

CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND HISTORIC CITIES IN UZBEKISTAN

FINAL REPORT



(see also separate Project Document
prepared by the Consultant,
with text, budget, drawings and colour photographs)

Interregional Project on Historical Cities
Conservation, Development and
Management Programme (Int/tss2/sta)



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CULTURAL HERITAGE: UZBEKISTAN

Final Report

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1. Introduction.

The UNDP Resident Representative in Uzbekistan, in consultation with the Government and UNESCO Headquarters, requested my services as a Consultant to work on the follow-up of the Bukhara Conference and the preparation of the new phase of the UZB/94/002 Project.

It is in this context that UNESCO headquarters prepared the TOR for my consultancy, which were incorporated in a special contract as a Contractor/Consultant within the existing UZB/94/002/UNDP/UNESCO Project (see TOR in Annex I).

Additional funds were provided by UNDP to UNESCO for my services.

The tasks and terms of reference of my assignment can be summarized as follows:

- follow-up the results, findings and recommendations of the International Conference held in Bukhara and submit proposals on the best and feasible organizational framework to undertake a programme as well as related fund raising activities for the future, and the coordination thereof;
- to draft a project document for a New Phase of the UZB/94/002 project for an estimated duration of 3 years, in collaboration with the national, regional authorities, UN Resident Coordinator and UNESCO staff;
- make recommendations as to the development of substantive contacts with the International Donor Community, NGO's and the private sector in reference to funding arrangements for project implementation in the new proposed project through 1999.

Following my visit to Uzbekistan as a Contractor/Consultant, I took the liberty of presenting an interim report upon my return to Paris, with a view to accelerate the process of project preparation and implementation in the most coherent and expeditive manner.

Since the time of the interim report I kept in touch with the Project in Uzbekistan, UNDP and UNESCO with a view to draft an operational project document. This was done in close collaboration with the Authorities of Uzbekistan, on the basis of information compiled during my visit.

Substantive discussions were held in Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarkand with national counterparts, the Governor of Bukhara, technicians in situ, the population at large and colleagues both at UNDP/UNESCO and within the Project as such in Tashkent.

Substantive discussions were also held with Mr. Bouchenaki and Mr. Tonello at UNESCO Paris, while I was there early in July. These followed suit to the two interim reports I prepared and distributed, incorporating, where appropriate, the comments

received from Mr. Lane, former CTA. Mr. Lane's comments led to the preparation of the **second** interim report. It is this **second** interim report which was discussed thoroughly in Paris in July 1996.

Discussions in Paris were complemented by telephone calls and faxes from Amsterdam to Tashkent, particularly with Mr. Boccardi, Associate Expert of UNESCO, and colleagues at UNDP and UNESCO as such.

As a result of the visit and above mentioned consultations, I started to prepare the Project Document in June/July 1996 and subsequently distributed it through UNDP Tashkent, as well as UNESCO Paris, at the ADG/BER and CLT/CH level.

With a view to summarize the technical reports of the UNDP/UNESCO Consultants of UZB/94/002, I availed myself of an architectural student from Lahore University in Pakistan, in the person of Ms. Farah Zia Qadir. She worked on the résumés of each and every one of the Consultants' reports. She illustrated the résumés. These have been incorporated in the Project Document and now constitute an integral part of it (pages 15 through 38 of the Project Document).

In addition to diskettes sent to Tashkent and Paris, a printed version of the Project Document, including drawings and colour photographs, was made available. A copy is attached here.

I would like to express my thanks and appreciation for all the collaboration provided by the office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Tashkent in general and Mr. K. Malik in particular. The Associate Expert of UNESCO, Mr. Boccardi, still in the project site, has been extremely helpful. The warm and businesslike dialogues, held with national and regional authorities, were of utmost importance. Their valuable views on past activities and suggestions for the future have been taken into account in the preparation of the new project document.

I would also like to express my thanks to the UNESCO staff at Paris headquarters and Mr. Lane, the former CTA of the Project, whom I met at one occasion, prior to my departure to Uzbekistan.

My special thanks go to Ms. Farah Zia Qadir from Lahore University in Pakistan, who reviewed and summarized with me the reports of the Experts of UZB/94/002. She illustrated with drawings most of the sites referred to in UZB/94/002. The new phase of the Project Document as prepared in context of my TOR incorporates these résumés/drawings.

The Project Document prepared reckons with 'seed money' for core-funding by UNDP and financial contributions in cash or in kind by the Government of Uzbekistan, the international donor community and possibly the private sector.

The Project Document also reckons with the technical knowhow of organisations such as UNESCO and expertise from different national and international bodies, eventually through UNESCO.

I trust that this final Report and the Project Document will respond to the aspirations of the Government and the TOR established by UNESCO for my consultancy. The participation of the UN-system with the collaboration of the international donor community may well lead to a Comprehensive Project for the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage in Uzbekistan in context of human development.

I believe that the approach taken in UZB/94/002 and its follow-up, which I had the privilege to prepare, responds to the concept of launching modest and yet pragmatic and operational projects in cities in Uzbekistan which combine **heritage and development**.

This is the essence of sustainability.

It is the essence of sustainable human development.

It is the essence of sustainable tourism and visitation.

It is the essence of conservation practices, combined with managerial aspects of rehabilitation.

It is the essence of economic and financial viabilities.

It is the essence of resource mobilization.

It is the essence of developing a technical and institutional base for coherent programmes of urban rehabilitation.

It is the essence of this modest Report and the Project Document presented for the consideration of the Government of Uzbekistan and the UNDP and the UN specialized Agencies concerned, such as UNESCO, alongside the international donor community.

Sylvio S. Mutal
UNDP/UNESCO Consultant

2. **Some observations on the origins and performance of the UNDP/UNESCO Project UZB/94/002.**

On the basis of the UNDP/UNESCO/UZB/94/002 Project Document signed on 21/12/94 with the Government of Uzbekistan, and the individual reports of Consultants, I would like to put on record the following observations as to the *raison d'être* and performance of the Project.

In the first place, in terms of inputs the following can be noted.

The original project foresaw a UNDP core-funding of 375,000 US\$ with yet another 375,000 US\$ from other donors.

Ultimately and eventually the UNDP contribution to the Project stood at 524,000 US\$. **No funding was made available from other donors during the course of the project. All funding was provided by UNDP.**

The project also covered the costs of three UNV's, not one fully funded UNV was recruited through extra budgetary sources. UNESCO was able to recruit the services of an Associate Expert from Italy as an Architect/Restorer. He is currently being paid by UNESCO with funds from the Italian Government put at the disposal of UNESCO for this purpose.

As to the contents, the Executing Agency of UNESCO recruited and fielded almost 15 missions. To this effect international consultants in **structural engineering, soil mechanics, hydrology, architectural conservation, urban rehabilitation, heritage management and cultural tourism** were fielded. They carried out their missions adequately with reports of significance directly related to the objectives and outputs enunciated in the Project Document.

I was able to review the reports of the Consultants in the UNESCO Project Office in Tashkent early in June. On the basis of photocopies made available to me in Tashkent, I was able to make abridged versions of each one of them, identifying **problems/issues and proposals** put forward by the Consultants. These have served for the elaboration of the second phase of the Project.

In general it can be said that all reports are **sound, technically coherent and well formulated**. A series of reports prepared by Prof. Lewcock referred to one of the major objectives of the Project, namely that of a **global strategy for conservation and management of cultural heritage sites in Uzbekistan**.

Whereas the Document had originally envisaged activities in the fields of **museum development and archaeology, inventory and training**, these issues were not necessarily looked into in detail in the first phase of the Project. A synthesis of the major aspects of the Project as they related to sites, was prepared by Mr. Lane and Mr. Lewcock for the **brochure** edited by them and prepared/distributed for/in the Bukhara Conference in February 1996.

We were informed by the former CTA that the **museum** consultancy was not carried out in view of financial constraints. Remaining funds were reserved for the Bukhara Meeting/Donor Conference. Nonetheless one of Mr. Lewcocks reports (nr. 3) included a comprehensive account on the state of the art of several museums. Specific recommendations were made on museum development.

It is to be noted that as at July 1996 no synthesis report of the CTA is available. A report combining and synthesizing all the studies carried out in the Project would have been appropriate and would have facilitated our task.

Apparently this was not foreseen in the UZB/94/002 Project Document. It is to be noted, however, that a project performance evaluation report (TPER), to be prepared by the UN Executing Agency, is of utmost importance for the tripartite review meetings (TPR). To our knowledge, no TPR's have been organized and we do not know whether a TPER has been prepared by the Agency.

It goes without saying, however, that individual reports put together and synthesized in the brochure edited by Mr. Lane and Mr. Lewcock speak for themselves and are comprehensive.

In terms of **training workshops**, no such activity was carried out. The training consultancy foreseen as a subcontract to ICCROM in Rome, was not executed in view of financial constraints and the then upcoming Bukhara Conference. Training, however, was provided to individual Uzbek experts. They were invited to take part in a workshop in Weimar (Germany) on the Tillya Kary compound. This was organized jointly by UNESCO and the Weimar University. Furthermore, an Uzbek specialist from the Project was invited to take part in a regional workshop on the use of GIS-computer system on-site management.

Some international consultants were able to carry out in-service training activities with their local Uzbek counterparts during their missions.

Some activities not necessarily foreseen in the original Project were carried out and the Project was instrumental in the initiation of activities related to local handicrafts development, master/apprentice schemes and publications.

All in all it can be said that the scope and objectives of the Project were met, with specific and concrete outputs. Nonetheless, the Project had too much of an ambitious programme to comply with in a short period and therefore it is doubtful whether the outputs actually reached the beneficiary targets. Should there have been additional funds, as originally anticipated, **from extra UNDP sources**, things would obviously have been different. This would have facilitated the **spanning of time and the employment of the CTA for a longer period.**

As to national consultants, here again there were only very few who were occasionally contracted. Two national consultants in the field of structural engineering and hydrology were recruited and contracted through the Project.

As indicated by the CTA, it proved very difficult to obtain national counterparts as part of the Government contribution. This is understandable at the initial stage of the Project and we believe that with a national driven project in the future, the situation could lead to a better employment of national staff.

The Government of Uzbekistan has complied with its participation in the Project, particularly in 1995 and early 1996.

The following are commendable:

- . The Government appointed the Deputy Director of the Board of Monuments as National Project Coordinator.
- . Two teams of three local architects/draftsmen were provided by the Khokimayats of Samarkand and Bukhara from the City Architects' Department and the Samarkand Institute. The project provided a small financial contribution for this personnel.
- . A large group of architectural students from Samarkand took part in a detailed architectural and socio-economic survey of the Mahalla study.
- . Project personnel held several meetings with the local Mahalla residents in the respective study areas and their suggestions were incorporated in the proposals for Mahalla upgrading. This bottom-up approach of local participation is a good omen.
- . The involvement of some national specialists for the preparation of estimates and project outlines for the restoration projects presented at the Bukhara Conference, could also be considered as an asset. These specialists were provided by the Institute of Restoration.

So all in all the Government did its utmost to provide local personnel. The project relied heavily on international experts in this first phase. More national consultants are now foreseen in the next phase, alongside **group-training activities** in situ in Uzbekistan and elsewhere, where adequate conservation practices are being exercised in comprehensive integral and/or site specific restoration or conservation projects of the built heritage.

UNDP provided administrative and managerial support through a National Programme Officer financed through the Project. As indicated above, some minor national consultancies for handicrafts were also undertaken.

The project's main objectives were related to the development of Uzbekistan's institutional and human capacity to preserve and properly maintain the national cultural heritage, as well as mobilizing international support and develop an integrated approach to preservation.

In practical terms some considerable work has been done to that effect. It needs to be put into actual practice in the future with strong national institutional and human capacity to that effect.

As to adequate conservation practices and the use of traditional materials, it could be said that the project did encourage through its reports the use of traditional materials and expressed clear recommendations to revive old building techniques in context of contemporary practices.

As indicated above it can be said that:

- a) whereas no synthesis report of the Project as such has been produced by the CTA, the essence is to be found in the brochure prepared by Mr. Lane for the Bukhara Conference (apparently no such report was foreseen in the project document).
- b) during the lifespan of the project no TPR meetings have been conducted. We are given to understand by the ex-CTA that this was definitely foreseen in the project document to take place at its termination.

As the project has already concluded and the CTA relinquished of his activities, it is up to the Government, UNESCO and UNDP to consider at this stage the desirability of such an exercise as stipulated in the project document. This may now be too late. It is for the parties to look into it.

- c) no final report of the CTA is available as at July 1996. This report was to be drawn up by the CTA in accordance with the rules and regulations established by UNDP. The former CTA will undoubtedly submit the final report in due course. Here again this is a matter for UNESCO to look into.
- d) the promotional booklet edited by Barry Lane and Ronald Lewcock for the Bukhara Conference is a compendium resulting from individual consultant reports. It comprises a reduced version of the exhibition panels prepared by UNESCO which were under the direct supervision of Mr. B. Lane.

3. The Bukhara Conference (February 1996).

The Conference Report was prepared by UNESCO, though it was not available in Uzbekistan at the time of the mission. I understand that eventually it was handcarried by Mr. Lane to UNDP as he took his post of UNESCO Representative in Uzbekistan.

The Conference was successfully organized and it was an important milestone in the joint culture revival efforts between the Government, UNDP and UNESCO, which initiated several key activities to revive the four historic cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva and Kokand.

The Conference was held in Bukhara in February 1996. Its objectives were:

- **To inform** the international donor community on the implementation of the UNESCO/UNDP project (UZB/94/002) “Sustainable Development and Revival of Cultural Heritage” and on its recommendations;
- **To generate interest** among the international donor community to eventually support the implementation of the above referred recommendations, i.e. to finance:
 - conservation and revitalization projects in Bukhara, Samarkand, Shakhrisabz, Khiva, Kokand;
 - a handicraft revival and promotion programme.

Some 150 participants attended the Conference. National participants included the **Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Culture, the Khokims (Governors) of Bukhara and Samarkand**, as well as professionals and experts in heritage matters. International participants included the **Minister of Culture of the Republic of Turkey and the Minister of Culture of the Islamic Republic of Iran**, as well as participants from the People’s Republic of China, the Czech Republic, France, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Pakistan, Ukraine and the United States of America. Representatives from multi-lateral organisations such as the **Commission of the European Communities, the World Tourism Organisation, and the World Bank** were also in attendance. Foundations such as the **Aga Khan Trust for Culture** also attended the meeting.

The UNDP Resident Coordinator and the UNESCO Representatives in the persons of the Assistant Director General/BER and the Director of Intercultural Projects co-chaired the meeting.

A number of UNDP/UNESCO experts and special invitees by UNESCO took part in the meeting. The meeting dealt with Issues of Relevance such as:

- a) The Great Silk Road;
- b) The most recent evolution in Uzbekistan;
- c) Jubilees and celebrations underlining the importance of Uzbekistan’s cultural (and scientific) heritage;
- d) Responsibility for the restoration/preservation efforts;
- e) Threats faced by the sites covered by the Project;
- f) Cultural tourism.

(see annex II)

The Conference also dealt with technical conservation practice approaches, techniques, establishing a dialogue of a professional order between national and international experts in the presence of some 150 participants.

As indicated by the Administrator of UNDP in his response to the Resident Coordinator's statement to the Conference, **it is critical that the cultural and historical specificity of this ancient region be fully integrated into sustainable development paradigms.**

The Bukhara Conference, in addition to purely technical aspects of conservation, took note that the revival of historic cities presents a key challenge to ensure the inter-linkages between the social, political and economic aspects of revitalization and rehabilitation covering the substantive aspects of strategies related to environmental and community based criteria.

The Bukhara Conference seems to have initiated a momentum of interest for donor countries to participate in this innovative exercise.

A full report on the Bukhara Conference is now available prepared jointly by ADG/BER and CLT/CH.

4. State of affairs at the time of the mission: May/June 1996.

4.1 Government policy on Historic Preservation and Enhancement.

With the initiation and implementation of UZB/94/002, it is evident that the Government of Uzbekistan has a great interest and political will to work in the field of cultural heritage and allied subjects of tourism and human development.

Presidential decrees (March 1996) in reference to the commemorative events to take place in Samarkand and Bukhara in 1996/97, underlined priority action on monument conservation and enhancement. We are referring to the anniversaries of Timur in Samarkand (660 years) and 2500 years of Bukhara. The Government has already allocated funds for restoration and conservation activities in close cooperation with the Regional and Local Governments. As indicated in the Interim Report, it would be imperative that the new phase of the project takes this new dimension into account and collaborates with the Government to guarantee the best practices to be put in place, combining knowhow with national and international funding. This is reflected in the Project Document.

4.2 UZB/94/002 Project as such.

The Project has practically completed its objectives and apparently all available funds from UNDP have been spent and exhausted.

In terms of contents, I have reviewed the reports while in Tashkent (photocopies were generously offered to me) and I had some preliminary consultations with Government Authorities and Technicians at the national and regional level. I had

the opportunity to review in depth the reports with the assistance of Ms. Farah Zia Qadir. I also had the opportunity of undertaking short visits to Bukhara and Samarkand. On the basis of all that, I could sum up the orientation of the first phase of the Project as follows:

- a) five sites have been considered for preservation enhancement within UZB/94/002, namely Bukhara, Samarkand, Shakhrisabz, Khiva and Kokand.
- b) In the first four of these sites, namely Bukhara, Samarkand, Shakhrisabz and Khiva, there seems to be a tendency toward a typology of conservation projects, which could be summed up as follows:
 1. Restoration, conservation and enhancement of architectural heritage: individual and/or compound of monuments.
 2. Re-adaptive use of monuments.
 3. Revitalization and rehabilitation of Mahallas (living districts adjacent to monument compounds).
 4. Infilling programmes adjacent to monuments of once historic cores (living and trade areas).
 5. Punctual restoration activities in singled-out monuments (specific restoration or conservation problems in a given monument).

These projects can be seen in the booklet prepared by Barry Lane/Ronald Lewcock for the Bukhara Conference. It is felt that in that "**site-specific project-profiles**" would need to be updated.

Priorities would have to be established in conjunction with the Government's wishes, short- and long-term plans as they unfold in Uzbekistan..

It is now time to expand the **site-specific project profiles**. They should include **architectural drawings (if possible work drawings), costs of restoration and maintenance** for the second phase of the project. The first phase did not go into these important and significant aspects.

The **Project Document** I have prepared for the second phase includes in its workplan activities the drawing up of specific project profiles to be put on the agenda of the upcoming new phase.

To this effect it would be absolutely necessary to condense and approximate the Projects listed in the booklet to realistic terms for operational purposes.

This would be in line with the Government's ongoing activities, political will and projected plans and financial possibilities and forecasts.

I reiterate that there is no doubt that all five categories mentioned above are of importance for a global integral conservation policy and programme in Uzbekistan.

There is, however, a need to set priorities. This is reflected in the new phase of the UNDP core-funded, multi-donor project, which now includes across the board institutional and capacity building. It also includes human resource development. It gives particular attention to the best practices of conservation both in individual monuments and upgrading of Mahallas. It proposes, if possible, to look into the feasibility of Infilling Programmes.

The feasibility of infilling programmes is something of paramount concern and needs thorough political and financial appraisal.

It seems that it is not at present on the agenda of the Government's policy of cultural heritage revival in the short and medium term.

4.3 Handicrafts component.

As a result of the work undertaken by UZB/94/002, presently a **Government Executed Project** is in place with the active participation of international and national ngo's. This is now going to be a **separate** project, which will have the support of ngo's. The Regional Governments of Samarkand and Bukhara will provide temporary lodgings for handicrafts projects (training sites) and it is foreseen that, as a part of the revitalization process in Samarkand and Bukhara, historic buildings will be restored for re-adaptive uses for handicrafts centers (training, production, quality control and marketing). Local associations have already been formed.

It looks as if this component of the Project will be developed in a coherent manner with the participation of artisans and Government support and ngo backing with technical knowhow and funding.

5. Follow-up of UZB/94/002.

- **Some practical views in reference to the elaboration and execution of a new phase for a UNDP supported multi-donor project in collaboration with UNESCO on the Conservation and Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage and Historic Cities in Uzbekistan.**

It is to be noted at the outset, that the next phase of the Project would have to expand and put into practice an interdisciplinary integrated approach.

This has already characterized the Project in its first phase. As indicated above it would be advisable to define and set priorities for sites which would become operational projects within the upcoming Project to be run by the Government of Uzbekistan, in collaboration with UNDP, with UNESCO as a Cooperating Agency. If we were to take the typology of different projects enunciated in UZB/94/002, namely:

1. Restoration, conservation and enhancement of architectural heritage: individual and/or compound of monuments.
2. Re-adaptive use of monuments.
3. Revitalization and rehabilitation of Mahallas (living districts adjacent to monument compounds).
4. Infilling programmes adjacent to monuments of once historic cores (living and trade areas).
5. Punctual restoration activities in singled-out monuments (specific restoration or conservation problems in a given monument),

it is obvious that all five categories mentioned above are of importance for a global integral conservation policy and programme.

There is a need, however, to specify **priorities** which is the basis of the new phase of the UNDP core-funded multi-donor project.

Therefore the follow-up of UZB/94/002 should address issues of: conservation, sustainable human development and set priorities as well as a sequence of phases.

It is in this context that three phases are foreseen:

1. Preparation of a proposal (or a set of proposals) for cultural heritage projects with specific project profiles, including drawings and costs.

2. A global proposal for integrated conservation and rehabilitation of Mahallas in Samarkand and Bukhara. Two Mahalla-centres in Bukhara and three Mahalla-centres in Samarkand could be looked into.
3. The third phase is one of actual project execution deriving from the **project proposal** and the **individual project files** contained therein. This is primarily a phase of capital investment with grants and technical assistance. It would have to include contributions in cash or in kind beyond the budget foreseen in the new Project Document. The suggested sites to be included in the new project are to be seen in point 9.f of the present report on page 20.

For immediate intervention, two project sites are now included in the project document (subject consultation) for immediate work. These are the Shah-i-Zindah Complex in Samarkand and the Abdullaziz-Khan Madrassa in Bukhara. The said monuments present ideal characteristics to be adopted as model restoration projects and could serve as schooling sites for on the job training.

These show a wide typology and variety of conservation problems. They have as yet not been restored. They are both extremely visible and important. I visited them with Mr. Boccardi and it is felt that they could ensure the interest of both the Government and potential donors. We would have to consult on this with the authorities concerned for the final new project document.

It is to be noted that some adaptive re-use could also be considered e.g. for the Abdullaziz-Khan Madrassa in Bukhara.

The above include Sites and Mahalla Centres.

As at July 1996 I feel that the **infilling programmes** could be left to a later stage of the upcoming new project or even if possible after 1996 for reasons outlined above.

There are a number of specific activities mentioned in the Project Document as can be seen later in this report and the Project Document.

The Mahalla upgrading is definitely included in terms of detailed studies in the new Project Document.

6. Uzbekistan and the World Heritage Convention.

Itchan Kala and the Historic Centre of Bukhara have been inscribed in the World Heritage List.

An emergency grant has been approved in June 1995 for 50,000 US\$ and the contract has been signed on 29/09/1995 with the Board of Monuments to carry out emergency repairs in the Chor Minor Madrassa, which is in the World Heritage Site of Bukhara. Works are presently on the way and would have to be assessed in collaboration with the present Project.

World Heritage tentative list submitted by the Government of Uzbekistan in May 1996.

The following sites have been presented to the World Heritage convention, of which Uzbekistan is a State Party, in May 1996:

1. Complex of Sheikh Mukhâr-Vali (mausoleum)
2. Arab-Ata in Tim (mausoleum)
3. Khakim Al-Termizi (complex)
4. Afrasiab (site of ancient settlement)
5. Kyrk Kyz (Palace building)
6. Vabkent's Minaret
7. Djarkurgan's Minaret
8. Rabati Malik (complex)
9. Ishrathona (mausoleum)
10. Chor-Bakr (complex)
11. Bakhautdin (ensemble)
12. Khanbandi (dam)
13. Ak Astana-baba (mausoleum)
14. Gur-Emir (ensemble)
15. Mir Said Bakhrom (mausoleum)
16. Shakhrisabs (historical centre)
17. Registan (ensemble)
18. Shakhi-Zinda (complex)
19. Ichan-qala (historical centre)
20. Bukhara (historical centre)
21. Ulughbek's observatory

7. Context of a new phase of UZB/94/002 (1996-1999).

History and Heritage

Uzbekistan occupies a vast area in Central Asia. It is located between Afghanistan, Turkmenistan and Khazakstan. Most of the border area is desert, semi-desert or steppe.

The main areas of occupation, where great cultures and civilizations flourished over the centuries, are in the western area of Khorezm, where the river Amu Dar'ya enters the Aral Sea and the legendary cities of Bukhara and Samarkand on the Zeravshan river.

Uzbekistan has an extraordinary rich and important cultural history. The population of the Republic is predominantly Uzbek (Turkic) although Persian was the main language in the early Islamic period.

Human settlement goes back to palaeolithic times, and urban civilization was already developed by the second millenium B.C.

The main source of prosperity for this region is the trans-continental trade route between China, India, the Middle East and Europe known as the Silk Route. The trade led to the establishment of urban centres on the edge of the deserts of Central Asia. From the second century this trade was controlled by the Kushans, a semi-nomadic people from Chinese Central Asia. The Kushans built up a vast empire which controlled most of the trade passing through Central Asia. In the fourth century the Sassanians took control of the western part of the trade routes and reduced the Kushans to a series of independent principalities. The central part of the route was controlled by the Soghdians who occupied Samarkand and Bukhara. The first Arab raids occurred in the mid-seventh century, although it was not until the beginning of the eighth century that any real conquests were made with the capture of Bukhara and Samarkand. By the mid-eighth century most of the region was under Arab control. By the ninth century a Persian dynasty known as the Samanids was in control of both Bukhara and Samarkand. The Samanids were nominally vassals of the Abbasids although they acted independently. During this period Islam gradually replaced Buddhism, Manichaeism and Zoroastrianism as the main religion of the area. At the end of the tenth century the Samanids were replaced by the Karakhanid Turks who established Samarkand as their capital. During the eleventh century the Seljuk Turks rapidly expanded westwards from their base in the region of Khorezm in western Uzbekistan. The region of Khorezm was left under the rule of the Khorezmshas who were vassals of the Seljuks. In 1077 the Khorezmshas declared themselves independent, establishing their capital at Urgench. By the twelfth century the Khorezmshas had gained control of most of Central Asia. This period of great prosperity was interrupted by the Mongol invasions of the early thirteenth century. The earliest period of Mongol rule in the region was not characterized as successful, although under the Timurids in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it entered one of the most brilliant periods of history. In the sixteenth century the region was conquered by the Uzbeks who now form the majority of the population.

The main building materials are mud brick and pisé, baked brick and wood. Stone is generally not available for use as a building material. In addition to the fixed buildings temporary or mobile dwellings (yurt) are made of felt over a wooden frame. For traditional houses throughout the region mud brick and pisé are most commonly used. Some of the best examples of mud architecture are the fortified walls which surround most settlements from small villages to major cities such as Bukhara. Important buildings such as mosques, madrassas and mausoleums were sometimes built of baked brick. In pre-modern times the standard brick form was a square tile 5-7 cm thick. These were used in a variety of decorative patterns produced by placing bricks in alternating groups vertically and horizontally. From the twelfth century glazed bricks were used and eventually became common in the fifteenth century under the Timurids. Although wood has always been rare, especially in the eastern parts of Uzbekistan, it was used for roofs and occasionally for columns, especially in mosques and palaces. Some of the best examples of wooden architecture are in Khiva and include carved wooden columns with muqarnas capitals and bulbous lotus bases resembling lotus buds. Wooden ceilings are often painted.

The majority of Islamic monuments in Uzbekistan are found in Bukhara and Samarkand whilst Khiva is a good example of traditional nineteenth-century architecture. Outside these cities the most important monuments in the country are at Shar-i Sabz, the village which Timur tried to make his capital.

After 70 years as part of the USSR, Uzbekistan declared itself independent in 1991.

It preserves still strong ties with its former colleague-states on a bi-lateral and regional level.

Uzbekistan has developed political, economic and cultural relations with countries throughout the world and is an active member of the United Nations-system.

Uzbekistan has undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary and important built/rich cultural heritage.

The great Islamic cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand are magnificent examples of an architectural and urban setting, with important domed tombs, mosques and madrassas. It still carries the flavour and the artistic skills and technology of learning and craftsmanship.

Uzbekistan opens its doors and windows to the world: visitation and tourism.

Until 1989 Uzbekistan had a small and yet important tourism industry. Within the USSR travels were organized in Central Asia, which included Uzbekistan.

Travel agencies from various parts of Europe included Uzbekistan as part of tours including Russia and Siberia.

After the disbonding of the Soviet Union and the independence of Uzbekistan in 1991, the number of visitors declined to approx. 100.000 a year. The situation in 1996 shows signs of a recovery. Tourism management and tourism administration is in the process of being restructured, incl. schools for hotel personnel run in collaboration with the Turkish government.

Uzbekistan will not be in the near future a destination of mass tourism. It need not be. The potential visitor particularly from Europe is somewhat a selected group with a very high interest in culture. To visit historical towns, monuments and the urban living environment will definitely be on the agenda of incoming tourists.

Historic cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva will attract cultural tourism as well as young interested visitors to establish a dialogue of cultures and admire the architectural and artistic works as well as the historic urban settings and the 'nature' of the country.

Uzbekistan is known for centuries to be a major spot in the Silk Route from the East to the West. It is located at the crossroads of the 'Silk Routes' and therefore can be an extremely important point for tourism of a 'regional character'. This has an enormous potential. UNESCO's Silk Routes Programme has been promoted over the last years and could certainly be of an asset to Uzbekistan's tourism attractions.

The cultural and historical specificity of this ancient region can be fully integrated into the sustainable human development paradigms of UNDP.

UNESCO's international programme on the Silk Routes has been put forward before scientists and learned people who can envisage arranging joint international expeditions, scientific symposia and creating films and other modes of media.

Uzbekistan has good prospects, particularly in Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva, for tourism development.

There are more than 4000 architectural monuments on the territory of the Republic, from the paleolith epoch marches of Alexander the Great up to the establishment of the very Uzbek nation and the empire of Timur the Great. Tourism services have, however, to be upgraded in transport, accommodation, visitation and information/communication.

8. Project justification.

Problems to be addressed; the present situation.

- Conservation of monuments.
- Conservation and rehabilitation of the urban fabric of historic cities/centres.
- Cultural/urban heritage and sustainable development.
- Need for an appropriate conservation methodology.
- Institutional considerations.

Each one of these problems to be addressed justifying the new project, is expanded in the Project Document I have prepared.

9. Cultural/urban heritage in Uzbekistan and sustainable development.

A short definition for Sustainable Human Development can be expressed in three words: '**enlarging human capabilities**'.

Sustainable human development is not merely economic growth but its distribution of its benefits equitably. It generates and rejuvenates the environment rather than deteriorating or destroying it; it empowers people; it enlarges **their choices and opportunities** providing at all times peoples' participation in decisions, particularly affecting their lives in all its manifestations. SHD is development creating growth with employment, connecting it to the environment and to the empowerment of the people. It is based on equity. It provides a platform of choices to people in reference to the environment people live in, may it be urban or natural or both, and the ability to contribute, participate and embody the 'culture' they are part of in their daily lives.

SHD looks at tradition and cultural values not as regressive, primitive or backward, but to the contrary, progressive, contemporary and futuristic.

Sustainable Human Development recognizes *diversity* versus *conformity*. *Tradition* as an asset and not a liability. *Historical* as progressive and futuristic in terms of a cultural capital and not as ahistorical.

SHD views also the place of the human being at the centre of the stage and therefore focusses on human development, education and institutional strengthening, that produces greater readiness and capacity to work together.

SHD considers and rests upon social and cultural values and not merely physical.

The Project Document envisages to address these issues across the board when it relates to the provision of skills and information on conservation and preservation not in an isolated fashion but an integral part of community development.

The second phase of the Project is expected to relate the programme to:

- a) the staff of the Board of Monuments and the Institute of Restoration as well as local personnel, particularly in Bukhara and Samarkand, **will have on-the-job training and capacity building in conservation practices;**
- b) two monuments, the Shah-i-Zindah Complex in Samarkand and the Abdullaziz-Khan Madrassa in Bukhara, will be restored and enhanced. These monuments represent ideal characteristics so as to be adopted as model restoration projects and could serve as teaching sites for on-the-job training (see a.);
- c) a full system on **conservation and management practices of historic sites** will be put in place.
- d) The Project is also expected to **improve, upgrade and contemporize** the institutional set-up of the Ministry of Culture and local governments and other agencies, to cope with the complex issue of integral conservation and historic quarter rehabilitation programmes.

In short the Project is expected to result in an efficient, manageable and **institution building process** responding to Government's policies and programmes on conservation.

- e) The Project is also expected to result as a facilitator for internal and external travel and tourism practices and legislation.
- f) **The Project will establish the actual costs for the restoration of a number of sites (see below) for consideration and resource mobilization, through a special UNDP Trust Fund which can be replenished with contributions as they become available.**

Bukhara-

1. Abdullaziz-Khan Madrassa
2. Khodja Zainuddin Mosque and Khauz Complex
3. Magoki-Attari Mosque
4. Samanid Mausoleum
5. Chor Minor (already in progress with the WHC)
6. 2 Mahalla Centres

Samarkand-

1. Tillya Kary Mosque and Madrassa
2. Sher Dor Madrassa (Government already undertook repair work)
3. Shah-i-Zindah Complex
4. 3 Mahalla Centres

Khiva-

1. Tash Khauli Palace
2. Friday Mosque

Kokand-

1. Kurjum Khan Complex (optional)

This Project will be revised to provide for additional funding when the above mentioned aims are achieved, say six or nine months after the initiation of the Project.

10. Development objective and reasons for UNDP assistance.

The new Project is directed:

- a) to build a coherent national and regional capacity to execute current projects in the field of architectural conservation, restoration and enhancement;
- b) to design future policies and programmes in the fields relevant to heritage connected to social and economic development, crucial for the implementation of a sustainable conservation programme.
- c) Capacity and institution building by training national, technical, professional, middle level and management staff, so as to be able to handle the managerial and technical elements of restoration and conservation as well as aspects of Resource Mobilization. The enhancement of sites for visitors and educational purposes as well as the economics of cultural tourism will be addressed.
- d) To assure that conservation is considered as a cultural asset for the development of Uzbekistan alongside its relationship to sustainable human development through mechanisms of economic growth.

This development objective is feasible in the **emerging, alternative perspectives on development**, which has characteristics of progressive nature in **protraditional, historical, innovative, non-linear approaches of UNDP**.

Reasons for assistance from UNDP.

UNDP funding as core and seed money is being sought because of the complex and yet **pertinent relationship of Conservation to Sustainable Human Development**. UNDP has a special role in facilitating the preparation and execution of projects oriented towards integrated projects of conservation that respond to broader socio-economic needs and economic incentives, ranging from housing, infrastructure, poverty alleviation, environmental protection in urban areas and **historic inner cities** which are continuously being deprived of paradigms of human development.

There is also, in the case of cultural heritage in Uzbekistan, an undoubtedly tremendous potential in relationship to **culture and tourism**. **Cultural heritage and tourism are mutually supportive to create employment and other economic activities geared toward the social welfare of the populace.**

For UNDP an integrated approach in historic cities is essential. **Working with local authorities, cities associations, ngo's and other national/regional public and private partners, is the essence of the present Project Document. It is UNDP's also.** A cohesive historic city for the 21st century with human development and **transparent and efficient local governance** is the call of **Habitat II, Istanbul, June 1996.**

UNDP's mandate as a follow-up of Istanbul Habitat II will be to promote people-centered sustainable development programmes in cities supporting thematic multi-sectoral development projects.

Alleviation of urban poverty, including the quality of the urban and cultural environment, including the capacity of local governments, are among the main points of UNDP's follow-up strategy of Habitat II.

By addressing the issues mentioned in this Project Document and by being instrumental and facilitating to seek funding from other sources for the execution of projects to be consolidated in the present Project Document, is of utmost importance for UNDP's raison d'être to be the leading agency alongside with the Government of Uzbekistan in this programme.

The Habitat II Conference in Istanbul made special reference in article 11 of its final declaration to practically all aspects envisaged in the present document.

Article 11:

“We shall promote the conservation, rehabilitation and maintenance of historical buildings, monuments, open spaces, landscapes and all modalities and values of cultural, historical, architectural, natural, religious/spiritual order.” (in cities).

The Istanbul Habitat Conference saw this article in context of the World City-Summit (June 1996) and all the connotations referring to the social-economic-physical-cultural urban fabric for sustainable development in human settlements. This is the spirit of the Present Project Document.

This is articulated and embodied in the global declaration. UNDP's integral approach is of relevance.

Furthermore a major UNDP-funded project in 1994/1995 through early 1996 has given considerable high quality of outputs in the fields of **conservation practices and inner-historic-city upgrading** and this needs to be continued now with major funding from the host country, donor agencies and technical inputs when necessary by the specialized UN-Agency of UNESCO.

One of the major reasons for UNDP assistance in this Project and the previous one, has been related to the practice of differentiating between Convention and Emerging Alternative Perspectives on development. Heritage development and heritage management precisely takes elements enunciated by SHD such as *pro-traditional, innovative, human/cultural considerations, historical, long term, among others.*

It is with this perspective that the Project with UNDP assistance can be a driving force and facilitator to involve donor countries and investors in SHD, seen from the point of view of Heritage Restoration and Conservation.

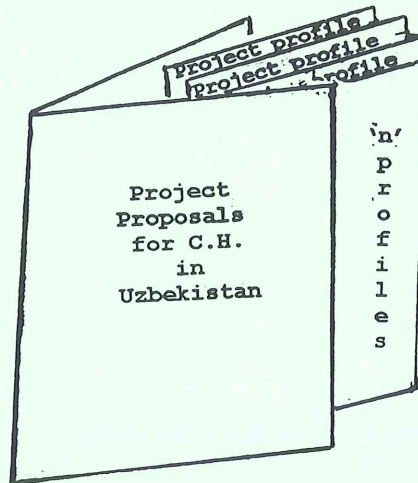
11. Objectives of new phase and proposed activities.

1. Elaboration of site specific project profiles.
2. Development of a comprehensive programme on conservation practices in Uzbekistan, particularly in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand (optional).
3. Institution and capacity building.
Strengthening of existing heritage organisations in the institutional set-up, coordination with regional governments, including the strengthening thereof and supporting the national executive office for the project.
4. Global proposal for integrated conservation of mahallas in Samarkand and Bukhara.
5. A comprehensive global study on drainage and water issues.
6. Preparation by Uzbek authorities of a brochure describing aims, objectives and costs of the restoration of the monuments and mahalla districts:
7. Execution of projects emanating out of points 1 and 6.

This will depend on funds available for each and every one of the Project Profiles emanating from objective 1.

These objectives have been incorporated in the Project Document.

It is advisable prior to objective 7 to prepare a brochure.



It may well be practical and beneficial to make priorities with the above taking into account works already in progress and/or pilot schemes of best conservation practices.

12. Proposed structure and modus operandi.

The Soviet Union allocated budgets for the protection of historic monuments in the various Republics. All monuments in the former Soviet Union were under the protection of the State.

To our understanding legislation dating from that time is no longer in force. There is no adequate legal instrument to ensure the protection of cultural heritage sites and to that matter movable cultural property.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan foresees under article 49, that it is the duty of all citizens to protect the nation's historical, spiritual and cultural heritage. A new legislation is now in the making placing cultural property under the protection of the State.

Local and regional situation.

Each region of Uzbekistan is under the responsibility of the 'khokims' (local government).

The regional khokims are appointed by the President. The khokims of districts, towns and cities are appointed by the khokim of the appropriate region.

Their decisions are binding on all activities, organizations, institutions, public offices and citizens within their territorial authority.

The protection of the environment and the management of economic, social and cultural development of each region of Uzbekistan, are the responsibility of the khokims. They also determine local taxes and propose and implement budgets for the region.

National set-up.

The Board of Monuments, a specialized entity of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, is responsible for the conservation of almost 10.000 listed monuments in Uzbekistan.

It has a staff of 300, including historians, architects, archaeologists, engineers, middle-level technicians and support personnel.

It is to be noted that alongside the Board of Monuments there exists the **Institute for the Restoration of Monuments**. This body is in charge of the design and technical specification for conservation and restoration practices. It also houses the archives of the nation.

There are a number of ngo's and research institutes who collaborate in the conservation of cultural heritage.

A major ngo is the **Restoration Association**. It was established originally under the auspices of the Ministries of Culture and International Economic Relations. It operates independently now and carries out some conservation work on several monuments. The relationship of this Association with the Board and the Institute mentioned above is not clear. Furthermore the **Association of Architects** of Bukhara works closely with heritage issues

As to archaeological exploration, this is undertaken and is the responsibility of the Board of Monuments and the Khamsa Fine Arts Scientific Research Institute in Tashkent. The primary work is to train restorers of movable objects of cultural heritage significance.

No in-situ conservation work is done by this Institute. It has a museum housing major archaeological finds. It has its own laboratories in which students of restoration are trained.

Personnel.

In addition to personnel attached to the Board of Monuments and the Institute for the Restoration of Monuments, some master craftsmen work under the supervision of the board's architects and engineers to do actual conservation and restoration work. Twelve regional workshops set out by the Board, implement field projects and provide training in building-related crafts under an 'on-the-job-training-scheme'. Workshops are located in Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva.

It is to be noted that in view of financial and technical reasons these workshops need to be upgraded and put to the standards of conservation practices responding to the technical problems and the new legislation deriving from the constitution and based on international law, placing cultural property under the protection of the State. The work and the future of these workshops is of paramount importance for problems to be addressed in the future.

12.1 Institutional, Governmental (national/regional/local) and International.

Given these facts:

The activities of the Project will be executed by the appropriate government body in the form of an executive agency embodying the national institution of the Ministry of Culture such as the Board of Monuments and the Institute of Restoration primarily, but in absolute and close cooperation and sharing of tasks with the regional governments. The executive body will meet regularly with other agencies working in heritage management.

Reference to a National Board for the revival of historic cities and cultural tourism is envisaged should the Government consider it opportune, under the leadership of the head of state, primarily for international calls of fund raising.

The executive authority will have an advisory committee with national and international specialists on it.

12.2 Financial

The Government of Uzbekistan will share the cost of the Project. In particular it will provide in kind support as logistic and organisational support by the implementing institutions. Office space, premises for workshops and training courses would have to be provided at the national and regional level for project execution. Secretarial and translation support is indispensable.

The Government shall remain responsible (see article 3 of the SBAA between UNDP and the Government of Uzbekistan, signed on June 10, 1993) for its UNDP assisted development project of their objectives as described in the present Project Document. It shall carry out such parts of such projects as may be stipulated in the provisions of the Agreement and the present Project Document.

In accordance to article 5 of the SBAA the participation and contribution of the Government is foreseen as appropriate.

The Project Document for 1997/1999 foresees a UNDP contribution of 102,500 US\$ with a Government contribution of 20,000 US\$ and Donor Countries of 96,500 US\$. The UNDP input of 102,500 US\$ is matched by 116,500 US\$ as a cost-sharing arrangement. The cost-sharing must be found.

Nonetheless the Document is prepared in such a way that the major objective, namely that of preparing project profiles, could be carried out, even if no cost-sharing arrangements are in place.

UNDP and/or UNESCO should make sure, in the first six months of the Project, that the cost-sharing can be obtained. Provision for this fund-raising is made through a consultant envisaged in the Project Document, for the purpose of raising funds for cost-sharing under sub-item 11.55 of the project budget.

Another point of concern in terms of financial inputs is that of approx. 10 million US-dollars which would be needed for the actual works as a result of the duly elaborated project profiles. Here again, this would depend on the proposed new brochure and possible donors conference, well prepared in advance, to market individual and/or sets of projects to potential donors. Budget-lines 11.55 and 11.59 foresee an international consultancy for the purpose of fund-raising.

12.3 Administrative.

Administrative support is needed and a sum of 12,000 US\$ has been put aside under budgetline 13 for this purpose.

A national Project Officer would have to be in place at UNDP, partly funded by the Project.

12.4 Host Government strategy, the role of UNDP/UNESCO and the international donor community.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is a fully fledged member of the United Nations-system.

The government places a high priority on the preservation, conservation, restoration and enhancement of all the riches of its cultural heritage.

The protection of cultural heritage in force under the Soviet Union was protective with a centralist approach and stressing relatively on restoration-work per se.

Like many other countries in the region, and to that matter in the world, new legislation is needed.

Legislation for the preservation and enhancement of the built heritage is considered of utmost importance as a basic step toward a Comprehensive Conservation Strategy.

The government considers that built heritage preservation and enhancement is of primary importance, particularly because of visitation and tourism.

During the first phase of the UNDP/UNESCO project UZB/94/002 executed in 1995, the government became more and more aware that the preservation of cultural heritage has connotations of nation building, dialogue and interaction between the inhabitants of the country and the community at large. Uzbekistan considers that one of its major assets is its historic openness.

It is the government's current desire to rejoin the regional and international communities. Heritage sites such as the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Kokand, Tashkent among others, are as such that there is a trend in the country to focus on the revival of culture in a broad sense moving away from a single city or even a collection of monuments to a national heritage. The government is also considering that cultural tourism can promote sustainable jobs and be instrumental in re-establishing trade and physical links between Uzbekistan and its neighbours.

It can thus be said that there is a growing tendency toward establishing a National Heritage through the enhancement of particular sites such as Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva for the sake of 'a future to the past', nation building and income generation through sustainable tourism programmes.

UNDP's role would be to provide core-funding and oversee the execution of the Project by the Government and collaborate with it, to implement activities leading to specific outputs.

UNESCO would have to be called upon as a Cooperating Agency to advise and act on the contents of the Project and collaborate in the drawing up of TOR's for consultants, both national and international, their recruitment and placement. UNESCO would also be called upon in training activities, both in Uzbekistan and abroad.

The role of the international donor community is of paramount importance.

Without the international donor community (governmental and non-governmental) neither the new phase of the Project can be implemented, nor can it lead to actual works in chosen sites by the Government for intervention, may it be restoration, conservation, rehabilitation and/or enhancement.

The private sector may be interested in contributing. Should feasible packets be put together for tourism investment as they relate to heritage and the quality of life of inhabitants and the environment, INVESTORS may be called upon to make contributions for actual works (see also point 14).

13. Operational framework.

- 1) The Project will be nationally driven with UNDP administrative support. UNESCO will be a Cooperating Agency.

Other UN Agencies such as the World Tourism Organisation and Habitat may be called upon to participate.

Mechanisms for regular consultative meetings are foreseen in point H as well as point I of the Project Document.

It is to be noted that a mechanism for implementation arrangements is clearly specified in the Project Document under point B.4: implementation arrangements a), b) and c).

- 2) **Bar-Chart**

It is clear and evident that the main outputs of the Project Document are referred to in Objectives D.1, D.2 and D.3.

Of particular importance are Objectives D.1 and D.2, which should be terminated before March/April 1997.

It is only then that major funds can be sought by the Government under the umbrella of the Present Project, which may well be in the range of at least 10 million US\$ for the works to be undertaken.

The first aspects of these works should follow suit to Objective D.6 of the Project Document and continued with activity D.2.1.3 in two sites: the Shah-i-Zindah Complex in Samarkand and the Abdullaziz-Khan Madrassa in Bukhara, which will be used as models to apply comprehensive conservation practices in Uzbekistan.

14. Some final views in reference to proposed Project Document and particularly resource mobilization.

1. It is proposed that the final version of the Project Document be approved before November 1996.
2. Immediately after approval, terms of reference should be drawn up by the Cooperating Agency, in close collaboration with the Government. These will be for the following:
 - international architect 3 m/m
 - international structural engineer 1 m/m
 - international economist 1 m/m
 - international consultant on conservation practices and management 2 m/m
 - international consultant on institution building and fundraising, 3 missions of 1 week each
 - international consultant on training 1 m/m per year for 2 years
 - international consultant for 'historic area packages' in Samarkand and Bukhara
 - international consultant for drainage and water issues - ½ m/m
 - international consultant for preparation of project proposal and project profiles - ¼ m/m
 - national quantity surveyor 5 m/m
 - national architect/restorer 5 m/m
 - national draftsman 5 m/m
 - national consultant in conservation practices 24 m/m
 - national project officer for training activities 4 m/m
3. The National Authority would have to be identified through the Board of Monuments, who could eventually set up a special project unit for UZB/96/00X.
4. With a view to make an international call for cooperation following phase one of the new project, namely objective D.1 of the Project Document, it is absolutely indispensable that an Authority at the presidential, vice-presidential or ministerial level, be identified and committed. The Authority, on the basis of the work carried out by the Project Office, could by mid 1997, call for a Donors Conference.

5. At that time the site specific project profiles are put in the form of a small pamphlet.
6. This new pamphlet would be envisaged by the Government and would be *its call* for international cooperation for an integrated sustainable conservation programme of Uzbekistan's heritage in the sites mentioned. The leaflet would indicate UNDP's and UNESCO's cooperation so far. It would also advocate the future prospects for international financial support for the UNDP core-funded multi-donor project. UNESCO's technical expertise and its inputs would be highlighted.
7. Cost-sharing arrangements of 20,000 US\$ would have to be envisaged right from the start by the Government of Uzbekistan.
8. The rest of the cost-sharing, namely 96,500 US\$ would have to be put in place before June 1997.
9. The Government-executed Project could seek the collaboration of UNDP to establish a Trust Fund annexed to the Project Document to be signed.
10. The Trust Fund attached to the present Project Document would be a practical way to draw and administer new resources for actual works foreseen as an output of the Project Document.
11. With an international Trust Fund the UNDP Resident Coordinator would link the present technical assistance project to other financial inputs.
12. A number of scenarios could be thought of for steering- and advisory-committees, which may need to be put in place should the Trust Fund be established. The Trust Fund mechanisms with UNDP and the possible Funds-in-Trust mechanisms with UNESCO need to be guaranteed by serious accountability of inputs and outputs.
13. In this second stage of the Project, one should be realistic in terms of the possible ceiling of grant money which could be obtained to meet the needs of 'X' number of projects with 'Y' amount of US-dollars.
14. Before drawing up the new pamphlet and launching the call for international cooperation, a realistic assessment should be made as to the venues of feasibilities and possibilities reconciling 'demand' and 'offer'.
15. A donors conference for an 'N' number of projects could be called upon in Uzbekistan or elsewhere, who may wish to host such a meeting (e.g. Istanbul, Turkey), with well in advance preparation on the one hand of the project profiles and on the other hand the availability of potential donors. A consultant (foreseen in the Project Document under sub-item 11.55) may well be called upon to visit potential donors and ascertain commitment possibilities prior to a donors meeting.

It may well be that three or four projects could be put on the table which already have a potential for one or more donors to participate.

The modalities may be different. Contributions may either go to the established Trust Fund. Others may prefer to go through existing Funds-in-Trust mechanisms with UNESCO. Others may well prefer to bilateral arrangements.

16. At this point the objectives in the proposed Project Document constitute the main priority of action. Simultaneously two fund-raising strategies should be put in place.
 - a) Cost-sharing arrangements for the present Project Document (Uzbekistan and others equals 116,500 US\$).
 - b) Resource mobilization strategy of extra budgetary sources in the neighbourhood of 7-10 million US\$ for grant money for actual works of restoration and technical assistance services.
17. Coordination should be established with the World Heritage Fund. It has already provided in June 1995 50,000 US\$ to carry out emergency repairs in the Chor Minor Madrassa in Bukhara, World Heritage Site. Technical assistance and training requests could come forth from the Government of Uzbekistan to the World Heritage Fund for 1997/1998. The Project can be instrumental in collaborating in the drawing up of such requests and if approved to consider these funds as complementary to the Project.
18. It is definitely to be stated that execution of projects emanating out of the first 6 objectives of the enclosed Document, can only be achieved once the funds are put together for such a major enterprise. This will be the challenge and the major output of UZB/94/002 and the present Project with core-funding from UNDP. It is not an easy task.
19. Should there be need and interest for my possible participation in the implementation of activities in reference to Conservation and Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage and Historic Cities in Uzbekistan 1996-1999, I would be prepared to collaborate with the Government and the major Agencies involved, namely UNDP and UNESCO.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

International Consultant: 'Sustainable Development and Revival of Cultural Heritage'

Duration : 2 weeks

Location: Tashkent, with short visits to Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand (Uzbekistan)

Start Date: 26 March 1996

JOB DESCRIPTION:

- The incumbent will write the project document for the second phase of the above mentioned project/programme for the next three years, with a view of its national execution;
- The incumbent will follow up the results of the International Conference in Bukhara and will specify in the project document the setting up of the mechanism for coordinating and fundraising activities;
- The incumbent will give recommendations/proposals on further development of contacts with donors;

QUALIFICATIONS:

The incumbent should have long experience of work within UN agencies (UNDP/UNESCO) in carrying out international campaigns to raise funds for protecting historic monuments.

ISSUES OF RELEVANCE

(Summary of Bukhara Conference February 1996)

a) The Great Silk Road

- The Silk Road was recalled as a major link between East and West. This commercial route - which at the same time was a "route of arts and ideas" - stretched for more than 8,000 miles and lasted for more than 1,500 years.
- It was emphasised that for two centuries Central Asia had been disconnected from the world community and that we are now faced with an enormous responsibility to revive the ancient connections between the peoples along this route.

b) The most recent evolution in Uzbekistan

- Independence, associated with the spiritual revival of Uzbekistan was seen as having led to a renewed pride in cultural heritage. It was in 1994, that within this framework, the Government of Uzbekistan adopted a far-reaching cultural revival programme, which the conference aimed at accelerating.
- It was underlined that the new openness to neighbours would come through the restoration of both ancient and new trade roads, and that the revival of the region's economy would eventually lead to the revival of culture and economic development.

c) Jubilees and celebrations underlining the importance of Uzbekistan's cultural (and scientific) heritage

The restoration of cultural heritage in connection with the following celebrations was raised:

- 1995: 600th anniversary of Ulug-Beg;
- 1996: 660th anniversary of Amir-Timur;
- 1997: 2,500 years of Bukhara and Khiva.

d) Responsibility for the restoration/preservation efforts

- It was stressed that many monuments and sites were threatened at a time when the authorities (local and national) faced acute financial resources constraints.
- It was emphasized that the responsibility of reviving cultural heritage could only remain with the local and national authorities, but had to be considered as people's participation and one of international cooperation.

e) Threats faced by the sites covered by the Project

- The threats faced by these sites were clearly defined. They are of physical nature, such as the rising ground water levels, and the presence of residual salts.
- It was furthermore pointed out that physical threats were even more aggravated by social and environmental factors. It is therefore essential to take into account the prevailing living conditions in all projects.
- In that respect, the urgency to maintain an urban rehabilitated fabric around monuments and to address issues related to residential quarters was particularly stressed.
- As the deterioration process is very rapid, a permanent monitoring of the sites was called for.

f) Cultural tourism

- UNDP, UNESCO and WTO jointly endeavoured to support cultural tourism as a means of promoting sustainable economic returns.
- An agreement was signed with WTO on tourism development.
- One theme underlining the entire meeting was to make sure that "real" life was created (as opposed to "touristic life") in the study areas, a way of achieving this aim was to promote on-site handicraft and other income generating activities.

