

Distribution limited

WHC-03/27.COM/6A
Paris, 16 June 2003
Original : English/French

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Twenty-seventh session
Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, Room XII
30 June – 5 July 2003

**Item 6A of the Provisional Agenda: State of the World Heritage in Asia and the Pacific 2003
Synthesis Periodic Report for the Asia-Pacific Region**

SUMMARY

This document contains a Synthesis Periodic Report for the Asia-Pacific Region resulting from resolutions adopted by the 11th General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, and the 29th General Conference of UNESCO held in 1997.

This document is presented as follows:

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Chapter I | Background, Methodology & Structure of the Synthesis Regional Periodic Report |
| Chapter II | Regional Overview |
| Chapter III | Application of the World Heritage Convention in Asia and the Pacific |
| Chapter IV | State of conservation of 88 Cultural, Natural & Mixed properties inscribed on the WH List before or in 1994 |

Decision required: the Committee may wish to adopt Draft Decision **27 COM 6A** on page 78.

Note: information inserted by the World Heritage Secretariat appears with an *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Title	Page number
TABLE OF ACRONYMS		
1.	BACKGROUND, STRUCTURE & METHODOLOGY OF THE SYNTHESIS PERIODIC REPORT	1
2.	REGIONAL OVERVIEW:	
	Introduction	3
	Global Strategy	7
	Legislation	11
	International Assistance	12
3.	SECTION I: APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC	15
3.1.a	Synthesis Table of Section I: West-Central Asia	15
3.1.b	Sub-regional recommendations: Cultural Heritage of West-Central Asia	17
3.1.c	Sub-regional recommendations: Natural & Mixed Heritage of Central Asia	19
3.2.a	Synthesis Table of Section I: South Asia	20
3.2.b	Sub-regional recommendations: Cultural Heritage of South Asia	22
3.3.a	Synthesis Table of Section I: South-East Asia	23
3.3.b	Sub-regional recommendations: Cultural Heritage of South-East Asia	25
3.4.a	Synthesis Table of Section I: North-East Asia	27
3.4.b	Sub-regional recommendations: Cultural Heritage of North-East Asia	29
3.5.a	Synthesis Table of Section I: Pacific	31
3.5.b	Sub-regional recommendations: Pacific Island Countries	35
3.6.a	Pan-Asia recommendations for Cultural Heritage	36
3.6.b	Regional recommendations for Natural & Mixed Heritage	41

4.	SECTION II: STATE OF CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL, NATURAL & MIXED PROPERTIES INSCRIBED ON THE WH LIST BEFORE OR IN 1994	43
4.1.a	Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: West-Central Asia	43
4.1.b	Sub-regional recommendations: West-Central Asia	45
4.2.a	Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: South Asia	47
4.2.b	Sub-regional recommendations: South Asia	55
4.3.a	Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: South-East Asia	56
4.3.b	Sub-regional recommendations: South-East Asia	58
4.4.a	Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: North-East Asia	60
4.4.b	Sub-regional recommendations: North-East Asia	63
4.45.a	Synthesis Table of Section II Natural & Mixed WH properties: South Asia	64
4.5.b	Synthesis Table of Section II Natural & Mixed WH properties: South-East Asia	66
4.5.c	Synthesis Table of Section II Natural & Mixed WH properties: North-East Asia	68
4.5.d	Synthesis Table of Section II Natural & Mixed WH properties: Pacific (Australia and New Zealand only)	70
4.6.a	Pan-Asian Regional recommendations of Section II reports: State of Conservation of Asian Cultural WH properties before or in 1994	74
4.6.b	Regional Recommendations on the presentation of Section II Reports	76
5.	DRAFT DECISION FOR THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE	78

TABLE OF ACRONYMS

ACCU	Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO	GIS	Geographical Information System	NPWPC	National Parks Wildlife Preservation Centre
ADB	Asian Development Bank	GPS	Global Positioning System	NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Services
APFP	Asia Pacific Focal Point	HQ	Headquarters	NTF	National Trust for Fiji
approx.	approximately	IA	International Assistance	ODA	Official Development Assistance
APSARA	Autorité pour la Protection du Site d'Angkor et sur l'Aménagement de la Région d'Angkor (Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap)	ICCROM	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	OECS	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund for Japan
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations	ICHO	Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization	PIC	Pacific Island Countries
ASEF	Asia Europe Foundation	ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites	PIMA	Pacific Islands Museum Association
ASI	Archaeological Survey of India	INTAS	International Association for the promotion of East-West Scientific Cooperation	PRC	People's Republic of China
ASP	Associated Schools Programme	INTERPOL	International Police Organization	RARE	RARE Centre for Tropical Conservation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	IRF	International Rhino Foundation	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
CCF	Central Cultural Fund	ISO	International Standards Organization	SOS	Statement of significance
CCTV	China Central Television	IT	Information Technology	SPACH	Society for the Preservation of Afghanistan's Cultural Heritage
CH	Cultural Heritage	IUCN	World Conservation Union	SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
CI	Conservation International	JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation	TL	Tentative List
CRATerre	Centre Régional d'Architecture en Terre	JFIT	Japanese Funds in Trust	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
Dept.	Department	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
DHR	Darjeeling Himalayan Railway	KMTNC	King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
DHSA	Digital Heritage Support Actions	MAB	Man and the Biosphere Programme	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Div. of CH	Division of Cultural Heritage	MZ	Monument Zone	UNF	United Nations Fund
DPR Korea	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NABU	Naturschutzbund Deutschland (German Federation for Nature Conservation)	UNIDROIT	Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, 1995
EC TACIS	European Community TACIS Assistance Programme for Eastern Europe and Central Asia	NCCA	National Council for Culture and the Arts	Convention	World Commission on Protected Areas
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	NFUJ	National Federation of UNESOC Associations in Japan	WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas
ENVIS	Environmental Information System	NGO	Non-governmental Organization	WEFCOM	World Forest Complex
EU	European Union	NH	Natural Heritage	WFP	World Food Programme
FFI	Fauna and Flora International	NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	WH	World Heritage
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia	NP	National Park	WHA	World Heritage Area
GBRMPA	Great Barrier Reef Marine Protection Authority			WHF	World Heritage Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product			WMF	World Monuments Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility			WWF	World Wide Fund for the Conservation of Nature

CHAPTER 1.

BACKGROUND, METHODOLOGY & STRUCTURE OF THE SYNTHESIS REGIONAL PERIODIC REPORT

BACKGROUND

The preparation of Periodic Reports on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and the state of conservation of properties inscribed on the WH List results from resolutions adopted by the 11th General Assembly of States Parties to the WH Convention, and the 29th General Conference of UNESCO held in 1997. Upon request of the General Assembly of States Parties to the WH Convention, the WH Committee at its 22nd session in 1998, defined the periodicity, form, nature and extent of the Periodic Reporting on the application of the WH Convention and on the state of conservation of WH properties, to examine and respond to these reports in accordance with the principle of State sovereignty.

In December 2000 at its 24th session, the WH Committee approved an action plan for the preparation of the Asia-Pacific Regional Periodic Report. A number of the 39 States Parties (27 Asian & 12 Pacific) and the WH Centre had already begun preparation of the Periodic Reports in 1997, but this preparation work was increased from 2001. Of the 39 States Parties, 16 States Parties with properties inscribed on the WH List before or in 1994 were requested to prepare state of conservation reports for a total of 88 properties (55 cultural & 33 natural or mixed).

The majority of Asia-Pacific States Parties appointed National Co-ordinators for the preparation of their reports in 2001 upon the request of the WH Centre. To facilitate the work of the national authorities, a questionnaire was developed by the WH Centre based on the format adopted by the WH Committee, which includes two sections. Section I focuses on the action taken by the States Parties in the application of the WH Convention. Section II reports in detail on the state of conservation of individual WH properties inscribed on the WH List before or in 1994.

International Assistance from the WH Fund was provided to support some States Parties in preparing their National Periodic Reports. The Government of Japan generously granted US\$ 334,800 under the UNESCO Japan-Funds-in-Trust programme to support seven Asian States Parties (China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka & Vietnam) to enhance the monitoring of Cultural WH properties covered under this Periodic Reporting exercise.

METHODOLOGY

At an early stage in the preparation of the Regional Periodic Report, the WH Centre and the States Parties adopted a consultative approach, not only to facilitate the process of preparing the Report, but to ensure that the Final Report became a useful tool for the States Parties concerned, the WH Committee and UNESCO, in prioritizing actions based on identified sub-regional needs. The Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN) were invited to participate throughout the exercise to benefit from their experience and knowledge of WH conservation.

One significant challenge in the preparation of the National Periodic Reports was to collect base-line information on specific properties inscribed on the WH List. Many of the properties inscribed on the WH

List pre-1994 were nominated without clear demarcation of the core, buffer and/or transition zones. Other information which required reformulation or review for many of the properties inscribed on the WH List pre-1994 were the statements of significance, threats, legislation and management mechanisms.

Numerous national, regional and international consultative meetings were organized to share information and to encourage active participation on the part of the States Parties, with support from the WH Fund or other extra-budgetary support:

Sub-Regional Meeting for South-East Asia (April 2001, Tana Toraja, Indonesia)

Regional Meeting for Cultural WH properties in Asia (July 2001, Gyeongju, Republic of Korea).

Information Meetings for Asia Pacific States Parties Permanent Delegations to UNESCO (October 2001, January 2003)

Australian National Meeting for WH Periodic Reporting (March 2002, Blue Mountains, Australia)

Regional Meeting for Natural & Mixed WH properties in the Asia-Pacific region (March 2002, Blue Mountains, Australia)

Regional Meeting for Asia-Pacific States Parties' representatives during the 26th session of the WH Committee (June 2002, Budapest, Hungary)

Chinese National Meeting for WH Periodic Reporting (July 2002, Chongqing, China)

Indian National Meeting for Cultural WH Periodic Reporting (November 2002, New Delhi, India)

Two Sri Lankan National Meetings for Cultural WH Periodic Reporting (November, December 2002, Colombo & WH properties, Sri Lanka)

Sub-Regional Meeting for Central Asia for Natural & Mixed Heritage (December 2002, Almaty, Kazakhstan)

Regional Meeting for Natural & Mixed WH in the Asia-Pacific (January 2003, Hanoi, Vietnam)

WH Capacity-Building Workshop in the Pacific (February 2003, Samoa)
Regional Meeting for Cultural WH in Asia (March 2003, Paris, UNESCO HQ - originally scheduled to take place in Shiraz, Iran)

No Pacific Island countries were invited to the regional consultation meetings and no National Periodic Reports were received from the 10 Pacific Island States Parties by the deadline of 31 December 2002. Therefore the organization of a capacity-building workshop in Apia, Samoa in February 2003 was used as an opportunity to encourage the Pacific Island States Parties to prepare reports. Subsequently, the majority of these States Parties have provided summaries although the majority only joined the Convention in recent years and months.

The deadline for submission of all National Periodic Reports was 31 December 2002. Although many Reports were submitted after this deadline, all Reports received were summarized by the WH Centre. These draft summaries were distributed to all Asia-Pacific States Parties for amendments between February and May 2003. Based upon these summaries, the WH Centre synthesized the National Periodic Reports and combined them with Recommendations adopted by the Asia-Pacific States Parties at the March 2002 Blue Mountains, the December 2002 Almaty, the January 2003 Hanoi and the March 2003 Paris Meetings. This final synthesis of the Asia-Pacific Regional Periodic Reports which was finalized in close consultation with the States Parties, is presented within this working document for examination by the WH Committee.

As this was the first Periodic Reporting Exercise for the Asia-Pacific Region, the States Parties, UNESCO, the Advisory Bodies and all others involved used it as an opportunity to strengthen co-operation for WH conservation. Lessons have been learned which can be used in the next cycle of Periodic Reporting and for other regions.

STRUCTURE

The structure of this document was adopted by the Asia-Pacific States Parties who attended the January 2003 Hanoi and the March 2003 Paris Meetings. A Regional Overview presented in chapter 2 provides a compact analysis of the State of WH in the Asia-Pacific Region. The content of the Synthesis Periodic Report follows the format for Periodic Reporting adopted by the General Assembly of States Parties to the WH Convention. The Reports for Section I are synthesized in tables by State Party subdivided into five sub-regions: West-Central Asia, South Asia, South-East Asia, North-East Asia, and the Pacific. The Reports for Section II are presented property by property, again in table format and according to the five sub-regions. Cultural WH properties are presented followed by Natural & Mixed WH properties. Recommendations adopted by States Parties during the consultative meetings have been attached after each sub-chapter as appropriate.

The summaries of the Periodic Reports with extended profiles of State Parties and specific sites will be made available to the WH Committee members and observers during the 27th session of the WH Committee.

***Note on Tables:**

Given that the objective conditions of individual States Parties and properties within the region are different, tables within this document are intended to provide an overview of the region rather than a basis for direct comparison between States Parties and between properties.

*** Note on the Synthesis Version**

The brevity of this Synthesis Regional Periodic Report, produced for the WH Committee, does not do justice to the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of managers protecting properties inscribed on the WH List. Nor does it permit the many examples of innovative practice to be fully recounted and communicated. The editorial team of this synthesis report sincerely hopes that it will be possible to produce a full-fledged publication, 'The State of World Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region' (Volume I Cultural Heritage & Volume II Natural & Mixed Heritage) covering the wealth of information provided by the States Parties. The WH Centre thanks the States Parties of the Asia-Pacific Region, particularly the site managers for the open and sincere manner in which you made us at UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, ICCROM & IUCN) understand the value of your heritage and the power of the Convention. Thank you for renewing our enthusiasm and our commitment to you.

CHAPTER 2. REGIONAL OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

From the spectacular Himalayan Chain with the world's highest summit, to the deserts of Central Asia, the tropical jungles of Southeast Asia, the rain forest and arid plains of Australia, to the small island archipelagos of the Pacific, the Asia-Pacific Region encompasses a diverse array of climatic zones, topography, ecosystems and cultures. Representing about a third of the land-mass of the world and a vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean and its atolls and islands, the geological origins of the region date back to the break-up of the super-continent of Gondwanaland (with relics in Australia, New Zealand and New Caledonia) and the northward movement of the Indian subcontinent which later collided with the rest of Asia. Continental Asia, in its configuration today, is thus the result of hundreds of millions of years of tectonic shifts and exchange with the Pacific. In more recent ecological terms, the biological wealth of the region has sustained and co-evolved with human activity for many thousands of years.

The ethnic and linguistic diversity of the region is immense, having emerged from separate regional centres that have shared influences over centuries of migrations, trading routes and wars. The peoples of the region have refined many different patterns of land-use and adaptive technologies reinforced by diverse religious and secular practices, rites and customary systems. The Asia-Pacific region was amongst the first to domesticate plants and animals, amongst the first to build planned cities, and the first to construct canals and set up irrigation schemes. Many of these hunter-gatherer groups, agricultural and industrial societies have left behind physical testimonies and technological

developments to recount the "World Heritage story" of the Asia-Pacific Region.

Inhabited today by some 3.75 billion people (around 60% of the world's population), the 42 States of the region number 39 signatories to the World Heritage Convention (Brunei, East Timor & Singapore have not ratified). The States Parties range from the most populous in the world, with 1.28 billion in China, 1.05 billion in India, 133 million in Bangladesh, to only 5.17 million in Papua New Guinea and 96,000 in Kiribati. A massive disparity also exists in land area. China represents some 9,596,960 sq km, whereas Bhutan, a recent signatory to the WH Convention, covers a mere 47,000 sq km. The size and extent of individual WH areas can also vary widely, ranging from the Great Barrier Reef in Australia (34.87 million ha), Ha Long Bay in Vietnam (150,000 ha).

A few countries of the Asia-Pacific Region are amongst the most wealthy in the world, while many others are among the ranks of the least developed. In 2002, Japan and Australia both enjoyed average GDP per capita well over US\$25,000, whilst the comparable figure stood at US\$5,200 in Fiji, US\$3,000 in Indonesia, US\$1,750 in Bangladesh and Nepal, and barely US\$1,140 in Tajikistan. Life expectancy at birth is as high as 78 years in New Zealand, compared to only 53.5 years in Laos. Adult literacy in the Republic of Korea stands at 98%, while only 35% of adults in Cambodia can read and write today.

During the 30 years since the adoption of the WH Convention, the Asia-Pacific region has seen periods of spectacular economic growth and the emergence of forward-looking economies along the Pacific Rim. There have also been major economic reverses, caused by both market crashes and natural disasters (drought,

earthquakes and floods). In addition, political changes in the States of the Indochinese peninsula after decades of war, the break-up of the former Soviet Union in Central Asia, post-colonial conflicts in East Timor, recent political and social unrest in Fiji and the Solomon Islands, and international isolation of certain states within the region, have made the Asia-Pacific region a very different place now than what it was in 1972.

The Synthesis Periodic Report for the Asia-Pacific Region, compiled from the national periodic reports submitted by 36 States Parties and the Cook Islands covered under the New Zealand ratification of the WH Convention (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Tajikistan did not submit Section I reports). The Synthesis Report presents tables on the application of the WH Convention in 39 States Parties (Section I), as well as the state of conservation of all 88 cultural, natural and mixed properties inscribed on the WH List in or before 1994 (Section II). A list of recommendations resulting from numerous consultations with States Parties addresses regional similarities – as well as gaps and disparities – regarding cultural and natural heritage protection, legislation and international assistance. Sub-regional proposals for follow-up actions address the particularities of cultural heritage protection according to the five major sub-regions in Asia and the Pacific.

An over-arching trend common to many Asian countries includes population increase, a rising demand for natural resources, and an accelerated migration of rural communities to towns and cities. The root causes of this migration are not difficult to find. Beyond the attraction of cities for young people, rural communities often face falling market prices for agricultural

commodities, limited educational opportunities, and a lack of investment in provincial zones, driving millions to relocate in urban areas. In reality, however, economic migrants often exchange hardship in the countryside for poverty in urban shanty towns. Many of these demographic and economic challenges have either direct or indirect impacts on WH properties in the region.

In the case of natural heritage, threats to the physical integrity of many properties come from human-induced pressures and by natural processes. Deforestation and poaching pressures, in particular, result from an immediate dependence on natural resources for rural livelihoods. As emphasised by the 'Australian Natural Heritage Charter' in 1996, human modification of the biosphere often contributes to the occurrence of extreme catastrophic events. Global climate change in this way represents a very real threat short-term and immediate threat of complete disappearance for some Pacific Island countries. Other ongoing ecosystem processes such as erosion and siltation, invasive pests, plants and micro-organisms, may also have been disturbed or accelerated. Fires, either caused by humans, or induced by natural events, constitute a direct risk to many sites. In the case of wetlands, competition for scarce water resources and chemical pollution from agricultural run-off are often present.

In many cultural heritage properties, especially in the buffer zones of historic cities, development pressures both directly and indirectly affect the capacity of authorities to act in harmony with the spirit of the Convention. In addition to the direct threats of illegal encroachment, theft and vandalism common to many sites, atmospheric pollution, intrusive commercial development, and insensitive private and public construction works, compound the many management challenges facing site managers. Disappointingly, too many examples persist of well-intended public works which have inadvertently destroyed or altered the

heritage value of natural and cultural sites in the Region.

In the Pacific, the critical issues are different with a net decline in population of some States Parties (Niue), serious and imminent threats from climate change and associated sea level rise and the overwhelming remoteness of the sub-region limiting the delivery of training, information sharing and awareness of the sub-region by the rest of the world, despite its extraordinary cultural and biological diversity. It is believed that the Pacific has more endangered and threatened species per capita than anywhere else on earth. The region's marine environment comprises an enormous and largely unexplored resource, including the most extensive and diverse reefs in the world, the largest tuna fishery, the deepest oceanic trenches and the healthiest remaining populations of many globally threatened species, including whales, sea turtles, and sea water crocodiles. Its high islands support large tracts of rainforest with many unique rare species that are at risk.

Since its inception, the WH Convention has served as a highly effective tool to stimulate conservation, as well as an impetus for development in many parts of the world. One of the main driving forces behind the current boom in heritage promotion has been a steady increase in world tourism, including ecotourism as the fastest growing sub-sector. However, as many of the national periodic reports testify, tourism is a powerful force which must be harnessed and managed in order to safeguard the authenticity and integrity of the properties of outstanding universal value inscribed on the WH List. Both the national reports and lively encounters with numerous heritage administrators during this first cycle of periodic reporting confirm the deep appreciation and contemporary significance of the concept of World Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region.

WEST-CENTRAL ASIA



Iran
1,648,000 km²
66,622,704 inhab.
Infant mortality: 28.07
Adult literacy: 72.1%
GDP per cap. \$6,400
Pop. below pov. line: 53%

Tajikistan
143,100 km²
6,719,567 inhab.
Infant mortality: 114.77
Adult literacy: 98%
GDP per cap. \$1,140
Pop. below pov. line: 80%

Kyrgyzstan
198,500 km²
4,822,166 inhab.
Infant mortality: 75.92
Adult literacy: 97%
GDP per cap. \$2,800
Pop. below pov. line: 55%

Kazakhstan
2,717,300 km²
16,741,519 inhab.
Infant mortality: 58.95
Adult literacy: 98.4%
GDP per cap. \$5,900
Pop. below pov. line: 26%

Uzbekistan
447,400 km²
25,563,441 inhab.
Infant mortality: 71.72
Adult literacy: 99%
GDP per cap. \$2,500
Pop. below pov. line: 28%

Turkmenistan
448,100 km²
4,688,963 inhab.
Infant mortality: 73.21
Adult literacy: 98%
GDP per cap. \$4,700
Pop. below pov. line: 34.4%

Afghanistan
647,500 km²
27,755,775 inhab.
Infant mortality: 144.76
Adult literacy: 36%
GDP per cap. \$800
Pop. below pov. line: ---

NORTH-EAST ASIA

Mongolia
1,560,000 km²
2,694,432 inhab.
Infant mortality: 51.97
Adult literacy: 97.8%
GDP per cap. \$1,770
Pop. below pov. line: 36%

Republic of Korea
98,480 km²
48,324,000 inhab.
Infant mortality: 7.58
Adult literacy: 98%
GDP per cap. \$18,000
Pop. below pov. line: 4%

DPR Korea
120,540 km²
22,224,195 inhab.
Infant mortality: 22.8
Adult literacy: 99%
GDP per cap. \$1000
Pop. below pov. line: ---

China
9,596,960 km²
1,284,303,705 inhab.
Infant mortality: 27.25
Adult literacy: 81.5%
GDP per cap. \$4,300
Pop. below pov. line: 10%

Japan
377,835 km²
123,974,628 inhab.
Infant mortality: 3.84
Adult literacy: 99%
GDP per cap. \$27,200
Pop. below pov. line: ---



SOUTH ASIA



Bhutan
47,000 km²
2,094,176 inhab.
Infant mortality: 106.79
Adult literacy: 42.2%
GDP per cap. \$1,200
Pop. below pov. line: ---

Nepal
140,800 km²
25,873,917 inhab.
Infant mortality: 72.36
Adult literacy: 27.5%
GDP per cap. \$1,400
Pop. below pov. line: 42%

India
3,787,590 km²
1,045,845,226 inhab.
Infant mortality: 61.47
Adult literacy: 52%
GDP per cap. \$2,500
Pop. below pov. line: 25%

Pakistan
803,940 km²
147,663,429 inhab.
Infant mortality: 78.52
Adult literacy: 42.7%
GDP per cap. \$2,100
Pop. below pov. line: 35%

Bangladesh
144,000 km²
133,376,684 inhab.
Infant mortality: 68.05
Adult literacy: 56%
GDP per cap. \$1,750
Pop. below pov. line: 35.6%

Sri Lanka
65,610 km²
19,576,783 inhab.
Infant mortality: 15.65
Adult literacy: 90.2%
GDP per cap. \$3,250
Pop. below pov. line: 22%

Maldives
330 km²
320,165 inhab.
Infant mortality: 61.93
Adult literacy: 93.2%
GDP per cap. \$3,870
Pop. below pov. line: ---

SOUTH-EAST ASIA



Cambodia

181,040 km2
12,775,324 inhab.
Infant mortality: 64
Adult literacy: 35%
GDP per cap. \$1,500
Pop. below pov. line: 36%

Vietnam

329,560 km2
81,098,416 inhab.
Infant mortality: 29.34
Adult literacy: 93.7%
GDP per cap. \$2,100
Pop. below pov. line: 37%

Laos

236,800 km2
5,777,180 inhab.
Infant mortality: 90.98
Adult literacy: 57%
GDP per cap. \$1,630
Pop. below pov. line: 40%

Myanmar

678,500 km2
42,238,224 inhab.
Infant mortality: 72.11
Adult literacy: 83.1%
GDP per cap. \$1,500
Pop. below pov. line: 25%

Thailand

514,000 km2
62,354,402 inhab.
Infant mortality: 29.5
Adult literacy: 93.8%
GDP per cap. \$6,600
Pop. below pov. line: 12.5%

Malaysia

329,750 km2
22,662,365 inhab.
Infant mortality: 19.66
Adult literacy: 83.5%
GDP per cap. \$9,000
Pop. below pov. line: 8%

Indonesia

1,919,440 km2
231,328,092 inhab.
Infant mortality: 39.4
Adult literacy: 83.8%
GDP per cap. \$3,000
Pop. below pov. line: 27%

Philippines

300,000 km2
84,525,639 inhab.
Infant mortality: 27.28
Adult literacy: 94.6%
GDP per cap. \$4,000
Pop. below pov. line: 40%

Singapore

692.7 km2
4,452,732 inhab.
Infant mortality: 3.6
Adult literacy: 93.5%
GDP per cap. \$24,700
Pop. below pov. line: ---

Brunei

5,770 km2
350,898 inhab.
Infant mortality: 13.95
Adult literacy: 88.2%
GDP per cap. \$18,000
Pop. below pov. line: ---

East Timor

15,007 km2
952,618 inhab.
Infant mortality: 51.99
Adult literacy: 48%
GDP per cap. \$500
Pop. below pov. line: 42%

Non-parties to the WH Convention

PACIFIC

Niue

260 km2
2,134 inhab.
Infant mortality: n/a
Adult literacy: 95%
GDP per cap. \$3,600
Pop. below pov. line: n/a

Micronesia

702 km2
135,869 inhab.
Infant mortality: n/a
Adult literacy: 89%
GDP per cap. \$2,000
Pop. below pov. line: n/a

Solomon Islands

28,450 km2
494,786 inhab.
Infant mortality: 23.68
Adult literacy: n/a
GDP per cap. \$1,700
Pop. below pov. line: n/a

Marshall Islands

181.3 km2
73,630 inhab.
Infant mortality: 38.68
Adult literacy: 93.7%
GDP per cap. \$1,600
Pop. below pov. line: n/a

Palau

458 km2
19,409 inhab.
Infant mortality: 16.21
Adult literacy: 92%
GDP per cap. \$9,000
Pop. below pov. line: n/a

Vanuatu

12,200 km2
196,178 inhab.
Infant mortality: 59.58
Adult literacy: 53%
GDP per cap. \$1,300
Pop. below pov. line: n/a

Samoa

2,944 km2
178,631 inhab.
Infant mortality: 30.74
Adult literacy: 80%
GDP per cap. \$3,500
Pop. below pov. line: n/a

Kiribati

811 km2
96,335 inhab.
Infant mortality: 52.63
Adult literacy: n/a
GDP per cap. \$840
Pop. below pov. line: n/a

New Zealand

268,680 km2
3,908,037 inhab.
Infant mortality: 6.18
Adult literacy: 99%
GDP per cap. \$19,500
Pop. below pov. line: n/a

Papua New Guinea

462,840 km2
5,172,033 inhab.
Infant mortality: 56.53
Adult literacy: 64.5%
GDP per cap. \$2,400
Pop. below pov. line: 37%

Fiji

18,270 km2
856,346 inhab.
Infant mortality: 13.72
Adult literacy: 92.5%
GDP per cap. \$5,200
Pop. below pov. line: 26%

Australia

7,686,850 km2
19,546,792 inhab.
Infant mortality: 4.9
Adult literacy: 100%
GDP per cap. \$27,000
Pop. below pov. line: ---

Non States Parties to the WH Convention:

- Nauru
- Tonga
- Tuvalu

Associated Territories:

- Cook Islands (New Zealand)
- French Polynesia (France)
- New Caledonia (France)
- Tokelau (New Zealand)
- Henderson Island (UK)



Source: World Bank Development Data, 2002

GLOBAL STRATEGY: REPRESENTATION OF ASIA-PACIFIC HERITAGE ON THE WH LIST

Since the adoption of the WH Convention in 1972, numerous efforts have been made to ensure a more credible, balanced and representative List. Since 1979, and progressively afterwards, the bias towards monumental architecture as well as the preponderance of cultural over natural properties, has been repeatedly scrutinized by the WH Committee and Advisory Bodies. However, the WH list of properties is far from fully representing the rich ethno-cultural and biogeographical diversity of the Asia-Pacific region.

In 1982, the IUCN World Commission for Protected Areas (WCPA) established a tentative inventory for natural properties entitled 'The World's Greatest Natural Areas: an indicative inventory of natural sites of World Heritage quality', designed to increase the number of viable natural heritage nominations. Following the categorisation of major biogeographic realms conceived by Miklos Udvardy for the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme in 1975, 31 sites were identified for the Indomalayan Realm, 14 sites for the Oceanian Realm, and 13 for the Australian Realm (together making up the 'Asia-Pacific Region' covered by this report along with sites in North-East Asia and West-Central Asia included within the Palaearctic Realm).

Although the 1982 inventory was conceived to be revised on a regular basis, few IUCN compilations have updated this 'global tentative list' for natural sites. To date in 2003, 10 of the 31 Indomalayan sites have been inscribed on the WH List (all are covered by this report), 10 from the 13 on the list for Australia have been inscribed (sometimes clustered together as in the case of the Wet Tropics of Queensland); whilst only 3 of the 14 Oceanic sites have been inscribed (East Rennell, Solomon Islands; Rapa Nui, Chile; Hawaii Volcanoes, USA). Other conservation organisations such as the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and

Conservation International (CI), have also produced lists of the 200 globally most important 'Eco-Regions' and 'biodiversity hotspots' which now act as complementary processes to identify suitable natural sites for World Heritage nomination.

As the Section I tables and recommendations demonstrate below, considerable disparity exists in the implementation in the WH Convention in the Asia-Pacific Region. Whilst countries such as Australia, New Zealand and Japan have well-established national inventories and Tentative Lists, many other Asian countries in West-Central Asia, South Asia and South-East Asia have yet to recognize non-monumental forms of heritage. In the case of the Pacific Island Countries, as emphasized during a capacity-building workshop held in Samoa in February 2003, many of the States Parties have only recently ratified the Convention, and are only now in the process of creating inventories and drawing up national Tentative Lists for submission to the WH Centre.

In terms of a more balanced cultural heritage representation, ICOMOS initiated discussions between 1987 and 1993 on a functional typology for global cultural heritage based upon comparative factors including 'type', 'style' and 'epoch'. In parallel, the WH Committee has repeatedly stressed the need to reflect the full living cultural, intellectual and religious diversity of humankind. As a consequence, a non-typological methodology (the "Global Strategy") was established by the WH Committee and ICOMOS in June 1994 to redress the geographical, temporal and spiritual imbalances of the List. The expert group identified the following themes placed in their "broad anthropological context": (1) human co-existence with the land - movement of peoples; settlements; modes of subsistence; technological evolution; and (2) human beings in society - human interaction, cultural co-existence, spirituality & creative expression.

At the request of the Working Group on the Representativity of the WH List, ICOMOS prepared in 2000 an analysis of the WH List according to 15 categories and 7 historical periods. For the Asian region, some 67% of the cultural sites inscribed in January 2000 were found to belong to the 3 categories of archaeological sites, historic towns and Buddhist monuments. In comparison, only 2 Islamic monuments, 4 landscapes, 1 industrial site, 1 symbolic site and 1 vernacular settlement had been inscribed in the Asian region. For Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific (Solomon Islands), only 5 sites were inscribed on the List for their cultural value (2 archaeological sites, 2 landscapes and 1 symbolic site).

As of May 2003 in the Asian region, 122 sites have now been inscribed on the WH List in 19 States Parties, and concerted efforts are underway to correct the ongoing imbalances of representation. Of the 8 Asian States Parties which do not yet have cultural or natural sites inscribed on the List – including Bhutan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Maldives, Mongolia, Tajikistan & Union of Myanmar – a large proportion have either submitted, or are in the process of preparing, their first nominations. The Section II tables presented below summarize the state of conservation of all sites in Asia inscribed on the WH List before or in 1994.

In the case of the Pacific, as of May 2003, only 3 States Parties – Australia, New Zealand & the Solomon Islands – have 18 inscribed sites on the WH List, whilst the Pacific Island Countries of Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Vanuatu are in the process of preparing Tentative Lists and their first nominations. The tables of Section I National Periodic Reports presented below summarize the efforts made by these non-represented States Parties to implement the WH Convention. The Section II tables summarize the state of conservation of sites in Australia and New Zealand inscribed on the WH List before or in 1994.

The WH Centre has been very active in addressing the representation of the heritage of the Asia-Pacific Region through international assistance and expert meetings. In particular, a Global Strategy Expert Meeting was held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, in May 2000, to examine the scope of Central Asian Cultural Heritage and identify major themes attesting to the cultural-ethnic diversity of steppes, deserts, mountains and the regional “crossroad of civilizations” in the Central Asian Sub-Region. Similarly, the recommendations of a workshop held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in December 2002, on the possibilities for new nominations of natural and mixed World Heritage in Central Asia are presented below. A meeting on Associative Culture was held in Australia in 1995. In addition, a Global Strategy Meeting for the Pacific Islands was held in Fiji in 1997. The aim of these meetings was to encourage Pacific Island countries to join the WH Convention and identify the potential WH properties in the Pacific. Further discussion of sites for potential nomination took place in Apia, Samoa, in February 2003.

The Global Strategy Meeting for States Parties in South-East Asia held in Tana Toraja, Indonesia, in April 2001 stressed the importance of identification and protection of vernacular architecture and traditional settlements of the region’s numerous ethnic communities inhabiting the mountainous regions of continental South-East Asia, Yunnan Province in China, as well as in the forests of Island States of the region. Conservation of the remarkable architecture and fast-disappearing timber buildings require urgent attention.

In December 1998, a Global Policy Dialogue on WH Forests held in Berastagi in Northern Sumatra, Indonesia, gathered experts from 20 different countries and led to the identification of 63 forests eligible for inscription on the WH List. An expert workshop on ‘Karst Biodiversity and WH in East and South-East Asia’ was held in Gunung Mulu National Park,

Malaysia, in May 2001. The workshop identified the particular potential for Karst ecosystems to satisfy cultural as well as natural heritage criteria, and increase the number of mixed nominations in East and South-East Asian countries.

In March 2002, a ‘WH Marine Biodiversity Workshop: filling critical gaps and promoting multi-site approaches to new nominations of tropical coastal, marine & small island ecosystems’ was held in Hanoi, Vietnam. The meeting of natural heritage experts elaborated a biogeographic approach with large-scale interconnections and cluster nominations (such as migratory marine species) and identified 79 areas of global importance according to a 3-tier ‘A’, ‘B’ & ‘C’ list that would merit consideration for WH listing.

In addition, a desk survey commissioned by the WH Centre in 2002 explored 11 ‘geo-cultural categories’ across the Asia-Pacific Region, and recommended that priority nomination be accorded to the following natural areas: (i) steppe & grasslands; (ii) Indian Ocean & Pacific Islands; (iii) Himalayan and related mountain systems; (iv) lowland tropical forest sites; and (v) great river systems (Finlayson et al. 2002 ‘World Heritage global strategy with specific reference to the Asia-Pacific Region’). Similarly, in a preliminary review of natural sites on the WH List and Tentative Lists in 2002, the IUCN Senior Advisor for World Heritage, Jim Thorsell, also notes that tundra and polar systems, boreal forests, and lake systems are the least common biome classification occurring on the List.

The survey by Finlayson et al. further sub-divided the WH List into 9 cultural ‘thematic areas’ and recommended that under-represented themes such as ‘science’, ‘philosophy’, ‘communication’ and ‘military’ sites be promoted. Ranked comparisons with hierarchical considerations as ‘level 1’ and ‘level 2’ were also proposed to help Asia-Pacific States Parties revise their Tentative Lists (for example: Jain, Zoroastrian or Taoist under-represented architectural

works are a ‘level 2’ subset of the broader ‘level 1’ category of ‘religious or spiritual architecture’).

Other expert studies to assist States Parties in the revision of Tentative Lists have also been carried out for South-East Asia and the Indian subcontinent, and are currently being extended to West Central Asia. To expand its thematic study focus on modern heritage, WHC has completed a desk study of 19-20th heritage in China, and has initiated an examination of potential cluster properties representing modern heritage in South Asia. Following a Conference on Modern Heritage held in Chandigarh, India, in February 2003, collaboration between WHC and the ‘mAAAn’ network of modern heritage practitioners in Asia has been strengthened.

In the future, it is hoped that States Parties to the WH Convention in Asia and the Pacific will submit sub-regional Tentative Lists for both natural and cultural sites (involving cultural co-operation between States Parties) with an overall focus on cluster and transboundary nominations. As part of the Global Strategy for the Asia-Pacific Region, some of the following priority areas for nomination have been identified.

Fossil Hominid and Rock Art sites

Human origins is a subject of global interest which addresses the roots of our current ethnic diversity. A number of fossil sites occupy an iconic position in the demonstration of human evolution and are signposts in the self-discovery of our evolutionary heritage. All of these questions require fossil evidence collected from different habitats in many countries. The fossil record has grown enormously in the past fifty years – especially in Africa – and efforts are currently underway to increase the number of fossil hominid sites on the WH List in the Asia-Pacific Region.

The chronology of human evolution can be divided into four periods: (A) A distinct African hominid line is

estimated at 5 million years; by 2-1 million years ago these early hominids colonized large parts of Asia and Europe. (B) Diverse regional representatives of the genus *Homo* later developed until 300,000 before the present. (C) Further regional evolution of *Homo* took place between 300,000-30,000 years ago leading to well-known fossil samples in both Europe and Western Asia. (D) Around 150,000 years ago, anatomically modern humans, *Homo sapiens sapiens*, believed to have spread out of Africa, reached many parts of continental Asia by 60,000 BC, Australia by 50,000 BC, and as far as the western Pacific islands by 30,000 BC (Gamble & Stringer 1997 'Potential fossil hominid sites for inscription on the WH List - a comparative study').

Evidence of different waves of hominid migrations are currently being discovered in the Asia-Pacific region shedding new light on theories of human evolution. This great prehistoric colonization set the stage for the later development of today's human populations. However, hominids were never very plentiful and their archaeological remains are still very hard to find. In order to increase the representativity of such sites on the WH List, increasing attention is currently being given to *groups of closely related sites and even landscapes* (with a ranked potential for further discoveries) to maintain well-preserved environmental evidence of hominid fossils and other archaeological values.

The Ban Chiang Archaeological site in Thailand, for example, has been inscribed on the WH List as evidence of agricultural adaptation to the environment in South-East Asia some 5,000 years ago. Of the 8 sites with hominid material that are already inscribed on the WH List, 3 sites are found in Asia-Pacific region: Zhoukoudian (Peking Man Site, China, dated 18-11,000 BC), Willandra Lakes (Australia, period D), and Sangiran Early Man Site (Indonesia, 1.5 million year *Homo erectus* fossils, period A). The following sites with important hominid remains have been identified as

priority areas for nomination in the Asia-Pacific region: Murray River cemeteries (Australia, period D); Solo River (Indonesia periods B, C); and Niah Caves (Malaysia, period D).

Closely associated with the recognition of fossil sites, has been an increased effort to boost the number of prehistoric and protohistoric rock art sites on the WH List in both Asia and the Pacific. In China, rock art sites such as Helanshan with its valuable engravings, as well as the wall paintings of Huashan are under consideration for WH listing. In Kazakhstan, the nomination of the open-air petroglyphs of Tamgaly was submitted in January 2003. In India, the Tentative List site of the Bhimbetka cave paintings near Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, is currently being prepared for submission. In Indonesia, numerous cave paintings are also located on the island of Kalimantan with strong World Heritage potential. In Vanuatu, discussions have begun to nominate a rock art site at Malekula.

Cultural landscapes

The Asia-Pacific Region is at the origin of the development of the concept of cultural landscapes on the WH List. The first 3 cultural landscapes inscribed on the List, Tongariro National Park in New Zealand, Uluru Kata Tjuta National Park in Australia, and the Banaue Rice Terraces in Philippines are all located in Asia and the Pacific. The recognition of the Maori spiritual attachment and veneration of the sacred mountain peaks at Tongariro, represented a turning point for the Convention in further emphasizing the importance of interaction between people and their environment. The introduction of the category of associative cultural landscape has encouraged the submission of mixed nominations throughout the world, as well as stimulating Pacific Island Countries to see the applicability of the WH Convention in their countries, where customary land ownership and indigenous knowledge form the basis for heritage protection.

Following a Regional thematic study meeting on Asian Rice Culture and its Terraced Landscapes in the Philippines in March 1995, financed under the Global Strategy, four clusters of rice terraces located in Ifugao province were inscribed on the WH List in 1995 (therefore not included in this report) – later to be placed on the List of WH in Danger. Numerous other terraced landscapes found in Asia, such as Honghe in Yunnan, China, and terracing systems in northern Myanmar, have strong potential as under-represented WH cultural landscapes. In late 1995, a meeting on Associative Cultural Landscapes for the Asia-Pacific region examined the importance of recognizing spiritual, religious, social and artistic values in the identification of WH cultural landscapes. Furthermore, an expert meeting was also held in Japan in September 2001 on Sacred Mountains of Asia which identified pilgrimage routes and other diverse land-based traditions in Asia which recognize mountains as loci of outstanding universal value.

Industrial Heritage: Railways, Bridges and Canals

Although Europe was at the centre of the industrial revolution in the nineteenth century, Asia has developed and refined sophisticated technological advancements for almost 5,000 years. If the concept of 'industrial heritage' is broadened to include early examples of canals, bridges and railway construction projects, the Asia-Pacific region has great potential in pioneering new nominations. However, the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (DHR) in India, and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System in China (both nominated after 1994, and therefore not included in this Synthesis Report) are two of the only existing examples of industrial heritage sites inscribed on the WH List in the Asia-Pacific Region.

As an outstanding example of technological innovation in its relationship to landscape, the DHR line climbs up to an elevation of over 2000m in the Eastern Himalayas. The railway, which helped make Darjeeling

synonymous with quality tea, was the first hill railway of its type, and was the precedent for other railways in India including the Nilgiri, Simla, and Matheran lines. Other comparable lines in the Asia-Pacific Region include the Dalat line in Vietnam, and the Maymyo line in Myanmar. The Irrigation System of Dujiangyan in China was begun in the 3rd century BC and still controls the waters of the Minjiang river in the Chengdu plains today. Numerous other traditional irrigation schemes have also been maintained across many countries in both South-East & South Asia.

Bridge building in Asia extends back earlier in time than in Europe. Bridge building flourished in China while languishing in Europe for nearly eight centuries following the decline of the Roman Empire. Because structural concepts of beam, arch, suspension, and cantilever were first developed in Asia with great sophistication, every effort is currently being made to identify surviving examples for inclusion on the WH List.

China was the origin of many bridge forms. Marco Polo described 12,000 bridges built of wood, stone, and iron near the ancient city of Kin-sai. The first chain-link suspension bridge in the world was built by General Panceng during the Han Dynasty (c 206 BC). In 1665, during the Ming Dynasty, a missionary later reported a 61-metre chain-link suspension bridge, a feat only achieved in Europe and North America some two hundred years later. China's oldest surviving bridge, the Zhaozhou Bridge (c 605 AD) built in Hebei Province during the Song Dynasty, is the world's oldest open-spandrel segmental arch. Its thin, curved stone slabs were joined with iron dovetails so that the arch could yield without collapsing.

Phra Phutthos in Kompong Kdei, Cambodia, was constructed at the end of the 12th century during the reign of Jayavarman VII, with more than twenty narrow arches spanning 75 metres, and is the longest corbelled stone-arch bridge in the world. Other fine bridges

survive in Iran, such as the bridge of Khaju at Isfahan (c 1667), with 18 pointed arches, carrying a 26-metre wide roadway with shaded passageways, flanked by pavilions and watch towers. This magnificent bridge, combining architecture and engineering in splendid functional harmony, also served as a dam and included a hostel offering cool rest after hot desert crossings.

Numerous picturesque bridges are also found in Japan. The superstructure of the Kintaikyo bridge in Iwakuni (c 1673), consisting of five wooden arches intricately wedged together, has been rebuilt for centuries faithfully maintaining the fine craft tradition of bridge keepers. Each generation of craftsmen has carefully replicated the joinery techniques and materials of their predecessors. The Shogun's Bridge in the sacred City of Nikko (c 1638) is the oldest known cantilever with hewn stone piers and timber beams. The bridge was rebuilt after a typhoon in 1902, and still bears foot traffic today.

Influential waterways have always been important landmarks in the world history of cross-cultural exchange. Along with many of the great river systems of Asia, such as the Mekong, Brahmaputra, Yangtze and Indus, a wide variety of canals are considered to be technologically significant in terms of their design and historical construction. The earliest use of canals in China was for the transport and provisioning of troops, and the circulation of grain taxes (note: in the hierarchical levels mentioned above, canals would belong both to 'level 1' industrial heritage, as well as being 'level 2' military sites).

The Magic Canal in China (*Ling Qu* c 219 BC) is the first known contour transport canal which formed part of a 1250 mile waterway in 200 BC, and is still in heavy use today. The Grand Canal in China (c 400 BC) also remains in use and is still the longest canal in the world. The Grand Canal, which grew out of the Pien Canal in Henan, a grain-growing area around the Yellow River, was extended and rebuilt over many

centuries. Key features include the first known summit-level canal; the first pound lock; the first recorded staircase lock; and the second known navigation dam in the world (c 1411). The Lake Biwako Canal Inclines near Kyoto in Japan are a further outstanding example of technology transfer achieved between 1885-90, featuring one of the world's first hydro-electric power stations.

Vernacular architecture and settlements

Other thematic and comparative studies are needed to make the Asia-Pacific representation on the WH List properly reflect the diversity of the region. As mentioned earlier, identification and protection of vernacular architecture and settlements are urgently needed if the unique and extremely fragile heritage of the region's ethnic groups are to be saved from the forces of economic globalization and cultural assimilation.

The fabulous built heritage of houses, ancestral tombs, villages, and the spiritual places of worship of the various T'ai-speaking communities, Shan, Karen, Hmong, Yao, Aka, Lisu and others inhabiting the regions of present-day Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Yunnan Province in China, as well as the Dayaks, Bataks, Torajans and numerous other people of the islands of SE Asia are disappearing year after year. Their heritage tell the WH Story of technological innovation, ingenious land use, evolution of beliefs and religion, in many cases more than the imposing monumental heritage that are among the long list of cultural properties vying for WH recognition. The challenge will be how to protect and conserve the heritage of these ethnic communities without condemning them into "human zoos".

In the Pacific, the early colonial capital of Levuka in Fiji is the first example of shared colonial heritage with its distinctive architecture to be explored for WH nomination. A comparative and thematic study of this

shared colonial and traditional architecture (for example, the Fale in Samoa, the Maneba in Kiribati) could extend to the sub-regional and global context for a possible inscription on the WH List.

LEGISLATION

Formal and customary protection of cultural and natural heritage in Asia and the Pacific is a complex undertaking. Whilst most States Parties in the Region has some legal instruments to preserve its heritage, not all have a guiding policy nor regulations for the effective implementation of conservation actions, and fewer still have laws referring to obligations under the WH Convention. Relevant legal acts and decrees, often drawn up for diverse objectives such as forestry or stolen antiquities, generally offer little guidance to managers whose prime responsibility is to interpret the Convention at the site level. Across the Asia-Pacific Region, an urgent need therefore exists to tailor national legislation to fully reflect the WH Convention as a pioneering legal instrument, capable of protecting both nature as well as culture, promoting pride in the common heritage of humankind, whilst also remaining firmly anchored in national and/or customary laws.

In recent years, the introduction of new laws on natural and cultural heritage protection has accelerated in both Asia and the Pacific. However, in connection with a desk study on article 29 governing the Periodic Reporting exercise in the Region, two fundamental questions arise with regard to the implementation of the Convention at the national level: Q.1 Have States Parties succeeded in complying with their treaty obligations under the WH Convention? Q.2 Are the provisions in the WH Convention and/or Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the Convention reflected in national laws?

The information from the national Periodic Reports submitted by Asia-Pacific States Parties provides a

quick checklist showing cases of WH-specific legislation, as well as references to some of the most appropriate laws and regulations at national, regional and local levels. In certain State Parties in the region, such as the Maldives or Nepal, national laws often represent the only available heritage instrument. In other countries, such as China, India or Australia, effective mechanisms for coordination and dialogue between multiple levels of the State administration, encompassing the municipal, prefectural, provincial and federal scales have been attempted but require further strengthening.

In the light of accelerating threats and risks to natural and cultural properties, many of the periodic reports recognise that existing legislative and administrative provisions are insufficient. In many countries, legislation is outdated, penalties for degrading WH properties remain too weak, and human and financial resources to reinforce the existing legislation are considered inadequate to tackle development pressures and control mass tourism. In nearly all cases, coordination remains insufficient between the concerned Ministries and different levels of administration responsible for the enforcement of laws, regulations and decrees.

As one of the main outcomes of the Periodic Reporting exercise, the WH Centre hopes that continued and regular collection of legal documents will enable the creation of an Internet database to share examples of effective laws and regulations between State Parties in Asia-Pacific Region and beyond. Although each country in the region has its own blend of legislation, ratification of the WH Convention has expanded the pool of shared experience – as well as commitment towards – heritage protection. In this regard, a number of important precedents in international collaboration are developing between States Parties for transboundary natural nominations shared between neighboring countries in South-East Asia, such as between Malaysia and Indonesia on the island of Borneo; and in South

Asia across State Party borders involving Bhutan, India and Bangladesh.

A number of innovative legal instruments and mechanisms are also being applied. Australia, the first country to develop a WH-specific piece of legislation, the ‘World Heritage Properties Conservation Act’ in 1983, has recently updated its Commonwealth (national) legislation with the introduction of the ‘Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act’, 1999, which came into force in 2000. Sri Lanka, which forged the ‘National Heritage & Wilderness Act’ for the protection of WH properties in 1988, has emphasised the need for further consolidation of inter-departmental cooperation processes in its national periodic report. In 2001, China introduced a set of ‘Conservation Principles’ to be applied to all cultural heritage sites in the country.

Most encouragingly, Japan, Vietnam and Laos have succeeded in promulgating new instruments for the Inter-Ministerial consideration of WH matters at the national level. Japan has developed a ‘World Heritage Interdepartmental Conference’, a deliberation council of 5 government agencies – including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Forestry Agency, Ministry of the Environment, and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure & Transport – held regularly to discuss and coordinate matters relating to WH nominations and the management of properties. In 2001, in connection with a revised Law on Cultural Heritage, Vietnam launched an innovative ‘National Heritage Council’ directly under the Prime Minister. In Laos, the 1997 Law on Heritage established a national inter-ministerial committee, and at the local level an inter-departmental heritage committee specifically to protect the two WH properties of Laos.

At the provincial and local scales, other good practice cases include the introduction of a WH-specific law in Sichuan Province in China. Municipal-level instruments have also been developed for WH historic cities in

South-East Asia. In Luang Prabang, Laos, support mobilised by the WH Centre from the European Union and the French Development Agency has led to the enactment of protective legislation, urban conservation regulations, and institutional mechanisms to monitor public and private works, and a ‘Maison du Patrimoine’, a heritage advisory service within the local government to help the local community in building permits and heritage-based development.

To support the conservation of privately-owned property in the WH protected area in the historic urban center, and to enable the traditional residents to remain in their houses despite the often onerous conservation obligation, innovative systems of loans and subsidies, as well as a bank of traditional building material have been developed under municipal management in Hue, Vietnam and Luang Prabang, Laos. Both these Asian WH cities have benefited from sustained long-term technical support through the decentralized cooperation scheme of city-to-city cooperation, respectively with the French local authorities of Lille Metropolis and Chinon. Similar decentralized cooperation between Asian and European cities have also been developed by the WH Centre for capacity-building of municipal authorities in heritage management.

Increasing attention is given to the relationship of the WH Convention to other international conservation instruments and actions, including the follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (September 2002) and to major objectives of the United Nations as a whole. A new cross-cutting thematic programme has been launched on the contribution of the Convention to poverty alleviation including a number of cases drawn from Asia.

As one of the expected outputs of the 5th World Parks Congress to be held in Durban in September 2003, it is hoped that the pivotal role of natural WH sites as “flagship” protected areas will be conveyed to the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on

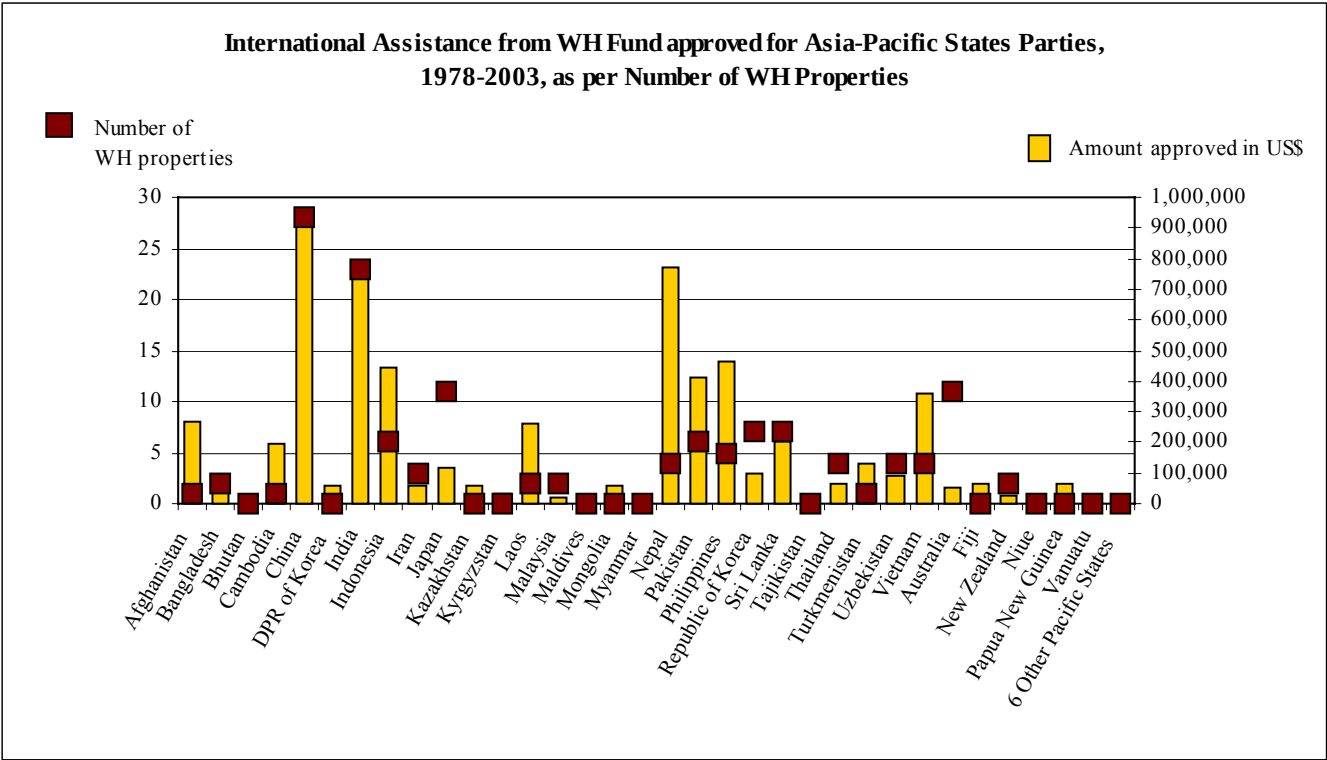
Biological Diversity (CBD) in 2004. In this regard, a number of natural WH properties in Asia, including Ujong Kulong and Komodo National Parks in Indonesia, have been receiving assistance from WH Centre, in partnership with other donors, to promote exemplary and replicable management models for biodiversity conservation.

In line with the broader objective of the WH Convention, each State Party in the Asian Region has undertaken to co-ordinate and make use of all available scientific, technical and legal resources for the protection of heritage. In this regard, the Regional Consultation Meeting for Cultural Heritage in Asia, held in Paris in March 2003, emphasized the application of the 1972 UNESCO ‘Recommendation concerning the Protection of the Cultural and Natural

Heritage at the National Level’. To respond to the Recommendations formulated by the States Parties, an important component of the follow-up to the current Periodic Reporting exercise must include assistance for the systematic review and strengthening of the national legal framework for the protection of WH and heritage of national importance throughout the Asia-Pacific Region.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Although recognized for their outstanding universal value, many WH properties in the Asia-Pacific Region still face considerable financial limitations. Many of the Section I and Section II periodic reports presented below report that WH sites in Asia still rely heavily on regular government budgets to fund staff and other



maintenance costs. At the same time, the reports also indicate that the flow of International Assistance (IA) provided by the World Heritage Fund (WHF), extra-budgetary funds mobilised by the UNESCO WH Centre and the Division of Cultural Heritage, as well as numerous bilateral and multilateral donors, continue to provide a vital “financial life-line” for many natural and cultural properties.

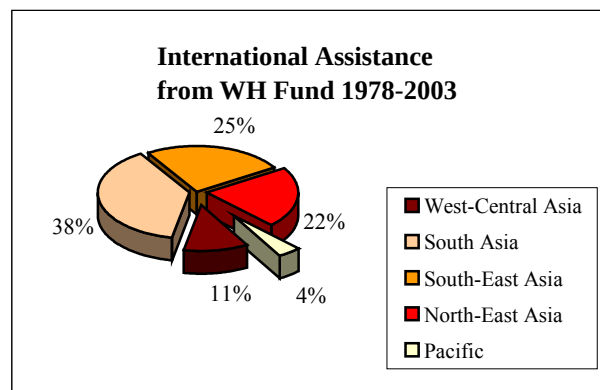
Article 22 of the Convention indicates that “international assistance” from the WHF may come in many different forms, including technical studies, the provision of experts, field training of staff, the supply of equipment, as well as the provision of soft loans. The impact of such assistance for new States Parties to the Convention in the Asia-Pacific Region has been fundamental to the growing awareness and application of the Convention. Many Central Asian Republics and Pacific Island Countries in particular, which have had little formal expertise in heritage designation and management in the past, require continued WHF support. International assistance for WH nominations has in this way helped to “set in motion” the long-term learning process of rethinking the management and universal value of heritage in many different countries.

Faced with the challenge of monitoring and providing assistance to 730 properties across the world, the annual budget of the WHF (some US\$ 4 million in the past biennium) is scarcely sufficient. Financial allocation for the task of safeguarding the 140 WH properties in the Asia-Pacific region is becoming increasingly stretched. International assistance is therefore at a turning point, as the number of requests has followed the increase in the number of sites inscribed – a reflection of the Convention’s success in fostering an awareness of heritage. By dividing the number of requests for IA by the total number of properties, only some 16% of properties can potentially receive assistance in a given year, a figure that stood at 30% before 1992 (‘Investing in World Heritage: past achievements, future ambitions

– a guide to International Assistance’ World Heritage Papers 2, 2002).

From 1978 to 1992, the Asia-Pacific Region received 12% of IA, a share which shot up to 26% in 2001 linked to the rise in the number of sites in the region, as well as to the number of new States Parties to the Convention – mainly from Central Asia. Of the total amount disbursed in Asia between 1978-1992, a limited number of countries and sites received a larger proportion of the IA funds, which included China (approx. US\$500,000), Nepal (approx. US\$ 320,000), Pakistan and Sri Lanka (approx. US\$ 150,000 each).

Between 1992-2001, as the number of different Asian countries nominating new sites began to rise, the number of countries receiving significant amounts of IA funds – including India, Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, Vietnam and Uzbekistan – has also increased accordingly.



The share of IA for Pacific Island Countries is likely to follow a similar trend. Between 1992-2001, about US\$100,000 of IA was allocated to the Pacific, mainly for awareness-raising, capacity-building, and preparation of TLs and nominations. In the near future, an increasing share of preparatory and technical assistance for this Sub-Region may be expected. Vanuatu has for example recently been granted preparatory assistance for further developments of its

national cultural heritage inventory prior to preparation of its TL.

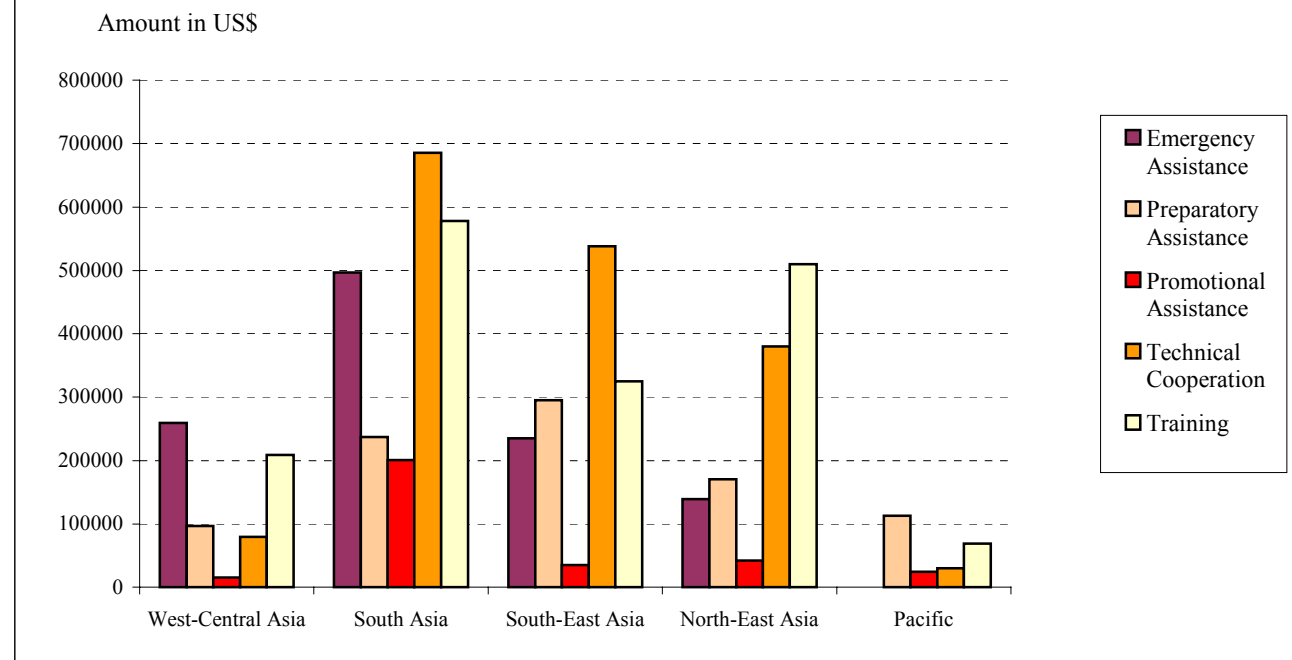
Faced with the steady increase in urgent demands for IA from the WHF, the prime role of the Fund is gradually transforming itself into a catalytic one of providing “seed money” to attract partnerships with other institutions – be they local, provincial, national or international. At the international level, a milestone success was reached in the partnership established between the United Nations Foundation (UNF), UNESCO and Conservation International in targeting funds to protecting the outstanding biodiversity value of WH properties listed under natural criterion iv. Between 1998 and 2000, the UNF/UNESCO partnership mobilised nearly US\$ 20 million for the conservation of WH sites containing outstanding levels of biodiversity, of which US\$ 697,950 has directly benefited the Asia-Pacific Region.

As part of the World Heritage Partnership Initiative (WH PaCt) it is expected that other financing partnership channels will be targeted to address cultural heritage needs on a regional basis – as for example through the cultural and environmental committee of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC). Bilateral cooperation agreements with the WH Centre have been signed with the governments of France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain assisting many countries in Asia and the Pacific. The government of Japan has also provided some US\$ 40 million since 1989 for the benefit of World Cultural Heritage, including US\$ 334,800 for the development of a WH monitoring system in Asia, a contribution which has been instrumental in the consultations involved in preparing this periodic report. Australia and New Zealand have also recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding and an Arrangement, respectively with the WH Centre in 2002 and 2003 respectively to enhance the implementation of the Convention in Asia and the Pacific.

Across Asia, access to a steady supply of extrabudgetary funds is essential for the effective management of heritage sites. All Pacific Island Countries need funds to develop inventories, Tentative Lists and nominations. As pointed out by the IUCN Task Force on Financing Protected Areas in 2000, ensuring sustainable sources of revenue has become a “core business” for protected area and cultural heritage site managers. In order to raise the baseline and dampen funding oscillations, no single source of financing is likely to suffice on a long-term reliable basis. In addition to the efforts already placed on developing tourism, numerous alternative financing tools are currently being tested to supplement and diversify revenue sources.

To address the long-term financial viability of natural and landscape WH properties covering large areas (which will include archaeological and mixed sites), various tools are being discussed to ensure that the scientific, economic and aesthetic contribution of these protected areas are fully valued. Some of these instruments are now well-proven including tourism user fees; debt-for-nature swaps; conservation trust funds; private enterprise partnerships; and carbon offset & investment projects. Others are in the early stages of development such as “ecosystem services” payment schemes including water use fees; resource extraction fees from logging, mining and oil/gas exploration dedicated for conservation; bio-prospecting royalties; green bonds and environmental investment funds. In the cultural sphere, in addition to entrance fees, tourism taxes, food-for-work schemes in practice for many years, funds for infrastructure, agricultural subsidies, social housing and renewal of industrial zones are being increasingly mobilised for conservation. But the application of such schemes remains limited in much of Asia, caught between the quest for rapid growth and poverty.

**Type of International Assistance from WH Fund,
1978-2003, by Sub-Region**



Between 1999-2001, two studies of IA under the WHF were conducted for the first time giving a clearer picture of recurrent requests from certain sites and States Parties. This information has enabled a more proactive and strategic approach to be developed for the Asia-Pacific Region. A key output of the Synthesis Regional Periodic Report information tables and recommendations outlined below, has been a clearer and more concrete picture of the challenges facing conservation in Asia and the Pacific. As a result, the WH Committee will thus be in a stronger strategic position to re-adjust and allocate international assistance in the future.

CHAPTER 3. APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

3.1.a. Synthesis Table of Section I: Application of the WH Convention in West-Central Asia

	AFGHANISTAN	IRAN	KAZAKHSTAN	KYRGYZSTAN
Ratification	1979	1975	1994	1995
Status of national inventories	2,800 archaeological & historic areas registered.	Ongoing process since 1931.	24,000 monuments & sites listed since 1982. Update due in 2004.	Since 2002, a new national inventory of 4,000 monuments (583 with national significance) has been prepared.
Preparation of Tentative List	In the process of revision in 2003.	17 sites, revised in 1997.	14 sites, revised in 2002.	6 sites, revised in 2001.
Integration of policy on heritage & planning	New interdepartmental committee for cultural heritage created in December 2002.	State runs awareness programs on the importance of heritage	National 'indicative plan' for 2001-2005 submitted to authorities of historic cities. System of 7 historic & cultural 'Reserve Museums'	Laws on Culture, Protection & Use of Historical-CH adopted in June 1999. CH management mechanisms introduced.
Financial measures & budget allowance	Part of regular budget for sites & monuments. No figures supplied	Annual State budget. No figures supplied.	State budget approx. US\$ 650-950,000 per year.	Annual State budget for CH & NH approx. US\$ 62,000.
Professional capacity	100 staff (52 at the Institute of Archaeology, 48 as provincial representatives)	Postgraduate education in heritage conservation. Some international training.	Cultural Heritage Archive collected by the 1950s <i>Kazproektrestavratsia</i> Japanese funded training.	University chairs in archaeology, ethnology & restoration. International training in 2002-03 in Kazakhstan, Iran & Pakistan.
New & improved services	International partners include: SPACH, Aga Khan Foundation; DHSA; Hirayama Foundation; Fondation Bibliotheca Afghanistanica.	Inspection regime, annual conservation workplan & documentation program.	Management Database for the Tamgaly archaeological landscape. 'Ulytau' first legally protected mixed property.	All sites on the TL have legally defined protected areas & buffer zones. National seminar on awareness of the WH Convention in 2002.
Issues to be addressed	Illicit excavations; lack of professional cadres; returning looted objects; limited technical & laboratory resources.	Need to develop identification; research & conservation practice.	INTAS project on the historical background of irrigation & water use; research on settled/nomadic civilizations.	Improvement of legislation; problems of buffer zones; national coordination; capacity building; synthesis of laws; cultural tourism development.
National & International fund raising	* WHF approved US\$ 116,429. * US\$ 2,439,727 mobilised by UNESCO Div. of CH.	* WHF approved US\$ 55,000. * US\$ 587,853 mobilised by UNESCO Div. of CH.	* WHF approved US \$39,500. * US\$ 984,816 mobilised by UNESCO Div. of CH.	TV marathons; bi-lateral projects. * WHF approved US\$ 34,100. * US\$ 745,000 for Chuy Valley nomination (JFIT).
Information & awareness	Publications in the field of archaeology, historic heritage & museums.	Iranian Cultural Heritage Organisation & local authority publications.	15-volume 'Encyclopaedia of Monuments, History & Culture' supported by the Prime Minister.	Research on heritage placed in schools & univ. curricula; media campaigns.

3.1.a. Synthesis Table of Section I: Application of the WH Convention in West-Central Asia (continued)

	TAJIKISTAN	TURKMENISTAN	UZBEKISTAN
Ratification	1992	1994	1993
Status of national inventories	* National Museum of Tajik Antiquities created.	Ongoing process since 1992.	Inventories at national & local levels in 1973, 1981, 1983, & 2002-2003.
Preparation of Tentative List	* 11 sites, revised in 2000.	4 sites, revised in 1998.	21 sites, revised in 1996.
Integration of policy on heritage & planning	* National law governing CH: Archaeological Reservation State Act, 1985.	Law on the protection of cultural heritage, 1992. State Parks designated by Presidential Decree.	Inter-agency Council on Cultural Properties 'Meros' heritage Prog. adopted by presidential decree in June 1995.
Financial measures & budget allowance	* One source of financing for CH is the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.	90% State funding. US\$ 620,000 annual budget for Historical & Cultural Parks.	State budget increased from US\$ 880,000 in 2000 to US\$ 1.5 million in 2003.
Professional capacity	* UNESCO-CRATerre "CentralAsianEarth 2002-2012" training for professionals.	Higher education training in archaeology, ethnology restoration, tourism & museology.	182 staff including "inspection teams". Numerous training institutions listed.
New & improved services	* Tourist facilities are still underdeveloped. * UNESCO-CRATerre regional capacity building.	8 State Historical & Cultural parks designated.	Government signed Convention on Biological Diversity Numerous NGO partners (i.e. Oltin Meros, Usto) 2 international symposia on blue tiles & groundwater.
Issues to be addressed	Development of local communities; vandalism; archaeological training; funding for conservation & restoration.	Insufficient technical equipment; develop natural & mixed heritage nominations; strengthen international co-operation.	Unfired bricks in desert areas especially vulnerable to climatic extremes. 1996-2010 plan to move beyond engineering works.
National & International fund raising	* WHF approved US\$ 19,748.	UNESCO/UNDP project. US State Dept project. * WHF approved US\$ 103,514.	Many bi-lateral projects. * WHF approved US\$ 90,748. * US\$ 702,860 mobilised by UNESCO Div. of CH.
Information & awareness	* Academy of Sciences research in collaboration with the National Museum of Tajikistan.	School curriculum; WH Education Kit.	Handicrafts workshops & community social centers; 10 hours per week on heritage in school syllabus.

3.1.b. Sub-regional Recommendations of Section I: Application of the WH Convention for Cultural Heritage of West-Central Asia

<i>These Recommendations were adopted by 6 West-Central Asian States Parties during the UNESCO Consultation Meeting of Asian States Parties to the WH Convention to prepare the "Synthesis Periodic Report for Asian Cultural Heritage", 13-15 March 2003, UNESCO HQ, Paris</i>			
Identified Needs		Proposed future actions	Types of assistance
1.2. Identification of cultural and natural heritage			
1.2.a.	● Revision and updating of national inventories ● Improvement of legislation to adequately integrate the identification of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and natural heritage	➤ Harmonize existing criteria for national properties with criteria of WH Convention through the modification of national legislation as appropriate. ➤ Conduct the first necessary studies, develop and publish the revised national and local inventories of cultural properties. ➤ Develop pilot projects to elaborate databases, beginning with potential Tentative List WH properties at regional level.	Assistance from the WH Fund or other international co-operation would be highly appreciated.
1.2.b.	● Revision and updating of the Tentative List	➤ Finalize the identification of potential WH properties (cultural and mixed) and elaboration of a national Tentative List. ➤ Official submission to UNESCO WH Centre of the revised or updated Tentative List.	Preparatory assistance from the WH Fund as appropriate for the elaboration or revision of the national Tentative List.
1.2.c.	● Capacity building for preparing complete and sound nomination dossiers, in particular for: (a) identifying adequate and appropriate protective zones (core and buffer, as appropriate) of nominated or Tentative List properties based upon the identified world heritage values of the property. (b) preparing adequate maps (c) finalizing, approving, and commencing the implementation of a long term management plan for nominated / Tentative List properties, in particular for historic cities. (d) ensuring adequate consultative process and information awareness at local and national level. In other words, how to better involve the local communities and concerned authorities on the nomination process to ensure long term conservation and sustainable development of the Tentative List properties.	➤ Exchange of expertise at regional and international level and sharing know-how on "good practices" to be adaptively reused. ➤ Increase training activities to build the capacities of the authorities who prepare nomination dossiers and plan long term management of Tentative List properties at national, sub-regional and international level through: ➤ regional co-operation with the support of international co-operation, and in particular from UNESCO, ICOMOS and ICCROM. ➤ gradual establishment of a "regional network of experts" or "pool of experts" ➤ During the March 2003 Consultation Meeting, the Government of Kazakhstan invited the sub-regional States Parties to participate in a capacity building training activity in Yasi Turkestan, a newly nominated property, to exchange experience on the nomination preparation and consultative process, as well as the conservation experience of the Mausoleum using new technologies for restoring the historic monument. ➤ Implement more rigorously the Recommendations of the May 2000 UNESCO WHC Central Asian Cultural Heritage Global Strategy Meeting.	Preparatory assistance from the WH Fund or other international or regional co-operation, as appropriate for transfer of technical knowledge for methodology and process.
1.3. Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage			
1.3.a.	● Integrate more rigorously heritage conservation of Tentative and WH List properties into future planning programmes.	➤ Establish better co-operation between the different responsible agencies and organizations.	
1.3.b.	● Strengthen the capacity and increase the number of government agencies and professional organizations in the field of protection, management, conservation and sustainable tourism development of cultural heritage.	➤ Gradually improve the professional staffing and financial support of the existing agencies. ➤ Identify the needs and priorities in the creation of other agencies for the protection, management, conservation and sustainable tourism development of cultural heritage as appropriate. ➤ Organize training activities bringing together tour operators and cultural	International co-operation and WH Fund assistance as appropriate, including: - grants for equipment for enhanced application of monitoring systems and conservation techniques

<i>Identified Needs</i>		<i>Proposed future actions</i>	<i>Types of assistance</i>
		heritage experts. ➤ Increase on-site training activities which address specific conservation needs of the sub-region, identified during the 2000 UNESCO Central Asian Cultural Heritage Global Strategy Meeting, and those falling within the Central Asian Earth 2002-2012 Programme.	- grants for organizing training activities - professional training for cultural heritage tourism
1.3.c.	● Enhancement of scientific and technical studies contributing in the further process of identification of potential WH properties and better understanding their heritage values.	➤ Increased support to historical, archaeological, ethnographical studies and surveys in different geographical and ethno-cultural regions.	
1.3.d.	● Strengthen, amend and harmonize heritage protective legislation as appropriate to increase cultural heritage conservation. ● Strengthen the protection and management of nominated properties and Tentative List properties.	➤ Draft relevant revisions of laws and regulations. ➤ Legally delimit territories, establish protective zones and mechanisms, develop management plans for Tentative List properties.	
1.3.e.	● Enhanced organization of professional training in management and conservation of cultural heritage at a regional level. ● Better understanding of the notion of protecting cultural landscapes, with direct reference to how to adequately monitor and manage such cultural and mixed heritage properties.	➤ Organize UNESCO regional training courses / activities on the management and conservation of earthen architecture, archaeological sites, historic cities, monuments and cultural landscapes. ➤ Increase capacity building activities which have multiplier effects, such as training of craftsmanship for building material and conservation practices (tiles, brick, decoration, wall painting, etc.) ➤ Initiate and develop a high education for conservation using the facilities and capacities of existing institutions.	WH Fund, UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS and international co-operation as appropriate with national input for: - developing training courses and activities - organizing and holding training courses and activities
1.4. International co-operation and fund raising			
	● Enhance the exchange of experience and co-operation between experts and organizations of West-Central Asian countries on the protection and conservation of cultural heritage. ● Build capacity to effectively mobilise international co-operation to address urgent conservation, management and development issues facing WH and potential WH properties.	➤ Participate actively in the Central Asian Earth 2002-2012 Programme. ➤ Organize training activities, especially at site-level activities which involve participation of regional experts. ➤ Enhance information exchange at national, sub-regional and international level on various types of assistance available, and the modalities and procedures for effectively mobilizing international co-operation in a timely manner.	
1.5. Education, information and awareness-building			
	● Introduce or continue programmes for teaching cultural heritage at schools ● Organize and increase publications on cultural heritage	➤ Develop pilot teaching programmes for schools, or in the case where such programmes already exist, continue the programmes integrating the World Heritage education material as appropriate ➤ Prepare and publish visitor maps, guidebooks and general information on Tentative List and WH properties, especially targetting large audiences and local communities where such heritage is located (eg. Central Asian cultural heritage Website to be updated regularly).	

3.1.c. Sub-regional Recommendations of Section I: Application of the WH Convention for Natural & Mixed Heritage of Central Asia

These Conclusions and Recommendations were formulated by 5 Central Asian States Parties, IUCN, ICOMOS and UNESCO during the UNESCO Workshop on Possibilities of Nominations on Natural and Mixed World Heritage in Central Asia, 16-18 December 2002, Almaty, Kazakhstan

The participants recognised the need to:

- Revise or add to the national Tentative Lists natural, mixed, transboundary, as well as thematic or cluster heritage properties, as appropriate.
- Create a high quality and effective nomination process, by ensuring that Governments take responsibility for preparing WH nominations through:
 - (i) the allocation of sufficient funds;
 - (ii) better co-ordination and collaboration between the UNESCO National Commissions, relevant Ministries, authorities and local communities, existing academic institutions, site managers, NGO's and international organizations;
 - (iii) effective use of existing national and regional expertise; and
 - (iv) realistic planning in preparing nominations.
- Elaborate a Central Asian Regional Plan of Action for the implementation of the WH Convention, to include:
 - (i) establishment of regional focal points for the exchange of information, expertise and "best practice case studies", and to facilitate networking;
 - (ii) specific training activities for capacity building in nomination preparation;
 - (iii) long-term support in the preparation of nominations.

The participants recommended that:

Central Asian States Parties to the WH Convention:

- implement their 'obligations' under the WH Convention through the enactment and enforcement of laws for the protection and management of heritage sites;
- organize seminars with the participation of National Commissions, relevant government agencies, local authorities and other partners to improve co-ordination for the implementation of the WH Convention in Central Asia;
- request assistance from the WH Fund in revising their national Tentative Lists and in preparing potential natural heritage nominations;
- submit revised Tentative Lists to the WH Centre by 31 December 2003.
- establish an Inter-Governmental Regional Task Group with experts from NGO organizations such as WWF, NABU, FFI and others as appropriate, which prepares a "Sub-regional Tentative List", utilizing existing documentation, to especially identify and propose transboundary sites;
- encourage better co-ordination between the WH and the MAB Programme of UNESCO at the national level in order to ensure that both are mutually supportive;
- consider a thematic approach in the identification and nomination of natural and mixed sites (e.g. the Silk Road).

States Parties to the WH Convention & the WH Committee:

- integrate an innovative funding initiative into the Central Asia Regional Plan of Action for the WH Convention with the assistance of the WH Centre and the Advisory Bodies. Specific attention should be given to the possible mobilization of existing (e.g. the UNESCO World Heritage Fund and United Nations Foundation); potential (e.g. Global Environmental Facility) and new (e.g. EC TACIS Central Asia Regional Programme and the FFI Rapid Response Fund) resources.

The World Heritage Committee:

- make specific efforts to provide financial and technical support to the States Parties of Central Asia for the revision of their Tentative Lists and the preparation of new nominations, in particular for natural heritage;
- support the preparation of training modules and guidelines for National Commissions in Central Asia to increase their capacity to co-ordinate and support WH activities in the region, particularly in relation to natural heritage;
- support the translation into Russian of relevant documentation which should be distributed to the Central Asian States Parties, including national co-ordinators of Conventions;
- request the WH Centre and the Advisory Bodies to continue and increase their support to Central Asian States Parties in their implementation of the WH Convention
- request ICOMOS to prepare, in consultation with IUCN, a thematic study on the identification and assessment of potential cultural landscapes in the region.

3.2.a.

Synthesis Table of Section I: Application of the WH Convention in South Asia

	BANGLADESH	BHUTAN	INDIA	MALDIVES
Ratification	1983	2001	1977	1986
Status of national inventories	1975 national inventory revised in 2002 (345 cultural, 14 natural).	Basic national cultural heritage inventory & local biodiversity inventory.	1988 Wildlife Institute of India review of protected areas. 2002 national inventory of 3,611 monuments & sites.	90 sites of national importance inventoried by National Council for Linguistic and Historical Research + Ministry of Home Affairs.
Preparation of Tentative List	5 sites, revised in 1999.	TL at preliminary stage of local consultation.	15 sites, revised in January 2001.	12 sites, revised in 2003
Integration of policy on heritage & planning	Since 1987, WH sites are integrated into national planning processes.	Numerous policies to promote sustainable rural livelihoods. 5 protected areas cover almost 25% of the country.	Park management & state plans submitted to Ministry of the Environment. 5-year 'Perspective Plan' of Archaeol. Survey of India.	Protected areas have been identified. CH protected by Law on Sites and Property of Antique, Archaeological and Historical Value, 1979.
Financial measures & budget allowance	Archaeology dept. budget US\$ 170,000 per year. Development project budget US\$ 690,000.	3 major national projects per year in 20 districts. CH & NH trust funds set up.	Regular budget data for "scattered" WH. Private-public 'Culture Fund' created in 1996.	No regular government budget. No figures supplied.
Professional capacity	450 regular & 47 project staff 1 archaeology degree course, but most staff trained in-the-field	Approx. 31 staff for CH & NH. WWF-Bhutan training.	Indian Forest Service has 2500 officers. 12 NH training centres. Advanced CH training centres listed.	No professional conservators or archaeologists; lack of qualified management personnel.
New & improved services	More sites protected each year Development projects & museums in Paharpur, Bagerhat & Khulna.	Increasing awareness of WH Convention since ratification.	'National Wildlife Action Plan' 2002-2016. CH site master plans & buffer zones in preparation by state governments.	TV and radio programmes specifically devoted to heritage issues.
Issues to be addressed	Revision of legislation. Increase archaeologists in development projects. Conservation training for engineers.	Equipment & better transportation; lack of staff training; scientific research funding.	People-wildlife conflicts; environment impact studies; training programmes; digital documentation; ecotourism.	Lack of skilled expertise; general insufficient funding and facilities; geographical isolation of sites (1,200 islands); difficulty of transport.
National & International fund raising	Japan & Norway bilateral assistance. * WHF approved US\$ 42,699. * US\$ 544,271 mobilised by UNESCO Div. of CH.	* WHF approved none.	Regional & global co-operation sought for WH sites 'in danger'. * WHF approved US\$ 620,717. * US\$ 658,200 mobilised by UNESCO Div. of CH.	Bilateral conservation assistance (India, Norway). * WHF approved US\$ 5,245.
Information & awareness	Publications & information activities; TV, cinema & stamps.	Small-scale national & regional workshops; heritage education in school curriculum.	'Eco-clubs' set up; 'ENVIS' environmental information system; new series of CH Guide Books.	Weekly heritage education through TV and radio programmes.

3.2.a.

Synthesis Table of Section I: Application of the WH Convention in South Asia (continued)

	NEPAL	PAKISTAN	SRI LANKA
Ratification	1978	1976	1980
Status of national inventories	‘Protective Inventory’ of the Kathmandu Valley (1975). Other surveys.	392 cultural sites, last updated in April 2003.	National inventory by Forest Dept 1988; 710 CH sites gazetted.
Preparation of Tentative List	7 cultural sites, submitted in 1996.	15 sites, revised in 1993.	1 site, revised in 2002.
Integration of policy on heritage & planning	Nepal Biodiversity Strategy (2002). ‘Heritage Conservation Unit’ for Kathmandu.	WH properties included in public sector & annual development programmes.	‘National Heritage & Wilderness Act’ 1988 for natural WH. Inter-ministerial process being developed for CH.
Financial measures and budget allowance	US\$ 400,000 for 2 NH properties. No figures supplied for CH.	Annual budget for WH part of regular budget for culture & environment.	US\$ 10,500 specifically for natural WH sites. UNDP-GEF grant. Regular budget for CH.
Professional capacity	316 staff for 2 natural properties, 102 staff for 2 cultural properties. Training & curriculum development initiated.	800 people employed in heritage protection. ‘Pakistan Inst of Archaeological Training & Research’ in Lahore.	200 people employed in heritage protection. SL Forestry Institute 2-year diploma.
New and improved services	National Coordination Committee for cultural WH set up with municipalities & local community trusts.	Circle offices in Lahore & Hyderabad; Sub-Regional offices in Quetta, Multan, Peshawar, Taxila & Gilgit.	‘Vigilance Committees’ in NH buffer zones; ‘Heritage Foundations’ established for CH; 11 specialised heritage conservation laboratories.
Issues to be addressed	Revision of cultural WH boundaries necessary to include buffer zones. Special ‘endangered species unit’ created.	Training; conservation in museums; illegal digging; site conservation; encroachments.	Community participation; local capacity-building; income generation; advanced training; stricter legal regime; visitor facilities.
National and International fund raising	* WHF approved US\$ 748,751. * US\$ 487,809 mobilised by UNESCO Div. of CH.	National Fund for CH created. US\$ 890,000 provided by NORAD through the UNESCO Islamabad Office for Shish Mahal and Lahore Fort in 2002. * WHF approved US\$ 369,987. * US\$ 8,219,625 mobilised by UNESCO Div. of CH.	Regional collaboration (Maldives & Afghanistan). * WHF approved US\$ 199,370. * US\$ 420,168 mobilised by UNESCO Div. of CH.
Information & awareness	Publications in Nepali & English; radio, TV, seminars & workshops.	Public education role of museums; school visits to archaeological sites & monuments.	‘Research Education & Extension Centre’ set up; lectures, exhibitions & media campaigns.

3.2.b. Sub-regional Recommendations of Section I: Application of the WH Convention for Cultural Heritage of South Asia

These Recommendations were adopted by 6 South Asian States Parties during the UNESCO Consultation Meeting of Asian States Parties to the WH Convention to prepare the "Synthesis Periodic Report for Asian Cultural Heritage", 13-15 March 2003, UNESCO HQ, Paris

1.2. Identification of cultural and natural heritage

- It is recommended that a National Inventory be developed based on specific thematic issues which reflect socio-cultural issues of outstanding universal significance (e.g. thematic issue of non violence in South Asia).
- It is recommended that after the identification of the site as a WH Property, the possibility of applying other UNESCO instruments for the protection of CH should be examined, such as the "Memory of the World Programme for documentary heritage" and "Proclamation of the master pieces of oral and intangible heritage of humankind".

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

Integration of heritage and planning

- It is recommended that prior to undertaking infrastructure development in and around a WH property it should be mandatory to do a cultural impact assessment for which new protocols and methods should be developed with the assistance of the WH Centre.
- It is recommended that this process of undertaking a cultural impact assessment of WH properties should establish models and set precedents for the undertaking of similar cultural impact assessments to protect all heritage sites.

Legislation: It is recommended that all legislation relevant to heritage protection should be put into a searchable database.

Participation of local community / populations

- It is recommended to make the formulation by national authorities of the required management plans in consultation with local community mandatory, prior to submission of the nomination dossier.
- It is recommended that traditional custodians of the WH Properties be educated and trained in conservation and protection of these properties.

Development of tourism

- It is recommended that a plan for regulation/ control of tourism should be a prerequisite for inscription on WH Properties Lists (this requires revision of operational guidelines which is currently under revision)
- It is recommended to study the sustainable tourism of Bhutan as a best practice management tool, in its articulation with other national development policies concerning cultural and natural heritage.

Financial measures and budget allowances: It is recommended to study the revenue collection of Sri Lanka which was launched in 1990 as a best practice management tool.

Professionals

- It is recommended for each State party to develop a database of professionals. This information could serve as a contribution to a global databank of experts to be managed and updated by the WH Centre.
- It is recommended that the WH Centre invest in sub-regional technical and training programs as each sub-region has its own training techniques and traditional materials.
- It is recommended that the WH Centre support the new UNESCO/ICCROM program for networking of universities in the region known as the Asian Academy of CH Management.
- It is recommended to train staff in modern technical tools such as GIS, non-destructive mapping and scientific advances in conservation.
- It is recommended to support advanced professional training in planning and heritage protection legislation.

1.4. International co-operation and fund raising: It is recommended that when States Parties negotiate loans for infrastructure development, the WH Centre should facilitate the package to include a part of funds for heritage conservation.

1.5. Education, information and awareness-building

- It is recommended that WH education be incorporated formally in the education curriculum.
- It is recommended that the WH Centre develop a site-specific testing system for the certification of WH guides.

Conclusions

- It is recommended that interaction between States Parties of South Asia in terms of documentation, management, conservation and training be set up.
- It is recommended to organize an interim review each two years on a sub-regional basis. In conjunction with this, a sub-regional meeting of WH Site Managers should be convened every two years.

3.3.a.

Synthesis Table of Section I: Application of the WH Convention in South-East Asia

	CAMBODIA	INDONESIA	LAO PDR	MALAYSIA
Ratification	1991	1989	1987	1988
Status of national inventories	* Preliminary surveys of NH of Cambodia, 2000.	A national inventory has been compiled for CH. No information supplied for NH.	Prime ministerial 'National Heritage List' 1993. Local CH inventory in preparation.	A number of cultural sites identified.
Preparation of Tentative List	* 11 sites, revised in 1992.	17 sites, revised in 1995.	4 sites, revised in 1992, still under revision.	1 site, revised in 2001.
Integration of policy on heritage & planning	* CH: Royal Decree establishing Protected Cultural Zones in Siem Reap/Angkor Region, 1994 NH: Royal Decree on Establishment and Management of Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve, 2001	National, provincial & local government, NGOs and local communities involved in WH boundary demarcation.	CH policy part of 5-year plans since 1980. 'National Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee' created in 1996.	'National Steering Committee on Natural & Cultural Heritage' created. Revision of laws in process.
Financial measures and budget allowance	* APSARA Authority financed by a percentage on entrance fees. From Jan-Oct. 2002, budget of APSARA was US\$ 2.8 million.	'Central/Local Budgeting System' for NH. Annual budget for CH.	Regular budget. 'Vat Phou Conservation Fund' to retain 50% of entrance ticket sales.	Regular budget covering culture & the environment. Joint work with public & private foundations.
Professional capacity	* Each year, APSARA recruits 20 persons through professional training.	481 national staff for NH. 124 national staff for CH. 'Borobodur Studies & Conservation Institute'.	15 national level staff. Expertise from local craftsmen highlighted. Specialised training needs identified.	Research through local universities. Training with UNESCO ACCU & Seameo Regional Centre.
New and improved services	* APSARA Authority in charge of Angkor since 1995.	Regional heritage awareness programme. System of permits for events/activities in sites.	'La Maison du Patrimoine' created in Luang Prabang in 1995. Creation of a new university BA planned.	"Dialogue sessions" with private sector & NGOs. Transborder natural WH nomination with Indonesia in preparation.
Issues to be addressed	* No information supplied.	'Park Resource Data Base' for NH; community development; GIS mapping; resource inventories; alternative sources of funding.	Laboratory for conservation; private entrepreneurial activities; revitalisation of traditional crafts; creation of a National Fund for heritage conservation.	Lack of coordination between State and Federal agencies; "non-uniformity" of laws; NGO collaboration; revision of legislation.
National and International fund raising	* WHF approved US\$ 169,480. * US\$ 20,784,934 mobilised by UNESCO Div. of CH.	Numerous international partners (i.e. WWF; TNC, New Zealand ODA). * WHF approved US\$ 440,640. * US\$ 7,023,378 mobilised by UNESCO Div. of CH.	* WHF approved US\$ 261,047. * US\$ 525,593 mobilised by UNESCO Div. of CH. US\$9.5million mobilised by WWH Centre from EU and French Development for Luang Prabhang.	* WHF approved US\$ 37,920.
Information & awareness	* Khmer version of 'WH in Young Hands'; training for WH teachers.	Media campaigns; leaflets & guidebooks; school programmes.	Seminars organized on the Champasak TL nomination; ASP programme.	Heritage studies at primary school level; 'ASP Net' secondary school activities.

3.3.a. Synthesis Table of Section I reports: Application of the WH Convention in South-East Asia (continued)

	MYANMAR	PHILIPPINES	THAILAND	VIETNAM
Ratification	1994	1985	1987	1987
Status of national inventories	Inventory of monuments initiated at each historic site in 1995.	'National Historical Institute' national inventory in process since 1981.	Fine Arts Dept. registered 2,373 sites from 1935 to 2001 for CH. NPWPC registered 234 sites from 1964-2001 for NH.	Compilation of national & provincial inventories is an ongoing process.
Preparation of Tentative List	8 sites, submitted in October 1996.	13 sites, revised in 1993.	29 sites, revised in 1998, still under revision.	8 sites, revised in 1997.
Integration of policy on heritage & planning	'Protection & Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law' adopted in 1998.	'National Commission for Culture & the Arts' (NCCA) set up to coordinate agencies.	Conservation & Development of Arts and Culture phase 9 (2002-2006) Provincial Conservation Fora Western Forest Complex Ecosystem Management. (WEFCOM)	National Programme for Safeguarding the National CH since 1994. 'National Heritage Council' created by law in 2001 under the Prime Minister.
Financial measures and budget allowance	Regular government budget allocated annually for each region. * Private sector contribution over US\$ 1million for CH conservation.	NCCA has national funds & an endowment for the Baroque Churches. Limited financial support to National Museum.	Regular budget for each individual CH WH site. Corporate sponsors: Amex, Sumitomo Bank & Univ. Pennsylvania.	Regular funding for WH part of culture & environment budget.
Professional capacity	1205 staff for CH at the Dept. of Archaeology. Special conservation teams at Bagan. Basic conservation & reorientation course at Yangon University.	NCCA has 4 "well-qualified" staff. ASEAN & SPAFA training programmes.	Field training of archaeology students. FAD scholarships.	Approx. 2,000 staff nationally More postgraduate courses needed.
New and improved services	Enhanced legal protection. Proposal to establish international co-operation.	'Institute for Culture & Arts Management'; conservation laboratory at National Museum; 'Catholic Bishops Conference' committee.	1997 Constitution of Thailand; 2001-2010 government plan (decentralization, master plans, grading of sites).	Heritage properties at Hue, Ha Long Bay, Hoi An, My Son & Quang Nam all have "dedicated management departments".
Issues to be addressed	1175 monuments considered in-danger. Improvements desirable in the conservation of timber structures, brick & stone monuments.	Compensation to private heritage owners; heritage laws with an endowment fund provision; co-ordination with NH agencies.	'Local Museums Initiative' on museum creation.	Improvement in inter-ministerial co-operation; need for specialist training for staff.
National and International fund raising	'Pagoda trustee committees' established regionally to raise funds. * WHF approved none. * US\$ 333,124 JFIT mobilised by UNESCO Div. of CH for Pagan, 1994-96.	*WHF approved US\$ 432,357.	International partners: France, Austria, New Zealand & Japan OECF. * WHF approved US\$ 67,857. * US\$ 163,524 mobilised by UNESCO Div. of CH.	Various bi-lateral projects, UNDP & IUCN. * WHF approved US\$ 422,908. * US\$ 136,411 mobilised by UNESCO Div. of CH. * US\$ 812,470 from JFIT.
Information & awareness	'Restoration Record Books' on Bagan published in national language; TV & radio programmes; research papers & lectures by Dept. of Archaeology.	Awareness raising with the Catholic Church; NCCA website.	'Operational Handbook' for CH volunteers; training for monks.	Media campaigns; WH Education Kit.

3.3.b. Sub-regional Recommendations of Section I: Application of the WH Convention for Cultural Heritage of South-East Asia

<i>These Recommendations were adopted by 8 South-East Asian States Parties during the UNESCO Consultation Meeting of Asian States Parties to the WH Convention to prepare the "Synthesis Periodic Report for Asian Cultural Heritage", 13-15 March 2003, UNESCO HQ, Paris</i>			
Identified Needs		Proposed future actions	Types of assistance
1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage			
1.2.a.	- Many States Parties do not have National Inventories, or need to revise or update them. - There is a need for improvement of legislation to adequately integrate the identification of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and natural heritage	- UNESCO to provide examples of definition of cultural heritage and national inventory formats gathered from various countries. - Based on these examples, States Parties will elaborate their own definition and format; and Ministries of Culture would ask provincial authorities supported by university and research groups, to propose improved legislations for consideration by the central government.	Assistance from WH Fund, other international co-operation; UNESCO help in mobilizing financial and intellectual support.
1.2.b.	Tentative Lists needs updating after careful reflection taking into consideration broader and new understandings of heritage	- UNESCO to provide good examples of Tentative List format and statements of significance. - Finalize the identification of potential WH properties (cultural and mixed), elaborate the national Tentative Lists, and perhaps organize a SE Asian States Parties meeting to thematically review the new Tentative Lists. - Official submission to UNESCO WH Centre of the revised/updated Tentative Lists.	Preparatory assistance from the WH Fund as appropriate for the elaboration or revision of the national Tentative List.
1.2.c.	- There is a need for capacity building for preparing complete and sound nomination dossiers, in particular for: (a) identifying core, buffer, and support zone as appropriate of nominated or Tentative List properties based upon the identified WH values of the property. (b) preparing adequate maps (c) consulting with local authorities and populations	- Transmit good examples of management plans and nomination files to be posted on UNESCO website - Carry out national workshops to share good examples and adaptively reuse. - Exchange expertise at regional and international level to share know-how on "good practices" to be adaptively reused based on local considerations. - Increase training activities to build the capacities of the authorities who prepare nomination dossiers and plan long term management of Tentative List properties, to prepare in advance the nomination files and management plans of the Tentative List sites.	Preparatory assistance from the WH Fund or other international or regional co-operation, as appropriate for the transfer of technical knowledge for methodology and process
1.3 Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage			
1.3.a.	- There is a need for integration of core and peripheral WH zoning in comprehensive planning. - There is a need to monitor all ODA projects which impact on WH sites and seek active involvement in the WH conservation process. For example, there is a need to examine how urban and rural infrastructure projects of World Bank, ADB and EU among other donors can be used to benefit urban and landscape conservation and development of buffer / support zones.	- Establish better co-operation between the different responsible agencies and organizations. - Examine existing examples of inter-ministerial commissions at national level or inter-departmental commissions at local provincial level.	UNESCO support in participating in ODA programme planning missions
	There is a need to bolster community involvement in the WH conservation process, using examples such as the village contract in Luang Prabang.	State Parties should forward UNESCO examples of best practice in local community participation in heritage conservation.	UNESCO go gather and disseminate good practice examples in UNESCO website and perhaps in publications.

	<i>Identified Needs</i>	<i>Proposed future actions</i>	<i>Types of assistance</i>
	• There is a need to study means of redirecting tourism revenue towards cultural heritage conservation	➤ States Parties to send UNESCO statutes or contracts between government cultural agencies and tourism department or private companies to share amongst WH site management authorities for adaptive reuse. Examples such as ASPARA, Hue Conservation Centre, Borobudur for on-ticketing could be useful, while other examples from outside the region on tourism, hotel, airport taxes, etc. to benefit heritage conservation may be of use.	UNESCO to gather examples and post on website or made into publications.
1.3.b.	• There is a need to further examine and explore the feasibility of public-private co-operation for conservation and heritage related business development (APSARA model)	➤ Gather examples of different management authorities (statutes, terms of reference, etc). ➤ Gather examples of tourism facilities (visitors centres, souvenir shops, toilets, etc) for ideas on good and bad examples.	International co-operation and WH Fund assistance as appropriate.
1.3.c.	• There is a need for enhancement of scientific and technical studies.	➤ Organize university traineeships in ministries and local authorities.	Request UNESCO to facilitate the process by developing format for request and application.
1.3.d.		➤ Promote cooperation between government bodies and universities/research institutions to evaluate legal and management frameworks, training programmes for management, skills upgrading etc.	
1.3.e.	• There is a need to promote professional training in management and conservation of cultural heritage at a regional and international levels on a thematic basis.	➤ onservation of themes to be identifies at national level and see how regional or international cooperation can support the national and local site needs. ➤ Increase capacity building activities which have multiplier effects. Identify locations for on-the-job, on-site training (eg. urban conservation in Luang Prabang, mural painting in Pagan, archaeological research in My Son and Wat Phu and in other parts of the region.	WH Fund, UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS and international co-operation as appropriate with national input for: - developing training courses / activities - organizing / holding training courses / activities
1.4. International co-operation and fund raising			
	• Enhance the exchange of experience and co-operation between experts and organizations within the country (between sites); within the region (ASEAN, ASEF UNESCO, etc.) and internationally (ICCROM, bilateral scholarship opportunities etc).	➤ Gather information in a systematic way on opportunities offered at national level (universities, research or operational projects) to benefit others from the country; at regional and international levels.	UNESCO to write circular letters to potential donors on needs; monitor ODA project grant and loan possibilities etc; provide seed funding from WH Fund to be used as catalytic fund to obtain additional funding.
1.5. Education, information and awareness-building			
	• Introduce / continue programmes for teaching cultural heritage at schools in formal education curricula and in informal education. • Organize and increase publications on cultural heritage	➤ Develop pilot teaching programmes for schools, or in the case where such programmes already exist, continue the programmes integrating the WH education material as appropriate ➤ Prepare and publish visitor maps, guidebooks and general information on Tentative List and WH properties, especially targetting large audiences and local communities where such heritage is located ➤ Find commercial publishers for mass publication of WH Education kit etc.	WH Fund as seed money to generate more funding in a catalytic manner.

3.4.a. Synthesis Table of Section I reports: Application of the WH Convention in North-East Asia

	PR CHINA	DPR KOREA	JAPAN	MONGOLIA
Ratification	1985	1998	1992	1990
Status of national inventories	151 national parks & 188 national nature reserves. 1,269 sites listed as 'national cultural relics'	'National Treasure' and 'Conservation sites' identified for CH.	Central, prefectural & municipal government CH/ NH lists. Inventories reviewed 4 times per year.	National cultural inventory compiled & 48 protected natural properties registered.
Preparation of Tentative List	85 sites, revised in 2001.	7 sites, submitted in 2000.	14 cultural sites, revised in 2001.	9 sites, submitted in 1996.
Integration of policy on heritage & planning	Management plans for NH to be revised by 2003; yearly meeting of NH site managers; WH principles integrated into urban & rural plans.	Relevant laws are integrated into the urban, agricultural, and 'national land development master plan'.	'WH Inter-departmental Conference' role as a deliberation council of 5 government agencies. 'Cultural Promotion Master Plan' under preparation.	Executive agencies for CH & NH protection under different Ministries. National WH Committee, established in 1997.
Financial measures and budget allowance	No specific annual budget for natural WH properties. Special funds for cultural relics.	Sufficient funding for the presentation of cultural & natural properties.	General budgets prepared for NH/CH; subsidies to the Japan Committee of IUCN & NFAJ.	4 sources of finance: national & local budgets, tourism income, donations; and compensation for violations of the law.
Professional capacity	Training programmes implemented since 1984; NH site exchange with USA; various university courses.	100 archaeologists, conservation scientists & experts at the 'Korean Cultural Preservation Center'.	330 staff at CH Ministry HQs & 1,280 staff for NH. Training for park rangers & special courses for engineers.	Close integration of policy & management at different Ministries.
New and improved services	National park monitoring through GIS; 2000 WH 'Principles'; 2001 report on WH Convention application.	'National Bureau for Cultural Property Conservation' established in 2002.	'New National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan' adopted in 2002; Asia-Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO (ACCU) established in Nara in 1999.	1998 Programme on Immoveable Monuments; 1999 Tourism Development Master Plan; background legislation completed 1994-98.
Issues to be addressed	Enhance inter-ministerial coordination; sustainable development; scientific research; international experience.	Wood conservation & rainwater infiltration; recruiting specialist staff; laboratory equipment.	"Active opening to the public"; rehabilitation of cultural properties.	Need for training in "museum ethics"; general lack of expertise & funding.
National and International fund raising	Support to Angkor; bilateral aid from Italy, Austria and Germany. * WHF approved US\$ 879,862. * US\$ 1,391,798 mobilised by UNESCO Div. of CH.	* WHF approved US\$ 59,700. * US\$ 636,000 mobilised by UNESCO Div. of CH.	US\$ 40.3 million donated by the 'Japan Trust Fund for the Preservation of CH' since 1989. 'Cultural Grant Aid'. * WHF approved US\$ 115,700.	* WHF approved US\$ 56,900.
Information & awareness	20 modules on heritage at Tsinghua Univ.; media campaigns; school programmes.	Photo exhibition on Koguryo Mural Tombs in 2000.	'WH yearbook' published annually by NFAJ; educational materials.	National Programme on Environmental Education developed in 1997.

3.4.a. Synthesis Table of Section I reports: Application of the WH Convention in North-East Asia (continued)

	REP KOREA
Ratification	1988
Status of national inventories	National & provincial inventories revised annually under 1962 Act.
Preparation of Tentative List	15 sites, revised in 2002.
Integration of policy on heritage & planning	‘Multipurpose Land Plan’ (2000-2020) creates heritage conservation areas; development plans specific to 5 cultural regions.
Financial measures and budget allowance	National heritage properties receive 70% Treasury funds; part of revenue from entrance fees; special WH budgets.
Professional capacity	‘National Research Institute of Cultural Properties’; site-specific training & capacity-building.
New and improved services	‘Guiding principles’ for WH published in 2002; “monitoring checklist” for official surveyors.
Issues to be addressed	Divisional autonomy in Cultural Properties Administration; clear articles of domestic law concerning WH.
National and International fund raising	* WHF approved US\$ 95,000
Information & awareness	1997 “Cultural Heritage Charter”; booklet for schools; international youth festivals.

3.4.b. Sub-regional Recommendations of Section I: Application of the WH Convention for Cultural Heritage of North-East Asia

These Recommendations were adopted by 5 North-East Asian States Parties during the UNESCO Consultation Meeting of Asian States Parties to the WH Convention to prepare the "Synthesis Periodic Report for Asian Cultural Heritage", 13-15 March 2003, UNESCO HQ, Paris

1.2. Identification of cultural and natural heritage

- To respond to the challenge of imbalance in the representativity of the WH List as it affects to North-East Asia, it is recommended that research and study of heritage properties by category is necessary for the nomination and inscription of cultural properties.
- The temporary decision to limit the number of new nominations per year per country should be abandoned.
- Also, legal provision for the protection of the protective buffer zone should be provided at the national legislation. A clear definition/clarification should be made by the WH Committee on the boundary and legal status of the nominated buffer zone, in particularly in the Nomination Format (I. 2). This definition should be based on the types of heritage properties (cultural, natural or mixed), be precise and concise.

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

Integration of heritage and planning: To be consistent with Article 5 of the WH Convention, this group endorsed the Hanoi Workshop Recommendation 2 in which the States Parties recommend that:

- (a) The Committee should develop, for consideration in 2004, an action plan to:
 - ensure ongoing dialogue with international organizations, donor bodies, NGOs and individual experts;
 - discuss the role of cultural and natural WH in poverty alleviation projects;
 - seek heritage conservation and management funding opportunities and increase awareness of the place of heritage in the social and economic lives of communities.
- (b) As the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the WH Convention continue to be revised, the WH Committee should consider an explicit clause to ensure that, in making decisions on the conservation of natural and cultural WH properties, it gives adequate and appropriate consideration to the potential impact of those decisions on the social and economic livelihood of local and regional communities.

Development of tourism: Tourism planning should be put into the control of heritage management authorities. The tourism industry should provide inputs for the protection of heritage sites, in particular those sites on the List of WH in Danger.

Financial measures and budget allowances: In line with Article 17 of the Convention, the States Parties (Central and local authorities) should set aside special funds, in the budgets of public authorities, for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage endangered by large-scale public or private work. States Parties should take responsibility to establish a financial mechanism (Heritage Trust or Bond) to increase financial resources for the protection of heritage sites.

Professionals: A research programme on heritage conservation (methodology, best practices etc.) should be developed at the sub-regional level (sharing commonalities) or even regional level.

1.4. International co-operation and fund raising:

- States Parties should take responsibility to establish a financial mechanism (Heritage Trust or Bond) to increase financial resources for the protection of heritage sites

1.5. Education, information and awareness-building ➤ With regard to the implementation of Article 27 of the Convention, heritage education should be integrated into the curriculum development for secondary and university (higher) education system. ➤ The initiative of Asian Academy on CH Management was noted and further consolidation requires. ➤ Information sharing on site information, management planning and conservation methodologies was recommended. ➤ The National language versions of the Convention, the Operational Guidelines, the International assistance request forms and other related WH baseline information should be produced and made available for the site managers. ➤ Request the WH Centre assist in making the bibliographic documentation of the property (Nomination dossier, Evaluation Reports and the State of conservation Records etc.) accessible to the Site Managers.
Conclusions ➤ It was strongly recommended that the Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in November 1972 should be applied, to the extent possible, for the implementation of the WH Convention. ➤ The item on “Heritage Conservation and Development” should be integrated into the agenda of the Round Table for the Culture Ministers of North-east Asia due to take place in August 2003 in Macau. ➤ The proposal for the establishment of a Sub-regional Network of Heritage Managers in North-east Asia was discussed and agreed. Further elaboration of the concept amongst the five countries was agreed and UNESCO will facilitate this Forum. ➤ It was recommended that capacity-building activities should be carried out within this framework, and using the existing institutions such as ACCU. These activities will include: Sub-regional workshop on Global Strategy (2004); training courses on Site Management (2004); sub-regional exchange of expertise for monitoring the state of conservation of CH properties; and sharing of information at the sub-regional level.

3.5.a.

Synthesis Table of Section I reports: Application of the WH Convention in the Pacific

	AUSTRALIA	COOK ISLANDS	FIJI	KIRIBATI
Ratification	1974	1984 (as New Zealand Territory)	1990	2000
Status of national inventories	Since 1976, the Register of the National Estate has listed some 12,000 sites.	Under preparation.	National Heritage Register, 1998. Fiji National Biodiversity Action Plan endorsed, 2003. Fiji Museum Register of Historical Sites.	Ongoing process.
Preparation of Tentative List	The TL is determined by the Minister for the Environment & Heritage.	No Tentative List.	TL endorsed by Environment Ministry in 1997 & by Cabinet in 1998. Levuka nomination under preparation.	A TL has been approved by the Government. Sites have been identified in the Line Islands Project.
Integration of policy on heritage & planning	The WH Properties Conservation Act (1983) has been replaced by the Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999).	the 'Law on Cultural and Historic Places' covers CH. NH not protected, except for Rarotonga.	Support to WH covered under National Development Strategic Plan. Fiji National Heritage Policy, 1996. Proposed CH Legislation.	Environment Act 1999; Fisheries Ordinance, 1979 amended in 1983; Wildlife Conservation Ordinance, 1975; Closed District Ordinance, 1936.
Financial measures and budget allowance	Between 1995-2002, almost US\$ 305 million invested in meeting WH obligations. * WHF approved US\$ 50,000.	WH under Culture Budget 2003-2004, covers only personnel costs.	National Trust for Fiji: US\$ 10,000 from WHC, US\$ 2,500 (for awareness) from APFP. * WHF approved US\$ 62,800.	No information supplied. * WHF approved none.
Professional capacity	Heritage Division of Environment Australia for all WH work (118 staff). Workshops held for WH property managers every 1-2 years.	Only one professional of NH.	National Trust for Fiji: Director. Fiji Museum: CH Officer, historical archaeologist, archaeologist.	No information supplied.
New and improved services	1995-96 Commonwealth parliamentary committee on WH arrangements.	New Council designated to supervise CH.	Creation of Department of Culture & Heritage.	A 10-year goal has been set to address cultural & environmental conservation issues at the national level.
Issues to be addressed	WH-quality management plans; coordination across State borders; indigenous peoples involvement; collaborative research.	Resources; awareness raising among public; staff to assist in the establishment of TLs and nominations	Develop a national policy to address WH issues; integrated heritage management; wider stakeholder consultation; and review TL.	There is lack of expertise and funds.
National and International fund raising	Funding provided for the Asia-Pacific Focal Point for WH network.	None. * WHF approved none.	* IA provided for Levuka nomination. 2 project proposals prepared for WH Centre. One proposal submitted to APFP.	No information supplied.
Information & awareness	WH education in schools; numerous tertiary courses.	None for the moment. Awareness raising undergoing.	Heritage interpretation; April 2002 workshop. * Fiji Museum Education Programme; 3 Stakeholder workshops, 1999; WH Global Strategy workshop, 1997; ASP Net Programme.	Education addressed in the 10-year programme.

3.5.a. Synthesis Table of Section I reports: Application of the WH Convention in the Pacific (continued)

	MARSHALL ISLANDS	MICRONESIA (Fed. States of)	NEW ZEALAND	NIUE
Ratification	2002	2002	1984	2001
Status of national inventories	Under preparation.	Under preparation. Cultural resources survey begun in 1998.	Current review of national inventory procedures.	Under preparation.
Preparation of Tentative List	No Tentative List.	No Tentative List.	TL deferred until full consultation completed.	No Tentative List.
Integration of policy on heritage & planning	Historic Preservation Legislation, 1991. National Archives Act. Language Commission Act.	FSM National Code covers cultural and environmental protection. States have Historic Preservation Board.	In 2001, the Dept of Conservation allocated the co-ordination of all WH site management to its Southern Regional General Manager.	A Policy on WH & a National WH committee are under consideration. The 'Cultural Council Act' covers NH & CH.
Financial measures and budget allowance	Insufficient financial resources. * WHF approved none.	None. Locally generated funds are allocated to maintaining essential services. * WHF approved none.	Management of WH sites & associated WH responsibilities are funded by Government through Vote Conservation. WH costs are not separately identified * WHF approved US\$ 24,000.	No information supplied. * WHF approved US\$ 20,000.
Professional capacity	No information supplied.	Insufficient.	1,400 staff in national & regional conservancy structure.	No information supplied.
New and improved services	No information supplied.	Formation of the WH Committee is in progress.	New 'Inter-agency liaison committee' to facilitate "effective involvement of agencies beyond the State Party" being created.	Forestry National Policy underway.
Issues to be addressed	*There is need of resources for capacity building and awareness.	Skilled people and funds needed. Technical assistance from international community needed.	Participation by Māori & other key sectors of the community in preparation of the TL.	Insufficient resources i.e. skilled people, funds International assistance to prepare TL and nominations needed.
National and International fund raising	No information supplied.	Japan is likely to provide some technical assistance.	WH Managers workshop in Tongariro NP, October 2000.	No information supplied.
Information & awareness	Company Newsletter; weekly Radio / TV Programmes.	Local media and Discovery Channel programs; newsletter in progress.	Internet-based addition to WH Education kit. Pacific version of WH education kit in preparation.	Stamps & postcards printed; books on arts & crafts.

3.5.a. Synthesis Table of Section I reports: Application of the WH Convention in the Pacific (continued)

	PALAU	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	SAMOA	SOLOMON ISLANDS
Ratification	2002	1997	2001	1992
Status of national inventories	Under preparation.	* No information supplied.	Under preparation since 2000	* Natural resource survey partially completed in early 1990's. Cultural inventories incomplete.
Preparation of Tentative List	No Tentative List.	* Draft TL received. Draft nominations of Kuk & Bogongara received.	No Tentative List	* No Tentative List. East Rennell was included on the WH List in 1998
Integration of policy on heritage & planning	Palau National Code covers cultural and environmental protection. Palau WH Committee underway.	* National Cultural Property Preservation Act, 1975. * The Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act, 1989.	A National Policy on Heritage Conservation & 'National Advisory Heritage Committee' have been developed.	* No policy integration during the current crisis.
Financial measures and budget allowance	No information supplied. * WHF approved none.	* Application for Preparatory Assistance for phase 2 of Kuk nomination received. * WHF approved US\$ 63,000.	No information supplied. * WHF approved none.	* None. All available finances directed to essential services. * WHF approved none.
Professional capacity	Research undertaken.	* Research undertaken. * Training facilities for conservation and management do not exist.	No information supplied.	* In-country specialist & administrative staff are currently unavailable.
New and improved services	No information supplied.	* The Papua New Guinea WH Properties Act is underway.	Establishment of Division of Environment and Conservation Establishment of management plans, strategies and action plans	* None
Issues to be addressed	Insufficient financial resources	* Financial assistance from UNESCO for identification, preparation of WH nomination and conservation of sites needed.	Need assistance to identify training for heritage conservation. Lack of regional centres for training.	* WH capacity, resources & processes have largely been lost during the current crisis.
National and International fund raising	No information supplied.	* Received preparatory assistance from WH Centre for Kuk and Bogongara.	No information supplied.	* Assistance for East Rennell WH nomination. * East Rennell & Marovo Lagoon bilateral aid project with New Zealand suspended due to crisis.
Information and awareness	Using newsletters and local media underway.	* The awareness campaign began in 1998 and is ongoing.	Newsletter, environmental events.	* None at this time.

3.5.a. Synthesis Table of Section I reports: Application of the WH Convention in the Pacific (continued)

	VANUATU
Ratification	2002
Status of national inventories	Ongoing since 1990. Almost 3,000 sites have been surveyed & registered.
Preparation of Tentative List	A preliminary TL has been submitted. A preparatory assistance request has been submitted to update the TL.
Integration of policy on heritage & planning	The Environment & Conservation Act, 2002. Preservation of Sites & Artifacts Act.
Financial measures and budget allowance	Funds are very limited. * WHF approved US\$ 16,200.
Professional capacity	Vanuatu Cultural Centre has experienced site surveyors and archaeologists
New and improved services	All land-development projects subject to EIAs under the Environment & Conservation Act, 2002. Well-established system of over 100 community-based fieldworkers in cultural heritage management.
Issues to be addressed	Assistance to carry out site surveying and community awareness programmes needed.
National and International fund raising	No information supplied.
Information and awareness	Proposal to raise awareness for rural communities & policy-makers.

3.5.b. Sub-regional Recommendations of Section I: Application of the WH Convention for Pacific Island Countries

These Recommendations derive, in part, from the WH Capacity Building Workshop for the Pacific, UNESCO Office Apia, Samoa, 12-21 February 2003. The workshop was attended by representatives of the Cook Islands, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

- **Membership of the WH Convention:** UNESCO to seek full sub-regional membership of the *Convention* (to include Nauru, Tonga & Tuvalu with confirmation of status of Cook Islands & Tokelau). Pacific-wide membership of the *Convention* will ensure a strengthened & collaborative sub-regional approach to implementation.
- **National inventories & Tentative Lists:** Most PICs are developing national cultural & natural heritage inventories, however, few PICs have prepared a WH Tentative List. Additional technical & financial assistance is required in this regard & sub-regional harmonisation will be important.
- **Integration of policy on heritage & planning:** In some Pacific Island Countries (PIC) heritage conservation legislation exists in addition to traditional customary land & sea tenure & protection. In some cases legislative & policy reform is underway. A desk study sub-regional overview of heritage conservation legislation to gauge preparedness for future WH protection would be timely. Some PICs have demonstrated an interest in developing integrated cultural & natural heritage conservation & planning for WH. In the first instance the creation of national World Heritage Committees are recommended with the involvement of cultural & natural heritage agencies, traditional leaders & local communities.
- **Financial measures & budget allowance:** PICs are, and will continue to be, largely dependent on outside sources of funding for WH identification, protection & presentation. Additional extra-budgetary donor support is requested for capacity building for WH (including Tentative Lists, their regional harmonization, nominations, public awareness & education etc) in the context of a well planned & co-ordinated sub-regional approach to WH conservation for the Pacific.
- **Professional Capacity:** UNESCO is requested to find funding for participants from the Pacific to attend the WH Committee meetings. International & Asia-Pacific training workshops (including those organized by UNESCO, ICOMOS, IUCN & ICCROM) should include participants from the Pacific & professional capacity should be strengthened in co-ordination with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) & the Pacific Islands Museums Association (PIMA).
- **Issues to be addressed:** It is recommended that a medium-term Pacific Sub-Regional WH Programme be developed by the end of 2003 to be discussed at a sub-regional meeting in late 2003/early 2004. Following the signature of Memoranda of Understanding between UNESCO & Australia (2002) & New Zealand (2003), & the establishment of the Asia-Pacific Focal Point for WH Management, PICs would like to invite Australia & New Zealand along with donors and other inter-governmental and non-governmental partners to this meeting to build co-operation. Furthermore, it is recommended that the Pacific Island States Parties meet every 2 years, for the preparation of the next Periodic Report. Given that the Pacific is a priority for WH, UNESCO is requested to make the necessary commitment for long-term staffing & consultant support at UNESCO Apia & at UNESCO Headquarters & to ensure a full-time regional focal point/coordinator to co-ordinate the Pacific Sub-Regional World Heritage Programme.
- **Information & Awareness:** A WH Information package for the PICs needs to be developed. The Pacific version of the World Heritage Education Kit "WH in Young Hands" (under development in New Zealand) should have broad dissemination in the sub-region in English & French with the possibility of other Pacific Island language versions. Teacher training should be organized to support the introduction of the Pacific version of the Kit.

3.6.a. Pan-Asian Regional Recommendations of Section I: Application of the WH Convention for Cultural Heritage

These Conclusions, Recommendations and Action Plans were formulated by 25 Asian States Parties during the UNESCO "Regional Consultation Meeting on the Preparation of the Synthesis Periodic Report for Cultural Heritage in Asia", 13-15 March 2003, UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, France

1.2 IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

1.2.a. Status of national inventories and heritage legislation:

- Many States Parties do not have national inventories, and those that do exist are usually biased towards monumental and archaeological sites. Elaborating, revising and updating national cultural heritage inventories are activities foreseen for most Asian States Parties, placing due emphasis to heritage which reflect the diverse socio-cultural heritage of the region.
- National legislation needs to be consolidated, reviewed often harmonized and updated to permit adequate identification and protection of the wide range of tangible and intangible cultural heritage in the Asian region.

Proposed future actions:

- UNESCO provides examples of the definitions of cultural heritage and national inventory formats gathered from various countries.
- WH Centre establishes an on-line data base for collating national heritage legislation in the Asian Region concerning WH cultural heritage. States Parties simultaneously to undertake a review and possible revision of national legislation and transmit this to WH Centre. A review of the legal status of the boundaries of each inscribed Asian WH cultural properties should be undertaken by the States Parties concerned, and if WH properties are not protected by law, corrective actions should be taken.

Types of assistance needed: Assistance from UNESCO and other international co-operation for financial and technical support is required for compiling WH cultural heritage legislation in an on-line database. Technical assistance from the WH Fund to map and zone WH cultural properties may also be required.

1.2.b. The preparation of Tentative Lists: The Tentative Lists of most Asian States Parties need updating for cultural heritage based upon careful analysis and taking into consideration the WH Committee's Global Strategy for a more representative WH List.

Proposed future actions:

- UNESCO to provide good examples of Tentative Lists and statements of significance to Asian States Parties.
- Sub-regional workshops of experts from Asian States Parties should be organized to review and harmonize Tentative Lists, to be followed by national workshops to revise as appropriate, national Tentative Lists for both cultural and mixed sites.
- To clear any confusion concerning the requirements of the Tentative List formats, WH Centre should remind Asian States Parties on such requirements requesting them to officially submit revised or updated Tentative Lists by the 29th session of the WH Committee, if the current Tentative List is not yet in the required format.

Types of assistance needed: Preparatory assistance from the WH Fund to organize sub-regional workshops to discuss and harmonize Tentative Lists and for the preparation of national Tentative Lists.

1.2.c. Nominations and the nomination process: Asian States Parties agreed on the common need for capacity building for preparing complete and sound nomination dossiers, and in particular for:

- a. identifying core, buffer, and support zone as appropriate based upon the identified heritage values of the property;
- b. preparing adequate maps which can also be used as management tools;
- c. consultation with local authorities and communities who have stakes in the WH conservation process.

Asian States Parties also agreed on the common need for capacity building for post-WH inscription for synergistic application of other UNESCO legal instruments and complimentary programmes for the protection of cultural heritage such as the 1954 Hague Convention, 1970 Illicit Traffic Convention, 2001 Underwater CH Convention, "Memory of the World" and "Proclamation of the Masterpieces of Oral and Intangible Heritage" programmes. Finally, some Asian States Parties felt that the limitation of one new nomination per year per country may not serve the purposes of the WH Committee's Global Strategy for a more representative WH List.

Proposed future actions:

- Particularly good examples of management plans and nomination files to be widely disseminated and publicized on WHC's website.
- Regional, sub-regional and national workshops should be held to increase the capacity of authorities in preparing nominations and management plans. Exchange of expertise at regional and international level and sharing of know-how on "good practices" to be adaptively re-used is strongly encouraged through site visits, publication of best practice case studies, and the organization of workshops. Various legal instruments should be translated into the languages of States Parties where this has not already been done, and national workshops supported by UNESCO legal assistance should be organized to synergize the application of UNESCO cultural heritage legal instruments.

Types of assistance needed: Preparatory assistance from the WH Fund, UNESCO Regular Programme, extra-budgetary sources, and co-operation between States Parties to elaborate complete and sound nomination dossiers.

1.3 PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND PRESENTATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

1.3.a. Integration of heritage conservation within the general development planning policy:

- The concerns of conservation and management of WH cultural properties including buffer and support zones, need to be fully integrated into comprehensive urban and territorial planning policies.
- Methodology(ies) for undertaking cultural impact assessments need to be established and incorporated systematically prior to finalizing and implementing infrastructure or other development plans which impact upon WH cultural properties.
- Multi and bi-lateral development assistance projects (especially infrastructure development projects) need to be monitored for their impact on heritage sites. The active involvement and co-operation of ODA donors (World Bank, ADB, JICA, JBIC and EU, amongst others) in the WH conservation process should be actively sought so that development projects at WH cultural properties benefit the heritage conservation and development process of the designated WH areas. Development projects at WH cultural properties should be designed to incorporate elements of resource sustainability, employment and other benefits for the local communities, especially in cases where poverty alleviation is a priority issue.

Proposed future actions:

- In order to establish better co-operation between the different responsible agencies and organizations, the following processes were deemed potentially useful:
 - (i) Examination and comparison of existing examples of inter-ministerial commissions at national level or inter-departmental commissions at local provincial level, to seek examples of best practices.
 - (ii) Establishment of national GIS systems for inventorying and mapping cultural heritage together with demographic, infrastructural information into data layers for joint and shared information management and utilization by the relevant and concerned planning authorities.
- Effective monitoring indicators need to be established and tested.
- Cultural impact assessments of proposed development activities need to be systematically conducted, in co-operation with the donor agencies. In addition, on-site project teams implementing development activities need to be made aware of heritage conservation needs. UNESCO should actively participate in ODA activity planning missions as well as in periodical monitoring of the implementation of such activities.
- There is a need to raise awareness of the development agencies on the benefits cultural heritage conservation can bring to the overall development process. UNESCO field offices need to be sensitized to such benefits and mandated to ensure that these needs are incorporated into UNDAFs and subsequent project review meetings.

Types of assistance needed: Mobilization of (a) co-operation of Asian States Parties' authorities responsible for development activities to benefit the WH conservation process; and (b) international development assistance agencies by States Parties and UNESCO to ensure that the ODA activities are planned and implemented to meet both development and heritage conservation needs.

1.3.b. Participation of local communities:

- In general, community involvement in the management of WH properties should be encouraged.
- Management plans accompanying nomination dossiers should always include a section on how local community involvement will be incorporated into the management and stewardship of WH cultural properties.
- Traditional custodians, such as Buddhist monks, Hindu and Christian priests, mosque waqaf property trustees, or traditional owners of heritage need to be fully involved in the WH conservation process and their role as co-guardian of WH responsible for the conservation and maintenance of WH cultural properties appropriately recognized.

Proposed future actions:

- Examples of best practices of local community participation in heritage conservation in Asia and beyond should be collected by the States Parties and transmitted to WH Centre for collation and dissemination electronically and hardcopy.
- Based upon the collated best practice case studies, a manual or other training material should be developed by UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies.
- Such manuals or training material should be used at on-site training workshops and eventually, the process should be mainstreamed into the curriculum of training institutions if appropriate.

Types of assistance needed: Asian States Parties submits best practice case studies to WH Centre, with assistance from the WH Fund as appropriate and necessary for compiling case studies and to upload them electronically and to print them in hardcopy.

1.3.c. Tourism development

- Tourism management at WH cultural properties should ideally fall under the direct control or regulation of the site management authorities responsible for site protection, conservation, and other management tasks.
- Management plans elaborated for nomination dossiers should always include a section on how on-site tourism will be managed and regulated, bearing in mind the carrying capacity of each heritage property.
- Tour operators and guides of WH cultural heritage should be required to have training in both the historical information and conservation requirements of the property concerned.
- Means of income generation at and for WH cultural properties and schemes for redirecting tourism revenue towards cultural heritage conservation need to be studied with a view to establishing, wherever possible, a linkage between tourism use and heritage conservation at WH cultural properties based on the principle of “user pays.”
- Implementation of above measures requires that accurate tourism statistics be collected and made available to heritage management authorities.

Proposed future actions:

- WH Centre to disseminate information to Asian States Parties on the need for integrating tourism management within management plans or mechanisms.
- Best practice examples of tourism management from the Asian Region to be collected and disseminated.
- Statutes or contracts between heritage conservation authorities and tourism departments or private companies regulating revenue generation from tourism (ticketing, taxation, other marketing strategies) should be collated together with best practice case studies, especially those emphasizing re-investment of tourism revenue for WH cultural conservation.
- Current practices of national and on-site tourism authorities in collecting tourism statistics should be examined, reviewed, and where needed improved.

Types of assistance needed: Asian States Parties to provide information on case studies to WH Centre and WH Fund and extrabudgetary assistance needed to collate, publish and disseminate (electronically and hardcopy) the case studies for tourism management.

1.3.d. Financial measures (improvements therein): It is necessary to examine the feasibility and means of mobilizing public-private cooperation for conservation and heritage related business development at both the national and site level. The use of Trust Funds, Foundations, Bonds and similar mechanism specifically designed for sustainable financing of heritage conservation should be examined and if appropriate, made use of by Asian States Parties, or by private national or regional institutions. Successful implementation of such fiscal measures requires accurate statistics to be first collected and analyzed by heritage management authorities.

Proposed future actions:

- Gather and share examples of different Asian management authorities (statutes, terms of reference), and tourism facilities (visitors centres, souvenir shops, toilets) and analyzed with examples of other international models together with information on the legal provisions in place to implement such fiscal models.
- Current practices of collecting and analyzing financial statistics should be examined, and improved as deemed appropriate.

Types of assistance needed: States Parties to transmit information to WH Centre, which collates the model examples, with support from the WH Fund or extrabudgetary sources.

1.3.e. Professional (capacity building and training needs): The Asian States Parties agreed that for WH cultural heritage, there is a need for:

- Enhancement of scientific and technical studies benefitting WH cultural heritage.
- Promotion of professional training in management and conservation of WH cultural heritage at a regional level, in particular for:

- (A) Management skills (monitoring and statistical indicators, fiscal management, site interpretation, technical skills including GIS and other IT applications, remote sensing mapping and non-destructive methods of investigation)
- (B) Conservation skills (landscapes, conservation of exposed archaeological sites, earthen architecture, vernacular architecture, especially wooden and other perishable materials, “modern” construction materials (e.g. cement)).
- Supporting and strengthening the link between scientific research, professional capacity building, and political decision making at national, provincial and local levels.
- A regional databank or roster of professionals active in the WH cultural field.

Proposed future actions:

- Identify research priority WH cultural conservation issues and mobilise existing universities or institutions to conduct research on such issues, possibly through inter-university research team.
- Organize professional courses for advanced students, as well as advanced and refresher courses for in-service professionals.
- Increase capacity building activities benefiting WH cultural heritage which have multiplier effects, especially on-the-job, on-site training activities.

Types of assistance needed: WH Centre consolidates priority issues based on Periodic Reports from Asian States Parties, and together with the Advisory Bodies, other UNESCO services, and Asian States Parties, mobilises assistance to support research in these issues. WH Centre, with support from the WH Committee, integrates a regional on-line databank of professionals active in the WH cultural field into the WH Centre information management system.

1.3.f. New and improved services

- GIS is in operation at some Asian WH cultural properties and has proven to be a useful tool. The Asian States Parties recognized that appropriate GISs should be supported, technically and financially, both at the site level and for national inventories.
- Bibliographic, archival, cartographic and topographical information, photos and other data banks need to be systematically established and mechanisms to share information need to be improved and made accessible (on line) to those responsible for managing the Asian WH cultural heritage.

Proposed future actions: Promotion of co-operation between government bodies, universities and research institutions to increase the application of appropriate GISs for Asian WH cultural properties. Links with universities to sustain, support, develop and update GISs are crucial.

Types of assistance needed: States Parties to identify and inform on the current state of data banks, information management systems and GIS in place benefiting Asian WH cultural properties. WH Centre to examine the feasibility to develop and establish a website portal for access to GISs of Asian WH cultural properties.

1.3.g. (Other) Issues: Looting, vandalism and theft at WH cultural properties is a persisting problem, and the Asian States Parties underscored the need to review progress made to reduce such threats before the 30th Session of the WH Committee (i.e. every three years).

Proposed future actions:

- A mechanism for immediate reporting of theft to INTERPOL and other UNESCO partners for this purpose needs to be established.
- Effective legal measures need to be enacted and enforced on-site. Asian States Parties not yet party to the 1970 Illicit Traffic Convention and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention are strongly encouraged to ratify, with assistance in drawing up national legislation and training of law enforcement agencies from UNESCO's legal service.

Types of assistance needed: Mobilization of legal and capacity building assistance from UNESCO.

1.4. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND FUND RAISING

- There is a need to enhance exchange of information, experience and co-operation between experts, organizations and financial planning authorities at national, regional and international levels, to ensure that WH conservation is integrated within the financial agenda, and to avoid duplication of efforts at WH cultural properties.
- The establishment of multi-year programmes with multi-donor support (such as Africa 2009 or Central Asian Earth 2002-2012 programmes), is a strategy which should be pursued for the Asian Region and its sub-regions for cultural heritage.

Proposed future actions:

- WH Centre to gather ODA information benefiting and impacting upon Asian WH cultural properties.
- UNESCO to monitor and to give advice to the ODA activities.

Types of assistance needed: WH Centre to write circular letters to potential donors on priority needs facing Asian WH cultural properties and to monitor ODA project grant and loan possibilities. Seed money from the WH Fund is necessary to obtain additional funding.

1.5. EDUCATION, INFORMATION AND AWARENESS-BUILDING

- Introduce or continue programmes for teaching cultural WH at schools in formal education curricula and in informal education, utilizing the WH Education Kit as appropriate, with a view to encouraging the integration of WH Education into the formal curriculum.
- Increase publications on cultural WH, and make these available on-site and on-line.
- Regional partners specializing in information and awareness raising should be further mobilised to raise awareness of WH and related conservation and development issues.
- The use of television should be further promoted to raise awareness of WH, and in particular the threats facing Asian WH cultural properties.

Proposed future actions:

- Develop pilot teaching programmes for schools, or in the case where such programmes already exist, continue the programmes integrating the WH education material as appropriate.
- Translate and reproduce the WH Education Kit into local languages.
- Prepare and publish visitor maps, guidebooks and general information on Tentative List and WH properties, especially targeting large audiences and local communities where such heritage is located.
- Special supplementary information on regional and national issues facing Asian States Parties for cultural heritage should be prepared and disseminated, possibly prioritising documentary programmes on specific WH cultural properties under threat, and short “advertising” slots to be aired pro bono (model of UNICEF and UNHCR could be applied).
- Roundtables of Ministers from the region should be convened regularly on a regional and/or sub-regional basis to increase awareness of senior policy makers.

Types of assistance needed: Extrabudgetary funds to support WH Education activities, exploring commercial co-publication arrangements. Seed money for publication preparation perhaps may be necessary from the WH Fund, while printing costs should be subsidized from on-site publication sales, gate fees, etc. States Parties are encouraged to draft and transmit information to WH Centre for on-line dissemination. WH Centre is requested to negotiate with broadcast companies (e.g: Star TV etc, together with UN TV and UNESCO TV), to disseminate WH information.

3.6.b. Regional Recommendations of Section I: Application of the WH Convention for Natural & Mixed Heritage

These Recommendations were adopted by 11 Asia-Pacific States Parties at the UNESCO "Workshop for the Preparation of Regional Synthesis Periodic Reports on Natural & Mixed WH Properties in Asia & the Pacific", 20-22 January 2003, Hanoi, Vietnam.

IDENTIFIED NEEDS

- **Integration of policy on heritage & planning:**
 1. There are few countries with specific WH legislation but many have legislation for NH at national, regional & provincial level. In some cases, there is a need to clarify protective mechanisms for WH Properties.
 2. There is some concern over communication and integration between natural and cultural sites. This also applies to UNESCO. Consideration could be given to the creation of an interdepartmental committee, as used by Japan.
- **Financial measures and budget allowance:**
 1. While funding is provided for heritage generally, it is not necessarily sufficient to protected natural heritage properties. States Parties provide basics – such as salaries – but some need better targeting of resources to address specific conservation requirements.
 2. States Parties should be encouraged to identify means of generating money for the management of WH site management, especially from tourism. Comparative data is needed to report on WH funding in the Asia-Pacific Region, compared to other regions, in order to seek greater funding equity.
- **Professional capacity:**
 1. The need for a greater integrated effort between donor countries to match up with direct needs of site management, and information sharing for education and facilitating exchanges. A new integrated approach is needed for training and development – balancing the needs of conservation and growing tourism in the region. We would encourage all States Parties in the region to consider this.
- **New and improved services:**
 1. We recommend that the WH Centre, IUCN & ICOMOS provide guidance to States Parties on potential areas for nomination.
 2. We request the WH Centre and advisory bodies provide a guide for people and administrations who are unfamiliar with the Convention to assist them in evaluating the potential of particular sites for WH nomination.
 3. In the Asia-Pacific Focal Point (APFP) web and work plan redesign, States Parties request an information network to help access site management plans, training and education opportunities and links with the sites of the WH Centre, advisory bodies and protected areas network.
- **Regional strengths, challenges, opportunities & constraints:**

Strengths: (i) natural/cultural diversity & social-economic diversity; (ii) co-operation despite past/ongoing conflicts; (iii) great population and growth; (iv) growing private sector

Challenges: (i) conservation/development conflict – especially tourism; (ii) sources of finance; (iii) poverty; (iv) management capacity

Opportunities: (i) international co-operation; (ii) management alliance & partnerships with communities; (iii) private sector partnership including tourism; (iv) information technology as an important tool; (v) existing regional co-operation for a (APFP, ASEAN)

Constraints: (i) lack of funding; (ii) lack of political leadership & will; (iii) difficulties in cross-sector co-operation; (iv) technical support & scientific research at the site level; (v) community awareness building; (vi) red tape/bureaucratic blockages.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **To deal with the challenge of conservation/development conflict – especially tourism:**
 1. The WH Committee, through the tourism programme adopted during its session in December 2001, should undertake case studies to:
 - (i) examine current and potential conflicts;
 - (ii) propose partnership solutions for sustainable heritage tourism management;
 - (iii) document heritage conservation strategies and financial support mechanisms for places where tourism is growing or expected to grow, such as Ha Long Bay, Vietnam, and WH

properties in China, Indonesia and Japan.

2. UNESCO in the Asia-Pacific region should co-ordinate a strategic Workshop in 2004-5 to examine the case studies involving states parties, site managers and the private sector, especially regional eco-tourism operators. The Workshop should elaborate a programme outline for Committee consideration in 2005 to guide sustainable heritage tourism management in the region.

➤ **To respond to the challenge of poverty alleviation in the region:**

1. Consistent with Article 5(a) of the WH Convention, States Parties encourage the Committee to take into account the potential impacts, both positive and negative, of heritage conservation decisions on local communities.
2. The Committee should develop, for consideration in 2004, an action plan to:
 - (i) ensure ongoing dialogue with international organizations, donor bodies, NGOs and individual experts;
 - (ii) discuss the potential role of cultural and natural WH in poverty alleviation projects;
 - (iii) seek heritage conservation and management funding opportunities and increase awareness of the place of heritage in the social and economic lives of communities.
3. As the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the WH Convention* continue to be revised, the Committee should consider an explicit clause to ensure that, in making decisions on the conservation of natural and cultural WH properties, it gives adequate and appropriate consideration to the potential impact of those decisions on the social and economic livelihood of local and regional communities.

➤ **To respond to the challenge of resources for heritage conservation and management in the region:**

1. Consistent with Article 17 of the *WH Convention*, and recognizing the shared responsibilities of all mankind for protecting the natural and cultural WH, States Parties encourage the WH Centre and UNESCO to investigate and report to the Committee on innovative mechanisms for the Asia-Pacific region, such as trust funds and partnerships with a broad range of stakeholders, to achieve the sustainable financial management of WH properties, especially those on the List of WH in Danger.

➤ **To respond to the challenge of imbalance in the representativity of the WH list as it affects the Asia-Pacific Region:**

1. The Committee should request UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies to submit reports by 2005 on:
 - (i) actions taken within the framework of the Global Strategy for a balanced and representative WH List, to identify under-represented categories of natural & mixed WH sites in the Asian region, particularly in the Pacific Islands countries and Central Asia;
 - (ii) results of identification of potential trans-boundary and cluster sites to protect the marine NH of the Pacific;
 - (iii) results of the follow-up action to the Workshop on Natural & Mixed WH Nominations in Central Asia (Almaty, Kazakhstan, December 2002) for potential trans-boundary and cluster World Heritage nominations.

➤ **To address the challenges of information sharing in the region:**

1. UNESCO and the WH Centre should formally review its operations in the region by 2005 to ensure services are provided in a co-ordinated fashion to more adequately assist the implementation of the *WH Convention* by Asia-Pacific States Parties.
2. The States Parties affirmed the role and contribution of the Asia-Pacific Focal Point, hosted by Australia, in the context of the Memorandum of Understanding with the Director-General of UNESCO. In reviewing its strategic operations and its web site management, States Parties requested the Focal Point to consider:
 - (i) seeking funding opportunities for direct exchange programmes for WH managers, particularly with China, India and Japan
 - (ii) the establishment of an active information network on its web site that will allow States Parties in the region to share information on management planning and periodic reporting;
 - (iii) inviting States Parties to lodge electronic copies of their management plans for publication on the web site;
 - (iv) the development of resources and training materials to respond to the challenges of heritage tourism in the region;
 - (v) collaboration with New Zealand on issues affecting the Pacific Island States Parties to the Convention.

The success of these five mechanisms should be specifically addressed during the next round of periodic reporting for the Asia-Pacific Region.

CHAPTER 4. STATE OF CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL, NATURAL & MIXED PROPERTIES INSCRIBED ON THE WH LIST BEFORE OR IN 1994

4.1.a. Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: West-Central Asia

6

	IRAN Meidan Emam, Esfahan	IRAN Persepolis	IRAN Tchoga Zanbil	UZBEKISTÁN Itchan Kala
Inscription	1979 C i, v, vi	1979 C i, iii, iv	1979 C iii, iv	1990 C iii, iv, v
Statement of Significance	An elaborate 17th century architectural complex which demonstrates the entire popular arts & crafts of its time.	The cultural and historical complex of Perspolis is a unique remains of the Achaemenid Empire.	Tchogha Zanbil Ziqqurra is one of the largest and most holy cities of its kind, a survival from the middle Elamite period.	Outstanding city-building art from the 14-19th centuries, preserved with all the features of a Central Asian medieval city
Status of Boundaries	Considered adequate. * WH Centre has no recent map with a clear core & buffer zone.	Re-nomination to include the plain of Marvdasht, Rahmat mountain, Majd Abbad quarries & other historic structures proposed.	Considered adequate. Extension of the buffer zone is proposed.	Considered adequate.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Maintained. A Research Foundation was set up in 2001 to cover restoration work.	Maintained. 1998 Conservation & Restoration Plan. Emergency drains constructed.	Maintained. Valuable features of each monument saved.
Training needs	Restorers & service staff based in 4 of the main monuments. Guides need training.	39 professionals, 43 craftsmen, support staff & guards. Need for more young qualified staff.	17 professionals, 92 support staff. Training in traditional skills, site management, English & IT needed.	* No information provided on staffing & training needs.
Financial situation	National & provincial budget. Shopkeeper tax & entrance charges at 3 sites. No figures supplied	US\$250,000 national & US\$50,000 provincial allocation for 2001-02. 25% of admission fees returned in 2001-02 (US\$37,500)	\$137,500 available via the Iranian Planning & Budget Organization. \$500,000 joint international restoration project 1998-2001.	US\$ 1.795 million funds used for conservation & restoration.
Visitor management	* No visitor statistics Basic tourist facilities. Need for better communications. No tourism management plan.	461,839 visitors in 2001-02 Sound & light show for tourists. Electronic guiding system needed.	32,661 visitors in 2001 (2,384 foreign tourists). Tourism management plan prepared. Need for improved information & guiding arrangements.	300,000 visitors in 2000 (13,000 foreign tourists) Local & foreign tourists doubled after inscription on WH List.
Threats and risks	➤ Economic development pressure ➤ Road-widening schemes ➤ Tourist weight on historic floors & staircases ➤ Damage dating from bombs during the Iran-Iraq War	➤ Growth of Marvdasht town ➤ New village developments ➤ Polluting industries ➤ Agricultural development	➤ Damaging effect of high rainfall ➤ Meander change in the Dez River ➤ Production of sugar cane ➤ Deforestation of river valleys ➤ Aerial fall-out from Iraq-Kuwait war	➤ Vandalism, theft & destruction ➤ Rising damp & salt attack ➤ Extensive ground leaks leading to a floating water table
Monitoring regime	Routine monitoring by police & security personnel; office in the WH buffer zone.	Support of the Iranian Meteorology Organization & Iranian Environment Organization.	Support of the Iranian Meteorology Organization & Iranian Environment Organization.	Regular state inspections are carried out by the 'Principal Board on Protection of Cultural Monuments'.
Indicators	Fire fighting equipment, and a fire alarm system.	Daily, monthly & annual weather monitoring. Proposal to introduce aerial/ground photogrametry.	Excavation records; current observations; environmental conditions.	Response to regional or national monitoring missions.

4.1.a. Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: West-Central Asia (continued)

	UZBEKISTÁN Historic Centre of Bukhara
Inscription	1993 C ii, iv, vi
Statement of Significance	Exceptional medieval Muslim city of Central Asia made up of an ensemble of 462 architectural monuments.
Status of Boundaries	At this “stage of development”, the borders & buffer zone are kept within the 450 ha limits.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. No changes foreseen.
Training needs	No information supplied.
Financial situation	US\$3.85 million spent in total on monuments between 1996-2000.
Visitor management	300,000 local & 15,000 foreign visitors each year.
Threats and risks	➤ Earthquakes ➤ Groundwater resulting in moisture & unstable foundations ➤ Urban modernization & growth
Monitoring regime	Regular scheduled inspections by the administration of the ‘State Historic & Architectural Museum’.
Indicators	No information supplied.

4.1.b. Sub-regional Recommendations of Section II Cultural Heritage reports of West-Central Asia

These Recommendations were adopted by 6 West Central Asian States Parties during the UNESCO "Regional Consultation Meeting on the Preparation of the Synthesis Periodic Report for Cultural Heritage in Asia", 13-15 March 2003, UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, France

Statement of Significance: WH properties are being re-evaluated and examined in a more comprehensive manner, beyond appreciation as "single monuments" but as important characteristics forming a property located within a cultural and natural context and setting. In other words, cultural heritage properties are being re-evaluated and their WH significance is being redefined, taking into consideration the enhanced and advanced understanding of heritage properties since the time of inscription.

Status of Site Boundaries: Core and buffer zone of the property are being redefined based upon a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the heritage values of the WH properties and changes which have occurred in the vicinity of the properties since the time of inscription on the WH List.

Statement of Authenticity/Integrity: The WH values for which the properties were originally inscribed on the WH List have in principle, not changed. However, there have been some gradual changes, especially in the urban WH properties, which must be better monitored, controlled.

Administrative and Management Arrangements: Appropriate administrative and management arrangements backed by legal instruments are in place at national level. However, the actual implementation of such arrangements is sometimes weak, in particular, in urban areas, WH properties have experienced change and development pressure. Enhanced co-operation between the relevant authorities could result in improvement to ensure non-violation of conservation regulations. Additionally, local community awareness raising and participation should be increased to discourage violation of conservation regulations.

Present State of Conservation: A great amount of continuous high-quality conservation, restoration and presentation work has been undertaken by the national authorities concerned, and generally speaking, the state of conservation of the five West-Central Asian WH Cultural properties was deemed to be good. The recognition of properties as WH has played an important role in increasing the national commitment and allocation of funds to increase conservation, presentation, and development activities on-site. However common conservation challenges, which continue to be faced in this sub-region are:

- rise of humidity caused by the high water-table level, and consequent efflorescence;
- continuous deterioration of unbaked earthen architectural and archaeological heritage properties;
- insufficient urban development management, insufficient co-ordination of relevant authorities, encroachment;
- the region's legal provisions for heritage protection are mostly new, and sufficient time is required to be able to review and strengthen the existing provisions. However, it was already noted that harmonization of some legal provisions at national and local level is needed.

Staffing and Training Needs: The sub-region has a significant pool of conservation experts who have tackled the above-listed conservation problems. International and inter-regional co-operation with other conservation institutions and universities has resulted in gradual capacity building of national experts. Some of the exchange of expertise and experience has proven useful, while some are not possible to adaptively apply. However, there is a need to increase this sharing of experiences, lessons learnt, exchange expertise to address the ever-growing conservation and management challenges. In particular, specific conservation problems listed above should be regularly discussed at sub-regional or regional levels to maximize technical know-how on heritage conservation. It is important to note that language is an important factor in this sub-region. Another important human capacity building need is traditional building and maintenance craftsmanship, which must be revived and increased, accompanied by a creation or increase in the market for use of such craftsmanship.

Financial Situation: The national and provincial budget allocations for protecting, conserving, managing and adequately developing the WH properties are helpful and appreciated, but are far from sufficient to meet the needs, as the region's geo-political situation has led to national governments to prioritize national defence above heritage conservation and development. If the region's security is enhanced, it is hoped that national funding could be channelled to heritage matters. International support from bilateral or multilateral arrangements has been mobilised for most of the five WH properties reviewed in this sub-region, often in a catalytic manner, to assist the national authorities in their work.

Access to IT: Communication and access to IT varies between WH properties located in urban and rural areas.

Visitor Management: In most WH properties, tourism management plans do not exist. In some cases, tourism development is included in a multi-year programme, but these programmes are sometimes not fully implemented. There is a need for improved information provision to the general public and tourists on the WH properties, through improved communication technology.

Threats and Risks:

- Socio-economic development pressure results with encroachment in urban WH properties.
- Air pollution destroys irreplaceable heritage, especially stone monuments and decoration.
- Natural weathering destroys earthen architecture.
- Rise in the water table causes humidity and efflorescence.
- Previous inappropriate conservation interventions cause new conservation problems.
- Tourism pressure and inadequate visitor management damages some WH properties.

Counteractive Plans: For each WH property, the national authorities have planned and are trying to implement conservation programmes to counteract the threats and risks facing the properties. Some measures have been implemented which have been successful, while others have not yet been implemented.

Monitoring Arrangements: Each WH property discussed has responsible officers who monitor the properties.

Monitoring Indicators: Monitoring indicators were not discussed in detail

Conclusions and Proposed Actions: Proposed actions, which should fully take into consideration the economic and financial realities of the sub-region and national governments, include the

- establishment of a website, publications in various languages, of conservation, management and presentation know-how, guidelines, lessons learnt, "best practices" for each of the WH properties in the region.
- establishment of a regional centre for WH conservation, which not only elaborates a mid-term strategy and regional action plan for WH conservation, but also guides the implementation of such a strategy and plan, and regularly and systematically organizes training activities and reviews of the progress made in the region.
- determine and concentrate on two or three areas of conservation and management issues at a time to ensure that the limited human and financial resources are put to good and effective use, which leads to positive and sustainable impact in the WH conservation field.

4.2.a. Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: South Asia

	BANGLADESH Historic Mosque City of Bagerat	BANGLADESH Buddhist Vihara of Paharpur	INDIA Ajanta Caves	INDIA Agra Fort
Inscription	1985 C iv	1985 C i, ii, vi	1983 C i, ii, iii, vi	1983 C iii
Statement of Significance	Preserved Medieval Muslim city unique in the whole of Bengal, full of mosques, graves and reservoirs.	Spectacular pre-Islamic monumental complex in the south of the Himalayan region.	Buddhist rock-hewn architecture, separated into four distinct phases.	One of the most important and robustly built strongholds of the Mughal Period.
Status of Boundaries	Considered adequate.	Considered adequate. 30 acres of the 67.5 acre site acquired by the Dept of Archaeology.	Considered adequate.	Considered adequate.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Maintained. Visitor pressure on the integrity of the property.
Training needs	26 staff employed on-site. Plan to recruit more armed security guards & guides.	36 staff employed on-site. Conservation, administration & management needs identified.	40 staff. Considered sufficient. Training in conservation, IT, photo-documentation, GPS, GIS & cartography needed.	70 staff employed on-site. Training needs in IT, visitor management, lime preparation & GIS.
Financial situation	Regular government budget is the main source of funding. No figures supplied.	Regular government budget is the main source of funding. No figures supplied.	Funds from central government. No figures supplied.	Central government budget is the main source of funding. No figures supplied.
Visitor management	No visitor statistics. Basic visitor facilities & infrastructure needed. No visitor management plan.	No visitor statistics. Roads, boundary walls, toilets, lighting & picnic area needed. No visitor management plan.	298,810 visitors in 2001. Basic visitor facilities including illumination of caves.	1.1 million visitors in 2001-02 Basic visitor facilities & infrastructure needed. No visitor management plan.
Threats and risks	➤ Waterlogging ➤ Salinity ➤ Uncontrolled vegetation ➤ Vandalism ➤ Climatic conditions ➤ Public trespassing & encroachment	➤ Site drainage problems ➤ Wind-blown dust ➤ Public trespassing & encroachment	➤ Further development pressure may threaten the authenticity of the site.	➤ Development pressure ➤ Tourist pressure on floors & structures ➤ Vandalism
Monitoring regime	Ministry of Planning; Ministry of Cultural Affairs & the Working Group of the International Safeguarding Campaign.	17 recommendations of the UNESCO/ ICOMOS 2002 mission to be implemented regarding historic terracotta plaques.	Regular monitoring.	A monitoring system including formal indicators & use of modern technology is in place.
Indicators	Fieldwork; analysis of reports.	Improved surface drains & pumps to mitigate waterlogging.	Photo recording; systematic archiving.	Analysis of reports; photos; assistance of a Central Pollution Control board for air quality.

4.2.a. Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: South Asia (continued)

	INDIA Ellora Caves	INDIA Taj Mahal	INDIA Monuments at Mahabalipuram	INDIA Sun Temple, Konarak
Inscription	1983 C i, iii, vi	1983 C i	1984 C i, ii, iii, vi	1984 C i, iii, vi
Statement of Significance	Magnificent group of rock-hewn temples representing Buddhist, Brahmanical & Jain faiths.	Monument famous for both its architecture & serene aesthetic beauty of white marble.	Experimental laboratory depicting the various phases of South Indian architecture: cave temples, monoliths & bas-reliefs.	Magnificent temple which marks the highest point of excellence attained by Kalingan art.
Status of Boundaries	Considered adequate.	500m green belt extension of the buffer zone proposed.	Proposed extension of Adivaraha Cave. Master plan to include buffer zone.	Buffer zone extension by land acquisition proposed.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Tourism pressure has led to temporary alteration in the integrity of the property.	Maintained. Major new archaeological discoveries justify re-nomination.	Maintained. No changes foreseen.
Training needs	29 staff. Considered sufficient. Training in conservation, IT, photo-documentation, GPS, GIS & cartography needed.	283 staff. Training in IT, visitor management, lime preparation, GIS, digital surveying & radars needed.	31 staff. Training in scientific techniques, IT & booking clerks needed.	64 staff. Training in modern conservation techniques & structural engineering needed.
Financial situation	Funds from central government. No figures supplied.	Funds from central government. No figures supplied.	Funds from central government. No figures supplied.	Funds from central government. No figures supplied.
Visitor management	452,789 visitors in 2001. Basic visitor facilities. Educational activities on-site. A public information system & multimedia visualisation of paintings needed.	2.23 million visitors in 2001. A site management plan is needed. School educational programmes. An orientation centre, toilet blocks, a research centre & security equipment needed.	500,624 visitors in 2002. Basic visitor facilities. Additional toilets & drinking water facilities needed. Committee for public use in place.	813,700 visitors in 2001. Basic visitor facilities. Elevator for handicapped persons, pedestrian road & electric vehicles needed.
Threats and risks	➤ Leakages inside the caves ➤ General deterioration of rock surface ➤ Bats in the cave interior ➤ Scribbling of names on rocks	➤ Population pressure ➤ Small-scale industries ➤ Inadequate infrastructure ➤ Air & water pollution ➤ Flood & seismic disasters	➤ Vehicle pollution ➤ No solid waste/drainage ➤ Saline breeze ➤ Abrasion of sand particles ➤ Tourism pressure ➤ Possible leakage of radioactivity	➤ Modernisation & urban growth ➤ Deforestation due to cyclones ➤ Saline breeze ➤ Micro-biological growth
Monitoring regime	Monitoring on a daily basis.	Reporting on structures supported by photo-documentation & air quality monitoring.	A communication system connecting all scattered monuments with central monitoring facilities is foreseen.	National & local partners. 5 year plan for preservation. Formation of an expert committee proposed.
Indicators	Loose portions of rock surface; relative humidity; pollution levels; temperature; rainfall.	Photo recording; systematic archiving; glass examination.	No defined indicators.	Statistics on saline effects; sand from tourists; vertical cracks; water level monitoring.

4.2.a. Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: South Asia (continued)

	INDIA Fatehpur Sikri	INDIA Churches & Convents of Goa	INDIA Monuments at Khajuraho	INDIA Monuments at Hampi
Inscription	1986 C ii, iii	1986 C ii, iv, vi	1986 C i, iii	1986 C i, ii, iv
Statement of Significance	Built in the second half of the 16th century by Emperor Akbar, Fatehpur Sikri is the first planned Mughal city in Indo-Islamic style.	Group of monuments inspired from Italian architecture featuring a renaissance touch combined with Baroque interiors.	Prolific epoch of sparse and exquisite temple-building of Brahmanism & Jainism between 9th-11th centuries A.D.	The austere and grandiose site of Hampi was the last great capital of the Hindu Kingdom of Vijayanagara.
Status of Boundaries	An extension of the buffer zone is planned under the Master Development Plan.	Considered adequate.	Considered inadequate. An extension of the buffer zone is planned.	Proposed extension from 47 to 105.90 km ² covering the core, buffer & peripheral zones.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. Certain reversible alterations in the integrity of the property.	Maintained. Construction of a boundary wall for strengthening security.	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Growth of modern religious complexes, construction of 3 bridges & agricultural activity.
Training needs	128 staff. Considered insufficient. Need to install monitoring & control of visitors.	74 staff at regional & local levels. Specialist training required in woodcarving & mural preservation.	84 staff at regional & local level. Training in radar techniques & security needed.	114 staff at the local level. Geophysical prospecting & photogrammetry training needed
Financial situation	Funds from central government. No figures supplied.	Funds from central government. No figures supplied.	Funds from central government. No figures supplied. Considered sufficient.	Funds from central government. Special funding available on request from State funds.
Visitor management	349,089 visitors in 2001-02. Basic visitor facilities. Interpretation centre needed. Visitor management plan under preparation.	No visitors statistics available since the monuments have no entrance fees. Audio-visual media at archaeological museum. Need for a public use plan recognised.	145,216 visitors in 2001 Various facilities on-site. Comprehensive management plan in preparation. School awareness programmes.	Approx. 225,000 visitors in 2001-02. Basic visitor facilities. Visitor management plan prepared for 3-6 month period.
Threats and risks	➤ Unplanned growth of township ➤ Illegal blasting from banned mining ➤ Vandalism ➤ Uncontrolled pilgrim pressure ➤ Economic activities in buffer zone	➤ National highway bisects the site ➤ Atmospheric pollution ➤ Weathering action due to salinity ➤ Earthquakes ➤ Pilgrim vandalism	➤ Illegally constructed buildings in the buffer zone which spoil the visual setting ➤ Manageable visitor pressures	➤ Encroachments around temples ➤ 2 bridges across the river ➤ Electricity pylons ➤ Visual damage ➤ Illegal quarrying stopped ➤ Haphazard movement of visitors
Monitoring regime	Monitoring system in place. Central Pollution Control Board for air quality.	No monitoring system planned. Better coordination between the State government & ASI will improve monitoring.	Regular monitoring with inspection in place. Microscopic investigations foreseen.	Monitoring inbuilt in day-to-day management. Partnership with the engineering colleges of Hampi.
Indicators	Documented reports/photos; archived records.	No defined indicators.	No defined indicators.	Structural defects; condition of mapping/status in a phased manner.

4.2.a. Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: South Asia (continued)

	INDIA Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur	INDIA Elephanta Caves	INDIA Monuments at Pattadakal	INDIA Buddhist Monastery at Sanchi
Inscription	1987 C ii, iii	1987 C i, iii	1987 C iii, iv	1989 C i, ii, iii, iv, vi
Statement of Significance	Example of the earliest temple of the Agamas, representing the high water mark of Chola architecture in South India.	Beautiful sculptured compartments and busts of five rock-cut caves depicting the God Shiva & Goddess Parvati.	The coronation seat of the Chalukyan Kings representing the high point of an eclectic art during the 7th-9th centuries A.D.	Earliest site not visited by Buddha where Emperor Asoka founded monumental Buddhist art in the 3rd Century B.C.
Status of Boundaries	Considered inadequate. Re-nomination including fortification wall, moat & temples proposed.	Considered adequate. The property is located on an island, the whole of which is protected.	Considered adequate.	Extension within a 15km radius & acquisition of more land in the buffer zone proposed.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Well-maintained. Structural repairs in the caves to ensure the stability of the rock faces.	Maintained. Debris from cattle cleared from monuments.	Maintained. Recent excavations have exposed new structures.
Training needs	17 staff. Considered insufficient. Training in scientific conservation needed.	7 full time staff, 12 workers. Additional training on computer-aided applications needed.	Staff total number insufficient. Training in chemical treatment & tourism management needed.	53 staff at regional & local level. General training needs.
Financial situation	Funds from central government. No figures supplied.	Current levels of funding are considered adequate. No figures supplied.	Funds from central government. No figures supplied. Considered sufficient.	Funds from central government. Considered sufficient. Expenditure on excavations made until 2001.
Visitor management	No visitor statistics because the temple is under worship. Basic visitor facilities. Site illumination & infrastructure needed. Committee for public use in place.	277,250 domestic & 14,065 foreign visitors in 2001-2001 (boat jetty statistics). Annual traditional dance festival. Need for more interpretive signage & multimedia.	132,886 visitors in 2001-02 Basic visitor facilities. Sculpture gallery to be upgraded at site museum. Public use plan in preparation.	77,732 visitors in 2001 Various facilities on-site. Average tourism inflow below the possible optimum.
Threats and risks	➤ Urban encroachment ➤ Illegal demolitions. ➤ Vegetation growth over fortification walls ➤ Heavy vehicular traffic	➤ Mass tourism ➤ Population growth on the island ➤ Industrial growth in-sea port facilities ➤ Earthquake & cyclones ➤ Terrorist threats	➤ Expanding settlements ➤ Small-scale clandestine quarries ➤ Sand storms ➤ Vehicles & visitor pressure ➤ Some 4,000 inhabitants near site ➤ Bat colonies in some temples	➤ Disruption of visual setting by new constructions ➤ Limited sandstone weathering ➤ Increasing number of inhabitants in buffer zone
Monitoring regime	Dehumidifier installed in the painting chamber. ASI, Hereditary Trustees & District authorities as partners.	Daily monitoring of structural & chemical conservation by on-site staff.	Periodic visits & detailed inspection notes for requisite remedial measures.	Regular monitoring & inspections.. Large-scale monitoring foreseen.
Indicators	Installation of CCTV & burglar alarms foreseen.	Visual inspection for cracks; relative humidity; air pollution; temperature variations between cave interior & exterior; rainfall.	Proposed indicators: erosion; horizontal & vertical cracks; susceptible load-bearing elements.	Proposed indicators: widening of planes & cleavages; weathering; microscopic examination.

4.2.a. Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: South Asia (continued)

	INDIA Humayun's Tomb	INDIA Qutb Minar & Monuments, Delhi	NEPAL Kathmandu Valley	PAKISTAN Archaeological Ruins of Moenjodaro
Inscription	1993 C ii, iv	1993 C iv	1979 C ii, iv, vi	1980 C ii, iii
Statement of Significance	First substantial example of Mughal architecture with double dome & charbagh (square garden) pattern of garden built in 1570.	Red marble & sandstone tower built in 12th-13th century, along with Quwwatul-Islam the earliest extant mosque in India.	Seven monuments and groups of buildings which display the array of historic & artistic achievement of the Kathmandu Valley.	Metropolis of the Indus Civilisation which flourished between 2500-1500 BC.
Status of Boundaries	Extension of site boundary for re-nomination proposed.	Extension of site boundary for re-nomination proposed.	Considered adequate for each of the 7 Monument Zones (MZs).	Considered adequate.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. Restoration executed in view of the general character of the monument.	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Illegal demolitions & inappropriate reconstruction have damaged the setting of certain monuments. Certain activities are now being controlled.	Maintained. No changes foreseen.
Training needs	122 staff. Considered sufficient. Training in latest technologies requested.	138 staff. Considered sufficient. General training needs.	19 staff at the Dept of Archaeology Training in achieving compliance with protective legislation needed.	Staffed by curators, engineers, clerk & site attendants. Training in brick & chemical treatment, landscaping and museum curatorship needed.
Financial situation	Funds from central government. Considered sufficient. International Assistance from Agha Khan Trust for Culture.	Funds from central government. Considered sufficient.	US\$ 95,000 regular government allocation to the DOA in 2002. Tourist entrance fees for some monument zones.	Annual regular budget of the Ministry of Culture. No figures supplied.
Visitor management	167,782 visitors in 2001-2002 Basic facilities on-site. Site interpretation & museum needed Public use plan under preparation.	1.66 million visitors in 2001-2002 Various facilities on-site. Public use plan recently finalized.	Between 90-300,000 visitors are estimated for each of the 7 MZs Visitor facilities available in most parts of the property.	50,614 visitors in 2001. Basic visitor facilities. Information booklet available.
Threats and risks	➤ Commercialisation & urbanisation in the buffer zone ➤ Vehicle pollution ➤ Encroachments under control	➤ Urban growth ➤ Vehicle pollution (introduction of compressed natural gas in 2002) ➤ Illegal encroachments	➤ Population growth ➤ Rapid economic development ➤ Social change ➤ Increasing pollution ➤ High earthquake risk	➤ Material decay & salt action ➤ Rainfall & moisture infiltration ➤ Thermal stress ➤ Poor drainage ➤ Visitor behaviour
Monitoring regime	No details on the monitoring system in place. Scientific laboratories involved as partners.	Regular inspections of the State of conservation.	1993 & 1998 joint UNESCO/ ICOMOS monitoring missions recommendations.	Ministry of Culture's Planning Section monitors projects with the Science & Technological Universities of Pakistan.
Indicators	Plans to index geographical information, environmental changes, buildings, stone-carvings & bronze casts.	No defined indicators.	Future indicators: demolition permits; number of buildings at risk; inventorying of monuments in 3 grades as a "baseline".	Regular site monitoring according to Sir John Marshall's Conservation Manual.

4.2.a. Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: South Asia (continued)

	PAKISTAN Taxila	PAKISTAN Buddhist Ruins at Takht-i-Bahi & city remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol	PAKISTAN Fort & Shalamar Gardens in Lahore	PAKISTAN Historic Monuments of Thatta
Inscription	1980 C iii, iv	1980 C iv	1981 C i, ii, iii	1981 C iii
Statement of Significance	Complex archaeological site which developed during Harappan (3100-2500 BC) and Ashokan periods.	One of the most important Buddhist relics in Pakistan dating from the 1 st century BC to the 7 th century AD.	Embodiment of the chaste aesthetic sense of a perfect Mughal garden.	Half a million tombs spread over 10 km ² reflecting the greatest Muslim necropolis in the world.
Status of Boundaries	Considered adequate.	Inadequate due to urbanisation. Master plan being prepared to acquire land & create a buffer zone.	Considered inadequate. Buffer zone desirable due to rapid urbanisation.	Considered adequate.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Maintained. Heavy urban encroachments around the Shalamar Gardens.	Maintained. No changes foreseen.
Training needs	Staffing level inadequate. Training in archaeology, museology, conservation of brick and stone & landscaping for conservators needed.	Staffing level inadequate. Training in archaeology, museology, conservation of brick and stone & landscaping for conservators needed.	Northern Circle of Archaeology offices based in the Fort. Shalamar has professionals, clerks & attendants. Training needs same as Taxila.	Staffing level inadequate. Training in archaeology, museology, conservation of brick and stone & landscaping for conservators needed.
Financial situation	Annual regular budget of the Ministry of Culture. No figures supplied.	Annual regular budget of the Ministry of Culture. No figures supplied.	Annual regular budget of the Ministry of Culture. No figures supplied.	Annual regular budget of the Ministry of Culture. No figures supplied.
Visitor management	82,926 visitors in 2001. Basic visitor facilities. Need for improved information facilities identified.	26,918 visitors in 2001. No visitor facilities on the site. Need for a Visitor Management Plan recognised.	Fort and Shalamar Gardens had 1.53 million & 308,373 visitors in 2001 respectively.	25,602 visitors in 2001. No visitor facilities on the site. Need for a Visitor Management Plan recognised.
Threats and risks	➤ Exposure of the archaeological remains to tropical extremes ➤ Uncontrolled growth of vegetation ➤ Earthquakes	➤ Uncontrolled growth of vegetation ➤ Blockages in the drainage ➤ Uncleared debris ➤ Illegal encroachment & digging ➤ Mine blasting	➤ Inappropriate alterations ➤ Climatic effects ➤ Uncontrolled vegetation ➤ Electro/chemical pollution ➤ Earthquakes & floods	➤ Urbanisation & encroachment ➤ Vandalism ➤ Air-borne salts
Monitoring regime	Unified monitoring authority for all Pakistan WH properties, see Moenjodaro	Unified monitoring authority for all Pakistan WH properties, see Moenjodaro	Unified monitoring authority for all Pakistan WH properties, see Moenjodaro	Unified monitoring authority for all Pakistan WH properties, see Moenjodaro
Indicators	Regular site monitoring according to Sir John Marshall's Conservation Manual.	An Environmental Monitoring System proposed to develop site monitoring indicators.	An Environmental Monitoring System, chemical laboratory & documentation centre are proposed.	An Environmental Monitoring System, photogrammetry laboratory & other surveying resources proposed.

4.2.a. Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: South Asia (continued)

	SRI LANKA Sacred City of Anuradhapura	SRI LANKA Ancient City of Polonnaruwa	SRI LANKA Ancient City of Sigiriya	SRI LANKA Sacred City of Kandy
Inscription	1982 C ii, iii, vi	1982 C i, iii, vi	1982 C ii, iii, iv	1988 C iv, vi
Statement of Significance	Capital of Ceylon during the 4 th century B.C. and sacred city of Buddhism on the Island	Within a triple walled enceinte, a fabulous garden-city, former capital of Sri Lanka from 10 th -12 th centuries	Unique concentration of 5 th century urban planning, architecture, gardening, engineering, hydraulic technology, art and poetry.	Religious capital of Buddhism, in which the relic of the tooth of Buddha is enshrined in the Dalada Maligawa.
Status of Boundaries	All structures & archaeology to be gazetted with a 370m inner zone and revised buffer zone.	3 areas proposed as extensions to the property & one area as a buffer zone. Action taken to acquire land.	An extensive new buffer zone has been officially gazetted, and a military airport relocated.	Proposed revision of borders to reflect the full extent & historic landscape of the royal city.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. Re-location of families outside site. Additional excavation work.	Maintained. Enhanced conservation work through tourism finance.	A complex archaeological & cultural landscape has been revealed post-inscription.	Maintained. Enhanced under the 'Cultural Triangle initiative'.
Training needs	Offices & technical teams on-site. Training in materials conservation, field archaeology, museology, GIS & IT needed.	Technical teams on-site. Training in materials conservation, field archaeology, museology, GIS & IT needed.	Technical teams on-site. The need to train a new generation of researchers & heritage managers is recognised.	Technical teams on-site. Qualified maintenance team and training in IT & conservation techniques needed.
Financial situation	ASD funded directly from central government. CCF funded from admission charges. No figures supplied.	ASD funded directly from central government. Adequate for routine work. Bilateral support programmes. No figures supplied.	Limited government funding is augmented by entrance charges.	ASD funds & CCF charges. Municipal council allocation. Temple-of-the-Tooth donations. Bilateral aid from UK, Russia, Norway, Italy & Japan.
Visitor management	Basic facilities including a museum & information centre. Visitor management plan to be revised.	Visitor management plan needs to be revised to cover: visitor behaviour in places of worship, photography & protection of the monuments.	Approx. 550,000 visitors in 2001. Basic visitor facilities available on-site. A Sustainable Tourism Master Plan is in preparation.	No visitor statistics available. Tourist facilities commensurate with city centre location. Visitor management plan is needed.
Threats and risks	➤ Increasing numbers of pilgrims ➤ Encroachments for private housing ➤ Pollution of water bodies ➤ Location of car parks & industries	➤ Encroachments for private housing ➤ Development pressures decreasing within borders & increasing outside	➤ Urbanisation of the buffer zone ➤ Uncontrolled vendors & guides ➤ Natural decay of rock surfaces ➤ Graffiti ➤ Inadequate waste management	➤ Migration from rural areas ➤ Neglect of old buildings ➤ Traffic in old streets ➤ Disruption of traditional scale of historic city
Monitoring regime	ASD & CCF officials make monthly site inspections to monitor progress. Independent annual technical audits proposed.	ASD & CCF officials make monthly site inspections to monitor progress. Independent annual technical audits proposed.	Monthly site meetings between different government officials.	Monthly committee meetings & regular stakeholder visits. Computerised monitoring planned with Norwegian help.
Indicators	Proposed indicators: visitor/vehicle numbers; water quality; building impacts; sacred nature of the site.	Proposed indicators: deforestation & land use changes in the buffer zones; new roads; vandalism; computer-based techniques.	Proposed indicators: visitor/ vehicle numbers; solid waste disposal; unauthorised encroachments; graffiti.	Photographic recording in place. Proposed indicators: building codes; traditional materials; impact of traffic; video.

4.2.a. Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: South Asia (continued)

	SRI LANKA Old town of Galle & its Fortifications	SRI LANKA Golden Temple of Dambulla
Inscription	1988 C iv	1991 C i, vi
Statement of Significance	The fortified city of Galle is still the best-preserved fortified city in South and South East Asia.	Ancient Buddhist temple best known for its massive cave shrines and its great cycle of well-preserved paintings.
Status of Boundaries	Redefinition of site borders & buffer zones needed to incorporate underwater archaeology.	Proposed revision of borders after zone with archaeological discovery has been acquired.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. Enhanced by scientific exploration of the historic port.	Maintained. Enhanced by conservation measures & improved visitor infrastructure.
Training needs	Technical teams on-site. Staffing insufficient in maritime archaeology. Training needed in GIS, IT & non-destructive archaeology.	Technical teams on-site. Temple employs security personnel. Shortage of mural conservators & photo archive management
Financial situation	ASD funds & CCF charges. Galle Heritage Foundation funds from loans, donations & grants. Support from the Western Australian Maritime Museum.	Temple entrance fee from foreign tourists & CCF funds from other sites in Golden Triangle. Support from ICCROM, WFP, West Germany, Japan & France.
Visitor management	No visitor statistics available. Need for improved signage & a maritime archaeology museum. ICOMOS Conservation and Development Plan since 2002.	No visitor statistics available. Basic tourist facilities No visitor management plan but rules concerning dress & shoes applied.
Threats and risks	➤ Vehicle pollution ➤ Oil spills ➤ Solid waste disposal ➤ Demand for property in core area ➤ Tourism pressure	➤ Careful co-ordination in order to preserve integrity of religious activities ➤ Increasing humidity during peak pilgrimage periods
Monitoring regime	Site visits to observe development & marine activities. Computer-aided monitoring foreseen External technical audits proposed.	Environmental monitoring conducted in the caves for 1 year. Condition of paintings monitored by ASD & CCF site visits.
Indicators	Proposed indicators: property transfers; unauthorised interventions; visitor numbers; property values; traffic surveys.	Proposed indicators: deterioration of paintings due to humidity; detachment of surface & plaster; flow of visitors; visual impacts.

4.2.b. Sub-regional recommendations of Section II Cultural Heritage reports of South Asia

These Recommendations were adopted by 6 South Asian States Parties during the UNESCO "Regional Consultation Meeting on the Preparation of the Synthesis Periodic Report for Cultural Heritage in Asia", 13-15 March 2003, UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, France

Statement of Significance: WH Centre should explore the possibility of defining or setting up parameters to describe the statements of significance.

Status of Site Boundaries: WH Centre should extend necessary assistance in defining the boundaries of WH properties on site-specific basis. Beyond the buffer zone, a support zone should be identified where planned support services should be encouraged with a view to reduce impact of tourism on the World Heritage property.

Statement of Authenticity/Integrity: Authenticity is variable from site to site, and could be further enhanced depending on research findings. Authenticity of not only the tangible part but also intangible part should also be protected. There are various charters, guidelines, and manuals. The site managers have to be made aware of these documents and its application in the conservation of the WH property.

Administrative and Management Arrangements: WH Centre should provide framework or guidelines to develop site-specific management plan for core and buffer zone and indicate activities that could be allowed to enable the State Parties can provide a site-specific indications/information.

Present State of Conservation: It is recommended that States Parties should be encouraged to develop data bank on conservation of each site and WH Centre may monitor conservation of the WH properties through "periodical technical audit".

Training Needs: The group recommends that training programmes should be formulated and implemented to train the site managers and other relevant staff to make them understand the internationally accepted conservatory principles.

Financial Situation and Access to IT: WH funding is essential for training, personnel (WH properties), networking, GIS, research and conservation laboratories, and training for field staff.

Visitor Management: The group recommends that the WH Centre should lay down guidelines for site-specific and region-specific plans.

Threats and Risks: The group recommends that threats affecting the site should be identified, such as development pressure, environmental pressure, impact of tourism (on sites). Further the group recommends that threats and risks in each site and counter actions should be formulated to address the threats and set up indicators. A mechanism should be put in place to monitor whether threats are increasing or decreasing in the buffer or core zone.

Conclusions and Proposed Actions:

- Need to maintain the authenticity of site by constant monitoring
- Periodical monitoring of conservation both in terms of structural conservation and conservation of environment of WH properties
- Check impact of tourism on WH properties
- Section II of the Questionnaire should be more specific

4.3.a. Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: South-East Asia

	CAMBODIA Angkor	INDONESIA Borobudur Temple Compound	INDONESIA Prambanan Temple Compound	PHILIPPINES Baroque Churches of the Philippines
Inscription	1992 C i, ii, iii, iv	1991 C i, ii, vi	1991 C i, iv	1993 C ii, iv
Statement of Significance	Exceptional centre of the Khmer Kingdom for several centuries.	Pyramidal Buddhist temple in central Java built in the 8th-9th centuries.	Compound of 500 temples as a brilliant example of Hindu bas-reliefs.	Outstanding architecture of its time. Nucleus for new towns.
Status of Boundaries	Considered adequate.	Considered adequate (5 current protected zones). Proposed extension to include Pawon & Mendut temples.	Proposed revision to Zone 1 to include all archaeological remains around Prambanan & Sewu temples.	Considered adequate. Proposed inclusion of Sta Maria retaining walls.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. More than 20 major restoration projects undertaken since inscription.	Maintained. Major issues: vandalism, soil erosion & restoration of missing elements.	Maintained. Auxiliary temples restored & 8 giant Dwarapala statues replaced.	Remedial actions in Sto Thomas. San Agustin commercial reconstruction project floated.
Training needs	5 APSARA Technical Depts. & 9 international teams considered inadequate for site complexity.	328 staff (one third security). Training needs in laboratory work, monitoring & conservation.	Prambanan Conservation Unit employs 104 staff. GIS & technical training needed.	Churches retain carpenters for routine maintenance. NCCA has a pool of experts to provide technical advice.
Financial situation	US\$ 3.5 million obtained per year from entrance fees & on-site concessions. UNESCO appeal for Angkor launched in 1991.	Funding comes from the annual Budget. No figures supplied.	Funding entirely from national government. Considered inadequate. No figures supplied.	\$377,000 NCCA allocation for structural repairs & master plan in 2002.
Visitor management	269,155 foreign tourists in 2002 based on ticket sales. Domestic visitors equal/greater. November-March peak season.	2.58 million visitors in 2001 (increase of 300% since 1998). Visitor facilities include parking, a reception area including bag searches & a retail area.	754,720 visitors (90% domestic) between January-September 2002. Electronic monitoring equipment, disabled facilities & multi-language boards needed.	No visitor statistics. Parish offices serve as information centres, and San Agustin Intramuros has a museum.
Threats and risks	➤ Unclear land ownership ➤ Illegal constructions ➤ Forest & water conservation ➤ Tourism & population pressure ➤ Weathering ➤ * Theft of cultural property	➤ Construction of high-rise buildings ➤ Uncontrolled vendors ➤ Earthquakes ➤ Vandalism & littering ➤ Potential side-effects from cleaning micro-organic growth	➤ Visitor pressure ➤ Extensive stone erosion ➤ Rainwater infiltration ➤ Natural disasters such as earthquakes	➤ Risk of earthquakes ➤ Airborne salts ➤ Excessive “beautification” ➤ Increasing air pollution
Monitoring regime	Conservation teams’ standards approved by an International Coordination Committee & monitored by APSARA.	Collaboration with Gadjah Mada Univ.; earthquake monitoring.	UNESCO mission 1995; Borobudur Study & Conservation Institute; Gadjah Mada Univ.; Inst. of Environmental Health Engineering.	Monitoring plan for San Agustin Paoay developed by ICOMOS Japan.
Indicators	Stone erosion; stone pathologies; stone slopes; dislocation of structures.	Slope stability; soil erosion; stone damage; flora & fauna; GPS techniques.	Temple stability (with 1984 benchmark); stone density; erosion of stone stairs; peeling of stones.	Procedural standards: feasibility, engineering; conservation & restoration.

4.3.a. Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: South-East Asia (continued)

	THAILAND Historic City of Ayutthaya	THAILAND Historic City of Sukhotai	THAILAND Ban Chiang Archaeological site	VIETNAM Complex of Hue Monuments
Inscription	1991 C iii	1991 C i, iii	1992 C iii	1993 C iv
Statement of Significance	Ancient planned city with unique blend of Khmer & Singhalese architectural styles.	Evidence of the highest prosperity of South-East Asian civilization during the 14-19th centuries AD.	Testimony of prosperous ancient civilization with advanced technology which evolved for 5,000 years.	Intact imperial capital of the former Vietnam empire in the 19th century.
Status of Boundaries	Considered adequate. Legal negotiation with private land owners.	Attempts to extend the preserved area to include a buffer zone hampered by urban growth.	No information supplied.	Considered adequate. Protective zoning introduced in 1992.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. Special committee to examine the designs of private buildings.	Maintained. First 'restoration' in 1854-1868. 1991 Master Plan for Historic City.	Maintained. Strong measures to maintain and preserve the buried heritage.	Maintained. Plans to encourage the relocation of nearby settlements.
Training needs	Academic & administrative staff. Scientific laboratory conducts regular research.	140 staff at Historical Park Architects +/-or landscape architects needed to manage the site.	Lectures to local agencies. Training of local volunteers and monks to protect CH.	645 staff (210 with a degree) Management, restoration & museology skills needed.
Financial situation	US\$ 598,840 from entrance fees. Regular national budget insufficient to cover Master Plan.	Limited government budget. Sponsorship of American Express. No figures supplied.	Funding from OECF, Univ. of Pennsylvania & Sumimoto Bank. no figures supplied.	Government budget, entrance fees, private funds, bi-lateral projects, NGOs & WMF. No figures supplied.
Visitor management	1.41 million visitors in 2001 (1.25 million in 2000). Tourist information centre. Printed & video documentation. Exhibitions on the WH property.	Increase in tourists. No visitor statistics. New Master Plan devised through brainstorming of various agencies.	64,956 visitors in 2002 (decrease from 261,430 in 1997) Ban Chiang National Museum & 3 exhibition halls constructed.	1.10 million visitors in 2001 (400% increase since inscription in 1993) \$1.6 million from entrance fees. Visitor management plan needed.
Threats and risks	➤ Major risk of flooding as property is an island on the Chao Praya river.	➤ Tourism-related infrastructure ➤ Deterioration of monuments due to tropical climate & water level	➤ Expansion of local communities due to growing need for farming land ➤ Illegal excavations (by looters & for tourists)	➤ Urbanisation & traffic pressure ➤ Annual typhoon damage ➤ Shortage of modern equipment ➤ Documentation destroyed during the War
Monitoring regime	A formal monitoring system is being currently established by the Ayutthaya Historical Park & Fine Arts Dept.	Fine Arts Dept in the process of improving monitoring standards.	Fine Arts Dept in the process of improving monitoring standards.	ICOMOS workshop on historic timber structure & traditional mortar planned; system of periodic site visits.
Indicators	8 master plans with following indicators: income per head; number of visitors, ancient monument restoration; minimization of new building constructions.	Security to prevent looting; threat-based inspections by archaeologists & technicians; twice-yearly monitoring.	No information supplied.	No indicators identified.

4.3.b. Sub-regional recommendations of Section II Cultural Heritage reports of South-East Asia

These Recommendations were adopted by 8 South-East Asian States Parties during the UNESCO "Regional Consultation Meeting on the Preparation of the Synthesis Periodic Report for Cultural Heritage in Asia", 13-15 March 2003, UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, France

Statement of Significance: There is a widespread need to review the Statement of Significance (SOS) for many sites in the South-East Asian region, especially early inscriptions. It was proposed that state parties prepare new SOSs, according to UNESCO guidelines, for submission to WH Centre and inclusion in the global strategy review of tentative lists in consultation with ICOMOS. This could be carried out through sub-regional follow-up meetings.

Boundaries: As concerns the status of buffer zones, the extension of the boundaries for certain sites need not be in contiguous areas but could be in a “leopard spots” scheme of core zones surrounded by buffer zones within a larger support zone. These spots could be incorporated into the WH protection zone following research on their WH authenticity/integrity value.

Authenticity & Integrity: Model forms for different heritage categories (industrial, monumental, archaeological, cultural landscapes etc) should be disseminated to provincial authorities (i.e. Thai regional office structure system) for incorporation into national as well as regional Tentative Lists.

Management & state of conservation: For exemplary administrative arrangements, the circulation of good practice models of innovative management plans (such as Luang Prabang for conservation, and community support schemes, Angkor APSARA for public-private partnership) should be disseminated to other countries in the region.

Training needs: Inadequate staffing and training needs were referred to by most participants, and it was felt that initiatives such as the ‘Asian Academy’ should be supported at the regional level. In this way, training could go beyond the *ad hoc* level to continuous up-dating of professional skills. Possibilities to involve Australian, US and European universities in internship schemes with culture ministries in South-East Asian countries could be further explored, perhaps with support from the Forum UNESCO: University and Heritage network.

Financial arrangements: Feasibility studies for the establishment of different types of financial Trust Funds would be helpful to set up sustainable financing arrangements. A crucial need in addressing the impact of urban development projects on historic cities, would be to identify, through inter-ministerial coordination, ODA loans and grants with an impact on CH conservation. It will be important to provide early advice (before the project is already underway) in good practice, or by the participants conservation experts.

Access to IT: Particular needs were identified in the continual re-training in the use of new equipment such as GIS mapping techniques and software.

Tourism: A comparative regional study on the diversity and appropriateness of different types of ‘tourist tax’ mechanisms should be undertaken (this could be done in partnership with different university in the region). The creation of “new itineraries” could help diffuse visitor pressure on certain key areas with concentrated zones of tourism.

Factors affecting the property:

- Studies on “visual impact” of areas outside the core zone of WH properties are needed.
- Different perceptions on the suitability of vegetation (fruit trees etc) in historic and monumental sites (i.e. Vat Phou)
- Noise pollution of motorbikes and Karaoke bars.
- Problems of migrant populations
- Preventive intelligence gathering on vandalism & theft.
- There was a need to formalise emergency plans for fire, pest outbreaks, and typhoons.

Monitoring: Implementation of the systematic use of ‘photographic monitoring’ of monuments (with digital cameras wherever possible) and other features of sites as a preventive tool to document changes in sites. There was a desire to incorporate existing institutions wherever possible in the maintenance, monitoring, upkeep & promotion of sites (monks, assemblies of elders and so on).

Conclusions and recommended actions:

1. If possible, make a sub-category of “in-danger” sites with significant improvement as sites “in development” or “in evolution”.
2. Examine the *application* of legislation for comprehensive land use planning
3. Raise awareness of all institutions/stakeholders including religious, secular as well as political decision-makers.
4. Continuously up-date professional skills.
5. Develop communication of good practice at all levels: local, national and international.
6. Recognize the intangible heritage dimension of many tangible/physical structures (i.e. revival of the Ramayana dance in heritage spaces, and negative effects of modification of house ownership in historic cities which influence community composition).
7. Promote inter-ministerial coordination in the task of management & monitoring which mitigates inappropriate infrastructure development programmes.

4.4.a. Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: North-East Asia

	CHINA The Great Wall	CHINA Imperial Palace of the Ming & Qing Dynasties	CHINA Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor	CHINA Mogao Caves
Inscription	1987 C i, ii, iii, iv, vi	1987 iii, iv	1987 C i, iii, iv, vi	1987 C i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi
Statement of Significance	As a cultural treasure of Chinese civilization, the Great Wall is a splendid military defensive project against invasion.	The Forbidden City is considered to be the best-preserved palace complex not only in China but also in the rest of the world.	Tomb of China's first ruler of a multi-ethnic-group feudal dynasty with over 8,000 Terracotta horses & soldiers.	Site of artistic exchange between China, Central Asia & India over 1,000 years with 492 caves & 45,000 sq m of rock murals.
Status of Boundaries	Considered adequate.	Considered adequate.	Proposed revision of borders to include all cultural remains discovered.	Proposed extension of key conservation areas in the east, west, south & 2 km to the north.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Maintained. New archaeological research could further enrich the value of the site.	Maintained. No changes foreseen.
Training needs	306 staff including 87 scholars & 26 professionals. Training in management skills needed.	1,330 staff including 540 researchers. No training needs identified.	352 staff including 81 with education degrees. Intensive training in IT, foreign languages & relics protection needed.	245 museum staff & 239 temporary workers. Training in museology, science, foreign languages & IT needed.
Financial situation	Approx. US\$ 978,000 in separate streams of government expenditure US\$ 468 million from visitors.	US\$ 9.86 million regular government allocation per annum. Funding considered sufficient.	US\$ 84.7 million in total entrance fees since 1987. Sino-Belgian bilateral project.	US\$3.63 million based on State budget, tickets & donations. Donations from Japan, Getty Museum & other donors.
Visitor management	1.46 million visitors in 2001. 16 visitor facilities available. Communication of heritage value through media & other means.	6.9 million visitors in 2001. Need for a public use plan recognized.	30 million visitors in 2001. Tourist management plan in place. Recorded guiding system in the museum needed.	310,000 visitors in 2001. US\$3.02 million visitor income. Numerous visitor facilities. Overall management plan in place.
Threats and risks	➤ Impact of oceanic climate ➤ Earthquakes ➤ Population increases in the buffer zones ➤ Erosion from walking	➤ Environment & natural disasters (i.e. lightening strikes) ➤ Atmospheric pollutants ➤ Weathering & decaying of buildings	➤ Tourism pressure ➤ Urbanisation	➤ Rock structure instability ➤ Wind & sand hazards ➤ Water problems ➤ Tourism pressure
Monitoring regime	Monitoring system in place. Shanhaiguan District Bureau established since 1997.	'Atmospheric Environment Monitoring Station' of the Forbidden City.	Monitoring of Cultural relics, architecture & environment. Institutes & monitoring stations in the district.	Plan to establish a formal monitoring system.
Indicators	State of walls & buildings; construction facilities; safety of wooden structures.	Temperature; humidity; rainfall; radiation; atmospheric pollution (nitric oxide, sulphide, suspended particles & chloride).	Temperature & moisture; ISO9001 Quality Accreditation System; GB3095-1996 indicators.	Security system; monitoring of CO2; humidity; temperature; cracks; vibration; coloured sculptures; pathologies.

4.4.a. Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: North-East Asia (continued)

	CHINA Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian	CHINA Mountain Resort & its Outlying Temples, Chengde	CHINA Potala Palace, Jokhang & Norbu Linka Temple, Lhasa	CHINA Temple & Cemetry of Confucius, and Kong Family Mansion in Qufu
Inscription	1987 C iii, vi	1994 C ii, iv	1994, 2000, 2001 C i, iv, vi	1994 C i, iv, vi
Statement of Significance	Site of prehistorical humans with the richest, most complete & most representative materials among sites of the same period.	One of the great achievements in ancient architecture & garden building during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911).	Largest & most complete ancient palace architecture in existence in Tibet. Condensation & treasure house of Tibetan history.	Model for more than 2000 Confucian temples distributed over China, Korea, Japan, Vietnam, Indonesia, Singapore & elsewhere.
Status of Boundaries	The demarcation line & buffer zone are considered adequate.	The demarcation line & buffer zone are considered adequate.	Proposed plans to redefine the protective & construction control zones.	Proposed criteria iv renomination of Yan Hui Temple in Qufu as an extension.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. All polluting industries to be closed down in 2004.	Maintained. Enhanced by the demolition of buildings that are not cultural relics.	Maintained. Risk of further commercialisation & high-rise buildings in vicinity.	Maintained. Improvement in the surrounding environment.
Training needs	Staff levels considered sufficient. Training in scientific monitoring & protection needed.	1,225 staff members in the Cultural Relics Bureau of Chengde City. Training in updated technology & restoration techniques needed.	195 staff, including 12 with technical education. Training in preserving ancient architecture & frescoes needed.	813 staff, including 31 senior researchers. Considered sufficient. Training in history, foreign languages & management needed.
Financial situation	US\$84,750 from entrance fees in 2001. Funding considered insufficient. In 2003, Fangshan District will provide fixed financial support.	US\$3.62 million from entrance tickets. Funding considered insufficient. Government allocations, social support & private donations needed.	US\$952,700 from entrance tickets in 2001. Local & State finance insufficient.	US\$579,888 funding from entrance tickets & fund raising in 2001 Funding predicted to increase by 10% per year. Considered sufficient.
Visitor management	45,000 visitors in 2001 Numerous visitor facilities. Enhanced tourist center needed. Overall site management criteria under preparation.	650,000 visitors in 2001 Minimum visitor facilities. Special Management Plan being prepared with the Getty conservation Institute.	340,443 visitors in 2001 Basic visitor facilities. Pre-recorded tour needed. Arrangements to handle the flow of visitors.	2,580,000 visitors in 2001 Existing facilities adequate. Property listed in 'Top 40 Chinese Tourist Spots'.
Threats and risks	➤ Residents in surrounding areas ➤ Cement production industry	➤ Unauthorized buildings ➤ Polluting factories ➤ Flooding ➤ Biological pests ➤ Seasonal tourist pressure ➤ Residents use for morning exercise	➤ Urban expansion projects ➤ Tourism pressure ➤ Inhabitants in the protective zone ➤ Rain & lightening ➤ Rats ➤ Cracks & bulging sections	No information supplied.
Monitoring regime	Partnership with the Bureau of Environmental Protection, Fire Control & Chinese Academy of Sciences.	Monitoring centre established for regular & responsive monitoring. Use of high technology & GIS foreseen.	No formal monitoring system. Security system installed.	Monitoring system in place, no details given.
Indicators	Proposed indicators: dust sedimentation rate; crack width; vegetation growth rate.	Regular surveys; construction permits; environmental indexes, influx of tourists	No defined indicators.	List of actions: maintenance & repair; safety; environmental treatment; tourism management.

4.4.a. Synthesis Table of Section II Cultural WH properties: North-East Asia (continued)

	CHINA Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains	JAPAN Himeji-jo	JAPAN Buddhist Monuments in the Horyuji Area	JAPAN Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto
Inscription	1994 C i, ii, vi	1993 C i, iv	1993 C i, ii, iv, vi	1994 C ii, iv
Statement of Significance	Huge complex of ancient buildings completed in 12 years in the early Ming Dynasty.	Examples of all of the essential components of Japanese castle architecture.	Examples of the oldest Buddhist structures in Japan influenced by 1,300 years of tradition.	Imperial Capital of Japan from the end of the 8th century to the middle of the 19th century.
Status of Boundaries	Proposed re-nomination for cultural criteria iii & iv as well as natural heritage value.	Considered adequate.	Considered adequate.	Considered adequate.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Ancient buildings to be relocated prior to a project leading to a 15-metre rise in water level.	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Maintained. No changes foreseen.
Training needs	90 staff. Considered sufficient. Training in conservation of ancient sites & repair of cultural relics needed.	59 members of Himeji City Government staff & 1,700 members of 'protection clubs' specialized in conservation & repairs.	Total of 59 staff involved in site management, specialized in conservation & repairs.	90 staff involved in site management, specialized in conservation & repairs.
Financial situation	US\$ 2.42 million from tourism & US\$ 241,620 in foreign grants. Limited local government & state subsidies for 5 buildings. Considered insufficient	For the purposes of repair and maintenance, funding is considered sufficient.	For the purposes of repair and maintenance, funding is considered sufficient.	For the purposes of repair and maintenance, funding is considered sufficient.
Visitor management	695,000 visitors in 2001 Existing facilities adequate. Airport planned outside the construction control areas.	Approx. 662,000 per year. Need for an on-site information centre acknowledged.	Approx. 682,000 visitors in 2000 Well-established on-site information centre.	Approx. 39 million visitors to Kyoto City: approx. 4 million to Uji City in 2000, and approx. 11 million to Otsu City in 2000. Exhibition facilities on-site.
Threats and risks	➤ Discharge of industrial wastewater. ➤ Major flooding in 1996 ➤ Tourism carrying capacity ➤ Return of farmland to forests	➤ Fire risks related to wooden structures (well-protected against this threat)	➤ Fire risks related to wooden structures (well-protected against this threat)	➤ Fire risks related to wooden structures (well-protected against this threat) ➤ Development pressure in the buffer zone
Monitoring regime	Plan to index geographical information.	Annual review of the state of conservation based on key indicators.	Annual review of the state of conservation based on key indicators.	Annual review of the state of conservation based on key indicators.
Indicators	Proposed indicators: indexes of wooden buildings; weathering of stone; changes of environmental terrain.	Series of "key indications for monitoring the state of conservation" identified.	Series of "key indications for monitoring the state of conservation" identified.	Series of "key indications for monitoring the state of conservation" identified.

4.4.b. Sub-regional recommendations of Section II Cultural Heritage reports of North-East Asia

These Recommendations were adopted by 5 North-East Asian States Parties during the UNESCO "Regional Consultation Meeting on the Preparation of the Synthesis Periodic Report for Cultural Heritage in Asia", 13-15 March 2003, UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, France

Status of Boundaries and Authenticity/Integrity: Legal provision should be provided to better define the boundary and buffer zone of the property, as a mechanism for protecting authenticity and integrity.

Training needs: Urgent need to reinforce the training for the site managers, especially on the management capacity (including conservation technologies, more emphasis on the traditional skills training. It is recommended that traditional building material industries and craftsmanship should be revived for the protection of cultural WH properties.

Financial situation:

- It was recognized that funding support in general is insufficient to achieve the fundamental tasks for the protection and restoration of cultural heritage; mobilization of financial resources and technical expertise are crucial in supporting the national and local efforts to conserve and manage cultural WH properties.
- It was strongly recommended that revenue from tourism activities should be used for conservation purposes by Site Management. It was also recommended that the local communities at the heritage site should benefit from these tourism activities.
- Asian States Parties, all authorities concerned in the conservation activities of cultural WH, UNESCO, its partners and the Advisory Bodies to the WH Convention are urged to increase co-operation to mobilise financial resources and technical expertise benefiting the conservation, management and development of cultural WH properties to obtain maximum positive and sustainable benefits.

Visitor/Site management:

- Redefine and develop site management plans integrating major aspects such tourism planning in consultation with concerned stakeholders and communities. Special awareness-building activities on WH Convention at the site level, in particular for the ethnic groups.
- Develop best and innovative practices as management guidelines for site management.
- Heritage interpretation should be emphasized at the local level.

Threats and risks: Risks and pressures affecting the multiple properties should be noted by the Committee.

4.5.a.

Synthesis Table of Section II Natural & Mixed WH properties: South Asia

	INDIA Kaziranga National Park	INDIA Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	INDIA Keolodeo National Park	INDIA Sundarbans National Park
Inscription	1985 N ii, iv	1985 N ii, iii, iv	1985 N iv	1987 N ii, iv
Statement of Significance	World's largest one-horned Rhino population.	Bhabar riverine Terai, 21 IUCN Red Data species.	Strategic staging ground for palaeartic migratory birds.	One of the only "mangrove Tiger lands" in the world.
Status of Boundaries	Considered adequate. Six new additions of land planned (429.5 km ²).	Considered adequate.	Considered adequate.	Considered adequate.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. Railway project cancelled.	Maintained. Indo-Bhutan hydroelectric dam cancelled.	Maintained. Dependent on human control for water supply.	Maintained. Increased salinity trend linked to tectonic shifts.
Training needs	Arms handling, wildlife range management, participatory rural appraisal.	Micro-planning, first aid, population viability analysis.	Eco-restoration works, census operations, wildlife health, computers.	GIS, participatory techniques, arms handling, WH site exchanges.
Financial situation	Funds from Central & Assam Government. Plan to use tourism revenue. No figures supplied.	Funds from Central & Assam Government. Proposals for funds to NGOs No figures supplied.	Funds from Central & Rajasthan Government. US\$ 161,235 from entrance fees US\$ 450,000 from Swarovski & Co.	Funds from Central & West Bengal Government. UNDP project support. No figures supplied.
Visitor management	46,306 visitors in 2001-02 Few watchtowers, 7 tourist lodges inside the park. Need for an education centre, materials & signage. Visitor plan in preparation.	3,206 visitors in 2002 Jeep safari trail, camping sites for tents. Need for interpretation zones, more elephant rides. Visitor plan in preparation.	126,000 visitors in 2002 Rickshaw 'guides', leaflets, film on wetland birds Need for better upkeep of roads, interpretation officer. Plan for bird-watching fairs.	34,011 visitors in 2002 'Mangrove interpretation centre', watch towers. Need to involve local people, and a 'WH Monument'. Visitor plan "do's & don'ts" exists.
Threats and risks	➤ Poaching & illegal fishing ➤ Heavy traffic on highway ➤ Uncontrolled tourism ➤ Fluvial erosion ➤ Annual, flash floods ➤ Siltation & weeds	➤ Bodo militants civil unrest ➤ Growing "land hunger" among villages ➤ Organized smuggling ➤ Illegal felling, grazing & fishing	➤ Insecticides & fertilizers in run-off from agricultural land ➤ Competition for monsoon water with farmland ➤ Tourism pressure	➤ Illegal poaching & fishing ➤ Sea pirates & smugglers ➤ Increasing population ➤ Tiger straying ➤ Intensive tiger prawn harvests ➤ Increasing mangrove salinity
Monitoring regime	Periodic census of tigers, rhinos, elephants since 1996. Monitoring of bank line change in Brahmaputra River.	Estimation of loss of natural resources in cubic meters. Partnership with universities, NGOs, remote sensing.	Water, air and bird surveys with WWF-India, the Bombay Natural History Society, and the Mathura Oil company.	Partnership with Zoological & Botanical Survey of India. Proposal to use GPS-based radio collars.
Indicators	Erosion/siltation; floods; grassland habitat; animal populations; tourist numbers; attitudinal surveys.	Animal populations; ecosystem dynamics; tourist numbers.	Water quality & quantity; census counts; vegetation surveys; health of wild animals.	Tigers as indicator of ecosystem health; crime data records; satellite imagery for erosion/siltation.

4.5.a.

Synthesis Table of Section II Natural & Mixed WH properties: South Asia (continued)

	INDIA Nanda Devi National Park	NEPAL Sagarmatha National Park	NEPAL Royal Chitwan National Park	SRI LANKA Sinharaja Forest Reserve
Inscription	1988 N iii, iv	1979 N iii	1984 N ii, iii, iv	1988 N ii, iv
Statement of Significance	Spectacular wilderness. 7 endangered mammal species	Exceptional natural beauty with the world's highest peak	Significant population of one-horned Rhino and gharial.	Last remaining relatively undisturbed forest in Sri Lanka.
Status of Boundaries	Proposal to UNESCO-MAB to include 524.5 km ² biosphere reserve 'transition zone'.	Buffer zone of 275 km ² was added in January 2002. Proposal to add Makalu-Barun NP.	Buffer zone of 766.1 km ² was added in March 1997.	Forest extension of 2,259 ha added in 1992. Buffer zone planned for 2002-03.
Authenticity/ Integrity	"Phenomenal improvement" to WH values in 20 years of strict protection.	Maintained. Syangboche airstrip protests by local people in 2002.	Improvement in biodiversity Reported increase in tigers and rhinos.	Maintained. Acquisition of private land in the park by the authorities
Training needs	Conflict resolution, census techniques, surveillance equipment, medicinal plants.	Forests surveys, information technology, hydropower, farming medicinal plants.	Habitat management; anti-poaching intelligence; "digital monitoring".	Social forestry; participatory management; ecotourism and recreation.
Financial situation	Funds from Central & Uttaranchal Government. MAB funding. No figures supplied.	US\$ 228,051 (83% from the Royal Nepal Army). 30-50% park revenue to the new Buffer Zone committee.	US\$ 180,000 national funding Majors donors: UNDP-GEF, ADB, WWF, 'Save the Tiger'. Lodge concession income.	US\$ 10,500 annual national funding US\$ 1million under UNDP-GEF 2000-04 project
Visitor management	No plan to allow visitors into the (WH) 'Inner Sanctuary'. Special trekking routes identified in the buffer zone.	25,925 visitors 2000-01. 380 lodges inside the park. Need to improve telephone facilities, signage, trails. Visitor plan in preparation.	117,000 visitors in 1999-2000. Over 1800 beds. Need to improve telephones, watchtowers, signage, roads. Visitor plan in preparation.	36,682 visitors in 2002. 6 dormitories & lodges; research Centre. Information centre, and more lodges needed. No visitor management plan.
Threats and risks	➤ Risk of resurgent poaching ➤ Crop raiding by black bears & wild boars ➤ Leopard predation on cattle ➤ Possible over-harvesting of medicinal plants	➤ Syangboche airstrip ➤ Increasing lodge construction ➤ Tourism pressure ➤ Fire hazards ➤ Garbage ➤ Glacial Lake Outburst Floods	➤ Effluent discharge by factories ➤ Kasara bridge construction ➤ 150,000 livestock ➤ Flooding, water hyacinths. ➤ Poaching during festivals and ➤ Maoist civil war.	➤ Encroachment of tea cultivation in buffer zone ➤ Private sector speculation ➤ Increasing tourism
Monitoring regime	Scientific monitoring every 10 years by a joint team (1981-84, 1993, 2003).	Guard post 'daily records'. High altitude research station. Joint scientific studies with external researchers.	KMTNC research station. 'Tiger Tops' tiger monitoring. 50 major independent research works since 1970s.	Monthly progress reports, field inspections. Partners: National Science Foundation of Sri Lanka.
Indicators	Presence of flagship species: snow Apollo butterfly; snow leopards; Aconite & Micanopsis plants.	Habitat; endangered species; conservation education; Buffer zone management; tourist arrivals; peak royalties.	'Camera trapping' for tigers; crop damage by animals; sloth bear & bird count; grassland ecology; ecotourism studies.	Visitor numbers; income generation activities; buffer zone projects, reduction of illegal activities.

4.5.b.

Synthesis Table of Section II Natural & Mixed WH properties: South-East Asia

	INDONESIA Ujong Kulong National Park	INDONESIA Komodo National Park	PHILIPPINES Tubbataha Reef Marine National Park	THAILAND Thungyai-Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries
Inscription	1985 N ii, iv	1985 N ii, iii, iv	1985 N iv	1987 N ii, iv
Statement of Significance	Last refuge of Javan Rhino. Volcanic history of Krakatau.	Only natural habitat of the Komodo Dragon.	Important source of larvae for the greater Sulu Sea.	Largest area of legally protected forest in mainland SE Asia.
Status of Boundaries	Considered adequate.	Marine borders considered inadequate. Proposal to add Gilibanta Island to core zone.	‘Tubbataha Protected Area Bill’ pending to triple size of the park.	Buffer zone extensions considered in north & south. Proposal to include mining area.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Maintained. Cultural artifacts found. Foreign poachers caught.	Maintained. Dams and road development projects halted.
Training needs	More staff with scientific background in (marine) biology, forestry, fisheries.	Resource surveying, data analysis, computer skills, GIS, English language.	Environmental awareness for military; equipment upkeep; conflict resolution.	Protection & patrolling; nature education; monitoring; GPS; maps; technical assistance.
Financial situation	Main funds from Central government. Major donors: WWF, IRF, Wetland International. No figures supplied.	Central government funding in 2002 US\$ 198,000. Request to municipal authorities for support.	US\$ 115,000 from WWF, navy & coast guard in 2001. Major donors: GEF-UNDP; Government Japan; Packard Foundation; WWF-US.	Central government funding from 1997-2002 US\$ 0.8-1.53million. Recent cost of Nature Education Centre.
Visitor management	About 4,000 visitors per year. UNESCO-UNEP-RARE tourism project. Need for guide books, visitor maps & interpretation boards. Visitor policy in park plan.	Decrease in visitors from 29,842 to 12,612 (1997-2001). Information centre, library. Need for interpretation boards, maps, waste management. Visitor plan in preparation.	642 visitors in 2002. Visitors stay on dive boats. Entrance fees: US\$50 per vessel & foreign guest, US\$25 for locals.	No visitor statistics. Four nature trails in protected area zone (buffer). No visitor management plan.
Threats and risks	➤ Illegal fishing ➤ Poaching ➤ Illegal inhabitants ➤ Land clearance	➤ High migration ➤ Low education in local community ➤ Ownership rights conflicts ➤ Illegal fishing & felling ➤ Waste management	➤ Poaching & illegal fishing. ➤ El Niño events ➤ Peace & order problems ➤ Unfixed mooring buoys	➤ Increased poaching ➤ Fires ➤ Growth in Karen population ➤ Livestock raising ➤ Illegal logging ➤ Mining
Monitoring regime	No formal monitoring system exists or is planned. Partners include WWF, IRF, the Asian Rhino Group.	The Nature Conservancy partner for marine park; San Diego Zoological Society, and other university partners.	Annual monitoring of marine resources by WWF-Philippines since 1997.	‘Coarse scale’ of satellite images; ‘fine scale’ of field surveys (with Kasetsart University).
Indicators	Javan Rhino flagship species; Banteng population; medicinal plant analysis; coral reef health, Dugong.	185 coral reef sample sites; 78 plots for Komodo dragon population.	Coral cover; fish biomass; visitor numbers.	Large mammals (gaurs, bantengs, tigers); forest area near Karen villages; baseline household surveys.

4.5.b. Synthesis Table of Section II Natural & Mixed WH properties: South-East Asia (continued)

	VIETNAM Ha Long Bay
Inscription	1988 N i, iii
Statement of Significance	Aesthetic beauty of mountains, bay, sky and grottoes.
Status of Boundaries	Re-submission N iv planned. Extension of the ‘Absolute Protection Zone’ & buffer zone.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. Anticipated population growth, pressure on marine resources.
Training needs	Management, tourism services, knowledge of foreign languages.
Financial situation	Income from entrance fees in 2001 US \$1.52 million Bilateral assistance (China, Australia, Thailand)
Visitor management	1.7 million visitors in 2002. Community Education project (FFI). Ha Long Eco-Museum Pre-Feasibility project (UNDP). Visitor plan in preparation.
Threats and risks	➤ Shipping Traffic ➤ Coal exploitation in Hon Gai & Cam Pha ➤ Seafood cultivation ➤ Urban growth ➤ Climate Change
Monitoring regime	Formal monitoring system planned; government considering construction of 24-hr sea-monitoring station.
Indicators	Health of coral reefs; management & use of mangroves; zonation pattern of land use.

4.5.c.

Synthesis Table of Section II Natural & Mixed WH properties: North-East Asia

	CHINA Mount Taishan	CHINA Mount Huangshan	CHINA Jiuzhaigou Valley	CHINA Huanglong
Inscription	1987 C i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi N iii	1990 C ii N iii, iv	1992 N iii	1992 N iii
Statement of Significance	Most venerated mountain at the heart of ancient China.	Spectacular granite peaks. 'Natural calligraphy museum'.	Beautiful karst landscape of waterfalls and pools.	One of the largest travertine formations in the world.
Status of Boundaries	Re-submission N i, ii planned. Boundary extension in process. Buffer zone addition 40 km ²	Considered adequate.	Considered adequate.	Re-submission N iv planned. Borders & buffer zone considered adequate.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. 2001-02 "rectification" of the original scenery & harmony.	Maintained. Ever-increasing pressure from domestic & foreign tourists.	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Maintained. No changes foreseen.
Training needs	To improve "sustainable development". Foreign expert advice.	Resource protection, safety measures, art principles, academic lectures.	Overall site management.	Quality management, foreign languages.
Financial situation	'Special financial allocations' from Central Government. Income from entrance fees. No figures supplied.	Income from entrance fees. 'Special Annual Fund'. No figures supplied.	Income from entrance fees. Cumulative spending on research some US\$ 3.2 million. No figures supplied.	Income from entrance fees in 2001 US\$ 8.5 million. Bilateral assistance (Germany).
Visitor management	2.17 million visitors in 2001 Tourism plan 2002-10 prepared with World Tourism Org: 'Certificates for Operation' Resident relocation New walking routes	1.34 million visitors in 2002 (50-70,000 foreign) Hotels, museums, roads. Need for a 'network information centre'. Visitor plan in preparation	1.2 million visitors in 2001 'Green Bus' scheme (1999) Internet ticket booking (2002) Improved sewerage, visitor & administrative centre. Visitor plan guidelines.	823,354 visitors in 2001 Sichuan Tourism Plan 2000-10 in preparation with WtoO. Ropeway/cable-car planned. Proposal to start ecotourism.
Threats and risks	➤ Tourist pressure ➤ Offensive/illegal buildings ➤ Fires ➤ Forest diseases & pests	➤ Pine wood nematode ➤ Storm damage to trees ➤ Water shortage & fires	➤ Tourist pressure ➤ Global warming ➤ Forest diseases & pests ➤ Fires & landslides	➤ Remoteness ➤ Landslides ➤ Earthquakes ➤ Tourism Pressure ➤ Over-harvesting of medicinal plants
Monitoring regime	8 reactive monitoring exercises since 1987. WH administrative office (2001) Sino-Canadian project	'Environmental Monitoring Station (1993). 9 standards/regulations.	Proposed Jiuzhaigou-Huanglong Tourism Development Research Centre.	Scientific studies on travertine formations; natural resources, landslides.
Indicators	Air & waste gas analysis; water quality; plant diseases; insect pests; state of famous trees.	Air quality; water quality; advanced sewerage analysis.	Noise, water & air quality; visitors; fires; community development.	Weather data; water volume & quality (pH, nutrients, algae, bacteria in the future).

4.5.c. **Synthesis Table of Section II Natural & Mixed WH properties: North-East Asia (continued)**

	CHINA Wulingyuan	JAPAN Yakushima	JAPAN Shirakami-Sanchi
Inscription	1992 N iii	1993 N ii, iii	1993 N ii
Statement of Significance	Subtropical evergreen belt: 35 of China's endangered plants.	The vertical vegetation distribution is very distinct. Old growth 'Yakusugi' trees which are 1,000s of years old.	Remnant beech forests that appeared after the Ice Age.
Status of Boundaries	Re-submission N iv planned. An extended buffer & 'peripheral zone' in place.	Any modification of the site boundaries was considered premature for the time being.	Considered adequate. The site is oval with a low circumference to area ratio.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. Proposal to add Wuling Mountain in protection zone.	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Maintained. No changes foreseen.
Training needs	Management techniques, computers, language training.	Staff training provided. Volunteers used as nature guides & for forest patrols.	Staff training provided.
Financial situation	Income from entrance fees sufficient for routine work. Japanese loan US\$ 6 million. No figures supplied.	New Central Government budget allocation following WH inscription. No figures supplied.	New Central Government budget allocation following WH inscription. No figures supplied.
Visitor management	4.46 million visitors in 2001 (of which 132,000 foreigners). Tourist centre, museum and high-class hotels needed. Visitor plan to pull down houses in the core area.	Visitors for whole island "counted automatically". No figures supplied. 4 environmental/cultural centres, improved trails, shelters, sewerage.	Visitors counted by infrared sensor at 11 entrance points. No figures supplied. Improved signboards, footpaths & patrol paths. Junior Park Ranger programme.
Threats and risks	➤ Increasing commercialization ➤ Confusion in tourism ➤ Township planning ➤ Geological disasters ➤ Floods & fires	➤ Erosion of footpaths ➤ Possible drying of upland moor vegetation	➤ "There is only one walking access to the WH area and there is no big tourism pressure... no big threat is foreseen."
Monitoring regime	'Measurement Law of the PRC', Environment Protection Bureau regulations.	Continuous system to monitor trekkers, rainfall, landscape. Plans to monitor wild plants, animals, forest structure.	Patrollers, studies on management harmonization, conservation 'Monitoring Manual' for the site.
Indicators	Water; air; biological indicators; hydrographs; geological monitoring.	Number of mountain climbers; water quality; precipitation; 'state of the landscape'.	Pollutants in the air, leaves & roots; beech forest dynamics; status of birds, reptiles, mammals.

4.5.d. Synthesis Table of Section II Natural & Mixed WH properties: Pacific (Australia & New Zealand only)

	AUSTRALIA Kakadu National Park	AUSTRALIA Great Barrier Reef	AUSTRALIA Willandra Lakes Region	AUSTRALIA The Lord Howe Island Group
Inscription	1981, 1987, 1992 C i, vi, N ii, iii, iv	1981 N i, ii, iii, iv	1981 C iii, N i	1982 N iii, iv
Statement of Significance	Large scale & integrity of diverse habitats, intact fauna. Aboriginal cultural landscape with 15,000 rock art sites.	World's largest coral reef, mangrove & seagrass ecosystem. 2000+ spp. fish, turtles, dugong & whales.	Amongst earliest skeletal remains of <i>Homo Sapiens</i> , ancient burials & cremation. Quaternary fossil landscape.	Major breeding hotspot for colonies of nesting seabirds, and ecological transition between algal and coral reefs.
Status of Boundaries	Considered adequate. Stage III 'consolidated nomination' in 1992.	Considered adequate. Marine park includes subsoil & airspace.	Considered adequate. Pastoral leases removed in 1995.	Considered adequate. Proposal for a 30 nautical mile extension.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. Numerous reports regarding WH in Danger listing.	Maintained. Constantly changing marine environment.	Maintained. Continued deflation & erosion of soils.	Maintained No changes foreseen.
Training needs	70 people employed by Parks Australia North. 41% Aboriginal staff.	157 staff in GBRMPA. Cooperative Research Centre established July 1993.	1 executive officer in region. Training by NPWS on "as needs basis".	Training needs have not been identified
Financial situation	US\$ 5.8 million from Commonwealth in 2001-02. Lease payments generated from Park use fees to Northern Land Council.	Government "operating expenses" US\$ 18.4 million. Estimated total spending US\$ 46.8 million with universities & private sector.	Annual "Project-based" grants from the Commonwealth 'Natural Heritage Trust' since 1996. Need recurrent funding allocations. No figures supplied.	US\$ 379,630 Board's fund on environmental management in 2002. US\$ 207,037 Authority's expenditure on marine park in 2002.
Visitor management	169,517 visitors in 2001. 51% visitors from overseas. 50% on organized tours. 2 visitor centres, art site talks, accommodation inside park.	1.6 million visitors per year 'Reef HQ Educational Program' for schools. Zoning plans & introductory guides, leaflets.	40,000 visitors in 2001. Self-guided visitor centre at Mungo National Park. Tourist lodge outside western boundary.	Visitors have been managed adequately. 400 visitors limit at any time.
Threats and risks	➤ Feral animals & weeds ➤ Saltwater intrusion ➤ 1950s uranium residue dumps ➤ Damage to rock art ➤ Loss of oral cultural heritage	➤ Water quality ➤ Increasing fishing ➤ Tourism & recreational use ➤ Coral bleaching ➤ Crown of Thorns starfish	➤ Mining for mineral sands ➤ Grazing pressure ➤ Deflation of surfaces ➤ Erosive effects of foot traffic	➤ Invasive plants & animals ➤ Tourism pressure ➤ Fishing ➤ Global climate change
Monitoring regime	'Supervising Scientist' in charge of radioactivity research; 'Kakadu Region Social Impact Study'.	"Prioritized research needs" of the CRC 'Reef Centre'; Australian Institute of Marine Science.	Overall rangeland monitoring. Systematic data records started in 10 locations in 2002.	Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 outlines monitoring criteria for measuring impacts.
Indicators	Fauna surveys; long-term landscape change; oral history records; baseline data on aquatic systems.	<i>Inter alia</i> : coral reef health; seagrass watch; coral bleaching; chlorophyll <i>a</i> ; water quality.	'Rangeland assessment plots'; transects & photopoints; kangaroo surveys; <i>in situ</i> archaeological retention.	Biannually; annually; and 5- yearly research projects; inventories.

4.5.d. Synthesis Table of Section II Natural & Mixed WH properties: Pacific (Australia & New Zealand continued)

	AUSTRALIA Tasmanian Wilderness	AUSTRALIA Central Eastern Reserves of Australia	AUSTRALIA Uluru Kata Tjuta	AUSTRALIA Wet Tropics of Queensland
Inscription	1982, 1989 C iii, iv, vi, N i, ii, iii, iv	1986, 1994 N i, ii, iv	1987, 1994 C v, vi, N ii, iii	1991 N i, ii, iii, iv
Statement of Significance	Last vast temperate wilderness in Australia & stronghold for endemic species. Exceptional Aboriginal cultural value.	One of the most extensive areas of subtropical rainforest and Antarctic beech rainforest in the world.	Physical evidence of ancestral heroes' (<i>tjukuritija</i>) actions during creation times & remarkable rock formations.	Gondwanaland relic area as a unique record of major stages in earth's evolutionary and ecological history.
Status of Boundaries	Considered adequate "Minor expansion" of 20,000 ha planned.	Considered adequate. Area extended in 1994.	Considered adequate 3 revised management zones (intensive to minimum).	Considered adequate. No formal revision of the boundary.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. Several new terrestrial & marine species discovered.	Maintained. Major tenure changes have enhanced protection	Maintained. Inappropriate airstrip removed during 1994 border revision.	Maintained. Exotic plants & animals can impact on values
Training needs	112 PWS staff in 1999. 25 residents within WHA. Increase in volunteer workers.	Training needs have not been identified	'Traditional Consultancy' for 40% Anangu workforce. Employee study scheme.	In-house training is provided in areas such as cross-cultural awareness and GIS.
Financial situation	US\$ 4.5 million per year from the Federal & Tasmanian State Governments 1993-2002.	Funding by State & Commonwealth agencies. No figures supplied. Funding needed to address weeds & pests	US\$ 4.8 million from Commonwealth in 2001-02 Lease payments to Central Land Council.	US\$ 4.59 million government funds in 2000-01. US\$ 30,864 for training in 2000-02. Financial resources are limited.
Visitor management	304,700 visitors to Cradle Mountain & Lake St. Clair in 1999-2000. Visitor centres near all major entrances.	1.4 million visitors per year. NPWS is introducing 'Visitor Data System'	396,456 visitors in 2001. Award-winning Cultural Centre opened in 1995. Research permits granted in consultation with Anangu.	2 million visitors in 1995. Visitors may double by 2016. A 'Tourism Industry Liaison Group' established.
Threats and risks	➤ Introduced animals & weeds ➤ Logging in surrounding areas ➤ Fire & root rot disease ➤ Loss of Aboriginal sites from coastal erosion	➤ Global climate change ➤ Inconsistent zoning policies ➤ Incompatible land use ➤ Tourist development	➤ Threat of wildfires ➤ Disruption of aquifers ➤ Introduced mammals & weeds ➤ Erosion & off-road driving ➤ Damage to rock art	➤ Global climate change ➤ Population growth ➤ Agricultural expansion ➤ Habitat fragmentation ➤ Environmental pests
Monitoring regime	Detailed baseline data reports every 5 years. Regional Forest Agreement. 'Walking Track Strategy'.	The 'Technical & Scientific Advisory Committee' has developed a research & monitoring strategy.	Aboriginal tracking techniques; visitor monitoring strategy; 'Monitoring Matrix' presented.	Visitor monitoring system has been designed. Community & landholder surveys.
Indicators	Cross-discipline study on the impact of burning; fauna surveys; 'person visit' counts; attitude surveys by phone.	Scientific & technical studies; vegetation mapping; state of the park reporting.	Weed infestations; erosion hazard maps; fire risks; water consumption; introduced animals; 'rock art database'.	Vegetation mapping; impact studies; mapping of patches of rainforest dieback.

4.5.d. Synthesis Table of Section II Natural & Mixed WH properties: Pacific (Australia & New Zealand continued)

	AUSTRALIA Shark Bay, Western Australia	AUSTRALIA Fraser Island	AUSTRALIA Australian Fossil Mammals (Riversleigh/Naracoorte)	NEW ZEALAND Te Wahipounamu – South West New Zealand
Inscription	1991 N i, ii, iii, iv	1992 N ii, iii	1994 N i, ii	1990 N i, ii, iii, iv
Statement of Significance	Meeting point of 3 major climatic regions, 230 species of birds, and 3500 million year-old Stromatolite life form.	Complex of evolving coastal Aeolian dune formations. Fern species dated from 400 million years.	One of the world's richest Oligo-Miocene mammal records, 15-25 millions years ago.	Gondwana taxa, luxuriant rainforest & tussock grasslands. Total world population of <i>takahe</i> flightless birds.
Status of Boundaries	Considered adequate	Considered adequate 'Great Sandy Marine Park' proposal being developed.	Considered adequate. In 2000, an extension to Riversleigh was proposed.	Since 1990, various crown lands added as buffer zones.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Maintained "Areas mined prior to listing are being rehabilitated"	Maintained. No changes foreseen.	Maintained & enhanced. Olivine Wilderness Area gazetted in 1997.
Training needs	Training needs have not been identified	Staff trained in using firearms, fire management, compliance & legislation.	Internal training is undertaken. Training is required for all staff involved in management.	Staff receive ongoing training in all management needs.
Financial situation	US\$ 1.48 million from SB Region, Project Eden, Monkey Mia in 2001-02, Fisheries Dept. & Commonwealth.	US\$ 2.53 million recreation area receipts in 2001-03. Penalties & permit revenue to management fund. Some funding limitations	Government funding to the States of Queensland & South Australia for a range of measures. No figures supplied.	Funded by Government within other conservation duties. Bank of New Zealand sponsor of Kiwi recovery since 1991. No figures supplied.
Visitor management	No visitor figures supplied Marine & terrestrial reserves management plans have strategies for recreation facilities & activities.	340,000 visitors in 2001-02 Pre-visit, post-visit, off & on-site orientation. Lack of social science visitor research.	Approx. 10,000 visitors at Riversleigh per year. Camping grounds. 40-80,000 visitors at Naracoorte per year.	No visitor figures supplied. Concession agreements for private tourist operators. Quality of experience more critical than visitor volume.
Threats and risks	➤ Ballast water discharge ➤ Oil spillage ➤ Shell extraction & processing ➤ Overstocking & land clearance ➤ Invasive species & fire	➤ Population growth ➤ Residential, tourism & support industries ➤ Fire, exotic fauna & flora ➤ Global climate change	➤ Visitor pressure ➤ Exotic plant invasions ➤ Feral pigs ➤ Domestic and wild cattle ➤ Fire hazards ➤ Extraction of fossiliferous material	➤ Predation of juvenile kiwis and <i>mohua</i> by stoats & rats ➤ Australian possum disruption of forest ecosystem ➤ Feral Himalayan <i>thar</i> & goats ➤ Invasive hawkweed
Monitoring regime	Marine, terrestrial, climate, & Landsat Satellite monitoring programmes. Geological oceanography.	QPWS monitoring program complemented by other programmes. Ongoing monitoring projects.	Randomly timed patrols; mapped & surveyed for removed material; photographic monitoring; fenceline project is underway.	Different monitoring agencies cover biodiversity; visitors; aircraft overfly; glacier studies; ecological & forest plots.
Indicators	Research & monitoring projects; scientific studies.	Visibility counts of birds; dingo sighting locations; species presence index; records of road kills.	Mapping, surveys and research studies.	Monitoring of seed rain; pest indices; bird counts; permanent plots; foliage monitoring of indicator trees.

4.5.d. **Synthesis Table of Section II Natural & Mixed WH properties: Pacific (Australia & New Zealand continued)**

	NEW ZEALAND Tongariro National Park
Inscription	1990, 1993 C vi, N ii, iii
Statement of Significance	Maori gift of sacred mountain tops to people of New Zealand in 1887. Highly scenic landscape of active volcanoes.
Status of Boundaries	Unchanged since inscription in 1990. 2 buffer zones added.
Authenticity/ Integrity	Maintained & enhanced. Recreational use of helicopters & over-snow vehicles banned.
Training needs	Staff receive ongoing training in all management needs.
Financial situation	Expenditure 1.9 million US\$, revenue budget 1.2 million US\$ in 2002-03.
Visitor management	1.1 million visitors in 2001. Redevelopment of Whakapapa & Ohakune Visitor Centres. New park handbook. WH signage throughout area.
Threats and risks	➤ Public safety concerns from predicted Crater Lake lahar event ➤ Localised untreated sewerage ➤ Weed control ➤ Rats & stoats pest control.
Monitoring regime	Biodiversity monitoring in specific programmes; ongoing volcanic hazard monitoring; Maori values responsibility.
Indicators	‘Outcome’ indicators (bird counts); ‘condition’ monitoring to measure trends in biodiversity health.

4.6.a. Pan-Asian Recommendations of Section II reports: State of Conservation of Asian Cultural WH properties inscribed on the WH List before or in 1994.

These Recommendations were adopted by the 25 Asian States Parties participating at the UNESCO Consultation Meeting of Asian States Parties to the World Heritage Convention to prepare the "Synthesis Periodic Report for Asian World Cultural Heritage", 13-15 March 2003, UNESCO Headquarters, Paris.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE/BORDERS AND BUFFER ZONES/AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY:

- Statements of significance need to be examined and, in many cases, revised in order to better explain the specific heritage value of a WH property. This is especially the case for properties where there has been recent research which has led to a better understanding of the social, cultural and historic significance of the site.
- Following the revision of the statement of significance, the borders of the property need to be re-examined and possibly redefined based upon the heritage values of the property to ensure that the borders protect the entirety of the site, including its core, buffer and support zones.
- Site management plans will have to be elaborated, or updated, taking into consideration the re-examined and possibly redefined zoning, to ensure that the management strategy adopted for each WH property conserves its physical integrity, its historical authenticity, and the heritage values for which the property was inscribed on the WH List. The protection of the values of the WH property's environmental setting should also be integrated within the management scheme, as well as the support services, including those for tourism.

Action: National action, with advisory input upon request from UNESCO/WH Centre and the Advisory Bodies.

Timeframe: All WH cultural properties in Asia inscribed prior to 1994 should be subjected to this process, which should be completed within 6 years and reported on at the next round of the Regional Periodic Reporting in 2008.

INFORMATION, DATA AND KNOWLEDGE BASE FOR IMPROVED DECISION MAKING:

- Information (map, textual, photographic, scientific) on the authenticity and state of conservation of a WH property should be archived electronically and made available to those responsible for site management. This includes all monitoring reports, data, and information on all conservation work undertaken.
- The WH Centre should establish basic guidelines for various site management tools and practices, which should not attempt to be exhaustive, but which establish the baselines which should not be overlooked at any WH property and which will permit comparison between WH properties. Some of the management tools and practices in need of these baselines are: (i) cultural impact assessments; (ii) objectives and use applications for buffer and support zones; (iii) monitoring and regulating tourism carrying capacity at a WH property; (iv) indicators to measure development pressure stress on WH properties; (v) revenue collection, retention and investment in the WH conservation process; (vi) involvement of local communities and traditional custodians in conservation and management of WH properties.
- It was agreed that two specific site management tools are required to be developed at all WH properties: (1) Accurate, up to date, and complete maps. The most useful format for this is through the application of simple GIS, which should conform to both national and WH mapping standards. (2) Detailed and complete inventory of all the moveable and immoveable cultural heritage assets of a WH property.

Action:

- Site managers to initiate action with regard to inventories.
- National heritage authorities (at various levels) to take action with regard to archiving data.
- WH Centre and UNESCO RACAP, together with Advisory Bodies, to take action with regard to baseline frameworks.

Timeframe:

- Asian WH National Focal Points should report on specific WH property needs and progress made in implementing the above actions to WH Centre within two years.
- WH Centre and RACAP will elaborate a plan of action for establishing basic guidelines for site management tools and practices, to be discussed at a regional consultation meeting within two years.

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING:

- Site managers require specific training in management skills. Networks such as the Asian Academy should be actively utilized for upgrading management skills.
- On-site technical staff require training to update technical skills, specially in areas of: (i) GIS and other IT; (ii) non-invasive and remote sensing techniques for research and documentation; (iii) scientific techniques for monitoring and conservation of heritage material. Particular attention needs to be paid to the scientific application of traditional materials and building conservation techniques, and especially to the use of substitutes for cement (in all but recent building where cement was used in the original construction.)
- Training of craftsmen should be given attention so that traditional skills required for authentic conservation and maintenance of a property are not lost but encouraged to continue. It will be necessary, in most cases, to provide subsidies or to identify new commercial opportunities for such traditional skill-holders so that they remain economically viable.
- Design competitions should be encouraged for new facilities to be constructed at WH properties (museums, visitor facilities, toilets, staff housing, office space, signage, street and site furniture.) Networks such as the Asian Academy and Forum UNESCO networks may be mobilised for such purposes.

Action:

- Heritage management authorities should draw up a schedule for staff training based upon a prioritized national WH capacity-building plan.
- States Parties should identify relevant training institutions in their countries and encourage them to join existing cultural heritage networks such as the Asian Academy.

Timeframe: Immediate national level action.

ENSURING LOCAL BENEFITS FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES:

Local retention of revenue and re-investment in heritage conservation and development of WH properties should be an explicit goal of management. The strategies to achieve this and their relative success should be incorporated into the Periodic Reporting exercise in future years. Best practice models from various Asian WH cultural properties should be documented and made generally available. A first group of examples can be drawn from the case studies conducted under the recently completed 4-year UNESCO-WH Centre-NORAD project: *Culture Heritage Management and Tourism: Asia-Pacific Models for Co-operation between Stakeholders*. Examples of such strategies include gate receipts, taxes, trusts, and ODA.

Action:

- WH Centre and RACAP should publicize and disseminate best practice examples of sustainable heritage conservation and development models at Asian WH cultural properties.
- National authorities should analyze existing revenue (both retention and re-investment) practices both at national and WH property level.

Timeframe:

- Publication before the 28th session of the WH Committee in 2004.
- Review and analysis of national and WH property level revenue systems before the 29th session of the WH Committee in 2005.

MONITORING INDICATORS AND PERIODIC REPORTING:

Specific WH monitoring indicators need to be established by the WH Centre and the Advisory Bodies. In designing the indicators, time-bound analysis should be integrated within the system, so that monitoring and periodic reporting can move from a reactive exercise to a predictive and preventive (warning) tool. Sub-regional meetings of WH site managers should be convened to introduce and test the system of monitoring indicators and to assess its effectiveness.

Action: WH Centre and the Advisory Bodies should develop a monitoring indicators system to be tested at Asian WH cultural properties.

Timeframe:

- WH Centre and the Advisory Bodies elaborate a monitoring indicators system before the 28th session of the WH Committee in 2004.
- WH Centre, the Advisory Bodies and RACAP test the system after introducing it to Asian States Parties between the 28th and 29th session of the WH Committee.

4.6.b.

Regional Recommendations on the presentation of Section II Periodic Reports

These Conclusions and Recommendations were adopted during the UNESCO "Regional Workshop for Periodic Reporting of the Natural and Mixed World Heritage Properties in Asia and the Pacific", 10-13 March 2002, Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area, Leura, Australia

Overall Comments

- Reports should be precise, concise and consistent.
- Use URL's where available.
- Focus on important changes since listing.
- Report should be meaningful and useful to the site manager. Use sub-headings where appropriate to clarify content of report sections.
- WH Centre Questionnaire is particularly helpful for this section.
- Request the WH Committee to provide reference documents and guidelines especially those that have been influential in expanding the categories.
- Note that site managers in some States Parties do not have access to computers.
- Request the WH Centre to assist in making the bibliographic material accessible to site managers.

II.2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- How to draft statement of significance
- Should summarise the key values against the criteria accepted for inscription.
- Refer to relevant comments from Advisory Bodies (IUCN, ICOMOS) and WH Committee at time of listing.
- ICOMOS guidelines exist for drafting statements of significance for cultural properties; explanatory notes in the UNESCO Format, Operational Guidelines also assist all criteria.
- Opportunity to add additional information that might lead to listing under another criterion (including guidelines that have been introduced since inscription) with the understanding that this is not an application for re-evaluation of listing.
- Boundaries and buffer zones better addressed under II.3 as a mechanism for protecting integrity.

II.3. AUTHENTICITY/INTEGRITY

- Definitions
- Authenticity: The Nara Declaration provides guidelines, especially pointing out that cultural context should be noted (paras 9, 11 & 13)
- Integrity: Refer to IUCN Guidelines and the Operational Guidelines.
- Dated from time of nomination.
- Make use of any relevant information from nomination and comments from Advisory Bodies.
- Succinct clear statement (approx ½ page).
- Review statement after completion of periodic report (as a check).
- Boundary/buffer zone issues, inside or outside of the property, to be considered.
- Record important changes (positive or negative), including risks or pressures to the integrity and/or authenticity of the property.

II.4. MANAGEMENT

- Discuss/identify the strengths and weaknesses of the management practices at the time of inscription. Elaborate the change in management practices since inscription to overcome the shortcomings.
- Highlight key achievements and identify key factors that have affected management performance positively or negatively.

Legislation

- Relevant international conventions/agreements and national legislation should be covered in Section I rather than Section II.
- Refer only to legislation relevant to protection of world heritage property (need of major Act, then list references to related Acts).

Management Arrangements

- Need to recognise that management arrangements can range from statutory to informal (e.g. legal, contractual, traditional and collaborative).
- Report should consider actions taken and their effectiveness in meeting WH obligations for identification, protection, conservation, rehabilitation and presentation of the natural and/or cultural heritage.
- Examples could include management actions since inscription to maintain/enhance habitat; species protection; important tenure changes; education, awareness and interpretation; capacity building; relevant management strategies and plans (and extent of implementation); collaborative partnerships; key research knowledge.
- Consider response to findings and recommendations of evaluations and reactive monitoring reports.
- Identify major gaps and needs in management capability to address management of WH property.
- Identify potential for gaps to be assisted by national/international assistance (e.g. information technology).
- Identify co-ordination and consultation that has occurred, with stakeholders and communities, for the development of management plans.

Recommendation

- Need for reference documents/benchmarks for management plans.
- Need to develop best practice management guidelines e.g. management plans.

II.5 FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

- Report on important risks and pressures impacting on WH property.
- Refer to explanatory note 2.5 and the ICCROM publication entitled 'Risk Preparedness'.
- Focus on high risk factors affecting WH values and integrity/authenticity, and consider the following factors: (i) External/internal; (ii) Current/potential/immediacy and scale of the risk; (iii) Cumulative/non-cumulative; (iv) Natural/human-induced; (v) Ability for state party to effectively manage the risk and mitigate the pressures.
- Need to comment on impacts (e.g. visitor impacts rather than just visitor numbers).

II.6 MONITORING

- Identify major gaps and needs in management capability to address monitoring of WH property.
- Focus report on: (i) monitoring and measuring, relating to the state of conservation of the property; (ii) important factors affecting the property; and (iii) important changes and trends.
- Identify opportunities or requirements for improving monitoring. Note importance of baseline and other reference data for monitoring
- Identify indicators that will be monitored, noting relevant national templates and protocols.
- Stress the development of monitoring methodology e.g. collaborative monitoring model.
- Difficulty of funding for monitoring purposes.

Recommendations on Format of the Report

- Consideration to be given to moving II.5 (Factors Affecting the Property) to precede II.4 (Management)
- The WH Committee should review the approaches used for the current Periodic Report in order to revise instructions for the next Periodic Report in 2008

REQUESTS TO WH COMMITTEE

- Guidance is required on how to report loss or degradation of authenticity and/or integrity.
- There is a need for Guidelines to manage "acceptable change" noting Article 6, sub sections 2 & 3 of the WH Convention and specific guidelines from relevant national legislation and guidelines complementary to Article 6.

CHAPTER 5. DRAFT DECISION FOR THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

The Committee may wish to adopt the following draft decision:

27 COM 6A

“The Committee:

1. Examines the working document WHC-03/27.COM/6A;
2. Expresses its deep appreciation to the Asia-Pacific States Parties and the World Heritage Centre for their collaboration over the past 6 years which led to the successful preparation of the comprehensive “Synthesis Regional Periodic Report for the Asia-Pacific Region 2003”;
3. Takes note of the sub-regional and regional recommendations and action plans proposed within the “Synthesis Regional Periodic Report for the Asia-Pacific Region 2003”, which were elaborated by the States Parties together with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, based upon the conclusions of the Periodic Reporting Exercise and the national, sub-regional and regional Consultative Meetings;
4. Requests the World Heritage Centre to produce a publication on “The State of World Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region”, comprising Volume I on Cultural Heritage properties and Volume II on Natural & Mixed Heritage properties and to make the information contained in the Asia-Pacific States Parties’ national periodic reports available in electronic form (CD-ROM and/or on the UNESCO World Heritage Centre’s web-site);
5. Requests the Director-General of UNESCO to review and strengthen operations and staffing in the regional offices in Asia and the Pacific by 2005 to ensure that improved services are provided in a co-ordinated manner to assist the States Parties in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention;
6. Decides to favourably consider and support the proposed Programmes “ActionAsia 2003-2009” and “World Heritage-Pacific 2009”, which directly respond to the conclusions, recommendations, and action plans resulting from this Periodic Reporting Exercise (Provisional Agenda Item 20B, Working Document WHC-03/27COM/20B);
7. Strongly encourages the Asia-Pacific States Parties to take the necessary actions to follow up in a concerted and concrete manner, the recommendations and action plans proposed at national levels to address effectively and in a timely manner the conservation challenges to World Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region.”