



2021 HERITAP WEBINAR ON CONSERVING THE HEARTS OF ASIA

RURAL HERITAGE

November 18-19 2021, UTC/GMT+8

Theme 1: Recognition of rural heritage, understanding relevant conventions and programmes and explore building synergies

Theme 2: Community empowerment and multiple stakeholders' involvement

Theme 3: Linking metropolis and rural areas



RURAL HERITAGE

Indeed, the 'rural' constitutes Asia's hearts. 70% of population of Asia still lives in the rural. It represents the long years of growth, socio-economic foundations, spiritual dimensions, traditional knowledge systems and above all the livelihood of its populations. The 'rural' therefore should be prioritized in the heritage discourse. Rural heritage is also the great manifestation of cultural landscapes, showcasing the interdependency between nature and culture.

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01

INTRODUCTION

*Jiangxi Wuyuan
County, Likeng,
China*



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WHITRAP Shanghai

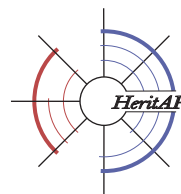


World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP) was approved to be established as a Category 2 Institute under the auspices of UNESCO at the 34th Session of UNESCO General Conference, Paris 2007. It is a non-profit organization specialized in the area of heritage conservation. Furthermore, as a category 2 institute under the auspices of UNESCO, it is the first one that was established in the developing countries. It is an autonomous institution at the service of Member States and Associate Members of UNESCO. The Institute's mission is to strengthen implementation of World Heritage Convention in the Asia and the Pacific region, by building the capacity of all those professionals and bodies involved with World Heritage site inscription, protection, conservation and management in the Asia and the Pacific region, through training, research, the dissemination of information and network building.

WHITRAP has three branches: one in Beijing, another Shanghai, and the third in Suzhou. WHITRAP Shanghai at Tongji University focuses on the conservation of cultural heritage, such as the sustainable development of ancient towns and villages, architectural sites, architectural complexes, and cultural landscape. WHITRAP Beijing at Peking University is in charge of natural heritage conservation, and archaeological excavation. WHITRAP Suzhou, hosted by Suzhou Municipal Government, provides technical training and research on restoration techniques.

WHITRAP Shanghai relies on the high international academic reputation and scientific research strength of Tongji University in the fields of architecture, architecture history, urban planning, urban history and cultural studies, historical research and sociology. It aims to build high-end international platform; to establish high-level international Expert network; to integrate resources from domestic and foreign relevant institutions and professionals in the Asia-Pacific region; to carry out practical training and research, and to extend the outcomes through appropriate dissemination.

HERITAGE ASIA-PACIFIC (HeritAP)



A Network of Heritage Practitioners Supported by WHITRAP Shanghai

What is the heritAP Network?

“Connecting People, Promoting Heritage”

The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP) is a Category 2 Institute established under the auspices of UNESCO. The Institute's mission is to strengthen the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Asia and the Pacific Region, by building the capacity of all involved with World Heritage site inscription, protection, conservation and management, through training, research, the dissemination of information and network building. Networking is explicitly mentioned in the mandate of WHITRAP, in recognition of the important role it plays in enabling the institute to achieve its objectives, as well as the benefits it brings to the heritage sector more broadly.

With this objective in mind, WHITRAP Shanghai initiated HERITAGE Asia-Pacific (heritAP), a network that aims to foster the sharing of knowledge and experiences among individuals and institutions in the Asia-Pacific Region. The network will establish links between individuals, groups and institutions through: a newsletter; publications; digital platforms, including access to lectures and webinars; regular meetings arranged for and by network members; and facilitating professional travel opportunities around the region.

“Networking is about creating meaningful connections among like-minded and genuinely interested people and institutions”.

What is heritAP aiming to achieve?

1. Build a network in which heritage practitioners, groups and institutions in the Asia-Pacific Region can participate;
2. Facilitate the sharing of knowledge about the rich heritage of the Asia-Pacific Region and its conservation and management;
3. Facilitate the movement of heritage practitioners within the Asia-Pacific Region;
4. Act as a platform or voice in promoting matters related to heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region at national and regional levels;
5. Celebrate and promote the heritage of the region through such events as the 'Asia-Pacific Heritage Day'; fostering collaboration between individuals, institutions and countries;
6. Recognize and reward a range of contributions made by network members to the heritage sector.

Who is our sponsor?

WHITRAP is at the service of Member States and Associate Members of UNESCO. HERITAGE Asia-Pacific (heritAP) is a network of heritage practitioners created by WHITRAP Shanghai in accordance with Article III of the Constitution. With its positive track record over the last 10 years and a sound financial backing from the prestigious Tongji University and the Government of China, yet operating as an autonomous body focusing on

the Asia Pacific Region, WHITRAP is in a position to provide the necessary platform for this. Its current focus on World Heritage, which is booming in the region, is another advantage. Its direct affiliation to UNESCO and the link to other heritage related international organizations like ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM will further strengthen its position for Networking. Its current network of individuals and institutions through various activities will also form the basis of the proposed Network. The network, is relevant to heritage sector in general and not just World Heritage.

What will heritAP do?

1. Create a WHITRAP (heritAP) membership directory;
2. Circulate regular communications that promote knowledge-sharing, to include: newsletter; publications; digital platforms, including access to lectures as webinars;
3. Organize regular meetings for network members. A key feature will be an annual conference, held in a different country in the Asia-Pacific Region each year, presenting activities in the heritage field as well as academic research, and providing a dynamic forum for discussion and debate;
4. Offer access to a mentoring service and facilitate professional exchanges, collaboration, cooperation, and interdisciplinary work between network members; and, where possible, offer financial support and scholarships for members to participate in such activities;
5. Provide support for members to travel within the region and free or reduced-cost access to heritage sites, as well as access to local expertise and guidance;
6. Offer endorsement (providing heritAP logo) of events organized by members at national or regional (Asia-Pacific) level and provide opportunities for members to apply for financial support to deliver events;
7. Provide opportunities to participate in events such as an 'Asia-Pacific Heritage Day', celebrating heritage at national and regional levels;
8. Give awards for achievements in the heritage sector-institutional and legislative developments, conservation and management, research, education and capacity building-in recognition of contributions made by individuals and groups.

What are benefits of membership?

1. Participation in what has the potential to become the largest network of heritage and heritage-related practitioners throughout the Asia-Pacific region;
2. Opportunities to share information and good practice and to promote members' own expertise and experience; including uploading members' publications onto the heritAP website;
3. Opportunities to request technical expertise and guidance to support the design and delivery of conservation projects;
4. Support of a strong network when members are confronted with heritage issues at national level;
5. Recognition of members' achievements within institutional and legislative developments, conservation and management, research, education and capacity building.

2021 Webinar

BACKGROUND

Indeed, the 'rural' constitutes Asia's hearts. 70% of population of Asia still lives in the rural. It represents the long years of growth, socio-economic foundations, spiritual dimensions, traditional knowledge systems and above all the livelihood of its populations. The 'rural' therefore should be prioritized in the heritage discourse. Rural heritage is also the great manifestation of cultural landscapes, showcasing the interdependency between nature and culture.

However, it is notable that the rural is threatened. The global humankind has experienced massive changes since the 21st century, of which the most significant is the rural decline with population shifting from rural to urban areas. According to the 2018 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects produced by the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), 55% of the world's population lives in urban areas in 2018, a proportion that is expected to increase to 68% by 2050. The rural decline is inevitably accompanied with processes of rural depopulation and urbanization. This phenomenon reveals multiple issues affecting the humankind, including an aging population staying in the rural areas and a drastic decline in the quantity and quality of services available to rural citizens such as education, health facilities, water and sanitation, recreations, and public welfares. To improve the conditions, different government and institutions in the Asia-Pacific region have implemented initiatives to revitalize the 'rural' in recent years. Rural revitalization is a development strategy aimed at improving social, cultural, economic, and ecological rejuvenation in the rural territories by focusing on a wide variety of facets including cultural and spatial patterns.

PROGRAMMES

Given the significant role of rural vitalization within the globalization process, it is essential for the international community to participate in discussions and reflections on the contexts, functions, and prospects of the rural vitalization. As such, the WHITRAP Shanghai will hold 2021 HeritAP Webinar on "Conserving the Hearts of Asia: Rural Heritage" and which will focus on three themes:

1. Recognition of rural heritage, understanding relevant conventions and programmes and explore building synergies;
2. Community empowerment and multiple stakeholders' involvement;
3. Linking metropolis and rural areas.

Theme 1: Recognition of rural heritage, understanding relevant conventions and programmes and explore building synergies.

Rural as against urban is considered low population density and agriculture as the chief livelihood together or distinctly different crafts, cottage industries, associated generally with more extensive landscapes and distinct characteristics of settlements and their architecture and livelihood. Such characteristics and values may be manifested in both natural and cultural attributes. With their own culturally defined terms used by different countries, extensive diversities are evident in different countries. Rural characterizes the identities and diverse values of many countries. Already many countries have begun to recognize diverse aspects of rules environments as part of the heritage. They vary from settlements themselves to agricultural fields to religious settlements to crafts-based entities. Such efforts at national levels are also underpinned by several international conventions and programmes. Although it will be a mammoth task given the diversity of rural in Asia, it would be useful to start by understanding the key characteristics of rural heritage. At the same time, it would also be useful to take

a stock of prevailing conventions and programmes that recognize rural heritage and to be familiar with relevant activities. They may include WH convention under which rural areas and agricultural landscapes are already inscribed and intangible heritage convention under which various crafts and associated spaces are listed. GIAHS has started recognizing agricultural landscapes which is one of the most distinct characters of the rural. CBD has promoted traditional knowledge systems which are also key characteristics of rural heritage.

Theme 2: Community empowerment and multiple stakeholders' involvement.

Heritage discourse has moved in the direction of community empowerment and engaging multiple stakeholders in conservation of heritage. Community empowerment can be done by the community themselves or through legislation. Engaging multiple stakeholders in which communities constitute an essential element but depends on case-by-case basis. It can also be interpreted as engaging rights holders (traditional rights enjoyed by the rural community) and knowledge (traditional knowledge systems) holders. It is also important to understand how these projects deliver the benefits to the communities which will guarantee the continuity and sustainable existence of the rural heritage. Experiences such as Hani rice terraces and Subak cultural landscapes have shown that rural heritage conservation provides sound examples to understand community empowerments and multiple stakeholders' involvements. In order to develop rural conservation strategies for the future, it would be useful to understand ongoing practices related to existing programmes in Asia.

Theme 3: Linking metropolis and rural areas.

The strong linkage between the metropolis and rural areas plays an important role in implementing revitalization initiatives. As the dominant artefact of the humankind for the 21st century, the metropolis has become a main feature of the human settlement pattern. The management of the city system requires the productive function of economic industries, cultural facilities and governmental bodies, which should cover a territory of both urban and rural areas. Consequently, facilitating and improving synergetic coordination between urban and rural spheres are the key components for the effective implementation of rural vitalization.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. Key characteristics of rural heritage of Asia
2. Current conventions and programmes dealing with rural heritage and identify key activities
3. Practitioners from the Asian region present their views on different sections of the strategy in particular the following:
 - a. Defining rural heritage current tools available and potential synergies for conserving the rural heritage.
 - b. Methods and tools available for Community empowerment and multiple stakeholders' involvement.
 - c. Strategies to enhance positive impact and reduce negative impact of metropolis on rural heritage.

02

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

*Fujian, Jukou
County, Jiulong
village, China*



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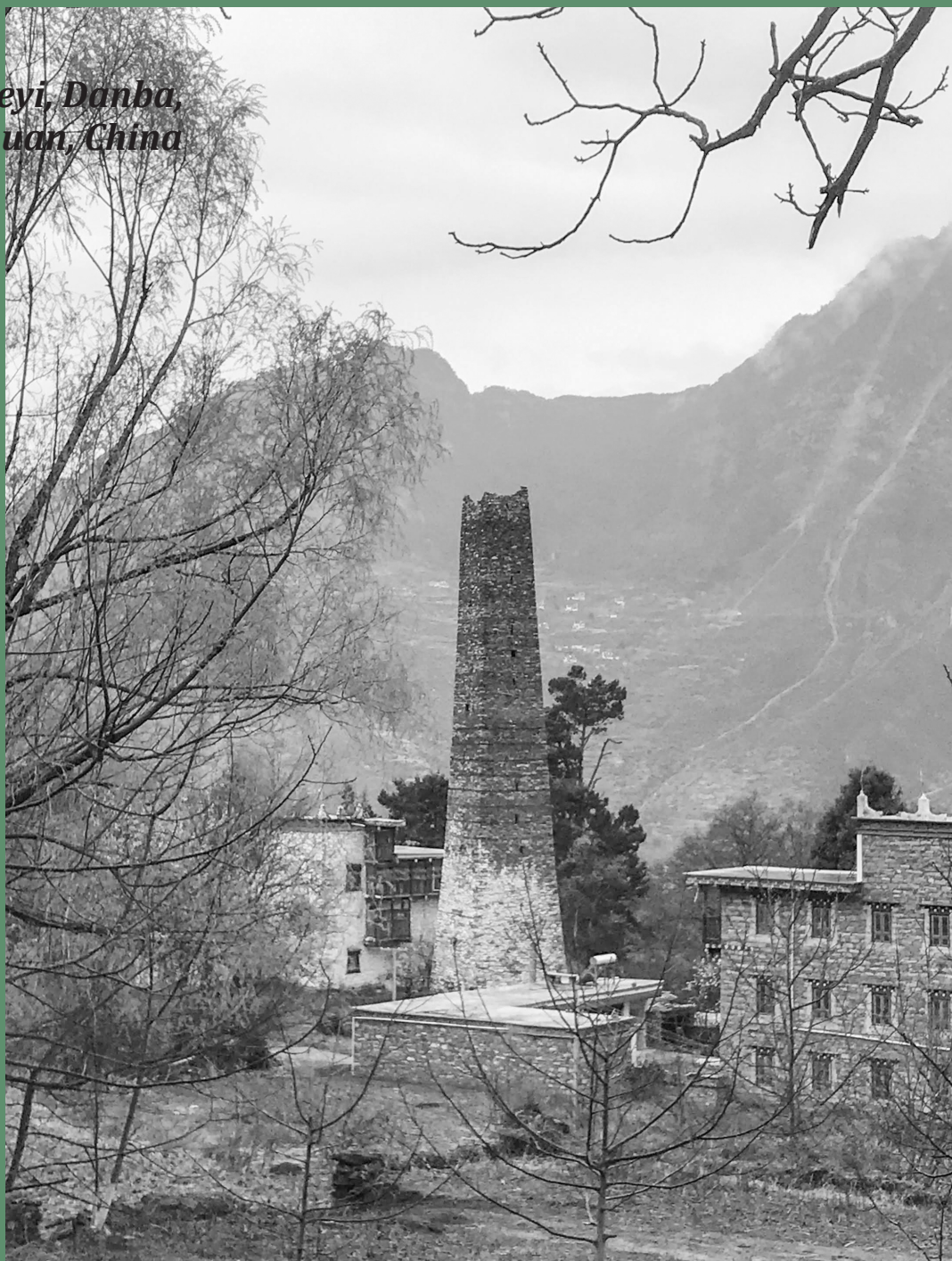
Num.	Country	Name	Organization	Title
Regional Partners				
1	Regional representative	JING Feng	Asia and the Pacific Unit, WHC	Chief
2	Regional representative	Webber NDORO	ICCROM	Director-General
3	Regional representative	Cécile DUVELLE	UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage Section	Former Secretary
4	Regional representative	Tim BADMAN	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Director of World Heritage Programme
Speakers				
5	China	MIN Qingwen	Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research (IGSNRR) at the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)	Professor
6	China	HAN Feng	Tongji University	Professor
7	China	SHAO Yong	Tongji University	Professor
8	China	ZHANG Yongxun	Institute of Agricultural Economics and Development, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences	Assistant Research Fellow
9	Vietnam	Cuong NGUYEN VIET	The Relics and Monuments Management Division, Department of Cultural Heritage-Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Vietnam	Chief
10	China	YAN Haiming	Secretariat of ICOMOS China	Director
11	Philippine	MARTIN Marlon	the Save Ifugao Terraces Movement	Chief Operating Officer
12	Japan	Nobuko INABA	University of Tsukuba	Professor Emeritus
13	Thailand	Hatthaya SIRIPHATTHANAKUN	SEAMEO Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts	Specialist in Cultural Heritage Conservation
14	Japan	Yoshihiko IIDA	Heritage Studies Degree Programme and Certificate Programme, University of Tsukuba, Japan	Associate Professor
15	Korea	Sujeong LEE	Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea	Research Staff

Num.	Country	Name	Organization	Title
16	India	Radhika DHUMAL	The Architectural Studio, India	Principal Architect & Partner
17	Pakistan	Wajahat ALI	Aga Khan Cultural Service/Aga Khan Trust for Culture, Pakistan	Conservation and Design Manager
18	Iran	Parastoo ESHRATI	School of Architecture, College of Fine Arts, University of Tehran	Assistant Professor
19	China	SHEN Han	Fudan University	Professor
20	Italy	Anna Paola POLA	WHITRAP Shanghai	Director Urban Planning and Research Fellow
Steering Group of HeritAP				
21	China	Jian ZHOU	WHITRAP	Secretary-General
22	Sri Lanka	Gamini WIJESURIYA	WHITRAP Shanghai	Special Advisor
23	India	Rohit JIGYASU	Urban Heritage, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management Programme Unit, ICCROM	Project Manager
24	Malaysia	ANG Ming Chee	George Town World Heritage Incorporated	General Manager
25	Thailand	Yongtanit PIMONSATHEAN	ICOMOS Thailand	Associate Professor
26	China	LI Hong	WHITRAP Shanghai	Programme Specialist

03

AGENDA

*Kegeyi, Danba,
Sichuan, China*



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Nov. 18		
Time	Theme	Speaker
Moderator: LI Hong, Programme Specialist, WHITRAP Shanghai		
9:00-9:30	Opening Address	JING Feng Chief of Asia and the Pacific Unit UNESCO World Heritage Centre
	Opening Address	Webber NDORO Director-General ICCROM
Part 1: What is my rural?		
9:30-10:00	Study Outcome	Gamini WIJESURIYA Special Advisor WHITRAP Shanghai
Part 2: Current Tools that can be used for conservation and management of rural heritage?		
10:00-10:20	GIAHS: A Legacy for the Future	MIN Qingwen Professor Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research (IGSNRR) at the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)
10:20-10:40	1972 World Heritage Convention	Gamini WIJESURIYA Special Advisor WHITRAP Shanghai
10:40-11:00	Vernacular Wisdom: Value and Conservation of traditional villages in China	SHAO Yong Professor, Tongji University; Vice President, ICOMOS-CIAV
11:00-11:20	Rural Landscapes: Value, Conservation and Sustainable Development	HAN Feng Professor, Tongji University; Vice President, ICOMOS-IFLA ISCCL
Lunch break		
14:00-14:20	Connecting Practice for Conserving Rural Landscapes	Tim BADMAN Director of World Heritage Programme, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
14:20-14:40	The 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, an Important Tool for the Safeguarding of Rural Heritage	Cécile DUVELLE Former Secretary of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2008-2015) UNESCO
14:40-14:50	Summary	
Part 3: What do they do for conserving Rural Heritage?		
Moderator: Anna Paola POLA, Director Urban Planning and Research Fellow, WHITRAP Shanghai		
Theme 1: Recognition of rural heritage, understanding relevant conventions and programmes and explore building synergies.		
14:50-15:05	Protecting Important Agricultural Heritage Systems by Integrated Development of Industries: Practices from GIAHS Sites in China	ZHANG Yongxun Assistant Research Fellow, Institute of Agricultural Economics and Development, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences

15:05-15:20	Participatory Learning Approach in Conserving Rural Heritage in Thailand	Hatthaya SIRIPHATTHANAKUN Specialist in Cultural Heritage Conservation, SEAMEO Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SPAFA)
15:20-15:35	Socio-ecological Balancing Approaches for Rural Sustainability: A Case from Watershed Landscapes in Japan	Yoshihiko IIDA Associate Professor, Heritage Studies Degree Programme and Certificate Programme on Nature Conservation, University of Tsukuba
15:35-15:50	Research and Conservation of Traditional Villages in Rural Areas of Viet Nam	NGUYEN VIET Cuong Chief, the Relics and Monuments Management Division, Department of Cultural Heritage - Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Vietnam
15:50-16:05	More Community Involvement, the Less Intangible Values to Deliver? Case of Hahoe and Yangdong Village in Korea	Sujeong LEE Research Staff, Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea
16:05-16:15	Summary	
<p>Moderator: LI Hong, Programme Specialist, WHITRAP Shanghai</p> <p>Theme 2: Community empowerment and multiple stakeholders' involvement</p>		
16:15-16:30	An Introduction to Rural Heritage Hotels in China	YAN Haiming Director, Secretariat of ICOMOS China; Deputy Director, China World Cultural Heritage Center, Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage
16:30-16:45	Multiple Stakeholders' Involvement in Conservation of Rural Heritage, Iran	Parastoo ESHRATI Assistant Professor, School of Architecture, College of Fine Arts, University of Tehran, Iran
16:45-17:00	Philippine Example of Engaging Communities, Recognizing Intangible Heritage in Ifugao	Marlon MARTIN Chief Operating Officer, the Save Ifugao Terraces Movement (SITMo)
17:00-17:15	Case Studies of Rural Shigar Fort and Khaplu Palace	Wajahat ALI Conservation and Design Manager, Aga Khan Cultural Service/Aga Khan Trust for Culture, Pakistan
17:15-17:30	Villager's Training Programs in Rural Tourism Destinations: Cases from China	SHEN Han Professor, Fudan University
17:30-17:40	Summary	

Nov. 19		
Moderator: Gamini WIJESURIYA, Special Advisor to Director of WHITRAP Shanghai		
Theme 3: Linking metropolis and rural areas		
10:00-10:30	Study on Heritage and Tourism Spatial Strategy in “Yangtze River Delta green and integrated ecological development demonstration zone”	ZHOU Jian Secretary-General, WHITRAP; Professor, Tongji University
10:30-10:45	Rural Heritage in the Urban Context	Radhika DHUMAL Principal Architect & Partner The Architectural Studio, India
10:45-11:00	Rural Heritage and Development Policy in Japan	Nobuko INABA Professor Emeritus, University of Tsukuba; Special Advisor to the Director-General of ICCROM
11:00-11:15	Safeguarding Cultural Heritage Identity in (Mega) City	ANG Ming Chee General Manager, George Town World Heritage Incorporated
11:15-11:30	Local Heritage as a Solution to Resilience in the Fishing Village of Prasae, Rayong Province, Thailand	Yongtanit PIMONSATHEAN Associate Professor ICOMOS Thailand
11:30-11:40	Summary	
11:40-12:40	Discussion	Gamini WIJESURIYA; Nobuko INABA; Rohit JIGYASU; Yongtanit PIMONSATHEAN; ANG Ming Chee
12:40-13:10	Conclusions	Rapporteur report

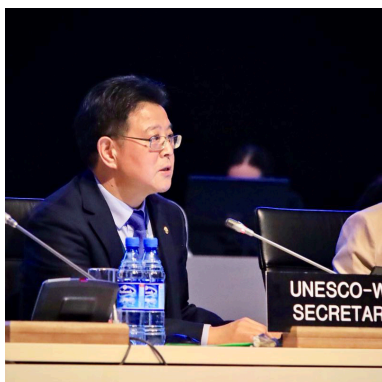
04

PARTICIPANTS & ABSTRACTS

*Lijiashan,
Linxian, Shanxi,
China*



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Feng JING

*Chief of Asia and the Pacific Unit,
UNESCO World Heritage Centre*

Dr Feng JING was educated in English literature, international relations and the history of architecture at Lanzhou University and Tsinghua University of China, from which he also holds a Doctorate degree in the history and theory of architecture. For the past thirty years, his career has combined professional experience in heritage management and international cooperation for culture. He has directed and managed the implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention and other major World Heritage conservation projects throughout the 1 of Asia and the Pacific, from the perspective of both the States Parties (as a member of the World Heritage Committee between 1992 and 1997) and the Secretariat (as a member of staff at the World Heritage Centre since 1997).

Dr JING is currently Chief of the Asia and the Pacific Unit at UNESCO's World Heritage Centre (Paris), where he is responsible for the implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention in 47 countries. He also heads the UNESCO Culture Sector's programme activities for tangible heritage in the Asia and the Pacific region and other associated World Heritage programmes in 15 Field Offices. In addition, Dr JING serves as Coordinator of Capacity-Building programme for the World Heritage Convention, the UNESCO Director-General's representative to the Governing Board of the World Heritage Category 2 Centres under the auspices of UNESCO and UNESCO Chairs in the Asia and the Pacific Region. He is also Coordinator of the Silk Roads World Heritage nomination project since 2003 and Focal Point of the World Heritage Programme for Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

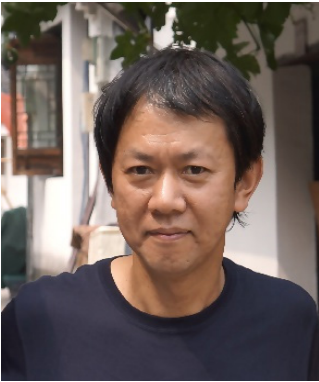
Dr JING has published and co-authored some 30 publications and some 60 articles and reports on World Heritage, inter-cultural dialogue, sustainable development and UNESCO. His PhD dissertation "Research on the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads Cultural Route" was published in 2015 by China Science Press (Beijing) and reprinted in June 2019. His PhD research focused on the review of UNESCO's culture policy, the evolution of the concept of cultural heritage, particularly heritage route, and the impacts on the World Heritage system. The case study research, focused on the conceptualization of the serial transnational World Heritage nomination process of the Silk Roads, is significant in understanding this new trend in World Heritage conservation.



Webber NDORO

Director-General, ICCROM

Before joining ICCROM in January 2018, Webber Ndoro was the Director of the African World Heritage Fund based in Johannesburg, South Africa. He is also Associate Professor at the University of Cape Town. He was Project Manager at ICCROM in Rome where he worked on the Africa 2009 programme from 2000 to 2007. Before then he worked at the University of Zimbabwe as a Senior Lecturer in Heritage management and conservation. He has worked on several heritage management projects in Africa. He also worked at Great Zimbabwe as the Site Manager. His recent books and edited collections include *Great Zimbabwe: Your Monument our Shrine* (2000 Uppsala UP); *Cultural Heritage and the Law: Protecting Immovable Heritage in sub-Saharan Africa* (2009, ICCROM), *The Archaeological heritage of Africa* (2014 Cambridge UP) and *Managing Heritage in Africa: Who Cares?* (2017) - Routledge. He has published several articles on heritage management.



Jian ZHOU

*Secretary-General of WHITRAP;
Professor, Tongji University*

Professor Zhou was awarded his doctorate in Urban Planning at Tongji University. His research area is Theories of Urban Planning and Urban Design. He has been engaged in the teaching, research and practice of planning for more than 40 years and in the field of cultural heritage protection for more than 20 years. ZHOU Jian has presided over the planning and research of the Yangtze River Delta Eco-Green Demonstration Area, the post-disaster reconstruction of Dujiangyan and the protection and renewal of the ancient urban area of Dujiangyan, the planning of The 2010 Shanghai World Expo, the World Bank's Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development Projects (2010-2016), Research on the Development and Utilization of Shanghai's Global Urban Historical and Cultural Resources (2014-2015) and UN-Habitat Regional Report on Culture for Sustainable Urban Development (2014-2015). In 2004, he was awarded the French Order of the Arts and the Letters. His project "Water Towns of the Yangtze River" received the Award of Distinction in the UNESCO 2003 Asia Pacific Heritage Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.

Abstract:

Study on Heritage and Tourism Spatial Strategy in "Yangtze River Delta Green and Integrated Ecological Development Demonstration Zone"

As one of the regions with the most active economic development, the highest degree of openness and the strongest innovation ability, the integration of Yangtze River Delta has always been an important national strategy of China. To this end, the country has set up a 2,413 square kilometers of Yangtze River Delta green and integrated ecological development demonstration zone at the junction of Shanghai, Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces. Based on the background of the current territorial spatial planning, the development demonstration zone proposed the requirements of integrated development of tourism and heritage protection, relying on the unique ecological and cultural landscape in the south of the Yangtze River, taking the local cultural endowment as the development resource, taking culture as the driving force of regional development, and taking the integration of culture, tourism and agriculture as the development model. Its spatial planning strategy consists of four steps: repairing the blue and green space, reshaping the river network traffic, constructing the culture and tourism scenic road, and inheriting the landscape of the canal towns in southern China. This kind of unified urban and rural planning requires a coordinated layout of industrial development, infrastructure, public services, resources and energy, and ecological and environmental protection, aiming to create a pattern of urban and rural development in which rural areas and modern towns have their own characteristics and complement each other. On the one hand, the whole tourism is realized to maintain the integrity of canal town landscape; on the other hand, measures taken according to local conditions are advocated to inherit the uniqueness of different landscape patterns.



Gamini WIJESURIYA

*Special Advisor, WHITRAP
Shanghai*

Dr. Gamini Wijesuriya from Sri Lanka is an architect/archaeologist and a heritage management specialist with many years of experience in World Heritage. Formerly, he was the Director of Conservation of the Department of Archaeology, Sri Lanka, Principal Regional Scientist, Department of Conservation, New Zealand, and staff member of ICCROM. Currently, he is a Special Advisor to the Director General of ICCROM; a Special Advisor to the Director of the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP) Shanghai, China; and a Facilitator, for Capacity Building Programme of the UNESCO Intangible Heritage Convention. He has published widely.

Abstract:

1972 World Heritage Convention

There is no specific reference to rural heritage in the convention. On the other hand, the convention or its Operational guidelines do not rule out adding rural heritage into the World Heritage List. Indeed, with broadening definitions of heritage and the recognition of typical rural characteristics within identified heritage places, Convention has already added rural heritage and engage in their protection. A number of Asian villages and cultural landscapes, properties with rural settlements including natural sites are already inscribed on the list which are characterized by qualities that can be considered 'rural' as against urban or monumental. Rural is essentially about people who maintain links with nature, maintaining a lifestyle of engaging primarily on agriculture or allied work. All these can be linked to heritage values including those with OUV as have been already done. Now that the convention as well as the heritage discourse in general have emphasized the focus on people, their interlinkage with nature and the sustainable development, we should endeavor to use the Convention as a tool for recognizing and protecting rural heritage. This presentation intends to explore how the Convention of 1972 has already dealt with rural heritage and future potentials.



Hong LI

Programme Specialist, WHITRAP Shanghai

Ms. Li Hong got her Master of Tourism Management at Fudan University and got her Bachelor in Information Technology Engineering at the Tongji University.

She is programme specialist at WHITRAP Shanghai and currently project manager in the World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme – Chinese Pilot Studies (2015-2020), cooperated with WHC. She was the consult for Guizhou Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection Project, supported by the World Bank, advising how to preserve the traditional buildings, improve community involvement and tourism development. She was in charge of 4 out of 17 sites. Li Hong has been and now is in charge of international capacity building activities since 2008, Among these the Joint International Training Course with ICCROM on Heritage Impact Assessment (2012, 2014, 2016,, 2018) and Management Planning for Cultural Heritage (2002, 2008); Regional workshop with WHC and World Heritage Advisory Bodies, such as Regional World Heritage Workshop for Asia (2012) and Workshop on Environment/ Heritage Impact Assessments for the Pacific Island States (2017). In addition, she also assists in the activities at the Regional Knowledge Hub for Sustainable Urban Development between College of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University (CAUP) and Asian Development Bank (ADB).



Qingwen MIN

Professor of Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research (IGSNRR) at the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)

Prof. Min Qingwen is Deputy Director of Center for Natural and Cultural Heritage at CAS/IGSNRR, Co-chair of the Scientific Advisory Group for GIAHS Initiative of FAO and Chairman of the GIAHS Experts Committee of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, PRC. His research interests include ecological agriculture and agri-cultural heritage.

Abstract:

GIAHS: A Legacy for the Future

Programme on “The conservation and adaptive management of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)” initiative launched by FAO in 2002, aimed at not only preserving agricultural heritage system, but also applying the principle of dynamic conservation to promote rural development to benefit local community, to assure food security and maintaining the ecosystem. As of now, 62 traditional agricultural systems from 22 countries were designated as GIAHS sites. GIAHS are defined as “Remarkable land use systems and landscapes which are rich in biological diversity evolving from the ingenious and dynamic adaptation of a community/population to its environment and the needs and aspirations for sustainable development.” Therefore, GIAHS site is a compound heritage that integrates the characteristics of natural, cultural and intangible cultural heritage, and a typical social-economic-natural complex ecosystem composed of economic, biological, technological, cultural and landscape components. For its conservation and development, the joint efforts of scientists from economics, ecology, geography, history, management sciences, culturology, ethnology, sociology and other subjects are needed.



Yong SHAO

*Professor, Tongji University;
Vice President, ICOMOS-CIAV*

Shao Yong is the Full Professor in the College of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University, National Research Center of Historic Cities, Director of Urban-rural Heritage Conservation Department of Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute. She is the vice president of ICOMOS-CIAV and expert member of ICOMOS-ISCEAH. She is the Deputy Secretary-General of National Committee of Historical and Cultural Cities Conservation of China, and the member of edition committee of Heritage Architecture and Built Heritage. She got the Doctor diploma at 2003 from College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, and followed the training of French State Architects and Urban Planners(AUE) in the Ecole de Chaillot and Ecole Nationale des Pons et Chaussees in France in 1999 and 2006. From 1990 to now, Dr. Shao has worked a lot for the conservation of historical cities, towns and villages, World Cultural Heritage sites, and have achieved awards at State, provincial and municipal level, and received the Order of the Knights of Literature and Art of the French Ministry of Culture in 2018. Except that, she is the author of <Ancient Town in Jiang Nan> and <Equilibre et Harmonie: protection et mise en valeur du patrimoine architectural, urban et paysager en France>, in charge of the edit of <Urban Heritage Conservation> and <Research on Conservation Plan of Historical and Cultural Towns and Villages>, and published many articles about urban and rural heritage conservation in professional journals.

Abstract:

Vernacular Wisdom: Value and Conservation of Traditional Villages in China

Rural heritage is the embodiment of great wisdom with which the ancients created their habitats for thousands of years. People formed a unique production mode and lifestyle and created a harmonious living environment ideal by adhering to vernacular wisdom, a consensus of complying with nature and methods of utilising nature resources orderly and rationally. This speech would like to analyse the value of vernacular wisdom, establishes the content system based on three factors of human needs, productivity and nature from the perspective of human-nature relationship, and points out that the value of vernacular wisdom is to coordinate human and nature conflicts. The vernacular wisdoms of Dong village Zengchong in Guizhou Province which is introduced in this presentation as a representative can be summarised as below: 1. Wisdoms for physiological needs, reflected in compound agricultural production system, a highly intensive living space system and survival skills of make the best use of everything; 2. Wisdoms for safety needs, reflected in the barn system, fire prevention system and flood control system; 3. Wisdoms for self-actualisation, esteem and love/belonging needs, reflected in social interaction and self-management, religious belief and identity.

In China, based on the importance of the tangible and intangible heritage of rural heritage, especially the value of the vernacular wisdom contained in it, the state has established a series of traditional villages conservation mechanisms, and various places have also carried out different explorations of conservation and revitalization. But how to emphasise the vernacular wisdom in the conservation and revitalization of village to coordinate new conflicts between human and nature, we need to conduct a more in-depth study in ongoing territorial spatial planning.



Feng HAN

*Professor, Tongji University;
Vice President, ICOMOS-IFLA ISCCL*

Feng HAN, Professor, PhD, Director of Department of Landscape Studies, College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University (CAUP), Shanghai, P.R.China. She received both her BLA and MLA from Tongji University in China and PhD from Queensland University of Technology in Australia.

She is Vice President of ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscape (ISCCL), Member of World Commission of Protected Area (WCPA) of IUCN and Expert Member of World Heritage Committee of Rural-Urban Development Ministry of China. She is also member of Advisory Board of Journal of Management and Sustainable Development of Cultural Heritage. Her work involves world heritage cultural landscape evaluation and cultural landscape research and practice.

Abstract:

Rural Landscapes: Value, Conservation and Sustainable Development

Recognition of values is the foundation for actions. The awareness of the significance of rural landscapes is the fundamental basis for the landscape conservation and sustainable development. Principles Concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage issued by ICOMOS-IFLA in 2017 provides a definition of rural landscapes through the lens of heritage, lists the tangible elements and intangible values, and established that rural landscapes are socially constructed and extremely meaningful for bio- and cultural diversity.

Through the analysis of many rural village cases, this presentation will explain how the vernacular ecological wisdom embedded in the rural communities contributes to the biodiversity and the maintenance of rural landscapes. It also advances a community-based intervention strategy for landscape conservation and sustainable development.



Tim BADMAN

*Director of World Heritage Programme,
IUCN*

Tim Badman is Director of IUCN's World Heritage Programme. He speaks for IUCN on all matters concerning the World Heritage Convention, including IUCN's work on monitoring all listed natural sites and evaluating new proposals for World Heritage Listing. Since 2019, Tim has been leading the IUCN Nature Culture Initiative, developing closer links between the Nature and Culture sectors, and also leads IUCN's support on youth. He also speaks for IUCN on the special challenges of conserving geological sites, including those sites that protect the most exceptional fossil remains of life on Earth.

Abstract:

Connecting Practice for Conserving Rural Landscapes

This presentation will provide an introduction to approaches to the conservation of rural landscape focused on the recognition of nature and culture, and including work developed via IUCN and ICOMOS work on connecting cultural and natural heritage practice. It will also provide an overview of the links of rural landscapes to the Convention on Biological Diversity, including opportunities to connect to new work being considered on the linkage of nature and culture.



Cécile DUVELLE

*Former Secretary of
the Convention for the
Safeguarding of the Intangible
Cultural Heritage (2008-2015)
UNESCO*

Cécile Duvelle was trained in cultural anthropology at the University Paris V – René Descartes. She worked during her studies more particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, on subjects like spontaneous housing in the Dakar suburb and its consequences on the traditional family structures; the role of women in development in Gabon (where she stayed three years), or on an anthropological approach of foodways. Having worked as coordinator of the Encyclopedia of African Law, a 10 volumes series reviewing the legal framework since independences of the seventeen French-speaking African countries, she joined UNESCO in 1989 and successively worked for UNESCO Publishing House and the Sector for Culture. In 1999, she joined the Office of the Director-General of UNESCO, where she was in charge of culture related topics. In the exercise of these functions, she closely followed the elaboration and negotiation process of several cultural normative instruments, in particular the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the 2005 Convention for the Promotion and Protection of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. She took part in official visits in more than eighty countries. She was appointed in October 2008 Chief of the Section of Intangible Heritage Section of UNESCO and Secretary of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Abstract:

The 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, an important tool for the safeguarding of rural heritage

Although the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage does not use the term “rural heritage” as such, its definition (i.e. the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills that communities recognize as part of their cultural heritage) speaks very much about it. In fact, as this intangible heritage is transmitted from generation to generation, we can consider the Convention mainly deals with such rural heritage. The challenge of its safeguarding lies within communities themselves, and their will to continue its practice and transmission. We are not speaking of an heritage of the past, but of a living heritage, practiced in the present, and often fragilized within the processes of globalization. It is now widely recognized that this heritage is a strong contribution to the different aspects of sustainable development, and can be a powerful tool of resilience and recovery in emergencies situations. Safeguarding intangible cultural heritage is therefore much more than a cultural matter, and has consequences on a a broad range of domains. Different tools can help to ensure the viability of the ICH, from documentation to active safeguarding through specific measures adapted to each context and situation, provided communities concerned are involved in all steps and processes.



Anna Paola POLA

*Director Urban Planning, Research
Fellow & Programme Specialist,
WHITRAP Shanghai*

Anna-Paola Pola is Director Urban Planning and Researcher at WHITR-AP Shanghai. Her fields of interest include urban preservation, sustainable development, and heritage studies. Currently, she is conducting a research agenda on the role of culture for the sustainable development of small settlements and rural areas. She collaborates for projects implementing heritage preservation and sustainable development in villages and is a planning consultant for urban areas. Previously, she has conducted comparative research on urban conservation plans of historic towns in Italy, Latin America, and the Middle East, and post-earthquake reconstruction. She has published essays, curated exhibitions and books, organised conferences and workshops on issues related to urban preservation and planning. Anna-Paola Pola is a member of the editorial board of Built Heritage. She studied architecture at IUAV University in Venice (Italy), TU Delft (the Netherlands) and obtained a PhD in Architecture and Urban Planning from the Politecnico di Milano (Italy).



Yongxun ZHANG

*Assistant Research Fellow, Institute of
Agricultural Economics and Development,
Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences*

ZHANG Yongxun graduated from University of Chinese Academy of Sciences and got Ph.D. in 2017, and then works in Institute of Agricultural Economics and Development, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. At present, he serves as the Vice-secretary of Branch of Agricultural heritage, China Association of Agricultural science societies. His research interests refer to rural socio-economic sustainable development, Agricultural Heritage Systems conservation by integrated development of industries, ecological economics. He has published more than 60 academic papers, 20 of which are English papers. These papers published in Journal of Cultural Heritage, Journal of Cleaner Production, Land Use Policy, Land, Journal of Natural Resources (Chinese Journal), etc.

Abstract:

Protecting Important Agricultural Heritage Systems by Integrated Development of Industries: Practices from GIAHS sites in China

With Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) increasing in number around the world, their conservation has become a new international research theme. From the perspective of combining theoretical analyses and practical case applications, this study examines the Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (IAHS) conservation pathways and operation mechanisms through industrial integration development (IID). First, the theoretical framework of IID in IAHS sites was constructed according to the requirements of IAHS conservation, which include analyses of the connotation and basic principles of IID, the necessity of IID for IAHS sites, the resource conditions, and the IID pathways. And then based on the theoretical framework, the IID of Longji Terraces in Guangxi, Honghe Hani Rice Terraces System in Yunnan (HHRTS), Aohan Dryland Farming System in Inner Mongolia (ADFS), and Huzhou Mulberry-dyke & Fish-pond System (HMFS) in Zhejiang are analyzed systematically. The main finding is that IID is an effective pathway for IAHS conservation. However, the IID in IAHS sites must stress the ecological and cultural values of the resources; IID should be based on local resource advantages; and IID should attach importance to the combination of different policies and coordination between different stakeholders.



Hatthaya

SIRIPHATTHANAKUN

*Specialist in Cultural Heritage Conservation,
SEAMEO Regional Centre for Archaeology
and Fine Arts (SPAFA)*

HATTHAYA Siriphatthanakun is currently a Specialist in Cultural Heritage Conservation at Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization Regional Center for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO SPAFA). She has been in charge of professional development on cultural heritage conservation for SEAMEO SPAFA, focusing on disaster risk management of cultural heritage and water-related heritage for 11 member countries in Southeast Asia through capacity-building activities and research. She has also contributed, as a resource person, to several workshops, trainings and conferences hosted by any Southeast Asian countries.

During her 17-year-experience (1998-2015) working at various Thailand's governmental agencies especially the Fine Arts Department, Ministry of Culture, she involved and developed her conservation professional and network. She also provided consultation and recommendation for conservation projects as well as coordinated several regional activities within ASEAN Community. As an independent consultant Ms Siriphatthanakun has worked for various landscape architectural design, urban landscape and conservation projects, i.e. conservation plan for designated old towns in Thailand, urban specific planning as well as community development using participatory learning method and cultural-based approach. In addition, she has been invited lecturer for Cultural Management Programme, Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University. For her educational background, besides a bachelor's degree in landscape architecture, Ms Siriphatthanakun holds a Master of Arts in Conservation Studies from the University of York, UK and Doctor of Philosophy from Faculty of Architecture, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand where she did her research on water management in ancient towns. In addition, she was elected ICOMOS Board Member for 2017-2020 and 2021-2023.

Abstract:

Participatory Learning Approach in Conserving Rural Heritage in Thailand

OTOP (One Tambon, One Product) has been known as a national economic driven policy of Thailand since 2001 to push all townships or subdistricts, but somehow transform to villages, especially in rural areas to develop a sale product which should be unique and show identity of each village. However, the policy does not focus only on products but using producing process, the managerial issues, promotion and safeguarding of local wisdom, environmental protection, cultural heritage conservation and promoting tourism in rural areas are included into consideration of the in-charge governmental agencies in order to improve quality of life of people who live in the villages. Accordingly the products should escalate traditional knowledge embedded in villages from national to global society, demonstrate self-resilience and creativity as well as develop their human resources. Even though some high potential villages may achieve in this policy, others do not due to various causes including lack of cultural identity awareness, aging society, raw material scarcity and low marketing opportunity, etc. Therefore, in 2020 the Community Development Department (CDD), Ministry of Interior, Thailand which is the main agency in-charge of this policy was carried on the research project namely "Building Value and Developing

OTOP Villages for Tourism” aiming to seek for an appropriate model to better and more effective way for the policy implementation. Twelve least potential villages around the country were selected to be case studies of this research. This presentation will share the experience working for this project focusing on three villages. Empowerment and participation are the key approach of this field research. Furthermore, with participatory learning methodology, the researchers, villagers, officials and university students worked together, learnt and exchanged from others’ experience to explore their cultural identity, create new products or add values to the existing ones, build the landmark or check-in point of the village and promote their villages and products in social media.



Yoshihiko IIDA

Associate Professor, Heritage Studies Degree Programme and Certificate Programme on Nature Conservation, University of Tsukuba (Japan)

Dr. Yoshihiko IIDA is an associate professor in world heritage degree program and the certificate programme on nature conservation, University of Tsukuba, Japan since 2020. His research interest is management and conservation of biocultural landscapes and heritages regarding to sustainability on ecosystem services, biocultural diversity and climatic adaptation in urban, rural and mountainous regions, especially focused on Japanese archipelago. Prior to join in University of Tsukuba, he has worked in several organizations such as Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa (OUIK), United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) in 2014-2019 as a research associate; Kanazawa University, Fukui Prefectural University, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology and Kyoto University as parttime lecturers; Kyoto Greenery Association in 2019-2020 as a green environment specialist; and Central Air-traffic Control and Weather Unit, Japan Ground Self Defense Force in 1995-2003 as a weather specialist. He obtained Ph.D. and master degree in landscape and ecological planning from Kyoto University, Japan; BBA from Yokohama National University and BSc in Geography on climatology from Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan. He is currently a member of the Japanese Coordinating Committee for MAB, and academic advisor and secretariate advisor of Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council, Japan, managed under the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme.

Abstract:

Socio-Ecological Balancing Approaches for Rural Sustainability: A Case from Watershed Landscapes in Japan

In Japan, we have been facing to rural shrinkage under serious population outflow to urban areas and degrowth of population and also unevenness of socio-economic development after the high economic growth period around 1960s. Many rural development activities have been implemented since then such as civil infrastructure constructions in rural and mountainous regions. However, such hard development strongly influenced to lose diversity of biological and cultural prospects in rural areas over Japanese archipelago. In couple of decades, the concept of Satoyama and Satoumi has been widely recognized in the context of rural landscape conservation and development. In this presentation, I aim to present a framework of socio-ecological balancing approaches for rural sustainability through several cases of watershed landscapes in Japan. Firstly, several cases shows that prefectural and municipal level policies are sometime key roles to connect between social capitals and biocultural landscape in rural and mountainous regions. Secondly, small financial supports and mechanisms enhance to create and promote local products to urban consumers. Thirdly, ecologically and environmentally friendly techniques suitable to rural landscape have been tried to implement for conserving local biodiversity and sustaining traditional productive landscapes by local dwellers. In conclusion, socio-ecological balancing approaches should be carefully considered in the context of a watershed landscape when rural vitalization is promoted aggressively.



Cuong NGUYEN VIET

*Chief, the Relics and Monuments
Management Division, Department of
Cultural Heritage - Ministry of Culture,
Sports and Tourism of Vietnam*

Dr. NGUYEN Viet Cuong - Chief of Relics and Monument Management Division, in the Department of Cultural Heritage belongs to the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Vietnam; Graduated from Ha Noi University of Culture on the doctoral dissertation theme: “Management of World Cultural and Natural Heritages in Viet Nam under the World Heritage Convention”. Dr. NGUYEN office’s function is to research and manage the nation’s cultural heritage, encompassing both tangible and intangible cultural heritage in Vietnam. Dr. NGUYEN is directly in charge of managing the relics and monuments protection and promotion, and providing guidance for the management of World Heritage Sites in Vietnam.

Abstract:

Research and Conservation of Traditional Villages in Rural Areas of Viet Nam

According to statistics, up to now, in Vietnam, there are 3,581 national relics, monuments and landscapes, over 10,000 provincial ones, 119 special national ones, 8 World Cultural and Natural Heritage registered under the the Law on Cultural Heritage of Vietnam and the World Heritage Convention. In which, there are a number of relics and monunement which are ancient villages and old towns in rural ares that have been registered at provincial, national and World Cultural Heritage levels. May be mentioned as:

- Hoi An Old Town, Hoi An Town, Quang Nam province (World Heritage Site, 1999; Central area of Viet Nam). <https://whc.unesco.org/fr/list/948>
- Duong Lam Ancient Village, Duong Lam commune, Son Tay district, Ha Noi city (National Relic, 2005; Northern area of Viet Nam). <https://vietnamdiscovery.com/hanoi/attractions/duong-lam-ancient-village/>
- Phuoc Tich Ancient Village, Phong Hoa commune, Phong Dien district, Thua Thien Hue province (National Relic, 2009; Central area of Viet Nam). <https://vietnamdiscovery.com/hue/attractions/phuoc-tich-ancient-village/>
- Dong Hoa Hiep Ancient Village, Dong Hoa Hiep commune, Cai Be district, Tien Giang province (National Relic, 2017; Southern area of Viet Nam). <https://vietnam.vnanet.vn/english/the-ancient-village-of-dong-hoa-hiep/40490.html>
- Nom Village, Dai Dong commune, Van Lam district, Hung Yen province (National Relic, 2020; Northern area of Viet Nam). <https://www.paradissa.com/vietnam/tourism/nom-village-hung-yen>
- Loc Yen Ancient Village, Tien Canh commune, Tien Phuoc district, Quang Nam province (National Relic, 2019; Central area of Viet Nam). https://quangnamtourism.com.vn/tin_tuc/loc-yen-old-village-country-retreat/
- Ban Quyen Community-based Tourism Village, Diem Mac commune, Dinh Hoa district, Thai Nguyen province (Provincial Relic, 2017; Northern area of Viet Nam). <http://banquyenatk.com.vn/>

In addition, there are many ancient villages across the country that have been inventoryed, cataloged, and developed into community tourism villages (especially villages in mountainous and coastal areas), in order to both preserve the value of tourism and preserve the value of tourism, cultural value, rural landscape, while

contributing to improving people's lives through new rural construction activities, tourism development, services to attract tourists to visit and research.

In 2012, speaking at the Workshop "The 1972 Convention and Sustainable Development: Linking the 1972 Convention and Human Programs" held in Ninh Binh, Vietnam, Mr. Kishore Rao - Director of the World Heritage Center UNESCO has stated that: "One of the greatest challenges of the World Heritage Convention is addressing the underlying issues between the need to preserve the heritage and the aspirations of the local communities involved. Therefore, the States Parties to the Convention have chosen the theme of the 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention as "World Heritage and Sustainable Development: the Role of Local Communities", focusing on the protection and exploitation of heritage values must be associated with the interests and roles of the local community".

Recognizing the challenges in both protecting and exploiting the heritage values of traditional ancient villages in rural areas, while attaching the interests and roles of local communities, over the years, Vietnam actively implemented many specific activities. Accordingly, old villages and towns, after being registered, are cared for by the State and the community to preserve, preserve the landscape, environment and the original elements that create heritage values; perfecting mechanisms and policies for management and protection in association with the development of economic, social and security life of local people; perfecting services to welcome tourists, attracting more and more tourists to visit, research, create jobs and improve community life. Specifically like:

- Develop regulations, mechanisms and policies for the preservation of ancient villages and towns, associated with supporting communities living in the heritage (Hoi An Regulations supports 60-75% of the funding for renovation of old houses).
- Completing the management apparatus of ancient villages and towns (Hoi An, Duong Lam, Ban Quyen...).
- Completing planning and implementing conservation projects in ancient villages and towns.
- Improve the quality of tourism and service development activities in ancient villages and towns.

In the coming time, it is necessary to continue to study and identify the value to register ancient villages in rural areas according to the provisions of the Law on Cultural Heritage and the World Heritage Convention, as well as to come up with regulations and mechanisms, policies to support and develop community life living in ancient villages, improve the quality of tourism and service development, attract tourists to visit, research, and improve community life in the villages, heritage sites in the countryside.



Sujeong LEE

*Research Staff, Cultural Heritage
Administration of Korea*

Sujeong Lee is working as a research staff in the Cultural Heritage Administration(CHA) of Korea since 2009. She attained her doctorate in the department of archaeology, Conservation Studies, at the University of York, UK. Her main interest is the conservation principles and policy. The PhD thesis concerned the conservation of religious buildings in use, comparing the way of value assessment and the definition of authenticity in conservation taking conservation cases of English churches and Korean Buddhist temples. Since she joined in the Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea, she has been challenging to set out conservation principles in local perspectives reflecting into the legal frameworks and changing heritage policy in Korea. She has drafted 'Ethical Guidelines for Conservators' which has set out the ways how to make a rational decision in conservation, published in 2012. She set out ICCROM-CHA International Forum between 2013-2017 and co-edited related publications. The forum has examined Asian Buddhist heritage, authenticity, traditional knowledge, and national policy for five years. As a governmental research staff, her present work includes setting out detailed criteria of designation and drafting locally applicable guidelines of rational decision-making in heritage conservation, which have been less studied in Korea.

Abstract:

More Community Involvement, the Less Intangible Values to Deliver? : Case of Hahoe and Yangdong Village in Korea

Community involvement has been understood as a key requirement in achieving sustainability in heritage management. Their participation are highlighted as a necessary element in decision-making in international charters and principles, yet the way of understanding 'community' and their roles are not clearly defined. This presentation takes historic villages in rural areas of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong. It examines different roles of various types of stakeholders and addresses how their interest and activities can positively and negatively affect in sustaining tangible and intangible values of rural heritage.

The first part will explain who are main stakeholders and their roles under the present management framework and policy. It will briefly explore ongoing projects and activities of different stakeholders. Mainly it will focus on residents who involve in managing heritage, neighbors who would like to change its surroundings and landscapes, and visitors who expect unique experience.

The second part will address problems and gaps between principles and outcome from practice. Since it has been inscribed to the World Heritage List, its intangible values such as family and village tradition have been compromised for the need of visitors.

The third part will discuss future tasks to be considered in revising management framework. It will suggest how community involvement should be changed in order for them to contribute to the protection of heritage values. First section addresses problems and gaps in theory and practice.



Haiming YAN

*Director, Secretariat of ICOMOS China;
Deputy Director, China World Cultural
Heritage Center, Chinese Academy of
Cultural Heritage*

Haiming Yan is Associate Research Fellow at the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage. He receives Ph.D. degree at the University of Virginia. He is a sociologist in fields of cultural sociology, collective memory, globalization, and World Heritage studies. He has been working on topics of China's large-scale archaeological sites, heritage policy and laws, vernacular buildings in traditional villages, as well as urban regeneration.

His articles appear on the International Journal of Heritage, Blackwell Companion to Heritage Studies, etc. He published a book titled World Heritage Craze in China in 2018, by Berghahn Books. He has been engaged in World Heritage nomination, management and monitoring in China. He is the principal investigator for Silk Roads related serial heritage nominations, such as the Maritime Silk Road and the South Asian Corridor.

He is serving as the director of secretariat for ICOMOS China, and active in the dissemination of heritage-related knowledge and in the expansion of public participation for heritage conservation. He coordinates projects such as Best Practices of Heritage Conservation and Restoration in China, Best Practices China's Rural Heritage Hotel, and thematic studies and evaluations for potential World Cultural Heritage nomination in China. He also coordinates a series of training programs for capacity building in collaboration with UNESCO, ICCROM, etc.

Abstract:

An Introduction to Rural Heritage Hotels in China

The Best Practices of China's Rural Heritage Hotel is awarded by ICOMOS China. It aims at promoting outstanding examples of hotels in particular association with rural heritage resources, thereby exploring feasible paths to the sustainable development of Chinese villages. The article examines the characteristics of the enlisted hotels. We argue that rural social relations traditionally seen by Fei Xiaotong as "China from the Soil" are reproduced with an innovative way, which has formed a more inclusive and open pattern of rural lifestyle in today's China.



Parastoo ESHRATI

*Assistant Professor, School of
Architecture, College of Fine Arts,
University of Tehran, Iran*

Dr. Parastoo Eshrati is Assistant Professor, School of Architecture, College of Fine Arts, University of Tehran. She is an Iranian architect (B.A., Shiraz University, 2001-2006), landscape architect (M.A., University of Tehran, 2006-2008), and landscape conservationist (Ph.D., University of Tehran, 2008-2013). Her Ph.D. dissertation was about developing a theatrical framework for the concept of cultural landscape with an emphasis on conservation of Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) of Isfahan City. In 2011, she spent five months at ICCROM in Rome as a visiting researcher and worked on her dissertation under the supervision of ICCROM academic members. She is:

- Founding Board Member and Member of Board of Directors of Iranian Scientific Association for Landscape; Head of its Cultural Landscape Scientific Group in Iranian Scientific Association for Landscape
- Head of Cultural Landscape Group of Iranian Society of Landscape Professionals (ISLAP)
- Editor-in-Chief of the specialized scientific councils and Member of the Policy Council of the Encyclopedia of Engineering in Iran (DAMA), The Center for Great Islamic Encyclopedia, Center for Iranian and Islamic Studies
- Member of Editorial Board of EHYA: Journal of Revival of Historic Building and Fabrics; Journal of City & Landscape; and Quarterly Journal of IDEH, Research Center for Development of Environment and Human Settlement.

She has published several peer-reviewed papers in cultural landscape, Historic Urban Landscape, and the concepts of Authenticity, Integrity, and value of cultural heritage. She has developed a national guideline for application of HUL in Urban Development Plans. She is also reviewer of some intentional and national scientific journals in the field of heritage conservation.

Dr. Eshrati is one of the first persons who raised the issue of "landscape conservation" at the academic level in Iran, and thus made effective steps in strengthening the relations of the two separate academic disciplines, landscape & conservation, in the national level.

Abstract:

Multiple Stakeholders' Involvement in Conservation of Rural Heritage, Iran

The rural population in Iran was reported 25% of the total population in 2018, according to the United Nations. Although at the time it was predicted that by 2050 the rural population would decline to 14%, due to economic and environmental challenges, such as widespread drought and water scarcity, and pollution of natural resources, rural migration to the city in the last two years has been much higher than the predicted migration rate. Increasing migration rates are a significant threat to the conservation of rural heritage in Iran. Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicraft is the main governmental stakeholder for rural heritage conservation

in Iran. This ministry is trying to take a holistic view of the preservation of rural heritages, but due to the variety and extent of rural heritages, it is not possible to preserve all of them at present. Another governmental stakeholder, Housing Foundation, is in charge of improving rural housing by building new houses in rural areas. Although it has been an effective role in improving the quality of the life of villagers, the protection of the rural heritage is not its main mission. In addition to these two governmental stakeholders, private stakeholders and local communities have involved in preservation of rural heritage. This study reveals that the role of private stakeholders and local communities in the conservation of rural heritage has become much more prominent in recent years. The development of ecotourism resort through the adaptive reuse of rural houses and historical buildings, the promotion of rural heritage, especially through the social media, the establishment and the development of rural small businesses that lead to the preservation of tangible and intangible heritages, have been the main achievements of non-governmental stakeholders. The results of this study also show that the contribution of private stakeholders and local communities in the preservation of intangible cultural heritage is more than tangible one.



Marlon MARTIN

Chief Operating Officer, the Save Ifugao Terraces Movement (SITMo)

Mr. Marlon Martin was born and raised among the Ifugao community. He heads SITMo, the Save Ifugao Terraces Movement, non-profit heritage conservation organization. He works with local and international academic and conservation organizations in the pursuit of indigenous studies integration and inclusion in the formal school curricula. Along with Acabado, he established the first community-led Ifugao Indigenous Peoples Education Center, the first in the region.



Wajahat ALI

Conservation and Design Manager, Aga Khan Cultural Service/Aga Khan Trust for Culture, Pakistan

I have received my B.Arch from Pakistan in 2001 and an M.Arch from University of Nottingham, UK in 2006. In addition, I have also pursued Masters in Cultural Economics from University of Turin, Italy in 2007. Currently I am working with Aga Khan Cultural Service Pakistan (AKCSP) as a Manager Conservation and Design. During my association with AKCSP for the last 20 years, I have been mostly engaged in planning and conservation of the built heritage, design of new structures but with strong base with traditional architecture and inventorying of both architectural and archaeological sites.

Some of the prominent projects I was part of the team were, conservation of 400 years old Shigar Fort, conservation of Khaplu Palace, 900 years old Altit Fort project, conservation of 400-years old Shahi Hammam Lahore, Conservation of Wazir Khan Mosque Lahore and numerous other projects. Most of the projects I worked on have won UNESCO Heritage Awards for best heritage conservation category. Currently I am leading team carrying out conservation of World Heritage Site of Lahore Fort in Pakistan with restoration of Picture Wall as a main project. Besides restoring some of the prime monuments within the Lahore Fort, our focus is also development and implementation of the Master Plan for the holistic conservation and site Management of the site/Buffer Zone. I am author of various research papers and presented presentations in various national/international conferences held in Pakistan, Japan, Italy, UAE, China, Thailand, Hungary and Serbia.

Abstract:

Community Based Conservation (Community Empowerment): Case Studies of Two Historic Structures of Shigar Fort and Khaplu Palace

In order to get a sense of the community-based conservation approach and its impact on the surrounding communities, case studies of the conservation of community-based efforts of Shigar Fort and Khaplu Palace and its ongoing impact today will highlight the cultural development and environmental management policy framework that is continuously improving lives in the high Karakoram. This area had a diverse past with pluralistic socio-cultural influences and traditions that have informed the area very interesting.

The case studies of two historic structures from Baltistan (400 years old Shigar Fort and 200 years old Khaplu Palace) will highlight the importance of these restored projects and it also discusses how inherited values of these structures and its interpretation in the conservation process have helped to make these projects a great success for the community development. These efforts were aimed at realizing the potential of the rural architectural heritage, not restricted only to the easily measurable material (Direct and Indirect) level that improve incomes of local communities, brings jobs and skills, enlarge capacities, act as catalysts for upgrading, institution building but the emotional level and its attendant sense of satisfaction, ownership and self-cohesion, and more critically at the spiritual level, aiming at identity and pride of local communities.

The above two projects in its received state were an old, dilapidated, abandoned and neglected buildings that had undergone many changes. But it also came with its wonderfully preserved statement of its age and historicity. During the process emphasis on authenticity has helped to maintain the historic character and enhance the rarity of different spaces in both projects. The work sequence was initiated with involving local community from day first as an 'owner' of their heritage for the meaning benefit to address their poverty.



Han SHEN

Professor, Fudan University

Professor Han Shen is a professor of Tourism Management at Fudan University. She is the guest editor of Journal of Tourism and Travel Marketing, Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research, Journal of China Tourism Research and serves on the editorial board of Journal of Destination Management & Marketing and other four international academic journals. Professor Shen is also the Co-founder of China Tourism Behavior Research Academic Alliance, Guest Researcher of the China Academy of Social Sciences, Certified Hospitality Educator of American Hotel & Lodging Educational Institute, Certification in Hotel Industry Analyst of STR Share Center, USA.

Dr. Shen's expertise area is consumer behavior, service marketing and management, destination marketing and branding. She has published more than 70 academic research papers and 5 academic monographs. She has conducted 15 research grants at national and provincial levels as Principle Investigator, and more than 30 research grants as Co-PI. Dr. Shen is also a member of many think tanks in China, and serves as the Tourism Expert for many provincial governments. She is the forum planner of the World Culture & Tourism Conference, Asia-Pacific Tourism Forum, Maritime Silk Road Summit Forum, etc.

Dr. Shen was selected as the "Outstanding Talent of Fudan University 2025", "Youth Expert of Tourism" by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of China, "Best Author Contribution Award" by the Emerald Publishing Group, and many best paper awards. She also achieved the national MTA Excellent Case Award and Model Teaching Course Award by the Ministry of Education of China and Shanghai Education Commission.

Abstract:

Villager's Training Programs in Rural Tourism Destinations: Cases from China

According to the statistics of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the number of tourists of leisure agriculture and rural tourism in China increased from 720 million in 2012 to 3.09 billion in 2019, maintaining an annual growth rate of more than 10%. In 2019, the total revenue of rural tourism was 850 billion Yuan and employed 8.86 million people in rural tourism. The direct employment population brought by rural tourism has been a quite large scale, and this part of the employment population is mostly transferred from farmers engaged in the primary agriculture. The Chinese society has trained a large number of relevant practitioners in the past decade and brought them considerable income. This study introduces the training programs of villagers in rural tourism destinations and the villagers training system jointly established by the government, industry and enterprises.



Radhika DHUMAL

Principal Architect & Partner, The Architectural Studio, India

As a practicing conservation architect she has worked at the Ministry of Culture, GoI and Archaeological Survey of India in New Delhi, she dealt with issues related to the conservation of the UNESCO World Heritage Properties in India, such as the preparation of periodic reports (Cycle II) and management plans, as well as the preparation of nomination dossiers for sites to be inscribed to the World Heritage List. She has also involved in architectural conservation projects, such as the Golden Fort of Jaisalmer, Champaner Pavagadh Archaeological Park and others in Western India. She is also practicing mainstream architecture, as Partner and Principal Architect at 'The Architectural Studio' since 2004; she was involved in the preparation of the management plans and participated in various architectural conservation projects in India.

Advisor for Conservation Works with the Municipal Corporation of Vadodara, Radhika brings an intensive experience and expertise in architectural conservation. A gold medalist from the Institute of Environmental Design, Gujarat, she went on to attain a Masters with Architectural Conservation from the Edinburgh College of Art. Over the past 2 decades she has contributed in different capacities to this sphere of work on a number of vital projects, such as the World Heritage Site - Champaner, Jaisalmer fort, Makai Kothar and Mandvi Gate in Vadodara, Red Fort in Delhi and Jadhavgadi fortress in Pune to name a few. She continues to develop her breadth of knowledge with courses in Management Planning for Cultural Heritage, Heritage Assessment, and Stone Conservation, in China and Italy.

EDUCATION:

- Masters with Architectural Conservation: The Edinburgh College of Art, UK
- Bachelors of Architecture: School of Architecture, Institute of Environmental Design, Gujarat, India
- Certificate Course and Training in Management Planning for Cultural Heritage, ICCROM (organised by UNESCO WHITRAP China)
- Certificate Course and Training in Heritage Impact Assessment, ICCROM (organised by UNESCO WHITRAP China)
- Certificate Course in Stone Conservation in Rome, Italy (organised by ICRROM, Italy & The Getty Conservation Institute, USA)

Abstract:

Rural Heritage in the Urban Context / When Heritage is Rural in the Urban Context

For centuries, the rural landscapes have maintained a balance between human activity and the environment. Though transformation and change remain an ongoing process, they constitute a complex ensemble of tangible and intangible living heritage. It is important that we research, protect and preserve all forms of heritage whether urban or rural. Policies have to focus on enhancing the service delivery of the rural ecosystems in the

way that the benefits will be shared to both rural and urban areas. Further, urban areas have to invest in the protection and restoration of the rural ecosystem services. This calls for well managed rural-urban linkages based on a principle of urban development should not affect the supply of rural heritage and rural life at all. Rural and urban areas are economically, socially, and environmentally interlinked spaces.

A case study of Delhi, wherein there are more than 50 villages within the urban setting, commonly called urban villages. These come under the ambit of the development authorities, within which there are some protected archaeological sites too. The governance and management of such a site could be explored.



Nobuko INABA

*Professor Emeritus, University of Tsukuba;
Special Advisor to the Director-General of ICCROM*

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.

In regard to the World Heritage Convention, since Japan ratified the World Heritage Convention in 1992 up to now, she has been involved in its core activities from management of the sites in Japan to international cooperation works that include the UNESCO project in Bamiyan, Afghanistan.

Continuing her domestic and international advisory role in heritage conservation, she is now Professor Emeritus at the University of Tsukuba and a Visiting Professor at the Open University of Japan. She is also a Special Advisor to the Director-General of ICCROM.

Abstract:

Rural Heritage and Development Policy in Japan

The aging population and the falling birthrate are the key issues behind the decline of the rural areas in Japan for the past several decades. Various policies are being introduced for economic revitalization and demographic improvement. Utilization of heritage is among those policies. Ministries which are in charge of land use policy in both agricultural and urban areas have approached the national heritage agency to explore joint policy developments. A number of programs have been implemented to revitalize rural areas putting to use the value of their local heritage.

In regard to the wording of "rural heritage", there is no such exact wording in the Japanese heritage protection system. However there exists a category to cover the heritage related to agricultural, forestry and fishery industries which are mostly located in rural areas. The definition of this category is "landscape areas that have developed in association with the modes of life or livelihoods of the people and the natural features of the region, which are indispensable for the understanding of the people's modes of life and livelihoods." And the title of the category is "cultural landscapes", borrowing the same wording from the World Heritage system although the

definition is not exactly the same.

The speaker understands that the discussion on cultural landscapes for the World Heritage system at the start was using the wording "rural heritage". Why was the wording "rural heritage" abandoned and changed to "cultural landscapes"? Why don't we use wording such as "agricultural landscapes", a term that has a more precise and clearer definition, to avoid the ambiguous understanding? Then through "rural heritage" what do we want to achieve? The speaker will discuss these issues around the wording "rural heritage" introducing the relevant experiences in Japan.



Ming Chee ANG

General Manager, George Town World Heritage Incorporated

Dr Ang Ming Chee is the General Manager of George Town World Heritage Incorporation (GTWHI). She is also the first accredited facilitator for UNESCO Global Network of Facilitators on Intangible Cultural Heritage in Malaysia and one of the Standing Committee of WHITRAP Shanghai's Heritage Asia-Pacific Network. Born and raised in the inner city of George Town, she carries her duties with much passion and fervor, incorporating innovative ideas and holistic management on World Heritage Site for the benefit of the local people. Specialized in resource mobilization, policy making, project management, and risk assessment, she has incorporated built conservation, with elements of disaster risk reduction and intangible cultural heritage safeguarding to create a sustainable heritage city for the people who live in, work in and use George Town. She can be contacted at angmingchee@gmail.com

Abstract:

Safeguarding Cultural Heritage Identity in (Mega)City

The rapid expansion of city and urbanization has changed lifestyle and environment of cultural heritage practices. Such changes are often rapid, and create new opportunities as well as challenges on the sustainability and identity recreation of local community. In this presentation, I will discuss the regional- and communal-based lifestyle and its ecology in a traditional and rural setting, and will use this discourse to compare with the city life. The dichotomy of rural-city lifestyle creates new synergy, changes the dependency to the relationship between family, friends, as well as to the community itself. I will end my presentation on the roles of technology, in particular during COVID-19 times, as one of the important opportunities in the safeguarding of these identity in city.



Yongtanit PIMONSATHEAN

Associate Professor, ICOMOS Thailand

Yongtanit Pimonsathean is a former associate professor in urban planning at Faculty of Architecture and Planning, Thammasat University, Thailand. He received his B. Arch with Honors from Chulalongkorn University, M. Sc. in Urban Planning, Land and Housing Development from Asian Institute of Technology and Doctor of Engineering in Urban Engineering from The University of Tokyo. Since 1994, he has been involved in many community-based heritage conservation projects throughout Thailand including the historic districts of Phuket, Bangkok and Chiang Mai. He is a permanent member and was the first president of ICOMOS Thailand after becoming an independent NGO. He is currently an advisory member of National Environment Board, National Committee for Conservation and Development of Rattanakosin and Old Town and National Committee on Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. He also serves as a peer reviewer and a member of second tier board for Program Management Unit for National Competitiveness (PMUC) for Creative Economy, and Tourism under Thailand Science Research and Innovation (TSRI).

Abstract:

Local Heritage as a Solution to Resilience in the Fishing Village of Prasae, Rayong Province, Thailand

Prasae is an old fishing village located in the eastern region of Thailand. It is within one of the lowest rank of municipal jurisdictions (called as Tassaban Tambon in Thailand) characterized by low density population and predominantly rural activities mainly farming and fishery. The establishment of the village is related to Chinese migration to Southeast Asia in the 19th century. The village has developed its fishery industry from traditional to modern practice and enjoyed its prosperity until facing economic decline during the past 2 decades as a consequence of regional industrialization and international labor policies. Challenges in the village are out-migration by young generation, employment loss, shoreline environmental degradation from shrimp farming, pollution, and negligence of old timber houses. In early 2010s, the municipality realized that the declined economic issue would lead to other social, cultural and environmental problems and a regeneration program has been gradually sought out. The program commenced by the re-forestation of the mangrove that had disappeared followed by subsequent local initiatives on native foods and beverages promotion, eco-tourism programs, adaptive re-use homestays, and repair of wooden houses along the main street of the village. Currently Prasae is reputable for an eco-friendly and well-conserved nature tourism spots operated solely by the local groups and the efforts are mainly from both municipality and its residents. Despite lack of local budget, several programs in Prasae have made possible through mix-external sources such as industrial corporate social responsibility (CSR), university action research programs and central authorities.



Rohit JIGYASU

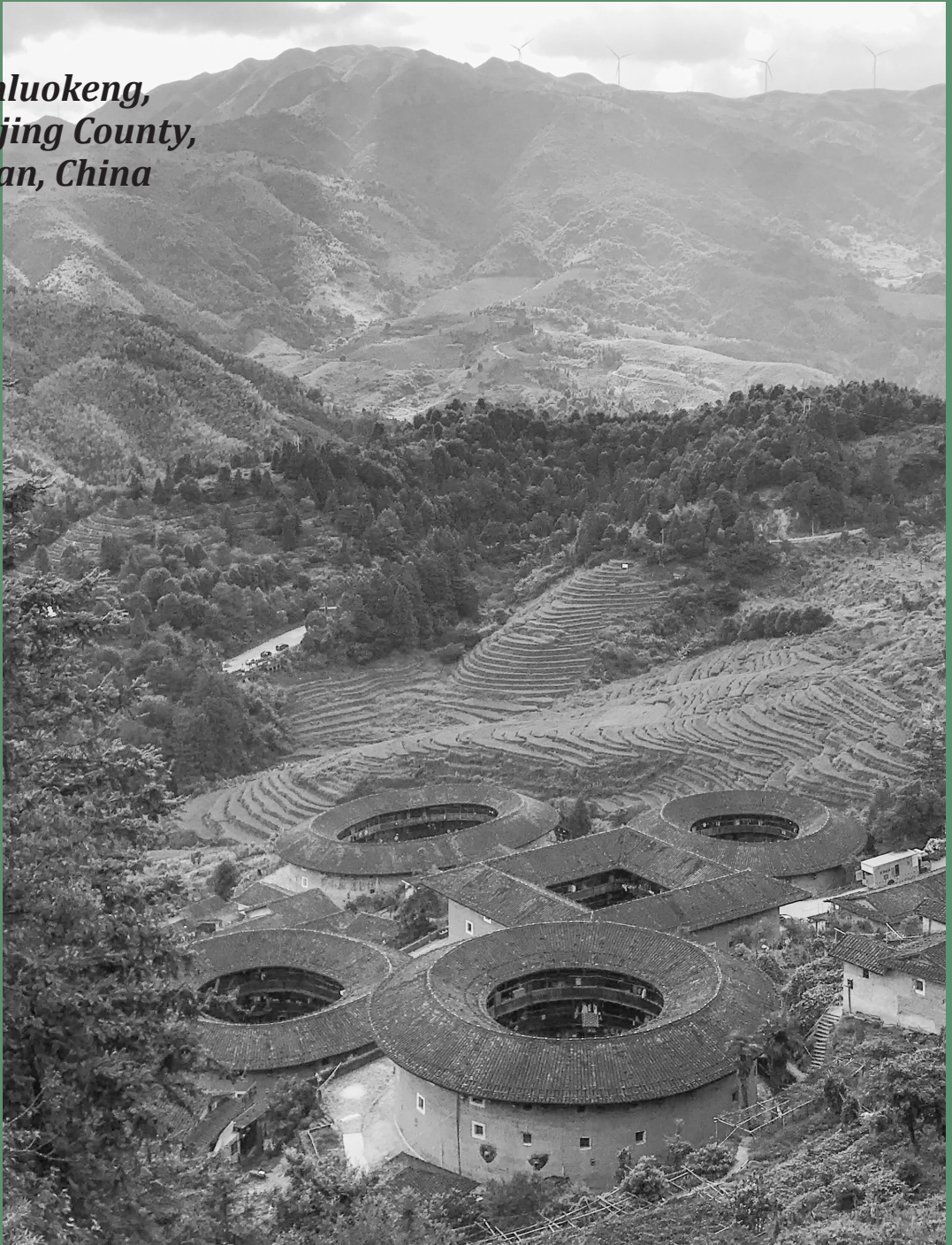
Project Manager, Urban Heritage, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management, Programme Unit, ICCROM

Rohit Jigyasu is a conservation architect and risk management professional from India, currently working at ICCROM as the Programme Officer at its office in Sharjah, UAE. Rohit served as UNESCO Chair holder 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 has been the Elected Member of the Executive Committee of ICOMOS since 2011 and is currently serving as its Vice President for the period 2017-2020. Before joining ICCROM, Rohit has been working with several national and international organizations such as UNESCO, UNISDR, Getty Conservation Institute and World Bank for consultancy, research and training on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage.

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LOGISTICS INFORMATION

*Tianluokeng,
Nanjing County,
Fujian, China*



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WEBINAR TIMEZONES

The following table offers an overview of relevant time zones.

If your time zone is not covered in this table, you can use this time zone converter: <https://www.timeanddate.com/worldclock/converter.html>

City or region	Webinar time-Nov. 18	Webinar time-Nov. 19
London, England	1:00-9:40	2:00-5:10
Paris, France	2:00-10:40	3:00-6:10
Rome, Italy		
Tehran, Iran	4:30-13:10	5:30-8:40
Islamabad, Pakistan	6:00-14:40	7:00-10:10
Colombo, Sri Lanka	6:30-15:10	7:30-10:40
New Delhi, India		
Bangkok, Thailand	8:00-16:40	9:00-12:10
Hanoi, Vietnam		
Beijing, China	9:00-17:40	10:00-13:10
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia		
Manila, Philippines	10:00-18:40	11:00-14:10
Tokyo, Japan		
Seoul, Korea		

WEBINAR PLATFORM

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Meeting ID: 858 593 8240

Passcode: 65987687

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