

AFGHANISTAN

1.1 Introduction

Year of ratification 1979

Organisation submitting the report

- Ministry of Information & Culture, Department of Monuments & Sites, Kabul, Afghanistan
- National Institute of Archaeology, Kabul, Afghanistan
- National Museum of Afghanistan, Kabul, Afghanistan

1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

The status of national inventories

- Since 1922, lists of monuments submitted to the National Museum were regularly registered until 1989 when this activity was interrupted. Currently, 2,800 archaeological areas have been registered by the Department of Monuments & Sites, of which 200 are historic monuments.
- In co-operation with UNOCHA, the Society for the Preservation of Afghanistan's Cultural Heritage (SPACH), and relevant IGOs & NGOs, a feasibility mission was carried out in 1995 to inventory Afghan cultural heritage and the collection of the National Museum in Kabul.
- Since 2002, under funding from the 'Emergency Assistance Package for Afghanistan', WHC, IUCN, ICCROM & ICOMOS have assisted in the reconstruction of inventories of Afghan heritage & archival resources.
- NH: IUCN has produced a reference publication 'Documentation to assist the elaboration of a national inventory of natural heritage in Afghanistan' in April 2002 with emergency funding from the WH Fund.

The preparation of a Tentative List

- In principle, historic monuments in different provinces of Afghanistan will be included in a Tentative List, but many problems hinder the process.
- A workshop is being planned by the Afghan Government, UNESCO Kabul & WHC in May 2003 regarding the elaboration of a Tentative List and the formulation of nominations (especially the dossiers deferred in 1982).

Nominations and the nomination process

- 1982 * Nine nomination dossiers submitted.
4 dossiers deferred
- (a) City & monuments of Herat
- (b) Monuments of Bamiyan Valley

- (c) Archaeological site of Ai Khanum
- (d) Minaret of Jam
- 5 dossiers not examined
- (a) Site & monuments of Ghanzi
- (b) Mosque of Haji Piyada or Nu Gunbad
- (c) Stupa & Monastery of Guldarra
- (d) Site & monuments of Lashkari Bazar-Bust
- (e) Archaeological site of Surkh Kotal

- 2002 * Minaret & Archaeological Remains at Jam (inscribed)
- Potential new nominations include: (i) Historical sites of Kharwar; and (ii) Helamnd Monuments.

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

Integration of heritage and planning

- On 3 December 2002, a 'National Council for the Protection of Afghan Cultural Heritage' was created, presided by Prince Mirwais.
- The Council is composed of the Deputy Minister of Culture; General Director of the National Institute of Archaeology; Director of the National Museum; Head of the Dept. of Historical Monuments; a General from military intelligence; and the Cultural Officer of the UNESCO Kabul Office.
- A prime responsibility of the Committee is the amendment to & modernisation of the 'Law on the Protection of Historic & Cultural Heritage' (1980) and the incorporation of the 1970 UNESCO Hague Convention & UNIDROIT Agreement.

Participation of local communities

- Local people have been consulted in the preliminary compilation of a Tentative List. However, given the post-conflict present conditions, they are not yet sufficiently involved.

Tourism Development

- * No information available.

Financial measures and budget allowance

- The Ministry of Information & Culture has drawn up a National Development Budget which gives high priority to cultural heritage. WH is part of "a regular budget for sites and monuments."

Professional

- 100 staff are employed by the Ministry of Information & Culture: 52 work at the Ministerial level & in the 3 main national institutes, and 48 work as local representatives of the Ministry in different provinces of the country.

New and improved services

- International partners currently working with the Afghan authorities in cultural heritage conservation include: (i) SPACH for the Minaret of Jam; (ii) the

Agha Khan Foundation for the Mausoleum of Timur Shah, the Garden of Babur & Ashok-Arefan; and (iii) DHSA for the Tea Room of the Garden of Babur.

- * Other partners include the: (i) Hirayama Foundation (Japan), (ii) Fondation Bibliotheca Afghanica (Switzerland), and (iii) the Musée Guimet (France).
- Following a meeting on the 15 December 2002, the members of the National Council will: (i) work with international experts for the rehabilitation of Afghan monuments & sites; and (ii) help bring researchers to work on a list of sites identified by the Interim Government.
- * In 2001, the Director General of UNESCO formed a special task force to prepare UNESCO's contribution on education & heritage conservation to the UN Inter-agency programme on the rehabilitation of Afghanistan.

Issues to be addressed

- Capacity-building and training "in all domains of heritage protection are needed". An offer has been received for long-term training at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington DC.
- Problems identified by the Ministry include: (i) "illicit excavations of historical sites for the purpose of exporting historical objects to foreign countries by armed groups"; (ii) "lack of professional cadres in the field of archaeology, museum, preservation and restoration of historical monuments"; (iii) "collecting looted heritage objects and returning the heritage that has been exported to foreign countries"; (iv) limited financial, technical & laboratory resources.

1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

National and International Fund Raising

- Bilateral assistance is acknowledged from the Governments of Germany, Japan, Greece, France, UK, Italy, USA & Korea.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows:

1990	\$7,369	Preparatory, Nomination of Herat
1995	\$17,200	Emergency, Minaret at Jam
2001	\$49,000	Emergency, Immovable heritage
2002	\$42,860	Emergency, Training for national & local Authorities
	\$50,000	Training, IUCN
2003	\$100,000	Emergency Package for Afghanistan
- * Assistance planned in 2003 to help the Afghan authorities in reformulating WH nomination dossiers include: (i) a WHC mission to the Bamiyan Valley; and (ii) a WHC-IUCN expert mission to the Lakes of Bandi-e-Amir.
- * Extra-budgetary funds mobilised by the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage include:

2003	US\$124,300	Conservation, restoration: Minaret and archaeological remains of Jam (Switzerland)
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US\$499,460 Conservation, restoration: Minaret/ archaeological remains at Jam and Herat (Italy)
US\$1,815,967 (TL) Conservation, restoration: Bamiyan (Japan)

1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

Information and awareness measures

- Under the guidance of the UNESCO Kabul Office, the Ministry of Information & Culture has prepared documents in the fields of archaeology, historic heritage & museums.

1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

Conclusions and proposed actions

- The international seminar on the preservation & restoration of Afghanistan's cultural heritage held in May 2002 in Kabul "opened a new page to the restoration of Afghanistan's cultural heritage".
- The 'Plan of Operation' for the rehabilitation of the Minaret of Jam is in the process of signature and should commence in summer 2003.
- Proposed actions identified by the Ministry include: (i) "emergency excavations" with international financial support to prevent illicit excavations from archaeological sites; (ii) training of experts through long & short terms scholarships; (iii) cooperation with Interpol in returning looted historical & cultural heritage; (iv) reinforcing financial backing of cultural institutions; (v) inclusion of historical sites and monuments on the WH List; (vi) assistance in the completion of forms for the WH Convention.

IRAN

1.1 Introduction

Year of ratification * 1975

Organisation submitting the report

- Iranian Cultural Heritage Organisation
Azadi Ave
Tehran,
Iran

1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

The status of national inventories

- Compilation of a national inventory began in 1931 and is ongoing.

The preparation of a Tentative List

- * 17 sites, revised in 1997.
- Local authorities and local populations are involved in the process.

Nominations and the nomination process

- 1979 * 3 nominations
 - (a) Tchogha Zanbil
 - (b) Persepolis
 - (c) Meidan Emam, Esfahan
- 2002 Takht-e-Soleyman (to be examined 2003)
- 2003 3 proposed nominations (to be examined 2004)
 - (a) Mausoleum of Sheykh Safi Ardebili
 - (b) Pasargad
 - (c) Naghsh-e-Rostam and Naghsh-e-Radjab
- Provincial officials of ICHO recommend nominations after evaluation against the WH Guidelines.

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

Integration of heritage and planning

- Cultural activities are organised to raise public awareness of properties' heritage significance.

Participation of local communities

- There is no community participation in heritage protection, but some NGOs are involved under ICHO supervision.

Tourism Development

- The Iranian Travel & Tourist Organisation provides literature and trains guides.

Financial measures and budget allowance

- There is an annual budget for WH properties as part of the regular budget. No figures supplied.

Professional

- Approx. 1,300 people are employed in heritage management, conservation and presentation. There is a recognised need for more expertise and more links with the private sector.
- ICHO has its own Higher Education Center, and four universities offer BA and MA courses in heritage conservation. There are exchange arrangements with Oxford and Milan universities.
- More activities like the International Training Workshop on Earthen Architecture (Choga Zanbil 2002) are desirable.

New and improved services

- There are now regular inspections of World Heritage properties, an annual conservation workplan, and documentation of conservation treatments.

Issues to be addressed

- "Development is needed in the case of identification, research and conservation of sites."

1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

National and International Fund Raising

- * International Assistance from WHF as follows:

1986	\$20,000	Technical, Photogrammetry Equipment (Tchogha Zanbil)
1998	\$15,000	Training, Stone Conservation (Persepolis)
2001	\$20,000	Training, Monitoring Seminar
2002	\$5,000	* Urban Conservation of Meidan Emam
- * Extra-budgetary funds mobilised by the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage include:

1998-2003	US\$587,853	Conservation, preservation Tchogha Zanbil (Japan)
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1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

Information and awareness measures

- ICHO and local authorities produce literature, and organise events to raise awareness amongst decision-makers and the public.
- No school curriculum initiatives mentioned.

1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

Conclusions and proposed actions

- Proposed future actions are concentrated on organising more training workshops, developing international exchanges with experts and obtaining exposure to new developments in conservation technology.
- Assistance from the World Heritage Fund may be needed for organising international workshops and study visits to other World Heritage properties.

KAZAKHSTAN

1.1 Introduction

Year of ratification 1994

Organisation submitting the report

- Kazakh National Commission for UNESCO
- Committee of Culture, Ministry of Culture, Information & Public Consent
- Ministry of Natural Resources & Protection of the Environment.

1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

The status of national inventories

- Immoveable cultural properties are inscribed in the 'National List of Monuments of History & Culture' established in 1982.
- To date, 24,000 monuments and sites have been detected: 250 of national importance, and 24,000 of local significance. The remaining sites are registered in local tentative lists.
- 5 categories (history, archaeology, architecture, town planning & 'monumental art') exist for single and complex monuments.
- The Committee of Culture intends to update the Lists in 2004, and remove political sites dating from former Soviet inventories.

The preparation of a Tentative List

- 10 sites submitted in 1998. Increased to 14 in 2002 with the addition of 4 natural sites.
- A multi-disciplinary team of experts from various public & private organisations is attached.
- Coordination was carried out by the 'State Institute for Scientific Research & Planning on Monuments of Material Culture' (NIPI PMK) established in 1993.

Nominations and the nomination process

- 2002 2 nominations (to be examined in 2003)
 - (a) Steppe & Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan
 - (b) Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi
- 2003 Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape of Tamgaly (to be examined in 2004)

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

Integration of heritage and planning

- 'Law about the Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Heritage' (1992).
- A Presidential Decree (1998) set up a long-term State Programme on the 'Rehabilitation of the Silk Road Historic Centres'.
- The 'Committee for Culture' is responsible for the protection, conservation, "adaptive reuse" & presentation of numerous monuments (i.a. Otrar Tobe) along the main routes of the Silk Road.
- A mid-term 'indicative plan' for 2001-2005 was approved consisting of various projects relating to scientific research, planning & implementation.
- National level plans are submitted to the relevant local authorities for integration into the 'Long Term Development Plans' for historic cities and administrations of all *oblast* governors.
- A system of 7 historic & cultural 'Reserve Museums' play an important role in conservation, inventorying, providing visitor facilities, carrying out scientific research, and presenting archaeological finds.

Participation of local communities

- Youth and people from Karabastau village have been involved in the creation of the future Reserve Museum of the Tamgaly Petroglyph site.

Tourism Development

- Participation in the UNESCO project 'Development of Cultural & Eco-Tourism in mountainous areas of Central Asia and Himalayas'.

Financial measures and budget allowance

- The State Budget for conservation & restoration averages about 100-150 million *tenge* (US\$ 650-950,000) per year.

Professional

- The Cultural Heritage Archive of the NIPI PMK represents technical documentation collected by the former *Kazproektrestavratsia* and other institutions dating from the 1950s.
- Continuous research on rock art in Kazakhstan and neighbouring countries led to the 'Central Asian Rock Art Computer Database' co-ordinated by the Int'l Inst. of Central Asian Studies (IICAS) in Uzbekistan.
- A Japanese Trust Fund project is providing training of Kazakh archaeologists. A regional course on the management of archaeological sites is planned for August 2004.

New and improved services

- A Management Database has been created for the Tamgaly archaeological landscape with the assistance of a UNESCO / Norwegian Trust Fund Project.
- 'Ulytau' represents the first mixed property legally protected at the national level by the Ministry of Culture as well as the Ministry of Natural Resources and Protection of the Environment.

Issues to be addressed

- The Kazakh National Academy of Sciences participates in various programmes (historical, ethnographic, geographical) on the history of interactions between settled and nomadic civilizations.
- An INTAS project on the Otrar Oasis is attempting to reconstruct the historical background of irrigation, land use, and water collection in the area.

I.4 International co-operation and fund raising

National and International Fund Raising

- * International Assistance from WHF as follows:
1999-2000 \$16,500 Preparatory, Ahmed Jasawi & Turkestan nomination (exceptional grant from Japan to WHF)
2001 \$20,000 Technical, Tamgaly
2002 \$19,500 Training, Natural & mixed nominations
- * Extra-budgetary funds mobilised by the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage include:
2001-04 \$829,703 (TL) Conservation, preservation Otrar (Japan)
US\$54,014 (TL) Management, conservation: Otrar (Japan)
US\$101,990 (TL) Management, conservation: Tamgaly (Norway)

I.5 Education, information and awareness-building

Information and awareness measures

- A new Reserve Museum is planned for Tamgaly in 2003, which will cover the territory within the boundaries of the Protection Zone.
- 25 UNESCO associated schools raise awareness about natural & cultural heritage conservation.
- Since 1999, a private school in Almaty has organised a Teacher Centre on the promotion of World Heritage.
- The International Research Programmes Alumni Association has launched a programme on interactive heritage education using broadband TV/IP technology.

- A 15-volume 'Encyclopaedia of Monuments, History & Culture' (supported by the Prime Minister), covering all immoveable cultural heritage of each regional *oblast* (province) has produced 2 volumes in both Kazakh and Russian.

I.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

Conclusions and proposed actions

- There is a need to revise the Tentative List "to make it more representative both geographically and thematically within the whole context of cultural and natural heritage of the Central Asian region."
- A multidisciplinary approach with co-ordination between different national agencies is required, "especially for mixed properties".
- Scientific work is currently being gathered for the creation of the 'Merke Cultural & Natural Reserve'.
- Take an active part in the UNESCO-WHC/Craterre EAG project 'Central Asian Earth 2002-2012'.

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Introduction

Year of ratification 1995

Organisation submitting the report

National Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic for UNESCO
Erkindik St
720040 Bishkek,
Kyrgyz Republic

1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

The status of national inventories

- New national inventories have been prepared according to the government regulation No. 568 on 8 August 2002. There are about 4000 monument in total, 1,897 monuments have passports and 583 monuments have national significance

The preparation of a Tentative List

- 6 sites, revised in 2001

Nominations and the nomination process

- No nominations submitted to date.
- * Assistance of the WH Fund for the nomination of Issyk-Kul under preparation.

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

Integration of heritage and planning

- Laws on Culture and Protection and Use of Historical-Cultural Heritage were adopted in June 1999.
- Cultural heritage management mechanisms are being introduced.
- The regional development programme Osh-3000 is part of the 10 year programme for the Osh region and has included the identification of all monuments.

Participation of local communities

- A pilot project led by the National Academy of Sciences, Ministries of Education & Culture and Labour & Social Protection, and GTZ in 1997-98 in the protected site of Uzgen aimed at sensitising the local community to safeguard cultural heritage.

Tourism Development

- The monuments of Issyk-Kul and Osh and the petroglyphs of Cholpon-Ata have been included in national programmes for tourism development.

Financial measures and budget allowance

- The annual budget estimate for cultural and natural heritage is approx US\$62,000. The Ministry of Finance makes an allocation of approx US\$8,000, which is not always disbursed.

Professional

- Training in restoration-related professions was provided as part of the Uzgen project in 1997-98.
- There is a Chair in Restoration & Conservation in the University of Construction, Architecture & Transport (first graduation in 2003), a Chair in Archaeology & Ethnology at the Kyrgyz National University (6 graduates per year), and a Chair in History & Culture at the Slavonic University (15 graduates per year).
- Some experts in cultural heritage have received international training in 2002-2003 (Trainings in Kazakhstan (Otrar), Iran, Pakistan)

New and improved services

- All monuments on the Tentative List have legally defined protected areas and buffer zones.
- On-site information has been improved at Sulaiman-Too, Shakh-Fazil, Uzgen and Burana Tower.
- National seminar on enhancing awareness of the World Heritage Convention in 2002.

Issues to be addressed

- A continued need to improve public awareness of the value of monuments on the Tentative List.
- Problems with buffer zones and protected areas are not solved at the national level.
- Co-ordination of works by national authorities.
- Synthesis of National Law and World heritage Convention.
- Capacity building and training in heritage protection.
- Limited financial, technical & laboratory resources.

1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

National and International Fund Raising

- TV marathons have been held to raise funds to benefit and promote properties such as Sulaiman-Too, Shakh-Fazil, Uzgen and Burana Tower.
- Projects have been supported by the governments of Germany, Japan, USA, Turkey, France & Russia, Norway and by the Soros Foundation.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows:
2000-01 \$5,100 Preparatory, Cholpon-Ata
2002 \$10,000 Promotional, WH Convention
- * Extra-budgetary funds mobilised by the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage include:
2001-05 US\$745,000 (Tentative List) Project preparation mission, Chuy Valley, Silk Roads (Japan Funds in trust)

1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

Information and awareness measures

- Popular scientific literature, booklets & TV broadcasts have been produced.
- Recent scientific research on sites on the Tentative List has been incorporated into school curricula and higher education institutions.

1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

Conclusions and proposed actions

- Under the Presidential Programme for Culture up to 2010 the priorities are: (i) improvement of legislation; (ii) legalisation & identification of cultural heritage; (iii) identification of protection zones for sites on the Tentative List; (iv) elaboration of plans for the historic cities of Bishkek, Uzgen, Karakol and Osh; (vi) preparation of nomination dossiers; (vii) preparation of sites for cultural tourism development.

TAJIKISTAN

1.1 Introduction

Year of ratification 1992

Organisation submitting the report

- * No report submitted

1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

The status of national inventories

- * Creation of a National Museum of Tajik Antiquities in Dushanbe collecting the country's main archaeological treasures.

The preparation of a Tentative List

- * 11 cultural properties revised in 2000, intended for nomination in the coming 5-10 years.

Nominations and the nomination process

- * To date, no site has been inscribed on the World Heritage List.
- * Tajikistan has prepared the nomination of the Eneolithic settlement of Sarazm in close co-operation with WHC & ACTED (a French NGO) which was submitted in 2003 but is still incomplete.

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

Integration of heritage and planning

- * National laws governing cultural heritage include the Archaeological Reservation State Act Б N 001493 (1985).
- * A regional workshop on cultural legislation for Central Asian countries was held in Dushanbe in May 2001 organized by the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage.

Participation of local communities

- * Local governments maintain all cultural facilities under the supervision and guidance of the Ministry of Culture.

Tourism Development

- * Tourism has not yet been developed in Tajikistan, and some regions are still difficult to reach. As a result, a joint UNESCO/ACTED project is establishing a framework for developing ecotourism & cultural tourism (e.g. Pamir mountains) with support from the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage.

Financial measures and budget allowance

- * One source of financing for national cultural heritage is the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.
- * No figures supplied

Professional

- * The UNESCO "Central Asian Earth 2002-2012 Programme" aims, among other things, to enhance the capacity of existing professionals and institutions for the protection of earthen architectural heritage.

New and improved services

- * Tourist facilities are still largely underdeveloped all around the country, especially in the nominated site of Sarazm and the potential Pyanjekent World Heritage Property.

Issues to be addressed

- * Development of local communities near national cultural heritage, especially in the buffer zone
- * Vandalism mainly by locals resulting from an absence of site surveillance.
- * Training needs for local archaeologists and cultural experts
- * Allocation of funds for conservation and restoration needs, staffing and monitoring needs.

1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

National and International Fund Raising

- * The UNESCO "Central Asian Earth 2002-2012 Programme" aims to strengthen co-operation among Central Asian State Parties and to build regional capacity in implementing.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows:
2002 US\$ 19,748 Preparatory assistance, Sarazm

1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

Information and awareness measures

- * The Academy of Science conducts research in collaboration with the National Museum of Tajikistan.

1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

Conclusions and proposed actions

- * No report received.

TURKMENISTAN

1.1 Introduction

Year of ratification 1994

Organisation submitting the report

- Department for the Protection, Study & Restoration of Monuments, Ministry of Culture,
- Turkmenistan National Commission for UNESCO.

1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

The status of national inventories

- The compilation of the national inventory is an ongoing process including the issuance of 'Protection Certificates' indicating the owners' responsibilities.

Preparation of a Tentative List

- 4 sites, submitted in 1996 with international advice facilitated by UNESCO, * revised in 1998.
- Local authorities and local populations were involved in the process.
- * In May 2000, a 'Global Strategy Expert Meeting on Central Asian Cultural Heritage' was co-organised by WHC and Turkmenistan in Ashgabat & Merv. Themes to make Tentative Lists more representative were identified.

Nominations and the nomination process

- 1996 4 nominations (deferred/not examined)
 - (a) Dehistan
 - (b) Kunya Urgench
 - (c) Ancient Merv
 - (d) Old Nisa
- 1999 Ancient Merv (inscribed)
- The nomination process was seen to be an aid to capacity-building amongst officials responsible for heritage issues.

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

Integration of heritage and planning

- Heritage properties are protected under the 'Law of Turkmenistan on the protection of the historic and cultural heritage of Turkmenistan' (1992).
- State Parks are designated by Presidential Decree.
- No linkage between heritage protection and planning identified.

Participation of local communities

- Local populations are trained to take part in conservation and restoration work.

Tourism Development

- A State Committee for the Development of Tourism has been established.

Financial measures and budget allowance

- 90% of costs of managing cultural heritage are financed by the State.
- The total regular national budget for Historical and Cultural Parks is 3,225 million Manats (US\$620,192). The regular national budget for Ancient Merv WH Site is 297,000 Manats (US\$57).

Professional Training

- The Academy of Arts of Turkmenistan provides courses including "Restoration of Monuments" and "Architectural Heritage of Turkmenistan".
- The Turkmen State University provides training courses including "Archaeology of the Monuments of Turkmenistan" and "Methods of Restoration".
- The National Institute of Sport & Tourism provides training courses in tourism management, ethnography and local lore.
- The Institute of Culture offers training in archaeology, ethnology and museology.

New and improved services

- There are 8 State Historical & Cultural Parks that are being progressively equipped and staffed by the State.
- Levels of training are considered satisfactory.

Issues to be addressed

- 60% of parks do not have sufficient technical means.
- There is a shortage of technical equipment

1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

National and International Fund Raising

- The report records the UNESCO/UNDP restoration project at Kunya Urgench in 1997, and the US State Dept's restoration project at Sheikh Seit Jemaledin Mosque, Annau, 2001-02.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows:

2000	\$30,000	Technical, Ancient Merv
	\$4,700	Technical, Ancient Merv
2002	\$30,000	Training, Dept of Monuments.
	\$38,814	Training, Dept of Monuments.
	\$30,000	Preparatory, Kunya Urgench

1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

Information and awareness measures

- As part of the national identity building process, Turkmen history and culture are promoted in the media, and in the secondary school curriculum.
- WH Education Kit has been used.

1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

Conclusions and proposed actions

- The World Heritage Convention needs to be more effectively implemented.
- Within the timeframe 2003-2010 the Turkmen authorities seek to: (i) develop natural & mixed heritage nominations; (ii) develop effective methods for the conservation and monitoring of earthen structures; (iii) strengthen international co-operation and fund-raising; (iv) improve capacity in the fields of conservation and heritage protection; (v) raise public awareness through formal & non-formal education systems; (vi) increase awareness of international heritage practice.

UZBEKISTAN

I.1 Introduction

Year of ratification 1993

Organisation submitting the report

Ministry of Cultural Affairs,
30, Navoi Street
Taskent, 700129
Republic of Uzbekistan

I.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

The status of national inventories

- Inventory preparation has been carried out regularly by the government at national & local levels in 1973, 1981, 1983, and 2002-2003.

The preparation of a Tentative List

- 21 sites submitted in 1996 (7 of these sites were united in 2001 as a single cultural nomination 'Samarkand, Crossroads of Cultures').
- Although no natural heritage sites have yet been nominated, the Government has signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).
- "In the meantime, the Government is planning to revise the Tentative List by including several natural sites, such as Chatkal, Boysun, Nurata, Zaamin, Shakhimardan, Dengizkil and others, as well as revise some cultural sites in the South of Uzbekistan (the Palace of Kyrk-Kyz, Djarkugan's Minaret, the Complex of Khakim at-Termiwi, the Mausoleum of Ak Astana Baba), and add Fayeze Tepa, Kora Tepa and other sites under one title as 'Termez'."

Nominations and the nomination process

- 1990 * Samarkand (deferred)
- 1991 Ichan Kala of Khiva
- 1993 Historic Centre of Bukhara
- 2000 Historic Centre of Shakhrisyabz
- 2001 Samarkand - Crossroads of Cultures (resubmitted)
- Applications for the Tentative List are collected from local municipalities, followed by regional and national expert historical & cultural evaluations.

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

Integration of heritage and planning

- The 'Department for Preservation & Management of Cultural Monuments and Properties' is the main government body responsible for cultural heritage.
- The National Programme 'Meros' ('Heritage') was adopted by Presidential Decree in June 1995 covering the conservation, advertising & exploitation of cultural properties.
- Other measures include the (i) Law 'On protection and exploitation of cultural heritage properties' (2001); (ii) Decree by the Cabinet of Ministers (2002); and (iii) 'Town Building Code' (2002).
- An 'Inter-agency Council on Preservation of Cultural Properties' exists under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs.

Participation of local communities

- Cultural heritage belonging to the State cannot be privatised.
- However, according to the provisions of the 2001 Law, landowners are obliged to preserve the "external and internal appearance" of their properties which are included into a "passport".
- Self-governing bodies (called 'Mahalla') involve local communities in the safeguarding of heritage.

Tourism Development

- The Presidential Decree (1999) on the development of tourism until 2005 aims to publish reference books, 'The Great Silk Road' newspaper, web-sites & the following multimedia CD-Roms: "Amir Temur", "Imam al-Bukhari and Akhmad al-Fargoni", "Blue Ceramics of Samarkand", "Oriental Miniatures", "Boysun", "Termez", "Shashmaqom", "Uzbekistan".
- The following book albums were published: "Role of Amir Temur in the World History", "Khiva - The City of Thousands Domes", "Bukhara - The Pearl of the East", "Imam al-Bukhari: Lumière de la Profondeur des Siècles", "Samarkand", "L'art de l'Ouzbekistan", "Great Silk Roads", "Termez", "Shakhrisyabz". Video-films on similar subjects were issued by "Uzbektelefilm" Studio.

Financial measures and budget allowance

- Thematic plans for scientific conservation funded by the State budget are elaborated on the basis of "requests from local inspections". Priority is given to sites on the WH List & Tentative List.
- Government funding has increased from some US\$880,000 in 2000 to US\$1.5 million in 2003.
- Yearly budgets are "target-oriented" to specific properties: 1995-96 for Samarkand, 1996-97 for Bukhara & Khiva, and so on.

Professional

- 182 staff work for the Department and its different “inspection teams”.
- Scientific & technical documentation is disseminated by “regional specialised restoration organisations”.
- Training institutions include the : (i) Tashkent and Samarkand ‘Architecture & Building Construction Institutes’; (ii) Tashkent Arts & Design Institute; (iii) regional training centre in Samarkand (established in 2001); and (iv) a “network of various colleges and lyceums for training of master-restorers & building constructors”.
- Two international symposia on ‘Blue Ceramics of Samarkand’ & ‘Ground water and Soil Salinity’ (June 2000), and a National Training Seminar (Jan. 2001) were organized by UNESCO.

New and improved services

- “Collaboration of all partners (governmental & non-governmental)... protect[s] about 10 thousand cultural heritage properties”. Major NGO partners include: ‘Oltin Meros’, ‘Khunarmand’, ‘Usto’ & ‘Mussavir’.

Issues to be addressed

- Technical difficulties are encountered relating to mapping and incorporating “international experience”.
- Properties located in desert areas and built with earthen unbaked bricks are especially vulnerable to climatic extremes of rain & snow. Improvement in construction materials is therefore desirable.

1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

National and International Fund Raising

- Bilateral assistance is gratefully acknowledged from Japan, Italy, France, Russia, Ukraine, and Azerbaijan.
- 3 ‘International Charity Funds’ are mentioned: ‘Oltin Meros’, ‘Imam al Bukhori’ & ‘Muhammad Babur’.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows:

1995	\$34,000	Emergency, Bukhara
1997	\$16,000	Emergency, Bukhara
1999	\$30,000	Training, Nominations preparation
2000	\$5,000	Promotional, National teacher training workshop
2002	\$5,748	Training, WH education for youth of Central Asia
- * Extra-budgetary funds mobilised by the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage include:

2000-05	US\$702,860	Preservation, restoration: Fayeze-Tepa, Termez (Japan)
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1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

Information and awareness measures

- Bukhara city was awarded by the UNESCO City for Peace Prize for 2000-2001 (Certificate, Prize, US\$ 20,000).
- UNESCO Chair on Management and Preservation of Historic Centers at the Samarkand State Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering was opened in October 1999.
- New projects on intangible heritage have started such as the ‘Ma’mun Academy’ in Khiva, ‘Sharq Taronalari’ music festivals in Samarkand, and handicraft centres in Bukhara & Shakhrisyabz.
- Documentary films, anniversary coins, postcards & stamps have been completed on sites inscribed on the WH List. TV/Radio programmes are planned.
- UNESCO proclaimed “Cultural Space of Boysun District of Uzbekistan” as Masterpiece of Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity (2001). The First Open Folklore Festival “Boysun Bakhori” was organized between 23 and 28 May 2002. The Second Open Folklore Festival “Boysun Bakhori” will be organized between 14 and 19 May 2003. UNESCO approved a funds-in-trust project on inventory and academic studies of “Cultural Space of Boysun District” in 2003-2004.
- The ‘WH in Young Hands’ Kit has been translated into Uzbek and disseminated through the ASPnet schools around the country. Annual Central Asian Youth Camps on World Heritage were organized by the National Commission of Uzbekistan for UNESCO in 1997-2002.
- 10 hours per week are dedicated to cultural heritage and spirituality in the school curriculum.
- Two Community Learning Centers on Carpet Weaving were established by the UNESCO Tashkent Office in Bukhara and Khiva. Community Learning Center on Suzanne Weaving is being established in Shakhrisyabz.

1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

Conclusions and proposed actions

- Between 1993 and 1996, most heritage efforts were directed towards “engineering fortification” and the “conservation of surviving parts”.
- A second stage (1996-2010) has begun to address geological issues, limit new constructions, promote handicraft workshops & community centres (‘Mahalla’), and the provision of infrastructure (gas, water, electricity).
- Elaborate an inventory of natural sites (under the State Committee for Nature Protection) and revise the Tentative List.

- Introduce new informational technologies (such as GIS) for the monitoring & management of cultural sites, in particular for seismic strengthening, repair materials, and the restoration of murals & frescoes.
- Establish an international centre for the protection of urban heritage in Bukhara with the support of UNESCO Tashkent, and bilateral assistance from Italy & Belgium (project 'CAREBUK').
- * Following the recommendation of a WHC monitoring mission to Shakhrisyabz, the government of Uzbekistan submitted an emergency request in 2003 for the stabilisation of the Ak Saram Palace. It is hoped to be approved.