

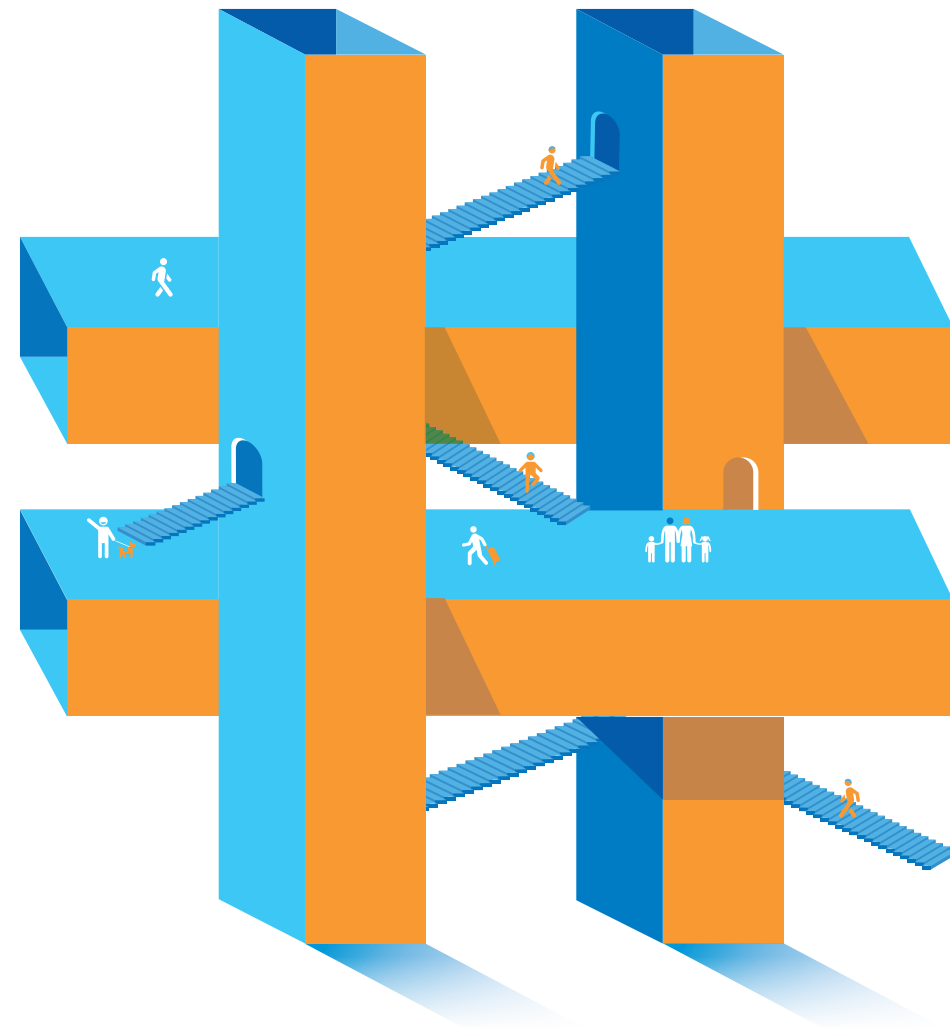


Heritage + cities + Tag
 World Heritage Cities in AP region that has universal value now communicates by #HeCi Tag.



#HeCiTag

Heritage Cities Tag



Cities are the essence of human life.

World Heritage Cities are more than man-made buildings and places. They are cradles of memories and human experiences, where countless interactions and creations happen. They are alive, and we want to keep them alive. However, the authorities responsible for taking care of our cities encounter difficulties in addressing issues in mutually satisfactory ways. The reconciliation of developing a city while conserving protected sites needs a new and strong impetus. This is why it is important to get together and to share our knowledge and experience.

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Publisher Organization of World Heritage Cities for Asia&Pacific Regional Secretariat

Reference 260, Yangjeong-no, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Korea (Dongcheon-Dong, Gyeongju City Hall)

Plan,Cover,Edit Hankook AD (142, Icheon-no, Nam-gu, Daegu, Korea)

Report of article resources Hankook AD 053.765.1770

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In the spirit of diversity and coexistence,
we will serve as a medium for communication 99

Greetings to you all! My name is Lee Sang-wook, and I am Regional Coordinator for the Asia-Pacific Regional Secretariat of the Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC-AP). In 2013, OWHC-AP opened in Gyeongju, the millennium capital of the Silla Kingdom where history and culture live on. Our organization strives to lead the region's World Heritage toward a brighter future by connecting World Heritage cities in the Asia-Pacific region and enhancing communication and cooperation among them.

This year, a newsletter for the OWHC-AP called #HeCi Tag was born to promote more vibrant cooperation and coexistence through the sharing of information among the member cities in the Asia-Pacific region. #HeCi Tag is a venue for communication open to everyone who dreams of a bright future for World Heritage that goes beyond national, cultural, racial, and linguistic barriers. Not only will #HeCi Tag provide information on World Heritage in AP member cities and on various activities of the OWHC-AP, but it will also serve as a new platform to promote the development of and communication among World Heritage cities by offering quality content that can effectively inform readers about the culture and history of our member cities. Such efforts, we believe, will provide meaningful opportunities to realize the value of diversity inherent in the culture and history of countries across the world and help us consider how to make genuine coexistence possible.

Readers! The Asia-Pacific region is a treasure trove of diversity where different cultures intermingled and the world's first civilizations originated. With World Heritage cities facing faster change than ever before due to developmental pressure that puts conservation at risk, it is urgent that we pursue sustainable development benefiting everyone by sharing various experiences and knowledge accumulated collectively by humanity.

In pursuit of this goal and in the spirit of diversity and coexistence, we at the Asia-Pacific Regional Secretariat will make every effort to enhance genuine communication and exchanges among World Heritage cities. Moreover, with the launch of #HeCi Tag, we will put greater effort into aiding development and cooperation among World Heritage cities in the Asia-Pacific region. Your attention and encouragement are critical for the success of #HeCi Tag, the new newsletter from the OWHC-AP. Thank you.

Lee Sang-wook, 
Regional Coordinator for the OWHC-AP



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We hope the OWHC-AP becomes a hub
institution connecting World Heritage cities 99

I extend my sincere congratulations on the launch of #HeCi Tag, the newsletter for the OWHC-AP. World Heritage holds universal value that must be preserved collectively by humanity and passed on to our descendants. Such outstanding value and originality are what make World Heritage cities emerging tourist attractions, while instilling a sense of pride and confidence among people in these nations.

Gyeongju is a World Heritage city home to the ancient history and culture of Silla, the millennium kingdom, and this proud city is where the OWHC-AP is located. A World Heritage city is a gem that must be protected through our common effort, and this requires OWHC to develop more organic relationships with its regional secretariats. That is why OWHC-AP is so important.

Since its inception, OWHC has shared know-how and information to tackle tasks World Heritage cities must address, such as the balance between tradition and creation, and between conservation and succession. Moreover, it has strived to establish a platform for common cooperation through an open network. Now, it is our hope that, moving forward, the organization will help induce voluntary participation by citizens and strengthen systems of collaboration with them, while presenting a new paradigm for vibrant World Heritage cities by providing a model of sustainable common development. It is our belief that OWHC-AP will continue to serve as a stepping stone to herald new progress among World Heritage cities in the Asia-Pacific region.

We support and encourage #HeCi Tag and hope for its future growth. It is our wish that the sharing of news among World Heritage cities as well as smooth communication and harmonious relations among them will help OWHC move forward one step at a time. Moreover, we are confident that the establishment of #HeCi Tag will help OWHC-AP become an outstanding hub organization connecting World Heritage cities in the region. Finally, we wish OWHC-AP everlasting progress, while conveying our sincere respect and gratitude to all those who worked hard to launch #HeCi Tag.

Choi Yang-sik, 
Gyeongju Mayor



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Three million residents of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province root for sustainable development of World Heritage cities! 99

It's June, when the entire world seems to turn green. It is my pleasure to congratulate the launch of OWHC-AP's newsletter, #HeCi Tag in this verdant and vibrant season. In addition, I would like to extend my gratitude to Gyeongju Mayor Mr. Choi Yang-sik and the Regional Coordinator for the OWHC-AP Mr. Lee Sang-wook, who put in more effort than anyone to ensure the publication of the newsletter, as well as everyone else involved in this project.

It is imperative that World Heritage cities be well preserved and developed. Unfortunately, however, they are facing numerous crises such as armed conflicts, wars, earthquakes, environmental pollution, reckless urbanization, commercialization, and neglect. In response to such threats, the city of Gyeongju established OWHC-AP in 2013 to convey the value of World Heritage more widely and to promote sustainable development. Since then, the organization has strived to preserve and develop World Heritage.

In particular, as Gyeongju has been selected as a host city for the 2017 World Congress of OWHC, the event will allow the city to share the splendid and extended history of the Silla Kingdom with the world, and to rewrite the image of Korea as the center of World Heritage. Moreover, Gyeongju has been active not only in promoting its World Heritage, but also in helping the global community recognize the importance of World Heritage through efforts such as activities by World Heritage conservation supporters and the World Heritage Media/Communication Training Workshop for youth held in Yangdong Village.

We believe that #HeCi Tag will be conducive to the sharing of Gyeongju City's work as the Asia-Pacific regional secretariat as well as to information exchanges among some 40 member cities both at home and abroad, and to the establishment of close collaborative ties among member cities. Furthermore, we are confident that the newsletter will serve as a bridge that connects World Heritage cities in order to protect and make use of the World Heritage they possess. As such, the launch of #HeCi Tag is of the utmost importance, and I extend my warmest congratulations once again. Finally, together with three million residents of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, I root for the successful hosting of the 2017 World Congress of OWHC in Gyeongju and the sustainable development of all World Heritage cities. Thank you.

Kim Kwan-yong, 
Governor of the Gyeongsangbuk-do Province



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Congratulatory message for the local magazine of the Asia & Pacific Regional Secretariat 99

By publishing this first seasonal magazine, the OWHC Regional Secretariat for Asia and the Pacific meets a new challenge in order to connect with its members. Indeed, the OWHC has undertaken since its existence to create and establish a strong network of World Heritage Cities and is proud to say that it now reaches over 280 cities worldwide. The General Secretariat based in Quebec (Canada) and its eight Regional Secretariats, located on every continent, have as their mission to link these cities and encourage any platform of discussion and exchange possible between its members. Whether through virtual platforms like Google+, Facebook and Twitter, or real platforms such as Regional Meetings and World Congresses, the OWHC strives to keep its members posted on what is going on in the field of heritage throughout the world and within their region.

With its magazine, the Regional Secretariat for Asia Pacific accomplishes this mission by enabling its members to read and see with images the heritage related events taking place daily at the level of the local community as well as that of the municipality of a city.

I would like to congratulate the Asia-Pacific Regional Secretariat on this initiative which will bring together in a few publications per year the news on heritage matters of its region. This project will certainly help the community to feel a stronger sense of belonging in the network of the OWHC.

Congratulations!

Denis Ricard, 
Secretary General of the OWHC



A place for collaboration and communication for the future of World Heritage Cities



The term “World Heritage Cities” does not simply mean old constructions nor the assembly of spaces built by human beings. It is the accumulation of people’s memories, intellectual activities, and traces of lives from time immemorial. ‘The OWHC, The Organization of World Heritage Cities,’ established in Fez, Morocco in 1993, is an international non profit, non government Organization that aims for a brighter future of world heritage through collaboration and communication between World Heritage Cities. Around 280 World Heritage Cities that belong to the OWHC are doing their best to achieve the sustainable development of world heritage cities, creating a better future for human civilizations.



△ First OWHC Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting for World Heritage Cities in Gyeongju in September, 2014

• The Necessity of Humankind’s Cultural Heritage is on the Rise

In 1960, the Egyptian government decided to construct Aswan High Dam in the upper region of Nile River to prevent floods from the river. However the decision put the Nubian monuments, which holds important traces of Egyptian Civilization, in danger. Since then, many scholars and experts from the world figured out a preservation solution and, in the end, UNESCO took action to move the Nubian historical sites and preserve them.

After the case of Nubian monuments preservation, in 1972, UNESCO adopted the resolution of the ‘Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage’ to define World Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites and to protect the destruction of humankind’s cultural heritage. In 1991, ‘The World Heritage Cities Symposium’ was held in Quebec, Canada, and 41 cities participated the symposium. As a result of the symposium, the needs for networking between the world heritage cities came up to the fore and the ‘Quebec Declaration’ was adopted. This was the moment to have the birth of the OWHC, The Organization of World Heritage Cities.

• Uniting Our Minds in Harmony for Preservation and Development

On the 8th of September, 1993, 56 cities’ representatives that have world cultural heritage gathered in Fez, Morocco. The day was for launching the first Congress and starting the operation of the OWHC. Since its inauguration, the OWHC has put its efforts in fulfilling the goals of the ‘Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage’ and ‘Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas’. Furthermore, it supports world heritage cities related to business, facilitating the collaboration and exchange of information and knowledge between its member cities. In particular, the organization promotes collaboration with diverse stakeholders such as specialists groups, civil groups, and educational organizations, and the organization is increasing the awareness of the value of world cultural heritage to citizens around the world.

The international non-governmental organization, the OWHC, is based on the principles of the UNESCO World Heritage Agreement and it is a council between cities. Cities from 93 countries joined as its members as of December, 2015, and it has support from organizations such as International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and International Centre for the study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM). Since 1993, the OWHC congress and regional meetings have been held every odd year and even year. The Board of Directors meetings are held twice a year to decided the implementation of the organization’s operation. Currently the Chair is the city mayor of Lyon, France, serving a two-year term.



△ OWHC Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting for World Heritage Cities Penal Discussion (Ayutthaya,Thailand.08.2015)



The OWHC Structure

The OWHC holds its headquarters in Quebec, Canada, and 8 regional offices in North Africa, the Middle East, EuroAsia, Latin America, Southern Mediterranean Europe, Middle East and Northern Europe, North Western Europe, South America, Central America, Caribbean and Mexico and Asia Pacific. Members of the OWHC strive for sustainable development of World Heritage Cities through a balanced harmony of preservation and development.



OWHC Board of Directors

CITY	Name	CITY	Name
Angra do Heroismo (Portugal)	M. Jose Gabriel do Alamo Meneses	Brussels (Belgium)	Mr. Yvan Mayeur
Lyon (France)	Mr. Gerard Collomb	Sintra (Portugal)	Mr. Basilio Horta
Valparaiso (Chile)	Mr. Jorge Castro Munoz	Oaxaca (Mexico)	Mr. JoseJavier Villacana Jimenez
Vienna (Austria)	Mr. Michael Haupl	Quebec City (Canada)	Mr. Regis Labeaume

• Emphasizing Communication and Collaboration, Research and Education

The main activities of the OWHC include community activities for member cities' communication, workshops, co-creation of tourism policies guidelines, impact evaluation and research, running youth programs such as cultural heritage lectures, publication production, education and promotion activities of exhibitions, human resources networking, international meetings and more.

'City2City' is a remarkable program that the OWHC runs for exchange and collaboration between members. The program, which receives support from regional offices for flight costs and from member cities for other mutual expenses, is creating proactive communication and exchange between member cities. 'Case Studies' is a research program that was launched for the sustainable development of world heritage cities, and it does research work contributing to international meetings by sharing many tasks including the heritage management inside of the local city.

Also, the OWHC selects a city that significantly contributes to the world heritage preservation and awards it the 'Jean-Paul L'Allier Heritage Award.' It set the 8th of September, its date of inauguration, as a Day of World Heritage Cities. Additionally, it holds diverse events to remind the public of the value and meaning of world heritage cities by running anniversary events in each member city. Furthermore, it runs an 'International Video Contest' about member cities, targeting 14 ~ 17 year old and 18 ~ 21 year old youth respectively, and provides a 500 USD cash prize. The OWHC also runs the 'Youth on the Trail of the World Heritage' which carries forward sisterhood agreements between schools in member cities to raise global talent that will lead cultural heritage preservation and strive for a creative future.

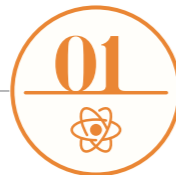
• Driving the Brighter Future of World Heritage Cities

Currently world heritage cities are facing with diverse issues such as armed clashes, war, natural disasters, environmental pollution, reckless urbanization or commercialization, indifference and more. To overcome such difficulties, it is desperately needed to recognize cultural and historical differences and to take cooperative efforts based on diversity and co-existence. Nowadays, the necessity of international cooperation for world heritage site preservation has been more highly emphasized than ever. The OWHC centered network and its creation, development, sharing of knowledge and experiences are building an important foundation milestone for a brighter future.

The OWHC plans not only to run diverse activities that facilitate more proactive communication and collaboration between member cities, but also to produce continuous research and educational activities for driving sustainable development. Finally, it will start its race to find the precarious balance between development and preservation so that a better future of world cultural heritage and human civilization arises.



△ Denis Ricard, OWHC Headquarter Secretary General



Organizing the Second OWHC Asia Pacific Strategic Meeting

The 'OWHC Asia Pacific Region Strategic Meeting' will be held in Denpasar, Indonesia this upcoming August. Nineteen full member cities are responsible for participating in the meeting. The meeting is a practical operational meeting between the member cities. The meeting agenda includes discussions about how to encourage participation in the 2016 Gyeongju OWHC Asia Pacific Congress and the 2017 Gyeongju International Congress, and sharing of collaborative cases between member cities. This strategic meeting's venue was decided during the first strategic meeting held on August 27 and 28,

2015 in Ayutthaya, Thailand. Around thirty Asia Pacific world heritage representatives will continue these discussions under the title, 'World Heritage Preservation and Participation of Youth.' Continuing in more detail, the agenda includes the 'OWHC Asia Pacific Essay Publication Business,' 'Building the OWHC Triangular Networking Structure' for sharing collaborative cases between member cities, the 'OWHC Asia Pacific Newsletter Publication Cooperation,' and 'Solutions for Asia Pacific Member Cities Participation in the 2017 OWHC International Congress.'



Organizing the Second OWHC Asia Pacific Conference

From October 5 to October 7, 2016, the OWHC Asia Pacific Congress is held in Gyeongju HICO. The topic of this congress is, 'Preservation of World Heritage and Participation of Local Community Residents.' The regional congress is held once every two years and deals with the expansion of member cities, participation encouragement, and collaborative cases for the 2017 OWHC World Congress, and building the youth network of the OWHC. The congress will also hold an Expert Workshop on the 5th and a Group Mayor Congress on the 6th and 7th to showcase

member cities' case presentations and to come up with collaborative business initiatives. This congress invites domestic and international mayors, experts, world heritage centers, UNESCO Bangkok office representatives, and OWHC representatives from 27 different cities. Around 150 participants are expected to come from around 51 cities and 18 countries which include Korea, Sri Lanka, Japan, Nepal, Iran, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Australia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, China, Myanmar, Kazakhstan, Fiji, Laos, Singapore, India, and North Korea.

The OWHC Essay Book Publication Project <Journey>

The OWHC Asia Pacific regional office pursues 'The OWHC - AP Photo Essay Collection <Journey> Publication Business,' to strengthen membership relationships and network cohesion through member cities' collaborative business. The date of publication is expected to be at the end of this year. This business is expected to promote world heritage and world heritage cities more effectively and to create a network between world heritage cities' literary circles with its center in South Korea. In addition to this, the profits from the photo essay collection will be utilized for the OWHC Nepal Cultural Heritage Restoration Fund, which is expected to increase the practical and supportive relationships between members and create more opportunities for more bonding.



Business Progress Steps



'My Heritage, Your Adventure' The OWHC International Photo Collection Contest

- Duration: 2016.01 ~ 2016.08 (8 months)
- Target: People from all over the world
- Topic: My Heritage, Your Adventure
- Contest format: Photography
 - Storage: 2 MB to 10 MB
 - Amount: Up to 3 photos
 - File format: jpg, bmp, gif files
- Take a photo that reflects what world heritage means for residents and cities, not just a picture of world heritage itself
- Evaluation: Judging panel of OWHC members, specialists, etc.



'The OWHC - AP Pen Network'

- Duration: 2016.01 ~ 2016.9 (9 months)
- Target: Writers from the OWHC - AP Essay Collection <Journey> member cities
- Format
 - Written submission from one writer from a city that wants to join the Essay Collection
 - Prose about his/her hometown
- Literature Work Format: A4, 1~2 pages (font size 13, spacing 180)
- Plans
 - Included in the 2016 OWHC - AP Essay Collection <Journey> Publication
 - Shared with other regional offices and member cities through the OWHC homepage



THE OWHC - AP Essay Collection <Journey> Publication Business

- Duration: 2016.01 ~ 2016.12 (12 months)
- Target: Cities that want to join the OWHC - AP Essay Collection <Journey> Publication
- Format
 - Contest winner's piece + publication of an essay collection that includes the regional writers' pieces
 - Published in Korean and English with support from Korean and American press
 - Profits from the publication will be used for the OWHC Nepal Cultural Heritage Restoration Fund
- Further Development Plans
 - Utilized as promotional materials for World Heritage City members
 - Developed as a series publication collaborating with other regional offices



Heci Network

OWCH Headquarter and Regional Office News

- **Youth on the Trail of World Heritage, Cordoba - Oaxaca, Winners**

Cordoba and Oaxaca were selected as the final winners of 'Youth on the Trail of World Heritage,' which is the OWHC program for pursuing and supporting sisterhood agreements between member cities' schools. A school called, 'Blas Infante,' located in Cordoba, Spain, was selected with its 'Broadcasting Heritage' project and a school called, 'Ateneo de la Juventud,' located in Oaxaca, Mexico, was selected with its 'Library Jean Paul L'Allier' project. Final winning students received 10,000 USD scholarships as part of the OWHC project.

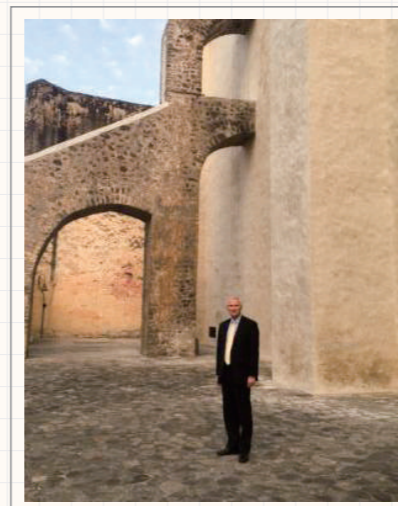


- **"Thanks to the Government of Quebec"**

The Government of Quebec has not only continuously supported the OWHC since 1991, but has also recently provided additional help. Quebec has expanded its membership and during the last congress, held in Arequipa, Peru, helped in the decision making process for getting donations from French speaking countries. These donations help cover the many costs related to projects implemented by the International Relations Cabinet.

- **The OWHC Secretary General Visits Mexico**

Denis Ricard, the Secretary General of the OWHC, met the mayor of OWHC's new member city from April 25 to 28, 2016. He was invited to important events during the Oaxaca, Caribbean, and Mexican regional office opening. During his visit to Mexico, the Secretary General met Martinez Alcazar to discuss further plans for official approval of the Caribbean and Mexican regional office. Mexico regional office.



- **North West Europe Regional Office Holds the 2016 Regional Conference in Suttralsund, Germany**

The invitation for the OWHC Regional Conference of North West Europe and North America was sent. This conference will be held in Suttralsund, Germany from September 27 to 29, and the conference topic is, "Heritage and Community Issues."

- **Publication about Heritage Preservation and Management of Middle Eastern and European World Heritage Cities**

A publication about heritage preservation and the management of Middle Eastern and European World Heritage Cities that have existed for 3000 years will be released soon. This publication will be made in 2016 with official member cities in the OWHC. Middle Eastern and European member cities have collaborated with Vilnius, Lithuania.

- **The OWHC Middle East and Europe Office Proceeds with International School Project with Four Member Cities**

Since the elementary education seminar, 'World Heritage and People There,' was held in Kraft, Singapore, four member cities of the OWHC-CEER proceeded with an international school project together. During the seminar last May, Banska Stiavnica (Slovenia), Budapest (Hungary), Krakow (Poland), and Kutna Hora (Czech Republic) participated.



Raise Awareness of World Heritage Cities with the Passion of the Youth

The OWHC AP Regional Office Youth Communication Committee

◆ The Youth Communication Committee organizes and produces contents for the OWHC website, Facebook, YouTube, and other SNS avenues. The committee focuses on Raising awareness of the OWHC through visitations and conducting interviews for reports. The committee is full of passion towards world cultural heritage and it is uniting around the pivotal figures represented.

N NAVER BLOG
blog.naver.com/owhcap1
f FACEBOOK
www.facebook.com/owhcap1



Youth Communication Committee, Starting Its First Activity

On 16th and 17th of February, the Youth Communication Committee had a workshop for two days in Gyeongju where the OWHC AP regional office is located, officially starting its activities. The committee set their direction for future plans, as well as building teamwork.



Regular Off-Line Meeting

After the initial meeting, the committee had time for setting the long term strategy. Members also exchanged their opinions about how to supplement renewed homepage designs and how to take on the role as an information platform for world cultural heritage.



Walk Along Changdeokgung palace, A Beautiful Palace

On April 29th, the Youth Communication Committee walked along changdeokgung palace, which was built after Gyeongbokgung Palace. Changdeokgung, registered as a World Cultural Heritage site in 1997, is famous for its beautiful garden. It was a resting place for Korean kings and the king's family. While walking the palace grounds, the committee was impressed again with the beauty of Korea's World Cultural Heritage.



Discuss New Communication Activities

After visiting Changdeokgung place, the Youth Communication Committee talked about the previous and upcoming projects of then. During the April meeting, the committee talked more in depth about improvements of the new OWHC-AP website's design and Communication plans for the international photo exhibition.

Management of World Heritage Sites and Surrounding Regions

The Jongmyo Shrine and Jongmyo Square Park,
HongRyeol Kim, 4th Youth Promotion Committee

◇ 1. World Heritage Site - Jongmyo Shrine

Jongmyo Shrine, located in Jongno, Seoul, is a national ancestral shrine where the Joseon Dynasty's king and queen's mortuary tablets are located and where there are regularly held ancestral ritual ceremonies. It was the first registered World Cultural Heritage Site in Korea. Jongmyo Shrine was registered as a World Cultural Heritage Site together with Changdeokgung, Gyeongju, the Bulguksa Temple, and the Seokguram Grotto.

Jongmyo Shrine has not only well-preserved main buildings such as Jeongjeon and Yungnyung Jeon, but also other attached buildings such as Gongshindang and Mangmyoru. The value of Jongmyo Shrine is reflected in the vast forest and pond near the shrine, and artificial mountains that are combination of thought based on the philosophy of Joseon Dynasty. Jongmyo ritual ceremonies and ceremonial music have been performed for hundreds of years, and they were also registered as a World Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2011. It was not easy process to maintain Jongmyo nowadays. Even though many parts of management have improved

recently, the management of the heritage was not consistent during the Japanese colonization era and the subsequent rapid modernization periods following the Korean War. Inside Jongmyo, if you examine the surroundings, it is possible to see many buildings with varying and inconsistent different heights. In case of New York Central Park, which is famous worldwide, the layout and shape of the park when viewed together with its surrounding skyscrapers complement one another. However for cultural heritages such as Jongmyo or palaces in general, a different approach is necessary than that of normal parks and squares.

◇ 2. Changes in Jongmyo's (a World Heritage Site) Surroundings During Successive Periods

1. 2.1 Following the Korean War and During Modernization Periods: 1960s ~ 1970s

Jongmyo has been regarded as one part of Changdeokgung and Changgyeonggung. It can be verified from older maps such as "Su Seon Jeon Do." While going through the Japanese colonization periods, a road called "Yookgokro" in the northern part of Jongmyo was constructed by the Japanese. Since then, Jongmyo has been disconnected from the palace and it started to

have its own zone. The southern part of Jongmyo, where the entrance of Jongmyo is located, was occupied by refugees after the Korean War and this created shantytowns. At that time, the area was called "Jongsam" and prostitution was prevalent in illegally populated houses, according to city history record. In front of Jongmyo, there is a central road called Jongro. In the 1970s, the Seun commercial building, Korea's first commercial and residential complex building, was established adjacent to Jongro. Subsequently in the area of Jongro, new urban modernization and business construction occurred in the 1960s and 1970s following the Korean War, bringing the growing city out of a devastated environment.

◇ 2.2 Periods of Park and Square Construction

When the Seun commercial building was built in the 1970s, many illegal unlicensed buildings in front of Jongmyo were torn down, and during the 1980s there was a trend to build parks or squares throughout Seoul for events such as the Seoul Asian Games (1986) and the 1988 Olympics. The park in front of Jongmyo became a famous site that can accommodate more than 10,000 people in a gathering. In 1986 the statue of Sang Jae Lee, an independence movement activist, was erected. During the 1990s many Seoul citizens visited the frontage of Jongmyo, together with Changgyeonggung and Changdeokgung, during weekends.

◇ 2.3 World Heritage Sites' Management Period: After 2000s

During the 2000s, part of the front of Jongmyo was planted with more flowers and trees, creating a large forest view. More recently, a restoration effort is underway for the frontage areas of Jongmyo to bring the site to its original state prior to the Japanese colonization periods. The Cultural Heritage Administration and Jong-



myo Management Office are trying to bring back the original Jongmyo site and to increase awareness of Jongmyo's value.

Jongmyo operates an interpretation system for tourists from all over the world and for domestic visitors to meet the needs of various ages. In an effort to deliver the history and meaning of Jongmyo, the site itself provides hourly tourism services – as well as Korean, Chinese, Japanese, and English cultural tourism interpreters – and a civic interpretation organization called "Our Culture Palace Guide" also aids in such efforts.

◇ 3. Necessity of Landscape Management for Cities where World Cultural Heritage Sites are Located Korean history includes many invasions.

Despite this Korea has maintained excellent cultural heritage on a global level. Jongmyo is one such excellent cultural heritage site and it was the center of Hanyang, as well as a center of history for the past 500 years. Even though its surroundings have been fallen behind and were devastated during the Japanese colonization periods and the Korean War, maintenance works have been carried out as the speed of Korea's modernization has progressed. Currently, Jongmyo is managed and its landscape maintains a special beauty and value, with oversight management running many businesses such as Jongmyo ritual ceremonies transmission, interpretation activities through citizen participation, creation of convenience facilities, and consecration business in front of Jongmyo itself. All the efforts just mentioned are expected to contribute to the increase its dignity as a World Cultural Heritage Site. Such activities will increase the awareness that Jongmyo is not just a static cultural heritage site, but a part of landscape management that brings harmony with the surrounding environment.

宗廟



Value for All, Let's Protect Together

모두의 가치, 우리가 함께 지켜요

"The OWHC-AP Student Association" is a gathering of school club activities that OWHC member cities can actively participate in. It concentrates on exposing teenagers to history, cultural exploration, and promotion of world heritage with its diverse activities, as it focuses on growing teenagers into world citizens.



Gyeongju girl's High School created OWHC youth class in March, 2015. It leads for promoting sustainable development of World Heritage and its importances. Let's take a look at 'KOSA(Korea OWHC Students Association) with teacher Jeongun Kim.

Question 1: teacher! How many schools are participating in KOSA?

13 schools from 8 cities of Gyeongju, Gochang, Andong, Hwasun, Iksan, Gongju, Suwon, and Jongno are participating as of April, 2016.

Question 2: What are its main activities?

The OWHC youth class has run diverse programs for the past year. First, at the end of May, as part of the "History & Culture Visit Hand in Hand" program, we went to Sungnyemun Gate, Deoksugung palace, Jongmyo shrine, Changdeokgung palace, and Bukchon Hanok Village to experience our valuable heritage. Before visiting, we talked about "Restoration" which was well formatted by having a panel discussion and small group book debate with the topic of "Hwangnyongsa temple site Restoration project - How to Deal with this?" In addition, we participated in the Rainbow Project to preserve world cultural heritage sites, prevent reckless development, and build eco-friendly city development solutions, facilitating during the project the promotion of heritage and the conducting of surveys to gauge tourists' awareness. We also participated in the "Buddy Campaign" organized by THE OWHC-AP, ran regional festival booths, and created teenagers' world citizen videos. There are many more activities that are not mentioned. It was such a meaningful time.

Question 3: What is a strength or special feature of the class in Gyeongju Girls' High School?

Haha. I feel a little bit shy answering this question, but I would like to say that our Gyeongju Girls' High School youth class has a more long-term perspective. Compared to programs of other cities which just focus on visiting, our program lets students compare Gyeongju with other cities and analyze their findings in order to suggest the best direction for Gyeongju. We also discuss environmental issues with other friends. Through this process our students get community spirit and a global perspective. For example, we visited Ichijo High School Nara, Japan. In Japan last year to visit Japan's world heritage areas to expand mutual understanding. This year we are planning to create a friendly relationship video to exchange with more cities in other countries and promote Gyeongju's world heritage globally.

Question 4: Do you have any final words to share?

The students at Gyeongju Girls' High School are developing a greater love for their hometown through world heritage site visits and promotional activities. In addition, they are growing as world citizens through their proactive participation in club activities. Please encourage our students as they do their best to promote sustainable development of many World Heritage Cities, including Gyeongju. Thank you.





Travel to HeCi, Where Traditions and Experiences Coexist

Andong,
the Capital of the Korean spirit

*Andong has a strict image.
It is quite well-suited for its description as
a, 'boring, elderly village.' 'Strictness' and
'tradition' are well represented in Andong.
However, at some point, young people started
to visit this place.
Lots of people who have visited Andong are
uploading their visits on SNS or other news
feeds, which have attracted additional young
tourists. Andong and youth. Let's take a look at
this unexpected combination.*



• **Historic village of Hahoe**

Hahoe Village is a representative lineage village where the Ryu Family has lived for almost 600 years. The tile-roofed, straw houses have been well preserved. The reason its name is, 'Hahoe' (Hahoe is Chinese character that means 'water encircling') is because the Nakdonggang River flows around the village in the shape of an "S." Two traditional plays, the 'Hahoe Pyolshingut Mask Dance,' a play for ordinary people, and 'Seonyujul Playing with Fire,' for the amusement of the nobles, have been performed up until today. And cultural heritages that show us traditional living culture and architecture are also well preserved in the village. The village provides various opportunities for tourists to experience its unique value of world heritage. A new and increasingly popular program allows people experience the way of traditional life. People come to the house and listen to residents's old stories instead of watching television, and sit on the floor instead of a couch or chair.



• **Buyongdae Cliff**

Across from the river that surrounds the village, there is a cliff named 'Lotus'. On the top of the cliff, you will see the Nakdonggang River near the village, an endless sand beach, and a gorgeous, old pine forest. In the past, the nobility enjoyed 'Seonyujul Playing with Fire' by running string from the top of the cliff down to the village and lighting it on fire. Why don't you become a member of the nobility for a day and enjoy these past amusements and their joyful experiences?

• **Confucian Amusement Park**

The Confucian Amusement Park is a space where one can directly experience what Confucianism is and the affects of ancestors' spirits. Five experience centers provide so-called, "edu-tainment (education and entertainment)," so that travelers can join and learn directly. It is good to be called an amusement park because it has an experience center and a 5D studio that introduces the newest technologies.



• **Sinse-dong Seongjin-goll Mural Village**

It holds travelers' eyes to its murals. It was one of the products of a project aimed at, 'changing and decorating living space into public art' led by the Ministry of Culture, Sport and Tourism. Andong has been developed as a city that everyone can share, enjoy, and experience. Why don't you leave the crowded city and travel to a city where tradition and experience co-exist?

The Criteria for World Heritage Nomination

'To bare a unique, or at least exceptional, testimony to a cultural tradition or civilization, which is living or which has disappeared.' (Nomination Criteria No. 3)

Proof that presents culture of the village includes ancient documents, village beliefs, traditional play etc.

'To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble, or landscape that illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.' (Nomination Criteria No.4)

Presenting well preserved Confucian architecture and its historical development process.

'To be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use, which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.' (Nomination Criteria No.4)

Land-use with feng shui is a good example of traditional settlements of Confucian society.

To be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (Nomination Criteria No.5)

Understanding Confucianism is key to understanding the Joseon Dynasty.



In order to keep memories alive, He Keeps Carving Smiles.

*Kim Dong-pyo, Master Mask Craftsman
in Andong Hahoe Village*



Every village has its own unique culture. Various cultural elements in a village are carried on over centuries or even millennia. This tradition is only possible because of the “people” living there. Hahoe Village epitomizes Korea’s living cultural heritage; and in this village, there is a person who remains busy carrying on its precious traditions. Let’s meet Master Craftsman Kim Dong-pyo who has spent 35 years creating Hahoe masks, the oldest of their kind in Korea.



• A Path to Tradition Paved by Sharing

Master Kim is a native of Andong, born and raised in the traditional city. He started making masks in his early 20s, but spent some years in Seoul studying professional woodcraft. At 30, he moved back to his hometown, creating artworks alone in his small workshop. It was at that time that an elder from Hahoe Village offered him a free workshop, urging him to create masks within the village. “Many elders in Hahoe Village are from families that have lived there for generations. Therefore, they tend to place special value on ‘tradition.’ When I was 30, I wasn’t famous or anything, but they offered me precious space for a workshop anyway. It was an act of sharing arising out of their love for tradition,” Master Kim said. In 2011, he was designated a “village artisan” of Hahoe Village. The village artisan system was introduced by the Cultural Heritage Administration (CHA) to preserve and carry on the value of Korean villages. The system has been implemented by relevant municipalities and village conservation societies in collaboration with the ministry.



• Hahoe Mask Museum: Going beyond Andong to Meet Global Culture

Previously, Kim used to display his masks in empty areas in his workshop, and the exhibition space had to be continually expanded due to increasing interest from tourists. Then in 1995, the Hahoe Mask Museum was finally established. The museum exhibits masks from all around the world as well as Hahoe masks, serving as a venue where visitors can enjoy a variety of mask-related cultural elements in a single setting. Since March this year, the museum has been running an education program called “Which Mask Is Hidden in the Box?” This hands-on humanities program allows participants to insert their hands into a box through a hole to touch a mask located inside, then guess and draw its shape based only on tactile feeling. The program is so popular that over a thousand people have already applied—only a month after its launch. “We hope that students who are unfamiliar with our traditions can come to appreciate them through this fun hands-on experience,” Kim said, explaining the goal of the program.



• Lifelong Dedication to Hahoe Masks: A Lonely Existence in Pursuit of Beautiful Memories

Uniquely Korean smiles, humor and satire, and fascinating narratives—these are what Hahoe masks are all about and the valuable cultural inheritance Master Kim has spent decades striving to protect. His hands are rough and calloused as if to prove his artistic endeavor through the years.

“I am proud of living as an artisan in Hahoe Village, a World Heritage Site. But at the same time, I feel great responsibility. I think that village artisans are needed in order to carry on our traditions against all odds.” Certainly, being a gatekeeper of tradition is a difficult and lonely journey. Yet, Master Kim said that he will continue his lifelong dedication to Hahoe masks. He also urged all of us to pay genuine attention to our precious heritage so that we “won’t forget our traditions.”

• Perfect Harmony behind a Living Smile

The most distinguishing feature of Hahoe masks is their “smile.” There are thousands of different masks in the world, but masks that smile from ear to ear are very rare. “As for Baekjeong (butcher) masks, when the wearer looks down, the mask looks aggressive and scary, but then if the head is pulled back, it looks as if the wearer is smiling almost to the point of being buffoonish.” He added that in order to ensure the duality of the mask’s expression, even the tiniest of details must be accurate because even the smallest change can disrupt the entire mood of the mask.

Walk George Town,
Meet the History,
Malaysia Learn How to Rest

Georgetown in Penang, Malaysia was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2008, but the city is not packed with magnificent cultural artifacts or imposing structures designed by master architects. Rather, what you notice here are shabby buildings and rickety food stalls, leaving you wondering if this really is the World Heritage city you've heard so much about. However, once you begin strolling down the street carrying a light backpack and wearing a comfortable pair of shoes, you will be blown away by the plain and calm beauty emanating from the remnants of history. In fact, Georgetown is a city where European-style buildings, which were mainly constructed after the establishment of the British colonial rule in 1786, and the vestiges of harmony among diverse groups of people from both East and West belonging to different cultures and religions whisper their presence. Now, let's delve into Georgetown.





• Where Harmony Is Literally Alive

Begin your walk through Georgetown from Kapitan Keling Mosque, and you will be puzzled by the almost cosmopolitan architectural mixture appearing ubiquitously. Visitors can see Kapitan Keling Mosque, Sri Maha Mariamman [Hindu] Temple, Kuan Ying Teng [Buddhist] Temple (觀音寺), and St. George's Church—all along the same street. Even Jalan Masjid Kapitan Keling (Kapitan Keling Mosque Road) is also known by its new name, the “Street of Harmony.” Indeed, you won't be able to walk more than a few feet without witnessing the harmony of intermingling temples of all sorts, providing glimpses into the interwoven lives of local residents and immigrants in the past.



• Murals Preserving Layers of Time

If you enter Market Street (Lebuh Pasar) on the way to Kuan Ying Teng Temple, you will no doubt notice all the street vendors located there. Locals who buy food to take home, trishaws that weave their way through food stalls—all these seem to reveal the true picture of daily living in Georgetown. Such vignettes of ordinary lives are depicted in some 50 murals and metal artworks on the walls in the city. A food vendor selling noodles, a hawker carrying nasi kandar (a long pole with two buckets) on his shoulder containing rice and curry for sale, and other down-to-earth murals have become must-see tourist attractions as they offer vibrant pictures of everyday living in Penang. However, even when standing in front of the most popular mural, you won't hear common city noises such as the sound from car horns, a kind of serenity rarely found anywhere these days.

• Ah Quee's Rebirth from the Street of Commerce to the Street of Murals

Ah Quee was originally the name of a famous merchant. Having made a big fortune through trading, he donated his estate to be used for a new road. To honor his generosity, the British designated the road Ah Quee Street. The street used to be lined with numerous shops, but it is now well-known for its murals. Murals such as “Boy on a Bike” and “The Real Bruce Lee Would Never Do This” at the street's entrance are a prelude to about ten other fascinating murals scattered along the alleys. The famous “Little Children on a Bicycle” mural, which is on every souvenir postcard and T-shirt sold in Georgetown, can also be found here.

• Peaceful Rest in the City of Silent Movies

Walking down the streets in Georgetown feels like walking around a film studio for silent movies set in the 1800s. It also feels as if you are standing alone in color against a faded, monotone façade of a building. However, this only makes sense because Georgetown has made efforts to preserve its original appearance intact since its designation as a World Heritage Site in 2008. In fact, the city did make some



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great sense of pride in the designation of their city as world heritage

• From Antiquity to Living History

Georgetown is the capital city of the State of Penang, Malaysia. It covers approximately 150km² in area and has a population of 157,743 people (as of 2010). The city was named after King George III of the United Kingdom. The city was first developed when the East India Company established a base in Penang in 1786, and it soon became a central city in the Strait Settlements during the British colonial era (Source:

Wikipedia). Although Georgetown was designated a World Heritage Site back in 2008, its appearance has hardly changed. However, those who have visited the city before and after the designation talk about the transformations they have witnessed: a sense of pride on the faces of the local citizens and an increased willingness to provide help to visitors. Georgetown is a fine place to walk around, but it now boasts the first bicycle pathways in Malaysia for more comfortable city tours. What's more, the city has designated every Sunday a car-free day with cultural



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events taking place on roads all across the city, sharing the city's rich and long history with visitors. They made a bicycle lane as first in Malaysian history for traveler's convenient traveling. Every Sunday, they practice “Car Free Day” with many cultural performances everywhere in village.

Protection of World Heritage, It is not Anyone's Responsibility but Ours.

—
Mayor – The Rt Hon Dato'Patahiyah bt Ismail, George Town

Mayor Dato'Patahiyah bt Ismail majored in Architecture at Western Australian Institute of Technology and worked as an architect in the City Assembly of Penang. During her job she was responsible for overall architectural management, and she became interested in the meaning of World Heritage in Penang. She has tried hard for Mealaka and George Town, Historic cities of the straits of Malacca to be enlisted on the UNESCO world Heritage list. and finally it was honorably registered as one of the World Heritage on July 7, 2008. Let's listen to her thoughts on George Town.



Interview with the Mayor of George Town (The Rt Hon Dato'Patahiyah bt Ismail)

“After its nomination as a World Heritage Site, what George Town carried forward importantly was education. I thought sympathy among the people in this town that we are living in a priceless area must be the first concern so that community can discuss actively how to protect our precious town.”

Mayor Ismail said she would like for citizens to realize and appreciate the city for its value and uniqueness. Its recognition also made every citizen in George Town united by one common mindset of protecting their heritage.

In 2015, Ismail become first Mayor of Penang City. She considered her most important responsibility was to mediate and foster cooperation between citizens and people-in charge, developing communication with an involved department. She also established the Heritage Association in the federal government of Malaysia and joined the WHC (UNESCO World Heritage Committee) to deal with various issues for the protection of heritage sites.

The effort to preserve George Town has been already started, she said. She has set protection areas while she is implementing a city re-development plan at the same time so that its policies for protection are also adopted. After the nomination, she established a special local plan and heritage protection plan

according to the WHC's suggestion. Also, in the municipal assembly, a technical advisory committee has been organized for testing and managing the development process in George Town providing an incentive for owners of heritage sites.

Mayor Ismail promotes George Town as a clean, eco-friendly, safe and healthy city of World Heritage designation, and an attractive traveling city. George Town created a park inside of the city, the pocket park, bicycle lanes, and adopted an incentive project to apply towards an architecture assessment of how eco-friendly a site might be. The “Voice of the City” has been one of her efforts, promoting a public art street project. In addition, George Town has implemented a Car Free Day, the first in Malaysia, as a campaign for protecting the planet from climate change.

The biggest heritage initiative George Town has is a collaboration of tangible and intangible heritage sites and various its cultures, she said. It has had positive results made over many years of collaboration and harmony between the various races and cultures sharing influences of tradition, religion, and language with each other. On a final note, she said all of the citizens warmly welcome visitors and they hope visitors will think of the past and present of George Town, recognize its place in history, supporting and remembering the city.



Lantern Festival, Embroidering the Night

Embroiders Heart onto Everyone



Rapunzel from “Tangled” has achieved global popularity. There are many great scenes, but you cannot forget the scene where lamps are floating during the princess’s birthday party. It doesn’t exist only in animation that many lamps are floating in the sky with the wishes and dreams of their owners. Lantern Festivals occur globally including Korea, Vietnam, and China with each festival having unique features of its own culture and providing unforgettable memories to everyone.



• Jong-ro Lantern Festival Impression and Unique Attractions

The Jong-ro Lantern Festival was started in the Silla Era and has been preserved through the Goryeo and Joseon Lantern festivals. It became the 122nd important heritage and starts with a traditional lantern exhibition, followed by a lantern parade with beautiful traditional dance and singing. Hundreds of thousands of lantern create a galaxy in the street and it is literally fabulous. Also, in fluttering blossom, you will see cultural performances that transcend nationality, gender, race, and religion. It provides unforgettable memories and impressions to visitors.



• Hoi An Lantern Festival with an Impressive Landscape

"Hoi An Ancient Town" is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a South-East Asian Trading port dating from 15th to 19th Century. The town reflects a fusion of indigenous and foreign cultures that combined to produce this unique survive. Hoi An is becoming especially popular for its lantern festival and the retro atmosphere of the city.

Every month, all electricity in houses and stores is shut down and only lanterns are used as light for the village. In addition there are many street stores that decorate its beautiful roadways and riverside.

Another impressive event is the traditional dancing and in particular the Dancing Festival. After enjoying this it will become a highlight. Fabulous lanterns, with a different style on each lantern, float on the river to pray their wishes and provide precious memories to visitors.



• China's Mid-Autumn Festival, Boasting its Long History and Tradition

Mid-Autumn Festival is every 15th of August in the Lunar calendar and one of three biggest national holidays in China. It is the traditional holiday for celebrating harvest and having a great time with family and many traditional events happen. It is exceptional that the lantern festival in China has been in existence since the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

Among lantern festivals, there are two representative events, "Special Lantern Exhibition" with special lanterns that are 2m in length and the "Dragon Parade" which has a 67m dragon that marches on the street. It is well known that in the Dragon Parade, there are magnificent flag dancers and drum performances to celebrate because the Chinese people believe that the Dragon will bring good luck and energy.



Even though lantern festivals appear to be the same, there are different features and a uniqueness in each festival. Regardless, there is no doubt to say it is they are festivals where we wish for a beautiful life and they provide unforgettable memories with a precious person.

Roman Rome of History and Romance, Holiday, 1953 Dream a Sweet Dream

Roman Holiday

The most popular movie by William Wyler, an American movie director, is Roman Holiday. It brought a lot of impressive moments to audiences through the dialogue between the actors intercrossing humor and sadness. Rome's extraordinary landscape decorates this movie's romantic atmosphere, especially the Colosseum, Trevi Fountain, and other World Heritage Sites. From the Trevi Fountain in Rome to the Spanish Square, after visiting these sites, you will see that you too will become the main actor before you know it.



• Trevi Fountain, Home to Wishes from around the World

The movie Roman Holiday made Rome, which was already a popular destination, an even more appealing tourist destination. In particular, the various places featured in the movie, where Princess Ann and the American reporter Joe Bradley went sightseeing remain well-known attractions. Among these, Trevi Fountain became famous as a romantic spot thanks to a scene where the princess (Audrey Hepburn) tosses a coin into the fountain.

The statues of Poseidon, the God of the Sea, and his two sons stand prominent against a façade made of travertine and inspired by Roman triumphal arches. Considered the greatest masterpiece among the fountains in Rome, this popular spot is also famous for its coin-related legend. If you toss a coin into the Trevi with your right hand over your left shoulder while standing with your back to the fountain, you are guaranteed a return trip to Rome. A second coin will ensure a new romance, and the third will grant your most challenging wish. Thanks to this superstition, you can find coins from all around the world in the fountain. Although everyone has their own preferred way of throwing coins, the Trevi Fountain is always crowded with hordes of tourists making wishes with repeated coin tosses.

• Piazza Di Spagna, Where Love Fills the Air

Well-known for a scene in Roman Holiday where Audrey Hepburn eats gelato in her own charming way, Piazza Di Spagna (Spanish Square) was named for the Spanish embassy that was situated here during the 17th century. Walking up the elegant Spanish Steps at the square will lead you to the Church of the Santissima Trinità dei Monti which sits on a hill. In front the church stands the Colonna dell'Immacolata (Column of the Immaculate Conception) which was erected to commemorate the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary. Another notable structure is the Fontana della Barcaccia (Fountain of the Ugly Boat). The fountain is modeled after an old boat that used to transport wine on the Tiber River. It is said that the architect was inspired by a small boat left behind after a flood in Rome.

For centuries, Piazza Di Spagna has served as one of the most popular chill out destinations for Roman citizens, and these days it is a popular meeting place for tourists. Right in front of the square is Via Condotti, known to be the best shopping street in Rome lined with luxury brands. Moreover, in spring, the Spanish Steps at the square are covered by large pots of azaleas, home to the largest flower festival in Rome with their varied shapes and colors.



Roman Holiday: A Cheerful yet Poignant Love Story

Bored with her fixed schedules and the strict restrictions of royal life, Princess Ann (Audrey Hepburn) one day sneaks out of her country's embassy, but ends up falling asleep on a bench. Joe Bradley (Gregory Peck), passing by, finds her and later realizes who she is. Joe plans to make her the subject of an exclusive interview. However, while strolling around Rome with her, Joe becomes drawn to her innocence. Likewise, Ann falls for his kindness and warmth. Their hidden affection for each other grows. Joe abandons his original plan. At a press conference, he presents her with photographs he had taken and bids farewell to the princess.



Kathmandu, Nepal

City of Mixed Legends 🏰



◇ Kathmandu, Nepal is a World Heritage city where numerous archeological sites, such as old royal palaces and colleges as well as Buddhist and Hindu temples, still remain. As a city where diverse ethnic groups and religions coexist, Kathmandu is also home to many legends. In particular, a legend related to Kumari, or the living goddess, is well-known across the world. Likewise, Boudhanath Stupa, a major destination for Buddhist pilgrimage, is a prominent site of legends in Nepal, boasting a long history.

- **Kumari, Living Goddess of Nepal**

Kumari means “unmarried girl,” and the word originates from the Sanskrit Kaumarya meaning “virgin.” Still present as part of Nepalese culture, Kumari is associated with an ancient legend: a long, long time ago, the goddess Taleju used to transform herself into a woman every night to play dice with King Trailokya Malla. One day, he lost his sense of propriety and made sexual advances toward the goddess. Angered, she stopped visiting the palace. The king regretted his behavior and prayed for forgiveness. Finally, the goddess suggested that he find her incar-

nation, a young girl who had not yet started her first period, from the Shakya family among the Newar people and treat her with the highest respect. Upon hearing the advice, the king set out to find this young girl. This is one version of the Kumari legend, one of the foremost legends in Nepalese culture.

A girl selected as a Kumari is worshipped as a living goddess in Nepal. Behind this seemingly prestigious life, there lies a tough selection process and the issue of civil rights. If a Kumari sheds blood, she is considered to have been cursed. Therefore, when her first menstruation begins, her status as a deity ends, and she must return home.

Life as a Kumari is often too lonely and harsh for a girl to endure. As a being considered both sacrosanct and damned, Kumaris must undergo rigorous training and rituals, which have engendered controversy over possible child abuse.

- **Boudhanath Stupa, the Wisdom Eyes**

Boudhanath Stupa, meaning “temple of wisdom,” was built sometime after 600 CE by the Tibetan king,

Songtsen Gampo, who converted to Buddhism and decided to erect a stupa as an act of repentance for killing his father. The stupa is also called “Wisdom Eyes” as it features the eyes of Buddha on all four sides of its walls.

Traditionally well-known as a major destination for Buddhist pilgrimage, Boudhanath Stupa is home to a legend befitting its sacred eyes: a long time ago, an old poultry keeper named Jadzimo suggested to the king that she would build a stupa if given a piece of land large enough to be covered by the flesh of a water buffalo. Although doubtful, the king accepted the offer. Amazingly, the flesh she processed covered an area of over 100m in radius, and therefore a magnificent stupa was built on the land.

Since the 1960s, after the incorporation of Tibet into China, many Tibetans who fled their land have found new homes here, establishing the biggest Tibetan Buddhist community in Nepal.



Heritage Cities in one glance

Nara : The city of Nara is located in the northern part of the Nara Prefecture, Kansai Region, Japan. It is the spirit of Japan, the land Tenpyo culture was born in. The city's historic monuments-Buddhist temples, Shinto shrine and the excavated remains of the great imperial palace provide a vivid picture of life in the Japanese capital in the 8th century.

1) Heijo Palace ▶

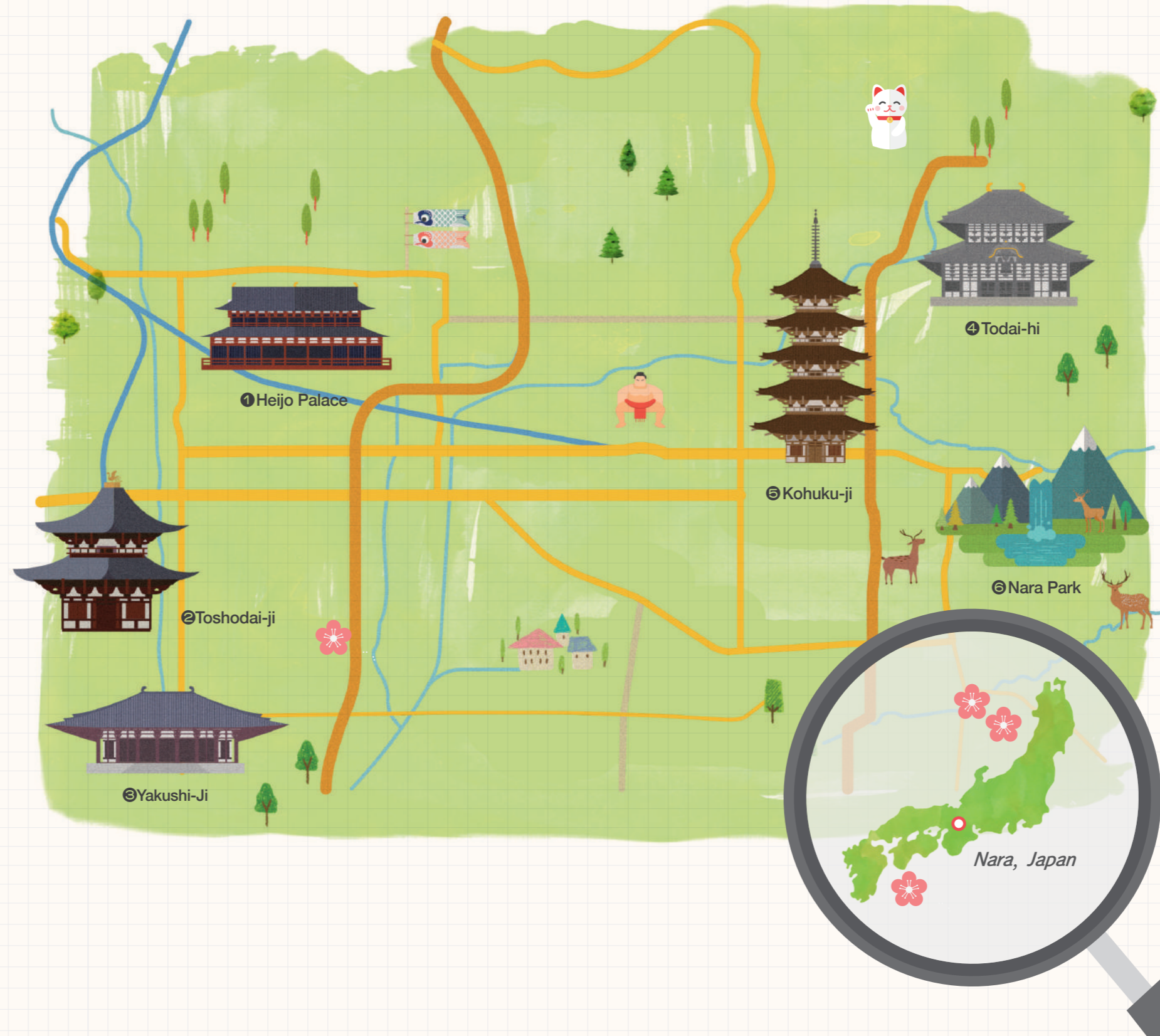
Heijo Palace is the plot Empress Genmei carved out when she transferred the capital to Nara. It includes the living place of Empress, spiritual place, administrative buildings.

2) Toshodai-ji ▶

Toshodai-ji is a temple made by a monk from Tang in the year 759. There is 'Golden Temple' where you can see a statue of the Buddha from that time period and experience the culture of the Tenpyo era. And it is a building that highlights the beauty of the Tenpyo style roof tiles.

3) Yakushi-Ji ▶

It was built in the year 680 so that Empress Genmei could recover from disease. After the death of Empress Genmei, Empress Jito finished building the temple and, after 8 years of transferring the capital, the temple moved to Nara.



4) Todai-ji ◀

Todai-ji was built by Empress Shomu who initiated a Buddhism-centric national agenda and it is the representative temple of the Nara era. In Daibutsuden, the world's biggest wooden building, there is Mahāvairocana, Buddha statues over 15m in height.

5) Kofuku-ji ◀

Kofuku-ji was built by the wife of Fujiwara no Kamatari for in the hopes that he would recover from illness. It is known as a center of Buddhism in Japan and has had influence over the imperial family in some cases.

6) Nara Park ◀

It has a big range from Kohoku-ji, the East of Nara, to Wakagusa Mountain. You can also meet 'Dodai-ji' and 'Kasuga-Taisha,' which are world cultural heritage Sites and Nara national/Prefectural museum and Deer Park will greet you as well.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development & Challenges of Asia-Pacific Cities

Huh Gwon
UNESCO ICHCAP Director-General



◇ In September 2015, the 70th UN General Assembly made a crucial decision that would have a critical impact on the future of all humanity. It was at that time that the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, requiring cooperation from all nations and organizations around the globe for the next 15 years. Containing 17 goals and 169 targets, the agenda aims to protect the earth and establish peace while promoting common prosperity and securing the well-being and dignity of all humanity through global cooperation. A closer look at the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reveals that some of these goals and targets are related to historic cities and cities around the globe. For one thing, SDG Goal 11, which states “Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable,” draws our attention. This goal, in particular, contains Target 11.4, which specifically mentions: “Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage.”

A World Heritage Site is a major cultural or natural heritage site that holds outstanding universal value (OUV), and its selection follows the 1972 World Heritage Convention. Protecting World Heritage Sites is not only conducive to the protection of cultural identities, but also to sustainable development, the expression of creativity, and the promotion of global peace and understanding. As of June 2016, 1031 sites from 163 countries are listed. To be specific, there are 802 cultural, 197 natural, and 32 mixed properties, among which 48 properties are included on the List of World Heritage in Danger targeted for special management.

How do World Heritage Sites contribute to sustainable development? World Heritage Sites are vital to sustainable development because they constitute the essence of our cultural and bio diversity. Archeological sites, such as historic cities and folk villages, are not only treasure troves of culture that have evolved through the ages, but also living spaces for various aspects of tangible and intangible heritage. On the other hand, natural heritage sites, such as mountains, rivers, habitats, and national parks, serve as core resources in sustaining human survival and the Earth’s environment as well as being the center of our cultural prosperity and biodiversity. Therefore, it is the common responsibility of all humanity to take care of World Heritage Sites.

Let’s take a look at agendas related with ur-biculture:

- Goal 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Over the past 40 years, the term sustainable development has served as a catchphrase in global discourse, especially within the United Nations framework. At first, it was used in limited discussions concerning economic, environmental, and social issues, the three critical aspects of modern society. However, since about a decade ago, use of the term expanded beyond these three areas, reaching into the realm of cultural discussions. Such a transition occurred because awareness grew that no matter how advanced a society is economically, environmentally, and socially, a society cannot be balanced without cultural advancement. Our cultures enable sustainable development, and they are what makes us human and brings us creative ideas. That is the dynamic power of culture.

To promote sustainable development of world heritage cities, many cities are already successfully running innovation projects by reshaping the conventional paradigm and establishing comprehensive plans based on civic participation. For instance, Nara City in Japan is working hard to tackle the imminent problem of an aging society. Kyoto, another Japanese city, is trying to formulate, with sustainable development as the main premise of the city’s development, an integrated strategy that considers the interrelationships among the economy, industries, transportation, housing, and other areas, which were previously dealt with separately. On the other hand, many Southeast Asian cities are trying to enhance their vitality and resilience. To achieve these goals, cities must tackle various issues, such as boosting the local economy through the creative use of tangible and intangible assets, an increase in residential income, establishment of a sustainable tourism policy, promotion of protection activities by citizens and civic organizations, and especially the protection of civil rights of the underprivileged and minorities.

“It is our hope that by the year 2030, through concerted efforts by all nations, cities, and civic organizations, the cultural diversity of humanity and the biodiversity of the Earth will have become richer, thereby advancing the sustainability of human life.”

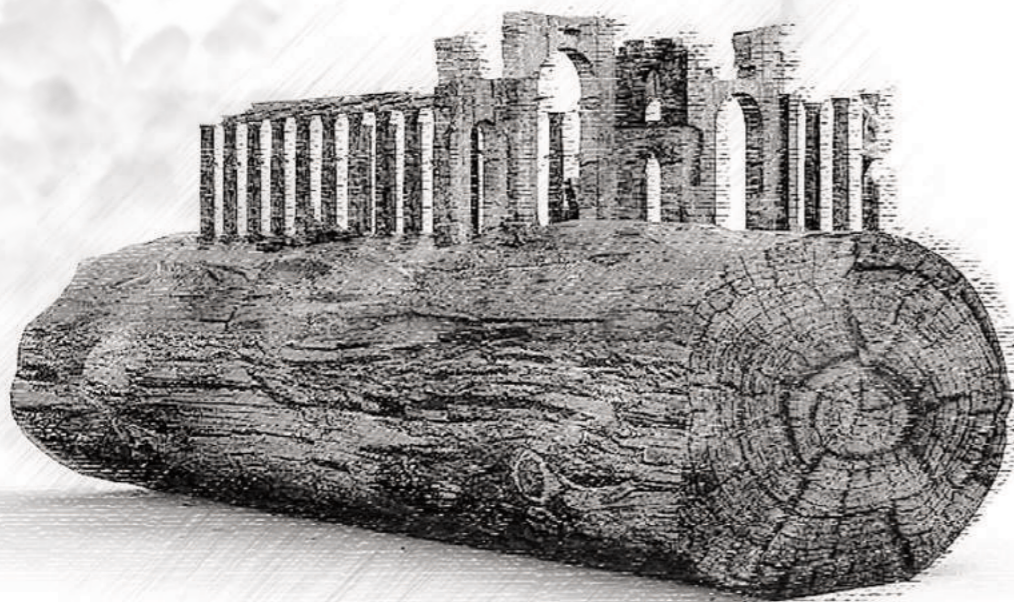
A Gem of Civilization Now Reduced To Rubble Palmyra, the Pearl of the Desert

"I have become the world's saddest director of antiquities. My words cannot express the helplessness and despondency that I feel."

– Mamoun Abdulkarim, Syria Antiquities Director–



Last year in May, ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria), a Sunni Muslim fundamentalist group, captured Palmyra, Syria and destroyed the ancient tower tombs and statues in the area because the group sees them as "instigating idol worship." Designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1980, the Site of Palmyra is an ancient oasis city in the Syrian Desert. Once dubbed the "Pearl of the Desert," Palmyra fell to ruin, infuriating people across the world.



• List of World Heritage in Danger Extends Every Year

UNESCO World Heritage Committee (WHC) designates and manages World Heritage Sites that are in danger of destruction due to acts of vandalism, wars, reckless development, natural disasters, and other threats. Experts are dispatched to an endangered site to support restoration, and once the situation improves, the committee deletes the property from the list. As of 2015, the list of properties in danger are scattered among 31 countries, concentrated in the Middle East and Southwest Asia in areas afflicted by civil wars. In July 2015, the 39th session of the WHC added on the list the Old City of Sana'a and the Old Walled City of Shibam in Yemen, Hatra in Iraq, and other sites, increasing the number of entries to 48. Syria, in particular, has the most number of entries with six World Heritage Sites on the list (the Site of Palmyra, the Ancient City of Damascus, the Ancient City of Bosra, the Ancient City of Aleppo, Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din, and the Ancient Villages of Northern Syria).

• Palmyra, Crossroads of Ancient Civilizations

Palmyra means "city of palm trees," and is located some 200km northeast of Damascus, the capital city of Syria. First mentioned in the Archives of Mari, Palmyra became an ancient oasis for merchants around 2,000 BCE. During the mid-first century CE, the city was incorporated into the Roman province of Syria, thereby being ruled by the Roman Empire. Later, the city steadily grew as a city on the trade route linking the Roman Empire with Persia, India, and China, serving as crossroads of multiple civilizations. The main avenue, which is about 1,100m long and lined with imposing colonnades, marks the center of the city, which together with secondary colonnaded cross streets links the major public monuments including the Temple of Ba'al, Diocletian's Camp, the Agora, the Theater, other temples, and urban quarters. Architectural ornaments including funerary sculptures unite the forms of Greco-Roman art with Persian influences in an original style. Outside the city's walls are the remains of a Roman aqueduct and immense necropolises. Discovery of this ruined city by travelers in the 17th and 18th centuries resulted in its subsequent influence on architectural styles. Until the Syrian Civil War broke out in 2011, Palmyra



had been a popular tourist destination with some 150,000 annual visitors, demonstrating its outstanding universal value as a World Heritage Site.

This year in March, the Syrian Government recaptured Palmyra from ISIS and began restoration work. "The conditions are better than we had expected. The landscape, in general, is in good shape," said Mamoun Abdulkarim, Syria Antiquities Director. "We have qualified staff, the right capabilities, and plenty of experience in restoration. Therefore, I think, we can restore this ancient site within five years." However, many are "doubtful" that the destruction can be repaired, and some experts point out that full restoration within five years is an impossible goal especially when there are landmines scattered all over the area. On the positive side, 3D printing and other advanced technologies are helping the restoration project. The Institute for Digital Archaeology at the University of Oxford undertook a project creating a reconstruction of Palmyra's Arch of Triumph, using 3D technology. On April 19, the replica was unveiled at Trafalgar Square in London. The Times, The Guardian, and other newspapers commented that the 3D reconstruction project is an "act of resistance" against ISIS and other religious fundamentalists who seek to annihilate traces of history in the Middle East prior to the beginning of Islam. Although Palmyra has been recaptured, some believe that we must not feel relieved yet. Experts are still worried about indiscriminate robbery by ISIS. Moreover, the possibility cannot be ruled out that ISIS installed and detonated heavy explosives not only at the Temple of Ba'al but also at the amphitheater and its surrounding areas before retreating from the Palmyra region. That is trying to eliminate the proof of history before Islam. Experts are concerned about IS's indiscriminate robbing of cultural heritage sites.

OWHC PHOTO CONTEST

2016.04.01 ~ 08.20

Eligibility Everyone who loves World heritage

Topic My Heritage, your Adventure

Proceeding / Objective Take a significant photo of what the World Heritage of the member cities means to you,

- Application Deadline : April 1, 2016 ~ August 20, 2016
- Selection process : August 21, 2016 ~ August 30, 2016
- Result Notification : August 31, 2016 (Korean local time)

*This may be delayed due to unexpected situations

*The result will be announced on the OWHC and OWHC-AP website and informed individually to the awardees,

Guidelines

- File size must be over 2MB and under 10MB,
- Format must be in jpg, bmp or gif,
- NO more than 3 pieces per person,
- Download the application form from our website (<http://www.owhcap.org>, <http://www.ovpm.org>) fill in the form and send it with your photos

Submission: Send your files to OWHC-AP (owhcapcompetition@korea.kr)

Award

	Number of Winners	Awards (USD)
Grand Prize	1	3,000
Gold Prize	1	2,000
Silver Prize	2	1,000
Bronze Prize	3	500
Special Favorites	5	100
Participation Prize	10	50

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World Heritage City Coloring Note



Amber Fort

It is the palace of Kachwaha dynasty which is located at 11km far from Jaipur, province capital of Rajasthan, India. In 1592, King Raja Man Singh had started its construction and it finished in 18c by King Sawai Jai Shingh. It is one of the most beautiful palaces in India which has implemented unique art form of India such as Hindu and Islam style of art.

