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**UNESCO/Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust
Final narrative report**

Support for the

**Asian Silk Roads
World Heritage**

Serial and Transnational Nomination(s)

(PHASE II) 2018-2022

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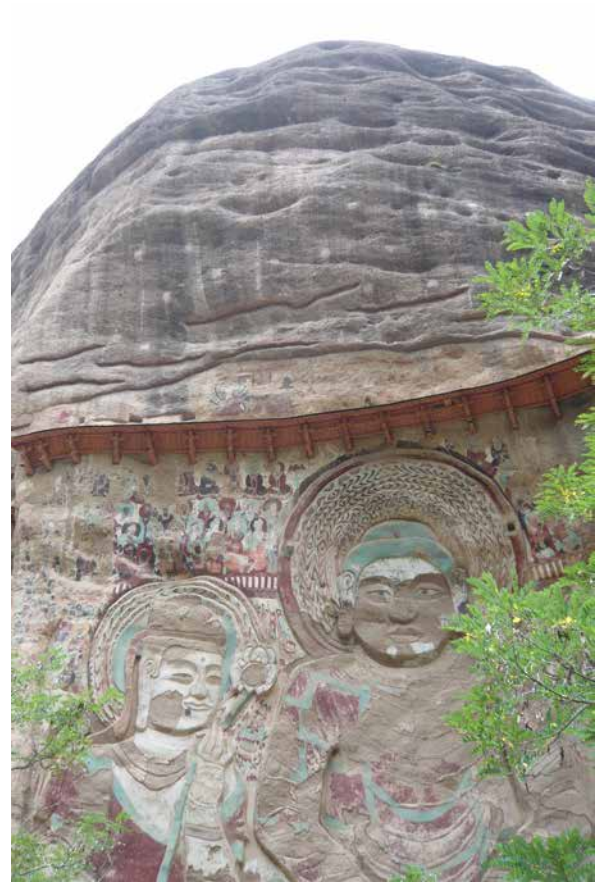
Samarkand, Uzbekistan

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■ Shuiliandong (Water Curtain Cave) Grottoes —
Lashao Temple, City of Tianshui, Gansu, China
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문화재청

Cultural Heritage
Administration

Implemented in cooperation
with the Korean Government
under a Funds-in-Trust agreement

UNESCO/Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust

Final narrative report

Support for the Asian Silk Roads World Heritage Serial and Transnational Nomination(s) (Phase II)

Geographical scope/ benefitting country		Global/Region/ Subregion/Country	Amount (US\$)
		Asia	USD 350,000
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UNESCO Contact	Roland LIN Chih-Hung, Project Officer, Asia and the Pacific Unit, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO (r.lin@unesco.org)		

This final report presents the main findings of a self-evaluation exercise conducted by the responsible UNESCO project officer(s) and covers the sections hereunder.

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I. Background

■ Qinghai lake, Qinghai, China © UNESCO/Roland LIN

The UNESCO World Heritage Centre has coordinated the preparation of the serial transnational World Heritage nomination of the Silk Roads since 2003, in close cooperation with five Central Asian countries and China. Together, they organised regional and sub-regional consultation meetings and established the inter-governmental Coordinating Committee (ICC) on the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads, which brings together 16 participating countries (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, China, India, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) and Bhutan as an Observer. In addition, they elaborated a Thematic Study on the Silk Roads in collaboration with ICOMOS and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. Since 2003, projects financed via the UNESCO/Netherlands, UNESCO/Japan and UNESCO/Norway Funds-in-Trust have supported capacity-building activities and nomination preparation in Central Asia. Since July 2013, the UNESCO/Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust has supported the South Asian Silk Roads project. Within the framework of the UNESCO/Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust (RoK FIT), WHC has concluded the project “Support for the Preparation of the World Heritage Serial Nomination of the Silk Roads in South Asia” (June 2013 to August 2016). This RoK FIT project was essential to reinforce the capacity of national

authorities in South Asian countries, particularly Bhutan and Nepal, for the documentation and surveying of archaeological and architectural sites and the digitalisation of archives. The project also helped set up transnational documentation strategies, methodologies and information-sharing systems at the sub-regional level. The project also showed that significant investments in technological resources and strong support for local capacity building are essential elements in transnational and serial nominations, particularly when a project involves new approaches and techniques for the States Parties. By involving all States Parties in this challenging serial transnational property, the steps taken towards transnational cooperation, the technological investments and the local capacity building carried out as part of the project’s implementation help to ensure that, eventually, these sites can become sustainable, effectively managed World Heritage properties.

The Ashgabat Agreement, adopted at the 2011 2nd Coordinating Committee meeting, encouraged China and several other countries in Central Asia to put forward two Silk Roads Heritage Corridors cultural World Heritage nominations. And thus, in June 2014, at the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee, the “Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang’an-Tianshan Corridor” was inscribed on the World Heritage List following a nomination submitted by China,

Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. At the same session, the cultural World Heritage nomination for the “Silk Roads: Penjikent-Samarkand-Poykent Corridor”, submitted by Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, was referred back to the States Parties by the World Heritage Committee so that they may implement the Committee’s recommendations, taking into account the advice received from ICOMOS and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. Activities currently being undertaken are listed below:

- Developing a **“Common Tourism Strategy for the Silk Roads Heritage Corridor”** (Central Asia and China)
- **“Silk Roads Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor”** (Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan)
- **“South Asian Silk Roads”** (China, India, Nepal and Bhutan...)
- **“Silk Roads: Fergana-Syrdarya Corridor”** (Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan)
- **“Silk Road Volga-Caspian corridor”** (Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan...)
- **“Maritime Silk Roads”** (led by China)
- **“Mausam: Maritime Routes and Cultural Landscapes”** (led by India)
- **“Shared Maritime Heritage”** (led by Indonesia)

The 5th Silk Roads International Coordinating Committee Meeting (December 2018, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan) resulted in the “Ashgabat Decision”, which calls to refocus the efforts of the ICC from listing to conservation, with an emphasis on enhancing coordination for the protection and management of Silk Roads cultural heritage properties, especially given the current critical state of conservation issues in Central Asia. This Phase II project inscribes itself in the spirit of this decision and proposes to support States Parties in Asia to improve conservation methodologies

and practices at the national and local levels while encouraging better coordination of already inscribed properties at the international levels. Through this work, it is hoped that States Parties can improve the overall state of conservation of Silk Roads sites, both those inscribed and under consideration for potential future nomination, so that they can be considered as part of future nomination efforts for other Silk Roads properties. The 6th Silk Roads International Coordinating Committee Meeting (September 2019, Hamedan, Iran), financed by the UNESCO/Japan and UNESCO/Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust, the UNESCO Cluster Office in Tehran and the Hamedan Municipality of Iran, reviewed and updated the Terms of Reference of the Coordinating Committee and discussed ways to improve its working methods. The meeting also reviewed the progress made by the participating countries in the serial World Heritage nomination process for the Silk Roads and discussed further work on the thematic studies of the land routes of the Silk Roads.

Phase II of the UNESCO Korean FiT project “Support for the Asian Silk Roads World Heritage: Conservation and Serial Transnational Nomination(s)” (2018-2022) inscribes itself in the spirit of the “Ashgabat Decision” and is designed to continue the progress made in Phase I, mainly to provide support to States Parties in Central Asia to improve conservation methodologies and practices at the national and local levels while encouraging better coordination of already inscribed properties at the international levels. Through this work, it is hoped that States Parties can improve the overall state of conservation of Silk Roads sites, both inscribed and considered for future nomination, so that they can be considered as part of future nomination efforts for other Silk Roads properties.



II. Overall performance

■ Cultural Landscape and Silk Roads, Bhutan © UNESCO/Roland LIN

Phase II of the project “Support for the Asian Silk Roads World Heritage: Conservation and Serial Transnational Nomination(s)” is designed, particularly to:

- Provide technical and financial support to Asian countries for the organisation of field activities, training workshops and/or meetings to build capacities for the conservation and management of cultural heritage sites along the Silk Roads, including the development and implementation of appropriate management systems and the coordination mechanism for the Silk Roads World Heritage, both at national and transnational levels;
- Initiate the continuing and further developing of the ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia, with active support from the participating countries.

This project represents a valuable example of national capacity building, increased diversity and representativeness on the World Heritage List and is currently being replicated in other Asian Silk Roads nominations. The project will contribute to UNESCO’s Strategic Objective 3 (“Build inclusive, just and peaceful societies by promoting freedom of expression, cultural diversity, education for global citizenship, and protecting the heritage”) of the Medium-Term Strategy for 2022-2029 (41 C/4), and fits within the UNESCO Programme and Budget 2022-2025 (41 C/5), under the

Outcome 5 (“Enhance the protection and promotion of the diversity of heritage and cultural expressions”) and Output 5.CL1 (“Member States’ capacities strengthened to identify, protect and manage tangible heritage”). The project will also contribute towards achieving Sustainable Development **Goal 11, Target 11.4:** “Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage”.

Overall Performance, Key Outputs and Results

Here below, we list the Overall Performance, Key Outputs and Results according to the two major Outcomes identified in the approved Project Document:

- ▶ **Outcome N° 1:** Capacity building for Asian countries to improve the conservation and management processes, including the development and implementation of an appropriate management system and the coordination mechanism for the Silk Roads World Heritage, both at national and transnational levels;
- ▶ **Outcome N° 2:** The continuation and expansion of the ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study to cover Eastern Asia is initiated.

Outcome N° 1: Capacity building for Asian countries to improve the conservation and management processes, including the development and implementation of an appropriate management system and the coordination mechanism for the Silk Roads World Heritage, both at national and transnational levels

During the project implementation period, activities aiming to provide technical and financial support to Asian countries for the organisation of field activities, training workshops and/or meetings to improve the conservation and management of cultural heritage sites along the Silk Roads, including the development and implementation of an appropriate management system and coordination mechanism for the Silk Roads World Heritage, both at national and transnational levels are successfully undertaken. We list here below the seven key activities with concrete results.

The 6th Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee Meeting of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads

Financed by the current RoK FiT Phase II project “Support for the Asian Silk Roads World Heritage: Conservation and Serial Transnational Nomination(s)” and UNESCO/Japan Funds-in-Trust project “Support

for Silk Roads World Heritage Sites in Central Asia (Phase II)’, and with support from the UNESCO Cluster Office in Tehran and the Hamedan Municipality of Iran, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the UNESCO Cluster Office in Tehran, in cooperation with the Ministry of Cultural Heritage Tourism and Handicrafts, the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO and the municipality of Hamedan, organised the 6th Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee Meeting of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads on 23-25 September 2019 in Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran. This meeting brought together National Focal Points and experts from Azerbaijan, China, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, which are members of the Coordinating Committee. (See **Annex 1**: Agenda, Participants List of the 6th Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee Meeting of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads on 23-25 September 2019 in Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran)

The opening ceremony of the 6th Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee Meeting of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads (23-25 September 2019 in Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran) was attended by high-level officials from the Government of Iran, including the Minister of Higher Education, Minister of Sciences and Research as well as the Minister of Culture Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts. The 6th Coordinating Committee Meeting has promoted further cooperation on the serial transnational Silk Roads nomination, strengthened understanding between the Coordinating Committee



■ 6th Silk Roads Coordinating Committee meeting participants group photo, 23-25 September 2019 © UNESCO Tehran Office

and the Member States, shared successful experiences and methodology with Member States, providing a platform to communicate. Finally, the participants reviewed the progress made with the implementation of planned activities and agreed on the following:

- The delegates reviewed the progress on the State of Conservation report on the World Heritage property “*Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang’an – Tianshan Corridor* (China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan), which should be submitted jointly before the end of 2019;
- The delegates reviewed the progress report on the “*Silk Roads: Zaravshan-Karakum Corridor*” nomination programme (*Tajikistan and Uzbekistan*) and the efforts that the International Institute for Central Asian Study (IICAS) made jointly with the UCL team on the documentation of heritage and other elements required to prepare the nomination of this corridor ;
- The delegates looked forward to the participation of Turkmenistan in the Silk Roads, alongside Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, in the “*Silk Roads: Zaravshan-Karakum Corridor*” nomination programme;
- The delegates recognised with high appreciation the efforts made by China and Nepal with the preparation of the South Asian Silk Road World Heritage nomination and encouraged more South Asian countries along the routes to actively join this potential transnational nomination process;
- The delegates encouraged the strengthening of expert consultation from Central Asia, South Asia and China, with support from the ICOMOS International Conservation Center (IICC) in Xi’an;
- The delegates encouraged the reinforcement of documentation from Central and South Asian Silk Roads, with support from the IICAS and UCL teams;
- The delegates noted the progress regarding the preparation of the *Fergana-Syrdarya Silk Roads Heritage Corridor World Heritage Nomination process (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan)*, acknowledged the progress achieved so far with the inventory and nomination preparation, along with the proposed MOU agreement on archaeology and conservation to be signed between the four countries in February 2020;
- The delegates noted the possibility for the Russian Federation and Azerbaijan to join the Silk Roads nomination process and encouraged the two countries to continue conducting in-depth research on Silk Roads-related corridors within their territories. They also encouraged Iran to participate actively in the nomination process in the near future;
- Regarding the coordination mechanism for the Maritime Silk Roads nomination project, the delegates expressed their belief that it would be more appropriate to encourage interested States Parties to take a similar approach to that of the land routes;
- The delegates decided to hold the next 7th meeting of the Coordinating Committee in China.



■ 6th Silk Roads Coordinating Committee meeting in Hamedan, Iran, 23-25 September 2019 © UNESCO Tehran Office/IICC Xi’an

The South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative” held in Kathmandu (Nepal) on 6 and 7 December 2021

Financed by the current RoK FiT Phase II project “Support for the Asian Silk Roads World Heritage: Conservation and Serial Transnational Nomination(s)”, the South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative” held in Kathmandu (Nepal) on 6 and 7 December 2021, brought together the delegates from China and Nepal, International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), experts and observers, both national and international, UNESCO – Beijing, Kathmandu and New Delhi and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. In addition, international experts from the University College London Institute of Archaeology (UK), the Department of Urban Planning of the Harbin Institute of Technology (Shenzhen, China) and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) shared the scientific documentation efforts that have been ongoing for the South Asian Silk Roads heritage corridors and surrounding cultural landscapes. Together with the activities of the ICOMOS International Conservation Centre (IICC)-Xi’an, acting as the Secretariat of the Silk Roads Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee, these documentation efforts provided an invaluable opportunity for State Parties to collaborate institutionally, thus promoting international solidarity and harmonious cooperation for better understanding and safeguarding of heritage corridors and cultural landscapes of this sub-region.

Eighty-two participants (29 online and 53 in person) from China, Nepal, International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), experts and observers, both national and international, UNESCO – Beijing, Kathmandu and New Delhi and the UNESCO World

Heritage Centre attended the workshop organised in a hybrid format. The main objective of the workshop was to:

- Develop a holistic approach to heritage routes through Nepal and South Asia through improved data, enhanced legal frameworks and management and conservation;
- Reinforce the coordination among the representatives from the participating countries, ICOMOS, UNESCO, as well as international experts;
- contribute to a better understanding of South Asia’s heritage corridors and cultural landscapes.

(See **Annex 2**: Agenda, Participants List of the Sub-regional Meeting for South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative, Kathmandu (Nepal), 6-7 December 2021)

Participants and experts unanimously encouraged and agreed to undertake the approach to engage with communities and local stakeholders in all stages to support the sustainable conservation and management of the sites along the corridors and their broader settings. At the end of the workshop, a draft action plan was presented for feedback as one of the primary outcomes of the meeting. And ICOMOS has produced a Final Report for the “Sub-regional Meeting for South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative, Kathmandu (Nepal), 6-7 December 2021.”

(See **Annex 3**: ICOMOS Final Report for the “Sub-regional Meeting for South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative, Kathmandu (Nepal), 6-7 December 2021”.

Selected Photos of the Sub-regional Meeting for South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative, Kathmandu (Nepal), 6-7 December 2021.
 © UNESCO Kathmandu Office



Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of the proposed Sewerage networks in the Uzgen city in the wider setting of Uzgen medieval site (Tentative List, No. 5518), component site of the serial transnational nomination “Silk Road: Fergana-Syrdarya corridor”, Osh region, Kyrgyzstan

Financed by the current RoK FiT Phase II project “Support for the Asian Silk Roads World Heritage: Conservation and Serial Transnational Nomination(s)”, in line with the “Ashgabat Decision”, adopted during the 5th ICC Meeting (December 2018, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan), which calls to refocus the efforts of the ICC from listing to conservation, with an emphasis on enhancing coordination for the protection and management of the Silk Roads cultural heritage properties, discussions and consultations took place and agreement reached between the World Heritage Centre and the related Kyrgyz authorities, within the current Phase II framework, to contract the International Institute for Central Asian Study (IICAS, Samarkand, Uzbekistan), to assist the State Party of Kyrgyzstan in undertaking the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of the proposed Sewerage networks in the Uzgen city in the broader setting of Uzgen medieval site (Tentative List, No. 5518), a component site of the serial transnational nomination “Silk Road: Fergana-Syrdarya corridor”, Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, in accordance with internationally accepted best practices and approaches, the provisions in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, particularly the *ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties* (2011). Three consultation workshops/meetings were organised with the related stakeholders and experts in 2021 and early 2022. The “Kyrgyzstan Uzgen Capacity-building workshop - Silk Roads: Ferghana-Syrdarya Corridor serial transnational World Heritage nomination and the role of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in managing risks for its components”, has been held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 2 February 2022 (Hybrid format). The outcomes of this 2 February 2022 workshop served as a basis to further refine the work to provide technical assistance to Kyrgyzstan for the Heritage Impact Assessments carried out for potential major projects in Uzgen. The Workshop brought together more than 30 participants, including the Deputy Minister of Culture, Information, Sport and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic; the relevant stakeholders of the Silk Roads: Ferghana-Syrdarya Corridor serial transnational World Heritage nomination, particularly in Osh Region and Uzgen

District in the Kyrgyz Republic, the International and regional experts, together with experts from UNESCO (World Heritage Centre and UNESCO Almaty Office). (See **Annex 4**: Agenda, Participants List of the “Kyrgyzstan Uzgen Capacity-building workshop - Silk Roads: Ferghana-Syrdarya Corridor serial transnational World Heritage nomination and the role of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in managing risks for its components”, held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 2 February 2022).

The Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of the proposed Sewerage networks in the Uzgen city in the wider setting of Uzgen medieval site (Tentative List, No. 5518), component site of the serial transnational nomination “Silk Road: Fergana-Syrdarya corridor”, Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, has been produced and the recommendations aimed to mitigate the anticipated negative impact also been formulated in April 2022. (See **Annex 5**: Cover page of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of the proposed Sewerage networks in the Uzgen city in the broader setting of Uzgen medieval site (Tentative List, No. 5518), component site of the serial transnational nomination “Silk Road: Fergana-Syrdarya corridor”, Osh region, Kyrgyzstan)

The key recommendations of the HIA aimed to mitigate the anticipated negative impact suggested comprised the following:

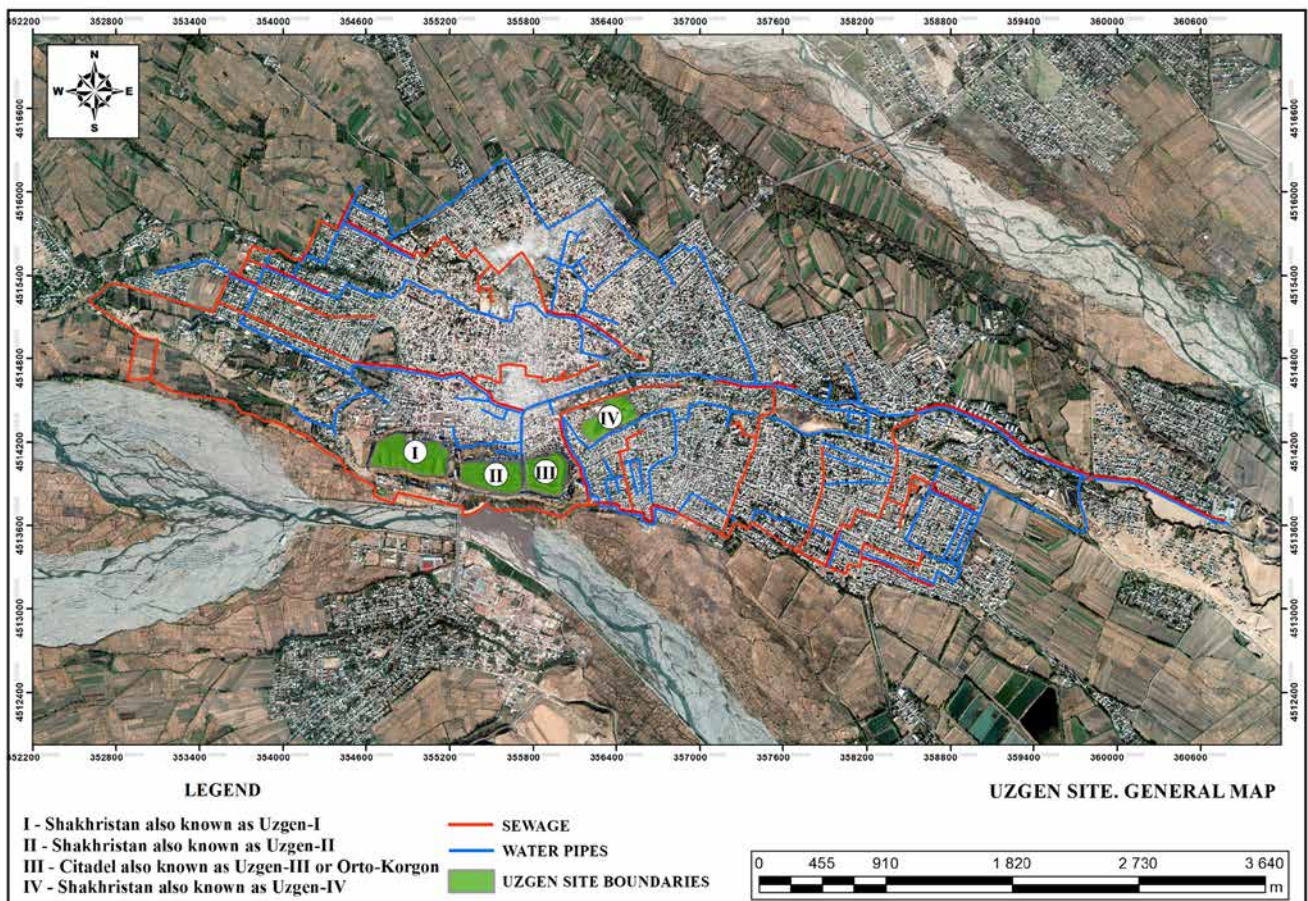
- Detailed archaeological studies have to be carried out by qualified experts and in coordination with relevant authorities prior to the launch of construction (more precisely earthworks) activities. Following high professional and ethical standards while documenting and handling the finds is a must. It is advisable that the field work is preceded by extensive desk studies and archival research to identify the areas where valuable archaeological layers are most likely to be explored. The use of advanced non-destructive technologies, including the geophysical scanning, interpreting of satellite imagery and aerial photos, metal detectors, etc. is strongly recommended. Considering the importance of the Water Supply and Wastewater Rehabilitation Project for the local community of Uzgen an approach shall be worked out to ensure that the archaeological studies do not affect the project schedule;
- Archaeological supervision is required as the earthworks progress to ensure the archaeological finds, in any, are detected at an early stage, and are

treated in accordance with relevant professional standards and national regulations;

- Construction firms have to be instructed to suspend the works and report to relevant local and national authorities in case any heritage assets are revealed. Corresponding provisions have to be introduced in the contracts signed with construction firms;
- The Ministry of Culture, Information, Sport and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic is strongly suggested to ensure that adequate protection zone for the Shakhristan (I), Shakhristan (II), Shakhristan (IV) and the Citadel (III) is defined based on the detailed research and the outcomes of the archaeological studies and supervision to ensure the safeguarding of the site and its attributes. Comprehensive study of the urban morphology and evolution of the city of Uzgen is strongly suggested to ensure urban elements

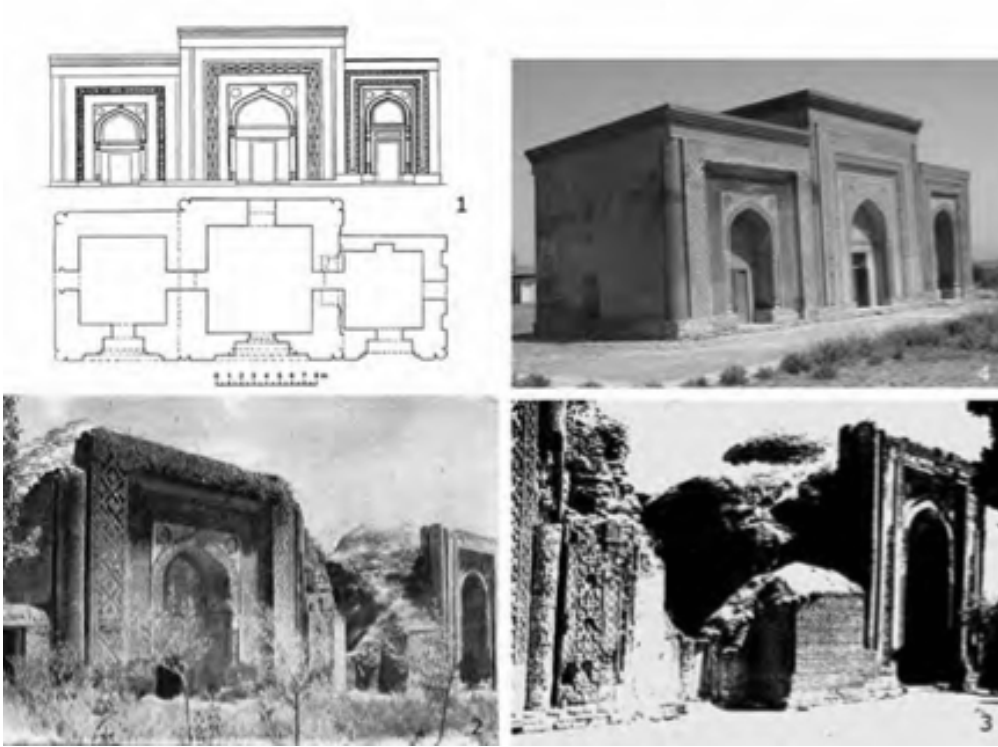
revealed during the study are in due course safeguarded;

- Administration of "Uzgen" State Historic and Cultural Museum Reserve is encouraged to enhance monitoring over the structural integrity of the minaret and the mausoleums in the course of construction works. In particular, measurement of vibration loads, installation of crack monitors and additional geotechnical studies at the Architectural complex shall be carried out among other measures to ensure that agents of deterioration are defined at an early stage and are in due manner mitigated.
- Recommendations on the archaeological studies and supervision to be carried during the development works on site have been presented in a comprehensive document prepared by the expert team to support the stakeholders and offer a better insight into the relevant best practices, international and local professional experience.



■ Uzgen. Location of water supply and wastewater pipelines. Site boundaries identified based on the visual inspection and relevant cadastral files. Source: IICAS, 2022

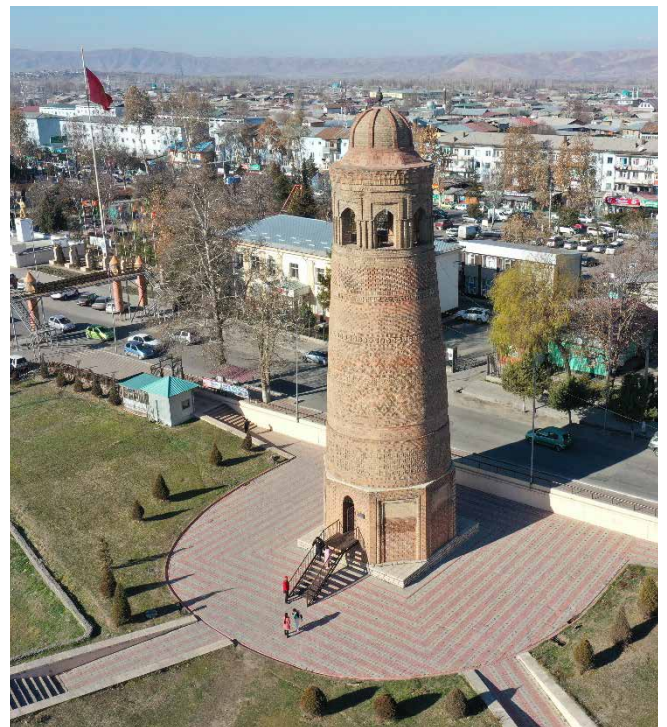
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■ Mausoleums of Uzgen. Façades, plan and general view. Photo of 1953. (2), 1960s. (3) and 2009. (1-3 – according to Nusov, 1963; Imankulov, 2005). Source: IICAS, 2022



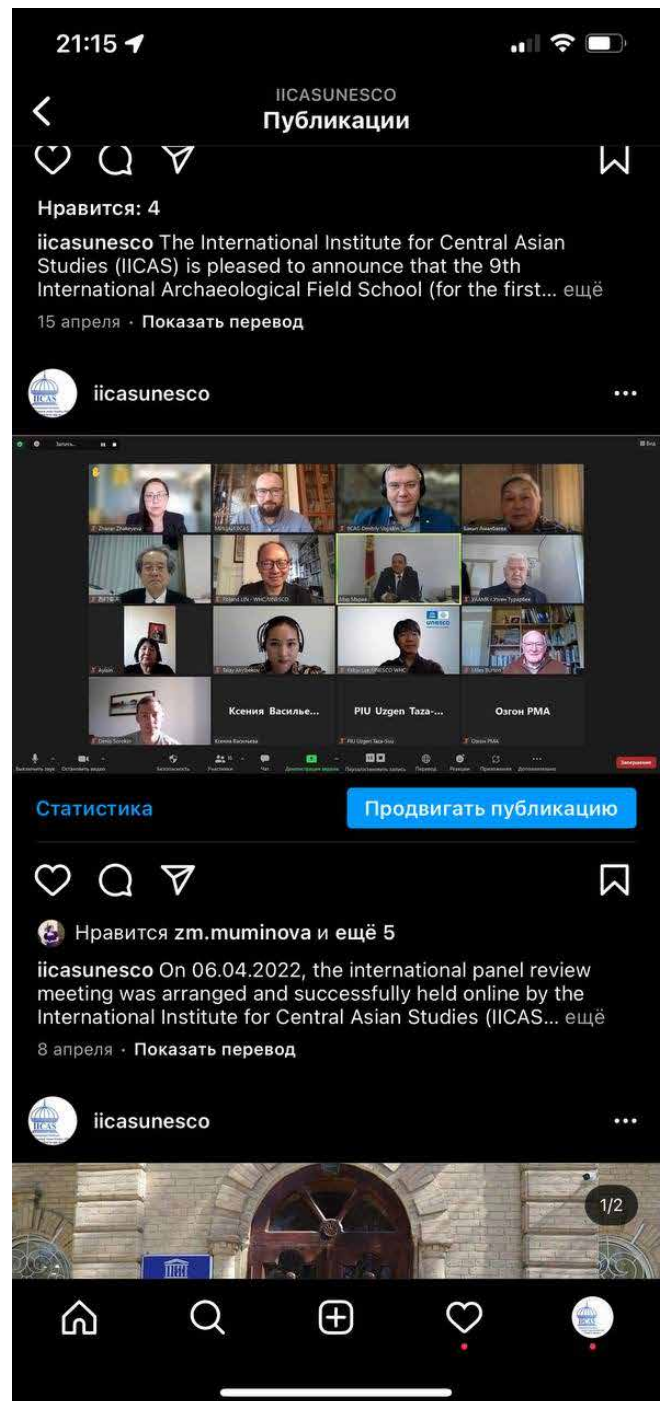
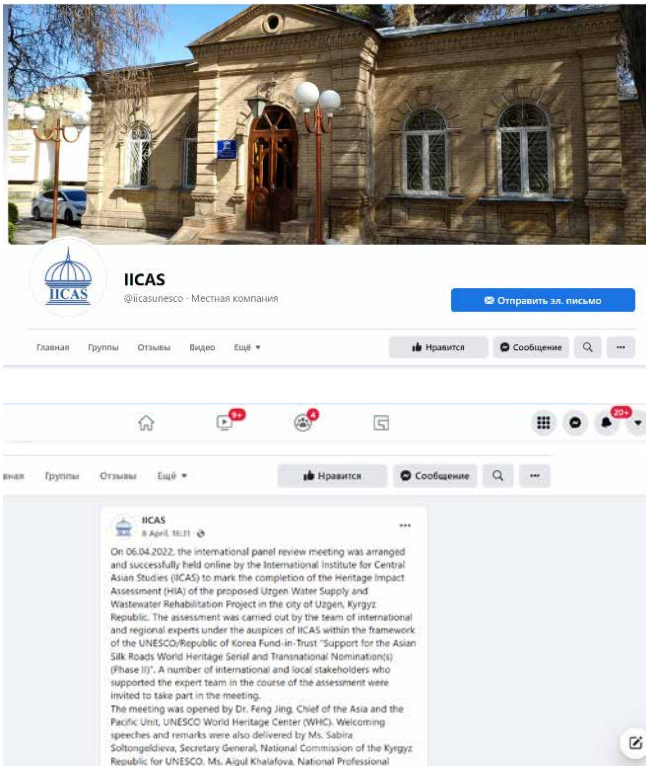
■ The Minaret of Uzgen. General view. Photographs from the 1880s (1) 1923 (2) 1953 (3) and 2009 (4) (1-3 - after: Shcherbina-Kramarenko, 1896; Bernstam, 1997; Nusov, 1963). Source: IICAS, 2022



■ Architectural complex of Uzgen. The minaret. View to the North-West. Source: IICAS, 2022

Here below a formal post on the IICAS' Facebook page was published for the event on the 8 April 2022.
<https://www.facebook.com/iicasunesco/posts/1384249695330921>

IICAS website t& he IICAS' Instagram page on the 8 April 2022
<https://www.instagram.com/p/CcFrL5bKdi2/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=>



Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed Tourism Service Complex located in the proposed Buffer Zone of Rabati Malik Caravanserai and the Sardoba (both on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List of Uzbekistan as component parts of the Silk Roads nomination)

Financed by the current RoK FIT Phase II project “Support for the Asian Silk Roads World Heritage: Conservation and Serial Transnational Nomination(s)”, in line with the “Ashgabat Decision”, adopted during the 5th ICC Meeting (December 2018, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan), which calls to refocus the efforts of the ICC from listing to conservation, with an emphasis on enhancing coordination for the protection and management of Silk Roads cultural heritage properties, discussions and consultations taken place and agreement reached between the World Heritage Centre and the related Uzbekistan authorities, within the current Phase II framework, to contract the International Institute for Central Asian Study (IICAS, Samarkand, Uzbekistan) to carry out the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed Tourism

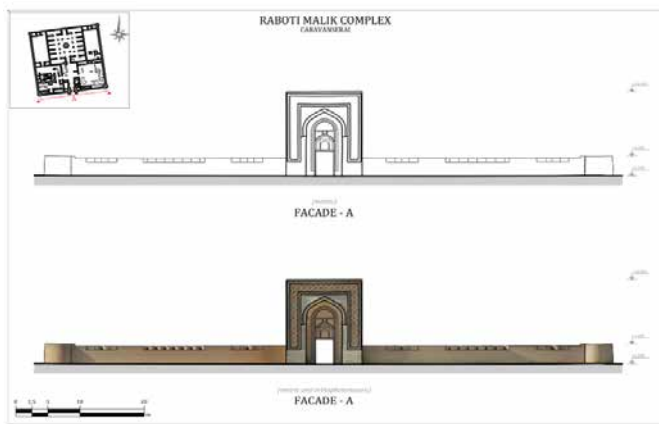
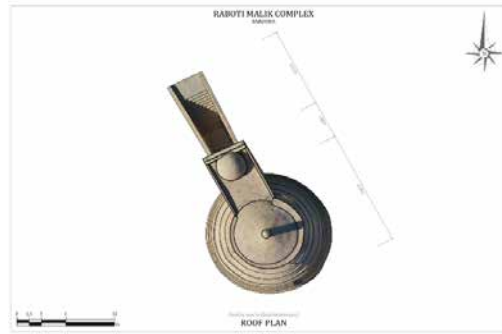
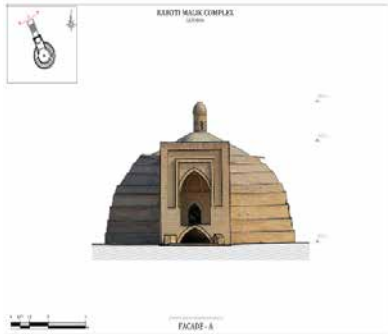
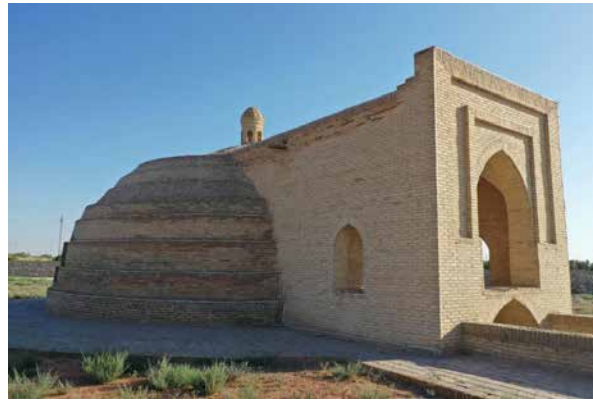
Service Complex located in the proposed Buffer Zone of Rabati Malik Caravanserai and the Sardoba (both on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List of Uzbekistan as component parts of the Silk Roads nomination). In addition, three consultation workshops/meetings have been organised with the related stakeholders and experts in 2020.

The Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed Tourism Service Complex located in the proposed Buffer Zone of Rabati Malik Caravanserai and the Sardoba (both on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List of Uzbekistan as component parts of the Silk Roads nomination) has been produced and the recommendations aimed to mitigate the anticipated negative impact also been formulated in November 2020. **(See Annex 6:** Cover page of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed Tourism Service Complex located in the proposed Buffer Zone of Rabati Malik Caravanserai and the Sardoba (both on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List of Uzbekistan as component parts of the Silk Roads nomination)



■ 11th century Rabati Malik Caravanserai has always been an important landmark along the way from Bukhara to Samarkand.

Source: IICAS, 2020



■ Rabati Malik Caravanserai and Sardoba: the location of the highway in the caravanserai.
 Source: IICAS, 2020

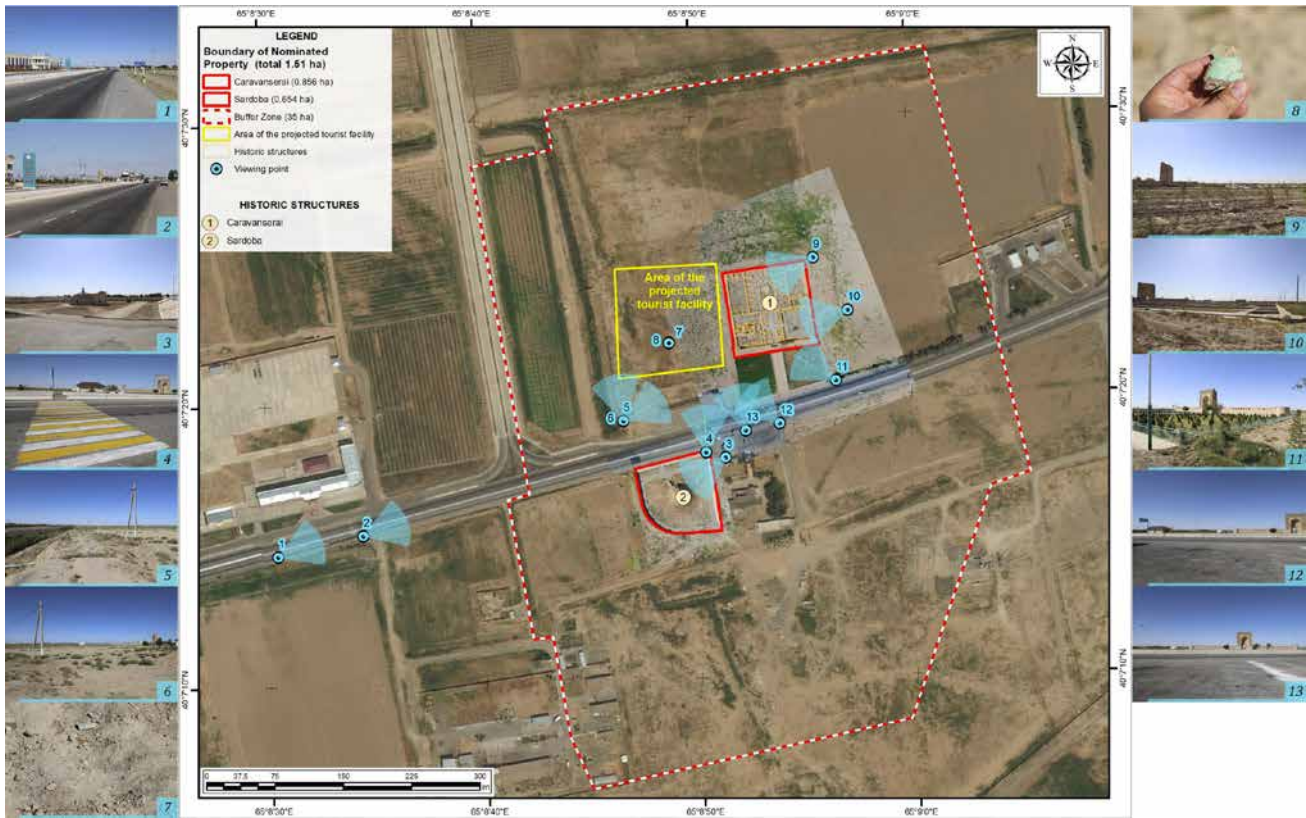
The key recommendations of the HIA aimed to mitigate the anticipated negative impact suggested comprised the following:

- More reliable communication channels between the developer, regional and national authorities, including the Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture shall be ensured;
- More detailed information on the construction methods, structures, mode of use, function, expected visitation rates, compliance with regional and national, including tourism-related, programs and initiatives shall be obtained before meaningful decision can be made with regard to the development project;
- Complete data, including a complete set of architectural drawings, should be provided by the developer undertake a new comprehensive analysis of the construction methods, structures, function and mode of use of the proposed Tourism Service Facility. With the new information it would be possible to identify the long-term development perspective and the ability of the project to respond to the needs of sustainable development;
- It is highly recommended the relocation of the proposed project to mitigate the adverse impact on the OUV and its attributes as well as to ensure safeguarding of the valuable cultural layers of the ancient Silk Roads;

- New studies such as archaeological survey should be conducted. The results will help to understand the context of the project. If relevant archaeological structures are identified, further

strategies for the presentation and interpretation shall be considered;

- A new HIA should be conducted after a new proposal based on the recommendations and complete information is submitted.

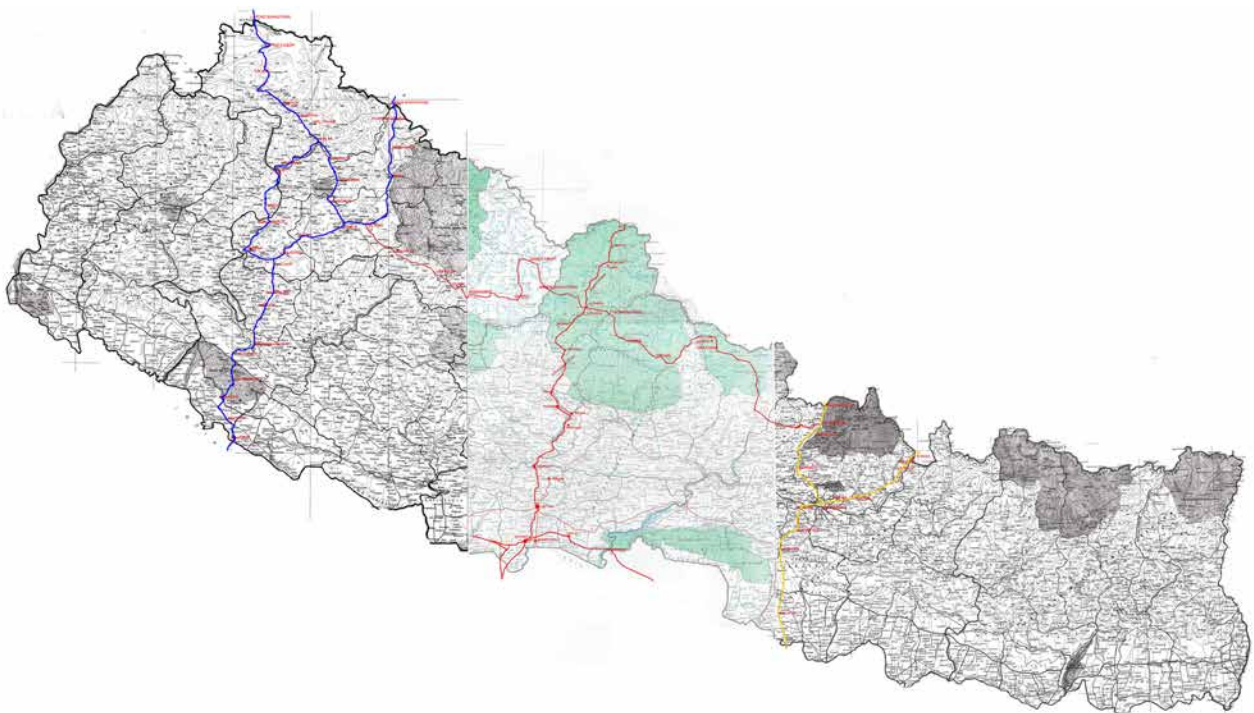


■ Boundaries of the Buffer Zone for Rabati Malik Caravanserai and the Sardoba. *Source: IICAS, 2020*

Undertaking further documentation and research on the extent of the Silk Roads corridors through Nepal to highlight the significance of Silk Roads Heritage Corridors in Nepal

Since 2009, Nepal has been participating in consecutive meetings of the Coordinative Committee of the Serial World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads. The overall aim is to protect a network of heritage routes through Nepal that holds considerable historical and cultural importance and has the potential to contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the South Asian priority transnational Silk Roads corridors. The other important objective is to foster transboundary cooperation in the sub-region. While discussing the relationship between the Silk Roads and Nepal, scholars have agreed that “though Nepal does not lie along the main Silk Roads, there are other sub-routes or bridging routes through Nepal that meet the main Silk Roads.” The national discussion

on Nepal’s possible participation in the Silk Roads project led to the identification of **three crucial north-south heritage corridors passing through Nepal**: the eastern route, through the Kathmandu Valley (Corridor 40), the central (mid-western Nepal) route through Mustang and Lumbini (Corridor 41) and the westernmost route including Jumla and Surkhet (Corridor 42), with a strong preference for the corridor that stretches North-South between Lo Manthang/Mustang and Lumbini. The Silk Roads: an ICOMOS Thematic Study, Paris (Tim Williams, 2014) has also suggested these corridors and acknowledged the importance of undertaking further research on the extent of the corridors through Nepal. Nepal’s Department of Archaeology (DoA) has conducted several independent missions and joint explorations with UNESCO to assemble data on individual sites and understand the overall extent of the Lo Manthang – Lumbini corridor as well as issues and threats related to the components sites and nodal towns.



■ The Silk Road Corridors in the Map of Nepal (prepared by Department of Archaeology in 2013) © Department of Archaeology, Nepal

The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNESCO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Within the framework of the current UNESCO/ Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust’ Support for the Asian Silk Roads World Heritage Serial and Transnational Nomination(s) (Phase II)’ project, further study and mapping of the component sites/ monuments and nodes/nodal town/s within the Lo

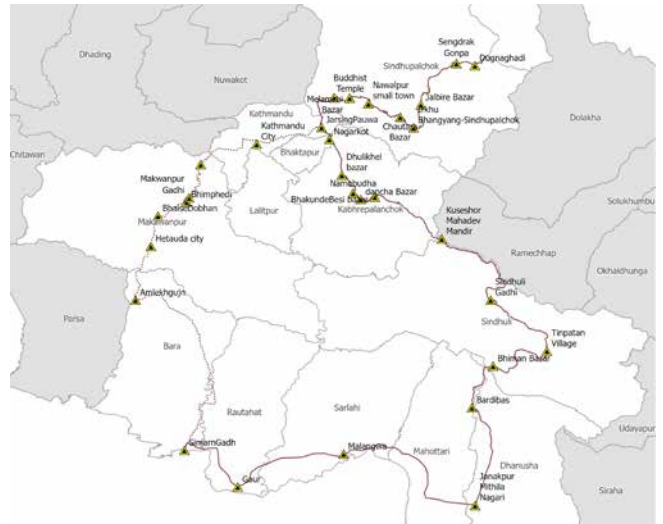
Manthang – Lumbini central corridor (Corridor 41), and identification of the specific route and their significant components within the Simraungadh – Kathmandu – Kodari eastern corridor (Corridor 40) have been carried out. More precisely, the following activities have been undertaken:

In relation to the Lo Manthang – Lumbini Corridor (corridor 41):

- Identify and map the major connecting nodes/nodal town/s and the component sites/monuments within the Lo Manthang – Lumbini corridor along its segment from Lumbini to the south up to the Indian border and compile information on the connectedness of the component sites/monuments and nodes/nodal towns with each other and with the Silk Roads as possible;
- Study the current situation of the entire Lo Manthang – Lumbini corridor, including any other significant observations, such as threats or ongoing measures relevant to the protection of the component sites/monuments and nodes/nodal towns;



■ Map showing Lumbini – Lomanthang Silk Road Corridor of Nepal © Department of Archaeology, Nepal



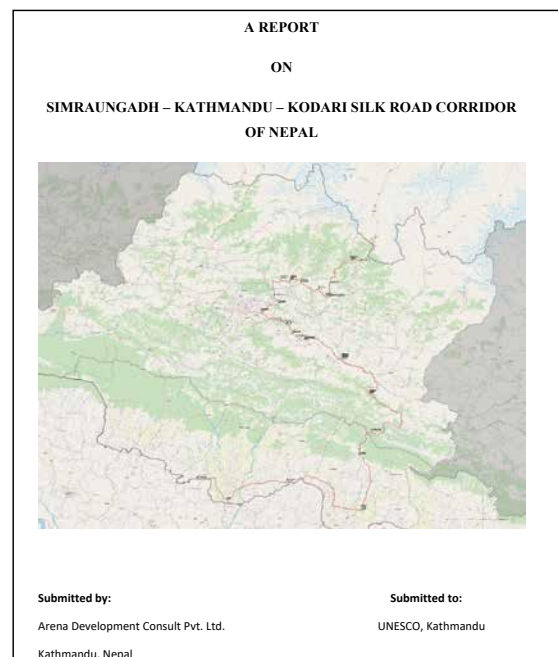
■ Simraungadh, Kathmandu – Kodari Silk Road Corridor of Nepal © Department of Archaeology, Nepal

In relation to the Simraungadh – Kathmandu – Kodari Corridor (corridor 40):

Explore and identify the component sites/monuments and nodes/nodal town/s within the Simraungadh - Kathmandu - Kodari corridor;

Prepare a bibliography for further study of the Simraungadh - Kathmandu - Kodari corridor;

Prepare the Simraungadh - Kathmandu - Kodari corridor map indicating the connecting component sites/monuments and nodes/nodal town/s identified, with the related information.



■ Cover page of Activity Report In relation to the Simraungadh, Kathmandu – Kodari Corridor (corridor 40)

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNESCO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities.

Social media post tagging UNESCO Kathmandu of the workshop - <https://bit.ly/3bdbUVK>



CONSULTATION MEETING

■ Some selected photographs of the event © UNESCO Kathmandu Office



Translation of the publication “Preparing World Heritage Nominations” into the Uzbek language

Within the framework of the current UNESCO/ Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust’ Support for the Asian Silk Roads World Heritage Serial and Transnational Nomination(s) (Phase II)’ project, the UNESCO Tashkent

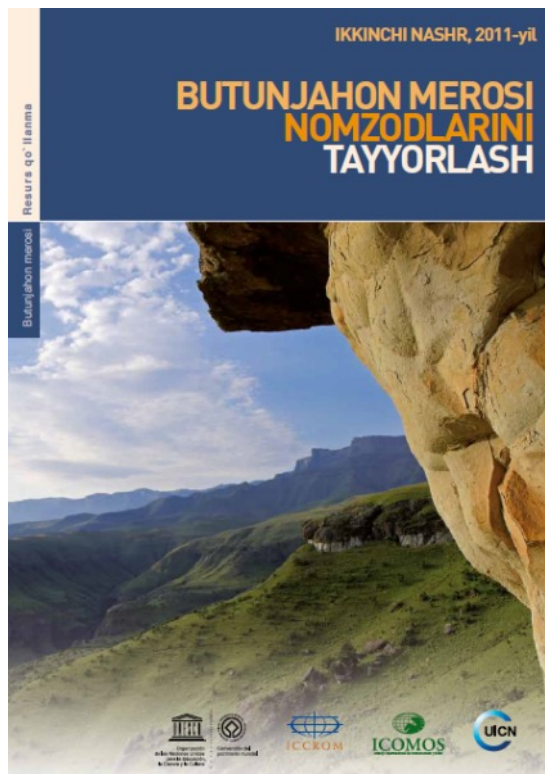
A national workshop was organised by DoA, Nepal and UNESCO Kathmandu on 29 May 2022 in Kathmandu to present and share the activities’ findings.

(See **Annex 7**: Agenda, list of participants of the Nepali national workshop, 29 May 2022, in Kathmandu, Nepal)

Office worked closely with the related Uzbekistan authorities and experts in translation of the publication “Preparing World Heritage Nominations” into the Uzbek language. The editing, quality control, peer review ensuring and distribution/dissemination of the translated digital version to the related Uzbek authorities and collaboration partners were also

assumed. The translated digital version of the Uzbek version of this publication has been disseminated among stakeholders, in particular within the Agency of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Heritage of Uzbekistan.

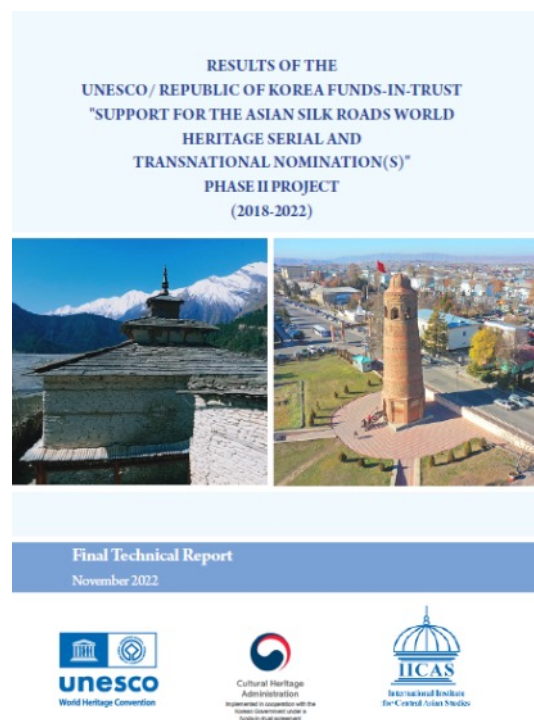
The e-publication has also been uploaded on the UNESCO Tashkent Office website and Facebook page.



Cover page of Translation of the publication "Preparing World Heritage Nominations" into Uzbek language

Publication of a Digital Version - Final Technical Report/ Results of the UNESCO/Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust' Support for the Asian Silk Roads World Heritage Serial and Transnational Nomination(s) (Phase II)' project (2018-2022)

To improve the sharing of experiences with the implementation of project activities in terms of technical and scientific results, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre has contracted the International Institute for Central Asian Study (IICAS, Samarkand, Uzbekistan) for the preparation and dissemination of a digital version of the publication of the Final Technical Report / Results of the UNESCO/Korea Funds-in-Trust Project "Support for the Preparation for the World Heritage Serial Transnational Nomination of the Silk Roads" Phase II (2018-2022).



Cover page of Final Technical Report/ Results of the UNESCO/Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust' Support for the Asian Silk Roads World Heritage Serial and Transnational Nomination(s) (Phase II)' project (2018-2022)

This Final Technical Report is composed of four sections to reflect the technical and scientific results of the experiences with the implementation of project activities.

Section 1: Technical Support for “undertaking the related Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)”; “Support for translation of the publication “Preparing World Heritage Nominations” into Uzbek language; and Support for “Documentation, understanding the significances of Silk Roads Heritage Corridors in Nepal”.

Section 2 : Capacity Building on the Effective Implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention (Workshops and Seminars) – “Workshops for Tourism Service Complex located in the proposed Buffer Zone of Rabati Malik Caravanserai and the Sardoba, Uzbekistan (2020)”; “Kyrgyzstan Uzgen Capacity-building workshop (2 February, 2022, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan – hybrid format)”; “Water Supply and Wastewater Rehabilitation Project - Wider setting of the Uzgen site, Uzgen, Osh Region, Kyrgyz Republic (2022)”; “HIA - online international panel review meeting for the Water Supply and Wastewater Rehabilitation Project - Wider setting of the Uzgen site, Uzgen, Osh Region, Kyrgyz Republic (6 April 2022)”; “Kyrgyzstan Uzgen Water Project: series of Consultation meetings with related Stakeholders – Kyrgyz Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy;

State Administration of Uzgen District, Mayor of Uzgen City & European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) – including Site Visit of consultant Cultural Heiritage Assessment (10-14 May 2022)”; and “Consultation Meeting: Studies on Silk Roads corridors of Nepal: Lumbini – Lo Manthang and Simrongadh – Kathmandu – Kodari, 29 May 2022, Kathmandu, Nepal”.

Section 3: Reinforcement of Coordination Mechanism (consultations, meetings): “Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee Meeting of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads - 6th Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee Meeting of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads (23-25 September 2019 in Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran)”; and “Sub-regional Workshop South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative (6-7 December 2021, Kathmandu, Nepal – hybrid format)”.

Section 4: Scientific Methodological Outcomes: “Scoping Paper of Continuation of ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study”; “ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study: Case Study for Eastern Asia”; and “South Asian Silk Roads & Sustaining the Cultural Landscape of the South Asia Silk Roads”.

Outcome N° 2: The continuation and expansion of the ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study to cover Eastern Asia is initiated.

Within the framework of the UNESCO/Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust “Support for the Asian Silk Roads Serial and Transnational World Heritage Nomination(s) (Phase II)” Project, in close cooperation with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS International has carried out the Scoping Study on Further Work to Define the Scope and Extent of the Main Silk Roads Routes for the Serial and Transnational World Heritage nomination process.

The ICOMOS Thematic Study of the Silk Roads that was completed in 2014 aimed to document the thousands of known sites along its many routes that reflected trade and the impacts of that trade as a basis for developing a nomination strategy that could allow parts of the route to be nominated to the World Heritage List. Given the great interest in and support for the concept of Silk Roads nominations as a way of linking regions and States Parties in a collaborative approach to nominations and the interest shown in extending the nominations beyond the original heartland of Central Asia and China, it is now timely to consider, based on further detailed analysis, certain areas that were not explored in depth in the Thematic Study. The current Scoping Study aims to define more clearly the overall framework of the Silk Roads to distinguish between the main routes that sustained the long-distance trade, routes that supplied/dispersed specific goods that were crucial to the long-distance trade, and routes that reflected particular influence(s) of the long-distance trade.

The Silk Roads: Need for Further Work on their Scope and Extent” about continuing and further developing the ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia

Financed by the current RoK FiT Phase II project “Support for the Asian Silk Roads World Heritage: Conservation and Serial Transnational Nomination(s)”, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre has entrusted ICOMOS with the preparation of the “The Silk Roads: Need for Further Work on their Scope and Extent”

about continuing and further developing of the ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia. Accordingly, ICOMOS, in close consultation and collaboration with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, with active support from the participating countries, has produced a Scoping Paper in June 2022. The ICOMOS Scoping Study consists of two separate parts:

- Scoping Paper - Framework for assessing supplementary areas (See **Annex 8: ICOMOS Scoping Paper Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia**)
- Case study in East Asia (See **Annex 9: Cover page of the ICOMOS Case Study Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia**)

This ICOMOS Scoping Study has been carried out through:

- Review background documents and relevant studies related to the Thematic Study of the Silk Roads;
- Analyse reports from the past international and regional Consultation/Expert meetings held in Asia between 2006 and 2019 and in Ittingen, Switzerland, in February 2010;
- Review past decisions of the World Heritage Committee regarding the Asia-Pacific Periodic Reporting follow-up, inscription of Silk Roads sites on the World Heritage List and examination of the State of Conservation of the Silk Roads sites etc.

The ICOMOS Scoping Study and Case Study will be presented by ICOMOS to the 7th International Coordinating Committee of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads in early 2023 in China (dates and venue to be confirmed).

In conclusion, the Overall Performance, Key Outputs and Results are satisfactory for the two major Outcomes of the approved Project document: Outcome N° 1: Capacity building for Asian countries to improve the conservation and management processes, including the development and implementation of an appropriate management system and the coordination mechanism for the Silk Roads World Heritage, both at national and transnational levels; Outcome N° 2: The continuation and expansion of the ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study to cover Eastern Asia is initiated.



III. Gender Equality and the Human Rights-Based Approach

■ Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi, Kazakhstan © UNESCO/Roland LIN

Although the central governments and officers of the national authorities are UNESCO's established partners for the implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, during the implementation of this project, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre already identified the needs of groups (local beneficiaries, including communities, stakeholders and individuals) and tried to ensure that these stakeholders are not left behind, the gender equality has also been emphasised through the identification and association as much as possible of female experts and colleagues in the field for activities implementation.

For example, in identifying participants for the Inter-Governmental Coordinating Committee Meetings of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads, WHC has always encouraged States Parties to appoint representatives with a gender-sensitive approach. For example, during the 6th Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee Meeting of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads, 12 of the 31 participants were women (39% of the participants), and 7 were under 35 years old (23% of the participants). (See Section V for the gender- and age-specific tables).



IV. Describing and measuring results

■ Tiantishan (Heavenly Ladder Mountain) Buddhist Grotto along Silk Roads, Wuwei, Gansu, China © UNESCO/Roland LIN

During the reporting period, progress in undertaking the two key activities, delivering the outputs and achieving the outcomes according to the performance indicators and targets in the Results

Framework in the project document, has been satisfactory.

Details are provided in the table below – see also Section II: Overall Performance above.

Outcome N° 1: Capacity building for Asian countries to improve the conservation and management processes, including the development and implementation of an appropriate management system and the coordination mechanism for the Silk Roads World Heritage, both at national and transnational levels

Quantitative and/or qualitative performance indicator (PI) (disaggregated by sex):	Baseline (B):	Target (T):	Assessment of progress against Target	
			04/11/2022	Likelihood that target will be attained (H/M/L)
PI 1. Number of workshops and meetings organised	0	6	9	H
PI 2. Number of participants in the workshops/meetings	0	120	210	H
PI 3. Number of Heritage/Environmental Impact Assessments commissioned or carried out for potential major projects	0	6	3	M

Output N°1: Appropriate conservation of cultural heritage sites along the Silk Roads, including the use of Heritage/Environmental Impact Assessments ahead of potential major projects in/around Silk Roads heritage sites	Assessment of output delivery	Fully		
Quantitative and/or qualitative performance indicator (PI) (disaggregated by sex):	Baseline (B):	Target (T):	Assessment of progress against target	
			04/11/2022	Likelihood that target will be attained (H/M/L)
PI 1. Number of workshops and meetings organised	0	6	9	H
PI 2. Number of participants in the workshops/meetings	0	120	210	H
PI 3. Number of Heritage/ Environmental Impact Assessments commissioned or carried out for potential major projects	0	5	3	M
Activities:	Status			
Technical Support	Undertaken the following activities: Technical Support for “undertaking the related Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)” – In Uzbekistan, Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) commissioned and carried out for the proposed Tourism Service Complex located in the proposed Buffer Zone of Rabati Malik Caravanserai and the Sardoba (both on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List of Uzbekistan as component parts of the Silk Roads nomination) and in Kyrgyzstan, , Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) commissioned and carried out for the proposed Water Supply and Wastewater Rehabilitation Project - Wider setting of the Uzgen site, Uzgen, Osh Region, Kyrgyz Republic (2022); “HIA - online international panel review meeting for the Water Supply and Wastewater Rehabilitation Project - Wider setting of the Uzgen site, Uzgen, Osh Region, Kyrgyz Republic; “Support for translation of the publication “Preparing World Heritage Nominations” into Uzbek language; and Support for “Documentation, understanding the significances of Silk Roads Heritage Corridors in Nepal”			
Capacity Building on the Effective Implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention (Workshops and Seminars)	Undertaken the following activities: “Workshops for Tourism Service Complex located in the proposed Buffer Zone of Rabati Malik Caravanserai and the Sardoba, Uzbekistan (2020); “Kyrgyzstan Uzgen Capacity-building workshop (2 February, 2022, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan – hybrid format); “Water Supply and Wastewater Rehabilitation Project - Wider setting of the Uzgen site, Uzgen, Osh Region, Kyrgyz Republic (2022); “HIA - online international panel review meeting for the Water Supply and Wastewater Rehabilitation Project - Wider setting of the Uzgen site, Uzgen, Osh Region, Kyrgyz Republic (6 April 2022); “Kyrgyzstan Uzgen Water Project: series of Consultation meetings with related Stakeholders – Kyrgyz Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy; State Administration of Uzgen District, Mayor of Uzgen City & European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) – including Site Visit of consultant Cultural Heiratage Assessment (10-14 May 2022); and “Consultation Meeting: Studies on Silk Roads corridors of Nepal: Lumbini – Lo Manthang and Simrongadh – Kathmandu – Kodari, 29 May 2022, Kathmandu, Nepal”.			

Reinforcement of Coordination Mechanism (consultations, meetings)	Undertaken the following activities: "Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee Meeting of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads - 6th Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee Meeting of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads (23-25 September 2019 in Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran)"; and "Sub-regional Workshop South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative (6-7 December 2021, Kathmandu, Nepal – hybrid format)".			
Scientific Methodological Outcomes	Undertaken the following activities: "Guidelines for South Asian Silk Roads & Sustaining the Cultural Landscape of the South Asia Silk Roads".			

Outcome N° 2: The continuation and expansion of the ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study to cover Eastern Asia is initiated				
Quantitative and/or qualitative performance indicator (PI) (disaggregated by sex):	Baseline (B):	Target (T):	Assessment of progress against target	
			04/11/2022	Likelihood that target will be attained (H/M/L)
PI 1. Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia Scoping Paper and Case Study produced	0	2	2	H
PI 2. Level of guidance increased for Eastern Asia	0	3	2	H
Output N°2: Scoping Paper and Case Study of the ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia drafted	Assessment of output delivery	Fully		
Quantitative and/or qualitative performance indicator (PI) (disaggregated by sex):	Baseline (B):	Target (T):	Assessment of progress against Target	
			04/11/2022	Likelihood that target will be attained (H/M/L)
PI 1. Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia Scoping Paper and Case Study produced	0	2	2	H
PI 2. Level of guidance increased for Eastern Asia	0	1	1	H
PI 3. Scoping Paper	0	1	1	H
Activities:	Status			
Further development of the ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia, with active support from the participating countries	Discussion and consultation took place between the World Heritage Centre; ICOMOS and three participating States Parties (China, Japan and RoK) about continuing and further developing the ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia.			

Provide guidance to Eastern Asia	Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia Scoping Paper and Case Study produced with the active participation of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea.			
Draft and prepare the Scoping paper for ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia	The Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia Scoping Paper and Case Study produced by ICOMOS with active support from the participating countries.			



V. Direct Beneficiaries, Key Partners and Other Stakeholders

■ Pilgrims in Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi, Kazakhstan © UNESCO/Roland LIN

The main target beneficiaries and key partners of the project are the relevant Asian national authorities, Ministries and institutions with the necessary authority to approve the strategy for the Silk Roads World Heritage serial nomination.

During the project implementation in 2021-2022 for the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of the

proposed Sewerage networks in the Uzgen city in the wider setting of Uzgen medieval site (Tentative List, No. 5518), component site of the serial transnational nomination “Silk Road: Fergana-Syrdarya corridor”, Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, we also targeted conservation and management professionals and stakeholders, who also benefit from capacity building ahead of any serial nomination process.

Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed Sewerage networks in the Uzgen city in the wider setting of Uzgen medieval site (Tentative List, No. 5518), component site of the serial transnational nomination “Silk Road: Fergana-Syrdarya corridor”, Osh region, Kyrgyzstan

National Focal Points, officers, experts and tourism enterprises (including stakeholders and sites managers) from Kyrgyzstan			
Age Group	Male N°	Female N°	Total N°
25-35	7	7	14
36 and >	20	5	25
Total	27	12	39

During the project implementation in 2021, for the “Sub-regional Workshop South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative (6-7 December 2021, Kathmandu, Nepal – hybrid format)”, we also targeted conservation and management professionals and stakeholders, who also benefit from capacity building ahead of any serial nomination process. 82 participants (29 online and 53

in person) from China, Nepal, International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), experts and observers, both national and international, UNESCO – Beijing, Kathmandu and New Delhi and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre attended the workshop organised in a hybrid format.

Sub-regional Workshop South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative (6-7 December 2021, Kathmandu, Nepal – hybrid format)

National Focal Points, officers, experts and tourism enterprises (including stakeholders and sites managers) from China and Nepal, International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), experts and observers, both national and international, UNESCO – Beijing, Kathmandu and New Delhi and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre Nepal, International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), experts and observers, both national and international, UNESCO – Beijing, Kathmandu and New Delhi and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Age Group	Male N°	Female N°	Total N°
25-35	11	9	20
36 and >	47	15	62
Total	58	24	82

During the project implementation in 2020, for the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of the proposed Tourism Service Complex located in the proposed Buffer Zone of Rabati Malik Caravanserai and the Sardoba (both on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative

List of Uzbekistan as component parts of the Silk Roads nomination), conservation and management professionals and stakeholders, also benefited from capacity building ahead of any serial nomination process.

Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed Tourism Service Complex located in the proposed Buffer Zone of Rabati Malik Caravanserai and the Sardoba (both on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List of Uzbekistan as component parts of the Silk Roads nomination)

National Focal Points, officers, experts and tourism enterprises (including stakeholders and sites managers) from Uzbekistan

Age Group	Male N°	Female N°	Total N°
25-35	3	2	5
36 and >	16	4	24
Total	19	6	25

During the project implementation in 2019, conservation and management professionals and stakeholders, also benefited from capacity building ahead of any serial nomination process. Through the organisation of the 6th Silk Roads Coordination Committee Meeting in Iran, guidance has been provided by international experts and ICOMOS

to both the authorities of Asian countries and the conservation and management professionals; therefore, the conservation and management of the Silk Roads sites and archaeological research should be improved through this joint collaboration and technical assistance.

6th Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee Meeting of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads on 23-25 September 2019, held in Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran

National Focal Points and experts (including stakeholders and sites managers) from Azerbaijan, China, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, which are members of the Coordinating Committee

Age Group	Male N°	Female N°	Total N°
25-35	1	6	7
36 and >	18	6	24
Total	19	12	31



VI. Engagement, ownership of direct beneficiaries, key partners and other stakeholders

■ Qinghai Lake, Qianghai, China © UNESCO/Roland Lin

It is hoped that thanks to the meetings organised, activities implemented, and the visibility generated for the Silk Roads heritage corridors, the project will have long-term benefits for the communities living along the Silk Roads sites by increasing the attractiveness of these sites for visitors, ensuring the identification and protection of major sites, and helping stakeholders and other visitors understand the extent and functions of the vestiges along the Silk Roads.

During the project implementation period in 2018-2022, the following nine key partners and stakeholders proved the engagement and ownership of the activities undertaken:

- **Uzbekistan:** as key stakeholders for the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of the proposed Tourism Service Complex located in the proposed Buffer Zone of Rabati Malik Caravanserai and the Sardoba (both on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List of Uzbekistan as component parts of the Silk Roads nomination), their participation to the related consultation meetings/workshops proved

the engagement, ownership of the activities undertaken;

- **Kyrgyzstan:** as key stakeholders for the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of the proposed Sewerage networks in the Uzgen city in the wider setting of Uzgen medieval site (Tentative List, No. 5518), component site of the serial transnational nomination “Silk Road: Fergana-Syrdarya corridor”, Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, the participation of the related Kyrgyz stakeholders to the related consultation meetings/workshops proved the engagement, ownership of the activities undertaken;

- **Nepal:** UNESCO and Nepal’s Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, in close cooperation with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, organised a sub-regional workshop “South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative” on 6 and 7 December 2021 in Kathmandu. 82 participants (29 online and 53 in person) from China, Nepal, International Council

on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), experts and observers, both national and international, UNESCO – Beijing, Kathmandu and New Delhi and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre attended the workshop organised in a hybrid format. Also, the related Nepali institutions are carrying out national field activities to develop a reflection and scoping paper on Nepal's cultural landscape approach to the South Asian Silk Roads.

- The **Department of Archaeology of Nepal** (DoA) and the **National Administration for Cultural Heritage** (NACH) of China are committed to working together towards the South Asian Silk Roads nomination process (covering Bhutan, China, India and Nepal).
- The **International Institute for Central Asian Study** (IICAS, based in Samarkand, Uzbekistan), is committed to serving as Secretariat of Silk Roads: Zaravshan-Karakum Corridor nomination process (covering Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan) and has been commissioned to carry out the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of the proposed Sewerage networks in the Uzgen city in the wider setting of Uzgen medieval site (Tentative List, No. 5518), component site of the serial transnational nomination "Silk Road: Fergana-Syrdarya corridor", Osh region, Kyrgyzstan.
- **Iran**: as co-organiser of the 6th Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee Meeting of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the

Silk Roads, Iran jointly prepared with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre the ICC meeting. It provided both logistical and financial support for this meeting. It needs to emphasise the high-level authorities from Iran participated in the opening of this ICC meeting proved the engagement and ownership of the activities undertaken;

- **IICC Xi'an**: IICC Xi'an acts as the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads and provided the necessary logistical support for the 6th ICC meeting. It also facilitates consultations with experts from Central Asian South Asia and China and provides technical support to strengthen the documentation of the Central and South Asian Silk Roads;
- The **Ministry of Culture of Kazakhstan** is committed to serving as Secretariat of the *Fergana-Syrdarya Silk Roads Heritage Corridors* nomination process (covering Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan);
- **ICOMOS**, in close consultation and collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and with the appointed National Focal Points from China, Japan and the RoK, has formulated the Scoping Paper and the Case Study covering Eastern Asia. ICOMOS is committed to providing further guidance to Eastern Asia.

VII. Risk analysis and preventive mitigation measures

■ Earthen structure, Hecan City along Silk Roads in China © UNESCO/Roland LIN

Key challenges and risks in Implementation	Remedial actions		
Description of the challenge/risk(s) per category	Task (mitigation measure or strategy)	Deliverable	When/Frequency
Lack of active cooperation and participation by the participating national authorities, local bodies and stakeholders	Proper coordination with the authorities and the relevant stakeholders	Formal written commitment of new Silk Roads ICC Members (the Russian Federation and Azerbaijan)	Follow-up with the new members immediately after the Silk Roads ICC meetings
	Reviewed and adapted the project's governance mechanisms to address a lack of buy-in and ownership	Revised TORs of Silk Roads ICC developed	Updating the TORs of Silk Roads ICC before the next ICC meeting
	Engaged with higher levels of government stakeholders to reconfirm the alignment of project objectives and outcomes with national priorities		Sending out the results within two months after the Silk Roads ICC meetings and sending an invitation letter three months before the ICC meeting dates
Lack of cooperation and participation of ICOMOS	Proper dialogue and meetings with ICOMOS about the importance of the Thematic Study	Written agreement reached, Terms of References (ToRs) drafted, Contract established	Several consultation meetings took place in 2020 with ICOMOS, proposal and Concept Note received in late November 2019 from ICOMOS to draft and prepare the Scoping Paper ToRs and contract prepared and established in late 2020 with ICOMOS
Capacity of newly-trained staff not utilised to full potential	Ensure that the participating national authorities, local bodies and stakeholders agree to consider applying the skills and the increased capacities developed in the wake of the project	Formal letters from Asian authorities to WHC to acknowledge the results and guidance	Sending out the results and guidance within two months after the Silk Roads ICC meetings and sub-regional meetings and requesting acknowledgement



VIII. Amendments, budget revisions and extensions of the project implementation period

■ Sun Moon Mountain Slope, Qinghai, China © UNESCO/Roland LIN

impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the project activities implementation:

- Due to the Covid-19 pandemic since early 2020 and its evolving circumstances until early 2022, only limited activities could occur in the field between February 2021 and February 2022. It has also led to postponing the planned Kathmandu Sub-regional South Asian Silk Roads workshop date from 19-21 May 2021 to 6-7 December 2021. The same situation led to postponing the planned “Kyrgyzstan Uzgen Capacity-building workshop - Silk Roads: Ferghana-Syrdarya Corridor serial transnational World Heritage nomination and the role of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in managing risks for its components” from the originally proposed date in early January 2022 to 2 February 2022.
- Remedial actions and preventive mitigation measures for the Kathmandu Sub-regional South Asian Silk Roads workshop, with the new dates of 6-7 December 2021 (hybrid meeting), have been successfully organised, in close consultation and agreement together with the national co-organiser - the Nepali authorities. The same applies to the postponed “Kyrgyzstan Uzgen Capacity-building workshop - Silk Roads: Ferghana-Syrdarya Corridor serial transnational World Heritage nomination and the role of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in managing risks for its components”, which was successfully organised, in close consultation and agreement together with the national co-organiser, the Kyrgyz authorities.
- In line with the above-mentioned, due to the planned activities under this project having been postponed, there was a need to have more time to follow up on the two Workshops’ results and prepare the final report and publication.
- UNESCO World Heritage Centre has requested two times the Project Implementation Period Extension with no additional cost, firstly requesting the no-cost extension from the originally proposed project completion date of 29 November 2021 to the new project completion date of 29 February 2022 and then secondly requesting the no-cost extension from the approved proposed project completion date 28 February 2022 to the new project completion date 31 May 2022.
- The Donor has generously approved two extensions to the project implementation period with no additional cost, for which the UNESCO World Heritage Centre is very grateful.



IX. Exit strategy and sustainability

■ Silk Roads Buddhist Monastery © UNESCO/Roland LIN

The project has a capacity-building component for the national institution(s), which will support the national authorities, including training and knowledge sharing on the appropriate conservation and protection of the sites along the Silk Roads. The sustainability of the project's implementation has been ensured thanks to the close cooperation of the authorities, resulting in durably increased capacities, and dialogue has been reinforced at all levels through this project's implementation, which will also be beneficial for the future coordination of the World Heritage property and any subsequently inscribed site(s).

The capacities of the Asian national authorities have been increased through the experiences sharing and

knowledge gained from the project, particularly from the 6th Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee Meeting of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads on 23-25 September 2019, in Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran.

And as already mentioned in Section VI, during the project reporting period, the nine key partners, related authorities and stakeholders (Kyrgyzstan, IICAS, DoA/Nepal, NACH/China, IICC Xi'an, Uzbekistan, Ministry of Culture/Kazakhstan and ICOMOS) proved the engagement, ownership of the activities undertaken which in turn ensure the exit strategy and sustainability.



X. Communication and visibility

■ Young generation along the Silk Roads in Tajikistan © UNESCO/Roland LIN

The support by the UNESCO/Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust and the role of the partner governmental entities have been mentioned in all workshops, meetings and reports. The UNESCO/Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust has been mentioned as a funding partner in all publications, advocacy materials, meetings and project training activities. UNESCO/Korean FIT donor logo has been put on all UNESCO communications and the poster of the ongoing activities and events. UNESCO/Korean FIT donor has been mentioned in all UNESCO media releases and communications to stakeholders.

The project visibility was ensured in Uzbekistan and among the participating international experts and institutions through the activity implementation, notably carrying out the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed Tourism Service Complex located in the proposed Buffer Zone of Rabati Malik Caravanserai and the Sardoba (both on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List of Uzbekistan as component parts of the Silk Roads nomination), in

cooperation with the IICAS and the related Uzbekistan national authorities and the UNESCO Office in Tashkent.

The project visibility was ensured in Nepal and among the participating international experts and institutions through activity implementation, i.e. during “The South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative” held in Kathmandu (Nepal) on 6 and 7 December 2021. The UNESCO/Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust has been mentioned as a funding partner in all advocacy materials of this sub-regional workshop. The UNESCO/Republic of Korea FIT Donor logo has been displayed on all UNESCO communications and the poster/ banner of this sub-regional workshop. In addition, the Donor has been mentioned in all UNESCO media releases and communications to stakeholders.

It is worthwhile also to note that the support of the UNESCO/Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust has been mentioned in the Silk Roads special issue of the World Heritage Review n°93.

Sustaining the cultural landscapes of the South Asian Silk Roads – pages 16-17
- World Heritage Review n°93 – 2019/11, Paris, UNESCO

In Focus Safeguarding cultural heritage along the Silk Roads

Sustaining the cultural landscapes of the South Asia Silk Roads

Numerous historic routes crossed the Himalayan plateau and mountain chain, connecting western and southwestern China, Central Asia and South Asia. These routes facilitated complex interactions – not just trade, but also the movement of people, ideas and cultures. Chinese pilgrims, for example, such as Faxian (c. 337–422 CE) and Xuansang (c. 602–664 CE), travelled these routes when returning from their epic journeys to the home of Buddhism.

Within the context of World Heritage nomination of the Silk Roads, the South Asian Silk Roads World Heritage nomination project was conceived to broaden our understanding of these routes and their impact upon world cultures. A UNESCO/Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust project (2013–2016) provided the opportunity to explore the potential of these outstanding examples of human endeavour for future nominations to the World Heritage List. The countries involved have made significant progress, particularly in considering the role of cultural landscapes in the comprehension and protection of the region’s multifaceted heritage.

The heritage corridor approach

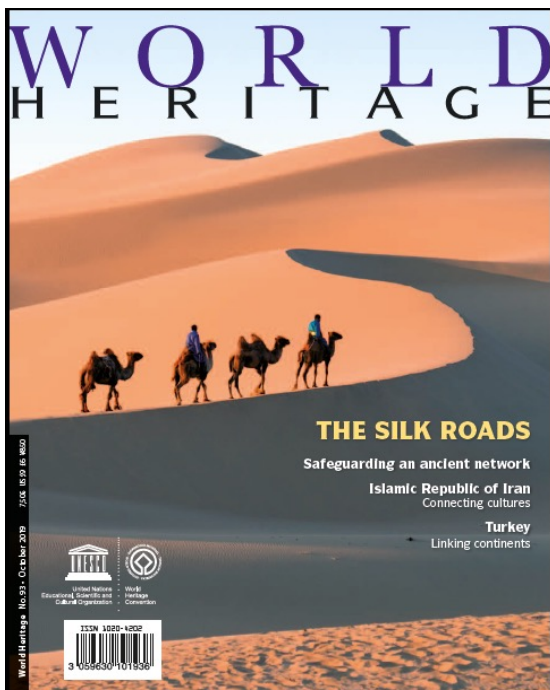
The complexity of studying the Silk Roads is evident, given the vast geographical and chronological scope of the route networks. To assist the participating countries in the Silk Roads serial nomination project, the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), under the direction of UNESCO’s World Heritage Centre and in close collaboration with the relevant Asian states, was commissioned to conduct a thematic study. It focused on exploring the routes during the heyday of the Silk Roads between the 2nd century BCE and the 16th century CE. It sought to reflect their scale, diversity and complex chronologies, charting the ebb and flow of empires and peoples as they adapted to very different climates, terrains and ecologies.



The Paro Taktsang temple complex is located in the cliffside of the upper Paro valley in Bhutan.

© UNESCO / Roland Lin

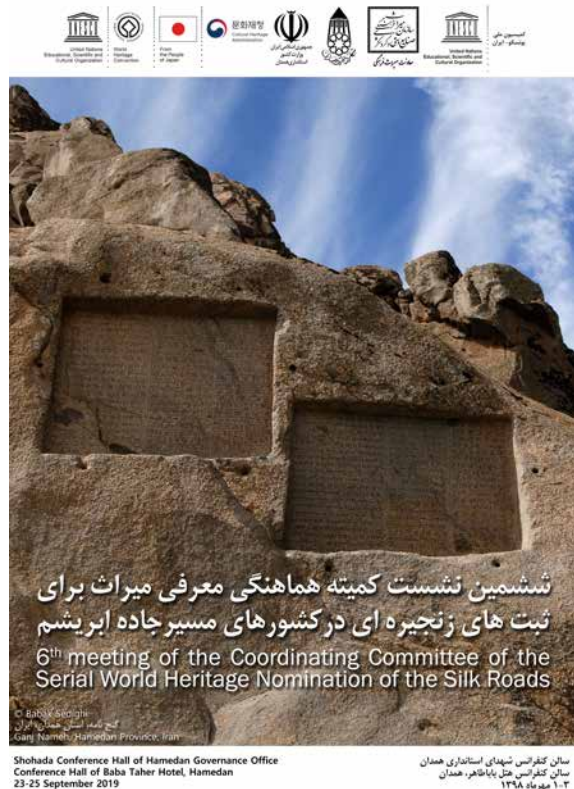
Hengduan Mountains, to Myanmar, India and Bangladesh; those across the Tibetan Plateau and the Himalayas, through Nepal, Bhutan and/or northern India, to the Gangetic Plain; and those from the Southern Taklamakan and Central Asia, through the Greater Himalayas, including the Kunlun, Pamirs, Hindu Kush and Karakoram mountain ranges, to northwest India, Pakistan and Afghanistan. These routes, running roughly north/south, connected



The contribution of the UNESCO/Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust has been mentioned and acknowledged in the beginning of the above article of Roland Lin (UNESCO) + Tim Williams (UCL/UK) – Sustaining the cultural landscapes of the South Asian Silk Roads – pages 16-17 - World Heritage Review n°93 – 2019/11, Paris, UNESCO.

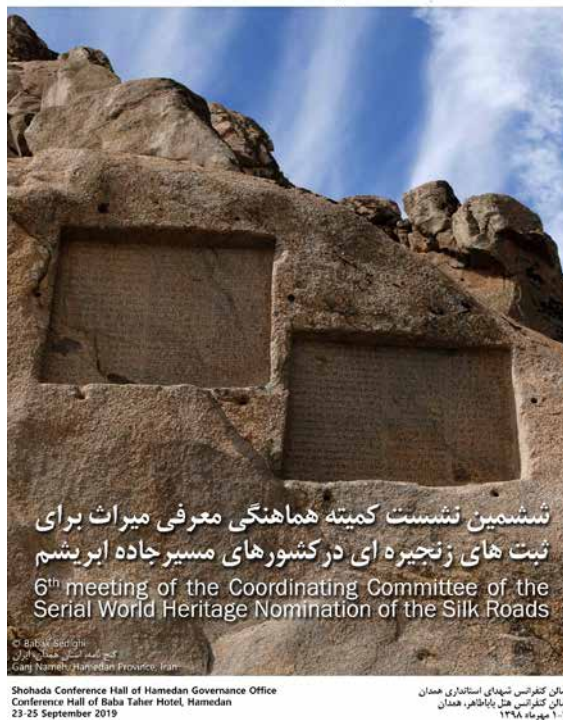
Selected evidence of visibility of the 6th Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee Meeting of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads on 23-25 September 2019 in Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran.

Poster



Sixth Meeting of the Coordinating Committee on the Serial transnational World Heritage nomination of the Silk Roads to be held in Hamedan, Iran – 23–26 September 2019

Wednesday, 25 September 2019



Poster - 6th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Serial World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads (23–25 September 2019, Hamedan, Iran) © UNESCO

The UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the UNESCO Cluster Office in Tehran, in cooperation with the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO and the Iranian Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts, are organising the 6th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads from 23 to 26 September 2019 in Hamedan, Iran.

The UNESCO/Japan Funds-in-Trust (FIT) project “Support for Silk Roads World Heritage Sites in Central Asia (Phase II)” and the UNESCO/Republic of Korea FIT project “Support for the Asian Silk Roads World Heritage Serial and Transnational Nomination(s) (Phase II)” are partially financing this meeting.

Together with China and five Central Asian countries, the World Heritage Centre has coordinated the preparation of the serial transnational World Heritage nomination of the Silk Roads since 2003. Central Asia and China have supported the project by organising regional and sub-regional consultation meetings, establishing the inter-governmental Coordinating Committee, which encompass the 16 participating countries (and Bhutan as an observer), and by elaborating a Thematic Study on the Silk Roads, in

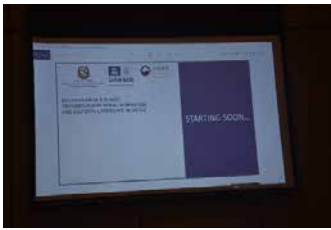
cooperation with ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre. Since 2003, projects funded through the UNESCO/Netherlands FIT, the UNESCO/Japan FIT and the UNESCO/Norway FIT have supported capacity-building activities and nomination preparation in Central Asia. The UNESCO/Republic of Korea FIT also supports the South Asian Silk Roads project since July 2013. As a result of the international cooperation and as an outcome of the five previous Coordinating Committee meetings held between 2009 and 2017, two nomination files were prepared. These were reviewed at the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee in June 2014 (Doha, Qatar), and the Committee inscribed "The Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an - Tian-shan Corridor" on the World Heritage List, following a nomination submitted by China, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

The meeting will bring together the National Focal Points and experts from sixteen participating countries of the Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee for the Silk Roads serial transnational World Heritage nomination (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, China, India, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) as well as Bhutan as an observer. Together with other partner countries, they will review the State of Conservation of the inscribed Silk Roads World Heritage property and the progress made by those countries that participate in the serial transnational World Heritage Nomination(s) Process of the Silk Roads. The meeting also aims to explore further continuation of the ICOMOS Thematic Study covering other parts of Asia and to decide on a strategy for related nominations.

The meeting will involve UNESCO representatives and international experts and other international resource personnel, including the International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS, Samarkand) as well as the ICOMOS International Conservation Centre in Xi'an (IICC Xi'an), which acts as the Secretariat of the Silk Roads Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee as well as. These resource persons will facilitate discussions and provide technical assistance on the serial World Heritage nomination of the Silk Roads.

The 6th meeting of the Coordinating Meeting of Silk Road Serial Nomination will be held in Hamedan.

Selected evidence of visibility of the “The South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative” held in Kathmandu (Nepal) on 6 and 7 December 2021.



Online backdrops produced
Sub-regional workshop on South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative 6 - 7 December 2021, Kathmandu, Nepal



Workshop banner produced and installed in the workshop venue
Sub-regional workshop on South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative 6 - 7 December 2021, Kathmandu, Nepal



December 2021
UNESCO Event Calendar on Website: Sub-regional workshop South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative
<https://events.unesco.org/event?id=367152803&lang=1033>



December 2021
Silk Roads World Heritage News on ICOMOS International Conservation Center-Xi'an Website: Sub-regional workshop for South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiatives, 6- 7 December 2021, Kathmandu, Nepal
<http://www.silkroads.org.cn/portal.php?mod=view&aid=54374>



3 December 2021
Media Advisory on Press Release Point:
<http://www.pressreleasepoint.com/media-advisory-sub-regional-workshop-south-asian-silk-roads-transboundary-serial-nomination-and>



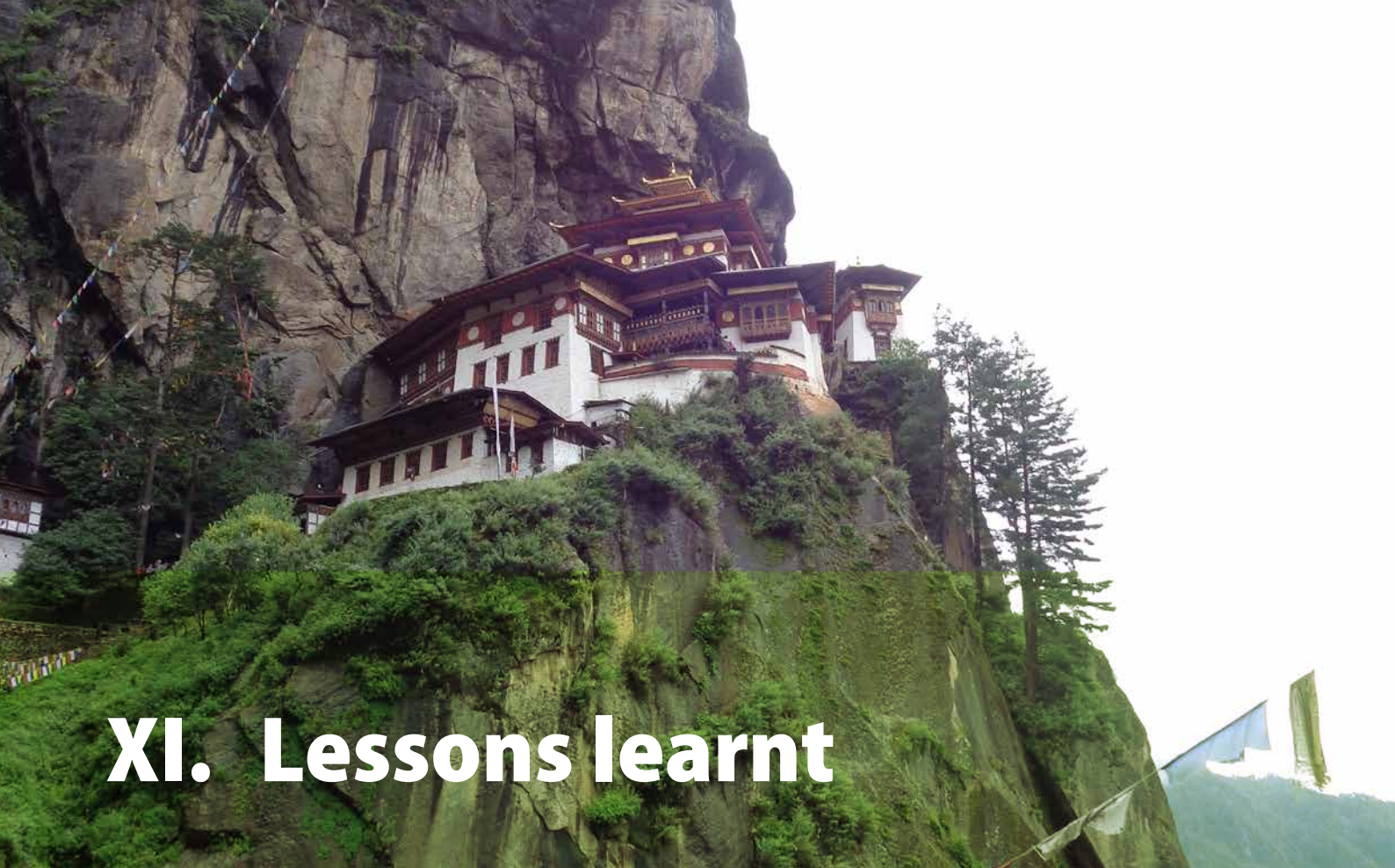
3 December 2021
Media Advisory: Sub-regional workshop on South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative 6 - 7 December 2021, Kathmandu, Nepal
<https://en.unesco.org/news/media-advisory-sub-regional-workshop-south-asian-silk-roads-transboundary-serial-nomination-and>



6 December 2021
UNESCO Facebook and Twitter: Now happening: Sub-regional workshop “South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Initiatives”, in Kathmandu, Nepal, in a hybrid format.
<https://www.facebook.com/unescokathmandu/posts/6850054868401609>



6 December 2021
UNESCO WHC Website: Sub-regional workshop for South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiatives, 6- 7 December 2021, Kathmandu, Nepal
<https://whc.unesco.org/en/events/1594/>



XI. Lessons learnt

■ Tiger Nest monastery – Paro Taktshang, Bhutan © UNESCO/Roland LIN

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic since early 2020 and its evolving circumstances until mid-2022, only limited activities could occur in the field between February 2021 and February 2022. It has also led to postponing the planned Kathmandu Sub-regional South Asian Silk Roads workshop date from 19-21 May 2021 to 6-7 December 2021. The same situation led to postponing the planned “Kyrgyzstan Uzgen Capacity-building workshop - Silk Roads: Ferghana-Syrdarya Corridor serial transnational World Heritage nomination and the role of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in managing risks for its components” from the originally proposed date in early January 2022 to 2 February 2022.

Remedial actions and preventive mitigation measures for the Kathmandu Sub-regional South Asian Silk Roads workshop, with the new dates of 6-7 December 2021 (hybrid meeting), have been successfully organised, in close consultation and agreement together with the national co-organiser, the Nepali authorities. The same applies to the postponed “Kyrgyzstan Uzgen Capacity-building workshop - Silk Roads: Ferghana-Syrdarya

Corridor serial transnational World Heritage nomination and the role of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in managing risks for its components”, which was successfully organised in close consultation and agreement together with the national co-organiser, the Kyrgyz authorities.

In line with the above, due to the planned activities under this project having been postponed, there was a need to have more time to follow up on the two mentioned Workshops’ results and prepare the final report and publication. Therefore, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre requested two extensions of the project implementation period with no additional cost, first requesting a no-cost extension from the originally proposed project completion date of 29 November 2021 to 29 February 2022 and then a no-cost extension to 31 May 2022. The Donor has generously approved these two timeline extensions with no additional cost, for which the UNESCO World Heritage Centre is very grateful.

UNESCO/Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust Final narrative report

Support for the Asian Silk Roads World Heritage Serial and Transnational Nomination(s) (Phase II)

- **Annex 1:** Agenda, Participants List of the 6th Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee Meeting of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads on 23-25 September 2019 in Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran)
- **Annex 2:** Agenda, Participants List of the Sub-regional Meeting for South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative, Kathmandu (Nepal), 6-7 December 2021)
- **Annex 3:** ICOMOS Final Report for the “Sub-regional Meeting for South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative, Kathmandu (Nepal), 6-7 December 2021”
- **Annex 4:** Agenda, Participants List of the “Kyrgyzstan Uzgen Capacity-building workshop - Silk Roads: Ferghana-Syrdarya Corridor serial transnational World Heritage nomination and the role of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in managing risks for its components”, held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 2 February 2022)
- **Annex 5:** Cover page of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of the proposed Sewerage networks in the Uzgen city in the wider setting of Uzgen medieval site (Tentative List, No. 5518), component site of the serial transnational nomination “Silk Road: Fergana-Syrdarya corridor”, Osh region, Kyrgyzstan)
- **Annex 6:** Cover page of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed Tourism Service Complex located in the proposed Buffer Zone of Rabati Malik Caravanserai and the Sardoba (both on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List of Uzbekistan as component parts of the Silk Roads nomination
- **Annex 7:** Agenda, list of participants of the Nepali national workshop, 29 May 2022, in Kathmandu, Nepal)
- **Annex 8:** ICOMOS Scoping Paper Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia
- **Annex 9:** Cover page of ICOMOS Case Study Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia

Annex 1: Agenda, Participants List of the 6th Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee Meeting of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads on 23-25 September 2019 in Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran

Programme of the Sixth Meeting of the Coordinating Committee on the World Heritage Serial Transnational Nomination of the Silk Roads, 22-26 September 2019, Hamedan, Iran



Sixth Meeting of the Coordinating Committee on the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads, Hamedan, Iran, 22-26 September 2019

Venue: Hamedan Governance Office and the Baba Taher Hotel, Hamedan, Iran

SUNDAY, 22 September 2019

Arrival of international participants at Imam Khomeini International Airport (IKA) in Tehran, Iran, and approximately 3-hour transportation to Baba Taher International Hotel in Hamedan, Iran.

MONDAY, 23 September 2019

08:30-09:00	Registration of participants
09:00-12:30	Opening Ceremony and Introduction (Governance-General Conference Hall)
09:00-09:05	National Anthem and Recitation of Holy Quran
09:05-09:10	Screening of video clip of Hamedan province and poster
09:10-09:20	Opening speech by <i>Mr. Soofi</i> , Mayor of Hamedan
09:20-09:30	Welcome speech by <i>Dr. Hojjatoallah Ayoubi</i> , Secretary General of the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO
09:30-09:40	Welcome speech by <i>Mr. Cvetan Cvetkovski</i> , Officer-in-Charge, UNESCO Cluster Office in Tehran
09:40-09:50	Welcome speech by <i>Dr. Feng Jing</i> , Chief, Asia and the Pacific Unit, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO, representative of the World Heritage Center
09:50-10:00	Speech by <i>Dr. Mohammad Hasan Talebian</i> , Deputy for Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Cultural Heritage Tourism and Handicrafts
10:00-10:10	Symbolical Zurkhaneh Sports Ceremony
10:10-10:25	Speech by <i>Dr. Shahrokhi</i> , Governor-General of Hamedan Province
10:25-10:40	Closing speech by <i>Dr. Moonesan</i> , Minister of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts, Iran
10:40-11:20	Tea/coffee break
11:20-11:30	Clip of Hamedan Province
11:30-11:45	Signing ceremony of Hamedan Municipality and Iranian National Commission for UNESCO
11:45-12:00	Opening of the Silk Roads photo exhibition: Negah-e Iran
12:00-12:30	Group photo session and Participants' visit to the photo-exhibition
12:30-12:45	Transfer to Baba Taher Hotel
12:45-14:00	Lunch and Prayer
14:00-18:30	Beginning of the Sixth Meeting of the Coordinating Committee on the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads (Baba Taher Hotel Conference Hall)

14:00-14:10	Introduction to the Objectives of the Sixth Coordinating Committee meeting <i>Dr. Feng Jing</i> , Chief Coordinator of the Serial transnational World Heritage nomination of the Silk Roads, Chief, Asia and the Pacific Unit, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO
14:10-16:00	Plenary Session I – The importance of conservation and management of Silk Roads Sites & Review of the State of Conservation Report of the Chang’an-Tianshan Corridor. Chairperson(s): Mr. Lyu Zhou, Co-Chair, Silk Roads Coordination Committee & Director of National Heritage Centre, Tsinghua University, China Presentation by Mr. Feng Jing, Chief, Asia and the Pacific Unit, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO Review of the State of Conservation Report of the Chang’an-Tianshan Corridor. Presentation by the representatives of China, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan + IICC Xi’an.
16:00-16:20	Tea/Coffee Break
16:20-18:15	Plenary Session II – Information sharing from Past Meetings Chairpersons: Mr. Feng Jing, Chief, Asia and the Pacific Unit, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO Presentation of the Results from the Fifth Meeting of the Coordinating Committee on the World Heritage Serial Transnational Nomination of the Silk Roads, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, 2-4 December 2018. Presentation by Ms. Bakyt Amanbaeva, Co-Chair, Silk Roads Coordination Committee & Director, Centre for Cultural Heritage, Institute of History and Cultural Heritage, National Academy of Sciences, the Kyrgyz Republic Presentation of the Results from the Central Asian Silk Roads Meeting, Almaty, Kazakhstan 26-28 June 2019. Presentation by Mr. Dmitriy Voyakin, Director, IICAS
18:15-18:30	Discussion
18:30-20:00	Free Time
20:00-23:00	Cultural Event (Video Mapping) and Official Reception: Dinner for all delegates of the Sixth meeting of the Coordinating Committee on the Serial World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads

TUESDAY, 24 September 2019

10:30-12:30	Plenary Session III – Exploration for the continuation for ICOMOS Thematic Study covering North and East Asia Chairperson(s): Professor Kazuya Yamauchi, Teikyo University, Japan Discussion
12:30-14:00	Lunch and Prayer
14:00-16:00	Plenary Session IV – Ongoing Silk Roads Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination Process Chairperson(s): Ms. Bakyt Amanbaeva, Co-Chair, Silk Roads Coordination Committee & Director, Centre for Cultural Heritage, Institute of History and Cultural Heritage, National Academy of Sciences, Kyrgyz Republic Referred nomination of “Silk Roads: Penjikent-Samarkand-Poykent Corridor,” Presentation by representatives from Tajikistan & Uzbekistan (as well as Turkmenistan, to be confirmed) + IICAS Nomination of “Silk Roads: Fergana-Syrdarya Corridor,” Presentation by representatives from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan & Uzbekistan South Asian Silk Roads Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination, Presentation by representatives of China & Nepal (as well as Bhutan & India, to be confirmed)
16:00-17:00	Steps forward: Work plan and Recommendations
17:00-17:30	Closure of the Sixth meeting of the Coordinating Committee on the Serial World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads
17:00-17:15	Closing speech by representative of host country
17:15-17:30	Closing speech by the UNESCO representative

WEDNESDAY, 25 September 2019

Cultural Event, to be determined by the Iranian organisers

THURSDAY, 26 September 2019

Transportation of the participants from Hamedan to Tehran and departure of the participants



Participants List

Sixth Meeting of the Coordinating Committee on the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads, 22-26 September 2019, Hamedan, Iran

N°	Country/Organisation	Name
1	UNESCO	Mr. Cvetan Cvetkovski, Officer-in-Charge, UNESCO Cluster Office in Tehran
2	UNESCO	Mr. Feng Jing, Chief, Asia & Pacific Unit, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO Headquarters
3	UNESCO	Ms. Mahta Mohegh, In Charge of Culture Unit, UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office
4	Silk Roads Committee Co-Chair (Kyrgyzstan)	Ms. Bakyt Amanbaeva, Director, Centre for Cultural Heritage, Institute of History and Cultural Heritage, National Academy of Sciences
5	Silk Roads Committee Co-Chair (China)	Mr. Lyu Zhou, Director of National Heritage Centre, Tsinghua University
6	International Resource Person (Japan)	Mr. Kazuya Yamauchi, Teikyo University, Japan, International resource person
7	International Resource Person (Kazakhstan)	Mr. Dmitriy Voyakin, Director of the International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS) & International Resource person
8	IICC Xi'an	Ms. Yimiao Zhu
9	IICC Xi'an	Mr. Li Erwu, Director Secretariat of IICC-X
10	Azerbaijan	Mr. Mahir Gahramanov, Head of Division of the State Service of Cultural Heritage Conservation, Development and Rehabilitation under the Ministry of Culture of Azerbaijan
11	Azerbaijan	Mr. Shahin Mustafayev, Deputy Director of the Institute of Eastern Studies of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences
12	China	Ms. Bai Jing, engineer from Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage
13	China	Mr. Huang Xiaofan, Deputy Director of Division of World Cultural Heritage, Department for the Protection of Monuments and Sites (Department of World Cultural Heritage), National Cultural Heritage Administration of P.R.China
14	Kazakhstan	Ms. Asseil Alitanova, Senior Analyst of the the Department of Culture and Arts at the Ministry of Culture and Sports
15	Kazakhstan	Ms. Lazzat Beisembaeva, Head of project team at the Kazrestavrtsiya scientific research organization
16	Kyrgyzstan	Mr. Chynarbek Zholdoshev, Chief Specialist for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture, Information and Tourism of the Kyrgyz Republic.
17	Nepal	Mr. Kiran Shakya, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nepal
18	Nepal	Mr. Debendra Bhattarai, Archaeological Officer, Department of Archaeology, Nepal
19	Republic of Korea	Ms. Shim Hyesung, expert member, Cultural Heritage Committee of CHA (Cultural Heritage Administration of RoK)
20	Russia Federation	Ms. Nargiz Aituganova, research officer, Division for the World Heritage and International Cooperation, Russian Research Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage, Russia
21	Russia Federation	Mr. Rafael Valeev, Head of the World Heritage Chair of Kazan Federal University, Member of the Council of the ICOMOS National Committee of the Russian Federation
22	Tajikistan	Mr. Abdulloev Abdullo, Third Secretary of Tajikistan National Commission for UNESCO, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan

N°	Country/Organisation	Name
23	Tajikistan	Professor Rahimov Nabijon, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor of the State University of Khujand
24	Uzbekistan	Mr. Shokhrukh Salokhiddinov, Head of the Section of the Cultural Heritage Department of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan
25	Uzbekistan	Mr. Amridin Berdimurodov (Ph.D), Senior Specialist of the Institute for Archaeological Research of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan
26	Iran	Dr. Mohammad Hasan Talebian, Deputy for Cultural Heritage at the Ministry of Cultural Heritage Tourism and Handicrafts
27	Iran	Mr. Seyed Hadi Ahmadi Rooyini, Director General For Conservation and Revitalization of Historical Buildings, Sites and Urban fabrics
28	Iran	Ms. Marjan Baniasadi, Expert from Conservation and Revitalization of Historical Buildings, Sites and Urban fabrics
29	Iran	Ms. Maryam Mehran, Head of International Affairs for Cultural Heritage Department, Ministry of Cultural Heritage Tourism and Handicrafts
30	Iran	Ms. Elaheh Atayee, Assistant Secretary- General for Culture
31	Iran	Ms. Mehrnaz Pirouznik, Advisor to the Secretary- General and Senior Programme Specialist for International Affairs

Annex 2: Agenda, Participants List of the Sub-regional Meeting for South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative, Kathmandu (Nepal), 6-7 December 2021)



Sub-regional Workshop - South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative

Kathmandu Marriott Hotel, 6-7 December 2021

Hybrid Format: 4 hours per day 13:45 - 17:45, Kathmandu time (GMT + 5:45)

14:00-18:00 BTT, 09:00-13:00 CET, 16:00-20:00 CST, 08:00-12:00 GMT, 17:00-21:00 KST, 13:30-17:30 IST

Agenda of the Sub-regional Meeting for South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative, Kathmandu (Nepal), 6-7 December 2021)

13:45 – 14:15	Opening Session Moderator: Dr Suresh Suras Shrestha, Chief Archaeological Officer, Department of Archaeology, Nepal
13:45 – 13:50	Welcome remarks Mr Michael Croft, UNESCO Representative to Nepal
13:50 – 14:10	Opening remarks Dr Jing Feng, Chief, Asia and the Pacific Unit, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Paris Ms Regina Durighello, Director, Advisory and Monitoring Unit, ICOMOS International Ms. Sung-hee Yeo, Director of the World Heritage Division, Cultural Heritage Administration, Republic of Korea Dr Pema Gyamtsho, Director-General, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) Mr Damodar Gautam, Director-General, Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Nepal
14:10 – 14:15	Group photo
14:15 – 15:15	Session I - Introduction Moderator: Mr Michael Croft, UNESCO Representative to Nepal
14:15 – 14:35	Overview of the Silk Roads Serial and Transnational World Heritage Nomination and achievements Dr Jing Feng, Chief, Asia and the Pacific Unit, UNESCO World Heritage Centre
14:35 – 14:55	South Asian Sub-Regional Approaches within the framework of ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study Ms Susan Denyer, Advisor, World Heritage Programme, ICOMOS International
14:55 – 15:15	Q & A or Discussion
15:15 – 15:30	Short tea break
15:30 – 17:30	Session II – Institutional International Collaboration and Importance of Scientific Documentation for the Ongoing South Asian Silk Roads and Cultural Landscape Initiatives Moderator: Ms Himalchuli Gurung, Programme Specialist for Culture, UNESCO Beijing Cluster Office
15:30 – 15:50	UNESCO's Support for the Ongoing South Asian Silk Roads and Cultural Landscape Initiatives Prof/Dr Roland Lin, Project Officer, Asia and the Pacific Unit, UNESCO World Heritage Centre
15:50 – 16:10	Scientific Documentation, Cultural Landscapes and the Silk Roads: Experiences in Central and South Asia Prof Tim Williams, Professor of Silk Roads Archaeology, University College London Institute of Archaeology
16:10 – 16:30	Remote Sensing Documentation and Spatial-temporal Analysis for South Asian Silk Road Cultural Landscape Heritages: Case Studies in Lo Manthang, Nepal and Yushu, Qinghai Province of China Prof HE Jie, Professor, Department of Urban Planning, School of Architecture Professor, Harbin Institute of Technology (Shenzhen)
16:30 – 16:50	ICIMOD's work on culture and heritage in the transboundary landscape of the Hindukush Himalaya Dr Binaya Pasakhala, governance and Institutions Analyst, ICIMOD

16:50 – 17:30

Q & A or Discussion and Wrap of First Day by the Moderator

Tuesday, 7 December 2021

13:45 – 15:00

Session III – Review of National Activities and Silk Roads International Coordination Committee Secretariat's Activities of South Asian Silk Roads

Moderator: Prof/Dr Roland Lin, Project Officer, Asia and the Pacific Unit, UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Country Presentation - Bhutan (Regretted)

13:45 – 14:05

Country Presentation – China: The Silk Roads: China-South Asia Corridors

Mr. Xinchao Song, Deputy Administrator of National Cultural Heritage Administration, Peoples Republic of China, delivered by Mr. Lei ZHANG, Deputy Director of the Department for the Protection of Monuments, Sites and Archaeology, National Cultural Heritage Administration, Peoples Republic of China

14:05 – 14:25

Country Presentation - India (Regretted)

14:25 – 14:45

Country Presentation - Nepal (title of presentation to be followed)

14:45 – 15:05

IICC Xi'an Presentation (title of presentation to be followed)

Mr Feng Jian, Director, ICOMOS International Conservation Centre-Xi'an (IICC Xi'an) – Secretariat of the Silk Roads Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee

15:05 – 15:30

Q & A or Discussion

15:30 – 15:45

Short tea break

15:45 – 17:30

Session IV – The Way Forward for the Ongoing South Asian Silk Roads and Cultural Landscape Initiatives

Moderator: Ms Junhi Han, Programme Specialist for Culture, UNESCO New Delhi Cluster Office

15:45 – 16:15

Goal orientation for the Way Forward

Ms Susan Denyer, Advisor, World Heritage Programme, ICOMOS International
Prof Tim Williams, Professor of Silk Roads Archaeology, University College London Institute of Archaeology

16:15 – 16:45

Discussion about the diverse issues and needs

16:45 – 17:15

Presentation and agree on the Way Forward

The Way Forward from the Representatives of State parties (7 minutes per country)

China: China's Suggestions for Next Step

Nepal

17:15 – 17:30

Session V – Closing

Moderator: Ms Nipuna Shrestha, Programme Coordinator for Culture, UNESCO Kathmandu

17:15 – 17:25

Closing remarks

Mr Damodar Gautam, Director-General, Department of Archaeology, Nepal

Mr Baburam Adhikari, Deputy Secretary-General, Nepal National Commission for UNESCO

17:25 – 17:30

Vote of thanks

Mr Michael Croft, UNESCO Representative to Nepal

Sub-regional Workshop - South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative

Kathmandu Marriott Hotel, 6-7 December 2021

Participants List of the Sub-regional Meeting for South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative, Kathmandu (Nepal), 6-7 December 2021)

82 participants (29 online and 53 in person) among the below Invited Participants, from China, Nepal, International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), experts and observers, both national and international, UNESCO – Beijing, Kathmandu and New Delhi and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre attended the workshop, organized in a hybrid format.

List of Invited Participants

SN	Name	Title	Organization	Country/ Address
Country Delegates				
	Ms. Pema (Official nomination received, regretted)	Chief, Division for Conservation of Heritage Sites	Department of Culture, Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs	Bhutan
	Mr Karma Tenzin (Official nomination received, regretted)	Executive Architect and Head, Archaeology Section and Focal for World Heritage, Division for Conservation of Heritage Sites	Department of Culture, Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs	Bhutan
	Dr Xinchao SONG	Deputy Administrator, National Cultural Heritage Administration (NCHA)	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	Peoples' Republic of China
	Mr Lei ZHANG	Deputy Director, Department for the Protection of Monuments, Sites and Archaeology, National Cultural Heritage Administration (NCHA)	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	Peoples' Republic of China
	Mr Tao TONG	Associate Research Fellow, Archaeological Research Institute and Team Leader of Tibetan Archaeological Team	Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS)	Peoples' Republic of China
	Mr Haiming YAN	Associate Research Fellow	Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage (CACH)	Peoples' Republic of China
	Mr Janhwij Sharma (Official nomination pending)	Additional Director General, Conservation World Heritage	Archaeological Survey of India	India
	Mr Govind Mohan (Official nomination pending)	Secretary (Culture)	Ministry of Culture, Government of India	India
	Mr Damodar Gautam	Director-General	Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation	Nepal
	Dr Suresh Suras Shrestha	Chief Archaeological Officer/ Head of World Heritage Conservation Section National Focal Point for Serial World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads, Department of Archaeology	Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation	Nepal

UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC)				
	Dr Feng JING	Chief of Unit Asia and the Pacific Unit	UNESCO World Heritage Centre	7, place de Fontenoy 75352 Paris 07 SP France
	Prof/Dr Roland Lin	Project Officer, Asia and the Pacific Unit	UNESCO World Heritage Centre	7, place de Fontenoy 75352 Paris 07 SP France
	Mr Kilbai Lee	Programme Specialist, Asia and the Pacific Unit	UNESCO World Heritage Centre	7, place de Fontenoy 75352 Paris 07 SP France
	Ms Akane Nakamura	Associate Programme Specialist, Asia and the Pacific Unit	UNESCO World Heritage Centre	7, place de Fontenoy 75352 Paris 07 SP France
	Ms Servane Buckle	Programme Assistant, Asia and the Pacific Unit	UNESCO World Heritage Centre	7, place de Fontenoy 75352 Paris 07 SP France
UNESCO Field Offices				
	Mr Michael Croft	UNESCO Representative to Nepal	UNESCO Kathmandu	P. O. Box 14391 Sanepa-2, Lalitpur Nepal
	Ms Savitri Shakya	Executive Secretary Representative's Office	UNESCO Kathmandu	P. O. Box 14391 Sanepa-2, Lalitpur Nepal
	Ms Neerana Shakya	Information Knowledge Management	UNESCO Kathmandu	P. O. Box 14391 Sanepa-2, Lalitpur Nepal
	Mr Samit Kayastha	Information Technology	UNESCO Kathmandu	P. O. Box 14391 Sanepa-2, Lalitpur Nepal
	Ms Nabha Basnyat Thapa	Project Officer	UNESCO Kathmandu	P. O. Box 14391 Sanepa-2, Lalitpur Nepal
	Ms Nipuna Shrestha	Programme Coordinator for Culture	UNESCO Kathmandu	P. O. Box 14391 Sanepa-2, Lalitpur Nepal
	Ms Junhi Han	Programme Specialist for Culture	UNESCO New Delhi Cluster Office to Office to Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Maldives, and Sri Lanka	1, San Martin Marg, Chanakyapuri New Delhi - 110021 India
	Ms Himalchuli Gurung	Programme Specialist for Culture	UNESCO Beijing Cluster Office to the Democratic Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea	Waijiaogongyu 5-15-3 Jianguomenwai Beijing 100600 People's Republic of China
International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)				
	Ms Regina Durighello	Director, Advisory and Monitoring Unit, World Heritage Programme	ICOMOS International	11 rue du Séminaire de Conflans 94220 Charenton-le-Pont France
	Ms Susan Denyer	Ms Susan Denyer, Advisor, World Heritage Programme	ICOMOS International	United Kingdom
Donor Representative				
	Ms Sung-hee Yeo	Director of the World Heritage Division	Cultural Heritage Administration	Republic of Korea
	Mrs Jiyoun Park	Deputy Director, World Heritage Division	Cultural Heritage Administration	Republic of Korea
	Ms Jiwon Jeong	Manager, World Heritage Division	Cultural Heritage Administration	Republic of Korea
ICOMOS International Conservation Centre (IICC) Xi'an, Secretariat of the Silk Roads Serial and Transnational World Heritage Nomination Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee				

	Prof Feng Jian	Director	ICOMOS International Conservation Centre (IICC), Xi'an, Secretariat of Silk Roads Serial and Transnational World Heritage Nomination Coordinating Committee	710068 Inside the Small Goose Pagoda Park, Xi'an, Shaanxi, Peoples' Republic of China
	Mr Zhang Liang	Director of the Information Centre	ICOMOS International Conservation Centre (IICC), Xi'an, Secretariat of Silk Roads Serial and Transnational World Heritage Nomination Coordinating Committee	710068 Inside the Small Goose Pagoda Park, Xi'an, Shaanxi, Peoples' Republic of China
	Ms Zhang Jingqiu	Vice-Director, Communication and Training Department	ICOMOS International Conservation Centre (IICC), Xi'an, Secretariat of Silk Roads Serial and Transnational World Heritage Nomination Coordinating Committee	710068 Inside the Small Goose Pagoda Park, Xi'an, Shaanxi, Peoples' Republic of China
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)				
	Dr Pema Gyamtsho	Director-General	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	GPO Box 3226 Kathmandu, Nepal
	Dr Binaya Pasakhala	Governance and Institutions Analyst	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	GPO Box 3226 Kathmandu, Nepal
	Ms Sunayana Basne	Research Associate	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	GPO Box 3226 Kathmandu, Nepal
International Experts				
	Prof Tim Williams	Professor of Silk Roads Archaeology Principal Investigator for the Central Asian Archaeological Landscape project (CAAL) Director of the International Centre for Silk Roads Archaeology and Heritage	University College London Institute of Archaeology	31-34 Gordon Square London, United Kingdom WC1H 0PY
	Prof. HE, Jie, PhD in Architecture	Professor of Department of Urban Planning, School of Architecture	Harbin Institute of Technology (Shenzhen)	Peoples' Republic of China
International Observers				
	Dr Françoise Pommaret	Director of Research	National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), France	France
	Prof Wang Jianxin	Professor at College of Cultural Heritage	Northwest University	Xi'an 710069 Peoples' Republic of China
	Prof Zhang Jianlin	Director of Center for Silk Road Archaeology	Northwest University	Xi'an 710069 Peoples' Republic of China
Nepali National Participants as Observers				
Ministries (Federal), Government of Nepal				
	Ms Laxmi Kumari Basnet	Joint Secretary Culture Division	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation	Singh Durbar Kathmandu
	Ms Mangala Pradhan	Under-Secretary Chief Archaeological Officer Culture Division	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation	Singh Durbar Kathmandu

	Ms Jayanti Shrestha	Archaeological Officer Culture Division	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation	Singh Durbar Kathmandu
Ministries (Provincial), Government of Nepal				
	Mr Ghanendra Khanal	Undersecretary Technical	Ministry of Forests, Environment and Soil Conservation	Gandaki, Province Pokhara
	Mr Indradhara Bista	Honourable Member of Parliament	Gandaki Province	Gandaki, Province Lomanthang, Mustang
	Mr Toya Nath Lamsal	Under Secretary Technical	Ministry of Education, Culture, Science Technology and Social Development	Gandaki, Province Pokhara
	Mr Pashupati Koirala	Secretary	Ministry of Forests, Environment and Soil Conservation	Lumbini, Province Butwal, Rupandehi
	Mr Rajendra Thapa	Secretary	Ministry of Law, Women, Children and Senior Citizen	Lumbini, Province Butwal, Rupandehi
Nepal National Commission for UNESCO				
	Dr Babu Ram Adhikari	Deputy Secretary General	Nepal National Commission for UNESCO	Singh Durbar Kathmandu
	Mr Umesh Regmi	Member, Culture Committee	Nepal National Commission for UNESCO	Singh Durbar Kathmandu
	Mr Dipak Sarkar	Member	Nepal National Commission for UNESCO	Singh Durbar Kathmandu
	Mr Padma Joshi	Technical Officer	Nepal National Commission for UNESCO	Singh Durbar Kathmandu
	Ms Usha Pokharel	Computer Officer	Nepal National Commission for UNESCO	Singh Durbar Kathmandu
Department of Archaeology, Government of Nepal				
	Mr Ram Bahadur Kumar	Chief of Planning Section	Department of Archaeology	Abhilekhalaya Bhawan Ramshahpath Kathmandu
	Ms Subhadra Bhattarai	Chief Archaeological Officer Chief of Archaeological Section	Department of Archaeology	Abhilekhalaya Bhawan Ramshahpath Kathmandu
	Mr Debendra Bhattarai	Archaeological Officer World Heritage Conservation Section	Department of Archaeology	Abhilekhalaya Bhawan Ramshahpath Kathmandu
	Ar. Shova Maharjan	Architect World Heritage Conservation Section	Department of Archaeology	Abhilekhalaya Bhawan Ramshahpath Kathmandu
	Mr Bishnu Pathak	Archaeological Officer World Heritage Conservation Section	Department of Archaeology	Abhilekhalaya Bhawan Ramshahpath Kathmandu
	Mr Govinda Adhikari	Engineer, World Heritage Conservation Section	Department of Archaeology	Abhilekhalaya Bhawan Ramshahpath Kathmandu
	Ms Sabita Neupane	Archaeological Officer Planning Section	Department of Archaeology	Abhilekhalaya Bhawan Ramshahpath Kathmandu
	Mr Bhaskar Gyawali	Archaeological Officer Archaeological Section	Department of Archaeology	Abhilekhalaya Bhawan Ramshahpath Kathmandu

	Ms Manju Singh Thapa	Archaeological Officer Planning Section	Department of Archaeology	Abhilekhalaya Bhawan Ramshahpath Kathmandu
	Mr Sandeep Khanal	Executive Director	Hanumandhoka Museum Development Committee	Hanumandhoka Durbar Square Kathmandu
	Ms Aruna Nakarmi	Chief	Monument Conservation and Palace Maintenance Office, Bhaktapur Site Office Department of Archaeology	Bhaktapur Durbar Square Bhaktapur
	Mr Mohan Singh Lama	Chief Archaeological Officer	Chief National Art Museum	Bhaktapur Durbar Square Bhaktapur
	Ms Sharada Shiwakoti	Acting Chief	Monument Conservation and Palace Maintenance Office, Patan Site Office Department of Archaeology	Patan Durbar Square Lalitpur
National Archives, Government of Nepal				
	Ms Saubhagya Pradhananga	Chief	National Archives	Abhilekhalaya Bhawan Ramshahpath Kathmandu
	Mr Bishma Banskota	Archaeological Officer	National Archives	Abhilekhalaya Bhawan Ramshahpath Kathmandu
Museum, Government of Nepal				
	Mr Jaya Ram Shrestha	Chief	National Museum Department of Archaeology	Museum Road Chhauni Kathmandu
	Mr Kaji Pyakurel	Museum Officer	National Museum Department of Archaeology	Museum Road Chhauni Kathmandu
Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Government of Nepal				
	Dr Ram Chandra Kandel, PhD	Director General	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation	PO Box 860 Babarmahal Kathmandu
	Mr Bed Kumar Dhakal	Planning and Information Officer Under Secretary Technical	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation	PO Box 860 Babarmahal Kathmandu
	Mr Ashok Bhandari	Management Officer Under Secretary Technical National Focal Point for World Heritage Natural Property	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation	PO Box 860 Babarmahal Kathmandu
	Ms Sushma Rana	Head of Conservation Education Section	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation	PO Box 860 Babarmahal Kathmandu
	Mr Purushottam Sharma	Conservation Education Officer Under Secretary Technical	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation	PO Box 860 Babarmahal Kathmandu

Lumbini Development Trust				
	Mr Gyanin Rai	Senior Administrative Officer	Lumbini Development Trust	Sacred Garden, Lumbini Rupandehi Lumbini Province
	Mr Himal Kumar Upreti	Archaeological Officer	Lumbini Development Trust	Sacred Garden, Lumbini Rupandehi Lumbini Province
National Institutions/Universities				
	Prof Prem Kumar Khatry	Culture Expert Former Head of Central Department of Nepalese History, Culture and Archaeology Tribhuvan University		Kathmandu
	Prof Dr Beena Poudyal	Professor Former Head of Central Department of Nepalese History, Culture and Archaeology Tribhuvan University		Kathmandu
	Mr Madan Kumar Rimal	Head of Central Department of Nepalese History, Culture and Archaeology	Tribhuvan University	Kirtipur Kathmandu
	Mr Pashupati Neupane	Lecturer, Central Department of Nepalese History, Culture and Archaeology	Tribhuvan University	Kirtipur Kathmandu
	Prof Dr Som Prasad Khatiwada	Professor, Central Department of Nepalese History, Culture and Archaeology	Tribhuvan University	Kirtipur Kathmandu
	Mr Shree Hari Thapa	Professor, Thapathali Campus	Tribhuvan University	Thapathali Kathmandu
	Dr Manik Ratna Shakya	Dean, Faculty of Buddhist Studies	Lumbini Buddhist University	Lumbini
	Mr Gunakhar Gaire	Program Coordinator, Master in Archaeology	Lumbini Buddhist University	Lumbini
	Mr Karna Bahadur Maharjan	Program Coordinator, Master in Archaeology	Lumbini Buddhist University	Lumbini
	Mr Ram Chandra Baral, PhD	Sociology Department	Prithivi Narayan Campus	Pokhara
	Prof Dr Ram Prasad Upadhaya	Chief	Dhaulagiri Multiple Campus	Baglung Bazar Baglung
	Mr Man Bahadur Khatri	Assistant Professor, Anthropology	Baglung Multiple Collage	Baglung Bazar Baglung
	Mr Chhatra Raj Shakya	Associate Professor	Palpa Multiple Campus	Palpa Tansen
	Ms Sirish Bhatt	Visiting Professor	Khwopa Engineering College	Bhaktapur
	Prof Purusottam Lochan Shrestha	Professor, History	Khwopa Engineering College Bhaktapur Multiple Campus	Bhaktapur
	Mr Chakka Bahadur Lama	Anthropologist, Himalayan Study	Humla	Humla

	Mr Padma Sundar Maharjan	PhD scholar, Landscape Architecture	School of Architecture, Tianjin University	No. 92, Weijin Road, Nankai District, Tianjin Postal Code 300072
	Mr Shekhar Dongol	PhD scholar, Landscape Architecture	School of Architecture, Tianjin University	No. 92, Weijin Road, Nankai District, Tianjin Postal Code 300073
Senior Culture Experts, DoA Former Officials and Other Local Experts				
	Mr Bishnu Raj Karki	Expert Former Joint Secretary, Culture Division, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation		Shantinagar Kathmandu
	Mr Kosh Prasad Acharya	Expert Former Executive Director, Pashupati Area Development Trust Former Director General, Department of Archaeology		Kuleshwor Kathmandu
	Mr Bhesha Narayan Dahal	Expert Executive Director Former Director General, Department of Archaeology	Narayanhiti Palace Museum	Durbar Marg Kathmandu
	Mr Bhim Prasad Nepal	Expert Former Chief of National Archives		Baneshwor Kathmandu
	Mr Prakash Darnal	Expert Former Chief National Archives		Kathmandu
	Mr Basanta Bidari	Archaeology Advisor Former Chief Archaeologist, Lumbini Development Trust	Lumbini Development Trust	Lumbini
Mustang (Lomanthang), Gandaki Province				
	Mr Kunga Tenzin	Former Khenpo	Choede Gonpa	Lomanthang, Mustang
	Mr Chandra Bahadur Thakali	President	District Red Cross Office	Lomanthang, Mustang

Annex 3: ICOMOS Final Report for the “Sub-regional Meeting for South Asian Silk Roads Transboundary Serial Nomination and Cultural Landscape Initiative, Kathmandu (Nepal), 6-7 December 2021”

ICOMOS REPORT ON

SOUTH ASIAN SILK ROADS SUB-REGIONAL WORKSHOP, KATHMANDU, NEPAL

6-7TH DECEMBER 2021

The meeting was an opportunity to reflect on the progress made with the overall Silk Roads project as well on progress with assessing the potential of the South Asian Silk Roads.

The overall parameters for framing Silk Roads nominations were recalled and in particular the agreed Nomination Strategy for the Silk Roads, how Corridors are defined, how sites are selected within Corridors, and the work necessary to clarify whether and how the potential Corridors along the South Asia Silk Roads might justify Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). There was also reflection on how cultural landscapes relate to Silk Road Corridors.

The detailed reports from individual States Parties set out clearly where progress has been made but also highlighted areas where further clarification was needed on the way forward.

These various aspects are summarised in this short report, as are the parameters for future work that were presented at the end of the meeting.

The overall Silks Roads

Nomination Strategy

The Nomination Strategy that has been agreed by the World Heritage Committee sets out how:

- The Silk Roads are seen to have operated as a major network mainly between the 2nd century BCE and the 16th century CE;
- The network of Silk Roads is a concept that over-arches and links an ensemble of inscribed World Heritage Corridors;
- A World Heritage Corridor has OUV for the way it reflects an outstanding manifestation of particular

geo-cultural system or systems linked to Silk Roads trade, and for its distinctiveness from other sections of the Silk Roads;

- Inscribed World Heritage Corridors are a series of component sites, each of which contributes to its OUV;
- Thus, the Silk Roads as an entity does not have OUV, each inscribed Corridor has OUV, and all component sites in each Corridor contribute to OUV.

How Corridors are defined

Inscribed Corridors are outstanding reflections of peculiar outcomes of the Silk Road trade and its processes. Thus, a nominated Corridor must demonstrate the way:

- It is distinctive from other Corridors along the Silk Roads;
- Its component sites both individually and collectively clearly reflect the way trade transformed the landscape in an outstanding way, such as through wealth generation, new ideas and technologies, new social structures, etc., and thus how and why it was an economically significant part of the overall Silk Roads trade;

It flourished for a significant part of the timeframe for the overall Silk Roads.

How sites are selected within Corridors

Sites selected within the Corridor will be those that reflect, in a direct and tangible way, the specificities of the Corridor as an outstanding geo-cultural ensemble shaped by trade;

- Not all surviving sites within any given corridor will contribute to OUV;
- Each of the component sites must demonstrate how it is essential to support the OUV that is proposed – and that means that each component site contributes to all the chosen criteria.

How Cultural landscapes relate to Silk Road Corridors

Corridors need to be nominated as a series of component sites.

Component sites of Corridors maybe sites or maybe landscapes – examples of the latter are landscapes that reflect water management systems developed to support settlements. Although some landscape sites might be considered to be cultural landscapes, either fossilised or ongoing, they cannot be nominated as cultural landscapes within a serial nomination that consists of a mixture of sites and landscapes. All component sites in a series have to be the same category//typology. The exception would be if all component sites of a series were seen as cultural landscapes, but in that case, it is difficult to envisage how the series might have integrity as a cultural landscape.

So, component sites can be landscapes but their attributes must be linked to the way the sites supported the Silk Roads trade during the agreed time period of its main activity: the form and function of the landscapes would need to have resulted from the Silk Road trade.

Some landscapes may also be seen to have natural value, but similar issues apply as a series cannot consist of some cultural and some natural component sites.

South Asian Silk Roads

Key points from reports of States Parties

The reports provided by the States Parties of Nepal and China, and the IIC, China, set out very helpful updates on on-going work as well as on the establishment of an international database of Silk Roads sites. But not

all the States Parties who agreed to collaborate on the Actions Plan for South Asian priority transnational heritage corridors at the first sub-regional meeting held in Kathmandu, Nepal in September 2014, were present, and thus the picture provided was somewhat incomplete.

As the South Asian Silk Routes and the Corridors suggested in the Thematic Study extend beyond, Nepal and China, to understand fully these routes and the potential Corridors that were identified, it is necessary to understand the full scope of the Himalayan Routes.

This was well illustrated by the presentation of the State Party of China which on the basis of recent results, surveys and some excavations, set out three possible China- South Asia routes across the Himalayas:

- **Western route:** China-Pakistan-India
- **Centre route:** China-Nepal-Bhutan-India
- **Eastern route:** China-Myanmar-Bangladesh-India

A preliminary Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV) was proposed for the overall Chain-South Asian Himalayan Silk Routes, which referred to the way the routes greatly facilitated political and military interactions of civilizations and regimes around the region, and promoted the spread of Buddhism, particularly to Tibetan Buddhism.

While these routes offered a wide selection of sites with different characteristics, and plenty of evidence for short and medium distance trade, it was less clear quite which of the goods that were transported along the routes might be seen as part of the long distance Silk Road trade, how far the routes were essential economic components of the main Silk Roads, and whether the routes flourished for most of the overall timeframe within which the main Silk Roads were active.

In a further presentation on the Way Forward, the State Party of China suggested more specifically that these three routes should be considered as the Silk Roads: China-South Asian Corridors and further that the central route, China-Nepal-Bhutan-India, might be taken forward as a nomination.

In ICOMOS's view, it would be helpful if there could be further debate and discussion on these presentations in order clarify precisely what is being suggested in relation to links between the South Asian Silk Roads and the main Silk Roads network.

South Asian Silk Roads: Way Forward

The key outcome that was envisaged for the Workshop was to make progress in developing a holistic approach to Silk Roads heritage routes through Nepal and South Asia in relation to data, enhanced legal frameworks, management and conservation.

The workshop clearly demonstrated the commitment of Nepal and China to explore in detail the Himalayan trade routes and how they relate to the main Silk Roads network. But, although a considerable amount of effort has so far gone into the various Workshops that have been held and in undertaking new surveys, research and analysis, particularly of the routes in China, key issues do remain. These relate to difficulties in bringing together sufficient States Parties to allow a full understanding of the extent of the South Asian Routes on the basis of historic and archeological evidence, and what survives.

As a result, a point has not yet been reached where an analysis of the South Asian Silk Roads can be set out as a basis for assessing how they contribute to the Silk Roads, whether Corridors can be identified that might have the potential to justify OUV, and thus when and how the nomination processes might be commenced in relation to data, enhanced legal frameworks, management and conservation.

The first step still remains to be completed which is to demonstrate as clearly as possible, on the basis of documentation, research and analysis, how the South Asian Silk Roads are a key part of the Silk Roads network in terms of:

- How the Silks Roads in South Asia contribute to the wider Silk Roads?
- What are the specificities of the Silk Roads trade in South Asia?
- What type of high value goods fed into the Silk Roads in South Asia?
- Who controlled the trade and how?
- During what timeframes did the Silk Roads in South Asia flourish?
- How did trade impact on the landscape?
- What are the impacts of religious and other ideas and innovations that flowed along the routes?
- How do the surviving sites reflect these parameters?

Very helpful work has already been undertaken by both China and Nepal but this now needs to be aligned with evidence from other countries in South Asia such as Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar and Pakistan.

Once these overall parameters have been established, then the next step would be to identify one or more possible Corridors that are seen to have high potential to justify OUV in terms of:

- How the Silk Roads trade shaped the Corridor and is reflected in its sites?
- How the trade persisted over major proportion of the active life of the Silk Roads?
- How the Corridor is distinctive from other Corridors and can be considered outstanding in some way?

And then once there is agreement from participating States Parties on such a Corridor or Corridors, then the next steps would be to:

- Select component sites
- Start the Tentative List process in all participating States Parties
- Start preparation of the nomination dossier(s).

Since the first meeting in 2014, two new tools have been devised to support the nomination and Tentative List processes. Consideration might be given to how these could be woven into the Action Plan and the way forward.

The Upstream Process was introduced in 2010 in response to difficulties experienced by challenging nominations. This process enables the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Secretariat to provide advance support to States Parties in the form of advice, consultation and analysis prior to the preparation or submission of a nomination. Given the high complexity of Silk Roads Nominations, upstream advice from ICOMOS could be seen as relevant and has indeed been offered in various ways already, albeit less formally before the process was approved and introduced.

The second new tool is **Guidance for Tentative Lists** introduced in 2021. This provides advice and support for States Parties at the earliest stage of the World Heritage nomination process – before Upstream Support or a nomination is submitted. Both these tools aim to encourage robust nominations that have the greatest chance of success.

In conclusion, ICOMOS remains ready and willing, if requested, to assist South Asian States Parties to move forward in assessing the potential of the South Asian Silk Roads to contribute a Silk Roads serial nomination.

ICOMOS, Charenton-le-Pont
22 February 2022

Annex 4 : Agenda, Participants List of the “Kyrgyzstan Uzgen Capacity-building workshop - Silk Roads: Ferghana-Syrdarya Corridor serial transnational World Heritage nomination and the role of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in managing risks for its components”, held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 2 February 2022)



PROGRAM

Kyrgyzstan Uzgen Capacity-building workshop

Silk Roads: Ferghana-Syrdarya Corridor serial transnational World Heritage nomination and the role of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in managing risks for its components

Date: 02 February 2022

Venue: Online (Zoom)

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84358368574?pwd=NEJkMXgyRi9scUZlVWp4bURGRDQ2dz09>

Time: 09:00 – 13:00 (Paris, CET)

08:00 – 12:00 (London, GMT)

13:00 – 17:00 (Samarkand, GMT+5)

14:00 – 18:00 (Bishkek, GMT+6)

Opening Session

- 09:00 – 09:02 (CET) - Welcoming speech
*Ms. Sabira Soltongeldieva, Secretary General
National Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic for UNESCO*
- 09:02 – 09:04 (CET) - Welcoming speech
*Mr. Samat Shatmanov, Deputy Minister of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy
of the Kyrgyz Republic, Director of the Tourism Department under the Ministry of Culture,
Information, Sports and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic*
- 09:04 – 09:06 (CET) - Background of the UNESCO WHC Korean FiT Silk Roads phase II and current Uzgen Kyrgyzstan HIA
activities
Prof./Dr. Roland Lin, Project Officer, Asia and Pacific Unit, UNESCO WHC
- 09:06 – 09:08 (CET) - Welcoming speech
Ms. Aigul Khalafova, National Professional Officer for Culture, UNESCO Almaty Cluster Office
- 09:08 – 09:10 (CET) - Objectives of the capacity-building workshop
Dr. Dmitriy Voyakin, Director, IICAS
- 09:10 (CET) - Group photo

Session 1

- 09:10 – 09:30 (CET) - World Heritage Convention, States Parties' obligations and HIA processes
Ms. Nao Hayashi, Program Specialist, Asia and Pacific Unit, UNESCO WHC
- 09:30 – 09:50 (CET) - Uzgen site as a component of the Silk Roads: Ferghana-Syrdarya serial transnational World
Heritage Nomination. History, values, and the state of conservation
*Prof. Bakyt Amanbayeva, Head of Cultural Heritage Sector, Dzhamgerchinov Institute of
History, Archaeology and Ethnology, National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic*
- 09:50 – 10:10 (CET) - 2011 ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties
Prof. Yukio Nishimura, Professor, Kokugakuin University (Japan)
- 10:10 – 10:30 (CET) - Q&A session

Coffee break

10:30 – 10:50 (CET) - Coffee break

Session 2

10:50 – 12:10 (CET) - Presentations and talks by the relevant stakeholders

Session 3

12:10 – 12:40 (CET) - Heritage impact assessment in Uzgen: current status, achievements and challenges. Draft of the HIA report

Dr. Ona Vileikis, Researcher, UCL Institute of Archeology (UK)

Mr. Alim Feyzulayev, Researcher, IICAS

12:40 – 12:50 (CET) Q&A session

Closing session

12:50 – 13:00 (CET) - Steps forward and Workplan
Closing remarks and conclusions



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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Kyrgyzstan Uzgen Capacity-building workshop

Silk Roads: Ferghana-Syrdarya Corridor serial transnational World Heritage nomination and the role of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in managing risks for its components

Date: 02 February 2022

Venue: Online (Zoom)

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84358368574?pwd=NEJkMXgyRi9scUZxVWp4bURGRDQ2dz09>

Time: 09:00 – 13:00 (Paris, CET)

08:00 – 12:00 (London, GMT)

13:00 – 17:00 (Samarkand, GMT+5)

14:00 – 18:00 (Bishkek, GMT+6)

No.	Name	Position, affiliation
1	Roland Lin	Project Officer, Asia and the Pacific Unit, UNESCO WHC
2	Nao Hayashi	Program Specialist, Asia and the Pacific Unit, UNESCO WHC
3	Kilbai Lee	Program Specialist, Asia and the Pacific Unit, UNESCO WHC
4	Krista Pikkat	Director, UNESCO Cluster Office in Almaty
5	Khalafova Aigul	National Professional Officer for Culture, UNESCO Cluster Office in Almaty
6	Soltongeldieva Sabira Samidinovna	Secretary General, National Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic for UNESCO
7	Shatmanov Samat Bekturovich	Deputy Minister of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic, Director of the Department of Tourism under the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic
8	Chynarbek Mamatovich Zholdoshev	Chief Specialist, Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic
9	Ramatov Murat Sadinovich	Head of the State Administration of Uzgen District, Osh Region
10	Osorova Aikokol Abibillaevna	Leading Specialist of the State Administration of the Uzgen District of the Osh Region
11	Karimov Nodirbek Tokhtosinovich	Mayor of Uzgen
12	Asankanov Abylabek Asankanovich	Director, Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnology named after B. Dzhangerchinov of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic
13	Amanbayeva Bakyt Eltindievna	Head of the Sector of Cultural Heritage, Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnology named after B. Dzhangerchinov of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic
14	Abdyrakmanov Sultanbek Arstanbekovich	General Director, National Historical and Archaeological Museum Complex "Sulaiman-Too"
15	Anarbaev Almazbek Shadybekovich	Deputy General Director, National Historical and Archaeological Museum Complex "Sulaiman-Too" for Development
16	Abdyrakmanov Turarbek	Head of the Uzgen Archaeological and Architectural Complex

No.	Name	Position, affiliation
17	Tursunbaev Avaz	Researcher, Uzgen Archaeological and Architectural Complex
18	Silvia Signorini	Representative of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
19	Artykbaeva Aigul	Representative of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
20	Kushtarbekov Bebolot	Director of Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
21	Bazarbay kzy Anara	Project Implementation Unit (PIU) Officer
22	George Miles Burton	Project Manager, SWECO Danmark A / S
23	Kochkorbaeva Adashkan	SWECO Danmark A/S Coordinator in the Kyrgyz Republic
24	Khromov Alexander Sergeevich	Director, ENCON Ltd.
25	Choytonbayeva Anara Mukanbetovna	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Specialist
26	Aitkulova Satkynbu Abdilazovna	Head of the Department of Culture of the Uzgen region
27	Kyrgyzbaev Muratbek Uzakovich	Deputy head of ayil okmotu Tort-Kola ayil aimag of Uzgen region;
28	Khodzhaeva Aisuluu Busurmanovna	Head of the Department of Culture, Batken District, Batken Region;
29	Musaev Adilbek Pulatovich	Head of the Department of Culture of the Leilek District of the Batken Region;
30	Khasanova Gulnara Tairovna	Head of the department of culture of the Kara-Suu region;
31	Abduvaliev Kanybek	Deputy Head of the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning of the Kara-Suu District of the Osh Region
32	Zhumaeva Dinara Nurkamilovna	Head of the Department for Social Protection and Socio-Cultural Issues of the Aiyl Aimag, Mady, Kara-Suu District
33	Edilbekov Abdymanap	Specialist of the Department for social issues of Toloikon ayil aimak, Kara-Suu district
34	Isakov Aibek	Specialist on land issues of the Kyzyl-Kyshtak ayil aimag of the Kara-Suu district
35	Sadikov Myrkadir	Representative (ayil bashchy) of Surottuu-Tash village of Kyzyl-Kyshtak ayil aimag of Kara-Suu district
36	Ibaydullaev Khairullo Khabibullaevich	Deputy General Director of the National Historical and Archaeological Museum Complex "Sulaiman-Too" for Science;
37	Kadyrov Abdinabi	Head of the Aigul-Too Museum-Reserve at Batken State University;
38	Midinova Baktygul Abdilazizovna	Director of the Osh Regional Museum of Fine Arts. T. Sadykova
39	Samiybekova Aizhan Samiybekovna	Leading Specialist of the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic
40	Duishanalieva Aisin Tunzhurovna	Director of the Republican Inspectorate for the protection of historical and cultural monuments
41	Yukio Nishimura	Professor, Kokugakuin University (Japan)
42	Voyakin Dmitry Alekseevich	Director, International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS)
43	Feyzulayev Alim Lyumanovich	Leading Specialist, International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS)
44	Sorokin Denis Viktorovich	Research fellow, Rutrum LLP
45	Khabibullaev Farukh Faizullaevich	Project Manager, International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS)
46	Muminova Zarina Miralievna	Specialist, International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS)
47	Massanov Madzher	Cultural Heritage Expert



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PROGRAM

Uzgen Kyrgyzstan HIA - online international panel review meeting

Silk Roads: Ferghana-Syrdarya Corridor serial transnational World Heritage nomination and the role of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in managing risks for its components

Date: 06 April 2022

Venue: Online (Zoom)

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/86209065310?pwd=RkF1TTVYZnZZcXJPS1dMeE5Cc3JNdz09>

Time: 09:00 – 11:00 (Paris, CET)

08:00 – 10:00 (London, GMT+1)

12:00 – 14:00 (Samarkand, GMT+5)

13:00 – 15:00 (Bishkek, GMT+6)

Opening Session		
09:00 – 09:10 (CET)	-	Welcoming speech <i>Dr. Feng Jing</i> Chief of the Asia and the Pacific Unit, UNESCO WHC
09:10 – 09:15 (CET)	-	Welcoming speech <i>Ms. Sabira Soltongeldieva</i> Secretary General, National Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic for UNESCO
09:15 – 09:20 (CET)		Welcoming speech <i>Ms. Aigul Khalafova</i> , National Professional Officer for Culture, UNESCO Almaty Cluster Office
09:20 – 09:25 (CET)	-	Objectives of the online international panel review meeting <i>Dr. Dmitriy Voyakin</i> , Director, IICAS
09:25 – 09:30 (CET)	-	Group photo
Working Session		
09:30 – 09:45 (CET)	-	Uzgen site as a component of the Silk Roads: Ferghana-Syrdarya serial transnational World Heritage Nomination. History, values, and the state of conservation <i>Prof. Bakyt Amanbaeva</i> , Head of Cultural Heritage Sector, Dzhamgerchinov Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnology, National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic
09:45 – 10:00 (CET)	-	Expectation from the related Kyrgyz stakeholders
10:00 – 10:15 (CET)	-	Uzgen HIA: methodology and assessment approaches, activities performed, key findings and outcomes <i>Prof. Yukio Nishimura</i> , Professor, Kokugakuin University (Japan) <i>Dr. Ona Vileikis</i> , Researcher, UCL Institute of Archeology (UK)
10:15 – 10:30 (CET)	-	Q&A session
10:30 – 10:40 (CET)	-	Uzgen HIA report: challenges and further prospects <i>Mr. Alim Feyzulayev</i> , researcher, IICAS (Uzbekistan)
10:40 – 10:50 (CET)	-	Discussion
10:50 – 11:00 (CET)	-	Closing remarks and conclusions



Korea Funds-in-Trust (KFIT)



International Institute
for Central Asian Studies

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Uzgen Kyrgyzstan HIA - online international panel review meeting

Silk Roads: Ferghana-Syrdarya Corridor serial transnational World Heritage nomination and the role of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in managing risks for its components

Date: 06 April 2022

Venue: Online (Zoom)

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/86209065310?pwd=RkF1TTVYZnZZcXJPS1dMeE5Cc3JNdz09>

Time: 09:00 – 11:00 (Paris, CET)

08:00 – 10:00 (London, GMT+1)

12:00 – 14:00 (Samarkand, GMT+5)

13:00 – 15:00 (Bishkek, GMT+6)

No.	Name	Position, affiliation
1	Dr. Feng Jing	Chief of the Asia and the Pacific Unit, UNESCO WHC
2	Prof. Roland Lin	Project Officer, Asia and the Pacific Unit, UNESCO WHC
3	Mr. Kilbai Lee	Program Specialist, Asia and the Pacific Unit, UNESCO WHC
4	Ms. Aigul Khalafova	National Professional Officer for Culture, UNESCO Almaty Cluster Office
5	Ms. Sabira Soltongeldieva	Secretary General, National Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic for UNESCO
6	Ms. Aisin Duishanalieva	Director, Republican Inspectorate for Safeguarding of the Monuments of History and Culture of the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic
7	Mr. Murat Ramatov	Head of the State Administration of Uzgen District, Osh Region
8	Ms. Aikokul Osorova	Leading Specialist of the State Administration of the Uzgen District of the Osh Region
9	Mr. Nodirbek Karimov	Mayor of the city of Uzgen
10	Mr. Turarbek Abdyrakmanov	Head of the Uzgen Archaeological and Architectural Complex
11	Ms. Silvia Signorini	Representative of the EBRD Kyrgyz Republic
12	Mr. Nurzhan Dzhumabaev	Representative of the EBRD Kyrgyz Republic
13	Ms. Aigul Artykbaeva	Representative of the EBRD Kyrgyz Republic
14	Ms. Zhanar Zhakeyeva	Representative of the EBRD Kyrgyz Republic
15	Mr. Ignacio Ruz	Representative of the EBRD Kyrgyz Republic
16	Ms. Polina Pimenova	Representative of the EBRD Kyrgyz Republic
17	Mr. Bolot Satykeev	Representative of the EBRD Kyrgyz Republic
18	Mr. George Miles Burton	Representative of SWECO Danmark A/S
19	Ms. Helle Therkelsen Stoltz	Representative of SWECO Danmark A/S
20	Mr. Leif Iversen	Representative of SWECO Danmark A/S

21	Mr. Bebolot Kushtarbekov	Director of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
22	Ms. Anara Choitonbaeva	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) expert
23	Dr. Dmitriy Voyakin	Director, International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS)
24	Prof. Bakyt Amanbaeva	Head of the Sector of Cultural Heritage, Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnology named after B. Dzhamgerchinov of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic
25	Prof. Yukio Nishimura	Professor, Kokugakuin University (Japan)
26	Dr. Ona Vileikis	Research Fellow, UCL Institute of Archaeology (UK)
27	Mr. Alim Feyzulayev	Researcher, International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS)
28	Mr. Denis Sorokin	Researcher, International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS)

Annex 5 : Cover page of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of the proposed Sewerage networks in the Uzgen city in the wider setting of Uzgen medieval site (Tentative List, No. 5518), component site of the serial transnational nomination “Silk Road: Fergana-Syrdarya corridor”, Osh region, Kyrgyzstan)

Heritage Impact Assessment 2022 | Water Supply and Wastewater Rehabilitation Project (Uzgen Sub-project (OpID 46705) Wider setting of the Uzgen site Uzgen, Osh Region, Kyrgyz Republic



■ General view of Uzgen, Osh Region, Kyrgyz Republic © IICAS

April 2022



Annex 6 : Cover page of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed Tourism Service Complex located in the proposed Buffer Zone of Rabati Malik Caravanserai and the Sardoba (both on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List of Uzbekistan as component parts of the Silk Roads nomination

Heritage Impact Assessment 2020 | “Tourism Service Complex” Project

**Buffer zone of Rabati Malik Caravanserai and the Sardoba
Navoi Region, Republic of Uzbekistan**



30 November 2020



Annex 7: Agenda, list of participants of the Nepali national workshop, 29 May 2022, in Kathmandu, Nepal)



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
Department of Archaeology



Consultation Meeting Study on Silk Roads Corridors of Nepal: Lumbini- Lo Manthang and Simrongadh-Kathmandu-Kodari

Dhokaima Cafe, Patan Dhoka, Lalitpur
Sunday, 29 May 2022

8:30 a.m. to 14:30 p.m.

Agenda

MC: UNESCO

Rapporteur: Debendra Bhattarai, Department of Archaeology

8:30 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:30	Opening Session
9:00 – 9:05	Opening Remarks Mr Damodar Gautam, Director-General, Department of Archaeology
9:05 – 9:25	Opening Remarks Dr Suresh Suras Shrestha, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
9:25 – 9:35	Objectives of the workshop UNESCO
9:35– 10:00	Group Photo followed by a short break
10:00 – 10:30	Presentation I: Lumbini – Lo Manthang Silk Roads corridor Mr Prakash Darnal, Expert
10:30 – 10:45	Q & A
10:45 – 10:55	Tea Break
10:55 – 11:25	Presentation II: Simrongadh – Kathmandu - Kodari Silk Roads corridor Mr Debendra Bhattarai, Archaeological Officer, Department of Archaeology
11:25 – 11:40	Q & A
11:40 – 11:50	A short break
11:50 – 13:30	Discussion, Next Step and Wrap up Moderator: Dr Suresh Suras Shrestha, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
11:50 – 12:20 12:20 – 12:50 12:50 – 13:20	Lessons Learnt and Recommendation - Mr Prakash Darnal Future actions on Nepal's Silk Roads corridors - Mr Ramesh Raj Paudel, Chief of Heritage Conservation Section, Department of Archaeology Discussion Next step
13:20 – 13:30	Closing Department of Archaeology
13:30 – 14:30	Lunch

Consultation Meeting Study on Silk Road Corridors of Nepal: Lumbini-Lo Manthang and Simrongadh - Kathmandu - Kodari

Sunday, 29 May 2022, 8:30 to 14:30 hrs

Dhokaima Café, Patandhoka, Lalitpur, Nepal

PARTICIPANTS LIST

SN	Name	Institutions
1	Dr Suresh Suras Shrestha	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Singhdurbar
2	Bhisma Banskota	Department of Archaeology
3	Debendra Tiwari	Rt Officer
4	Prakash Darnal	NHS
5	Ram Prasad Upadhyaya	Dhaulagiri Multiple Campus, Baglung
6	Man Bahadur Khatri	Central Department of Anthropology, TU
7	Kaji Pyakurel	National Museum
8	Suwash Sapkota	Arena
9	Shatish Prajapati	Arena
10	Debendra Bhattarai	Department of Archaeology
11	Subhadra Bhattarai	Department of Archaeology
12	Ram Chandra Baral	Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara
13	Mohan Singh Lama	National Art Museum, Bhaktapur
14	Rajendra Dahal	Guthi Sansthan
15	Sabita Neupane	Department of Archaeology
16	Bishnu Prasad Pathak	Department of Archaeology
17	Manju S Bhandari	Department of Archaeology
18	Sarita Subedi	Department of Archaeology
19	Prof Dr Som Khadka	Tribuvan Univerity
20	Chhakka B. Lama	MP, Humla
21	Ramesh Raj Paudel	Department of Archaeology
22	Nayan Singh Neupani	Humla
23	Suresh Man Lakhe	Patan Museum
24	Ram B Kunwa	Department of Archaeology
25	Damodar Gautajm	Department of Archaeology
26	Nabha Basnyat Thapa	UNESCO
27	Nipuna Shrestha	UNESCO
28	Neerana Shakya	UNESCO

Annex 8 : ICOMOS Scoping Paper Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia

ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study:

Scoping paper on defining and assessing further routes and corridors

Contributors

Steering group: Prof Ma Jian (Northwest University, Xi'an), Dr Dimity Voyakin (International Centre for Central Asian Studies), Dr Shahin Mustafayev (Institute of Oriental Studies, Baku), Prof Tim Williams (UCL Institute of Archaeology)

ICOMOS: Susan Denyer, Regina Durighello

Background: The ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study

The *ICOMOS Thematic Study of the Silk Roads* (2014) provided an overview of known sites along its many land routes, as a basis for developing a nomination strategy.

The Study also identified a number of *corridors* along the Silk Roads, where the survival of sites reflected specific responses to political systems, and ecological and geographical contexts, and which appeared to have the potential for nomination to the World Heritage List and for justifying Outstanding Universal Value.

The Study recommended that such *corridors* should form the basis of a Silk Roads Nomination Strategy, with all inscribed Corridors being linked by an overall defined concept of the Silk Roads. This Nomination Strategy has now been agreed by the World Heritage Committee.

The Thematic Study took the geographical spread of the routes as being from Chang'an (Xi'an), in west central China, to the Eastern Mediterranean, as this was the scope that was widely accepted to reflect the main impact of the Silk Roads trade. However, it was also recognised that significant impacts of the Silk Roads might extend beyond the initial study area, and thus that further corridors might also be identified. The Thematic Study identified several geographic areas where further work was needed to define the limits of the Silk Roads more clearly. These were:

- The so-called "steppe routes" of Mongolia, northern Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation;
- The Caspian, Caucasus and Black Sea areas;
- Between Turkey and the Aegean;
- From Lebanon/Jordan/Palestine to Egypt and North Africa;
- The so-called "Tea and Horse routes" between Yunnan and Sichuan, Myanmar, Bhutan, India and Bangladesh, which reflect complex networks;
- East from Chang'an/Luoyang area to the Republic of Korea and Japan.

Given the current interest being shown in the possibility of extending the geographic scope of Silk Roads nominations, it is now timely to consider the basis for further detailed analysis of areas that were not fully covered by the original Thematic Study.

Chronology

The chronological framework of the overland Silk Roads was established as being between the 2nd century BCE and the 16th century CE. This was first suggested in the *Silk Roads concept paper* (2006), and was adopted by the *International Coordinating Committee of the Serial World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads*. This chronological framework was then used by the *ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic study*, which recognised that there were significant interactions, over long distances, from prehistory onwards; and that the impacts of overland exchange across the Asian continent continues today; but that the period of maximum impact of the Silk Roads, on the societies and communities along this complex series of interactions, fell within this window.

There continues, however, to be debate about the chronological framework. Several States Parties and experts have argued that some of the earlier evidence, from as early as the 6th or 5th centuries BCE, would merit inclusion. Similarly, later material, especially from the 17th century CE, is being argued for.

At present, the chronological framework between the 2nd century BCE and the 16th century CE is what is being used (such as for the Eastern Silk Roads case study that is already in progress to trial the proposed framework).

Note: It is suggested that the issue of the chronological framework might be discussed by the *International Coordinating Committee of the Serial World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads in collaboration with ICOMOS*.

Scoping Paper

Aims

The aims of this Scoping Paper are to:

- (1) **Define more clearly the overall framework of the Silk Roads, in terms of the limits of their significant impact.**

While exchange was a vital element of ancient civilizations, the key issues in relation to World Heritage inscription are the extent to which long-distance/intra-regional/trans-ecological exchange, facilitated by the Silk Roads, impacted upon the nature of societies and polities, and thus on settlements and landscapes; and how the significance of this impact might be defined to merit inclusion on the main Silk Roads network

- (2) **Define a framework for assessing the potential of additional routes and corridors to be included in the Silk Roads network (see below).**
- (3) **Acknowledge the complexity of the assessment processes (see conclusions).**

Framework for assessing the potential of additional routes and corridors

The proposed framework consists of a set of criteria for defining and assessing the contribution of potential new routes to the Silk Roads network and the likely resources needed to conduct such assessments.

It also sets out what additional work would need to be undertaken to document and map the range of surviving sites along potential new routes, to provide a platform to assess the degree to which they contributed to long distance exchange, and were transformed by it. This could lead on to an analysis of whether extra routes and *corridors* might be added to the Silk Roads network.

This approach presupposes, in the first instance, the willingness of any specific State Party or States Parties to participate in the process. The framework could be applied by the International Coordinating Committee of the Serial World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads, in collaboration with ICOMOS, if sufficient funds could be secured.

The existing Thematic Study “mapped’ the complex interactions along the Silk Roads, reflecting the varieties of adaptations, infrastructures, outcomes,

and civilizations. It was not an exact science, but a rapid evaluation. It only focused on areas that were comfortably accepted as being within the sphere of significant impact of the Silk Road. The current exercise is a little more complex as it includes assessing whether the extension of the Silk Roads into other areas is justified, and then, if so, whether further corridors with potential for World Heritage nomination can also be identified.

It is suggested that the assessment process should nevertheless mainly follow the process adopted by the Thematic Study which was:

- Documenting and mapping the range of archaeological sites, monuments, and landscapes.
- Exploring the historical, geographic, and ecological context of regions.
- Identifying major nodes (usually important/large towns).
- Identifying segments of routes between these nodes.
- Broadening these segments to reflect corridors of movement and impact (not simply lines on a map) to encompass a broad range of site-types.
- Assessing these corridors for their overall significance/impacts.

In detail, it is suggested that in assessing whether other routes might form part of the main Silk Roads network, the evaluation will:

- **Map the distribution of sites, monuments and landscapes, and possible route segments**, using nodes, site distribution, topographic data, and historical sources to understand their geographic variability over the region.
- **Assess the range of site-types**: to what extent do they reflect multiple and complex impacts of the Silk Roads? To what extent do these reflect a significant range of impacts of the Silk Roads, across the three categories of infrastructure, production, and outcomes? [Note: production was always the most difficult and was largely covered by industrial/craft production in urban centres, but it is useful in that it challenges us to think about these issues]. Comparative analysis will help to explore the significance of sites in the context of the Silk Roads.
- **Assess the chronology of the sites**: to what extent do these reflect a significant impact of the Silk

Roads over at least a significant part of the time span of the Silk Roads project?

- **Assess the connectivity of regions:** to what extent were the impacts a result of long-distance/inter-regional exchange?
- **Assess the impact of the Silk Roads on the empire systems/polities of the region:** to what extent was Silk Roads exchange/contact influential in developing/shaping these systems? Assess through the presence of significant historical and cultural sites, the impact of Silk Roads exchange on the economic and cultural development of the region.
- **Assess the extent to which the region reflects specific responses to the Silk Roads because of distinctive geo-cultural and ecosystems.**

Overall, it is envisaged that this framework will enable agreement on whether further routes could be considered as part of the Silk Roads network, and subsequently whether further *corridors* might be considered to have potential to justify Outstanding Universal Value and be nominated to the World Heritage list.

Data collection

The data platform for assessing the new routes should consist of information on sites and monuments, historical sources, data on the topography and ecology of the region, and data from relevant secondary sources/commentaries and maps, within the chronological framework of the Silk Roads project.

Information on archaeological sites and historical monuments

Information on any known archaeological site or monument, to support the analysis of routes and impacts, should cover a full range of site-types, including major urban centres, smaller settlements, market towns, bridges, way-stations, forts, shrines, temples, etc.

Basic information should include:

- Site name(s)
- Geographic location: preferably in decimal degrees, but any geographic coordinate system (please state which). Please state if the location is accurate (known location) or more generally located (older records often do not have precise locations)

- Description: as full as possible
- Site-type (we can supply a thesaurus of site-types if useful)
- Chronology (start and end dates)
- Associated empire/state system(s) (if relevant)
- Quality of survival/current condition/state of preservation (see authenticity and integrity below)
- Comments on suggested significance
- Source of information: particular attention needs to be paid to the extent, quality, and reliability of information (historical sources; published monographs; published scientific articles; unpublished reports (grey literature), including archaeological and geophysical fieldwork; archival material, etc.).

Information on Landscapes

In some places the impact of trade was at a landscape scale, such as from water management schemes necessary to support settlements along the routes. Such impacts might appropriately be recognised by delineating landscapes rather than sites.

Whereas some of these landscapes might be fossilised cultural landscapes, if they are included in the nomination of a corridor, they will need to be nominated as landscapes sites, as the overall nominated property will be a series of sites, unless all component sites are cultural landscapes.

And it would not be appropriate to consider landscapes sites as living cultural landscapes, even though some may reflect persistent processes, as the timeframe for the Silk Roads does not extend beyond the 16th century. Landscape sites will thus need to reflect landscape scale developments that occurred within the timeframe when the routes were active.

Information on landscapes, to support the analysis of routes and impacts, should cover all aspects that can be related to supporting settlements that in turn supported or were engaged in trade.

Basic information should include:

- Name(s)
- Geographic location: boundaries as a geospatial image (kmz, shape file, etc.)
- Description: as full as possible
- Chronology (start and, if appropriate, end dates)

- Associated empire/state system(s) (if relevant)
- Quality of survival/current condition/state of preservation (see authenticity and integrity below)
- Comments on suggested significance
- Source of information: particular attention needs to be paid to the extent, quality, and reliability of information (historical sources; published monographs; published scientific articles; unpublished reports (grey literature), including fieldwork; archival material, etc.).

Information on authenticity and integrity of individual sites/landscapes

This is important information, but potentially very difficult to collect for most sites during a rapid survey. Information should be added where it is available, and especially where the site, monument or landscape is very significant, or likely to be considered for inclusion in a corridor. The following are issues to consider, slightly different for architectural monuments, archaeological sites, and landscapes.

Architectural monuments and complexes

- Are all elements, features, structures present?
- Architectural monument existing in good/fair state of conservation
- Surviving historic fabric (material)
- Existence of aspects of the monument's design, formal arrangements, or patterns of spatial organization
- Remains the same or a compatible historic function
- Protection and maintenance of the setting
- Relevant threats

Archaeological Sites

- Undisturbed archaeological layers have been preserved and can be examined in the future (research and preservation)
- Archaeological layers have disappeared on the surface, but the "traces/structures" are still recognizable
- Comprehensively studied in the past, and based on selected features and the collected findings were evaluated

- Restoration or reconstruction has been done on existent evidence to effectively communicate the significance of the site
- Protection and maintenance of the setting
- Relevant threats

Landscapes

- Are sufficient elements present?
- What is the state of conservation?
- Protection and management
- Relevant threats

Historical sources

Historical sources may contribute to our understanding of the Silk Roads in a particular region, helping to identify specific routes, or places, and/or the scale and nature of the impacts. Such literature can be the basis for identifying routes, even if not all routes identified in the historical sources have been sufficiently studied by archaeologists, or have identified material evidence.

Later sources, from the 17th century CE onwards (outside the Silk Roads chronology of 2nd century BCE to 16th century CE), may also be useful if they can be used to argue for earlier routes, sites, goods, or impacts.

Bibliographic data on primary sources (historical documents, archives, etc.), and any relevant translations or commentaries on the sources (interpretation, analysis, etc.) will need to be provided.

Data on the topography and ecology of the region

It will be important to understand if cartographic or published sources of information on the ecology or physical geography of the region are extant, as these may influence the ancient routes through the landscape. Digital copies or scans of relevant maps would be very useful.

Studies can use the satellite Terrestrial Ecosystems of the World (TEOW) version 2.0, published by the World Wildlife Fund, to rapidly collect data for the region. Other open access online data sources, especially hydrographic and topographic, will be examined to complement this.

Data from secondary sources/commentaries and maps

There is a considerable body of academic literature on the Silk Roads, discussing trade goods, exchange systems, networks, possible routes, and specific issues.

Bibliographic data on published secondary sources/commentaries relating to the Silk Roads in relevant country/region, in whatever language they are published, should be considered.

States Parties will be requested to highlight their most important material, such as publications that discuss the impact/significance of the Silk Roads in the region, and ones that explore possible routes, as well as any **maps**, historic or modern, that would be useful to the study, if allowable under copyright restrictions.

Conclusions

This Scoping Paper will be presented for discussion to the *International Coordinating Committee of the Serial World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads*, and if agreed, the framework proposed within it will form the basis for assessing individual case studies of potential new routes and corridors, in agreement with relevant States Parties.

A pilot case study for the Eastern Silk Roads, which is in progress, has trialled the proposed framework. This case study has been an excellent process, with significant engagement from multiple organisations and individuals across the three States Parties. It has also enabled reflection on the complexity of the such assessments. Some key issues that have emerged are:

Inventories and data:

- Even when countries have sophisticated national inventories, the process of extracting and reviewing data is complex and time-consuming. Data has often been amassed over time, and there can be issues with quality and completeness.
- It is not always easy, and in some cases not possible, for heritage agencies to share data from national and regional inventories. This is especially the case with accurate coordinates, which makes the mapping of potential routes very difficult.
- Additional research work examining published sources is often needed, even when inventories exist.

Agencies and people:

- The assessment process requires a multi-disciplinary approach, drawing upon archaeologists, historians, architects, cultural heritage specialists, etc.
- It also necessitates a multi-agency/institutional approach, which takes time to establish.
- Focal Points appointed by participating States Parties work very well, providing a clear point of reference, and internal coordination and identification of suitable individuals and agencies.
- Staff across participating organisations and universities already have their own workloads and commitments, so even with considerable goodwill it is difficult for people to find time to work on the project.
- The complexity of drawing together so much data from mixed sources takes considerable time and the timetable for any such regional case study should be established in careful consultation with prospective partners.

Sensitivities and national/regional issues:

- Some agencies are understandably wary of being seen to control the process of selection of sites, or the assessment of relative significance, given local sensitivities, priorities, and local contexts, but also as the process may lead to World Heritage nomination. This can lead participants to avoid making judgements regarding the relative importance of specific routes or sites.
- In some circumstances, it might be easier, therefore, for a third party to undertake the initial assessment of potential/significance, based on the information supplied by States Parties and researchers.

Dynamic process:

- The process is necessarily dynamic, and involves the development of ideas and priorities, debate and dialogue.
- The data provided by each States Party, and other researchers, is integrated in to an initial case-study report and supporting maps. This then provides a platform for debate amongst the States Parties, comparing ideas.

The case-study could then be revised to take on board comments and clarifications.

- The time for this dynamic process should be factored in to any case study.
- GIS and timescale:
- The central coordination of the plotting of sites, monuments, and landscapes, suggested routes and corridors, takes considerable time, especially where accurate site locations cannot be provided.
- The data seldom arrives in a GIS compatible format (shape files, georeferenced raster files, etc.). Often it includes previously published maps, at variable scales, which need to be georeferenced.
- Time needs to be allowed to process this data after initial submissions.

This current Scoping Paper was undertaken in line with the outputs of the previous meetings of the International Coordinating Committee on the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads (4th Meeting, 23-27 November 2015, Almaty, Kazakhstan; 5th Meeting, 4-5 December 2018, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan; and the 6th Meeting, 22 - 26 September, 2019, Hamadan, Iran) - *“To recognize the needs for further continuation and development of an ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia and Western Asia, at the request of the participating countries and with the active support of the participating countries.”* This Scoping Paper could be carried out thanks to the support and the collaboration from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre (particularly Dr Feng Jing Chief of Asia and the Pacific Unit and Coordinator of the Silk Roads Project, and Prof Roland Lin, Project Officer, Asia and the Pacific Unit), with the financial support from the UNESCO/Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust “Support for the Asian Silk Roads Serial and Transnational World Heritage Nomination(s) (Phase II)” Project.

ICOMOS, Charenton-le-Pont
January 2022

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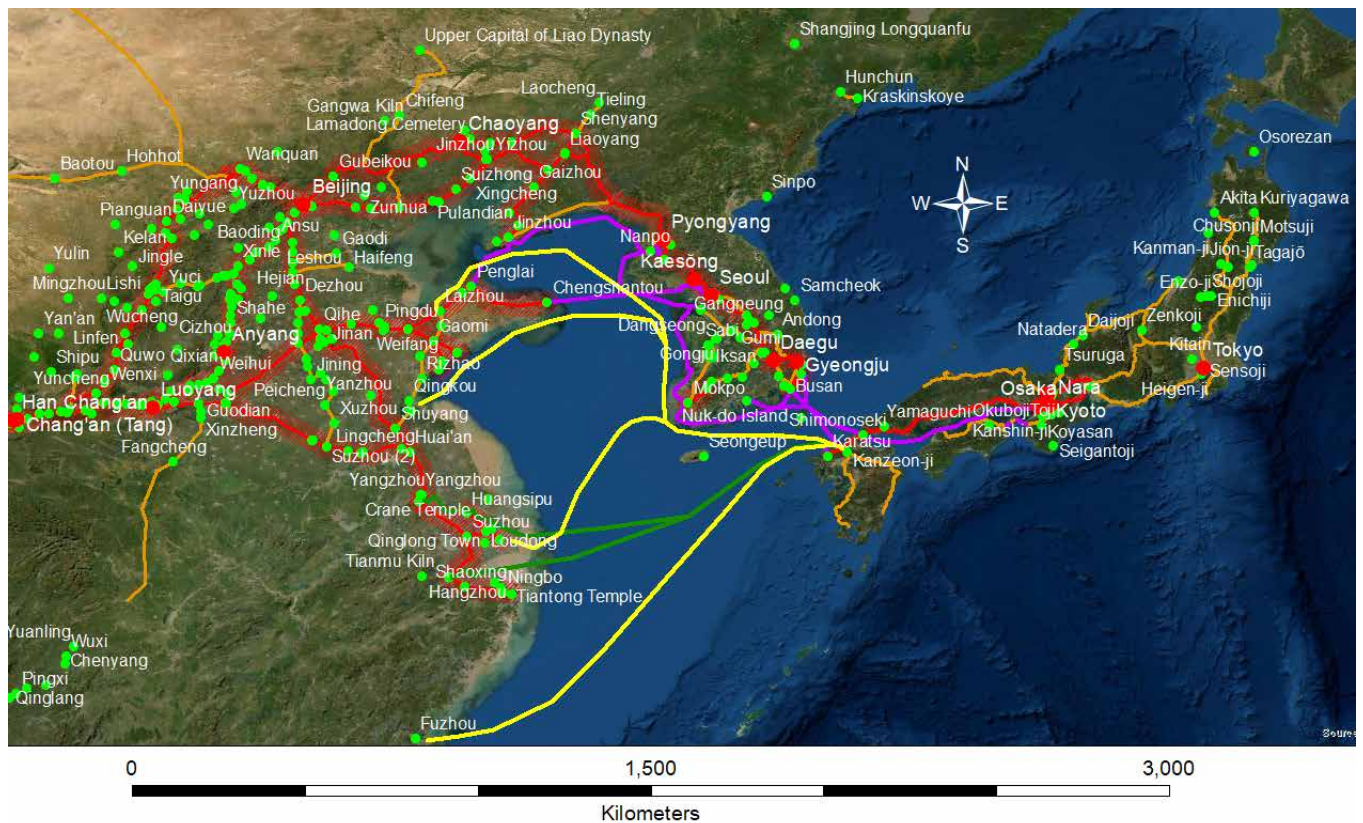
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Annex 9: Cover page of the ICOMOS Case Study Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia

ICOMOS Silk Roads thematic study:

Scoping paper on defining and assessing further routes and corridors

A case study on East Asia



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June 2022



Support for the Asian Silk Roads World Heritage Serial and Transnational Nomination(s) (Phase II) 2018-2022

Final Narrative Report – December 2022

Phase II of the UNESCO/Republic of Korea Funds-in-Trust project “Support for the Asian Silk Roads World Heritage: Conservation and Serial Transnational Nomination(s)” is to : (1). Provide technical and financial support to Asian countries for the organisation of field activities, training workshops and/or meetings to build capacities for the conservation and management of cultural heritage sites along the Silk Roads, including the development and implementation of appropriate management systems and the coordination mechanism for the Silk Roads World Heritage, both at national and transnational levels; (2) Initiate the continuing and further developing of the ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study covering Eastern Asia, with active support from the participating countries.

This project represents a valuable example of national capacity building, increased diversity and representativeness on the World Heritage List and is currently being undertaken in Asian Silk Roads nominations process. The project contributes towards achieving UN Sustainable Development Goal 11, Target 11.4: “Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage”.

For more information, contact:

UNESCO World Heritage Centre,
7 place Fontenoy, 75007 Paris, France,
<http://whc.unesco.org>