

1. Introduction

1.1 - State Party

Turkmenistan

1.2 - Date of ratification of the World Heritage Convention

30/09/1994

1.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of Section I of the Periodic Reporting

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
UNESCO National Commission
World Heritage property managers/coordinators
ICOMOS International
IUCN International
ICCROM

1.4 - Primary government authorities responsible for the implementation of the Convention

- Kuvandyk Poladov
Turkmenistan National Commission for UNESCO
Secretary-General

Comment

New Phone/Fax of the Turkmenistan National Commission for UNESCO is: (9312) 93 08 67 Additionally to the Secretariat of Turkmenistan National Commission for UNESCO the government authorities responsible for the implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage are the Turkmenistan Ministry of Culture and TV&Radio Broadcasting and the Turkmenistan Ministry of Nature Protection. Their contact details are given below in 1.5.

1.5 - Other key institutions responsible

- Dr. Mammedov M.
Chief of Department
Ministry of Culture and TV&Radio Broadcasting of Turkmenistan, National Department for the Protection and Restoration of Monuments
Domain: cultural
- Dr. Durikov M.
Chief of Department
Ministry of Nature Protection of Turkmenistan, Department of the Protection of Flora and Fauna
Domain: natural

1.6 - Comments

The National Department for the Protection and Restoration of Monuments of the Turkmenistan Ministry of Culture and TV&Radio Broadcasting is a responsible body for the identification, registration, study, protection and restoration of historical and cultural heritage of Turkmenistan. The department of Protection of Flora and Fauna of the Ministry of Nature Protection is a responsible body for the identification, registration, study and protection of the natural heritage of Turkmenistan.

2. Inventories / lists / registers for cultural and natural heritage

2.1 - Cultural Heritage (Level and Status)

National	Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state	Process completed or continually updated
Local	Process completed or continually updated
Other (please provide details in 2.7)	Not applicable

2.2 - Natural Heritage (Level and Status)

National	Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state	Process completed or continually updated
Local	Process completed or continually updated
Other (please provide details in 2.7)	Not applicable

2.3 - Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the State Party?

Inventories / lists / registers capture the full diversity of cultural and natural heritage.

2.4 - Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified cultural heritage?

Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the protection of cultural heritage.

2.5 - Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified natural heritage?

Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the protection of natural heritage.

2.6 - Are inventories / lists / registers used for the identification of properties for the Tentative List?

Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.

2.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to inventories / lists / registers of cultural and natural heritage (questions 2.1 to 2.6)

Up to date the List of the cultural heritage which has been registered in the territory of Turkmeinstan consists of 1300 historical and cultural monuments. Up to date the List of the natural heritage of local and regional importance which has been registered in the territory of Turkmenistan consists of 245 natural objects covering zoological botanical, hydrochemical and geological features.

3. Tentative List

3.1 - Potential future nominations (Property name / anticipated year of nomination)

Badkhyz State Nature Reserve / 2012 /
Silk Roads sites in Turkmenistan - I Phase (Serial nomination of 12 segments) / 2013 /

3.2 - Tools used for a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value

ICOMOS thematic studies
IUCN thematic studies
Filling the gaps – an action plan for the future by ICOMOS, Gaps analysis by IUCN
Meetings to harmonize Tentative Lists within your region
UNESCO's Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List
Other global comparative analysis

3.3 - Level of involvement in the preparation of the Tentative List

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional / provincial / state / government(s)	Good
Local government(s)	Good
Other government departments	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities / residents	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Good
Local industries	Good
Non Governmental Organization(s)	No involvement
Consultants / experts	Good
Site manager / coordinator(s)	Good

3.4 - Was the authority(ies) listed in question 1.4 responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

Yes

3.5 - If not, what authority(ies) is responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

No /

3.6 - Do you intend to update your Tentative List within the next six years?

Yes

3.7 - Comments

Up to date the Tentative List of Turkmenistan have been submitted both by the cultural and natural sites separately. In the future it is planned that the Tentative List would be updated in the expense of mixed (cultural+natural) and transboundary heritage (if it will be identified and justified) to satisfy the Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage List.

4. Nominations

4.1 - Property

Name	Date of submission	Status
State Historical and Cultural Park "Ancient Merv"	1996-11-07	inscribed
Kunya-Urgench	2004-02-02	inscribed
Parthian Fortresses of Nisa	2006-01-30	inscribed

4.2 - Involvement in recent nominations

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional / provincial / state government(s)	Good
Local government(s)	Good
Other government departments	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities / residents	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Good
Local industries	Good
Non Governmental Organization(s)	Not applicable
Consultants / experts	Good
Site manager / coordinator	Good

4.3 - Perceived benefits of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List

Strengthened protection of sites (legislative, regulatory, institutional and / or traditional)	High benefit
Enhanced conservation practices	High benefit
Catalyst for wider community appreciation of heritage	High benefit
Improved presentation of sites	High benefit
Enhanced honour / prestige	High benefit
Increased funding	Some benefit
Additional tool for lobbying / political influence	Some benefit
Stimulus for enhanced partnerships	High benefit
Increased recognition for tourism and public use	Some benefit
Stimulus for economic development in surrounding communities	Some benefit
Others (please provide details in 4.4)	Some benefit

4.4 - Comments

In 2010 the Tentative List of Turkmenistan has been updated at the expense of the Silk Roads Sites in Turkmenistan which covers of 29 sites. The preparation of the Tentative List and draft nominations of I Phase of the Silk Roads including 12 sites was possible due to the 3 National Training Workshops for World heritage nomination Preparation (in 2009) by the WCH via UNESCO's Tehran Cluster Office and UNESCO's Workshops on the Serial World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads.

5. General Policy Development

5.1 - Legislation

Comment

Cultural Heritage Law of Turkmenistan on the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Turkmenistan (1992) Law of Turkmenistan on the Culture (2010) Law of Turkmenistan on the ownership (1993) Natural Heritage Law "On the Nature Protection of Turkmenistan" (1991) Law of Turkmenistan "On the protection and sustainable use of flora" (1993) Law of

Turkmenistan "On the protection and sustainable use of fauna" (1997) Forest code of Turkmenistan (1993) Law of Turkmenistan on Hunting and Hunting Management

5.2 - Legislation not listed in 5.1

Model Statute of the State natural heritage of Turkmenistan / 1995 / national / natural / No /
Model Statute of the State nature reserves of Turkmenistan / 1995 / national / natural / No /
Model Statute of the protected zones of the State nature reserves of Turkmenistan / 1995 / national / natural / No /

5.3 - Comment

Except the Model statutes of necessary regulations concerning to the natural heritage of Turkmenistan there are Regulations concerned to the State Historical and Cultural Parks of Turkmenistan. These regulations enable to identify, conserve and protect and effective management of cultural heritage at the local levels.

5.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulations) adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage?

The legal framework is adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

5.5 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulations) for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage be enforced?

Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework could be strengthened.

5.6 - Other International Conventions adhered Comment

UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) UN Convention on Combating Desertification (1994) UN Convention on Climate Change (1992)

5.7 - Implementation of International Conventions into national policies

There is adequate coordination and integration.

5.8 - States Party's policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities

There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

5.9 - Integration of heritage into comprehensive / larger scale planning programmes

There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

5.10 - Comments

The Strategy of economical, political and cultural development of Turkmenistan up to 2020 (2008) and National biodiversity strategy and action plan for Turkmenistan (2002) cover all aspects of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage in Turkmenistan integrated into national scale planning programmes.

6. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

6.1 - To what degree do the principal agencies / institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of this heritage?

There is some cooperation between the principal agencies / institutions for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage but improvements are possible.

6.2 - To what degree do other government agencies cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of natural and cultural heritage?

In general, cooperation exists between other government agencies and the principal agencies / institutions for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage but there are still deficiencies.

6.3 - To what degree do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?

In general, cooperation exists between different levels of government for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage but there are still deficiencies.

6.4 - Are the services provided by the agencies / institutions adequate for the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties in your country?

There is adequate capacity within services to conserve, protect and present World Heritage properties.

6.5 - Comments

The visibility and interpretation of the World Heritage Convention in Turkmenistan is high. Therefore any activities of other government agencies (including tourism, fishery etc.) which could be related to the cultural and natural heritage are strictly discussed and agreed with the principal institutions to meet requirements of the Convention and a national Law on the Culture.

7. Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

7.1 - Is there a research programme or project specifically for the benefit of World Heritage properties?

There is some research specifically addressing World Heritage.

7.2 - Research projects

- National Training on the conservation of earthen structures / 8-17 June 2007

regional
cultural
no

This training was organized with the aim to study of implementation of preventive conservation works of earthen structures of Turkmenistan.

7.3 - Comments

This training course followed by the scientific research related to the conservation methods. As a result a national capacity building to conserve of earthen structures in Turkmenistan has been created.

8. Financial Status and Human Resources

8.1 - Sources of funding

National government funds	Major source of fixed term funding
Other levels of government (provincial, state, local)	Major source of fixed term funding
International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	Minor source of fixed term funding
International multilateral funding (e.g. World Bank, IDB, European Union)	Not applicable
International bilateral funding (e.g. AFD, GTZ, DGCS, GEF, etc.)	Not applicable
NGOs (international and / or national)	Not applicable
Private sector funds	Minor source of fixed term funding
Other (Please specify in 8.6)	Not applicable

8.2 - Involvement of State Party in the establishment of foundations or associations for raising funds and donation for the protection of World Heritage

No

8.3 - National policies for the allocation of site revenues for conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage

Yes

8.4 - Is the current budget sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?

The available budget is acceptable to meet the current conservation, protection and presentation needs.

8.5 - Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?

Human resources are adequate but additional staffing would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards.

8.6 - Comments

Allocation of financial resources for the protection of cultural and natural resources at the local level are satisfactorily. Human resources are satisfactorily and they have been trained to manage cultural and natural heritage of the country. However it is required major funds from the international funds to cover all needs of cultural and natural sites.

9. Training

9.1 - Formal training / educational institutions / programs

- Academy of Arts of Turkmenistan / national / cultural Architect, restorator, maganers of sites
- Turkmen State University / national / cultural, natural archeologists, biology and botany
- National Institute of sports and tourism / national / cultural, natural Tourism development, touristic industry, tourism management
- Institute of Culture of Turkmenistan / national / cultural, natural museum management, exhibitions, conservation and restoration of artefacts
- Turkmen Agriculture University / national / natural forestry, pedology
- Institute of archeology and ethnography of the Turkmenistan Academy of Sciences / regional / cultural Ph.D., Doctors of sciences, archeology, conservation, history

9.2 - Training needs

Conservation	High priority
Education	Low priority
Promotion	Medium priority
Interpretation	High priority
Administration	Medium priority
Visitor management	Medium priority
Community outreach	Low priority
Risk preparedness	Medium priority
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Very low priority
Other	Not applicable

9.3 - Does the State Party have a national training/ educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation?

There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation but there are some deficiencies in implementation.

9.4 - Comments

It will be useful an exchange of information and advanced techniques on the conservation of earthen structures by participation at regional and international seminars and conferences. It is necessary to create a subregional database network which accumulates achieved positive results in this field.

10. International Cooperation

10.1 - Cooperation with other States Parties

Participation in other UN programmes
Sharing expertise for capacity building
Hosting and / or attending international training courses/seminars
Distribution of material / information

10.2 - Twinned World Heritage properties with others

No

10.3 - Comments

International cooperation could be strengthened by organizing of subregional (regional) Seminars (or) Conferences jointly with UNESCO WHC on the exchange of experience and determination of the ways of future cooperation in the field of World Heritage issues. Best practice of examples of the international cooperation would be disseminated.

11. Education, Information and Awareness Building

11.1. Media used for World Heritage sites promotion

11.1.1 - Publications

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

11.1.2 - Films / TV

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

11.1.3 - Media campaigns

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

11.1.4 - Internet

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

11.1.5 - Postage stamps, medals

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International

National
Regional
Local

11.1.6 - World Heritage Day

Not applicable

11.1.7 - Translation and diffusion of publications made available by the World Heritage Centre

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

11.1.8 - Other (please specify in 11.1.8)

Not applicable

11.1.9 - Comments

It will be useful to get information about best experience related to the media used for the promotion of World Heritage sites.

11.2. Education, Information and Awareness Building

11.2.1 - Strategy to raise awareness among different stakeholders

There are strategies to raise awareness about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage but there are some deficiencies in implementation.

11.2.2 - Level of general awareness

Private Sector	Fair
Youth	Good
Communities living in/around heritage sites	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Decision makers and public officials	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
General public	Good

11.2.3 - Does the State Party participate in UNESCO's *World Heritage in Young Hands programme*?

The State Party does not participate in UNESCO's *World Heritage in Young Hands programme* but intends to do so.

11.2.4 - Level of frequency of activities

Courses for teachers for the use of the <i>World Heritage in Young Hands Kit</i>	Never
Courses/activities for students within the school programmes	Regularly
Youth Forums	Once
Skills-training courses for students	Regularly
Organized school visits to World Heritage properties/cultural and natural sites	Regularly
Activities linked to heritage within the framework of UNESCO Clubs/Associations	Never
Other (comment below)	Never

11.2.5 - Comments

Though the Turkmenistan does not participate in the UNESCO's World heritage in Young Hands Programme courses for study of local heritage a World Heritage of Turkmenistan have been introduced into school curriculum at all levels of education (including secondary and higher education). Information and awareness building about the World Heritage is organised by mass-media broadcasting of the Miras (Heritage) and International TV Channels in 6 languages of the UN daily.

12. Conclusions and Recommended Actions**12.1. State Party's implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*****12.1.1 - Identification of heritage**

Identification of heritage
Inventories / lists / registers capture the full diversity of cultural and natural heritage.
Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.

12.1.2 - National Inventories

National Inventories
National : Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state : Process completed or continually updated
National : Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state : Process completed or continually updated

12.1.3 - Tentative List

Tentative List
Yes

12.1.4 - Legal framework

Legal framework
Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework could be strengthened.

12.1.5 - Implementation of international conventions within national policies

Implementation of international conventions within national policies
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12.1.6 - Communities

Communities
Local communities / residents: Good
Level of involvement / consultation of local landowners: Good
Level of involvement / consultation of local industries: Good
Local communities / residents: Good
Indigenous peoples: Good
Landowners: Good

12.1.7 - Larger-scale planning

Larger-scale planning
There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

12.1.8 - Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation
In general, cooperation exists between different levels of government for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage but there are still deficiencies.

12.1.9 - Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

Scientific and Technical Studies and Research
There is some research specifically addressing World Heritage.

12.1.10 - Financial status

Financial status
The available budget is acceptable to meet the current conservation, protection and presentation needs.

12.1.11 - Human resources

Human resources
Human resources are adequate but additional staffing would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards.

12.1.12 - Training

Training
There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation but there are some deficiencies in implementation.

12.1.13 - International cooperation

International cooperation
Participation in other UN programmes
Sharing expertise for capacity building
Hosting and / or attending international training courses/seminars
Distribution of material / information

12.1.14 - Education, Information and awareness building

Education, Information and awareness building
Private Sector : Fair
Youth : Good
Communities living in/around heritage sites : Good

12.2. Actions for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* (identified from table 12.1).**12.2.1 - Please select the top issues (up to six)**

Please refer to question 5.2

12.3. Priority Actions Assessment

12.3.2 - Priority actions assessment

Answers provided have not outlined any serious management need.

12.3.3 - Additional actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention

Further strengthening of the national capacity building by its enrichment both with regional and worldwide best practices. Extension of number of World Heritage of Turkmenistan in the World Heritage List at the expense of mixed and transboundary properties.

13. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

13.1 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

Yes

13.2 - Please provide suggestions for improvement:

No suggestions.

13.3 - Please rate the level of support from the following entities for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire

World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors)	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
ICOMOS International	Fair
IUCN International	Fair
ICCROM	Fair
ICOMOS national / regional	Not applicable
IUCN national / regional	Not applicable

13.4 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

All required information was accessible

13.5 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from the previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Good
Advisory Bodies	Fair
State Party	Good
Site Managers	Good

13.6 - Comments

It is very good practice of the WHC to generalize all questions in this module which enables to compare all common issues related to the management, protection and restoration of the World Heritage sites.

14. Thank you