic and industrial centre. It was famous for its cotton fabrics, pottery factories, agricultural products, such as Esna's renowned lentils, and vegetable oil presses used for both gastronomic and medical purposes.



Upgrading of the Bazaar Street
© Takween Integrated Community Development

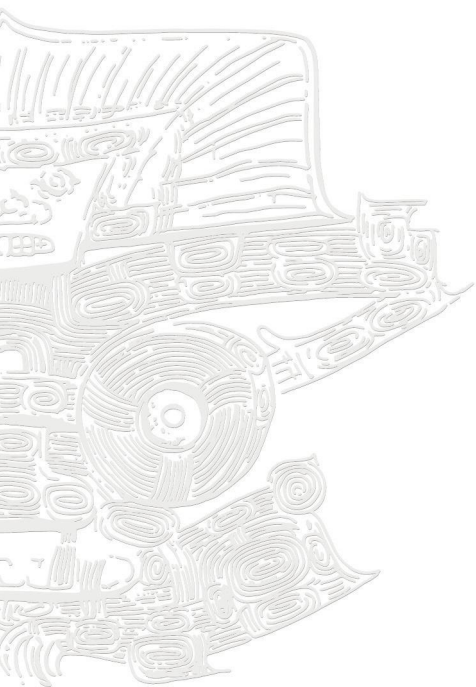
Introduction to the project

Tourism is vital to Egypt's economy, but cultural tourism in Upper Egypt suffers from dual vulnerabilities: i) an exclusionary socioeconomic model, depriving communities of capturing tourism revenues, particularly marginalizing women and exacerbating economic and gender inequalities, and ii) one-dimensional approach, protecting ancient Egyptian sites and neglecting their surrounding historic urban fabrics with their rich heritage assets, leading to their loss.

Esna (60 km south of Luxor) embodies such challenges despite its rich layers of Greco-Roman, Coptic, Islamic, and modern history. Its urban fabric reflects a rare tapestry of cultural coexistence. However, tourism in Esna has been centred solely on the city's Temple of Khnum (180 B.C.), leading to declining visitor numbers, neglect of the surrounding historic area and its residents, and potential plans to demolish hundreds of traditional buildings.

To address these issues, Takween Integrated Community Development (a purpose-driven business), with its public partners' support, designed and implemented the "Revitalisation of Historic Esna" project to reimagine the reality of medium-sized, underprivileged Egyptian cities and develop an innovative, transferable model that catalyses urban revitalisation and inclusive economic growth. Implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Luxor Governorate, and the Ministry of International Cooperation, with support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the State of the Netherlands, and AECID (Spanish Cooperation), the project covered 107,100 sq. m. It was carried out in two phases: Phase I – Rediscovering Esna's Cultural Heritage Assets (RECHA) (2016–2020), and Phase II – Value Investment in Sustainable Integrated Tourism in Esna (VISIT-Esna) (2020–2024). Together, the two phases were implemented with a total investment of USD 8,790,000.

As a result, public perception of Esna has shifted from being viewed solely as a temple site to a historic city with a multi-layered identity. Visitor numbers have tripled, cultural heritage assets have been protected, and community benefits have increased, marking a significant turnaround in the city's trajectory.



Libo Model of comprehensive regional prosperity driven by innovative "Tourism+" based on World Heritage stewardship

State Party
P.R. China
Name of the property
South China Karst • Libo Karst
World Heritage Criteria
(iv)
Name of the project and implementation period
Libo Model of comprehensive regional prosperity driven by innovative "Tourism+" based on World Heritage stewardship, June 2007 to the present (on-going)
People / Institutions involved
School of Karst Science in Guizhou Normal University: Xiao Shizhen, Xiao Hua, He Jianghu, Cao Yuqin Administration of Libo World Natural Heritage: Shi Yingxi, Mo Rutie, Mo Caimai, Qiao Bin, Ma Zhijun, He Chunliu

Key stakeholders and partnerships

Governments and administrative agencies: Libo County People's Government, Yaoshan Yao People's Government, Xiaoqikong Town Government, Limingguan Shui People's Government, Administration of Libo World Natural Heritage, Administration of Guizhou Maolan National Nature Reserve, Administration of Libo Zhangjiang National Scenic and Historic Interest Area, Libo County Forestry Bureau, Libo County Natural Resources Bureau, Libo County Agriculture and Rural Bureau, Qiannan Prefecture Ecological Environment Bureau Libo Branch, etc.

Research Institutions: Guizhou Normal University.

Community residents: Villagers in the world heritage property and buffer zone.

Enterprises: Beijing Jinglang Ecological Technology Co., Ltd., Libo Jinxin Tourism Service Co., Ltd., Guizhou Libo Tourism Development (Group) Co., Ltd., Libo Yaoshan Guzhai Tourism Development Co., Ltd.

International Organizations: UNESCO, IUCN.

Introduction to the property

South China Karst is one of the world's most spectacular examples of humid tropical to subtropical karst landscapes. It is a serial site spread over the provinces of Guizhou, Guangxi, Yunnan and Chongqing that covers 97,125 hectares. It contains the most significant types of karst landforms, including tower karst, pinnacle karst and cone karst formations, along with other spectacular characteristics such as natural bridges, gorges and large cave systems. The stone forests of Shilin are considered superlative natural phenomena and a world reference. The cone and tower karsts of Libo, also considered the world reference site for these types of karsts, form a distinctive and beautiful landscape. Wulong Karst has been inscribed for its giant dolines (sinkholes), natural bridges and caves.



South China Karst (China)

©Jim Thorsell

Introduction to the project

The socio-ecological positioning of Libo Karst is that of a "karst ecologically fragile area + ethnic minority settlement area + less developed area", requiring a balance between ecological protection and development to improve people's livelihoods. Upholding the concept of "harmonious coexistence between man and nature" and based on Guizhou Province's strategic positioning as an "Ecological Civilization Construction Pilot Zone", Libo County has leveraged the brand advantage of World Heritage. Since the successful inscription of Libo in 2007, a series of protection and development projects have been initiated and continuously promoted. In the recent five years, cumulative investment in heritage protection reached 873.66 million yuan, with investment in 2024 alone amounting to 306 million yuan, primarily used for ecological restoration, infrastructure, and community empowerment. The geographical scope covers the property, buffer zone, and the entire county:

Planning projects: Emphasizing planning and strong guidance, formulating and implementing the Conservation Management Plan for Libo South China Karst World Natural Heritage, territorial spatial planning, etc., achieving a win-win situation for protection and development.

Conservation projects: Protecting the surface and underground, implementing projects for forest management and afforestation, desertification control, soil erosion control, etc., to increase forest coverage; implementing sewage and waste treatment projects, conducting water quality monitoring and water ecological restoration projects, establishing the Southwest China Karst National Park, and strengthening protection.

Research projects: Broadening ideas and promoting cooperation, conducting in-depth research, implementing the Karst Forest Ecosystem "Large Permanent Plot" project, publishing over 60 monographs, and publishing over 1000 papers.

Cooperation Projects: Building partnerships and strengthening dialogue, establishing friendly relations with World Heritage sites in the United States and France; hosting forums such as the World Heritage and Sustainable Development Forum, issuing the Libo Consensus and Libo Declaration, attending international conferences and events, and promoting international exchange.

Publicity and Education Projects: Extensive publicity and quality enhancement, compiling World Heritage promotional brochures, carrying out educational activities in schools, communities, scenic areas, towns, etc., to raise public awareness of protection.

Development Projects: Strengthening tourism to drive overall development, leveraging the influence of World Heritage, innovating the model of all-for-one tourism driving regional poverty alleviation, creating tourism complexes with deep integration of "tourism +" such as cultural tourism, industrial tourism, agricultural tourism, sports tourism, wellness tourism, and study tours; creating characteristic tourism villages and towns through the "Five Transformations" model; driving employment for 30% of the county's population in tourism-related industries, with tourism leading the county's economic prosperity.

Heritage Revitalization and Sustainable Development of the Tongli Ancient Town

State Party
P.R. China
Name of the property
The Ancient Waterfront Towns in the South of Yangtze River * Tongli Town
World Heritage Criteria
(ii)(iv)(v) (proposed in Tentative List)
Name of the project and implementation period
Heritage Revitalization and Sustainable Development of the Tongli Ancient Town (2010-2024)
People / Institutions involved
Tongli Town People's Government, Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Research Institute Co., Ltd.
Key stakeholders and partnerships
Villagers in the world heritage property.

Introduction to the property

The ancient water towns in the Jiangnan region are located on the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River Plain. They developed during the heyday of Jiangnan's economy and culture (13th–16th centuries AD) as towns with multiple functions including economy, residence and production. They are human settlement landscapes between villages and cities, formed through close economic activities under the same natural environment and cultural background, and share similar planning methods, architectural styles, social functions and cultural traditions. First, the spatial layout featuring "small bridges, flowing water and households". All ancient water towns in Jiangnan are surrounded by outer lakes, with inner rivers crisscrossing. Streets are built along water, roads formed by water and houses constructed against water, presenting a spatial structure where water, roads, bridges and houses integrate. Second, the architectural style characterized by "pink walls, dark tiles, corridor-lined streets with willows on banks and old houses in deep alleys". In terms of individual buildings, most are one or two-story hall-style structures with brick-wood frames. Structurally, they have green tiles on roofs, wooden rafters supporting purlins, hollow brick walls and stone-paved floors. The wooden components inside are exquisitely carved but not painted, forming an architectural style with elegant, plain and clean tones. Third, the cultural tradition marked by "engaging in commerce, reciting poetry and books and upholding folk customs". The ancient water towns in Jiangnan relied on water to develop the town, form markets and gain benefits, with a prosperous commodity economy. Coupled with the beautiful natural environment, these towns became places for retired officials to settle, wealthy merchants to purchase properties and scholars to live in seclusion. This has created a cultural spectacle where talents gather, and virtuous people converge in the ancient towns.



Tongli Ancient Town
©Tongli Town People's Government

Introduction to the project

Tongli Town is a typical water town in the Taihu Lake Basin. Its polder-island spatial pattern, along with residential buildings and gardens, serves as a living example of the thousand-year heritage of Jiangnan water towns. Several plans have been formulated, including the Conservation Plan for Tongli Town as a Historic Town and the Tongli Conservation and Renewal Plan.

Tongli Town focuses on the overall protection and living inheritance of heritage. It has prioritized the restoration of Tuisi Garden, a world cultural heritage site. Meanwhile, as a heritage site for the intangible cultural heritage of Tongli papercutting, it

has developed the "Tuisi Moon-inviting" characteristic cultural activity, which is open to local elderly residents free of charge. The former Office of Taihu Lake Water Conservancy Commissioner has been restored and now functions as the Taihu Lake Basin Water Conservancy and Dredging Exhibition Hall. Additionally, Gengle Hall has been repurposed to establish an Ancient Town Conservation Laboratory.

For the inheritance and protection of intangible cultural heritage, activities such as the "Three-Bridge Walk" and Xuanjuan (a traditional folk storytelling performance) have been organized. A Family Motto and Virtue Museum has also been built. Several distinctive boutique hotels have been developed: for instance, "Huajiantang" renovated Lizé Girls' School, with its main building serving as the Huajian Library; and "Yinlu" transformed Pang's Mansion, offering experiences that inherit Chinese-style living aesthetics.

Since the 1990s, Tongli Town has completed the dredging and water circulation projects for over 20 streets and lanes, 15 ancient bridges, and all watercourses, thus protecting and preserving its original polder-island spatial pattern. In the past five years, approximately 30 million yuan has been invested in the renovation of public housing and the reconstruction of dilapidated buildings. Emphasis has been placed on improving community public service facilities, with the completion of projects such as the Community Service Centre, the "Haitang Xinxianghui" Service Station, the renovation of Tongli Middle School, and the expansion of Tongli Town Central Kindergarten. The town has also continuously upgraded its modern infrastructure, including the construction of the T1 demonstration line of the intelligent rail rapid transit system, the establishment of mini fire stations and "fixed fire pumps along riverbanks", and the implementation of overall renovation and upgrading projects for electricity, water supply, and sewage disposal facilities.

Bahla Fort's Role in Balancing Economic Development and Heritage Protection, and Promoting Sustainable Livelihood Models

State Party
Oman
Name of the property
Bahla Fort
World Heritage Criteria
(iv)
Name of the project and implementation period
Bahla Fort's Role in Balancing Economic Development and Heritage Protection, and Promoting Sustainable Livelihood Models
People / Institutions involved
Ministry of Heritage and Tourism
Key stakeholders and partnerships
Marasim Tourism & Investment Company L.L.C The UNESCO Chair for World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Management in the Arab Region at the German University of Technology in Oman.

Introduction to the property

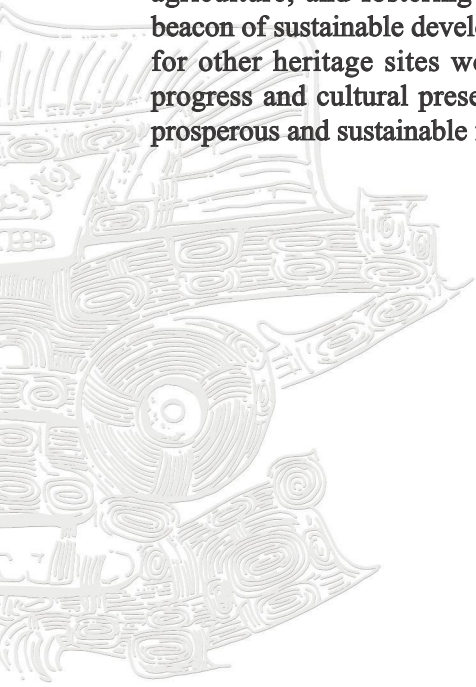
The oasis of Bahla owes its prosperity to the Banu Nebhan, the dominant tribe in the area from the 12th to the end of the 15th century. The ruins of the immense fort, with its walls and towers of unbaked brick and its stone foundations, is a remarkable example of this type of fortification and attests to the power of the Banu Nebhan.



Bahla Fort
©UNESCO

Introduction to the project

Bahla Fort continues to play a vital role in balancing economic development with heritage protection, while also promoting innovative and sustainable livelihood models. Its success lies in its ability to integrate cultural preservation with economic growth, ensuring that the benefits of development are shared by the local community. By revitalizing traditional crafts, supporting sustainable agriculture, and fostering eco-tourism, Bahla Fort has become a beacon of sustainable development. Its model serves as an inspiration for other heritage sites worldwide, demonstrating that economic progress and cultural preservation can go hand in hand to create a prosperous and sustainable future.

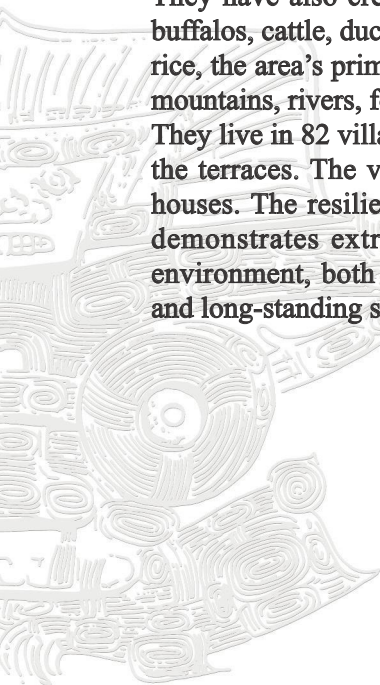


Prosperity and Livelihoods of the Azheke Village

State Party
P. R. China
Name of the property
Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces
World Heritage Criteria
(iv)
Name of the project and implementation period
Prosperity and Livelihoods of the Azheke Village The project began in February 2019 and is still ongoing.
People / Institutions involved
World Cultural Heritage Administration of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces, Yuanyang County Management Committee of World Heritage Hani Rice Terraces, the team of Professor Bao Jigang, residents in the Azheke Village
Key stakeholders and partnerships
Community residents

Introduction to the property

The Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces, China covers 16,603-hectares in Southern Yunnan. It is marked by spectacular terraces that cascade down the slopes of the towering Ailao Mountains to the banks of the Hong River. Over the past 1,300 years, the Hani people have developed a complex system of channels to bring water from the forested mountaintops to the terraces. They have also created an integrated farming system that involves buffalos, cattle, ducks, fish and eel and supports the production of red rice, the area's primary crop. The inhabitants worship the sun, moon, mountains, rivers, forests and other natural phenomena including fire. They live in 82 villages situated between the mountaintop forests and the terraces. The villages feature traditional thatched "mushroom" houses. The resilient land management system of the rice terraces demonstrates extraordinary harmony between people and their environment, both visually and ecologically, based on exceptional and long-standing social and religious structures.





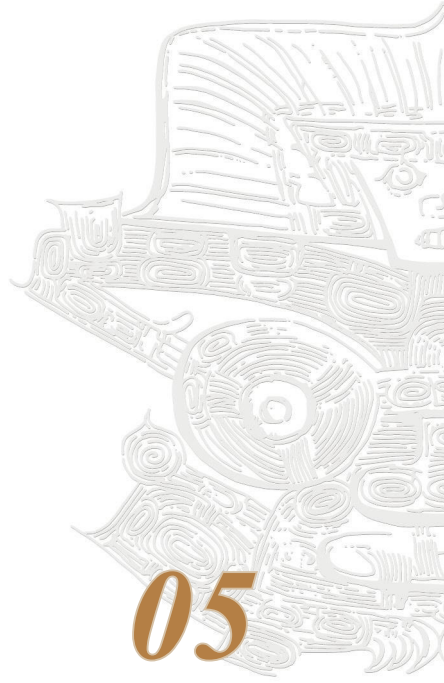
Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces
© Honghe Hani Terrace Administration of Honghe Prefecture

Introduction to the project

Located within the Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces in Yuanyang County, Honghe Prefecture, Yunnan Province, Azheke Village—meaning "where bamboo grows in dense forests"—was founded in 1855. Spanning 1.43 square kilometres, the village comprises 65 households with a total population of 481, representing a quintessential traditional Hani settlement. Prior to its successful inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2013, Azheke Village faced economic constraints due to its relatively isolated transportation access and traditional, inefficient rice farming practices. Half of the village's labour force migrated for work

elsewhere, leading to significant hollowing-out of the community. The successful inscription marked a new beginning for Azheke's preservation and development.

Building upon heritage conservation principles, the Yuanyang County People's Government tailored the "Azheke Plan." By implementing an "internally driven, village-collective-led" tourism industry, the plan transformed the comprehensive benefits of its rich cultural heritage into sustained momentum for high-quality development. This approach forged a green, sustainable path integrating heritage protection, cultural preservation, economic growth, and livelihood improvement. In 2023, Azheke was selected as one of the first ten national exemplary cases for high-quality development in cultural heritage preservation. In 2024, the "Azheke Plan" was recognized as a best practice in the Global Poverty Reduction Case Collection Initiative, and the same year, Azheke Village was honoured as the "Best Tourism Village" by the United Nations World Tourism Organization.



05

Field Trip



Overview of Yuhang District

Yuhang District, located at the very heart of the Yangtze River Delta, marks the southern end of the historic Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal. Its development journey began as far back as 222 BC with the establishment of Yuhang County, was upgraded to a county-level city in 1994 and became an urban district of Hangzhou in 2001. In 2021, there were significant adjustment to administrative boundaries in the region, so the newly defined Yuhang spans an area of 942 square kilometers, administering 5 towns and 7 sub-districts, with a permanent resident population of 1.422 million. In 2024, the district achieved a regional GDP of RMB 335.567 billion, growing by 6.0%. This marks a milestone as it has surpassed the economic output of the former "Greater Yuhang" just three years after the administrative restructuring. It gained a total fiscal revenue of RMB 80.349 billion that same year, along with RMB 42.928 billion in general public budget revenue and RMB 229.8 billion in the value-added of its core digital economy industries - leading the province across all these key metrics.

Yuhang is a cradle of Chinese civilization. It stands as a unique crossroad, home to the time-honored Liangzhu Culture (5,000+ years), the Grand Canal Culture (2,000+ years), and the Jingshan Culture (1,000+ years). The Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City is a sacred site that provides tangible evidence of China's 5,000-year-long civilization, while the Jingshan Tea Ceremony is a recognized intangible cultural heritage of humanity. Since 2023, Yuhang has hosted two sessions of Liangzhu Forum. In preparations for the third edition, the local authority is advancing the strategic development of the Liangzhu Culture Corridor. This initiative will help form a new urban spatial pattern - "Two Corridors and One Axis" - together with the Chengxi Sci-Tech Innovation Corridor. It will be a world-class urban axis. All these efforts help elevate "Liangzhu: Testament to 5,000 Years of Chinese History" as a premier cultural brand on the global stage.

Yuhang excels in tech-innovation and vitality. It is home to four province-level laboratories, i.e. Zhejiang Lab, Liangzhu Lab, Hupan Lab, and Tianmushan Lab - along with tech-innovation platforms, like the Centrifugal Hypergravity and Interdisciplinary Experiment Facility (CHIEF) and Hangzhou International Innovation Institute of Beihang University, as well as a cohort of innovative enterprises within the Alibaba ecosystem. The district is also home to over 3,000 National High-Tech Enterprises, leading the whole province in total count, and houses the National Hangzhou Human Resources Service Industrial Park (Yuhang Park) - with a talent pool exceeding 490,000.

Yuhang is also known for its outstanding quality of life. It boasts a diverse landscape encompassing mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, and grasslands, featuring both urban vibrancy and rural beauty. To the east lies the Xixi National Wetland Park, while the west is home to the Jingshan Scenic Resort. The district is well-connected by the Hangzhouxi Railway Station, a key transport hub, and its urban road network is continuously being upgraded. The local authority is now making all efforts to advance the construction of a world-class urban axis and further elevate the city's overall capacity.

Overview of the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City

Located in the circum-Taihu Lake area of the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City (c. 3,300-2,300 BC) was the center of power and belief of an early regional state. It falls within present-day Yuhang District of Hangzhou in Zhejiang Province, on a plain criss-crossed by river networks at the eastern foothills of the Tianmu Mountains, within the Yangtze River Delta in southeastern China. The Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2019.

As the center of power and belief of the Liangzhu Culture, the property includes the massive City Site (c. 3,300-2,300 BC), the sophisticated Peripheral Water Conservancy System, the socially-stratified cemeteries (including an altar) and other related sites, along with the excavated objects represented by a series of jade artifacts symbolizing the belief system and social structure. These elements reveal the existence of an early regional state in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River during the late Neolithic period of China, characterized by a rice-based agricultural economy, distinct social stratification and a unified belief system. The Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City stands as an exceptional testament to China's 5,000-year civilization. The property represents the peak of the prehistoric, rice-cultivating civilization of China over 5,000 years ago and is an outstanding example of early urban civilization.

II.06 Schedule

All the participants will gather the lobby of hotel at 9:00 am on Nov. 6.

Visting the World Heritage property of Liangzhu and its adjacent areas will provide an opportunity to verify how the protection of the OUV has been leveraged to create a sustainable development model for the surrounding region. The field visit will centre on two different sections, firstly the recent developments to see modern and innovative systems, in terms of its economic, social and spatial policies, that protect the OUV of the WH property while ensuring communities benefit and thrive. Secondly, visits will be carried out to the World Heritage property and museum to analyse the current state of conservation and discuss management challenges.

1. Liangzhu Museum and Liangzhu ancient city ruins park

9:00-11:50

The focus of both visits will be to demonstrate the attributes that convey Outstanding Universal Value and how that relates to societies today. The areas are also useful to underscore how museums and well interpreted archaeological sites contribute to SDG 4 (Quality education) and SDG 11.4 (Safeguarding heritage). Both places are key elements to valorise the heritage place and understand the role of urban planning, water infrastructure and rice cultivation in the development of complex civilizations.

The visit to the World Heritage place should include the following areas:

- South Wall Ruin
- Mojiao-shan Palace Area and Urban Pattern
- Fanshan Royal Cemetery
- Archaeological Achievements and Excavated Artifacts on Display at the Liangzhu Museum

2. Penggong Digital Farm in Shise Village

13:25-14:40

The drive to the area will allow for the understanding of the integration of ecology, culture and sustainable leisure to appreciate the concept of heritage corridor and community benefits. It will also show how the natural setting is essential for the understanding of OUV: from rice civilization in the agricultural hinterland to today's activities and how tea/ farming is actively managed.

Like the case before, the area is key to illustrate, SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (Industry and innovation) and SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities).

In addition to SDGs contributions to highlight, messages to deliver during the visit include:

- Modern agricultural practices and how Hangzhou focuses on digital agriculture (farming driven by young people), radiating agricultural network channels throughout China.
- How the project supports farmers in remote areas, helping to expand access and optimize agricultural production capacity.

- Agricultural monitoring, agricultural product development, and quality improvement, that present the virtuous cycle from production to processing to marketing to selling to reinvestment.

- Visiting experimental fields and strawberry planting bases.

3. Jingshan Village

15:10-16:50

It demonstrates the "living heritage" approach. It shows that the protection of the OUV of the WH property does not freeze the surrounding area in time but allows it to evolve in a way that respects its cultural history, creating a buffer zone with enhanced cultural and economic resilience. It also demonstrates how tourism revenue can be fed back into the community. A special emphasis will be placed on "getting better" projects, including work implemented for shared prosperity for the disabled and investment in the creation of decent employment, capacity-building and cultural and creative industries.

The area is important for demonstrating the following contributions:

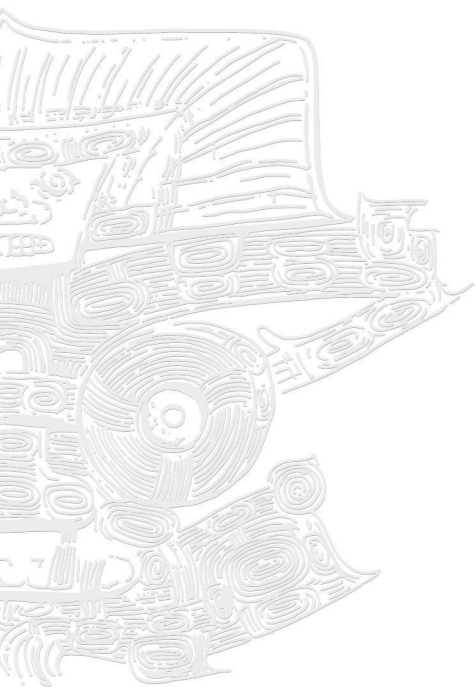
- SDG 1 (no poverty)
- SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)
- SDG 9 (industry and innovation)
- SDG 10 (reducing inequality)

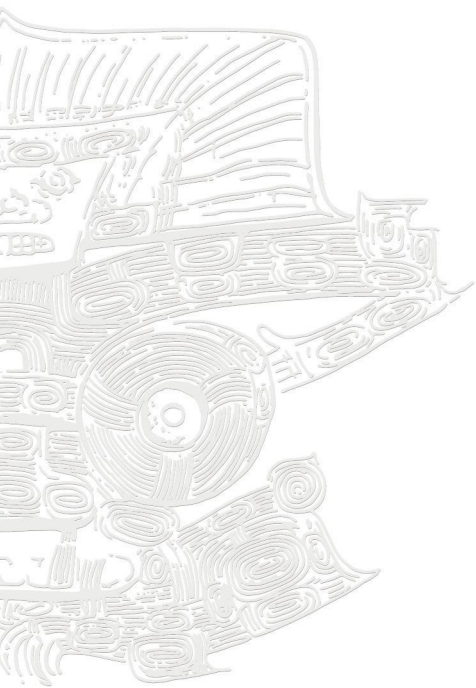
During the visit the Jingshan Tea and Zen Culture will also be highlighted, particularly regarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Inheritors and how this is part of a continuous cultural landscape.

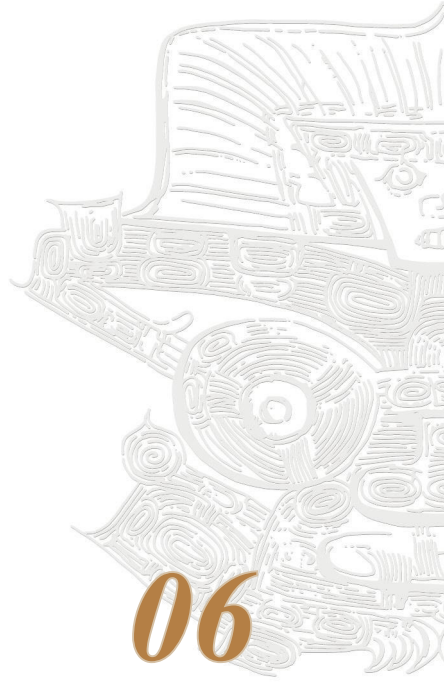
4. Return to Hotel

16:50-17:30

16:50 Depart by chartered bus and return to Narada Resort & Spa Liangzhu.







06

Logistics

Accommodation

Narada Resort & Spa Liangzhu

Liangzhu Culture Town, Liangzhu street, Yuhang District,
Hangzhou, Zhejiang, 311113, P. R. China

[https://www.trip.com/hotels/hangzhou-hotel-detail-419382/
narada-resort-and-spa-liangzhu/](https://www.trip.com/hotels/hangzhou-hotel-detail-419382/narada-resort-and-spa-liangzhu/)

<https://www.naradahotels.com/vacation/info/62.html>

Tel: +86 571 8900888



Catering

During the meeting, lunch will be arranged from November 5 to 6.

Venue

Gather at the lobby of Narada Resort & Spa Liangzhu at 8:15 on November 5th. All participants will take van to the venue together.

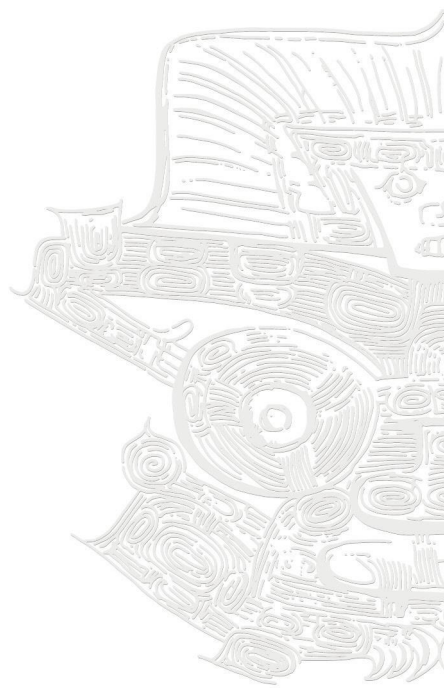
Simultaneous interpretation service will be provided at the conference site, and the equipment will be placed on the table in the venue in advance. Please ensure this is returned as instructed.

Address: Liangzhu Ruins Park Research Centre

Contact Information

Liangzhu: LIU Yang (+86 15068172392)

WHITR-AP Shanghai: ZHOU Jiyun (+86 136 6186 2382)





良渚古城遗址公园



全年		
良渚古城遗址公园	门票	6元/人
	观光车票	20元/人
	开放时间	9:00-17:00
	入园时间	9:00-16:00

图例		
访客中心	文创商店	观光车站
出入口	停车场	洗手间
咖啡厅/茶室	咖啡厅	咖啡厅
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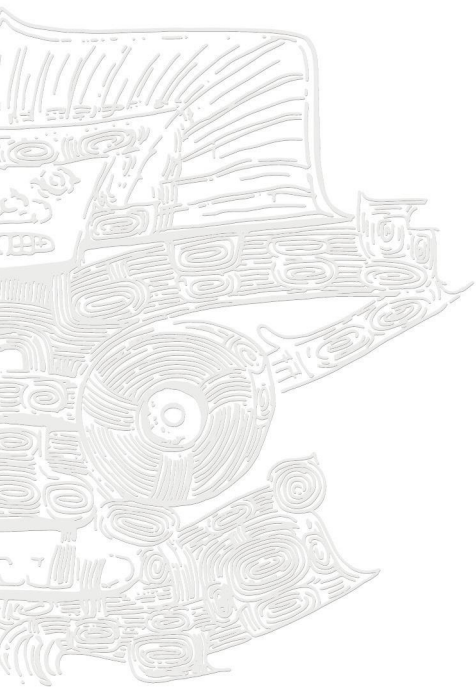
名称	地 址	经营特色
豆腐街	南京夫子庙	豆腐、糕点、文具
五马路	考古遗址	纪念品
聚宝门城	考古遗址	文化交易
翠明庄酒店	考古遗址	咖啡、茶饮
大阳山窑吧	大阳山林地区	餐饮
秦淮河畔科学中心	大阳山生态园	咖啡、餐饮
漆木	大阳山竹类景区 南门出口处	豆腐、糕点、文具
花果餐厅	大阳山林地区	餐饮
山中静舍	大阳山林地区	农副产品
陶源·阮院	雅山	陶瓷、民俗、古玩、书画
陶缘茶社	雅山	紫砂、茶艺、茶饮
雅山驿站	雅山	茶饮轻食、文化活动
陶缘·原乡生活馆	阮山主馆	农副产品
民渡文创旗舰店	西门	文创产品
陶缘文明研学基地	阮山	研学旅行、亲子活动
西门书集	西门	茶饮轻食、文化活动
李公祠行	南门	餐饮
民渡文创店	南门出口处	文创产品

良渚古城遗址公园观光车线路

1号线(单向):

2号线(单向):

3号线(鹿苑区间线)(循环):





“亚太遗产实践者联盟”系列年会

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2023-2028



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유네스코 아태무형유산센터



International Training Centre
for Intangible Cultural Heritage
in the Asia-Pacific Region



同济大学
TONGJI UNIVERSITY

