

# BANGLADESH

### 1.1 Introduction

**Year of ratification** 1983

#### Organisation submitting the report

- Department of Archaeology (DoA)  
22/1 Block B, Babar Road  
Mohammadpur, Dhaka 1207  
Bangladesh

### 1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

#### The status of national inventories

- 345 cultural properties protected under the Antiquities Act, 1976. There are routine reviews of the list. The 1975 national inventory was revised in 2002.
- 14 natural sites are protected under the bio-diversity conservation and development policy of the Ministry of Forest & Environment.

#### The preparation of a Tentative List

- \* 5 sites, revised in 1999.
- Revisions have been initiated within the DoA. Local authorities and local populations are involved.

#### Nominations and the nomination process

- 1985 1 nomination (inscribed)  
(a) Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat
- 1985 1 nomination (inscribed)  
(a) Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur
- 1987\* 5 nominations  
(a) Lalbagh Fort  
(b) Chkota Sona Masjid  
(c) Bagha Mosque  
(d) Kantanagar Temple  
(e) Punthia Group of Temples.
- 1997 1 nomination (inscribed)  
(a) 'Sundarbans'
- 1997 2 nominations not on the Tentative List  
(a) Mahasthangarh and its Environs  
(b) Lalmai-Mainamati Group of Monuments
- Nominations are discussed informally with local authorities and communities.
- Nominations are considered as a way of raising international awareness and mobilising resources. Provision of adequate maps is seen as the main difficulty in the nomination process.

### 1.3 Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

#### Integration of heritage and planning

- Since 1987 projects for the protection of the WH Sites at Paharpur and Bagerhat have been treated as part of national comprehensive planning programmes.
- It is proposed that the Government should purchase threatened heritage in private ownership.

#### Participation of local communities

- Communities are encouraged to participate through involvement in meetings & consultations.
- No private sector involvement.

#### Tourism Development

- Admission charging and infrastructure improvements at the 2 cultural WH Sites are in place.

#### Financial measures and budget allowance

- DoA has an annual revenue budget of US\$170,000 and the development project has an annual budget of US\$690,000.

#### Professional

- DoA employs 450 regular staff and 47 project staff.
- There is one archaeology degree course, but most DoA staff are trained in-the-field.
- Training needs are identified in most disciplines of architectural and materials conservation.

#### New and improved services

- More sites are protected every year and the archaeological survey of the country is ongoing.
- Development projects have concentrated on Paharpur and Bagerhat. Museums have been established in Paharpur, Bagerhat and Khulna.

#### Issues to be addressed

- There is a need to strengthen the involvement of archaeologists in development projects, which include a conservation element.
- Engineers need practical training in conservation.
- The Antiquities Act, 1976, Archaeological Works Code, 1938, and Immovable Antiquities Preservation Rules, 1976, are all outdated and in need of revision.

### 1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

#### National and International Fund Raising

- Support from the Governments of Japan and Norway is acknowledged.
- \* International Assistance from the WHF as follows:  
1985 \$2,700 Training, Stonework conservation  
1986 \$20,000 Technical, Drainage at Paharpur

1998 \$14,999 Preparatory, Nominations revision

1999 \$5,000 Promotional, WH Convention

- \* Extra-budgetary funds mobilised by the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage include:

US\$13,171 Preservation, conservation at Paharpur (Voluntary contributions from the International Safeguarding Campaign)

US\$305,000 Conservation, preservation at Paharpur (Japan)

1992-97 US\$226,100 Conservation: Bagerhat (Japan)

### ***1.5 Education, information and awareness-building***

#### **Information and awareness measures**

- DoA promotes public awareness through its publications and information activities.
- TV, cinema & postal authorities have collaborated to promote heritage properties.

### ***1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions***

#### **Conclusions and proposed actions**

- Progress has been made in extending protection to cultural and natural properties.
- The Government is pursuing further nominations.
- “In order to execute conservation work properly, co-ordination between engineers and archaeologists needs to be increased”.
- There remain many specific needs at Paharpur and Bagerhat to be addressed in the period 2003-07.
- The DoA seeks the support of the WH Fund for: (i) training; (ii) site storage and securing boundaries; (iii) conservation of historic fabric.

## BHUTAN

### 1.1 Introduction

**Year of ratification** 2001

#### Organisation submitting the report

- The National Commission for Cultural Affairs  
P.O. Box 233  
Thimphu  
Bhutan

### 1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

#### The status of national inventories

- A basic inventory list for cultural heritage exists at the National level, "with the detailed inventory currently under process."
- For natural heritage, a biodiversity inventory has been carried out at the local protected area level.

#### The preparation of a Tentative List

- "The preparation of the Tentative List is at a very preliminary stage. Currently the process of studying various properties and compiling detailed reports on these properties is in progress."
- Consultation with the local authorities and population is considered integral to the process of compiling the Tentative List.

#### Nominations and the nomination process

- Not applicable as the State Party is new.

### 1.3 Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

#### Integration of heritage and planning

- The National Forest Policy of Bhutan (1974) covers forest conservation, grazing rights, shifting cultivation, watershed management, and regulations on the felling of trees.
- At least 60% of the total area of the country is under forest cover and 5 protected areas cover almost one quarter of the country.
- In 2001-2002, the Government identified 9% of the land as 'biodiversity corridors' linking parks.
- The Government has adopted numerous policies to promote sustainable rural livelihoods. New legislation is conceived only after extensive analysis of the appropriateness of international standards in relation to local conditions & values.

#### Participation of local communities

- "Policies that aim to give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community has always formed an important part of Bhutan's policy of development."
- Set up in 2002, the 'Geog (block) Development Committee' of each District has made communities fully responsible for the protection of all natural and cultural heritage sites.
- Local communities are encouraged to partake in the selection of projects to be implemented annually for the conservation of natural & cultural heritage.

#### Tourism Development

- The Government has adopted a 'National Sustainable Tourism Policy'.

#### Financial measures and budget allowance

- The Government funds 3 projects per year for the protection & rehabilitation of cultural heritage in the 20 districts in Bhutan. No figures supplied.
- A Cultural Trust Fund & Bhutan Trust Fund for natural heritage have also been created.

#### Professional

- Approx. 30 and 31 staff are involved in the protection, conservation & presentation of cultural and natural heritage respectively at the national level.
- Staff are responsible for technical advice, studies, inventories, and the implementation of projects.
- A few staff have international postgraduate qualifications relating to natural heritage. Little training exists for the conservation of cultural heritage.
- The 'Subsidiary Environmental Studies programme' has been introduced with the help of WWF-Bhutan at Sherubtse College.

#### New and improved services

- No new specific services.
- Activities increasing awareness of the standards & principles of the WH Convention since ratification in 2001.

#### Issues to be addressed

- Equipment and better transportation.
- Lack of appropriately trained staff.
- Funding availability for scientific research.

### 1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

#### National and International Fund Raising

- Not applicable.
- International Assistance from the WHF: none.

### *1.5 Education, information and awareness-building*

#### **Information and awareness measures**

- Small-scale national & regional workshops.
- Basic manuals & brochures.
- Education on natural heritage has been introduced into the primary, secondary & tertiary levels of the school curriculum. Basic information on cultural heritage is part of the history curriculum for most students.

### *1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions*

#### **Conclusions and proposed actions**

- The main organisations are the National Commission for Cultural Affairs & the National Environment Commission of the Min. of Agriculture.
- Basic inventories of cultural and natural heritage have been compiled at the national & local levels.
- The preparation of a Tentative List is in its early stages.
- Bhutan's development philosophy is based on the "Gross National Happiness" of its people, the main principles being the protection of its environmental & cultural heritage, good governance and economic growth.

## INDIA

### 1.1 Introduction

**Year of ratification** 1977

#### Organization submitting the report

- Natural Heritage Section I:  
Ministry of Environment & Forests,  
New Delhi  
India
- Cultural Heritage Section I:  
Archaeological Survey of India (ASI),  
New Delhi  
India

### 1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

#### The status of national inventories

- NH: In 1988, the Wildlife Inst. of India initiated a “comprehensive document on the wildlife protected area network in India”. The periodic review covers biogeographic classification (across all biomes); important ecological, floral, geomorphological & zoological areas; and proposes recommendations for new protected areas. The 3<sup>rd</sup> updated edition was published in 2002.
- NH: All state governments have detailed inventories of significant protected/forest areas. Concerned forest & wildlife divisions maintain detailed accounts of each site.
- CH: Inventories of monuments & sites of national importance (currently 3,611) and state-level significance are maintained by the ASI (since 1904) and the respective state Archaeology Departments.
- CH: NGOs and municipalities have undertaken the listing of buildings & sites at the local level.

#### The preparation of a Tentative List

- 15 sites, revised in January 2001 after discussion between the ASI and the Dept of Culture.
- CH: In view of the WH Committee decision to include under-represented categories of sites, “the tentative list is being revised with state government authorities and different ministries... local bodies and NGOs are being involved on a regional basis.”

#### Nominations and the nomination process

- 1982 10 nominations (submitted in incomplete form)
  - (a) Red Fort, Delhi
  - (b) Excavated remains at Lothal, Gujarat
  - (c) Martand Temple, Jammu & Kashmir
  - (d) Gol Gumpaz, Karnataka
  - (e) Monuments at Aihole, Karnataka
  - (f) The Caves of Karla, Maharashtra

- (g) Chittorgarh Fort & Monuments, Rajasthan
- (h) Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra
- (i) Itimud-ud Daula Tomb, Agra
- (j) Excavated remains Kalibangan, Rajasthan

- 1983 4 nominations (inscribed)

- (a) Ajanta Caves
- (b) Ellora Caves
- (c) Agra Fort
- (d) Taj Mahal

- 1984 2 nominations (inscribed)

- (a) Sun Temple, Konarak
- (b) Group of Monuments, Mahabalipuram

- 1984 3 nominations (deferred)

- (a) Ranthambhore National Park
- (b) Kahna National Park
- (c) Rann of Kutch Sanctuary

- 1985 3 nominations (inscribed)

- (a) Kaziranga National Park
- (b) Manas National Park
- (c) Keoladeo National Park

- 1986 4 nominations (inscribed)

- (a) Churches & Convents of Goa
- (b) Khajuraho Group of Monuments
- (c) Hampi Group of Monuments
- (d) Fatehpur Sikri

- 1987 4 nominations (inscribed)

- (a) Pattadakal Group of Monuments
- (b) Elephanta Caves
- (c) Brihadisvara Temple
- (d) Sundarbans National Park

- 1988 1 nomination (inscribed)

- (a) Nanda Devi National Park

- 1989 1 nomination (inscribed)

- (a) Buddhist Monuments, Sanchi

- 1990 1 nomination (deferred)

- (a) Silent Valley National Park

- 1991 1 nomination (not inscribed)

- (a) Gir National Park

- 1992 1 nomination (not inscribed)

- (a) Wild Ass Sanctuary

- 1993 2 nominations (inscribed)

- (a) Humayun's Tomb, Delhi
- (b) Brihadisvara Temple
- (c) Red Fort (deferred)

- 1998 11 nominations (all deferred)

- (a) Buddhist Monastery Complex at Alchi
- (b) Temples at Bishnupur, West Bengal
- (c) Golkonda Fort, Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Mattanchery Palace, Kerala
- (e) Dholavira, a Harappan City, Gujarat
- (f) Ancient Buddhist site, Sarnath, Bihar
- (g) Group of Monuments Mandu, Madhya Pradesh
- (h) Tomb of Sher Shah Suri, Bihar
- (i) Rani-ki-vav, Gujarat

- 2000 1 nomination (inscribed)

- (a) Mahabodhi Temple Complex, Bihar

- 2002 3 nominations (deferred from 1998)

- (a) Champaner-Pavagadh
- (b) Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka

## (c) Victoria Terminus

- NH: Local authorities prepare natural nominations in consultation with relevant stakeholders. The motivation for nomination is to enhance global image, encourage research, and promote ecotourism.

## 1.3 Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

### Integration of heritage and planning

- NH: Site managers prepare park management plans for a period of 5-10 years in consultation with NGOs, people's representatives & research institutions. These are later submitted as 'state plans' to the MOEF.
- NH: Some of the important schemes supported by the central government include: (i) ecodevelopment in & around protected areas; (ii) Project Tiger; (iii) Project Elephant; (iv) Wetland Conservation Programme; (v) conservation & management of coral reefs; and (vi) biosphere reserves.
- NH: Important legislation includes the Indian Forest Act (1927); Wildlife Protection Act (1972); Forest Conservation Act (1980); Environment Protection Act (1986); and Biodiversity Conservation Act (2002).
- NH: The MOEF is also the nodal agency for 9 multilateral environmental conventions (CBD, CITES, Ramsar, UNCLOS, Kyoto Protocol etc.).
- CH: A detailed cultural policy is being drafted by the Dept. of Culture, which includes tangible and intangible heritage of the country.
- CH: ASI has formulated a 5-year 'Perspective Plan' (2002-2007) handled at both national & local levels.
- CH: The 'Central Advisory Board of Archaeology' (CABA) comprises of representatives from different universities, state governments, and the ASI.

### Participation of local communities

- NH: Since 1990, 63,000 Joint Forest Management Committees have been established covering 14.25 million ha of forests.
- NH: 1400 NGOs work in the field of environment & conservation. 14 major partners are listed.
- CH: Local civil bodies are "always consulted" in the preparation of nominations, and enlisted for their artisanal skills as sculptors, masons & stone cutters.

### Tourism Development

- NH: The 'National Tourism Policy 2002' recognises the "deep-rooted relationship with natural and cultural heritage" and seeks to improve sanitation, circuit roads, rail & waterways; and develop village, adventure & wildlife tourism.
- CH: The national tourism strategy focuses on economic & social development. Visitor flow is nonetheless regulated with admission tickets.

- CH: A danger from tourism is recognised of "uncontrolled insensitive and illegal commercial activity [which] continues unabated."

### Financial measures and budget allowance

- NH: "Funds are provided annually from state plan and non-plan schemes and centrally sponsored schemes". 15 areas are listed. No figures supplied.
- CH: Funds for World Heritage are part of the regular budget. No figures supplied.
- CH: "Access to old revenue data is another problem as [it is] scattered and under the control of numerous State and Government agencies."
- CH: A 'National Culture Fund' (NCF) was established in 1996 to encourage private-public partnership in the restoration of heritage. Donors include the Indian Oil Corporation; Aga Khan Foundation; Oberoi Group of Hotels; Tata & Apeejay Groups.

### Professional

- NH: The Indian Forest Service has some 2500 officers throughout the country (100 at the national level).
- NH: Training is carried out according to the National Forestry Action Programme (1999) & Wildlife Action Plan (1952, 2002).
- NH: 12 specialised training institutes are listed including the: (i) Wildlife Inst. of India; (ii) Indian Council of Forestry, Research & Education; (iii) Indira Gandhi Forestry Academy; (iv) Indian Inst. of Remote Sensing; (v) G.B. Pant Inst. of Himalayan Environment & Development.
- CH: Specialized studies have covered stereo-photographic studies, micro-earthquake and environmental impact assessments. A list of advanced training centres is attached.
- CH: Advanced technology for stone conservation, GIS, remote sensing, and the preservation of paintings can be transferred from other UNESCO state parties through international & regional co-operation.

### New and improved services

- NH: The Indian Board of Wildlife has adopted the 'National Wildlife Action Plan' (2002-2016).
- NH: Numerous scientific and technical research projects include: (i) Mangrove Atlas of India; (ii) coral reef monitoring; (iii) in vitro propagation of medicinal plants; (iv) phyto-diversity inventorization by the Botanical Survey of India; (v) national vegetation mapping & thematic maps; and (vi) 'People's Biodiversity Register' of traditional knowledge.
- CH: The 'Science Branch' of the ASI has extended technical expertise to different (private) organisations to take up the chemical cleaning of cultural properties.
- CH: Master Plans and buffer zones are being elaborated by the respective state governments.



## Application of the World Heritage Convention by the States Parties

### Issues to be addressed

- NH: Areas for improvement include: (i) reducing man-wildlife conflicts; (ii) assessment of threat status of endangered species; (iii) restoration of degraded habitats; (iv) poaching control; (v) community participation; (vi) conflict resolution; (vii) intelligence gathering; (viii) education; and (ix) ecotourism.
- CH: “Efforts are being made to augment and upgrade the existing basic amenities to the public.”
- CH: Areas for improvement include: (i) environment impact studies; (ii) training programmes for site managers; (iii) digital documentation; and (iv) youth education with electronic & print media.

### 1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

#### National and International Fund Raising

- CH: On a request from the government of Cambodia, the Indian government participated in the conservation of the WH site of Angkor Wat.
- CH: India was also involved in the UNESCO campaign to salvage the Nubia monuments, and in the earlier restoration of the Bamiyan Buddhas in the 1970s.
- NH: Regional & global cooperation is sought for WH sites ‘in danger’ to ensure that these properties are taken out of danger in a fixed time frame.
- \* International Assistance from the WHF as follows:

1983	\$3,200	Training, Stonework conservation
	\$13,331	Training, Ellora
1986	\$20,788	Technical, Konarak/Taj Mahal
1987	\$7,000	Training, Conservation principles
	\$1,419	Training, Purchase of materials
1988	\$2,000	Training, Conference on wetlands
1989	\$15,000	Training, Ecology workshop
	\$5,000	Training, Marine park management
1991	\$20,000	Training, Sub-regional
1994	\$10,000	Technical, Elephanta
1995	\$17,865	Emergency Taj Mahal
1996	\$30,000	Training Keoladeo
1997	\$90,000	Emergency Manas
	\$30,000	Training, Regional training centres
	\$50,000	Technical, Kaziranga
1998	\$90,000	Emergency, Manas
	\$10,000	Training, Elephanta
	\$20,000	Technical, Enhancing management
	\$5,000	Promotional, Elephanta
2001	\$20,000	Preparatory, Natural
	\$28,000	Training, Darjeeling
	\$16,362	Preparatory, Tentative List
2002	\$20,000	Training, Monitoring seminar
	\$17,370	Training, Hampi
- \* Extra-budgetary funds mobilised by the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage include:

1994-2003	\$500,000	Conservation, preservation of the Buddhist monuments at Sanchi & Satdhara (Japan)
1998-2003	\$158,200	Research, conservation training for Taj Mahal (Fondation Rhône-Poulenc)

### 1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

#### Information and awareness measures

- NH: ‘Eco-clubs’ have been set up all over the country as “a non-formal proactive system to involve school children in conservation education”. ‘World Heritage Week’ is observed each November.
- NH: The MOEF has set up an environmental information system with 25 ‘ENVIS’ centres.
- CH: The motivation to enter WH nominations “emanates from the latent desire to bring out the universal value and hidden symbolic meaning of a given property to humanity at large.”
- CH: A new series of Guide Books has been published along with postage stamps & short films.

### 1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

#### Conclusions and proposed actions

- NH: India has increased the number of protected areas from only 65 in the 1970s to 587 national parks and sanctuaries for wild flora & fauna in 2002. The periodic review of protected area coverage seeks to further ensure the coverage of a range of representative biomes.
- NH: Integrated landscape-level conservation will in the future address “regional planning connecting vital ecological corridors and preventing fragmentation of natural ecosystems.”
- NH: “Enormous benefits are foregone especially by the local people due to the establishment of protected areas in a developing country. Such opportunity costs of heritage sites must be met to maintain its effectiveness... [WH properties] should get priority in international funding.”
- CH: It is proposed to develop “a documentation centre exclusively dealing with the issues relating to WH sites. The Centre could act as a catalyst in integrating conservation, tourism, funding, evaluation of sites, and take requisite action to formulate site management... and develop [an] information database.”
- CH: As part of an “urban organism”, concerned municipal agencies should be made “accountable for acts of omission and commissions” arising in and around WH properties (including buffer zones).

# MALDIVES

## I.1 Introduction

**Year of ratification** 1986

### Organisation submitting the report

- National Council for Linguistic and Historical Research

## I.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

### The status of national inventories

- 90 sites have been inventoried by the National Council for Linguistic and Historical Research and the Environment Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs, but there is no up-to-date national inventory,

### The preparation of a Tentative List

- 12 sites have been included on the Maldives Tentative List, revised in 2003.

### Nominations and the nomination process

- 1987 5 nominations (deferred)
  - (a) Utheemu Gan'duvaru (home of the Maldivian Sultan Mohamed Bodu Thakurufaanu)
  - (b) Eid Miskiyy (mosque)
  - (c) Fenfushi Hukuru Miskiyy (Friday mosque)
  - (d) Vaadoo Hukuru Miskiyy (mosque)
  - (e) Male Hukuru Miskiyy with minaret & other monumental tombs (mosque)

## I.3 Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

### Integration of heritage and planning

- The Maldives Government co-ordinates excavations of foreign experts and archaeologists due to a lack of expertise and financial constraints.
- National Heritage is protected under the 1979 Law on Sites and Property of Antique, Archaeological and Historical Value.

### Participation of local communities

- A Government policy has been implemented to involve people in conservation and management of the heritage found on their islands.
- Certain cultural and natural sites are defined as protected areas and tended by local communities.

### Tourism Development

- \* No information received.

### Financial measures and budget allowance

- No regular government budget for heritage conservation and management.
- \* No figures supplied.

### Professional

- National conservators and archaeologists are lacking, as well as qualified heritage management staff. Until now, only one person in the Maldives has been undergoing higher studies in heritage management.
- Foreign conservation missions to Maldives allow local staff to get temporary "on-site training".
- Recently, some Maldivians attended a short training course on heritage conservation held at the University of Kelaniya in Sri Lanka.

### New and improved services

- Special TV programmes were created to raise awareness among the public on days that are of historical and cultural significance in the Maldivian calendar.

### Issues to be addressed

- Maldives faces several severe problems in heritage conservation, related to its geographical condition as an archipelago: the islands are scattered and some are difficult to access other than by sea; no permanent heritage conservation structures can be set up in such remote places.
- There is a general lack of skilled expertise, of conservation and management facilities, and of funding.

## I.4 International co-operation and fund raising

### National and International Fund Raising

- India and Norway have been organizing archaeological excavations on national heritage sites and providing on-site training to local staff.
- \* Cooperation & assistance from "friendly countries" and other SAARC nations has been requested by the authorities in 1997.
- \* International Assistance from the WHF as follows: 1989 \$5,245 Preparatory, Cultural nominations

## I.5 Education, information and awareness-building

- Information and awareness measures
- Local History students are encouraged to create clubs to help increase public awareness of heritage issues.
- TV and radio broadcast several programmes related to Maldivian heritage.
- The National Council for Linguistic and Historical Research, which is supervising these programmes,



lacks space, expertise, funding and facilities to further enhance heritage awareness among the Maldivian public.

### *1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions*

#### **Conclusions and proposed actions**

- “The identification, protection, conservation, presentation of cultural and natural heritage is tremendously important to the Maldives.”
- Securing funds and raising awareness will need time before heritage conservation and management is implemented successfully in the Maldives.

# NEPAL

## 1.1 Introduction

**Year of ratification** 1978

### Organisation submitting the report

- Natural Heritage Section I:  
Dept. of National Parks & Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC),  
Kathmandu,  
Nepal
- Cultural Heritage Section I:  
Dept. of Archaeology (DOA)  
Kathmandu,  
Nepal

## 1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

### The status of national inventories

- NH: Assorted acts, regulations, tiger & rhino census operations.
- CH: The 'Protective Inventory' of the Kathmandu Valley (1975); a 'Preliminary Survey Report on Cultural Heritage of Nepal' in 8 volumes in Nepali language (1984-89); and a survey of the religious & secular buildings of Kathmandu Valley, Baudhanath & Bhaktapur (2000-2002).

### The preparation of a Tentative List

- 7 cultural sites submitted in 1996

### Nominations and the nomination process

- 1979 2 nominations  
(a) Sagarmatha National Park  
(b) Kathmandu Valley
- 1984 1 nomination (inscribed)  
(a) Royal Chitwan National Park
- 1997 \* 2 nominations  
(a) Panauti (deferred)  
(b) Lumbini (deferred 1995, inscribed)
- 1999 1 nomination (deferred)  
(a) Shey Phoksundo National Park
- NH: community consultation during the nomination process and public consultation meeting "built in the annual plans of operation."
- CH: "The merits and demerits" of WH listing have been discussed with tentative list municipalities in Panauti & Khokona village development committees.

## 1.3 Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

### Integration of heritage and planning

- NH: The government amended the 'National Parks & Wildlife Conservation Act' in 1996 and 1999 to include buffer zone demarcation.
- NH: 5-year national development plans, and the Nepal Biodiversity Strategy (2002) both address integrated planning processes.
- CH: The 'Heritage Conservation Unit' is responsible for regular monitoring of protected Monument Zones (MZs) in the Kathmandu Valley.
- Since 2001, a national priority 'World Heritage Conservation Project' has been launched for the protection & conservation of WH sites.

### Participation of local communities

- NH: Conservation and development projects implemented with resource user committees.
- CH: Local groups "directly involved" in the conservation of heritage in Kathmandu.

### Tourism Development

- NH: Mountaineering fees are a "major source of income" for Sagarmatha NP. No figures supplied.
- CH: Tourists charged entrance fees in Kathmandu at certain MZs.

### Financial measures and budget allowance

- NH: Some US\$ 400,000 for the national parks of Chitwan & Sagarmatha (\*Section II). No national figures supplied.
- CH: Funds are allocated by the government, donated by individuals & donor agencies. No figures supplied.

### Professional

- NH: Some 316 staff in Chitwan and Sagarmatha NPs. 13 Chief Wardens have followed postgraduate degrees abroad. No national figures supplied.
- NH: Some 100 students trained in wildlife research at the Nepal Institute of Forestry. Training curricula have been developed with GEF support.
- CH: 102 technical and non-technical DOA staff responsible for cultural heritage nation-wide.
- CH: Training opportunities are identified at ICCROM, ASI-India, Sri Lanka, Japan, and the UK.'
- CH: Curriculum development in secondary schools.

### New and improved services

- NH: The wardens of Chitwan and Sagarmatha NPs have sent over 50 poachers to jail.
- NH: The DNPWC conducted an exchange programme with the Dartmore National Park in the UK.

## Application of the World Heritage Convention by the States Parties

- CH: A national level Coordination Committee for WH has been set up with concerned municipalities, VDCs, and local community trusts.

### Issues to be addressed

- NH: CITES implementation legislation and a special endangered species unit have been drawn up.
- CH: "It was very difficult to convince the people that their traditional houses should be preserved in original design and style."
- CH: A revision of WH boundaries is deemed necessary to include core & buffer zones and to exclude areas, which no longer have authentic historic buildings and WH value.

### 1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

#### National and International Fund Raising

- NH: Major donors/partners include: (i) DFID; (ii) SNV; (iii) UNDP; (iv) Eco Himal; (v) Frankfurt Zoological Society; (vi) GEF; (vii) Himalayan Trust; (viii) IUCN; (ix) ITNC; (x) London Zoological Society; (xi) Smithsonian Institute; (xii) UNESCO; (xiii) WWF; and (xiv) American Himalayan Foundation.
- CH: "Fund and donation raising is done through the Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust and concerned trusts and agencies."
- \* International Assistance from the WHF as follows:
 

1979	\$2,269	Preparatory, Listing of cultural sites
1980	\$13,000	Emergency, Kathmandu Valley
1981	\$52,331	Technical, Sagarmatha
	\$39,400	Training, Management of national parks
1982	\$61,995	Technical, Sagarmatha
1983	\$10,000	Technical, Sagarmatha
1985	\$7,000	Preparatory, Natural nomination
1988	\$30,000	Technical, Chitwan
1989	\$30,000	Emergency, Kathmandu Valley
	\$20,000	Emergency, Kathmandu Valley
1990	\$10,554	Emergency, Kathmandu Valley
	\$50,000	Technical, Royal Chitwan
1993	\$16,700	Technical, Kathmandu Valley
1994	\$20,600	Emergency, Kathmandu Valley
	\$24,310	Emergency, Kathmandu Valley
1995	\$52,000	Technical, Kathmandu Valley
1996	\$14,000	Training, Kathmandu Valley
1997	\$14,000	Training, Kathmandu Valley
	\$7,530	Preparatory, Kapilvastu/Ramagram
	\$7,510	Preparatory, Khokhana
	\$14,000	Training, Kathmandu Valley
	\$14,000	Training, Kathmandu Valley
	\$28,000	Technical, Traditional architecture
1998	\$19,800	Technical, Kathmandu Valley
	\$35,000	Technical, Kathmandu Valley
	\$15,000	Technical, Kathmandu Valley
	\$5,000	Promotional, Kathmandu Valley
1999	\$20,000	Technical, Kathmandu Valley
	\$15,000	Preparatory, Shey Phoksundo

1999	\$7,000	Technical, Sagarmatha
	\$8,202	Training, Sagarmatha
	\$2,550	Technical, Kathmandu Valley
	\$20,000	Training, IUCN workshop
	\$17,000	Training, Cultural heritage meeting
2000	\$20,000	Technical, Lumbini
2001	\$20,000	Technical, Lumbini
2001	\$5,000	Promotional, International Youth Heritage Festival

- \* Extra-budgetary funds mobilised by the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage include:
 

\$111,509	Conservation,	preservation:
Kathmandu Valley (Voluntary contributions from the International Safeguarding Campaign)		
\$376, 300	Conservation,	preservation:
Kathmandu Valley (Japan)		

### 1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

#### Information and awareness measures

- NH: the Nepali currency – Rs 5 note (Mt. Sagarmatha); Rs500 note (Mt. Amadablam); and the Rs100 note is often called "a Rhino". Various postage stamps. The Crown Prince has visited the DNPWC Headquarters.
- CH: Publication in vernacular and English language, radio, TV, seminars, workshops & audio-visuals.

### 1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

#### Conclusions and proposed actions

- NH: (i) Environmental Impact Assessments have been made mandatory in all WH properties; (ii) the government has initiated biological corridors and transboundary cooperation; and (iii) the DNPWC is "considering working with universities to use the national parks as [an] open laboratory."
- CH: (i) Monuments in the Kathmandu Valley WH site will be graded and the list gazetted; (ii) system of key monitoring indicators will be established; (iii) guidelines for core & buffer zones will be reformulated; (iv) further support will be given to traditional house owners in Kathmandu; and (v) local education programmes will be increased.

## PAKISTAN

### 1.1 Introduction

**Year of ratification** 1976

#### Organisation submitting the report

- Department of Archaeology & Museums  
27A Al Asif Building  
Shaheed-e-Millat Road  
Karachi  
Pakistan

### 1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

#### The status of national inventories

- 392 cultural properties are registered as "Protected Sites/Monuments" under the 1975 Antiquities Act. The inventory was updated in April 2003.

#### The preparation of a Tentative List

- 15 sites, revised in 1993.
- Local authorities and populations were consulted.
- \* In 1999, the WH Fund provided assistance to the authorities to draft a reformulated Tentative List. This draft TL has not been officially submitted.

#### Nominations and the nomination process

- 1979 4 nominations (3 deferred)
  - (a) Harappa
  - (b) Taxila (inscribed)
  - (c) Kirthar National Park & Dudus
  - (d) Rock Carvings, Hunza
- 1980 3 nominations (inscribed)
  - (a) Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro
  - (b) Taxila
  - (c) Buddhist Ruins at Takht-I-Bahi & neighbouring city remains at Sahr-I-Bahlol
- 1981 2 nominations (inscribed)
  - (a) Fort & Shalamar Gardens in Lahore
  - (b) Historic Monuments of Thatta
- 1981 3 nominations (deferred)
  - (a) Rani Kot Fort
  - (b) Indus Dolphin Reserves
  - (c) Lal Sohanra National Park
- 1996 Karakorum National Park (not examined)
- 1997 Rohtas Fort (inscribed)
- 1999 'Remains at Ranigat' (not examined)
- 2002 Harappa (re-nominated, but incomplete)
- Key obstacles to completing nomination dossiers were identified as follows: (i) negotiating access to private areas; (ii) purchase of private property; (iii) ensuring adequate conservation; (iv) protection against illegal digging & vandalism; (v) controlling

encroachment; (vi) satisfying technical & legal formalities; and (vii) involving local authorities.

### 1.3 Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

#### Integration of heritage and planning

- WH properties are included in the Public Sector Development Programme and the Annual Development Programme.

#### Participation of local communities

- "Though local communities are not directly involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage their role in the preservation of cultural heritage cannot be overlooked. Local communities are helpful in the identification, preservation and rehabilitation of cultural assets. The Dept. of Archaeology encourages local communities as a helping hand, and takes necessary steps with their mutual cooperation and understanding".

#### Tourism Development

- The Dept. of Archaeology & Museums is part of the Ministry of Minorities, Culture, Sports, Tourism & Youth Affairs.

#### Financial measures and budget allowance

- There is an annual budget for World Heritage sites as part of the regular budget for culture and environment. No figures supplied.

#### Professional

- Approximately 800 people are employed in heritage protection, conservation and presentation.
- The Dept. established the Pakistan Institute of Archaeological Training & Research in Lahore to provide training in archaeology, museology and conservation.
- Primary training needs have been identified which include: (i) laboratory practice; (ii) paper conservation; and (iii) application of information technology.
- WH properties have been used for training in excavation, surveying & the study of carved inscriptions (epigraphy).
- Some staff has received training overseas.

#### New and improved services

- The Dept. has established Circle Offices at Lahore and Hyderabad to implement policy, and Sub Regional Offices at Peshawar, Quetta, Multan, Taxila and Gilgit.
- The Dept. has established the Pakistan Institute of Archaeological Training & Research in Lahore.

### Issues to be addressed

- The Dept. identifies the need for improvements in: (i) training; (ii) conservation in museums; (iii) protection against illegal digging; (iv) site conservation; and (v) controls against encroachments.

### 1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

#### National and International Fund Raising

- A public foundation, the National Fund for Cultural Heritage, has been established by the Ministry of Culture.
- In 2002, US\$ 890,000 were provided by NORAD through the UNESCO Islamabad Office for the purpose of the conservation of Shish Mahal and development of the Master Plan of the Lahore Fort.
- \* International Assistance from the WHF as follows:

1979	\$10,000	Preparatory, Cultural sites
	\$4,500	Preparatory, Cultural sites
1981	\$32,900	Training, Wildlife management
	\$39,000	Emergency, Lahore
	\$11,000	Emergency, Shalamar Gardens
	\$6,135	Training, Wildlife management
1982	\$31,982	Technical, Moenjodaro
1983	\$7,078	Training, Moenjodaro
1994	\$20,000	Preparatory, Karakorum nomination
1995	\$2,900	Technical, Monitoring system (cultural)
	1996	\$12,300 Preparatory, Rohtas Fort
	\$28,000	Technical, Taxila
1999	\$5,000	Promotional, Taxila
	\$5,000	Promotional, Shalamar Gardens
	\$11,000	Preparatory, Updating of Tentative List
	\$8,000	Technical, Taxila
	\$10,000	Technical, Shalamar Gardens
2000	\$22,000	Training, Brick & Stone conservation
	\$50,000	Emergency, Shalamar Gardens
2001	\$26,596	Training, Monitoring seminar
2002	\$30,000	Preparatory, Ranigat
- \* Extra-budgetary funds mobilised by the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage include:

1979	\$6,990,625	Conservation, preservation: Archaeological ruins at Moenjodaro (Voluntary contributions from the International Safeguarding Campaign)
1992-97	\$339,000	Conservation, preservation: Archaeological ruins at Moenjodaro (Japan)
2002	\$890,000	Conservation, preservation: Fort & Shalamar Gardens, Lahore (Norway)

### 1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

#### Information and awareness measures

- The public education role of museums is seen as vital.
- School visits to archaeological sites and monuments are being promoted by the Dept. of Archaeology.

### 1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

#### Conclusions and proposed actions

- The Dept. is working towards nomination of 3 sites, and the revision of the Tentative List.
- More training facilities are required, and more funds for museum education programmes.
- The Dept. has prepared an educational programme to raise awareness through the education system.
- Implementation of the programmes in preparation is foreseen for 2003-2004.
- The Dept. seeks the support of the WHF for: (i) preservation and conservation of Rohtas Fort; (ii) restoration of Shish Mahal, Lahore Fort; (iii) conservation of structural remains at Moenjodaro; (iv) equipping the laboratory at Moenjodaro; (v) training in the conservation of movable and immovable cultural heritage.



## SRI LANKA

### 1.1 Introduction

**Year of ratification** 1980

#### Organisation submitting the report

- Natural Heritage Section I:  
Forest Department  
'Sampathpaya', Battaramulla,
- Cultural Heritage Section I:  
Archaeological Survey Department (ASD)  
Sir Marcus Fernando Mawatha,  
Colombo  
Sri Lanka
- Central Cultural Fund (CCF)  
212/1 Bauddhaloka Mawatha,  
Colombo  
Sri Lanka

### 1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

#### The status of national inventories

- NH: A national inventory was prepared by the Forest Dept. in 1988.
- CH: 2002: 617 monuments & 93 archaeological reserves gazetted; 13,106 sites registered at state or local level.

#### The preparation of a Tentative List

- 1 site, revised in 2002
- CH: Plans are in place to organize a seminar to discuss the submission of a new Tentative List.
- NH: Along with uniqueness and rarity, "biodiversity, hydrology, cultural, historical, social and global importance" are considered for site nominations.

#### Nominations and the nomination process

- 1981 Sinharaja Forest Reserve (deferred)
- 1982 3 nominations (inscribed)
  - (a) Sacred City of Anuradhapura
  - (b) Ancient City of Polonnaruwa
  - (c) Ancient City of Sigiriya
- 1989 Padhanagra Pirivena Complex at Ritigala (deferred)
- 1988 3 nominations (inscribed)
  - (a) Sinharaja Forest Reserve
  - (b) Sacred City of Kandy
  - (c) Old Town of Galle and its Fortifications
- 1991 Golden Temple of Dambulla (inscribed)
- CH: The most important benefit of inscription was the extra protection sites received.

- NH: Scientific research in endemism & hydrology is seen as critical in the nomination process. The 'Peak Wilderness Sanctuary' is being developed.

### 1.3 Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

#### Integration of heritage and planning

- NH: The 'National Heritage & Wilderness Act' (1988) has been applied to natural WH properties.
- NH: A 'National Steering Committee' has also been "appointed to coordinate activities among other institutions", including the UNESCO Man and Biosphere programme.
- NH: A National Forest Policy was developed in 1995.
- CH: Where they affect WH properties, ASD & CCF participate in planning decisions alongside the Government Agent and District Secretary. A public meeting is also part of the planning process.
- CH: It is indicated that delays in the planning process could be reduced by greater involvement of local politicians, the clergy & general public.

#### Participation of local communities

- NH: The management plans for Sinharaja prepared in 1985 & 1994 have recommended benefit sharing and community participation (with 'Sinharaja Sumithuro') in conservation.
- CH: At present, local clergy may be involved in consultation meetings, local councils and owners are included when private property is involved, and local people may be employed.

#### Tourism Development

- NH: Ecotourism is allowed in the buffer & conservation support zones of Sinharaja, but not in the core zone. Every group must be accompanied by a guide trained & approved by the conservation office.
- CH: No information on tourism supplied.

#### Financial measures and budget allowance

- NH: The government allocates "a fair amount of funds" (some US\$ 10,500) specifically for WH sites, supplemented by a medium term grant for Sinharaja from Global Environment Facility of UNDP.
- NH: In 1991, the Forest Dept. proposed plans for a Trust Fund for Sinharaja which were not accepted by the government.
- CH: Annual budget for WH sites as part of the regular budget for culture. No figures supplied.
- CH: 75% of the income of the CCF is spent on heritage protection and related measures.

## Application of the World Heritage Convention by the States Parties

### Professional

- NH: 25 officers are responsible for Sinharaja. 95% of the Dept. have postgraduate qualifications from 4 different national universities mentioned.
- NH: The Sri Lanka Forestry Institute conducts a 2-year Diploma course & a 1-year Forestry Certificate Course for the field staff of the Forest Dept.
- CH: Approx. 200 professional staff is employed in heritage protection, conservation & presentation.
- CH: The Board of Governors of CCF is chaired by the Prime Minister and includes 6 cabinet ministers.
- CH: There are opportunities to study for first degrees and postgraduate diplomas in archaeology, architectural conservation, mural painting, artefact conservation, heritage management, museology & maritime archaeology.
- CH: Some personnel have obtained qualifications in Europe, Japan, India & Australia.

### New and improved services

- NH: Action has been taken to acquire both privately owned and other state blocks of land (i.e. such as areas belonging to the Land Reform Commission) within & adjacent to Sinharaja.
- NH: 'Vigilance Committees' have been formed on a village basis in the buffer zone of Sinharaja including villagers, Forest Dept. staff & other stakeholders.
- CH: Heritage Foundations have been established for Galle, Sigiriya & Kandy.
- CH: The Antiquities Ordinance was amended to increase its protective powers in 1998.
- CH: 11 specialised heritage conservation laboratories are mentioned.

### Issues to be addressed

- NH: Improvement is desirable in: (i) community participation; (ii) income-generating activities in the buffer zone; (iii) capacity-building of local bodies; and (iv) improving visitor facilities.
- CH: Needs outlined include: (i) advanced training and equipment for non-destructive archaeology, remote sensing & manuscript conservation; (ii) stricter legal regime to combat illegal demolitions, vandalism & theft; (iii) legislation permitting rapid acquisition of archaeological properties; (iv) increased public participation of local decision-makers in heritage protection; (v) consolidation of research findings into site management manuals; (vi) improved visitor information services.

## I.4 International co-operation and fund raising

### National and International Fund Raising

- \* International Assistance from the WHF as follows:  
1985 \$33,342 Technical, (Anuradhapura)  
1986 \$20,000 Training, (Sinharaja)  
1987 \$15,000 Preparatory, (Sinharaja)

- 1988 \$2,857 Training, Conservation of wood
- 1989 \$33,500 Training, (Anuradhapura)  
\$9,171 Training, Cave paintings conservation  
\$5,000 Technical, Ecological symposium  
\$25,500 Technical, (Anuradhapura)
- 1998 \$25,000 Technical, (Kandy)  
\$5,000 Promotional, (Kandy)
- 2001 \$25,000 Training, Monitoring seminar
- \* Extra-budgetary funds mobilised by the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage include:  
1981-1999 \$19,619 Conservation, preservation: Sacred City of Kandy (Voluntary contributions from the International Safeguarding Campaign)  
1981 \$320,549 Conservation, research: Cultural Triangle of Sri Lanka (UNDP/SRL)  
1983 \$80,000 Restoration, equipment: Cultural Triangle of Sri Lanka (Voluntary contributions from the International Safeguarding Campaign)  
1991 \$230,000 Conservation, preservation: Sacred City of Kandy (Japan)
- CH: Sri Lanka has collaborated with authorities in Zimbabwe, the Maldives, Mauritius & Afghanistan in heritage projects.
- CH: Kandy is twinned with Chengde, China.

## I.5 Education, information and awareness-building

### Information and awareness measures

- NH: "Hotels, banks, media and the press" have been involved in raising awareness, training extension & rural welfare activities.
- NH: Video films, brochures, posters & books have been produced on Sinharaja. A 'Research Education & Extension Centre' (REEC) has also been set up.
- CH: CCF offers 5 free places to students of the region on the conservation course at University of Moratuwa.
- CH: Lectures, exhibitions & media campaigns.
- The UNESCO project 'Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion' has been adopted. The Forest Dept. has also incorporated relevant subject matter into the school syllabus.

## I.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

### Conclusions and proposed actions

- NH: Recognition of Sinharaja as a natural WH site was "greatly useful in solving boundary issues" and attracting international visitors. A further review of boundaries is proposed for 2003 with the assistance of the National Science Foundation & GEF grant.
- NH: It is proposed to reactivate the dormant National Steering Committee, to coordinate environmental activities with the Biodiversity Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources.

- NH: It is proposed to enact new legislation to “cover the loopholes [concerning] biopiracy and illegal access to genetic resources”.
- CH: Proposed future actions include: (i) strengthening legislative protection; (ii) revising the national inventory & Tentative List; (iii) improving information and tourism facilities; (iv) re-settlement of people and re-location of incompatible infrastructure; (v) a “cultural complex” to link performance and history with World Heritage; (vi) GIS for documentation and site management; (vii) establishing heritage foundations for Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura & Dambulla.
- CH: WHF support may be sought for enhancing inventories, training, technical equipment and information systems, and exchanges of expertise.