

CAMBODIA

1.1 Introduction

Year of ratification 1991

Organization submitting the report

- No Section I received.
- National Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap (APSARA) for Section II.

1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

The status of national inventories

- * NH: Preliminary surveys of protected areas of the Cardamon Range of Cambodia with partial support from the UN Foundation, Fauna & Flora International, and UNDP/GEF.

The preparation of a Tentative List

- * 11 sites, revised in 1992.
- * NH: An international assistance request was submitted in December 2002 to update the Tentative List for Cambodian natural heritage nominations.

Nominations and the nomination process

- * Angkor Wat was inscribed in 1992

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

Integration of heritage and planning

- * CH: A Royal Decree (Reachkret) approved by H.M. the King in May 1994 defines the perimeter of protection for the Siem Reap region, the nature of four other national categories of protected sites, and corresponding management regulations (Royal Decree establishing Protected Cultural Zones in the Siem Reap/Angkor Region and Guidelines for their Management).
- * CH: A new Chbap (i.e. law) was adopted by the National Assembly in December 1995, and signed by H.M. the King in January 1996. The law on the protection of cultural heritage aims at protecting cultural property against acts of vandalism, illicit transfer of ownership, excavations, illicit export and import. It was followed by a Royal Decree establishing a National Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap, named APSARA.
- * This law was completed by other texts such as the Anoukret (i.e. Sub-decree) adopted on September

2002 regarding the Application of the Protection of Cultural Heritage.

- * NH: A Royal Decree was adopted in April 2001 on the establishment and management of Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve.

Participation of local communities

- * A UNV project began in 1995 and helps villagers to develop strategies for sustainable natural resources management and revives awareness and pride in their cultural heritage.
- * In 2003 a training workshop will be organized in order to ensure the capacity building of APSARA staff in charge of liaising with inhabitants of Angkor Archaeological Park. This workshop will be prepared for the APSARA Authority by the association AIDETOUS, the National Authority for Tourism (CANTA) and UNESCO.

Tourism Development

- * In 2001 a National Seminar on Cultural Tourism was organized.
- * With AFD (Agence Française de Développement) funds, UNESCO helped APSARA authority to install signalisation within the park and to harmonise circulation flows.

Financial measures and budget allowance

- * The APSARA Authority is partially funded through ticket-sales. Between January and October 2002 the APSARA budget amounted to US\$ 2.80 million.

Professional

- * Each year, APSARA Authority recruits 20 people approximately through a professional training course called Ta Nei course.

New and improved services

- * Since 1995, the APSARA Authority has been in charge of the site.

Issues to be addressed

- No information provided.

1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

National and International Fund Raising

- * International Assistance from the WHF as follows:

1992	\$10,000 Training, (Angkor)
	\$15,000 Preparatory, Tentative List & Angkor nomination
1993	\$15,000 Preparatory, Tonle Sap
	\$20,000 Emergency, (Angkor)
1994	\$50,000 Emergency, (Angkor)
1998	\$28,595 Technical Cooperation (Angkor)
2001	\$28,595 Technical Cooperation (Angkor)
2003	\$2,290 Training (Periodic Reporting Exercise)

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

1990-93	\$373,334	Planning, co-ordination (Japan)
1990	\$9,619	Conservation, management (Japan)
	\$47,460	Planning, co-ordination (Japan)
1991-95	\$26,285	Emergency relief (Voluntary contributions)
1993-97	\$169,500	Publication, promotion (Sweden)
1993-94	\$326,300	Conservation training (Japan)
1993-95	\$526,364	Management (UNDP)
1993-98	\$110,636	Planning, co-ordination (France)
1993-03	\$150,000	Planning, co-ordination (France)
1994	\$556,860	Project preparation (Japan)
1994-95	\$41,100	Illicit traffic (France)
	\$273,102	Technical assistance (Japan)
1994-96	\$414,963	Restoration (France)
1994-97	\$50,000	Publication, promotion (Luxembourg)
1994-97	\$170,940	Research (France)
1994-98	\$26,550	Maintenance (PNUD/BIT)
1994-99	\$63,127	Planning, co-ordination (Japan)
1995	\$64,541	Restoration (France)
	\$82,231	Restoration (France)
1995-96	\$40,813	Illicit traffic (France)
	\$102,000	Documentation, promotion (Japan)
	\$446,534	Conservation training (Japan)
1995-97	\$60,075	Preservation, publication (American Express Foundation)
1995-99	\$605,000	Conservation, management (Japan)
	\$282,500	Conservation, management (Japan)
1995-01	\$28,301	Publication (France)
1996	\$170,000	Restoration (France)
1996-97	\$50,000	Tourism training (American Express Foundation)
	\$80,000	Planning, co-ordination (France)
	\$396,411	Technical assistance (Japan)
	\$439,120	Conservation training (Japan)
1996-98	\$40,816	Restoration (France)
	\$125,000	Restoration (Italy)
1996-05	\$10,996,497	Conservation, management (Japan)
1997	\$6,780	Illicit Traffic (Japan)
	\$23,635	Documentation, promotion (Japan)
	\$37,755	Research (France)
	\$41,119	Maintenance (France)
	\$96,825	Maintenance (France)
1997-98	\$80,000	Planning, co-ordination (France)
	\$424,665	Conservation training (Japan)
1997-03	\$79,100	Research (Japan)
1998-99	\$80,000	Planning, co-ordination (France)
1998-01	\$1,403,754	Conservation training (Japan)
1999	16,895	Conservation, management (Japan)
1999	\$20,278	Documentation, promotion (Japan)
2000	\$4,652	Project development (Japan)
2000-01	\$24,634	Planning, co-ordination (Japan)
	\$22,600	Technical assistance (Japan)
2000-03	\$8,300	Documentation, promotion (Japan)
2001	\$1,652	Planning, co-ordination (Japan)
2000-02	\$144,610	Restoration (Italy)
2001-02	\$528,470	Conservation training (Japan)
2002	\$11,341	Conservation, management (Japan)
2002-03	\$16,183	Publication, promotion (Japan)

	\$24,634	Planning, co-ordination (Japan)
	\$48,195	Publication, promotion (Japan)
2003	\$24,860	Documentation, promotion (Japan)
	\$25,000	Consolidation (Groupe Accor)
	\$30,000	Publication, promotion (France)
2003-04	\$25,780	Project preparation (Japan)
	\$227,469	Restoration (Italy)

1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

Information and awareness measures

- * 'National Training Workshop on Young People's participation in heritage protection & promotion' organised in November-December 1999.
- * Khmer version of 'World Heritage in Young Hands' introduced into ASP schools in Cambodia.
- * National workshops on WH education for teachers have also been organised.

1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

Conclusions and proposed actions

- * Update the Tentative List of 1992 including the natural sites.
- * Improve protection against illicit traffic of cultural property in Angkor Wat and other sites included on the Tentative List.

INDONESIA

1.1 Introduction

Year of ratification 1989

Organization submitting the report

- Natural Heritage Section I:
Directorate General of Forest Protection & Natural Conservation, Ministry of Forestry
Jakarta
Indonesia
- Cultural Heritage Section I:
Development of Culture & Tourism Board
E Building, Komp, Depdiknas, Jl Jend Sudirman
Jakarta 10270
Indonesia

1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

The status of national inventories

- CH: A national inventory has been compiled.
- NH: No information supplied.

The preparation of a Tentative List

- * 17 sites revised in 1995.
- CH: Local authorities & population were not consulted.
- NH: No tentative list for natural sites exists. 2 new cluster nominations are being prepared for Sumatra and Kalimantan (transborder with Malaysia).

Nominations and the nomination process

- 1991 4 nominations (inscribed)
(a) Komodo National Park
(b) Ujong Kulon National Park
(c) Borobudur Temple Compounds
(d) Prambanan Temple Compounds
- 1996 Sangiran Early Man Site
- 1999 Lorentz National Park (inscribed)
- 2000 * Tana Toraja nomination (not examined, incomplete)
- NH: Natural nominations were prepared with the co-operation of respective local governments.

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

Integration of heritage and planning

- NH: Act No.5 'Concerning the conservation of Living Resources & their Ecosystems' (1990) ensures the conservation of biodiversity for future generations.

- NH: The central & local governments have involved multiple stakeholders (local communities & NGOs) in boundary demarcation and management plans.
- CH: 13 National regulations, government rules, presidential decrees, ministerial decrees and regional regulations are listed. They cover WH properties, tourism, environmental management & property tax (enclosed in a CD Rom).
- CH: Co-ordination between the national, provincial & local governments to determine the borders of properties.
- CH: Regional government develops alternative sites around WH properties.

Participation of local communities

- NH: In 2001, the district government of Manggarai, where Komodo is located, applied a zonation park model to regulate fishing.
- CH: There have been community painting and writing competitions based on World Heritage, performing arts, site cleaning campaigns, and souvenir production programmes.

Tourism Development

- NH: * No information supplied.
- CH: Culture and Tourism are part of the same Ministry with a single development body.
- * A large-scale tourism development programme is being elaborated for heritage and community development in Borobudur, in consultation with UNESCO & ICOMOS.

Financial measures and budget allowance

- NH: National parks have a specific budget. There is a 'Central Budgeting System' (APBN) & 'Local Budgeting System' (APBD). No figures supplied.
- CH: World heritage is included within the annual budget for heritage protection. No figures supplied.

Professional

- NH: 481 FPNC staff at the national level. 103 staff approximately for Komodo National Park.
- NH: 'The Nature Conservancy' & WWF closely work with the authorities in each of the 3 natural WH sites to carry out park management, training exercises & monitoring.
- NH: Scientific partners include: (i) the Indonesian Scientific Institute; (ii) various universities; and (iii) research institutes such as CIFOR.
- CH: 124 national staff members are identified and employed in protection, conservation & presentation.
- CH: The Borobudur Studies & Conservation Institute provides specialised WH conservation training.
- CH: Training needs in conservation, management, computer applications, mapping & GIS.

New and improved services

- NH: Future policy/legislation will encourage more active involvement of different stakeholders (including local universities & NGOs) to promote collaborative management of conservation areas, especially national parks.
- CH: There have been improvements in security & signage at WH properties. Responsibilities for general maintenance in monument zones and buffer zones have been identified.
- CH: There has been a regional heritage awareness programme among education workers.
- CH: A permit system for events/activities on the sites has been introduced.

Issues to be addressed

- NH: Establishment of and improvement in the 'Park Resource Data Base'.
- NH: Primary needs include: (i) GIS mapping & database development; (ii) resource inventories; (iii) resource evaluation; (iv) community development; (v) interpretation & education; (vi) ecotourism.
- CH: Local communities should be consulted in the revision of heritage legislation and given more opportunity to benefit economically.
- CH: There is a need for more personnel trained in heritage conservation.
- CH: It is recognised that it is not sufficient to rely on Government funding. Alternative international sources of funding must be sought.

I.4 International co-operation and fund raising

National and International Fund Raising

- Ujong Kulon has received bilateral assistance from the New Zealand ODA.
- * International Assistance from the WHF as follows:

1990	\$5,000	Preparatory, Nomination of natural sites
	\$15,000	Training, Biological conservation
1994	\$49,500	Technical, Komodo
	\$20,000	Technical, Ujong Kulon
1995	\$40,000	Technical, Ujong Kulon
1996	\$11,400	Preparatory, Lorentz nomination
	\$20,000	Training, Cave paintings conservation
	\$7,740	Training, Marine conservation
	\$15,000	Technical, IUCN regional meeting
	\$30,000	Technical, Komodo
1997	\$30,000	Technical, Regional natural meeting
	\$17,000	Training, Marine areas management
1998	\$20,000	Technical, Rock art conservation course
	\$20,000	Technical, Sub-regional workshop
	\$5,000	Promotional, Sangiran
	\$30,000	Technical, Internat. meeting (nature)
	\$5,000	Promotional, On-site (cultural sites)
2001	\$20,000	Training, Conservation course

\$30,000 Technical, Strategic planning for conservation of natural sites

\$30,000 Technical, Tentative List (cultural sites)

2002 \$20,000 Preparatory, Tana Toraja

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

1972-83 US\$7,023,328 Conservation, preservation: Borobodur Temple Compounds (Voluntary contributions under the International Safeguarding campaign)

I.5 Education, information and awareness-building

Information and awareness measures

- NH: Leaflets and guide books are produced, and dissemination is carried out in villages & schools.
- NH: There is a need to improve the 'Conservation Information Centre' and publish information in the form of a regular bulletin.
- CH: Public awareness is raised through campaigns in the media.

I.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

Conclusions and proposed actions

- NH: "Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties should be prepared by the Ministry of Human Welfare as Indonesian focal point."
- NH: The importance of the digital archiving of old documents is stressed.
- CH: A needs survey is proposed to cover equipment, personnel and training. To be undertaken in 2003.
- CH: WHF support may be sought in order to enhance, train, equip & provide information systems.

LAO PDR

1.1 Introduction

Year of ratification 1987

Organization submitting the report

- Ministry of Information & Culture
Vientiane, P.O. Box 122,
Lao People's Democratic Republic

1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

The status of national inventories

- A Prime Ministerial 'National Heritage' List was completed in 1993.
- A local inventory including survey, documentation & research work is currently being prepared.

The preparation of a Tentative List

- 4 sites submitted in 1987, revised in 1992, and still under revision.

Nominations and the nomination process

- 1987 * 3 nominations (inscribed)
 - (a) That Luang, Vientiane
 - (b) Menhirs of Samken
 - (c) The Plain of Jars
- 1988 * 2 nominations (deferred)
 - (a) Vat Sisaket
 - (b) That in Hang
- 1995 1 nomination (inscribed)
 - (a) * The Town of Luang Prabhang
- 2001 1 nomination (inscribed)
 - (a) * Vat Phu & Associated Ancient Settlements in the Champasak Cultural Landscape
- The Dept. of Museums & Archaeology (DMA) is empowered by the Minister of Information & Culture to co-ordinate a joint team of national and local staff to oversee WH consultation and survey activities.
- Final nomination dossiers are endorsed by the Prime Minister's Office.

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

Integration of heritage and planning

- Cultural Heritage policy is included in 5-year governmental plans, adopted from 1980 until present.
- A 'National Committee for the Preservation of Historical, Cultural & Natural Heritage' (along with local branch committees) was created by Prime

Ministerial decree in 1993 as a consultative forum between government ministries.

- The National Inter-Ministerial Co-ordination Committee (NIMCC) was subsequently set up in 1996.
- 19 other laws, penal codes, ordinances, government & prime ministerial decrees are listed.

Participation of local communities

- Consultation meetings with community headmen, villagers, monks, elderly people, craftsmen and mass organisations (i.e. 'National Front' and Clergy) have been carried out. Proceedings are available in Lao.
- Construction materials and advice is provided free of charge to private property owners in Luang Prabang concerning methods for repairing protected houses.

Tourism Development

- Collection of tourism taxes (i.e. for hotel beds) to sustain the Luang Prabang 'Maison du Patrimoine'.

Financial measures and budget allowance

- Alongside the regular government budget, US\$1.5 million was allocated as a 10% contribution to a Japanese JICA grant to Vat Phou.
- The establishment of a 'Vat Phou Conservation Fund' is planned to retain 50% of total entrance ticket sales, receive donations, and carry out other fund-raising activities.
- Government donations to temples contribute to the maintenance & repair of religious buildings.

Professional

- 15 national level staff, 10 of which have studied at university level.
- "Expertise from local craftsmen" is considered to be "as important as that from abroad."
- Various training needs are identified; for architect-restorers, engineers, surveyors, draughtsmen, curators, conservators and ecology specialists.
- Partners include institutions in Bangkok, Hong Kong, Australia, India, Japan, Cambodia, the USA and France.

New and improved services

- 'La Maison du Patrimoine' was created with WH Centre support in 1995 with the mission of implementing the conservation programme of the WH Town of Luang Prabang.
- The creation of a Bachelors of Arts in 'Archaeology, Art History & Fine Arts' is planned at the National University.

Issues to be addressed

- Areas for improvement include the: (i) creation of a national conservation laboratory; (ii) introduction of cultural studies courses in the National University; (iii) decentralisation; (iv) local community, individual

& private entrepreneurial activities; (v) revitalisation of traditional crafts and knowledge; and (vi) creation of a National Fund for heritage conservation.

- It is proposed to develop the use of GIS and other computerised mapping techniques.

1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

National and International Fund Raising

- * International Assistance from the WHF as follows:

1991	\$6,540	Preparatory, Cultural sites nomination
1994	\$15,000	Preparatory, Luang Prabang nomination
1996	\$7,342	Preparatory, LP Manual
	\$39,900	Technical, LP Conservation of houses
1997	\$25,000	Training, LP Training programme
	\$25,000	Training, LP Workshop materials
1998	\$5,000	Promotional, LP Convention
1999	\$13,000	Preparatory, Vat Phu nomination
	\$15,000	Preparatory, Plain of Jars nomination
	\$9,265	Technical, IUCN
	\$5,000	Training, Natural heritage sites
	\$30,000	Training, Archaeological surveying
2000	\$5,000	Promotional, Convention
2003	\$60,000	Emergency, Plain of Jars inventory
- * Extra-budgetary funds mobilised by the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage & the Regional Advisor for Culture in Asia include:

1996-03	US\$525,593	Capacity-building, management and training: Vat Phou & associated ancient settlements within Champasak Cultural Landscape (Italy).
---------	-------------	--

1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

Information and awareness measures

- Recent seminars have been organised by the DMA with respect to the Champasak WH nomination and UNESCO Associated Schools programme.

1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

Conclusions and proposed actions

- Provincial and national inventory lists need to be completed in order to finalise the WH Tentative List.
- Dialogue with the Ministries of Agriculture, Forests, Science & Technology (as well as IUCN Laos) is underway. It aims to determine the selection of natural sites to be included in the revised Tentative List.
- Implementation of 8 corrective measures for Luang Prabang, and application of the hotel tax system for the Maison du Patrimoine.
- "Conservation could create jobs such as guards, clerks, guides, wood or stone carvers and bricklayers. The local community could revive arts and rituals or boost production of handicraft products that could be connected with the tourism industry."
- "We should never isolate ourselves and never underestimate our own potential."

MALAYSIA

1.1 Introduction

Year of ratification 1988

Organization submitting the report

- Department of Museums & Antiquities
Jalan Damansara
50566 Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia

1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

The status of national inventories

- The 'National Steering Committee on Natural & Cultural Heritage' has, in consultation with state governments, identified a number of cultural sites.

The preparation of a Tentative List

- 1 site (1998), revised in 2001.
- After obtaining approval from respective state governments, local communities and agencies can submit proposals to the National Steering Committee.
- "If the proposal meets the requirements of World Heritage Listing, then a cabinet paper is prepared in consultation with the relevant agencies." Following cabinet approval, the nomination is forwarded to UNESCO by the Malaysian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Nominations and the nomination process

- 1998 2 nominations (inscribed)
(a) Kinabalu Park
(b) Gunung Mulu National Park
- 1999 * Niah Caves nomination (not examined, as it is incomplete)

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

Integration of heritage and planning

- Museums & Antiquities Act 1976 (under revision).
- Local Government & Housing Act (under revision).
- State government enactment covering heritage protection.

Participation of local communities

- Awareness of local people raised through workshops, seminars, "ASP Net activities", media and forums.

Tourism Development

- 'Planned tours' are encouraged, and access to WH properties is monitored.
- NGOs & private sector invited to "dialogue sessions".

Financial measures and budget allowance

- "Financial measures are incorporated in the operating budgets of the relevant agencies." This is part of a regular budget which provides for culture and environment. No figures supplied.
- Public and private foundations receive "money through grants and donations."

Professional

- Research carried out in local universities: 'University Technology Malaysia' for built heritage; and 'University Kebangsaan Malaysia' for biodiversity.
- Training is carried out in partnership with the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (APCCU) in Japan, and the Seameo Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SPAFM) in Thailand.

New and improved services

- Training modules are currently being enhanced.

Issues to be addressed

- Current lack of co-ordination between State and Federal agencies and "non-uniformity" of laws.
- Need to increase awareness among administrators as well as collaboration with NGOs.
- Heritage legislation needs to be revised and made more effective.

1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

National and International Fund Raising

- * International Assistance from the WHF as follows:
1989 \$5,245 Preparatory, Cultural sites nomination
1990 \$15,000 Preparatory, Cultural sites nomination
\$5,000 Technical, Conference on natural sites
1998 \$12,675 Preparatory, Seminar on Convention implementation
- A Joint Malaysia-Indonesia transborder natural WH nomination for the 'Central Borneo Montane Forest' is under preparation.

1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

Information and awareness measures

- Heritage studies have been incorporated at the primary school level. Secondary school students are involved in 'ASP Net' activities related to heritage protection.

1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

Conclusions and proposed actions

- There is focus on youth awareness raising.
- The Government is drawing up “comprehensive plans to include heritage protection, conservation and enhancement in all its development plans”.
- Specialists are required in certain areas of heritage.
- Lesson learnt: ‘Heritage lost cannot be replaced’.
- Proposal to exchange officers and share best practices.

MYANMAR

1.1 Introduction

Year of ratification 1994

Organization submitting the report

- Department of Archaeology, 32-D, 6-and-a-half Mile, Pyay Road, Yangon, Union of Myanmar

1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

The status of national inventories

- An inventory of historic monuments at each historic site was initiated in 1995.
- * The 'Design Sanctioning Committee' of the Yangon City District Council (YCDC) has completed a local inventory of 200 structures in Yangon.

The preparation of a Tentative List

- 8 sites submitted in October 1997 on the basis of "historically, archaeologically and artistically important monuments".
- * NH: Potential natural nominations identified include: (i) Myinmo Lekhat Nature Reserve; (ii) Khakhaborazi on the Myanmar-China border; (iii) the Lampi Marine Archipelago; and (iv) Lake Inle as a cultural landscape.

Nominations and the nomination process

- The 'Bagan Historic Region and Monuments' nomination was submitted in 1995.
- Several meetings were held between the relevant Departments and concerned NGOs prior to the submission of the Bagan nomination. The case was subsequently submitted to the cabinet for approval.
- * The Bagan nomination dossier was referred back for further information in 1997. WHC assisted the authorities to reformulate the dossier between 1998-2002.

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

Integration of heritage and planning

- The Ministry of Culture is the "sole authority [able] to draw up long-term and short-term plans for the protection of World Cultural Heritage". These plans are entrusted to the Dept. of Archaeology to integrate them into regional level offices & NGOs.
- The 'Protection & Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law' was adopted in September 1998.

- * The Dept. of Human Settlements & Housing, under the Ministry of Construction, is responsible for urban planning.

Participation of local communities

- Lectures and workshops are organized by the Dept. of Archaeology and its regional offices to disseminate awareness of the work of the 'NGO Pagoda Trustee Committee' on "systematic conservation".

Tourism Development

- * A UNESCO-Japan project to develop a draft tourism development plan and Master Plan for Bagan was completed in 1996.

Financial measures and budget allowance

- The regular government budget is allocated on an annual basis for each region. The budget for the preservation of cultural heritage is separate from the budget for environmental preservation.
- * The Dept. of Archaeology informed a WHC mission in 1998 that private companies have contributed over US\$1 million towards cultural heritage activities.

Professional

- 'Special Conservation Teams' have been created in Bagan for the restoration of deteriorated monuments.
- There are 1,205 staff in the Dept. of Archaeology, out of which 515 are involved in protection, preservation and restoration of cultural heritage.
- Scientific and technical studies on the monuments of Bagan have been carried out by UNESCO consultants since 1981.
- National staff have received training from: (i) the French government in Pondicherry; (ii) the Nara Institute in Japan; (iii) ICCROM; and (iv) SPAFA.
- Yangon University offers a "basis course on conservation", as well as a "reorientation course on preservation of monuments" twice a year.

New and improved services

- The "top priority" areas for cultural heritage have been identified as: (i) Bagan; (ii) Mrauk-U; (iii) Pyu ancient cities (i.e. Beikthano, Sri-Ksetra, Hanlin, Mai-Mao); and (iv) Inwa.

Issues to be addressed

- During the preparation of the Bagan nomination, the need for enhanced legal protection was made apparent.
- "Out of 444,600 monuments, 1,175 monuments are regarded as monuments-in-danger", and have been the focus of systematic conservation measures.
- Improvement is most desirable in the conservation of: (i) brick monuments; (ii) timber structures and (iii) stone monuments.

1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

National and International Fund Raising

- 'Pagoda trustee committees' in every cultural heritage region have raised funds to undertake conservation activities under the technical control of the Dept. of Archaeology.
- The Government of Myanmar notes that it is contacting other State Parties to the WH Convention to establish co-operation, and that Myanmar and Cambodia have signed an agreement to twin the historic cities of Bagan and Angkor Wat.
- * International Assistance from WHF: none.
- * Extra-budgetary funds mobilised by the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage include:
- 1994-96 \$333,124 Conservation & preservation: Pagan (Japan)

1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

Information and awareness measures

- The Dept. of Archaeology has published 'Restoration Record Books' on Bagan in the national language of Myanmar, and broadcasted TV & radio programmes to promote awareness of the WH Convention.
- The Ministry of Culture has instructed the Dept. of Archaeology to "publish research papers as a means to encourage research activities".

1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

Conclusions and proposed actions

- A 3-year time-frame is proposed to: (i) continue discussions to establish international co-operation, and (ii) carry out further educational programmes on TV.

PHILIPPINES

I.1 Introduction

Year of ratification 1985

Organisation submitting the report

- National Commission for Culture & the Arts (NCCA)
633 General Luna Street
Intramuros Manila
1002 Manila
Philippines

I.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

The status of national inventories

- The National Historical Institute has been compiling a national inventory since 1981. NCCA has been compiling a church inventory since 2000.

The preparation of a Tentative List

- 13 sites revised in 1993.
- Prepared by the National Historical Institute and National Museum in consultation with local authorities and communities.

Nominations and the nomination process

- 1988 3 nominations
 - (a) Taal
 - (b) Vigan
 - (c) Intramuros de Manila
- 1992 1 nomination
 - (a) Mt Iglit Baco
- 1993 * 2 nominations (inscribed)
 - (a) Tubbataha Reef Marine Park
 - (b) Baroque Churches of the Philippines
- 1995 1 nomination (inscribed)
 - (a) * Rice Terraces of the Philippines Cordilleras
- 1999 * 2 nominations (inscribed)
 - (a) Puerto Princesa Subterranean Reef Marine Park
 - (b) Historic Town of Vigan
- The main motivation for nominations is “to encourage preservation through the introduction of World Heritage requirements”.

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

Integration of heritage and planning

- CH: the NCCA Medium Term Development Plan provides for the maintenance of World Heritage properties.
- NH: the PAWB (Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau) is in charge of Natural WH.

- CH: Co-ordination and standardisation of approach between heritage agencies, local government and churches is developing but needs to be strengthened.
- NH: A General Management Planning Strategy is being developed to serve as a basis for natural site-specific management plans.
- Details of 5 Board Resolutions are given, referring to: (i) infrastructure funding for restoration projects; (ii) policies for culture, development, education & diplomacy; (iii) support for scientific studies and excavations; (iv) preparation of culture & arts development plans; (v) categorisation of Philippine built heritage, restoration standards development, and master plans, as an aid to mobilising funding sources.

Participation of local communities

- Active participation of local communities is encouraged through the community resource management planning.
- Workshops, seminars and site visits are conducted to raise awareness amongst priests, students and local people and consult with them on the future of their heritage.
- NGOs are involved in campaigns for legal reform, preservation of endangered sites and reporting threats.

Tourism Development

- There is no legislation in relation to heritage and visitor management.

Financial measures and budget allowance

- The state provides a limited amount to the National Museum and Historical Institute for conservation of landmarks and natural habitat.
- NCCA has State funds and an endowment for the Baroque Churches WHS, 26 other churches and 3 government buildings. No figures supplied.

Professional

- CH: NCCA has 4 well-qualified staff and hires consultants as needed.
- NH: PAWB employs 261 staff.
- Spain & Mexico have supported professional training through the ASEAN & SPAFA programmes.
- University of Santo Tomas has opened a graduate course in cultural heritage conservation.

New and improved services

- NCCA has launched an Institute for Culture & Arts Management for workers in the heritage field.
- The Local Government Unit has heritage conservation training programs focusing on community relations.
- The National Museum has a conservation laboratory.

- NCCA has established a committee with the Catholic Bishops Conference to co-ordinate ecclesiastical heritage protection.

Issues to be addressed

- The law on private ownership is very strong. Compensation or incentives should be introduced to enhance protection of privately-owned heritage.
- The need for a heritage law that will address conservation of built heritage in more specific terms, and with an endowment fund provision, is identified.
- “Better co-ordination among government agencies charged with the conservation of natural and built heritage”.

1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

National and International Fund Raising

- * International Assistance from the WHF as follows:
- | | | |
|------|----------|--|
| 1986 | \$3,300 | Training, Architectural conservation |
| | \$5,000 | Training, Wildlife conservation meeting |
| 1987 | \$8,000 | Preparatory, ICOMOS |
| 1988 | \$2,857 | Training, Wood conservation |
| | \$20,000 | Training, Natural heritage management |
| 1989 | \$4,000 | Training, Management of natural zones |
| | \$15,000 | Preparatory, Listing of heritage sites |
| 1991 | \$6,000 | Training, Interpreting natural heritage |
| 1994 | \$13,200 | Preparatory, Rice Terraces |
| 1996 | \$20,000 | Preparatory, Tubbataha |
| 1997 | \$20,000 | Technical, Tubbataha |
| | \$22,000 | Training, Baroque Churches |
| | \$15,000 | Preparatory, Rice Terraces |
| | \$15,000 | Preparatory, St Paul Subterranean Park |
| | \$8,000 | Preparatory, Vigan |
| | \$30,000 | Training, Natural sites |
| 1998 | \$22,000 | Training, Baroque Churches |
| | \$15,000 | Preparatory, St Paul Subterranean Park |
| | \$5,000 | Promotional, Baroque Churches |
| | \$50,000 | Technical, Rice Terraces |
| 1999 | \$5,000 | Promotional, Convention exhibition |
| 2000 | \$30,000 | Preparatory, Meeting for Batanes mixed site nomination |
| 2001 | \$23,000 | Technical, Puerto Princesa |
| | \$75,000 | Emergency, Rice Terraces |

1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

Information and awareness measures

- NCCA is actively pursuing awareness raising measures with the Catholic Church due to its importance in managing ecclesiastical heritage.
- NCCA has its own website.

1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

Conclusions and proposed actions

- Consultation with local people, as well as with officials, to identify and protect the heritage should be reinforced.
- Legislation is needed to translate identification into protection, and protection into financial support and appropriate sanctions.
- Within 3 years it is proposed to act on: (i) awareness raising to be targeted for stakeholders; (ii) acquiring more equipment and training to raise conservation standards; and (iii) “use one or two sites as models for conservation and eco-tourism in order to convince the government and private sector of the viability of conservation.”
- The support of the World Heritage Fund may be sought for restoration projects and purchase of equipment.

THAILAND

1.1 Introduction

Year of ratification 1987

Organization submitting the report

- Cultural Heritage Section I:
Fine Arts Department
Ministry of Education,
Bangkok 10200,
Thailand

1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

The status of national inventories

- CH: From 1935 to 2001, the Fine Arts Dept. has registered 2,373 sites as ancient monuments by publishing them in the government Gazette.
- NH: From 1964-2001, 234 sites have been registered by the National Park, Wildlife & Plant Conservation Dept.

The preparation of a Tentative List

- 29 sites, revised in 1998, still under revision.

Nominations and the nomination process

- 1990 * 3 nominations (deferred)
(a) Khao Yai National Park
(b) Lore Lindu National Park
(c) Tarutao National Park
- 1991 3 nominations (inscribed)
(a) Historic Town of Sukhothai
(b) Historic Town of Ayutthaya
(c) Thungyai – Huai Kha Khaeng
- 1992 Ban Chiang Archaeological Site (inscribed)

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

Integration of heritage and planning

- The 'Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art & National Museums' (1961) has been revised in 1992.
- The Bureau of Archaeology & National Museums (BANM) was set up following the 1995 Act on the Administration of the Fine Arts Dept. The Bureau has 12 offices in different regions of the country.
- The 'Plan on the Conservation and Development of Arts and Culture' has entered phase 9 (2002-2006). Provincial Conservation Fora (PCF) have been organised.

- The Ancient city of Ayutthaya, Sukhothai Historical Park, and Ban Chiang, are under the responsibility of the 3rd, 5th and 7th regional offices respectively.
- Permission of the Director General of the BANM is needed for all repairs or modifications to cultural heritage sites. The DG may register or cancel any property after 30 days notice to private owners.
- NH: A 'Western Forest Complex Ecosystem Management' (WEFCOM) programme has been initiated.

Participation of local communities

- The Fine Arts Dept. 'guidelines for cultural heritage protection' encourage the participation of local communities (para 3.3), and sharing of "responsibilities with volunteers, NGOs, and the private sector" (para 3.4).

Tourism Development

- No information supplied.

Financial measures and budget allowance

- The budget for each cultural WH site is obtained from the government relating to archaeology, conservation of ancient monuments, and art objects (including mural paintings & in-situ sculptures). No figures supplied.

Professional

- Field training of archaeology students is conducted jointly between the BANM and Silpakorn University.
- The Fine Arts Dept. has given scholarships to its staff for training in the following areas: (i) management; (ii) conservation; and (iii) follow-up activities.

New and improved services

- Section 289 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand (1997) identifies local administrative agencies "to preserve local arts, customs, traditions, wisdom and culture".
- The current 2001-2010 government plan envisages various measures including: (i) seminars & workshops by local agencies; (ii) preparation of master plans; (iii) enhancement of personnel skills; (iv) grading the importance of archaeological sites according to community, local, national & international significance (a committee was formed in May 2001); and (v) experiments on decentralization and the participation of agencies.

Issues to be addressed

- A 'Local Museums Initiative' exists to provide information on museum creation and management to the private sector & other government agencies

1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

National and International Fund Raising

- International assistance projects include: Univ. of Pennsylvania (USA) & Sumimoto Bank (Japan) for Ban Chiang; and American Express for the cleaning of the 'Phra Ajana Buddha image' in Sukhothai, and the restoration of the monuments of Ayutthaya following flooding.
- The Fine Arts Dept. has collaborated with France, Austria, New Zealand and the OECF of Japan on a matching funds basis.
- * International Assistance from the WHF as follows:
1988 \$2,857 Training, Wood conservation
1989 \$10,000 Preparatory, Cultural sites
1990 \$5,000 Preparatory, Natural sites nomination
1995 \$30,000 Emergency, (Thung Yai Huai Kha Kheng)
1998 \$20,000 Technical, (Thung Yai Huai Kha Kheng)
- * Extra-budgetary funds mobilised by the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage include:
1979 \$163,524 Conservation, preservation: Historic town of Sukhothai & associated historic towns (Voluntary contributions from the International Safeguarding Campaign)

1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

Information and awareness measures

- The Constitution (1997) states that the government has the responsibility to provide education and training to Thai citizens, and to "heighten teacher status".
- 'Thai Heritage Conservation Day' is held annually in April to raise awareness on Thai arts and culture.
- The Fine Arts Dept. has produced an 'Operational Handbook' for cultural heritage volunteers.
- Training for monks and lay persons who support temple conservation is also provided.

1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

Conclusions and proposed actions

- The Bureau of Archaeology & National Museums proposes to increase the number of regional offices from 12 to 15.
- A project is proposed to extend 'Historical Parks' in the area outside the city walls of Sukhothai, Kamphaeng Phet and Si Satchanalai. The revised management plans will run for 10 years approximately.
- Ayutthaya Historical Park will be expanded to provide a buffer zone to balance the demands of the ancient and the modern Ayutthaya cities.

- NH: Future planning for natural WH sites should be based on a systematic monitoring system involving habitat mapping, key species abundance, and land use change detection by satellite.

VIETNAM

1.1 Introduction

Year of ratification 1987

Organisation submitting the report

- Ministry of Culture & Information
Dept of Conservation & Museology
51-53 NGO QUYEN
Hanoi
Vietnam

1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

The status of national inventories

- The compilation of national and provincial inventories is an ongoing process.

The preparation of a Tentative List

- 8 sites revised in 1997
- Local authorities & populations attended consultation meetings as part of the selection process.

Nominations and the nomination process

- 1992 3 nominations (deferred)
 - (a) Huong Son
 - (b) Cuc Phong National Park
 - (c) Hoa Lu
- 1993 1 nomination (inscribed)
 - (a) Complex of Hué Monuments
- 1994 1 nomination (inscribed)
 - (a) Ha Long Bay (extended 2000)
- 1998 1 nomination (deferred)
 - (a) Phong Nha Cave
- 1999 2 nominations (inscribed)
 - (a) Hoi An Ancient Town
 - (b) My Son Sanctuary
- 2000 1 nomination (inscribed)
 - (a) Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park
- The process involves the Ministries of Culture & Information, Agriculture & Urban Development, and Science, Technology & Environment, Dept of Tourism, National Centre of Human Science, IUCN, FFI, WWF, National Commission for UNESCO, local authorities and populations.
- The process is useful to improve documentation and strengthen links between the Ministries and the community.

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

Integration of heritage and planning

- Since 1994, a National Programme for Safeguarding the National Cultural Heritage has been evolving.
- A new Law on Cultural Heritage was adopted in June 2001.
- There is a need to strengthen provincial management, and local co-operation with the education and NGO sectors.
- Improvement in inter-ministerial co-operation is considered desirable.

Participation of local communities

- Action is taken to encourage the participation of local communities including indigenous peoples, women and youth.

Tourism Development

- WH Sites "figure as a priority for tourism development in the National Platform for Socio-economic Development of Vietnam."
- "Although tourism controls have been established, due to lax enforcement, sites are extremely vulnerable to tourism pressure."
- Economic benefits are retained locally and there is increasing understanding of heritage values. Vandalism and uncontrolled tourism facilities are having a negative impact.

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

- Approx. 2,000 staff are employed nationally. The number is inadequate, and they do not have sufficient influence on policy making.
- Heritage conservation is being integrated into higher education as part of the National Program on Education & Training.
- The need is identified for postgraduate courses and qualifications.
- Hanoi Cultural University and Canberra University, Australia, have established a Regional Training Centre in Hanoi.

New and improved services

- Heritage properties at Hue, Ha Long Bay, Hoi An, My Son and Quang Nam all have dedicated management departments.
- The Law on Cultural Heritage, 2001, establishes a National Heritage Council under the Prime Minister, and a Cultural Heritage Department under the Ministry of Culture & Information.

Issues to be addressed

- The need for specialist training for staff, and postgraduate education in heritage management.

1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

National and International Fund Raising

- Bi-lateral projects are mentioned with Japan, France, Poland, Germany, Italy, China, Australia, Thailand, UNDP and IUCN.
- * International Assistance from the WHF as follows:

1992	\$15,000	Preparatory, Tentative List (cultural)
1994	\$20,000	Technical, Hue
1995	\$108,000	Technical, Hue
1996	\$12,500	Technical, Hue
1997	\$24,250	Training, Ha Long Bay
	\$35,000	Technical, Hue
1998	\$14,892	Preparatory, Hoi An nomination
	\$50,000	Emergency, Hue
	\$8,857	Technical, Ha Long Bay
1999	\$5,000	Promotional, Hue
	\$16,811	Technical, Hue
	\$50,000	Emergency, Hue
2000	\$5,000	Promotional, WH Education Kit
	\$14,508	Technical, Ha Long Bay
2001	\$5,000	Promotional, Convention
	\$9,800	Technical, Hue
	\$28,290	Technical, Hoi An
2002-2004	\$812,470	UNESCO/Italian Funds-in-Trust project for the safeguarding of My Son World Heritage.
- * Extra-budgetary funds mobilised by the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage include:

1981-01	\$23,411	Conservation, preservation: Complex of Hue monuments (Voluntary contributions from the International Safeguarding Campaign)
1992-93	\$113,000	Conservation, preservation: Complex of Hue monuments (Japan)

- The International Campaign for Safeguarding Hue “immensely helped Vietnam to attract more international co-operation, with the influx of specialists, equipment and financial resources.”
- “Cultural development strategies and the legal and regulatory frameworks for historic conservation need to be more specific and complete. There are needs for Master Development Plans for certain heritage sites, and to sustain plans and site conservation efforts, a funding mechanism, and methods for documenting the economic benefits of investment in cultural activities.”
- The support of the WH Fund may be sought for: revising the Tentative List, preparing 4 nominations, training, conservation at Hue, My Son and Hoi An, and the eco-museum at Ha Long Bay.

1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

Information and awareness measures

- Public awareness is raised through campaigns in the media.
- The UNESCO project *Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion* has been adopted.

1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

Conclusions and proposed actions

- “Cultural and natural heritage preservation, especially where it concerns heritage in everyday use, cannot work without popular participation at local, regional and national level. The present challenge is to keep up this co-operation.”