



Blueprint

Capacity-Building Strategy for Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe

The Blueprint document was elaborated jointly by the Steering Group, established at the Periodic Reporting workshop in Tbilisi in November 2012, the Advisory Body ICCROM and the World Heritage Centre. It is based on a first draft prepared by the World Heritage Centre following the feedback from the Training and Capacity-Building questionnaire sent out to the States Parties of the Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe region in January 2012.

The Blueprint is proposed to the States Parties as a basis for the elaboration and implementation of the sub-regional capacity-building strategy.

Contents

1. Aim of the blueprint
2. Vision
3. Background
4. Brief overview on the current Training and Capacity-Building in Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe
5. Availability of Training and Capacity-Building
6. Training needs
7. Needs in relation to training materials and toolkits
8. Targeted audience in relation to Training and Capacity-Building
9. Underlying considerations
10. Regional best-practices to be explored
11. Funding matters
12. A note on information resources
13. Specific approaches regarding training and capacity building
14. What can be done? Ideas concerning coordination and implementation of the strategy
15. Contact point at the World Heritage Centre

ANNEX I: List of relevant providers of the World Heritage training /capacity-building

ANNEX II: Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

1. Aim of the blueprint

The aim of the blueprint is to provide a **conceptual framework** for the elaboration of a strategy to develop effective actions and programmes to strengthen capacities of practitioners, institutions, educational facilities, communities and networks for the conservation and management of World Heritage and sites on national Tentative Lists in the Central, Eastern and South Eastern region.

The blueprint sets out the vision of the sub-regional capacity-building strategy, presents a summary of the outcomes of the Training and Capacity-Building questionnaire and proposes some preliminary suggestions and ideas for the development and implementation of the strategy. The blueprint will serve as a basis for the first draft of the capacity-building strategy for Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe.

2. Vision

The sub-regional strategy will work towards the vision set out in the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy ([Document WHC-11/35/9B](#)):

“We envisage a world where practitioners, institutions, communities and networks are enlightened, capable and closely aligned in their work to protect World Heritage, and heritage in general, and to give it a positive role in the life of communities. Practitioners will be able to better protect and manage World Heritage. Institutions will be capable of providing support for effective conservation and management through favorable legislation and policies, establishing a more effective administrative set-up and providing financial and human resources for heritage protection. Communities and networks will be aware of the importance of heritage and support its conservation, enjoy the benefits and engage in decision making.”



Source: ICCROM 1

3. Background

Ahead of the launch of the Second cycle of Periodic Reporting for the Europe and North America region in December 2011, the World Heritage Centre took the initiative to start developing a sub-regional capacity-building strategy for Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. This responded to the need for strengthening of capacity-building identified during the first cycle of Periodic Reporting for the sub-region. For more background information on this please refer to the [World Heritage Series n°20 Periodic Report and Action Plan, Europe 2005-2006](#).

In February 2012, the Europe and North America Unit of the World Heritage Centre received the responses to the Training and Capacity Building Questionnaire which was sent to 20 States Parties in the sub-region. The World Heritage Centre welcomed the constructive and detailed feedback from the participating States Parties. The questionnaire, in the spirit of tailoring the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy to this sub-region, asked the States Parties to identify areas of particular need ranging from general site management to sustainability to documentation. It also aimed to identify existing regional cooperation and fundraising mechanisms and their effectiveness.

In addition, information was obtained in interviews with professionals and representatives from institutions, as well as desk research, to assess the current state of affairs regarding training and capacity building in the region.

4. Brief overview on the current Training and Capacity-Building Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe

16 out of 20 States Parties responded to the Questionnaire, providing a rather comprehensive overview of the current state of affairs for training and capacity building throughout the sub-region which is set out below. The World Heritage Centre has developed a summary of the responses to the Questionnaire which you will find in Annex II. The World Heritage Centre keeps a record of the individual responses to the Questionnaire which may be consulted upon request.

5. Availability of Training and Capacity-Building

A. Training is available in all the States Parties:

BA and MA degrees at universities with a majority focussing on cultural heritage. In most the cases World Heritage is part of the degree and not the main focus
University programmes resulting in a certificate, including summer courses
Institutes that provide specialised courses on both cultural and natural heritage with a certification system

B. Most of these training courses are accessible for both professionals and non-experts. Nevertheless, it was indicated that there is room for improvement:

More specialised staff working with World Heritage is needed
Capacity-building for the current staff needs to be reinforced
Most of the existing training offers could be improved / updated
There is need for special attention to natural World Heritage properties, especially in relation to security issues

C. In Annex I the World Heritage Centre established an overview of organizations that provide training and capacity building concerning heritage in the Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe region.

6. Training needs

D. The following training needs have been ranked as most pressing:

1. Site management / improving management skills
2. Conservation, with special attention for sustainability and the use of (new) techniques
3. Monitoring preparedness
4. Risk preparedness
5. Community involvement
6. Participatory Management (communication, negotiation, conflict management)
7. Fundraising / resource management / revenue sharing
8. Basic training regarding the World Heritage Convention, management and sustainable development of the World Heritage site
9. Interpretation / awareness raising

In general, integrated and cross-professional training is a training need, especially in the region where there is fairly little mobility and coordination between training offers. Very little, if at all, joint natural and cultural heritage training (and education) is available.

7. Needs in relation to training materials and toolkits

E. The following topics have been identified as most useful for training materials and toolkit:

1. Site management
2. Conservation
3. Monitoring
4. Interpretation
5. Tourism management
6. Risk preparedness
7. Promotion
8. Fundraising

8. Targeted audience in relation to Training and Capacity-Building

- F. Various priority target audiences for training and capacity-building activities have been identified:
- professionals (both private sector and heritage officials)
 - local communities (based on an agreed concept of local communities)
 - institutions (both NGO's and GO's)
 - governments/politicians/decision-makers
 - practitioners
 - teachers

9. Underlying considerations

G. The following considerations, as highlighted by the national focal points, should be taken into account during the development of the strategy:

- Improve the cooperation between national and site level;
- Improve management / create an effective management system;
- Ensure that the information / training reaches the level of site manager;
- Involve all stakeholders in World Heritage issues from as early as possible and on a continuous basis, not just once;
- Emphasise international exchange of knowledge and experiences;
- Less costly training modes should be explored so that their continuity can be ensured;
- Identify financial resources and provide a systematic funding scheme for the implementation of capacity-building strategy;
- Communication and the heritage professionals' ability to involve general public/community into heritage preservation and to steer towards the common understanding of heritage as a whole society's benefit;
- Training activities/programmes interlinking the cultural and natural heritage;
- Keep the close interconnection with the global strategy and vital cooperation with other/neighbouring regions;
- The importance of co-operation with other States Parties, open to other sub-regions.

10. Regional best-practices to be explored

Exchange of knowledge and best practices on an international but also regional level is felt as crucial as the experience of one or several States Parties can benefit the entire region and should ideally be publicised and promoted. Below a short open-ended list of initiatives that could be explored as best-practices:

- In the framework of the cooperation of the Visegrad Countries (CZ, H, PL, SK) cultural heritage experts' cooperation: Summer University on the Management of Cultural World Heritage Sites in the V4 Countries, organised in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2012 and 2013;
- Following the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting the Czech Republic offered training and tool-kits for site managers (principles and definitions of management, management planning, developing management plans etc.) as well as training in the fund-raising (techniques, methods, grants etc.) on the national level under the direction of the National Heritage Institute (NHI) which provides training courses, e.g. a training course of "Site Managers" within the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting (Prague, June 6-7, 2013) organized by the NHI;
- The Programme "Training Course Management of World Heritage Sites" organized by Academia Istropolitana Nova and Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic involves cooperation of different experts of other State Parties (such as universities, ministries & other authorities, different institutions, experts) – e.g. Visegrad Countries etc.
- Following the First Cycle of the Periodic Reporting, the site managers of the World Heritage property "Skocjan Park" have elaborated a project entitled "Monitoring of World Heritage Sites" with several neighbouring countries of the South Eastern Europe region. The project is aimed at information management, promotional activities and the strengthening of the monitoring capacities for site managers and other stakeholders.
- Yearly meetings of professionals and institutions involved in protection, conservation and management of World Heritage sites are organized in Poland since 2009. They are followed by workshops or conferences focused on specific current issues (e.g. statement of outstanding universal value, monitoring or management plans etc.).
- Using available grant programmes for short term projects focused on particular topics, for example:
 - o "Management of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Poland and Norway" (2009-2011) – its aim was an exchange of experiences in management of

Polish and Norwegian monuments and sites inscribed on UNESCO World Heritage List, thorough creating possibilities in direct contacts and discussions on field of cultural heritage management, between representatives of local administration, non-governmental organization as well as heritage specialists. Project co-financed from EEA

- “Improvement of the existing protection and management systems for sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List - preparation of statements of outstanding universal value and monitoring indicators, based on Norwegian and Polish experiences” (2010 – 2011) – the project objective was to improve the management systems of the World Heritage sites in Poland and Norway in accordance with the World Heritage Committee’s requirements and the idea was to join the theory with practice: to define value and then to develop monitoring indicators. The Outstanding Universal Value of individual sites and their groups was analyzed and sets of attributes were defined. Project co-financed from EEA
- Liga Polskich Miast i Miejsc UNESCO (an organisation of Polish World Heritage sites and cities) was established in 2005 by World Heritage sites themselves to cooperate in promotion and safeguarding of the heritage (see: <http://www.liga-unesco.pl/>).

11. Funding matters

Funding for training and capacity-building activities is one of the crucial issues. In most States Parties funding comes from national and other governmental-levels (provincial and municipal), while the national level remains the most prominent one. In addition, most States Parties have indicated that international multi-lateral funding (World Bank, European Union, Norway Grants etc.) has been provided. Bilateral funding, for example through embassy grants, have been specifically highlighted. Only six States Parties in the sub-region have benefited from the UNESCO World Heritage Fund International Assistance in this regard. The private sector funds for capacity-building seem to be most scarce; only 5 States Parties indicated the private sector as a source of funding.

The State Party of Georgia summarised the situation, indicating that although various sources exist, they are scattered and insufficient. Georgia made the specific request to create a joint fund-raising strategy and an action plan for the World Heritage properties. This could be further explored.

At UNESCO various sources of funding exist:

- World Heritage Fund, but not everyone is eligible for this
- UNESCO Participation Programme via the National Commissions
- Funds-in-Trusts (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/funding>)
- European Union funding: Since the signing of the new agreement between UNESCO and the EU in November 2012, which aims at strengthening the cooperation between the organisations in the common mandates. This is, however, a long and intense process.

The problem is accessing these funds. **Who is eligible for what and how to write the applications?** It could be advisable to organise a seminar or make it a topic at an expert meeting on funding with relevant experts from for example the EU, World Bank, the Category 2 Centre in Turin (as it focuses on the economics of cultural and World Heritage) and the World Heritage Centre. There are many training and awareness building activities in the region which are related to ongoing EU and other international programmes. They have of course specific target audiences and goals, but offer training and practice which is not always consolidated or effectively used in the site management. The potential to harmonize

EU and other international funding initiatives with World Heritage processes can be explored. The experience from the project “Towards strengthened governance of the shared transboundary natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid Region” (UNESCO, Albania, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the DG Enlargement) could be considered as a model. The experience of the EU-funded SUSCULT project (involving 5 World Heritage site managers from five countries) should also be taken on board.

One of the most important concerns should be to ensure continuity including continuous funding for the implementation of the strategy. The needs for the Capacity-building strategy for the region which should follow the recommendations of 2013 Oslo meeting and have a solid and systematic funding scheme, preferably from governmental funds as well as the World Heritage Fund (for indicated strengths and weaknesses in CESEE only). It can be assured without a big amount of funding, for example through targeted and continuous coordination of a network.

12. A note on information resources

A wealth of information on heritage-related training and capacity-building is already available. One of the key challenges is that information is scattered in the absence of a centralised contact point.

Information on training and capacity-building activities is regularly published on the websites of the World Heritage Centre and the UNESCO Venice-office. However, the concern is that it does not always reach the stakeholders.

The World Heritage Capacity-Building Newsletter is a starting point to address some of these shortcomings. Since 2011 the Advisory Bodies IUCN and ICCROM quarterly publish information about capacity-building initiatives across the regions. Although not specifically tailored to the sub-region, this is an entry point and excellent promotion tool for training and capacity-building providers. For more information and subscription, please contact Mrs Leticia Leitao by e-mail: leticia.leitao@iucn.org

Another useful information tool is the newsletter of the UNESCO Forum University and Heritage which on a monthly basis publishes a newsletter with information on calls for proposals, scholarships, courses related to heritage. For more information and subscription please contact Mr Giovanni Boccardi e-mail: g.boccardi@unesco.org

The World Heritage Centre has published a number of useful resource materials which provide guidance on many World Heritage matters. Here again the concern is to disseminate the publications as widely as possible to reach the site level.

Periodic Report and Action Plan, Europe 2005-2006 [link](#)

Periodic Reporting Handbook for site managers (2012) [link](#)

Resource manuals:

- Preparing World Heritage Nominations (Second Edition, 2011) [link](#)
- Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage (2010) [link](#)
- Managing Natural World Heritage (2012) [link](#)
- World Heritage Papers Series - [link](#)

A specific request has been made for a common glossary / dictionary about the most frequent terms concerning World Heritage and its management. Whereas such documents exist, it might be useful to consider updating them and making them more readily accessible. This need might also be addressed through the glossary currently being produced as part of the SUSTCULT training programme, but not yet finalised. Moreover, within the initiative of the European Heritage Network (HEREIN) a multilingual Thesaurus focussed entirely on heritage issues (preservation, management, policies, institutions, etc.) is being prepared.

13. Specific approaches regarding training and capacity-Building

First lessons learned based on the outcomes of the questionnaire and the reports on the recent sub-regional capacity-building workshops during the PR workshop for site managers in Sibiu, Romania (May 2012) and the Kotor conference (Montenegro, June 2012):

- It was clearly indicated that the most effective training mode is a combination of theory, like the elaboration of toolkits, and *in situ* field practise (“walks and talks” – workshop participants meet with local practitioners, etc.);
- Trainings for site managers and Focal Points together have also been considered useful;
- Interactive meetings with smaller sized groups preferred and experience has shown efficiency of smaller regional initiatives (3-4 countries);
- Ideal length of workshop 2,5 days (from presentation of general theme day one, to specific group work day two and conclusion plenary on day three)
- Language does matter to a certain extent, but it is not regarded as an obstacle. Experiences show that working in small groups of neighbouring countries, or those with similar languages, do work as there is often a common language and similar issues. Otherwise a workshop that combines the local language and English does work as well though it is not the preferred option;
- Furthermore, the presence of the Advisory Bodies at these meetings is seen as very useful and encouraging as they provide immediate assistance and feedback to issues which enables the process to take a step forward there and then rather than to have to wait for input via (e)mail or continuing to work on a wrong course;
- Online training modules accompanied by short workshops, as implemented by the SUSCULT project, have proven to be efficient and could be further explored;
- Networking is regarded as a vital tool, this could be done for example per World Heritage category as there are for example already existing networks for marine sites and World Heritage cities (OWHC);
- Training on the basic World Heritage concepts is interlinked with all training activities;
- Ensuring continuity – establish rotation system among States Parties in the region to hold “core workshop” which can be adapted to specific needs as identified.

14. What can be done?

Ideas concerning coordination and implementation of the strategy

Concerning coordination:

- The strategy can only be useful if it is elaborated and carried forward by key stakeholders and is constantly adapted to their current needs. The World Heritage Centre can initiate the process and assist to a certain extent, such as advising with contents of meetings, linking people and organisations or advise on the working of the *World Heritage Convention*. However, roles have to be distributed. Other stakeholders have a role to play, like the States Parties and the Advisory Bodies. Supported by other stakeholders the States Parties can certainly take the initiative when it comes to improving the national cooperation, ensuring information reaches all levels and to cooperating with other States Parties.
- **The suggestion is to introduce this strategy as part of the Periodic Reporting process and to have a timeframe.** Starting in September 2013 for Group B, the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting exercise is a good starting point for setting the priorities and assigning responsibilities where possible. The Blueprint should be taken as a standard setting for capacity-building. Once the priority training and capacity-building needs have been agreed upon, organisations **can be identified as to who does what and when.**
- **More specifically, at the sub-regional Workshop for World Heritage National Focal Points in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe from 14 to 16 November 2012 in Tbilisi, Georgia a Steering Group was set-up to steer the elaboration of the sub-regional capacity-building strategy and develop training curricula.** Coordination of the strategy could be piloted by the Steering Group for the Capacity-Building Strategy for the CESEE region.
- Several organisations with whom cooperation could be established or reinforced in the framework of the elaboration of the strategy and its implementation:
 - The IUCN Programme Office for South-Eastern Europe in Belgrade who have developed various capacity-building programmes for protected areas and for projects at mixed and natural World Heritage properties;

- Slovakia's AI Nova and Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic would like to explore creating a specialized training centre, focusing on education issues WHS, priority: monitoring, management, state of conservation of WHS, etc., with special programs responsive to current needs of the region;
 - Some pioneering National Heritage Agencies:
 - Czech Republic National Heritage Institute and its capacity-building programmes focusing on education and training of conservation techniques within the cultural heritage which have a benefit to Czech WH properties as well. This professional and scientific institute makes a base for a wide international co-operation within the capacity-building programmes.;
 - Georgia's National Agency currently working on specific training on management of cultural heritage properties together with Danish and Italian partners as part of the EU Twinning programme.
 - Close to the CESEE region, co-operation with *Bundesamt für Naturschutz* (BFN) in Germany could be envisaged, especially for the natural and mixed World Heritage properties.
- There is currently no UNESCO Category 2 Centre (C2C) specialized in the 1972 Convention in this region, though Slovakia has the ambition to create a specialized training centre to reflect the needs of the region. There are also the C2C in Oslo (Nordic World Heritage Foundation) and Turin (International Research Centre on the Economics of Culture and World Heritage Studies) that might be of assistance in certain areas. The NWHF is for example involved with the tourism strategy and the C2C in Turin might play a role in the topic of fundraising. Further discussion with all these organisations could be held to investigate potential future cooperation possibilities.
- Investigate the possibility of creating a **new Category 2 Centre in the CESEE region**. The Slovak Republic (AI Nova and the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic) would like to endeavour creating a **new Category 2 Centre**. Training centre for professionals focusing on priority issues such as monitoring, management, state of conservation of World Heritage properties, etc. reflecting the needs of the region, i.e. special programmes responsive to identified current needs. It intends to continue strengthening links with ICCROM, relevant institutions and experts.

- There is a need to launch an inventory of already existing training programmes and their content in order to avoid duplicity and to aim at topics/problems that are not adequately covered and to create and update a list of recommended publications, lectures, training offers, best practice examples concerning the indicated problems. This could be circulated digitally and addressed directly to site managers and other relevant stakeholders (in coordination with Focal Points).

- During the Second Cycle period there are several meetings where the sub-regions can meet as a group, for example World Heritage Committee Meetings and General Assemblies. These moments could be used for networking and feedback on training and capacity building workshops / materials but also for regional consultation regarding this strategy.

Concerning training with (potential) professionals

- The universities and institutions in the sub-region offer several degrees. Two universities in Europe that have specialised programmes for World Heritage: Brandenburgische Technische Universität Cottbus (Germany) and University College Dublin (Ireland). UNESCO Chair in Heritage and Urban Studies at Kraków University of Economics specialising at economy of culture and cultural heritage management is involved in training for World Heritage site managers organised in cooperation with the International Culture Centre. It might be interesting to explore if existing university programmes **could be linked up with these institutions and exchange experiences and/or develop curricula/courses together;**

- The (summer) courses are available for both current and potential professionals. For example, the Czech Republic National Heritage Institute offers colloquiums, workshops, sessions and educational courses with a focus on the basic concept of Cultural Heritage and its protection and management; the Ukraine has a UNESCO international summer school on the preservation of cultural heritage; Slovakia's Academia Istropolitana Nova has accredited courses concerning management of World Heritage sites and provides interdisciplinary training for (international) professionals. **Further research into the exact areas of learning, overlaps and gaps would be useful;**

- Training and capacity building facilities regarding World Heritage exist but they seem scattered and no link is apparent either between these institutions themselves and/or with the World Heritage Centre or the UNESCO Venice Office. It is important to collect information about these facilities (on the basis of Annex I, for example),

explore ways how to publish the information in a user-friendly way and how to link initiatives where possible and develop programmes enabling regular and systematic training of current heritage professionals which will provide a chance to deepen their skills and knowledge, to keep up with the latest methodological and practical approaches and to implement them in their respective World Heritage properties.

- The University of Pécs has a course that addresses heritage tourism and the University of Economics, Prague develops courses on fund-raising as well as heritage tourism with a focus on World Heritage. **Perhaps this knowledge could be adapted in such a way that it can be used in the training materials / toolkit.**
- ICCROM is located in Europe and has facilities and experience for training. The particular geographical location is an advantage for the region; the organisation should be more extensively involved in the capacity-building initiatives in the region, possibly as a coordinator or serving as a platform for exchange of information.

Concerning training with (potential) World Heritage sites (World Heritage representatives as trainers)

- Liga Polskich Miast i Miejsc UNESCO (an organisation of Polish World Heritage sites and cities) was formally established in 2005 by World Heritage sites to cooperate in promotion and safeguarding of the heritage. This kind of bottom-up initiative could be promoted in other countries and involved in capacity building activities;
- Introduction and promotion of 2-3 week internships for professionals and practitioners organized at selected World Heritage sites (involving focal points, site managers and university teachers) could be of benefit for capacity building in the region;

Concerning training needs:

- The upcoming second cycle of Periodic Reporting is an excellent opportunity to start addressing some of the priority training needs like monitoring and site management. Parallel training sessions on specific topics could be organised for the national Focal Points for onward dissemination on a national level;
- Training on the basic principles of World Heritage is undertaken at various points, for example, during the introduction session before the World Heritage Committee, participation should be encouraged;
- Provide a list or a table of possible (but non-mandatory) steps that the States Parties are recommended or expected to make in terms of capacity-building (e.g. national round tables, site managers training, information days, etc.);

- Information regarding the basic principles of World Heritage exists but needs to be made more visible. Thought could be given to the most adequate transmission of the information; new media could be explored such as short video tutorials (up to five-ten minutes on specific topics) or e-courses on World Heritage.

15. Contact point at the World Heritage Centre

For any follow-up questions, comments and suggestions, please contact Mrs Petya Totcharova, chief of Europe and North America unit via e-mail: p.totcharova@unesco.org or Tel: +33 (0)1 45 68 1436.

ANNEX I - List of relevant providers of World Heritage training / capacity building

Overview of organizations that provide training and capacity building concerning heritage in the Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe region

Armenia	
Name of organization	
Type	Yerevan State University Yerevan State University of Architecture and Construction Yerevan Pedagogical University after Kh. Abovyan
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural
Website	www.y-su.am www.y-su-ac.am www.arm-spu.am
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Bachelor and Master Diplomas

Azerbaijan	
Name of organization	Azerbaijan University of Tourism (national)
Type	University
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural & natural
Website	www.tourism.edu.az
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Certificate

Name of organization	Advanced training and preparation centre for the personnel of cultural institutions of the Republic of Azerbaijan
Type	Institute
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural & natural
Website	

Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Special certificate
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Name of organization	Training Center for Traditional Culture Korean National University of Cultural Heritage International Intensive Course for Cultural Heritage
Type	Institute, regional, public
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural
Website	www.ichcap.org
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Certificate

Name of organization	International Red Cross Baku Office
Type	International
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural
Website	www.icrc.org
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Training course on implementation of The 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its Second Protocol

Name of organization	UNITAR Hiroshima Office UNITAR Series on the Management and Conservation of World Heritage Sites: Conservation for Peace
Type	Institute, regional, public
Website	www.unitar.org/hiroshima
Comments	Certificate

Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Name of organization	Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska
Type	Institute, National, Public
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural and Natural
Website	www.nasljedje.org
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	

Name of organization	Faculty of Architecture
Type	University of Sarajevo, (public)
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural
Website	www.af.unsa.ba
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	

Name of organization	Institute for the Protection of Monuments at the Federal Ministry of Culture and Sports, Sarajevo
Type	Institute (public)
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural
Website	www.fmksa.com/Zavod
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	

Name of organization	Faculty of Forestry
Type	University of Sarajevo (public)
Type of heritage addressed	Natural
Website	www.sufasa.org
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	

Name of organization	Agency « Stari grad », Mostar
Type	Agency, site manager, public
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural, Natural
Website	www.asgmo.ba
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	

Name of organization	Faculty of Economics (public)
Type	University of Sarajevo
Type of heritage addressed	Economy/Tourism/Management
Website	www.efsa.unsa.ba
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	

Croatia	
Name of organization	International Academy for Nature Protection (BfN Germany)
Type	National

Type of heritage addressed	Natural Heritage
Website	WWW.BFN.DE
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	

Czech Republic	
Name of organization	National Heritage Institute
Type	national institute
Type of heritage addressed	cultural
Website	http://www.npu.cz/
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	certificate
Brief description of their activities and roles	The National Heritage Institute is a nationwide organisation for professional heritage care. As the national institution it publishes methodical publications and arranges the colloquiums, workshops, sessions and educational courses which are open for professionals and also laymen. In the framework of educational courses there is also included the information on the World Heritage. Training is focused on the basic concepts of the World Heritage, principles of conservation and monitoring and management system.

Name of organization	Charles University in Prague
Type	public university
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural
Website	http://www.cuni.cz/
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Degree
Brief description of their activities and roles	The university develops courses on cultural heritage. They collaborate in the framework of World cultural Heritage, especially Historic Centre of Prague and Historic Centre of Český Krumlov. Training is focused on principles of conservation.

Name of organization	Masaryk University in Brno
Type	public university

Type of heritage addressed	cultural
Website	http://www.muni.cz/
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	degree
Brief description of their activities and roles	The university develops courses on cultural heritage. They collaborate in the framework of World cultural Heritage, especially Historic Centre of Telč. Training is focused on principles of conservation.

Name of organization	Palacký University Olomouc
Type	public university
Type of heritage addressed	cultural
Website	http://www.upol.cz/
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	degree
Brief description of their activities and roles	The university develops courses on cultural heritage. They collaborate in the framework of World cultural Heritage, especially Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž. Training is focused on principles of conservation.

Name of organization	Mendel University in Brno
Type	public university
Type of heritage addressed	Both
Website	http://www.mendelu.cz/
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	degree
Brief description of their activities and roles	The university develops courses on cultural heritage. They collaborate in the framework of World Heritage, especially Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape, Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž. Training is focused on conservation and management planning.

Name of organization	University of Pardubice
Type	public university
Type of heritage addressed	cultural

Website	http://www.upce.cz
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	degree
Brief description of their activities and roles	The university develops courses on cultural heritage. They collaborate in the framework of World cultural Heritage, especially Kutná Hora: Historical Town Centre with the Church of St. Barbara's and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec and Litomyšl Castle. Training is focused on conservation and restoration.

Name of organization	Czech Technical University in Prague
Type	public university
Type of heritage addressed	cultural
Website	http://www.cvut.cz
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	degree
Brief description of their activities and roles	The university develops courses on cultural heritage. They collaborate in the framework of World cultural Heritage. Training is focused on conservation and restoration.

Name of organization	University of Economics, Prague
Type	public university
Type of heritage addressed	cultural
Website	http://www.vse.cz/
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	degree
Brief description of their activities and roles	The university develops courses of fund-raising and tourism focused on World Heritage.

Georgia	
Name of organization	State Academy of Fine Arts
Type	National public university
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural heritage
Website	www.art.edu.ge
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Main courses focus on built heritage and wall painting restoration

Name of organization	Iliia State University
Type	University
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural heritage and natural heritage
Website	www.iliauni.edu.ge
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Courses focus on archéologie and medieval studies, museum studies, cultural management as well as environmental studies

Name of organization	St. Andrew University
Type	University
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural heritage
Website	http://sangu.ge/
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Courses focus on archéologie and religion

Hungary

Name of organization	Corvinus ISES
Type	University, National, Public
Type of heritage addressed	cultural heritage
Website	www.ises.hu
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Cultural Heritage Management & Sustainable Development postgraduate programme

Name of organization	University of Pécs, Faculty of Sciences, Institute of Geography
Type	University, National, Public
Type of heritage addressed	Both
Website	http://foldrajz.ttk.pte.hu/index_en.php?d=egyeb/koszont_en.html
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Tourism specialist (including heritage management) (postgraduate programme)

Name of organization	Visegrad 4 Countries, World Heritage Summer Course
Type	summer course, regional, public

Type of heritage addressed	world heritage
Website	only temporary, on the website www.vilagorokseg.hu
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	

Name of organization	ELTE (Loránd Eötvös University) Atelier
Type	University, national, public
Type of heritage addressed	cultural heritage
Website	http://atelier.org.hu/oktatas/ma.html
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	History and Practice of Cultural Heritage (Master degree)

Name of organization	Budapest Communication and Business High School (BKF)
Type	University, National, Private
Type of heritage addressed	both
Website	http://tovabb.bkf.hu/mesterkepzesek/turizmusmenedzsment
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Tourism management (including tourism management of World Heritage sites) (Master degree)

Name of organization	András Román Summer University Course on Monument Protection 2012. (Organised by ICOMOS Hungary)
Type	Summer University Course, international, public
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural
Website	http://www.ramnye.com/
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	accredited course

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	
Name of organization	Faculty of Architecture
Type	University
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural heritage
Website	

Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	
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Russian Federation	
Name of organization	Russian Research Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage
Type	Research Institute
Type of heritage addressed	
Website	http://heritage-institute.ru
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	

Montenegro	
Name of organization	Faculty of Architecture
Type	University, national, public
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural heritage
Website	www.arhitektura.ac.me/
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	BSc and Master studies

Romania	
Name of organization	National Institute of Heritage
Type	National Institute
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural
Website	www.monumenteistorice.ro
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	No, only scientific coordination

Name of organization	UAIM
Type	University of architecture
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural
Website	www.uauim.ro
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Diploma, cultural heritage for restoration conservation, not in UNESCO management, etc

Name of organization	Babes Bolyai, Cluj Napoca University
Type	University, Regional, state
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural
Website	http://hiphi.ubbcluj.ro / www.transylvaniatrust.ro

Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	diploma
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Serbia

Name of organization	Faculty of Architecture – Dpt. of Cultural Heritage
Type	State University
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural Heritage
Website	www.arh.bg.ac.rs
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	BA, MA, PhD

Name of organization	Faculty of Applied Arts – Dpt. Of Conservation
Type	State University
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural Heritage
Website	www.fpu.bg.edu.rs
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	MA, PhD

Name of organization	Faculty of Philosophy – Dpt. of History – Heritage Science
Type	State University
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural Heritage
Website	www.f.bg.ac.rs
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	MA, PhD

Slovakia

Name of organization	Academia Istropolitana Nova (AI Nova)
Type	Post-graduate education, NGO
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural
Website	http://www.ainova.sk/en/cultural-heritage/
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Accredited courses, certificate. The institution provides interdisciplinary training for professionals – both national and international in English language. For two decades Built Heritage Conservation and Development courses of one academic year have been offered to junior professionals from many countries. A course

	Management of WHS had been offered by the institution in.
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Name of organization	Slovak University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture (SUT – FA), Institute of History and Theory of Architecture and Monument Restoration
Type	University, national
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural
Website	http://www.fa.stuba.sk/
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Master and doctor's degree

Name of organization	Faculty of Chemical and Food Technology
Type	University (Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava – Faculty of Architecture)
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural
Website	www.fchpt.stuba.sk
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Master and doctoral degree study programme: Material and heritage objects' protection

Name of organization	Department of ethnology and cultural anthropology
Type	University - Comenius University in Bratislava
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural
Website	www.fphil.uniba.sk
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Study programme Museology and Cultural heritage

Name of organization	Academy of Fine Arts and Design
Type	College
Type of heritage addressed	Cultural
Website	www.vsvu.sk
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Study programme: Restoration

Name of organization	Technical University in Zvolen, Department of landscape planning and creation
Type	University
Type of heritage addressed	Both

Website	www.tuzvo.sk
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Study programme: Cultural heritage in landscape

Ukraine	
Name of organization	Unesco International Summer School on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage
Type	Summer school
Type of heritage addressed	Both
Website	
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Certificate

Name of organization	GIZ
Type	
Type of heritage addressed	cultural
Website	www.urban-project.lviv.ua
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Capacity building trainings for restorers on wood, metal, stown, moulding

WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA UNIT

QUESTIONNAIRE TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

■ = natural heritage

■ = mixed heritage

Information mentioned in *italics* means that it is deducted from the input of the State Party.

First Cycle Periodic Reporting

1 - Please indicate what specific actions, if any, you have taken in regard to capacity building further to the recommendations of the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting.

During the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting Republic of Armenia indicated that there is a need for training for institutions and individuals concerned with the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites (through seminars and training courses for site managers). [Armenia]

1.1 In accordance with the Plan of Action (Management Sub-plan 1-3) of March 2006 and Decree number 2213 of 11 June, 2007 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on "Protection of Cultural and Historical Property on the Territory of Gobustan National Historical-Artistic Preserve" Gobustan museum-archaeological complex was commissioned on its Territory.

1.2. The Map of historical and cultural property on the territory of Gobustan National Historical Artistic Preserve was prepared. An additional digital and a 3D map are being prepared (and planned to be prepared within 3 years). For this reason a contract was signed with the Scientific-Research institute of the State Committee of Land and Cartography of the Azerbaijan Republic.

1.3. An estimate of the project of the Preserve was prepared and construction of a new museum and administrative building was started on the territory of the Preserve. A Museum exposition consisting of 12 halls was designed by the Latvian "Dd Studio" company. At the same time a green zone was organised and decorated in the museum yard. Construction works in the museum were accomplished in October 2011.

1.4. An Expert group, consisting of the following representatives (geologist, botanist, zoologist, archaeologist and palaeontologist) of Geology, Botanic, Zoology, Archaeology and Ethnography Institutes of the National Academy of Sciences was established, which carried out 3 monitoring works on the territory of the Preserve and prepared its proposals.

1.5. The territory of the Preserve was estimated, a plan, and dimensions of the ground area were approved. For the protection of rare monuments of the Preserve and to ensure of their security the territory of the Preserve was fenced in, and lifting barriers, notice desks and security police points were established in the significant places. Proposals were prepared for landscape gardening of the territory of the Preserve and protection of its unique landscape by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan. Numerous activities were implemented with the condition that the original natural landscape of the Preserve was kept. Trees and semi-prairie plants, which are peculiar to the area, have been planted. In order to move the jail situated on the territory of the Preserve, construction of a new prison building was started in 2008 by the Ministry of Justice in the Umbaki village of Garadagh district. Construction works are continuing.

A road (Baku-Alat towards to Qobustan National Historical Artistic Preserve) has been asphalted according to modern standards; the roadsides have been renovated as well. Informative road signs have been constructed along the way to Gobustan. New asphalted roads have been built on the territory of Kichikdash and Jingirdagh Mountains which are parts of the Preserve.

Water pipes have been laid to the upper and lower terraces of the Boyukdash Mountain of the Preserve by "Azersu" OSC.

6.1 According to the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 6 November, 2007 number 172, the Preserve was granted the status of a National Preserve.

6.2 One micro bus and one automobile have been purchased for the Preserve's needs, especially for delivering tourists as well as facilitating works on registration and protection of monuments.

Besides the works, foreseen by the Presidential Decree and "Plan of Action" research work has been implemented. AMS dating has been made in New Zealand and Miami. Conservation works started earlier also ongoing. [Azerbaijan]

Visegrad municipality appointed Manager and the Commission for the Mehmed pasha Sokolović Bridge.

Manager was appointed in 2011 year. The Commission was established in the first term 2008 and in the second term in 2011. [Bosnia and Herzegovina/1]

State Party prepared the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value 2012 for the World Heritage

Site “The Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar”; the RSOUV was prepared by the focal point for Mostar, who is a member of the State Commission for Cooperation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; The RSOUV includes information of the Agency “Stari Grad” from Mostar, given in report for 2011; the Agency is the site manager for “The Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar . [Bosnia and Herzegovina/2]

Targeted training facilities – thematic workshops, specialised courses, exchange of experience between experts:
- participation in UNESCO Project Conserving World Heritage natural sites and cultural landscapes in South Eastern Europe, 2007
- participation in connected workshops organised by International Academy for Nature Protection (BfN Germany), 2007 [Croatia/N]

- training in the basic concepts of the World Heritage Convention (especially outstanding universal value, Statement of Significance);
- training and tool-kits for site managers (principles and definitions of management, management planning, developing management plans etc.);
- training in the fund-raising (techniques, methods, grants etc.);
- developing partnerships and enhancing cooperation not only in the sub-region, but also with regard to a historic context of central European countries;
- developing international research framework for World Heritage issues. [Czech Republic]

Adopted Law for Protection of Ohrid city nucleus. [FYR of Macedonia]

Following the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting the State Party has undertaken number of steps towards improving the capacity of national and local authorities in cultural heritage management. Since 2008 the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia has been established as a legal entity of public law under the Ministry of Culture and Monuments Protection. The Agency has been endorsed with the mission to take care of the built heritage in the country and the WH sites among them. The National Agency has set the improved management of cultural heritage as one of its priorities. With this aim several pilot initiatives have been developed in co-operation with the international partners to: (a) elaborate the management plans for the World Heritage and other properties, (b) establish new development strategy for its regional offices (museum-reserves and museums) that implies development of public-private partnerships in improving visitor management and sustainable exploitation of heritage resources. More importantly the staff reorganization of the central as well as regional offices has allowed improved performance to meet the site specific needs in e.g: visitor management, exposition planning and design, interpretation, community outreach, publications, educational activities, etc. [Georgia]

- In the framework of the cooperation of the Visegrad Countries (CZ, H, PL, SK) cultural heritage experts' cooperation: Summer University on the *Management of Cultural World heritage Sites in the V4 Countries*, organised in 2008, 2009, 2010 and on-going in 2012.
- World Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage for the classroom and beyond...a pilot project of a training programme and toolkit for secondary school teachers in Hungary (2009-2010)
- Seminar on retrospective Statements of OUV for WH site managers in Hungary (14/11/2011) [Hungary]

The first steps towards the establishment of a network of heritage professionals, ICOMOS members, on-site professionals and national focal points are taken, especially locally and in region (Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia). At the moment, the network is established between individuals, mainly ICOMOS members)

The set of new Acts in the field of conservation, culture and urban planning has adopted, and national strategies for institutional and professional capacity strengthening are developed

The promotion of best practice, traditional tools and techniques and importance of World Heritage has developed. Several seminars and workshops have organized in order to improve skills of heritage professionals regarding to WH.

Both capacity and knowledge regarding the sustainable tourism management and development are improved. The public awareness of the importance and role of OUV is improved. [Montenegro]

The National Heritage Institute has organized trips for monitoring and reporting of conservation status of UNESCO monuments in Romania, together with local authorities and with the representative of the County Culture Directorate. [Romania]

Contacts have been made with the ICOMOS experts for evaluation of some of the projects concerning the World Heritage properties & Organised a seminar on World Heritage properties management & Professionals have attended international seminars on some of the subjects concerning the World Heritage properties. [Serbia]

Improvement of management of World Heritage Cultural Sites (WHCS) on all levels:

- Treatment of actualization of management plans;
- Creation of management groups of the WHCS – improvement of management on the local level. Management group of WHCS is an independent managing bodies that brings together all parties interested in site management at the local, regional and national levels in order to jointly and directly

- address the needs and problems of the site;
- Increase public awareness, involvement and support for WHS through Communication (on all management levels);
 - On national level - creation of Commission for the Coordination of the Tasks of the World Heritage Protection. It is a special body established for WHCS only and it plays a significant role in solving the inter-ministerial tasks concerning the preservation and protection of individual sites. This commission was created by the Ministry of Culture SR as an inter-ministerial, advisory, initiative, counselling and coordination body for key tasks of the preservation and conservation of WHCS. The members of the commission are representatives of 10 ministries, managing groups of the WHCS, representatives of the local self-governments, the Association of Towns and Municipalities of Slovakia and ICOMOS Slovakia. According to the content of the discussed issues, other attendees may be invited to the commission's sessions, e. g. representatives of municipalities in the cadastral territory of which the WHCS are situated or representatives of owners or organizations, NGOs whose competence is related to WHCS. The representatives of the Monument Board of the SR are always invited to its sessions;
 - Improvement of mapping of WHCS;
 - Improvement of co-financial funding system of state – separate for WHCS;
 - Improvement of legal consciousness of owners. [Slovakia/C]

Elaborated project for building of Environmental centre in village Stakcin. This centre should serve for environmental education. It was not realised yet because of lack of finances.

There was realised trilateral workshop with participation of representatives from Germany, Ukraine and Slovakia. One of the main topics was capacity building in all localities involved in property "Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany". [Slovakia/N]

Until June 2011 - when the prehistoric pile dwellings on Ljubljansko barje in Slovenia were inscribed as part of a serial transnational nomination co-ordinated by Switzerland – we've only had one World Heritage site in Slovenia, namely the Škocjan Caves (inscribed in 1986 as a natural site).

Following the experience of the first cycle of the periodic reporting, the Park is currently preparing a project entitled "Monitoring of World Heritage Sites" with several neighbouring countries or countries of the SEE region. The project is mostly dealing with information and promotional activities and addressing concrete issues connected to both. A preparatory meeting was organised in November 2011 with discussion on monitoring of attributes and the OUV. [Slovenia]

The Workshop of National Focal Points of Central, South-East and Eastern European Countries on the Preparation of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention was held in Prague (Czech Republic) from 25 to 28 May 2011. As a result of participation in this workshop the National Focal Point has carried out an explanatory work with site managers concerning the preparing of Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value. Moreover different methodological materials on tours, texts and information strategy are developed to promote the object. [Ukraine]

Profiles and Existing Capacities

2 - Are most management and conservation decisions for World Heritage properties in your country taken at the national level or at the site level?

The most management and conservation decisions for World Heritage properties in Armenia are taken at the national level. [Armenia]

Most management and conservation decisions for World Heritage properties are taken at both the national (Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape) and site level (Administration of the State Historical-Architectural Reserve "Icherisheher" under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan) - in accordance with the Detailed Conservation Master Plan (CMP) of Historical Center of Baku, which has been approved by the Prime-Minister of the Republic. [Azerbaijan]

Conservation decisions have been made at the national (entity) level. Decisions about managing have been made the local level and verified at srpsal level in accordance with existing legislation. Law on Cultural Property (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska 11/95) / Law on Spatial Planning and Construction (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska 55/10) / Mehmed pasha Sokolović Bridge, listed as World Heritage, has a management plan. [Bosnia and Herzegovina/1]

Law and Administrative Measures

The existing system for identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation functions by applying harmonized sets of the laws and regulations at the state, entity and local levels as follows:

The Commission to Preserve National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which has been established by Annex 8 of General Framework Peace Agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, brought a Decision on proclamation of historical urban area of the city of Mostar as a national monument in 2004. The borders (of the changed) area of national monument are in accordance with buffer zone of the world heritage site *Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar*.

In accordance with law and regulations, approvals for protection, conservation and rehabilitation of national monuments are issued by the Federal Ministry for Physical Planning with expert opinion prepared by the Institute for the Protection of Monuments at the Federal Ministry of Culture and Sports. When preparing an expert opinion, the Institute takes into account protective measures and restrictions given in:

- Management Plan Mostar 2005 in order to avoid conflict situations in the world heritage site area (between interventions and guidelines from Management Plan);
- Law on the Protection and Use of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of SR Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of SR Bosnia and Herzegovina, No. 85/20); this law, with amendments from 1987, 1993 and 1994 is still in force in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; it applies in legal administrative proceedings;
- Law on the Planning and Use of the Land at the Level of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina", No. 63/04, 50/07).

Regarding the management of the World Heritage Site "*Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar*", the most important document is the Management Plan Mostar 2005. The Agency "Stari grad" from Mostar – as the Site manager - is the successor of the PCU and is directly responsible for implementation of the Management Plan, adequate professional care and other related activities. [Bosnia and Herzegovina/2]

WH site National Park Plitvice Lakes is a public service established by the government, therefore all management documents must be approved by the responsible ministry and its Nature Conservation Directorate (national level). [Croatia/N]

Both are applied, the majority of the management and conservation decisions are taken at the site level, the most important decisions concerning conservation are made after consultation on national level. The decision level depends on the type of cultural heritage and the extent of the protection and buffer zone area. It fully reflects the system of heritage preservation in the Czech Republic. [Czech Republic]

The management and conservation decisions for WH property are taken at the site level but in coordination with the national authorities. [FYR of Macedonia]

Most decisions concerning management and conservation of the World Heritage properties are taken at the national level, by the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia, as it is endorsed by the Ministry of Culture and Monuments Protection to manage, preserve and promote World Heritage properties of Georgia. Together with Georgian National Commission for UNESCO, the Agency has direct contacts with UNESCO and World Heritage Centre to ensure the appropriate implementation of the WH Committee decisions. In some cases (e.g. regarding the buffer zones, etc) some degree of the decision-making is also performed by the local self-government authorities in consultation with the National agency and other relevant national authorities. [Georgia]

Decisions for World Heritage properties in Hungary are taken mostly in site level, in consultation with national-levelled administrative and professional bodies. [Hungary]

Most decisions are taken at the national level, but some of them are taken at the site level. [Montenegro]

Both levels, according with the recent Governmental decision, which involves local and national authorities in Steering Committee for each UNESCO site. [Romania]

Most of the management and conservation decisions for the World Heritage properties are taken at the national level. Decision making process involves: the Ministry of Culture, via the Commission for cultural properties of outstanding value and the World Heritage properties, as well as all other national and regional institutions competent for individual protection aspects. [Serbia]

Under the national legislation most conservation decision are taken at national and regional level. Regional offices are often located directly in WHCS (Banská Štiavnica, Levoča, Ružomberok) or very near it (Žilina, Banská Bystrica, Prešov, Košice). Local management decisions (by management group or by others forms of management) are taken directly in WHCS. [Slovakia/C]

At the site level. [Slovakia/N]

For Škocjan Caves, the Management Plan is prepared by the site's management authority (the public institution "Park Škocjanske jame") in accordance with the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Culture, and Ministry of Finance, and finally adopted by the Slovene Parliament. Decisions are based upon this document and other relevant national legislation related to nature and cultural heritage conservation. [Slovenia]

In Ukraine, the World Heritage properties inscribed in Unesco World Heritage List are considered to be the monuments of national importance and are protected by the State. The protection of the cultural heritage properties is one of the priority tasks of public and local authorities. Decisions on management and conservation of World Heritage properties are approved at the national and local levels. The preservation of the cultural heritage is guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine, International Conventions ratified by Ukraine and laws of Ukraine.

On the 9th September 2010 the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Protection of Cultural Heritage" was adopted. The management and conservation of the World Heritage properties are based on this Law.

This Law regulates legal, organizational, social and economic relations in the field of the protection of the cultural heritage for its conservation, use of the Cultural Heritage properties in the social life, protection of the traditional character of environment for present and future generations.

Moreover, certain regulatory measures were taken at the national level to protect World Heritage properties, including the protection against infringements. Various Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine are providing the site-specific legal framework for the protection, conservation and use of property.

The legal field of the cultural sector is also regulated by:

- Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;
- Decrees of the President of Ukraine, resolutions, decisions and instructions of the relevant ministries and departments;
- Decisions of local authorities. [Ukraine]

Additional comments :

The decisions concerning World Heritage properties' protection (archaeological excavations, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, construction documents), according to the clause D of the Articles 36 of the National Law "On protection and usage of historical and cultural monuments and historical environment" must be endorsed with the authorized body, i.e. Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia, but the site managers have powers regarding popularization, public awareness, usage and security issues. [Armenia]

It is necessary to stress that all institutions and relevant ministries make efforts in realization better mutual cooperation with common aim to preserve and protect whole area of the old City of Mostar and also the area which is out of the world heritage site *Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar*. [Bosnia and Herzegovina/2]

The management strategy of the National Agency implies the step by step decentralization of some of its functions to its regional offices. Once the adequate management plans and structures as well as professional capacity are facilitated at the WH sites, the local involvement in decision making is expected to increase. [Georgia]

Governmental decision no 1268 of 8 December 2010 on the approval of the Protection and Management of Historic Monuments included in UNESCO World Heritage List. [Romania]

For both new WH and potential WH properties (namely prehistoric pile dwellings on Ljubljansko barje and heritage of mercury in Idrija which is still in the nomination process) the conservation and management decisions are taken on the highest level. We have either established separate public institutions on national level for the management of the property (as is the case for Škocjan and Idrija is being established) or give this task to the already existing institution of this kind (Landscape Park Ljubljansko barje). Since all these properties are declared monuments of national importance by the Government's decree, the decisions are taken by the national authorities (national institutes for the protection of nature and the one for cultural heritage) and closely monitored by the ministries responsible for its protection. [Slovenia]

The decisions on the approval documentation for the restoration work, conservation or any changes concerning the state of conservation of World Heritage property are adopted at the national level. [Ukraine]

3 - Please provide information regarding professionals and others working at the national level below:

	State Party	Approximate Number of people working on World Heritage issues:	Is the existing number adequate?	Do the capacities of the people working in this area have to be reinforced?
			Yes / No	Yes / No
Professionals (architects, archaeologists, engineers, biologists, geologists, etc.)	Albania			
	Armenia (3C)	14	No	Yes
	Azerbaijan (2C)	39	No	Yes
	Belarus			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/1	2	No	Yes
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/2	---	No	No
	Bulgaria			
	Croatia/C (6)			
	Croatia/N (1)	8	No	Yes
	Czech Republic (12C)	160	Yes	No
	FYR of Macedonia (1M)	6	No	Yes
	Georgia (3C)	11	Yes	No
	Hungary (7C/1N)	20	No	Yes
	Moldova			
	Montenegro (1C/1N)	12	No	Yes
	Poland			
	Romania (6C/1N)	14	No	Yes
	Russian Federation			
	Serbia (4C)	12	No	Yes
	Slovakia/C (5)	12	Yes	Yes
Slovakia/N (2)	12	No	Yes	
Slovenia (1C/1N)	15	No	Yes	
Ukraine (4C/1N)	52 + 25 temps	No	Yes	
Conservators / restorers (architectural, archaeological, materials)	Albania			
	Armenia	(---)	No	Yes
	Azerbaijan	42	No	Yes
	Belarus			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/1	2	No	Yes
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/2	---	No	No
	Bulgaria			
	Croatia/N	8	No	Yes
	Czech Republic	160	Yes	No
	FYR of Macedonia	4	Yes	Yes
	Georgia	4	No	Yes
	Hungary	15	No	Yes
	Moldova			
	Montenegro	40	Yes	No
	Poland			
	Romania	14	No	---
	Russian Federation			
	Serbia	10	No	Yes
	Slovakia/C	---	---	---
	Slovakia/N	0	No	Yes
Slovenia	---	No	Yes	
Ukraine	12	No	Yes	
Documentation and monitoring professionals	Albania			
	Armenia	10	No	Yes
	Azerbaijan	12 (in Gobustan)	No	Yes
	Unfortunately, there is no exact statistics on these sphere			
	Belarus			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/1	2	No	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina/2	---	Yes	No	

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	Bulgaria			
	Croatia/N	1	---	---
	Czech Republic	50	Yes	No
	FYR of Macedonia	2	No	Yes
	Georgia	4	No	Yes
	Hungary	2	No	Yes
	Moldova			
	Montenegro	7	No	Yes
	Poland			
	Romania	14	No	---
	Russian Federation			
	Serbia	4	No	Yes
	Slovakia/C	12	Yes	Yes
	Slovakia/N	0	No	Yes
	Slovenia	---	No	Yes
	Ukraine	32	No	Yes
Lawyers / legislative experts	Albania			
	Armenia	5	---	---
	Azerbaijan		No	Yes
	Belarus			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/1	---	No	Yes
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/2	---	No	No
	Bulgaria			
	Croatia/N	1	---	---
	Czech Republic	9	Yes	Yes
	FYR of Macedonia	1	No	Yes
	Georgia	3	No	Yes
	Hungary	3	No	Yes
	Moldova			
	Montenegro	4	No	Yes
	Poland			
	Romania	---	---	---
	Russian Federation			
	Serbia	2	No	Yes
	Slovakia/C	1	No	Yes
Slovakia/N	0	No	Yes	
Slovenia	---	No	Yes	
Ukraine	7	No	Yes	
Staff working on heritage advocacy issues national level	Albania			
	Armenia	---	No	Yes
	Azerbaijan	10 (in Gobustan)	No	Yes
	Belarus			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/1	25	No	Yes
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/2	---	No	No
	Bulgaria			
	Croatia/N	1	---	---
	Czech Republic	6	Yes	Yes
	FYR of Macedonia	4	No	Yes
	Georgia	NA	---	---
	Hungary	5	No	Yes
	Moldova			
	Montenegro	6	No	Yes
	Poland			
	Romania	1	No	---
	Russian Federation			
	Serbia	0	No	Yes
	Slovakia/C	6	No	Yes
Slovakia/N	0	No	Yes	
Slovenia	---	No	Yes	
Ukraine	41	No	Yes	
Community	Albania			
	Armenia	---	No	Yes

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

outreach / education staff	Azerbaijan	6 (in Gobustan)	Yes	Yes
	Belarus			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/1	---	No	Yes
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/2	---	No	No
	Bulgaria			
	Croatia/N	---	---	---
	Czech Republic	6	Yes	Yes
	FYR of Macedonia	---	No	Yes
	Georgia	8	Yes	No
	Hungary	8	No	Yes
	Moldova			
	Montenegro	6	No	Yes
	Poland			
	Romania	20	No	---
	Russian Federation			
	Serbia	0	No	Yes
	Slovakia/C	---	---	---
	Slovakia/N	0	No	Yes
Slovenia	---	No	Yes	
Ukraine	18	No	Yes	
Interpretation / presentation staff	Albania			
	Armenia	---	No	Yes
	Azerbaijan	13 (in Gobustan)	---	---
	Belarus			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/1	2	No	Yes
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/2	---	Yes	No
	Bulgaria			
	Croatia/N	---	---	---
	Czech Republic	50	Yes	No
	FYR of Macedonia	No data available	No	Yes
	Georgia	5	Yes	No
	Hungary	3	No	Yes
	Moldova			
	Montenegro	10	No	Yes
	Poland			
	Romania	---	---	---
	Russian Federation			
	Serbia	3	No	Yes
Slovakia/C	---	---	---	
Slovakia/N	0	No	Yes	
Slovenia	---	No	Yes	
Ukraine	60	No	Yes	
Tourism professionals	Albania			
	Armenia	---	No	Yes
	Azerbaijan	3 (in Gobustan)	Yes	Yes
	Belarus			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/1	---	---	---
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/2	---	Yes	No
	Bulgaria			
	Croatia/N	---	---	---
	Czech Republic	60	Yes	Yes
	FYR of Macedonia	15	No	Yes
	Georgia	6	Yes	No
	Hungary	15	No	Yes
	Moldova			
	Montenegro	20	No	Yes
	Poland			
	Romania	---	---	---
	Russian Federation			
	Serbia	6	Yes	No
Slovakia/C	---	---	---	
Slovakia/N	0	No	Yes	
Slovenia	2	---	---	

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	Ukraine	51	No	Yes
Fundraising staff	Albania			
	Armenia	---	No	Yes
	Azerbaijan	3 (in Gobustan)	Yes	Yes
	Belarus			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/1	n/a	---	---
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/2	---	No	Yes
	Bulgaria			
	Croatia/N	---	---	---
	Czech Republic	6	Yes	Yes
	FYR of Macedonia	---	No	Yes
	Georgia	2	No	Yes
	Hungary	1	No	Yes
	Moldova			
	Montenegro	0	No	Yes
	Poland			
	Romania	---	---	---
	Russian Federation			
	Serbia	0	No	Yes
	Slovakia/C	---	---	---
	Slovakia/N	0	No	Yes
Slovenia	---	No	Yes	
Ukraine	6	No	Yes	

Add additional profiles as necessary:

Professionals / other working at national level:	State Party	Number of people	Existing number adequate	Capacities people reinforced?
guides	Azerbaijan	6	---	Yes
head of departments	Azerbaijan	4	---	Yes
interpreters in English and Azeri	Azerbaijan	2	---	Yes
presentation staff-guides in English, Russia and Azeri	Azerbaijan	11	---	Yes
This department was created in 2011 and staff of "The development and innovation of the Preserve" department was approved at the end of 2011. Works will be started in 2012.	Azerbaijan		On the first stage, yes	Yes
Administrators	Georgia	10	Yes	Yes
Fine art experts / historian	Georgia	4	Yes	Yes
Number of professionals, presented in the list above, is taken from the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation staff, as it represents the main state body responsible for World Heritage properties issues. Additionally there are 12 persons in the UNESCO National Committee with 2 persons in the secretariat and the 9 persons in the Department for Cultural Heritage Strategy, Organization Co-ordination and Permits of the Ministry of Culture and Monuments Protection. [Georgia]				

4 - For the individual World Heritage properties in your country, do you have the following?

	State Party + number properties	All properties	Some properties	No Properties	
Site Manager	Albania				
	Armenia		X		
	Azerbaijan	X			
	Belarus				
	Bosnia and Herzegovina (2C)	X			
	Bulgaria				
	Croatia/C (6)				
	Croatia/N (1)			X	
	Czech Republic (12C)	X			
	FYR of Macedonia (1M)				X
	Georgia			X	

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	Hungary		X	
	Moldova			
	Montenegro		X	
	Poland			
	Romania		X	
	Russian Federation			
	Serbia		X	
	Slovakia/C (5)	X		
	Slovakia/N (2)	X		
	Slovenia	X		
	Ukraine		X	
Professionals (architects, archaeologists, engineers, biologists, geologists, etc.)	Albania			
	Armenia		X	
	Azerbaijan	X		
	Belarus			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	X		
	Bulgaria			
	Croatia/C			
	Croatia/N		X	
	Czech Republic	X		
	FYR of Macedonia	X		
	Georgia			X
	Hungary		X	
	Moldova			
	Montenegro	X		
	Poland			
	Romania		X	
	Russian Federation			
	Serbia	X		
	Slovakia/C	X		
Slovakia/N	X			
Slovenia	X			
Ukraine		X		
Conservators / restorers (architectural, archaeological, materials)	Albania			
	Armenia		(X)	
	Azerbaijan		X	
	Belarus			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	X		
	Bulgaria			
	Croatia/C			
	Croatia/N		X	
	Czech Republic	X		
	FYR of Macedonia	X		
	Georgia			X
	Hungary	X		
	Moldova			
	Montenegro	X		
	Poland			
	Romania	X		
	Russian Federation			
	Serbia	X		
	Slovakia/C	X		
Slovakia/N			X	
Slovenia		X		
Ukraine		X		
Documentation and monitoring professionals	Albania			
	Armenia			(X)
	Azerbaijan		X	
	Belarus			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	X		
	Bulgaria			
	Croatia/C			
	Croatia/N		X	
	Czech Republic	X		

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	FYR of Macedonia	X			
	Georgia		X		
	Hungary		X		
	Moldova				
	Montenegro	X			
	Poland				
	Romania	X			
	Russian Federation				
	Serbia	X			
	Slovakia/C	X			
	Slovakia/N			X	
	Slovenia		X		
	Ukraine		X		
Community outreach / education staff	Albania				
	Armenia		(X)		
	Azerbaijan	X			
	Belarus				
	Bosnia and Herzegovina		X		
	Bulgaria				
	Croatia/N		X		
	Czech Republic	X			
	FYR of Macedonia			X	
	Georgia		X		
	Hungary		X		
	Moldova				
	Montenegro			X	
	Poland				
	Romania		X		
	Russian Federation				
Serbia		X			
Slovakia/C	X				
Slovakia/N			X		
Slovenia		X			
Ukraine		X			
Interpretation / presentation staff	Albania				
	Armenia		(X)		
	Azerbaijan	X			
	Belarus				
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	X			
	Bulgaria				
	Croatia/C				
	Croatia/N		X		
	Czech Republic	X			
	FYR of Macedonia			X	
	Georgia		X		
	Hungary		X		
	Moldova				
	Montenegro		X		
	Poland				
	Romania		X		
	Russian Federation				
Serbia		X			
Slovakia/C	X				
Slovakia/N			X		
Slovenia		X			
Ukraine		X			
Tourism professionals	Albania				
	Armenia		(X)		
	Azerbaijan	X			
	Belarus				
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	X			
	Bulgaria				
	Croatia/C				

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	Croatia/N		X	
	Czech Republic	X		
	FYR of Macedonia	X		
	Georgia			X
	Hungary	X		
	Moldova			
	Montenegro	X		
	Poland			
	Romania		X	
	Russian Federation			
	Serbia	X		
	Slovakia/C	X		
	Slovakia/N			X
	Slovenia		X	
	Ukraine		X	
Fundraising staff	Albania			
	Armenia			(X)
	Azerbaijan		X	
	Belarus			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina		X	
	Bulgaria			
	Croatia/C			
	Croatia/N		X	
	Czech Republic	X		
	FYR of Macedonia			X
	Georgia			X
	Hungary		X	
	Moldova			
	Montenegro			X
	Poland			
	Romania		X	
	Russian Federation			
	Serbia		X	
	Slovakia/C	X		
	Slovakia/N			X
	Slovenia		X	
	Ukraine		X	
Maintenance workers	Albania			
	Armenia	(X)		
	Azerbaijan	X		
	Belarus			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina		X	
	Bulgaria			
	Croatia/C			
	Croatia/N		X	
	Czech Republic	X		
	FYR of Macedonia			(X)
	Georgia		X	
	Hungary	X		
	Moldova			
	Montenegro	X		
	Poland			
	Romania	X		
	Russian Federation			
	Serbia	X		
	Slovakia/C	X		
	Slovakia/N			X
	Slovenia		X	
	Ukraine		X	
Site guards	Albania			
	Armenia	(X)		
	Azerbaijan	X		
	Belarus			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina		X	

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	Bulgaria			
	Croatia/C			
	Croatia/N		X	
	Czech Republic	X		
	FYR of Macedonia			(X)
	Georgia		X	
	Hungary		X	
	Moldova			
	Montenegro		X	
	Poland			
	Romania		X	
	Russian Federation			
	Serbia	X		
	Slovakia/C	X		
	Slovakia/N			X
	Slovenia		X	
	Ukraine		X	
Additional Profiles				
Exposition supervisor	Georgia		X	
Guard of the collections	Georgia		X	
Guide	Georgia		X	
Coordinator [of museum collections' assessment]	Georgia / Slovenia		X	
Administration/accountant	Slovenia		X	
Probationer	Slovenia		X	
Additional comments :				
For all listed professionals work on Bridge is additional activity besides their regular jobs. [Bosnia and Herzegovina/1]				

Most of the conservation activities related to the preparation of documentation and supervision of the works is carried out by public sector employees (Institute for the Protection of Monuments at the Federal Ministry of Culture and Sports and the Agency "Stari Grad" from Mostar. Contractual works are carried out by the private companies which have to have a licence for such type of works on the buildings listed as national monuments. The licence is issued by the Federal Ministra for Physical Planning. The same conditions are in force for the private enterprises that would deal with preparation of the project documentation. Finance support is mostly provided by the Government of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. [Bosnia and Herzegovina/2]				

The same employees provides several fields of work [Croatia/N]				

There are directly at WHCS that are part of the cities within the state and public administration, in other only when necessary. [Slovakia/C]				

At some sites professionals are operating in several directions at the same time. Experts from the relevant professional institutions (restorers, conservators, archaeologists, etc.) are getting involved in the work when it is necessary. For example, in L'viv the Department of Tourism of Lviv City Council is engaged in tourist activity and the presentation of the property "L'viv – the Ensemble of the historic center", the L'viv municipal enterprise Urban Institute is occupied of non-budget funding. [Ukraine]				

5 - Do you rely on public sector employees (at either the national or local levels) or is most of the conservation activities carried out by private sector consultants and contractors? Please briefly explain the relationship between public and private sector in conservation activities.

The World Heritage properties of the Republic of Armenia according to the definition given in World Heritage Convention are group of monuments. Only the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots is under the jurisdiction of a State organization, while the others properties - Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin, Cathedral and Churches of Echmiadzin, Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley are under the authority of the Armenian Holy Apostolic Church.

The issues concerning protection (archaeological surveys, conservation, reconstruction, drafting construction documents) according to the Articles 36 of the National Law On protection and usage of historical and cultural monuments and historical environment must be endorsed with the authorized body, i.e. Ministry of Culture of Armenia.

The State can initiate some works coming from the integrity issues, for instance Sanahin monastery complex, and efforts of conservation.

By the invitation of State authorities from the Germany, Italy (architect-engineers) came to Armenia for the survey of technical condition of the monument for until the implementation of drafting phase.

The owner – Armenian Apostolic Holy Church, implements all projects (fortification and restoration) concerning the World Heritage properties through the architectural and construction division, as well as with the help of specialised contractors.

State authorities supervise all interventions in the World Heritage sites and all kinds of designs and tasks, according to the acting legislation, in the prescribed manner must be conformed with State authorized body. [Armenia]

In 2007 the international training-workshop under the name “Petroglyphs of Central Europe and Asia: Gobustan Cultural Landscape” was held in Baku. 18 international participants – experts demonstrated their experience on conservation of petroglyphs..Tests and analysis of Gobustan stones were made and also reasons for erosion and process of stone destruction were revealed.

Conservation works in Gobustan were held twice in 2008: on the Roman stone and Arabian inscription at the foot of Jingirdag Mountain. For this work a private architect/restorer from Italy was invited by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Azerbaijan Republic.

In 2009 the experts/conservators on scientific and practical restoration of stone from the Scientific-Research Institute of Moscow were invited by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Azerbaijan. They prepared recommendations on conservation works in Gobustan.

Most of the conservation activities within the Walled City of Baku, Shirvanshahs’ Palace and Maiden Tower are carried out by staff members (Scientific-Restoration Atelier – part of the structure of the “Icherisheher”) as well as other public consultants and contractors. At the same time “Icherisheher” is cooperating with private contractors as well. [Azerbaijan]

Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of the Republika Srpska is responsible at the entity level. All conservation activities, in accordance with the Law on Cultural Property (Official Gazette RS 11/95) are done under the supervision of the Institute. Article 59 Law on Cultural Property states:

Activities on the protection of cultural property are:

1. Research and recording properties under precedent protection,
2. proposing and listing the cultural goods,
3. the register and documents on cultural property,
4. providing technical assistance to the owners and users of cultural property for maintenance and protection of cultural property,
5. ensuring the use of cultural property for purposes specified in this Law,
6. proposing and monitoring the implementation of protection of cultural property,
7. collecting, sorting, storage, maintenance and use of movable cultural property,
8. collecting data on missing and stolen cultural property
9. Implementation measures of technical and physical protection of cultural property,
10. Preparation of publications on cultural property and the results of their protection,
11. Exhibition to cultural assets, organizing lectures and other natural forms of cultural and educational activities, and other activities in the protection of cultural property set out in this law and based on it. [Bosnia and Herzegovina/1]

The Agency „Stari Grad“ executes expert and other activities in area of spatial planning in accordance with valid regulations as follows:

- Protection of cultural-historical and natural heritage;
- Proper preservation and protection in zone of the world property „Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar“ ;
- Implementation of Management Plan and other expert tasks and obligations defined by World Heritage Convention and Operational Guidelines as well as other documents which regulate proper preservation of the world heritage;
- Cooperation with city authorities and management organisations in process of the strategic planning of a zone „Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar“;
- Coordination of activities with town bodies related to physical planning and maintenance of the zone „Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar“;
- Preparation of proposals, programme development and policies as well as economical, cultural, educational and other activities in order to revival zone „Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar“;
- Promotion of the zone „Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar“ as a cultural center through cooperation with cultural, educational, tourist and similar institutions,
- Establishment and maintenance of digital data base and its evolvement into unique city area information system and other related expert activities. [Bosnia and Herzegovina/2]

Conservation activities are carried out only by public sector (employees of the national park) [Croatia/N]

The most of the conservation activities is carried out by private sector consultants and contractors. The advising and decision process on preservation is fully carried out by public sector employees who represent a safeguard of the cultural heritage. The local and regional authorities consult conservation works and make a decision in the

field of heritage preservation. In a two-stage decision-making process of the heritage preservation in the Czech Republic there is National Heritage Institute as the expert organization providing on the law basis the expert background for decisions of the authorities and national professional consulting service for public and private sector in conservation activities. The expert organization manages not only the relevant documentation and professional background but also the systematic framework concerning the protection and conservation. As the national institution it publishes methodical publications and arranges the colloquiums, workshops and sessions which are open for professionals and also laymen. The Institute manages the state property – actually more than 100 listed objects and their ensembles of which eight are inscribed on the World Heritage List (or form an important part of such a WH property), so its role in the conservation activities is unarguable. [Czech Republic]

The conservation activities are carried out by the Institute for protection of cultural heritage and Museum in Ohrid (on local level) and National conservation center (on national level). In our country there is no private sector involved in processes of conservation and protection of cultural heritage (according our Law for protection the public sector employees have to have adequate conservation licence). The architectural works on sites are made by private institutions under supervisions of staff (experts) by institutions for protection of cultural heritage. [FYR of Macedonia]

The Agency represents public sector and ensures overall management of the WH properties. Despite the fact that staff of the Agency includes heritage professionals, the main strategy is to outsource the specific research, design, assessment, conservation, repair, etc. works to the private sector.

The national public procurement legislation obliges the public bodies, and the Agency among them, to call a tender for each of such works with an overall budget above 5000 GEL (approximately 2700 USD) in order to ensure the fair competition among private companies and freelance consultants.

Thus on the World Heritage properties in Georgia the research/conservation/restoration activities are carried out mostly by private sector contractors, including Georgian professionals, as well as foreign experts. [Georgia]

Most of the conservation activities are carried out by public sector employees with 30% consultants employed. The public sector mostly co-ordinates, controls and applies for resources from EU funds. At National Parks the conservation activities are mostly done by the public sector employees and are also carried out by municipalities in cooperation with private sector. At the Arch-abbey of Pannonhalma the conservation activities are carried by the Abbey also employing consultants. [Hungary]

We usually rely on public sector employees – the heritage guidelines and permits are issued by State Administration and Agencies. According to the new Heritage Act ("Protection of Cultural Property Act") both public sector and private sector employees can carry out the conservation activities if they are in possession of an adequate conservation licence. Previously obtained permit from the State administration is mandatory for the public and private sector. [Montenegro]

Conservation works are mainly based on interventions from the public sector.

There are situations where private sector finance conservation work restoration objectives in the public domain based on protocols of cofinancing. Example: the functional restoration and Furriers Tower in Sighisoara, work funded by the "Mihai Eminescu Trust". [Romania]

Strategic planning activities are performed by the professionals at national level institutions. The works are performed by the licenced private firms that get jobs at tenders. [Serbia]

Public sector employees: methodological guidance, conservation actions, professional supervise the implementation, restrictive measures, monitoring, expert advice, conservation activities, research, documentation, etc.

Private sector: conservation activities, research, documentation, etc.

Relationship: By the law conservation activities, monuments research may be carried out by legal entities with authorization under the supervision and methodological guidelines of public sector. [Slovakia/C]

Private sector does not carry out any conservation activities in our property. The attitude of private sector to conservation activities is more belligerently than friendly. [Slovakia/N]

Conservation activities are mostly carried out by the employees of the management authorities. For certain research and monitoring activities external experts are engaged. This co-operation includes the abovementioned national institutes for nature conservation and cultural heritage protection.

The managers have been working with officially accredited companies for monitoring of air quality, birds, habitats, cave fauna which come from the public sector. Their tasks are previously determined according to the management plan, annual working and budget plans and existing projects. When private companies are involved (for example archaeological research companies) they are working in close connection with the national institutions – rather as their "subcontractor" for highly specialized tasks (for example specific monitoring activities). [Slovenia]

In Ukraine the State takes care of the preservation of the World Heritage properties. Accordingly the measures on monuments protection are undertaken by state structures.

However, it is not prohibited to engage the private sector consultants and contractors which have a relevant licence, for restoration, conservation, monitoring activities of the monuments technical state, etc., The licence to carry out the respective works is issued by the corresponding state structure. The specialized private enterprises are involved on the basis of competitive biddings. Protection measures concerning the restoration works or any kind of changes are in absolute competence of government structures. The site manager is responsible for the maintenance of the monument. [Ukraine]

Additional comments:

Due to the involvement of private sector, the project of artistic illumination and sound system installation of the Zvartnots archaeological site is carried out. Permanent scientific exhibition organization is in process. [Armenia]

As a result of cooperation with “Erich Pummer Atelier” (Austria) & “Remmers” (Germany) – leading companies in protection, restoration and conservation of buildings, the conservation work of “Mohammed Mosque” (XI century monument – one of very few oldest mosques in the country) was completed in 2010. “Icherisheher” reached a new agreement with “Erich Pummer Atelier” & “Remmers” on the conservation of “Maiden Tower” (most important monument of universal value in the Icherisheher, dated VII-VI centuries BC) (NB: Conservation works started in April, 2011). According to the agreement between the Parties, of training courses for local restorers by staff of “Erich Pummer Atelier” & “Remmers” and assistance in establishment of School of Restoration were agreed. Four training courses were organized during the report period with participation of local restorers and students of Azerbaijan Architecture and Construction University. [Azerbaijan]

6 - Are local communities involved in the conservation / management / care of your World Heritage properties? If so, in what way? And what would be the two biggest capacity building needs for the communities that are involved in your World Heritage properties?

The maintenance and security staff is hired from local communities. And for the two biggest capacity building needs for communities are

1. development of infrastructures;
2. training/education of local people for presentation/interpretation. [Armenia]

The Gobustan Preserve management regularly holds measures on preservation and management with students and local residents. The essence of this work is in lectures, and implementation of various measures focused on mainly heritage preservation.

1. Financing of projects for the encouragement of participants
2. Training of qualified experts in the work with community.

Administration of “Icherisheher” is doing its utmost efforts to engage participation of the local community in World Heritage Issues. To that end, the Council of Elders consisting of residents of Icherisheher was created in order to reckon with public opinion and to ensure transparency in decision-making process.

Through the local community we Preserve artifacts in a variety of forms, from diaries and photographs to items broader with cultural significance such as traditional handicraft, events, or building and monuments. The objects and traditions that Preserve these memories, passed down from generation to generation, are referred to collectively as individual or cultural heritage.

Another important practice is work with young people. Awareness activities are centered mainly on youth and students, the future generation, because they can pass their knowledge about the significance of heritage conservation and community involvement on to their family and friends.

Best practices: social mapping. We ask residents to bring in old photos, drawings, to tell stories, organize creative competitions, and ask students, academics and researchers to conduct research on sustainable tourism issues within the community, we motivate local associations to take the initiative to involve their community.

Projects conducted by “Icherisheher” within the last few years included the exhibition “Old city with eyes of young photographer” (2010), “Increasing of young volunteer’s role on cultural heritage” project (2010-2011) this increased the role of local the community in the World Heritage property. [Azerbaijan]

Visegrad municipality has established a Commission for the Mehmed pasha Sokolović Bridge which is in charge of monitoring all activities related to the bridge. Commission for the Mehmed pasha Sokolović Bridge is obliged to regularly report to the Municipal Assembly on its work. [Bosnia and Herzegovina/1]

The Agency „Stari Grad“ executes expert and other activities in area of spatial planning in accordance with valid regulations as follows:

- Protection of cultural-historical and natural heritage;
- Proper preservation and protection in zone of the world property „Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar“ ;
- Implementation of Management Plan and other expert tasks and obligations defined by World Heritage

Convention and Operational Guidelines as well as other documents which regulate proper preservation of the world heritage;

- Cooperation with city authorities and management organisations in process of the strategic planning of a zone „Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar“;
- Coordination of activities with town bodies related to physical planning and maintenance of the zone „Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar“;
- Preparation of proposals, programme development and policies as well as economical, cultural, educational and other activities in order to revival zone „Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar“;
- Promotion of the zone „Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar“ as a cultural center through cooperation with cultural, educational, tourist and similar institutions;
- Establishment and maintenance of digital data base and its evolvement into unique city area information system and other related expert activities. [Bosnia and Herzegovina/2]

Local community is included in management of the park with one representative in the Governing board of the national park. Park area has approximately 21 settlements with 1300 inhabitants. Their activities connected to the park are mostly selling of local products in the park and development of rural tourism. Park has included inhabitants in the preparation of the Park Management Plan. [Croatia/N]

The role of local communities is regarded as the most important in the conservation, management and care of World Heritage properties in the Czech Republic. Because the properties are of various types, the ways of involving of communities are different. For example, protected conservation areas place more complex demands on the management. Due to the extent of such properties and the various structure of ownership inside them there are set out individual management systems. So responsibility for the management of such a kind of property is shared between several entities. The conservation and management of a property which represents a conservation area in the Czech Republic can be supported by the Programme of Regeneration of the Protected Conservation Areas which is provided by the Ministry of Culture and, what the most important is in this question, performed by municipalities. The important architectonic and artistic WH properties are given the highest priority in other financial decision processes. We regard training in the basic concepts and aims of the World Heritage Convention and training and creating tool-kits for specific groups of public in management planning as the two biggest capacity building needs for the communities. [Czech Republic]

No, the local communities are no involved in the conservation care of WH properties. They are involved in processes of management of the sites. [FYR of Macedonia]

So far local communities have been less involved in the management of the World Heritage issues, however as the state efforts increase towards the conservation, enhancement and promotion of the World Heritage, the public interest also increases to participate in the decision making related to the WH properties. Local residents have been basically employed in the conservation and maintenance works on the WH properties as technicians and manual labour.

The main challenge is to involve local communities in the management of WH properties in a way to prevent potential conflicts between conservation and development interests. The biggest capacity building needs are: (a) to raise awareness of local communities on the concept of World Heritage, its benefits and restrictions as well as national regulations for WH properties, (b) to enable local community organization that would represent local interest in the decision making process and (c) fine tuning of the national legislation related to the public participation to bring in into line with the international principles and norms. [Georgia]

Yes, to some extent. Capacity-building needs: awareness-raising of WH values; availability of good practices (from abroad); sustainable tourism management; interpretation.

Local communities are involved in the conservation and management care of our WH properties. Within the city of Kotor, the Secretariat for the Protection and Preservation of Natural and Cultural Property has been established. Local communities (both Kotor and Durmitor) are also involved in a space planning and zoning process at some level. The two biggest capacity building needs are: improving the abilities of heritage professionals in the field of space planning, as well as improving the documentation and monitoring. [Montenegro]

In the Saxon Fortified Villages the local community are very much involved in the promotion of the sites. Also, like owner's religious communities of Hurezi and from northern Moldavia are pretty much involved in the integrated conservation and promotion of the sites.

In Sighisoara local community, which has acknowledged both the universal value of the site, and the benefits this can bring value to the community, participating in built heritage conservation by funding the promotion of World Heritage property, engage in cultural tourism. [Romania]

Local communities are involved on the site and buffer zone maintenance/cleaning jobs, tourist promotions and the sites and immediate surroundings security protection. The most needed are the fundraising staff, cultural property management staff and educators. [Serbia]

Local communities are involved in the conservation (directly how owners, at public discussion, etc.), management presentation, promotion, safeguarding, conservation and maintenance (if there are interested).

Needs: public awareness of OUV, training in management of WHCS, preventive measures against threats. [Slovakia/C]	***
No, or only in an insufficient way. [Slovakia/N]	***
Local communities are continuously involved in the management process at different stages – in the process of the preparation of the management plan as well as in the implementation phase. Moreover, there are representatives of villages' community and municipalities. For example, regular meetings are held for inhabitants of three villages in core area of the Škocjan Caves, where they are informed about the work at WH Site and their suggestions for future cooperation are discussed. Annually there are several actions performed by Park's authority and local community: Caves Festival Belajtna, Hicking Day, Waste disposal action, Workshops for gaining new knowledge through old and sustainable practices, Establishment of stakeholder's network for local products. [Slovenia]	***
Non-governmental organizations take part in the conservation and protection of World Heritage properties in the framework of their competence. The need for public information, popularization and promotion of World Heritage properties among local communities is one of the biggest capacity building needs for community members. For example in L'viv a large informational work is carried out for the involvement of local communities, such as meetings, public forums, public discussions of projects, round tables. The promotional brochures are distributed. [Ukraine]	

Additional comments :

The two largest capacity building needs for the communities would be issue of proper usage of world heritage property or cultural heritage (monuments which they live in) and requirements of world heritage convention as well as role of local community in management & development of world heritage properties. [Azerbaijan]

In response to the above needs, among other awareness raising activities, the National Agency plans to publish the Guide to the World Heritage Convention for site managers and general public in 2012. [Georgia]

There is no official cooperation with the representatives of the local communities within the WH sites. [Slovakia/N]

In Ukraine, non-governmental and commercial organizations in the field of culture do not have sufficient legal authority to impact on the process of adoption of decisions about the preservation of cultural heritage. However, their active civil attitude strengthens this influence. In particular, the non-governmental organization "Save Old Kyiv" took an active part in the question of building activity in the St. Sophia Cathedral buffer zone. An appeal to the relevant government structures was prepared with efforts of this organization, as well as picketing the building activity in buffer zones and attraction of the mass media attention to the raised issue.

Moreover, during the last meeting of the Chief Board and Kyiv City Council of the Ukrainian Society of Historical and Cultural Heritage, the Office of Ukrainian National Committee ICOMOS (01/24/2012) a statement was made that calls the high authorities to stop building activities in the historical and culture centre of Kyiv. [Ukraine]

Training and Capacity-Building**7 – Please indicate what kind of training is available to people in your country in relation to the management and conservation of World Heritage properties?**

The list below can serve as an indication but is by no means exhaustive. Please add as many topics as necessary. Also, please indicate the quality of the training in the final column.

Training Topics	State Party	Availability: yes or no	Quality of training: Sufficient / insufficient / to be improved
Conservation of WH sites	Albania		
	Armenia	No	---
	Azerbaijan	Yes	Insufficient
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/1	Yes	To be improved
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/2	Yes	Insufficient
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/C		
	Croatia/N	No	
Czech Republic	Yes	Sufficient	

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	FYR of Macedonia	Yes	Sufficient
	Georgia	Yes	Insufficient
	Hungary	Yes	To be improved, no specific training for WH sites yet
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	Yes	Sufficient
	Poland		
	Romania	Yes	Insufficient
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	No	Insufficient
	Slovakia/C	Yes	Sufficient
	Slovakia/N	No	---
	Slovenia	No	<i>To be improved</i>
	Ukraine	Yes	To be improved
Monitoring of the state of conservation of WH sites	Albania		
	Armenia	No	---
	Azerbaijan	Yes	Insufficient
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/1	Yes	To be improved
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/2	No	---
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/C		
	Croatia/N	No	---
	Czech Republic	Yes	Sufficient
	FYR of Macedonia	Yes	Sufficient
	Georgia	No	---
	Hungary	No	---
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	No	---
	Poland		
	Romania	---	---
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	No	Insufficient
	Slovakia/C	Yes	Sufficient
Slovakia/N	No	---	
Slovenia	No	<i>To be improved</i>	
Ukraine	Yes	To be improved	
Community involvement in the management of WH sites	Albania		
	Armenia	No	---
	Azerbaijan	No	Insufficient
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/1	Yes	To be improved
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/2	No	---
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/C		
	Croatia/N	No	---
	Czech Republic	Yes	Sufficient
	FYR of Macedonia	No	Insufficient
	Georgia	No	---
	Hungary	Yes	To be improved, no specific training for WH sites yet
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	Yes	To be improved
	Poland		
	Romania	Yes	Insufficient
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	No	---
	Slovakia/C	Yes	To be improved
Slovakia/N	No	---	
Slovenia	No	<i>To be improved</i>	
Ukraine	Yes	To be improved	
Explanation / interpretation	Albania		
	Armenia	No	---

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

of the site for visitors and local communities	Azerbaijan	Yes	To be improved
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/1	Yes	To be improved
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/2	Yes	Insufficient
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/C		
	Croatia/N	Yes	Sufficient
	Czech Republic	Yes	Sufficient
	FYR of Macedonia	No	Insufficient
	Georgia	Yes	Insufficient
	Hungary	Yes	To be improved, no specific training for WH sites yet
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	Yes	To be improved
	Poland		
	Romania	Yes	---
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	No	---
	Slovakia/C	Yes	To be improved
	Slovakia/N	No	---
	Slovenia	No	<i>To be improved</i>
Ukraine	Yes	To be improved	
Risk preparedness	Albania		
	Armenia	No	---
	Azerbaijan	Yes	To be improved
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/1	---	To be improved
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/2	---	---
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/C		
	Croatia/N	No	
	Czech Republic	Yes	To be improved
	FYR of Macedonia	No	Insufficient
	Georgia	No	---
	Hungary	Yes	To be improved, no specific training for WH sites yet
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	No	---
	Poland		
	Romania	---	---
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	No	---
	Slovakia/C	Partially	Insufficient
Slovakia/N	No	---	
Slovenia	No	<i>To be improved</i>	
Ukraine	Yes	Insufficient	
Tourism management	Albania		
	Armenia	Yes	To be improved
	Azerbaijan	Yes	Sufficient
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/1	---	To be improved
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/2	Yes	Sufficient
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/C		
	Croatia/N	No	
	Czech Republic	Yes	To be improved
	FYR of Macedonia	Yes	Insufficient
	Georgia	Yes	To be improved
	Hungary	Yes	To be improved, no specific training for WH sites yet
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	Yes	To be improved
	Poland		
	Romania		
	Russian Federation		

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	Serbia	Yes	To be improved
	Slovakia/C	Partially	Insufficient
	Slovakia/N	No	---
	Slovenia	No	<i>To be improved</i>
	Ukraine	Yes	Sufficient
Security protection of WH sites (training of guards, security forces, etc.)	Albania		
	Armenia	No	---
	Azerbaijan	Yes	Sufficient
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/1	---	To be improved
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/2	No	---
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/C		
	Croatia/N	No	---
	Czech Republic	Yes	Sufficient
	FYR of Macedonia	No	Insufficient
	Georgia	---	---
	Hungary	Yes	To be improved, no specific training for WH sites yet
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	Yes	To be improved
	Poland		
	Romania	---	---
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	Yes	Sufficient
	Slovakia/C	Partially	Insufficient
Slovakia/N	No	---	
Slovenia	No	<i>To be improved</i>	
Ukraine	Yes	Sufficient	
Promotion	Albania		
	Armenia	No	---
	Azerbaijan	Yes	To be improved
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/1	---	To be improved
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/2	Yes	To be improved
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/C		
	Croatia/N	No	---
	Czech Republic	Yes	Sufficient
	FYR of Macedonia	No	Insufficient
	Georgia	Yes	Insufficient
	Hungary	Yes	To be improved, no specific training for WH sites yet
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	Yes	To be improved
	Poland		
	Romania	Yes	Insufficient
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	Yes	To be improved
	Slovakia/C	Yes	To be improved
Slovakia/N	No	---	
Slovenia	No	<i>To be improved</i>	
Ukraine	Yes	Insufficient	
Site Management of the WH property	Albania		
	Armenia	No	---
	Azerbaijan	Yes	To be improved
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/1	---	To be improved
	Bosnia and Herzegovina/2	No	---
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/C		
	Croatia/N	No	---
	Czech Republic	Yes	To be improved
	FYR of Macedonia	No	Insufficient

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

Georgia	No	---
Hungary	Yes	To be improved, no specific training for WH sites yet
Moldova		
Montenegro	Yes	To be improved
Poland		
Romania	Yes	Good
Russian Federation		
Serbia	Yes	To be improved
Slovakia/C	Yes	To be improved
Slovakia/N	No	---
Slovenia	No	<i>To be improved</i>
Ukraine	No	---

Additional comments :

The technical agreement between the Ministry of Culture of Armenia and General Directorate for development co-operation of the Ministry of foreign affairs of Italy on implementation of the cooperation project “Support to Armenian institution for the safeguard and conservation of local cultural heritage” was signed on the 6th of April 2011. In the framework of agreement an educational master program /for 30 places/ launched in the Yerevan State University of Architecture and Construction entitled “Architectural Reconstruction of Monuments”. It is envisaged to establish a restoration laboratories, particularly, for canvas – in the National Gallery of Armenia, for metal, wood, ceramics – in History Museum of Armenia, frescoes and archaeological finds – in “Erebuni” historical and archaeological museum reservation, constructional school-studio – on the base of studio of the “Centre for Monument Reconstruction” CJSC in the city of Ashtarak. Retraining programs for the restores of movable cultural objects , managers for construction sites during architectural reconstruction /15 places/ and personnel /15 places/. It is envisaged that particular training courses will be held for World Heritage properties. [Armenia]

It should also be noted that many personnel work in this sphere since the Soviet period and need further training. The use of new technologies and new management methodology is of great importance. [Azerbaijan]

Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska organizes an annual Conference of integrative protection of cultural and natural heritage since 2006. Some of topics are related to World Heritage. [Bosnia and Herzegovina/1]

Conservation of the cultural, historical and natural heritage is available within the regular education at the faculties (of architecture, forestry, civil engineering, etc.), but conservation strictly related to the world heritage does not exist as a separate topic. It could be achieved through the work in the Institutes for the protection of monuments, Agency “Stari Grad” - Mostar, which have experience in this matter. Similar situation is in the other fields too: e.g. tourism management is being studied at the faculties of economics (mostly). [Bosnia and Herzegovina/2]

There is no national training specifically related to the natural World Heritage [Croatia/N]

There is no training for conservation of the WH site available in our country but we use our experience for conservation and protection from cultural heritage on the territory of our country. [FYR of Macedonia]

There are no specific educational/training programs dedicated to the World Heritage in Georgian universities and schools. Neither is there an opportunity for vocational education in this specific field. However some of the current educational programs relate to the World Heritage sites as they provide basic skills for conservation, restoration and research of the immovable and movable cultural heritage properties as well as archaeological sites in the country.

The Faculty of Restoration and Art History at the State Academy of Fine Arts is the main provider of qualified professionals in the field of cultural heritage conservation/research. Nevertheless the capacity of this faculty is insufficient to the growing demand in the country. The certification system for heritage professionals is also lacking that also needs improvement.

As for the specific trainings – in 2012 the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation will provide internal training for the staff of its subordinate museum reserves in the use of GIS for inventory and planning of the heritage sensitive areas.

More specific trainings in management of CH sites as well as other issues related to it are foreseen in scopes of the EU TWINING program where the Italian and Danish partners will assist to improve the National Agency's capacity in CH management. [Georgia]

There is one “Training Course Management of World Heritage Sites”, of 100 lecture hours, organized by nongovernmental organization – Academia Istropolitana Nova in Svaty Jur near of Bratislava in partnership with the Monument Board of the Slovak Republic. The training course reacts to a current need for developing management plans in Slovak sites listed in the World Heritage List. Lectures will be provided by renowned

Slovak and foreign experts. Training is designed for representatives of self-government but also for other key players from the public and private sectors who can contribute to the development of a given site. Al Nova's knowledge and experience in strategic planning of local development was used when compiling the curriculum. The project was supported by Fund PSS, a. s. and the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic.
Monitoring of WHCS - Monument Board of the Slovak Republic organizes yearly.

Conservation of WHCS – has a professional system implementation, monitoring and education, training is aimed at solving current problems and preventive measures.

Others trainings are organized irregularly solve special problems. [Slovakia/C]

There are no specific information and training activities related to the WH management and conservation; knowledge and experience is being gained through attendance of the seminars and workshops organised abroad by UNESCO and other international and expert institutions, or meetings organised by other networks and WH sites.

In Slovenia, there are regular training activities in the field of cultural heritage conservation and nature protection which are not specifically connected or devoted to the WH properties but nevertheless follow the internationally recognised principles and aims of heritage conservation and protection (for example for managers of nature protected areas). [Slovenia]

Actually the quantity of trainings on rational use and conservation of World Heritage properties are not sufficient. However, the raised issues are processed regularly at different scientific and practical conferences, seminars, including international round tables and international congresses. In particular, the annual international scientific conferences of the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve, the National Preserve "Saint Sophia of Kyiv" and other preserves, scientific and research institutes (for example Research Institute of Monument Protection Studies) in Ukraine and abroad (Russia, Belarus, Poland, Bulgaria, Germany, etc.). [Ukraine]

8 – Please list the relevant providers of training and capacity-building related to cultural and natural heritage that service professionals and others working on World Heritage properties, for example universities, heritage institutes, Category 2 Centres. These providers can be located either within your country, or in another country. For each provider, please include a brief description of their activities and roles. Please make this list as complete as possible (add additional sheets, as necessary).

Where relevant, please indicate whether courses / training focused specifically on World Heritage are available.

	State Party	
Name of organization	Albania	
	Armenia -	A Yerevan State University
		B Yerevan State University of Architecture and Construction
		C Yerevan Pedagogical University after Kh. Abovyan
	Azerbaijan -	A Azerbaijan University of Tourism (national)
		B Advanced training and preparation centre for the personnel of cultural institutions of the Republic of Azerbaijan
		C Training Center for Traditional Culture Korean National University of Cultural Heritage / International Intensive Course for Cultural Heritage
		D International Red Cross Baku Office
		E UNITAR Hiroshima Office / UNITAR Series on the Management and Conservation of World Heritage Sites: Conservation for Peace
	Belarus	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska
		B Faculty of Architecture
		C Institute for the Protection of Monuments at the Federal Ministry of Culture and Sports, Sarajevo
		D Faculty of Forestry
		E Agency « Stari grad », Mostar
		F Faculty of Economics (public)
	Bulgaria	
	Croatia/N	International Academy for Nature Protection (BfN Germany)
	Czech Republic -	A National Heritage Institute
		B Charles University in Prague
		C Masaryk University in Brno
		D Palacký University Olomouc
		E Mendel University in Brno

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	F	University of Pardubice
	G	Czech Technical University in Prague
	H	University of Economics, Prague
FYR of Macedonia		Faculty of Architecture
Georgia -	A	State Academy of Fine Arts
	B	Iliia State University
	C	St. Andrew University
Hungary –	A	Corvinus ISES
	B	University of Pécs, Faculty of Sciences, Institute of Geography
	C	Visegrad 4 Countries, World Heritage Summer Course
	D	ELTE (Loránd Eötvös University) Atelier
	E	Budapest Communication and Business High School (BKF)
	F	András Román Summer University Course on Monument Protection 2012. (Organised by ICOMOS Hungary)
Moldova		
Montenegro		Faculty of Architecture
Poland		
Romania -	A	National Institute of Heritage
	B	UAIM
	C	Babes Bolyai, Cluj Napoca University
Russian Federation		
Serbia –	A	Faculty of Architecture – Dpt. of Cultural Heritage
	B	Faculty of Applied Arts – Dpt. Of Conservation
	C	Faculty of Philosophy – Dpt. of History – Heritage Science
Slovakia/C –	A	Academia Istropolitana Nova (AI Nova)
	B	Slovak University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture (SUT – FA), Institute of History and Theory of Architecture and Monument Restoration
	C	Faculty of Chemical and Food Technology
	D	Department of ethnology and cultural anthropology
	E	Academy of Fine Arts and Design
	F	Technical University in Zvolen, Department of landscape planning and creation
Slovakia/N		---
Slovenia		---
Ukraine -	A	Unesco International Summer School on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage
	B	GIZ
Type (university/school/institute) (national, regional, local) (private/public)		
Albania		
Armenia -	A	(University)
	B	(University)
	C	(University)
Azerbaijan -	A	University
	B	Institute
	C	Institute, regional, public
	D	International
	E	Institute, regional, public
Belarus		
Bosnia and Herzegovina		Institute, National, Public
	B	University of Sarajevo, (public)
	C	Institute (public)
	D	University of Sarajevo (public)
	E	Agency, site manager, public
	F	University of Sarajevo
Bulgaria		
Croatia/N		National
Czech Republic -	A	national institute
	B	public university
	C	public university
	D	public university
	E	public university
	F	public university
	G	public university
	H	public university
FYR of Macedonia		University

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

Georgia -	A	National public university
	B	University
	C	University
Hungary -	A	University, National, Public
	B	University, National, Public
	C	summer course, regional, public
	D	University, national, public
	E	University, National, Private
	F	Summer University Course, international, public
Moldova		
Montenegro		University, national, public
Poland		
Romania -	A	National Institute
	B	University of architecture
	C	University,Regional, state
Russian Federation		
Serbia -	A	State University
	B	State University
	C	State University
Slovakia/C –	A	Post-graduate education, NGO
	B	University, national
	C	University (Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava – Faculty of Architecture)
	D	University - Comenius University in Bratislava
	E	College
	F	University
Slovakia/N		---
Slovenia		---
Ukraine -	A	Summer school
	B	---
Albania		
Armenia -	A	Cultural
	B	Cultural
	C	Cultural
Azerbaijan -	A	Cultural & natural
	B	Cultural & natural
	C	Cultural
	D	Cultural
	E	-
Belarus		
Bosnia and Herzegovina		Cultural and Natural
	B	Cultural
	C	Cultural
	D	Natural
	E	Cultural, Natural
	F	Economy/Tourism/Management
Bulgaria		
Croatia/N		Natural Heritage
Czech Republic -	A	Cultural
	B	Cultural
	C	Cultural
	D	Cultural
	E	Cultural and Natural
	F	Cultural
	G	Cultural
	H	Cultural
FYR of Macedonia		Cultural
Georgia		Cultural
		Cultural and Natural
		Cultural
Hungary - A		Cultural
	B	Both
	C	World Heritage
	D	Cultural
	E	Both

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	F	Cultural
Moldova		
Montenegro		Cultural
Poland		
Romania -	A	Cultural
	B	Cultural
	C	Cultural
Russian Federation		
Serbia -	A	Cultural Heritage
	B	Cultural Heritage
	C	Cultural Heritage
Slovakia/C -	A	Cultural
	B	Cultural
	C	Cultural
	D	Cultural
	E	Cultural
	F	Cultural and Natural
Slovakia/N		---
Slovenia		---
Ukraine -	A	Cultural and Natural
	B	Cultural
Website		
Albania		
Armenia -	A	www.ysu.am
	B	www.ysuac.am
	C	www.armspu.am
Azerbaijan -	A	www.tourism.edu.az
	B	-
	C	www.ichcap.org
	D	www.icrc.org
	E	www.unitar.org/hiroshima
Belarus		
Bosnia and Herzegovina		www.nasljedje.org
	B	www.af.unsa.ba
	C	www.fmksa.com/Zavod
	D	www.sufasa.org
	E	www.asgmo.ba
	F	www.efsa.unsa.ba
Bulgaria		
Croatia/N		www.bfn.de
Czech Republic -	A	http://www.npu.cz/
	B	http://www.cuni.cz/
	C	http://www.muni.cz/
	D	http://www.upol.cz/
	E	http://www.mendelu.cz/
	F	http://www.upce.cz
	G	http://www.cvut.cz
	H	http://www.vse.cz/
FYR of Macedonia		---
Georgia -	A	www.art.edu.ge
	B	www.iliauni.edu.ge
	C	http://sangu.ge/
Hungary -	A	www.ises.hu
	B	http://foldrajz.ttk.pte.hu/index_en.php?d=egyeb/koszont_en.html
	C	only temporary, on the website www.vilagorokseg.hu
	D	http://atelier.org.hu/oktatas/ma.html
	E	http://tovabb.bkf.hu/mesterkepzesek/turizmusmenedzsment
	F	http://www.ramnye.com/
Moldova		
Montenegro		www.arhitektura.ac.me/
Poland		
Romania -	A	www.monumenteistorice.ro
	B	www.uauim.ro
	C	http://hiphi.ubbcluj.ro / www.transylvaniatrust.ro
Russian Federation		
Serbia -	A	www.arh.bg.ac.rs

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	B	www.fpu.bg.edu.rs
	C	www.f.bg.ac.rs
Slovakia/C -	A	http://www.ainova.sk/en/cultural-heritage/
	B	http://www.fa.stuba.sk/
	C	www.fchpt.stuba.sk
	D	www.fphil.uniba.sk
	E	www.vsvu.sk
	F	www.tuzvo.sk
Slovakia/N		---
Slovenia		---
Ukraine -	A	---
	B	www.urban-project.lviv.ua
Comments (e.g. type of diploma, etc.)	Albania	
	Armenia -	A Bachelor and Master Diplomas
		B Bachelor and Master Diplomas
		C Bachelor and Master Diplomas
	Azerbaijan –	A Certificate
		B Special certificate
		C Certificate
		D Training course on implementation of The 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its Second Protocol
		E Certificate
	Belarus	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	---
		B ---
		C ---
		D ---
		E ---
		F ---
	Bulgaria	
	Croatia/N	---
	Czech Republic -	A Certificate. The National Heritage Institute is a nationwide organisation for professional heritage care. As the national institution it publishes methodical publications and arranges the colloquiums, workshops, sessions and educational courses which are open for professionals and also laymen. In the framework of educational courses there is also included the information on the World Heritage. Training is focused on the basic concepts of the World Heritage, principles of conservation and monitoring and management system.
		B Degree. The university develops courses on cultural heritage. They collaborate in the framework of World cultural Heritage, especially Historic Centre of Prague and Historic Centre of Český Krumlov. Training is focused on principles of conservation.
		C Degree. The university develops courses on cultural heritage. They collaborate in the framework of World cultural Heritage, especially Historic Centre of Telč. Training is focused on principles of conservation.
		D Degree. The university develops courses on cultural heritage. They collaborate in the framework of World cultural Heritage, especially Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž. Training is focused on principles of conservation.
		E Degree. The university develops courses on cultural heritage. They collaborate in the framework of World Heritage, especially Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape, Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž. Training is focused on conservation and management planning.
	F Degree. The university develops courses on cultural heritage. They collaborate in the framework of World cultural Heritage, especially Kutná Hora: Historical Town Centre with the Church of St. Barbara's and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec and Litomyšl Castle. Training is focused on conservation and restoration.	

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	G	Degree. The university develops courses on cultural heritage. They collaborate in the framework of World cultural Heritage. Training is focused on conservation and restoration.
	H	Degree. The university develops courses of fund-raising and tourism focused on World Heritage.
FYR of Macedonia		---
Georgia -	A	Main courses focus on built heritage and wall painting restoration
	B	Courses focus on archéologie and medieval studies, museum studies, cultural management as well as environmental studies
	C	Courses focus on archéologie and religion
Hungary -	A	Cultural Heritage Management & Sustainable Development postgraduate programme
	B	Tourism specialist (including heritage management) (postgraduate programme)
	C	---
	D	History and Practice of Cultural Heritage (Master degree)
	E	Tourism management (including tourism management of World Heritage sites) (Master degree)
	F	accredited course
Moldova		
Montenegro		BSc and Master Studies
Poland		
Romania -	A	No, only scientific coordination
	B	Diploma, cultural heritage for restoration conservation, not in UNESCO management, etc
	C	diploma
Russian Federation		
Serbia -	A	BA, MA, PhD
	B	MA, PhD
	C	MA, PhD
Slovakia/C -	A	Accredited courses, certificate. The institution provides interdisciplinary training for professionals – both national and international in English language. For two decades Built Heritage Conservation and Development courses of one academic year have been offered to junior professionals from many countries. A course Management of WHS had been offered by the institution in.
	B	Master and doctor's degree
	C	Master and doctoral degree study programme: Material and heritage objects' protection
	D	Study programme Museology and Cultural heritage
	E	Study programme: Restoration
	F	Study programme: Cultural heritage in landscape
Slovakia/N		---
Slovenia		---
Ukraine -	A	Certificate
	B	Capacity building trainings for restorers on wood, metal, stown, moulding.

Additional comments:

According to the approved budget of the Ministry of Culture for 2012 it is envisaged to carry out "Preparation and Retraining of museum personnel" and "safeguarding, provision of vital activity and transmission to the future generation of the intangible heritage created by the traditional bearers of the latter" educational programs. [Armenia]

These are some of trainings and courses which Gobustan and Icherisheher employees attended to: Russia, Moscow State scientific research institute of restoration, monumental sculpture department Valcamonica Rock Art&Archaeology Fieldwork and Field school, Paspardo, Lombardy-Italy Museum training activities and expertise on the preservation and interpretation of cultural heritage at the Smithsonian Institution, USA.

Azerbaijan University of Tourism and Courses of Advanced Training for the Preserve staff and other cultural institutions function at the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Institute of the Archaeology and Ethnography of the Azerbaijan Republic - www.archaeology.org.az

Institute of Architecture and Art of the Azerbaijan Republic - www.science.gov.az

The State Committee of the Urban Planning and Architecture - www.arxkom.gov.az [Azerbaijan]

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

There are also other private and public faculties in whole Bosnia and Herzegovina dealing with similar topics. [Bosnia and Herzegovina/2]

In the Czech Republic there are about 10 other universities which are focused on training in cultural heritage but in these cases the World Heritage aspects have not been reflected in their educational scheme yet. [Czech Republic]

None of the programs indicated above focus specifically on the WH, although the subjects closely relate to the World Heritage. [Georgia]

In Serbia there are no specialised training courses for working on WH cultural or natural properties. The Belgrade University includes some of the faculties that teach about cultural or natural properties, as part of their regular curricula. In the last 5 years, the Central Institute for Conservation – CIK has been established, collaborating with the Istituto Centrale per il Restauro of Rome. The two institutes have arranged specialised training courses with subjects like, Preventive Protection, Stone and Mosaic Conservation, lasting between 2 and 6 weeks. The CIK does not work only on WH properties and does not grant diplomas yet. [Serbia]

Al Nova (*Civic educational association with the mission of contributing to the strengthening and development of open society): The programme “Built Heritage Conservation and Development”. It is an one-year study, since October till June, conducted in English, possible financial support for selected students, development of professional English, respected lecturers from many countries, international students group, platform for discussion, exchange of knowledge and experiences, field trips, seminars and workshops in various countries opportunity for individual research work, linking theory with practical experience, and harmonization of heritage conservation and its development.

SUT – FA + Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic: Course: WHS in Slovakia and Tentative List, etc. [Slovakia/C]

The Research Institute of Monument Protection Studies organized an International Scientific Seminar “The Management of World Heritage Properties” devoted to the development of management plans of World Heritage properties and to the preparation of the Nomination dossier (June, 2011). [Ukraine]

9 – Please indicate in order of priority which areas (i.e. also see question 2 training topics above) require the elaboration of toolkits and other training materials, online and/or printed.

	Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia/N	Czech Republic	FYR of Macedonia	Georgia	Hungary	Moldova	Montenegro	Poland	Romania	Russian Fed	Serbia	Slovakia/C	Slovakia/N	Slovenia	Ukraine
Conservation		1-6	1		1			2		2	3				2			5			1
Community involvement			4		2						6		4				3				
Tourism management			5		3		1				5				3			2		4	6
Promotion			6		4					5									3		4
Site Management / museum collections		7	-		5		2	1	1	1			2		1		1	3	5		2
Monitoring			2		6			3	2		4		1					6		1	3
Interpretation / exhibition design			3		-		4			3 / 4	2		6				4		2 + 4	2	4
Risk preparedness		3					3		4				5								5
Security							5												6		
Contemporary books on conservation					1																
Fund-raising								4			1						2	4			
Legislation								5													

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

Urban planning									3										3							
Traditional crafts									3										1							
Sust. Dev.									3										3							

<p>Additional comments:</p> <p>The trainings in above fields are foreseen in scopes of the EU TWINING program where the Italian and Danish partners will assist to improve the National Agency's capacity in CH management. [Georgia]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p>In general we can say, that all areas require the elaboration of toolkits and other training materials, online and/or printed suitable for WH Sites in Slovakia. [Slovakia/N]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p>These training materials are necessary to improve the existing experience in the field of Cultural Heritage preservation. [Ukraine]</p>
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10 - For each of the profiles listed under question 3 and 4, what are the two priority training / capacity building needs in your country?

	State Party	Priority Capacity Building Needs
Site manager	Albania	
	Armenia	---
	Azerbaijan	1. Planning and use of innovative methods, new international tendencies in management conservation and development of world heritage properties
	Belarus	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 Site manager need to be trained in Management skills.
	Bulgaria	
	Croatia/N	1. Site Management of the WH property
	Czech Republic	1. management planning
	FYR of Macedonia	1. To improve management effectiveness
	Georgia	---
	Hungary	Basically, all profiles should be trained in the given field implied. 1. project management
	Moldova	
	Montenegro	1. Developing sustainable tourism based on public private partnership. on public private partnership
	Poland	
	Romania	1. Management skills
	Russian Federation	
	Serbia	1. Study travels and experience exchange with colleagues
	Slovakia/C	1. fund-raising techniques
	Slovakia/N	1. Promotion and involvement of stakeholders.
	Slovenia	1. sustainable management of the site, indicators and reporting exercise
	Ukraine	1. Management of WH sites
	Albania	
	Armenia	---
	Azerbaijan	2. To build the requisite skills for effective and sustainable management within both government and partner agencies.
	Belarus	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2. how to use participatory management skills + Identify projects and target areas for development in the community
	Bulgaria	
	Croatia/N	2. Tourism management of WH site
	Czech Republic	2. strategies for site management (grants etc.)
	FYR of Macedonia	2. to enhance the public awareness about WH values
	Georgia	---
	Hungary	2. variable, depending on the nature of the site
Moldova		
Montenegro	2. To improve management effectiveness	
Poland		
Romania	2. Project management	
Russian Federation		
Serbia	2. Motivational lecture by a successful site manager	
Slovakia/C	2. management skills	
Slovakia/N	2. Conservation and monitoring of WH Sites.	
Slovenia	2. co-operation with relevant stakeholders	
Ukraine	2. Promotion of WH sites	
Professionals (architects, archaeologists, engineers, biologists, geologists, etc.)	Albania	
	Armenia	1. Retraining programs for engineers
	Azerbaijan	1. Biologist – study of lichens on stone surfaces and their influence on the process of the destruction of petroglyphs. 2. Geologist – study of stone destruction processes
	Belarus	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1. training on stone conservation
	Bulgaria	
	Croatia/N	1. Conservation of the WH sites
Czech Republic	1. understanding and expressing values, including outstanding	

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

		universal value
	FYR of Macedonia	1. exchange the experience through best practices
	Georgia	---
	Hungary	1. working methods of the Convention
	Moldova	
	Montenegro	1. To improve sustainable tourism, biodiversity and cultural methods and tools.
	Poland	
	Romania	1. Specialized courses in restoration
	Russian Federation	
	Serbia	1. Good/successful practice example presentation
	Slovakia/C	1. knowledge of OUV
	Slovakia/N	1. Biologists or foresters – monitoring techniques – training and equipment
	Slovenia	1. education and training, exchange of experience
	Ukraine	1. Conservation of WH sites
	Albania	
	Armenia	---
	Azerbaijan	3. To develop appropriate methods and techniques for improving the sustainability of the conservation and the management of the cultural heritage inscribed on the World Heritage List. 4. Emergency interventions/ Interventions in case of disaster
	Belarus	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2. Training of new conservations method
	Bulgaria	
	Croatia/N	2. interpretation of the site for visitors and local communities
	Czech Republic	2. international research framework
	FYR of Macedonia	2. adequate urban planning guidelines
	Georgia	---
	Hungary	---
	Moldova	
	Montenegro	2. Setting the adequate space planning guidelines
	Poland	
	Romania	---
	Russian Federation	
	Serbia	2. Workshop – Interdisciplinary cooperation development
	Slovakia/C	2. organization and objectives of WH at all
	Slovakia/N	2. Conservation and monitoring of WH Sites.
	Slovenia	2. sustainable development
	Ukraine	2. Monitoring of the state of conservation of WH sites
Conservators / restorers (architectural, archaeological, materials)	Albania	
	Armenia	1. Retraining programs for the materials expertise
	Azerbaijan	1. Documentation the state of petroglyphs – damage documentation for conservation 2. Conservation of monuments in the territorial and urban context
	Belarus	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1. increasing the number of experts
	Bulgaria	
	Croatia/N	1. Conservation of the WH sites
	Czech Republic	1. understanding and expressing values, including outstanding universal value
	FYR of Macedonia	1. exchange the experience through best practices
	Georgia	---
	Hungary	1. working methods of the Convention
	Moldova	
	Montenegro	1. Applying new approach and tools , through international experience
	Poland	
	Romania	1. Specialized courses in conservation
	Russian Federation	
	Serbia	1. Workshop – Modern conservation techniques
	Slovakia/C	1. specific conservation methods for each WHS 2. non destructive research methods
	Slovakia/N	---
	Slovenia	1. education and training, exchange of experience

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	Ukraine	1. Conservation of WH sites	
	Albania		
	Armenia	---	
	Azerbaijan	3. Development of series of activities to address specific thematic issues on conservation and restoration the historical and architectural buildings	
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.specialization of particular field	
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/N	2. interpretation of the site for visitors and local communities	
	Czech Republic	2. international context of conservation	
	FYR of Macedonia	2. using the traditional materials in conservation and restoration processes	
	Georgia	---	
	Hungary	---	
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	2. Learning about experience from the region	
	Poland		
	Romania	---	
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	2. Workshop – Implementation of traditional materials and crafts in conservation	
	Slovakia/C	2. non destructive research methods	
	Slovakia/N	---	
	Slovenia	---	
	Ukraine	2. Monitoring of the state of conservation of WH sites	
Documentation and monitoring professionals	Albania		
	Armenia	1.Training programs for monitoring	
	Azerbaijan	1. Creation of database on rock art archaeological complexes 2. Organization of thematic courses	
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.Definition of project identification	
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/N	1. Site Management of the WH property	
	Czech Republic	1. understanding and expressing values, including outstanding universal value	
	FYR of Macedonia	1. To develop monitoring system	
	Georgia	---	
	Hungary	1. working methods of the Convention	
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	1. To develop unified and effective monitoring system	
	Poland		
	Romania	1. A better understanding of the needs and implementation of the management plans, cf. Operational guidelines.	
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	1. Good/Successful documentation systems presentation	
	Slovakia/C	1. use of innovative methods	
	Slovakia/N	1. Biologists or foresters – monitoring techniques – document standards, software and hardware	
	Slovenia	1. education and training, exchange of experience	
	Ukraine	1. Documentation on the monument preservation	
		Albania	
		Armenia	---
	Azerbaijan	3. Progressive transfer of the programme management responsibility at the regional level	
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2. increasing the number of experts	
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/N	2. Conservation of the WH sites	
	Czech Republic	2. monitoring mechanisms and principles of documentation and analysis of site	
	FYR of Macedonia	2. Standards and criteria for documenting	
	Georgia	---	
	Hungary	---	
	Moldova		

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	Montenegro	2. Improved capacities of applying the uniform criteria	
	Poland		
	Romania	---	
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	2. Workshop – How to make a monitoring plan	
	Slovakia/C	2. exchange experiences of monitoring methods	
	Slovakia/N	---	
	Slovenia	---	
	Ukraine	2. Monitoring of the state of conservation of WH sites	
Lawyers / legislative experts	Albania		
	Armenia	1. Human resource training/retraining in the field of cultural legislation	
	Azerbaijan	1. To learn on international conventions and national legislation on cultural heritage	
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1. training on international legislation related to heritage	
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/N	1. Community involvement in the management of WH sites	
	Czech Republic	1. legal and administrative context of site	
	FYR of Macedonia	1. respect and implementation of international conventions and recommendations	
	Georgia	---	
	Hungary	1. working methods of the Convention	
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	1. Developing the heritage impact assessment tools	
	Poland		
	Romania	1. A better knowledge of the UNESCO legislation, and also of the Romanian one regarding UNESCO sites	
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	1. Round Table – How to improve the WH property legal protection system	
	Slovakia/C	1. knowledge of OUV	
	Slovakia/N	---	
	Slovenia	1. education and training, exchange of experience	
	Ukraine	1. Management of WH sites	
		Albania	
		Armenia	---
		Azerbaijan	2. Study visits to different World Heritage Sites in order to share the experience
		Belarus	
		Bosnia and Herzegovina	2. -
		Bulgaria	
		Croatia/N	2. Conservation of the WH sites
		Czech Republic	2. implementation of the World Heritage Convention
		FYR of Macedonia	2. Developing the heritage impact assessment tools
		Georgia	---
		Hungary	---
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	2. Setting the adequate space planning guidelines	
	Poland		
	Romania	---	
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	---	
	Slovakia/C	2. international conventions and charts	
	Slovakia/N	---	
	Slovenia	---	
	Ukraine	2. Conservation of WH sites	
Staff working on heritage advocacy issues national level	Albania		
	Armenia	1. Human resource training/retraining programs on advocacy issues	
	Azerbaijan	1. New methods and projects in the advocacy of rock art sites	
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1. training on international legislation related to heritage	
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/N	1. Tourism management of WH site	

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	Czech Republic	1. international context of conservation
	FYR of Macedonia	---
	Georgia	---
	Hungary	1. lobbying
	Moldova	
	Montenegro	1. Enhancement of political will and commitment for sustainable development
	Poland	
	Romania	1. The level of staff working is good, but totally insufficient.
	Russian Federation	
	Serbia	1. Round table – Public Advocacy Development and its significance
	Slovakia/C	1. knowledge of OUV
	Slovakia/N	---
	Slovenia	1. education and training, exchange of experience
	Ukraine	1. Conservation of WH sites
	Albania	
	Armenia	---
	Azerbaijan	---
	Belarus	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2. -
	Bulgaria	
	Croatia/N	2. Risk Preparedness
	Czech Republic	2. legal and administrative context of site
	FYR of Macedonia	---
	Georgia	---
	Hungary	2. communication
	Moldova	
	Montenegro	2. Development of community capacity to supplement state programmes
	Poland	
	Romania	---
	Russian Federation	
	Serbia	---
	Slovakia/C	2. fund-raising techniques
	Slovakia/N	---
	Slovenia	---
	Ukraine	2. Promotion of WH sites
Community outreach / education staff	Albania	
	Armenia	1. Human resources for community outreach programs
	Azerbaijan	1. To disseminate best practices for practical application at properties protected under the World Heritage Convention, with also possible broader application at the community level for the upgrading of the living conditions, as a contribution to sustainable development
	Belarus	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1. -
	Bulgaria	
	Croatia/N	1. Community involvement in the management of WH sites
	Czech Republic	1. understanding and expressing values, including outstanding universal value
	FYR of Macedonia	1. Enhancing the public awareness about world heritage values
	Georgia	---
	Hungary	1. communication
	Moldova	
	Montenegro	1. Enhancing the public awareness about world heritage values
	Poland	
	Romania	1. education in promotion of WHS
	Russian Federation	
	Serbia	1. Round Table – How to include the WH property presentation into official curricula
	Slovakia/C	1. maintenance
	Slovakia/N	1. Worker for Education – training
	Slovenia	1. education and training, exchange of experience
	Ukraine	1. Participation of community in the management of the WH sites

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	Albania		
	Armenia	---	
	Azerbaijan	2. Involvement of local communities in programme activities	
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2. increasing the number of experts	
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/N	2. interpretation of the site for visitors and local communities	
	Czech Republic	2. international context of conservation	
	FYR of Macedonia	2. Enhancement of commitment for sustainable development	
	Georgia	---	
	Hungary	---	
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	2. Enhancing level of awareness about environment	
	Poland		
	Romania	---	
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	2. Workshop – Inter-sector cooperation for better education and the WH properties value awareness	
	Slovakia/C	2. risk preparedness	
	Slovakia/N	---	
	Slovenia	---	
	Ukraine	2. Explanation/interpretation of WH site for visitors and local communities	
Interpretation / presentation staff	Albania		
	Armenia	1.Language courses for interpretation and presentation staff	
	Azerbaijan	1. Increase opportunities for specialized training	
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.World Heritage and development needs	
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/N	1. interpretation of the site for visitors and local communities	
	Czech Republic	1. understanding and expressing values, including outstanding universal value	
	FYR of Macedonia	1. adequate knowledge for the WH site values	
	Georgia	---	
	Hungary	---	
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	1.Improving hospitality	
	Poland		
	Romania	---	
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	1. Seminar – Interpretation significance in heritage sustainability	
	Slovakia/C	1. benefits resulting from WHS status	
	Slovakia/N	---	
	Slovenia	1. education and training, exchange of experience	
	Ukraine	1. Promotion of WH sites	
		Albania	
		Armenia	---
		Azerbaijan	2. Organization of thematic course
		Belarus	
		Bosnia and Herzegovina	---
		Bulgaria	
		Croatia/N	2. Community involvement in the management of WH sites
		Czech Republic	2. international research framework
		FYR of Macedonia	2. hospitality
		Georgia	---
		Hungary	---
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	2. Improving the site related knowledge for inadequate qualified lecturers	
	Poland		
	Romania	---	
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	2. Workshop – Interpretation Plan Development	
	Slovakia/C	2. exchange of best practices	
	Slovakia/N	---	

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	Slovenia	---
	Ukraine	2. Tourism management
Tourism professionals	Albania	
	Armenia	1.Cultural tourism marketing specialists' training
	Azerbaijan	1. Organizing specialized training of development of cultural heritage tourism (experience of foreign expert would be interesting)
	Belarus	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 increasing the number of experts
	Bulgaria	
	Croatia/N	1. Tourism management of WH site
	Czech Republic	1. understanding and expressing values, including outstanding universal value
	FYR of Macedonia	1. improving a awareness knowledge for WH site
	Georgia	---
	Hungary	---
	Moldova	
	Montenegro	1. To Improve eco- tourism management process
	Poland	
	Romania	1. Better skills in the promotion of the UNESCO WHS,
	Russian Federation	
	Serbia	1. Seminar – How to develop a cultural-tourist product
	Slovakia/C	1. sustainability
	Slovakia/N	---
	Slovenia	1.co-operation with relevant stakeholders
	Ukraine	1. Tourism management
	Albania	
	Armenia	2.Preparation of necessary consumers services
	Azerbaijan	2. Increase opportunities for specialized training
	Belarus	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2. basic training of heritage values
	Bulgaria	
	Croatia/N	2. Risk Preparedness
	Czech Republic	2. monitoring mechanisms
	FYR of Macedonia	2. adequate knowledge for the WH site values
	Georgia	---
	Hungary	---
Moldova		
Montenegro	2. Improving the site related knowledge	
Poland		
Romania	---	
Russian Federation		
Serbia	2. Workshop – Culture and tourism cooperation development	
Slovakia/C	2. integrated tourism and cultural routes	
Slovakia/N	---	
Slovenia	2. sustainable development	
Ukraine	2. Explanation/interpretation of WH site for visitors and local communities	
Fundraising staff	Albania	
	Armenia	1.Preparation of necessary fundraising staff and retraining programs for them
	Azerbaijan	1.Dealing with international organizations
	Belarus	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.fundraising skills
	Bulgaria	
	Croatia/N	1. Tourism management of WH site
	Czech Republic	1. strategies for site management (grants etc.)
	FYR of Macedonia	1. Developing the main fundraising skills
	Georgia	---
	Hungary	---
	Moldova	
	Montenegro	1. Developing the main fundraising skills
	Poland	
	Romania	1. It is an emergency we don t have many positive results regarding this issue.

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	Russian Federation	
	Serbia	1. Seminar – How to prepare project documentation for the available EU funds
	Slovakia/C	1. knowledge of OUV
	Slovakia/N	---
	Slovenia	1. education and training, exchange of experience
	Ukraine	1. Explanation/interpretation of WH site for visitors and local communities
	Albania	
	Armenia	---
	Azerbaijan	2. Cooperations with local private partners
	Belarus	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2. basic training of heritage values
	Bulgaria	
	Croatia/N	2. Conservation of the WH sites
	Czech Republic	2. management planning
	FYR of Macedonia	2. Learning about best practice models
	Georgia	---
	Hungary	---
	Moldova	
	Montenegro	2. Learning about best practice models
	Poland	
	Romania	---
	Russian Federation	
	Serbia	2. Workshop – Fundraising models and techniques
	Slovakia/C	2. International experience
	Slovakia/N	---
	Slovenia	---
	Ukraine	2. Museum marketing (exchange of practical experiences)
Maintenance workers	Albania	
	Armenia	---
	Azerbaijan	1. Increase opportunities for specialized training
	Belarus	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.obtaining maintenance workers
	Bulgaria	
	Croatia/N	1. Risk Preparedness
	Czech Republic	1. understanding and expressing values, including outstanding universal value
	FYR of Macedonia	1. Hospitality
	Georgia	---
	Hungary	---
	Moldova	
	Montenegro	1. Upgrading hospitality service
	Poland	
	Romania	1. Specialized training for historical monuments.
	Russian Federation	
	Serbia	1. Workshop – How to organise volunteers in the site maintenance activities
	Slovakia/C	1. traditional skills and crafts
	Slovakia/N	---
	Slovenia	1. education and training, exchange of experience
	Ukraine	---
	Albania	
	Armenia	---
	Azerbaijan	---
	Belarus	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.basic training of technical protection of heritage
	Bulgaria	
	Croatia/N	2. interpretation of the site for visitors and local communities
	Czech Republic	2. principles of conservation
	FYR of Macedonia	---
	Georgia	---
	Hungary	---
	Moldova	
	Montenegro	2. To improve the site related knowledge

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	Poland		
	Romania	---	
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	---	
	Slovakia/C	2. International experience in similar WHCS	
	Slovakia/N	---	
	Slovenia	2. sustainable development	
	Ukraine	---	
Site guards	Albania		
	Armenia	---	
	Azerbaijan	1. Increase opportunities for specialized training	
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1. Obtaining site guards	
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/N	1. Security protection of WH sites (training of guards, security forces, etc.)	
	Czech Republic	1. Understanding and expressing values, including outstanding universal value	
	FYR of Macedonia	1. Adequate knowledge for the WH site values	
	Georgia	---	
	Hungary	---	
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	1. Upgrading security service	
	Poland		
	Romania	---	
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	1. Workshop – How to develop good cooperation between the site guards, local community reps and the Police	
	Slovakia/C	1. Knowledge of OUV	
	Slovakia/N	---	
	Slovenia	1. communication	
	Ukraine	1. Security protection of WH sites	
		Albania	
		Armenia	---
		Azerbaijan	---
		Belarus	
		Bosnia and Herzegovina	2. -
		Bulgaria	
		Croatia/N	2. Interpretation of the site for visitors and local communities
		Czech Republic	2. Legal and administrative context of site
		FYR of Macedonia	2. Improving a risk awareness knowledge
		Georgia	---
		Hungary	---
		Moldova	
		Montenegro	2. To improve a risk awareness knowledge
		Poland	
		Romania	---
		Russian Federation	
		Serbia	---
		Slovakia/C	2. Potential threats
		Slovakia/N	---
		Slovenia	---
		Ukraine	---

Additional comments:

Most of the positions at the WH properties museum-reserves have been created as a result of updated staffing system. Accordingly it is early to make assessments of the staff operational efficiency. Still the Agency foresees the need for further improvement of skilled personnel and the staff capacity building. The main gaps are: the lack of management skills, research skills, lack of professionals, need of exchange programs to get foreign experience, creation of training opportunities for policy and decision makers, as well as for site managers, conservation specialists and other professionals. [Georgia]

11 – What would be your top 5 overall needs in relation to training and capacity-building? Please explain why.

	Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia/N	Czech Republic	FYR of Macedonia	Georgia	Hungary	Moldova	Montenegro	Poland	Romania	Russian Federation	Serbia	Slovakia/C	Slovakia/N	Slovenia	Ukraine
Increasing the number of experts / strengthening institutional capacities					1				3	5									1		
Increasing of awareness of heritage significance					2			1		3			5								
Fundraising					3					4	1						2	3		4	
Specialised heritage experts					4																
Improving management		1 - 6			5	2	4		1				1		2		1	2	2	1	1
Advanced training	1									1							1		3		
Conservation/ Sustainability/using new technologies	2	1 - 6						2			3				1			5		1	4
Strengthen Capacity-Building	3																				
Monitoring	4							3	2		4		4							2	3
Promotion	5									3											
Tourism management						1					5		2		3						
Risk preparedness						3												1			
Interpretation/awareness						4					2						4		5	3	
Security						5															
Legal and administrative context							5														
International exchange programme experts/site managers/experience										2								4	4		
Space planning guidelines													3								
Fundraising															4						
Training for working with local communities																	3			1	
Restoration																					2
Issues BZ+development																					5
Community outreach/education										6											

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

State Party	Comments
Albania	
Armenia	Considering the geographical location and climatic zones, where are located World Heritage properties, as well as the influence of man-made and natural factors on them we think that It will help to provide integrity of the World Heritage properties for the future generations.
Azerbaijan	<p>1. Conservation and restoration of the historical and architectural buildings must be undertaken from an approach based on the use of modern technologies and science. The final aim must be to select and adequately manage the possible technical means needed to attain the required understanding of the morphology and the structural behavior of the construction and to characterize its repair needs. Modern requirements for an intervention include reversibility, unobtrusiveness, minimum repair, and respect of the original construction, as well as the obvious functional and structural requirements. Restoration operations complying with these principles require a scientific, multidisciplinary approach that comprehends historical understanding, modern non-destructive inspection techniques, and advanced experimental and computer methods of analysis.</p> <p>2. International partnership is an important component of public relations work for a World Heritage site: through organizing study visits, sharing experience, exchange of publication materials.</p> <p>3. Museum Capacity-Building is one of important issues for SHAHAR. Strengthen a museum's ability to serve the public more effectively by supporting high-priority activities that advance the institution's mission and strategic goals. Strengthen the Capacity-Building Museums can be used for a wide variety of new or ongoing museum activities and programs, such as improvement of institutional infrastructure, planning, management of collections, public access, professional development, purchase of equipment or services, research and scholarship, public programming and exhibitions, development and/or implementation of education programs, or efforts by museums to upgrade and integrate new technologies into their overall institutional effectiveness.</p> <p>4. Proper organization of monitoring is one of important part of conservation activities.</p> <p>5. Promotion of the World Heritage site is carried out via internet site, by means of various publications in the local media, through the Tourism Information Centers in the territory of the site. Long-term tourism concept is very important for development of cultural heritage.</p>
Belarus	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	More could be done for heritage if we had enough experts and if society was fully aware of heritage significance. Current budget for heritage is very modest and does not allow proper safeguarding.
Bulgaria	
Croatia/N	1 million of visitors, no Visitor management plan, misunderstanding of World Heritage status, no Risk Management plan, need for improvement of interpretation and trained security staff.
Czech Republic	<p>1 good understanding and expressing values can help us well protect and take care of cultural heritage;</p> <p>2 good knowledge of principles of conservation can help keep authenticity and integrity of properties;</p> <p>3 good monitoring mechanism can help indicate issues on time;</p> <p>4 good management planning can help keep values of properties;</p> <p>5 good knowledge of legal and administrative context can help use all available tools for protection of properties.</p>
FYR of Macedonia	---
Georgia	In order to raise the capacity and level of professionalism of the museum-reserves' staff and increase involvement of local communities in the heritage issues the following training needs are to be taken into account.
Hungary	---
Moldova	
Montenegro	My top 5 overall needs in relation to training and capacity-building are as written because my opinion is that an adequate knowledge is essential in order to recognize the importance not only of WH sites and their OUVs, but also to enhance the best practice experiences and develop the adequate approach to management, conservation and sustainable development of WH sites
Poland	
Romania	The reasons for this trainings lies in the emergency of the maintaining properties of the UNESCO sites, which are authenticity, integrity, integrated conservation and a

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	controlled and good cultural tourism.
Russian Federation	
Serbia	---
Slovakia/C	Because they lack.
Slovakia/N	---
Slovenia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appropriate expert decisions, adaptive management, and sustainable development as a value for local communities 2. Proper procedures, data base established and presented 3. Proper tools for education and public awareness, public awareness 4. Improvement of financial support from public funds and identification of new resources 5. Implementation of participatory monitoring
Ukraine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need to accumulate the world experience in management of World Heritage properties on the example of other countries according to the UNESCO recommendations. 2. The need to exchange the experience in the restoration of architectural monuments, especially in terms of training. The lack of qualified specialists in the restoration of stone, metal, moulding and wall painting, etc. Concerning the Property "L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historical Center" it is necessary not only carry out restoration projects but also give advises to residents and house tenants. The training for professionals working with community would be an effective one. It is necessary to raise the level of knowledge of residents, tenants and owners of monuments for the proper use and cautious renewing of cultural properties. 3-4. The need to improve the monitoring of the state of conservation of WH sites using the latest scientific technologies in the preservation of the Cultural Heritage. 5. Negative changes in buffer zones of the ensembles of the property «Kyiv: Saint Sophia Cathedral with relative monastery buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra" due to the active development of the historic center, require acquisitions of foreign experience to solve the problems of building activity in buffer zones in the historic part of the city.

12 – Do you cooperate with other States Parties in your sub-region in the area of training and capacity-building? If so, please provide examples.

State Party	YES	NO	Comments
Albania			
Armenia		X	We do not have any cooperation, but we set forth steps in that direction.
Azerbaijan	(X)		Gobustan Preserve as a part of World Heritage participates in the projects and workshops held by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. During such meetings exchange of experience among museums and Preserves is one of the important tasks in the heritage preservation
Belarus			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	X		Commission of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia met three times during the 2011th year. A draft Protocol on Cooperation between BiH and Serbia of the preservation of Mehmed Pasha Sokolović Bridge in Visegrad was prepared. Park Škocjanske jame, Slovenija on »Monitoring of World Heritage Sites project« Institut for protection of cultural, historical and natural heritage of Republika Srpska suggested preparation of Publication about the Mehmed pasha Sokolović Bridge adjusted for children of primary and secondary school level. Also organization of their yearly art exhibitions representing the Bridge (literary, painting...).
Bulgaria			
Croatia/N	(X)		We have participate with Slovenia in the Unesco project Conserving World Heritage natural sites and cultural landscapes in South Eastern Europe, 2007
Czech Republic	X		On the base of a bilateral contract, the National Heritage Institute collaborates with the Slovak Heritage Board in the framework of monitoring of World Heritage properties. The Czech Republic also collaborates in the framework of a group called "The Visegrád Four (V4) Countries" (CZ, Hungary, Slovakia, Poland). They have provided the Summer School which is a training programme for heritage professionals since 2009. This is called Management of UNESCO World Heritage Cultural Sites in Visegrad Countries and is addressed to representatives of managers of sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, as well as representatives of heritage protection services in V4 Countries recommended by the Steering Committee of the Working Group on Cultural Heritage in the V4 Countries.
FYR of Macedonia	X		We have cooperation with Montenegro – Kotor region as WHS. We have common training course on preparation of Management plan for WH sites. Regional cooperation with National Committees of ICOMOS on specific issues on protection of cultural heritage (Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Slovenia, Austria, Hungary and Italy).
Georgia	X		In the framework of the Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Program 2007-2013 and based on Bulgarian proposal in 2011 Georgia started collaboration with Sozopol Foundation (Bulgaria). The future joint project named "Cultural journey. Argonauts" will embrace several lines of cooperation, including partnership between Sozopol and Nokalakevi Architectural-Archaeological Museum-Reserves and exchange of groups during archaeological excavations. The project aims to promote cultural heritage values and cultural integration between the two countries. Georgia is the member of the Council of Europe regional program "Pilot Project on the Rehabilitation of Small and Medium Size Historic Towns" together with Ukraine, Moldova, Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Ministry of Culture and Monuments Protection, National Agency, together with selected towns are the national counterparts of the project. The project aims at raising the capacity of local governments in management of urban an heritage.
Hungary	X		Visegrad countries; cf. answer to question 1. <i>Also European Meeting for Improvement of Tourism and Visitor Management Skills</i> in Bardejov, SK, March 2010.
Moldova			

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

Montenegro	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The regional co-operation meeting of ICOMOS National Committees from the South-East European Region was taking place in Ljubljana, in October 2011. According to Valetta principles the task of regional ICOMOS is supporting connections and cooperation between national committees within a region. Especially important is international cooperation of their scientific committees. - Project/ workshop “Monitoring of UNESCO World Heritage Sites” was proposed as an idea of joint work and cooperation among WH Sites in different countries. This project is by now supported by Slovenian National Commission for UNESCO and it is formed in order to provide a training the site managers in monitoring preparation process and evaluation of results. - The Regional Seminar/Workshop “Development of Maintenance Programs and Tools for Historic Building Maintenance”, 29-31st of May 2007, Kotor, Montenegro (CHwB, Expeditio, Europa Nostra, The National Trust) - Conference and workshop of the “Cultural Tourism Strategy of the Historic Royal Capital Cetinje, 13-14 December 2007 (British Council Serbia and Montenegro) - Workshop on Outstanding Universal Value of the Kotor World Heritage Site, 22-26 June 2009 (Kotor Regional Institute and GTZ)
Poland			
Romania	X		In the Suscult programme , we are working together on the management of the WHS
Russian Federation			
Serbia	(X)		<p>Serbian experts have participated at the following seminars and workshops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshops on historical materials, mortar and stone, organised in Banska Stiavnica, Slovakia, 2006 and 2010; - UNESCO summer international workshop, "Local context of World Heritage", Zamość, Poland, 2010; - 2010: Seminar „Maintenance Programs and Plans for Cultural Properties“ Gjirokastres, Albania, organized by ChWB Sweden; - The 1st Heritage Forum of Central Europe (in Krakow, Poland) with summer school of MANAGEMENT OF UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CULTURAL SITES IN VISEGRAD COUNTRIES 2011; - 2011, in collaboration with Slovenia, partnership established in order to apply for funds for developing a WH property monitoring model
Slovakia/C	X		<p>V4 Summer Training Course: Management of UNESCO World Heritage Cultural Sites in V4 Countries – summer training course for managers of WHCS in V4 countries – Poland, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic and Hungary, 1 -2 weeks programme, in 2012 – 4th year – organizers: International Cultural Centre, Krakow, Ministry of Culture Czech Republic, Prague, Monument Board of Slovak Republic, Bratislava, National Office of Cultural Heritage, Budapest.</p> <p>Monitoring of WHS – training, yearly, organizer: Monument Board of the Slovak Republic with cooperation with National Monument Office, Prague, Czech Republic</p> <p>Conferences, seminars, workshops – focused to various goals.</p> <p>The mentioned programme “Training Course Management of World Heritage Sites” organized by Academia Istropolitana Nova and Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic involves cooperation of different experts of other State Parties (such as universities, ministries & other authorities, different institutions, experts).</p>
Slovakia/N		X	---
Slovenia	X		<p>Cooperation with UNESCO Headquarters and Czech National Heritage Board: Workshop in May 2011,</p> <p>Cooperation with Croatia: World Heritage Youth Forum in 2011,</p> <p>Cooperation with UNESCO Headquarters and Bellagio Forum: Workshop in May 2007,</p> <p>Cooperation in various projects</p>
Ukraine	X		With CIS countries, Poland, Bulgaria, Germany, Belarus, etc.

		<p>National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve was the coordinator of the International Seminar "The Role of Religious Communities in the Management of World Heritage properties", held with the participation of UNESCO World Heritage Centre (2-5th November, 2010).</p> <p>The Preserve specialists got training in the Department of Textile Conservation of Metropolitan Museum of Art (September 2009-February 2010)</p> <p>The Workshop of National Focal Points of Central, South-East and Eastern European Countries on the Preparation of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention was held in Prague (Czech Republic) from 25 to 28 May 2011. National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve experts participated in the UNESCO / ICOM training of "The Role of Museums in Education and Cultural Tourism Development" (18-22 October 2011). Moreover Preserve specialists take part in scientific seminars, conferences and symposiums. For example:</p> <p>International Research Workshop of the CIS countries "Management of World Heritage and Global Challenges" (March 2011, Moscow), held with support of UNESCO.</p> <p>International conference on cooperation and formation of a coherent policy on the development of cultural tourism in the CIS countries (Moscow, 2011)</p> <p>International Workshop "The Practice of Improving the Museum Practices" (December 2011, Zhovkva)</p> <p>Specialists of the National Preserve "Saint Sofia of Kyiv" took part in the UNESCO International Summer School during 2005-2008 Zamost (Poland).</p> <p>2005: 8th UNESCO International Summer School on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage, dedicated to the protection of cultural heritage, organized by the Polish Committee for UNESCO, held 5 - 14 September 2005 in Zamost (Poland)</p> <p>2007: 9th UNESCO International Summer School on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage on "Preservation of Authenticity: from the architectural monument to the historic city" (Zamost, Poland, September 2007) organized by the UNESCO Polish Committee.</p> <p>2008: 10th UNESCO International Summer School on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage, dedicated to the protection of cultural heritage (Zamost, Poland, September 2008)</p> <p>Moreover, the Preserve specialists take part regularly in the international scientific and practical conferences, international congresses, symposiums, etc.</p> <p>In particular: Thematic Workshop "Historic Monument Preservation" in Berlin (Germany) (November 2009); XXII International Congress of Byzantine Researches in Sofia (Bulgaria) (August 2011); 3-and 4-th International Scientific and Practical Symposium "Natural terms of construction and conservation of Orthodox Rus' temples" in Sergiev Posad, (Russia) (October 2006 - 2009); Congress «DENKMAL MOSKVA 2011" "The Practice of Adaptation of Cultural Heritage Monument to the Modern Conditions" in Moscow (Russia) (October 2011) and others.</p> <p>In the framework of cooperation of the Directorate for the Protection of the Historic Environment of the L'viv City with GIZ in the project "Municipal Development and Renovation of the Ancient Part of Lviv" capacity building trainings are carried out for the specialists in restoration of stone, metal, wood and moulding.</p> <p>International Summer School of Nesvizh Academy (Belarus-Poland). Trainings on monument protection are carried out.</p>
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13 – Have you had any collaboration with the World Heritage Centre, UNESCO Regional Offices and Advisory Bodies in the past in regard to capacity building? If so, what kind?

State Party	YES	NO	What Kind
Albania			
Armenia		X	
Azerbaijan	X		With the support of Moscow office of UNESCO an illustrated catalogue «Cupules of Gobustan» was published. With the support of Moscow office of UNESCO an international workshop on rock art “Dialogue at the Dawn of Humanity” was organized in 2005.
Belarus			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	X		<p>There has been cooperation with the UNESCO Antenna Office in Sarajevo and Slovenia UNESCO Nat Com. Members of the Bosnia and Herzegovina UNESCO Nat Com were at the seminar, 2009. In Slovenia, organized by Slovenia UNESCO Nat Com. During the seminar, they visited the UNESCO Office in Venice. [Bosnia and Herzegovina/1]</p> <p>Both the Institute for the Protection of Monuments of FBiH and Agency “Stari Grad” have had a very good cooperation with UNESCO – BRESCE OFFICE/ANTENNA OFFICE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA for a long period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ISCAM – International School on Conservation of Monuments, 1996, Sarajevo (institute for the Protection of Monuments& UNESCO) - International School on Conservation, UNESCO 2000 <p>With reference to the Memorandum signed in December 1995 and in compliance with the Cooperation Agreement signed in March 1996 by the Director-General and the Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sport of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 4 projects for the restoration of cultural heritage were drafted by UNESCO in Mostar. They were submitted for financing to Member States and three States have already reacted and granted funds for specific projects. Besides the restoration, the aim was training of the domestic experts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bosnia and Herzegovina- Tabačica Mosque (2000) - Bosnia and Herzegovina - Preservation plan of the historical center of Mostar - Bosnia and Herzegovina - Kriva Čuprija bridge of Mostar Bosnia and Herzegovina - Stari Most, Old bridge of Mostar <p>During 2011, the Agency “Stari Grad” from Mostar (the world heritage site manager) has been involved in several competitions (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and projects of cross-border cooperation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project for video-surveillance of <i>the Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar</i> (funds by the Federal Ministry for Physical Planning); - Cross-border cooperation project (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro) for maintenance of the cobblestones and excavation, dislocation and conservation of the stone blocks from the Radobolja River; - IPA Adriatic Cross-Border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013 (with city of Cividale, Italy); - Cross-Border Cooperation Project published by the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region (with city of Cividale, Italy); - South-East Europe Transnational Cooperation Programme (Project Landscape Ideology) <p>Commission for Cooperation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has established a good relationships with the state commissions in the region, particularly with the State Commission of Slovenia. In that sense, a seminar with aim to build the capacity of the BiH Commission was held in Ljubljana (from 10-15 May, 2009). The purpose of the seminar was to introduce the structure and working methods of the State Commission of Slovenia and the consideration of the application of best practice in Bosnia and Herzegovina. [Bosnia and Herzegovina/2]</p>
Bulgaria			
Croatia/N	X		Conserving World Heritage natural sites and cultural landscapes in South Eastern Europe, 2007 / Occasional meetings with UNESCO BRESCE Office.

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

Czech Republic	X		The National Heritage Institute arranged the “Workshop of National Focal Points of Central, South-East and Eastern European Countries on the Preparation of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention” in Prague on May 2011. It was arranged in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic. The National Heritage Institute regularly organizes trainings, colloquiums, workshops, sessions and educational courses which are open for professionals and also laymen and most often, it is in collaboration with Regional Offices and Advisory Bodies. Some of them are focused on World Heritage properties as well.
FYR of Macedonia	X		With collaboration with UNESCO Venice Office we have had few workshop on management plan preparation for Natural and Cultural Heritage of Ohrid Region.
Georgia	X		In 2012 the International Assistance from the WHF is provided to the National Agency to elaborate the Management Plan for Mtskheta WHS. In 2011 in scopes of the UNESCO participation program the funds were allocated for updating the documentation of one of Georgia’s WH sites – Svetitskhoveli Cathedral. One of the objectives of the program was to raise the capacity of Georgian professionals in employing modern documentation techniques. In 2005 the training course in stone conservation was implemented thanks to the co-operation between ICCROM and the Ministry of Culture, Sport and Monuments Protection of Georgia.
Hungary		X	---
Moldova			
Montenegro	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshop on Management plan preparation for the Kotor World Heritage Site January. 2006. Kotor, in cooperation with Venice Office WHC, Ministry of Culture of Montenegro, City of Kotor - Workshop- Seminar for national and local public sector employees, (May 2011.) on Buffer zone establishment for the Kotor World Heritage Site , guided by ICOMOS experts and funded partly by UNESCO. - Workshop of the cultural landscape of Boka, 24. jun 2010, organised by Quebec-Labrador Foundation /Atlantic Center for the Environment) - QLF, in partnership with EXPEDITIO - International Training Workshop on Sustainable Tourism Development in UNESCO Designated Sites in South-Eastern Europe May, 2009 - Podgorica and Durmitor NP, Montenegro funded by Ministry of Tourism and Environment, National Commission for UNESCO Durmitor National Park, UNESCO-BRESCE, UNESCO-WHC, UNEP Vienna, National Park “Dolomiti Bellunesi”, UNWTO - International Workshop on Planning with Public Participation (RIA) in order to enhance sustainable tourism in the UNESCO protected areas in southeast Europe, May 2010 organized by World Heritage Centre (WHC), UNESCO Regional Bureau for Science and Culture in Europe (Venice Office), the UNDP Montenegro The Case of the National Park Durmitor.
Poland			
Romania	X		Grant Agreement no. 4500025754/10.08.2005 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Monuments National Institute regarding the historical center of Sighisoara, the Technical Assistance for the elaboration of urbanistic studies for the feasibility study for the historical center of Sighisoara, inscribed on the world Heritage List we asked for management training in 2010, unsuccessfully.
Russian Federation			
Serbia	(X)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the recommendation of the World Heritage Centre, Mr. Prepis, the expert of ICCOMOS performed an evaluation of the of the Projects for the World Heritage Site Stari Ras and Sopocani - In the 2009, at an invitation of the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Professor Willem H. Willems, Dean of the Faculty of Archaeology of Leiden University, visited the archaeological site of Gamzigrad - Romuliana, Palace of Galerius, inscribed as the WH site in 2007. Professor Willems was invited because in 2006 he had been in an evaluation mission as the ICOMOS expert. During his 3-days visit, Professor got acquainted with the site protection, presentation and management activities and held several meetings with professionals from various fields; - In January 2010, organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a 3-days seminar titled Management of the World Heritage Properties was held for 20

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

			<p>professionals working on the WH properties. The seminar facilitator was Dr Todor Krestev, an ICOMOS expert, Professor at the Faculty of Architecture of Sofia, Bulgaria;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2011, in collaboration with Slovenia, partnership was established in order to apply for funds for developing a WH property monitoring model; - 2011, Prague, National Focal Point Seminar – in relation to the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting.
Slovakia/C	X		<p><u>2 European Training Workshops:</u></p> <p>1st - The International Training Workshop on the Preparation of Section II of Periodic Reports for Central and South Eastern European Countries, Levoca, 14th – 17th April 2005 – with the World Heritage Centre, UNESCO, (71 participants from 15 European countries and Israel);</p> <p>2nd - “European Meeting for Improvement of Tourism and Visitor Management Skills“, Bardejov Town /World Heritage Site/, March 23rd – 27th, 2010, Slovakia, - with UNESCO (82 participants from 15 European countries and Israel).</p>
Slovakia/N		X	---
Slovenia	X		World Heritage Centre with Bellagio Forum organised three workshops in order to provide training for managers in 2007. The workshops consisted of managing issues, tourism management, monitoring, education and public awareness along with excursions to certain WH sites for best practice demonstration.
Ukraine			Yes. The participation in seminars, trainings conducted with the assistance of UNESCO as well as UNESCO summer schools (Kyiv).

14 - Would you be interested in such collaboration on a national or regional level? If so, what kind?

State Party	YES	NO	What Kind
Albania			
Armenia	X		---
Azerbaijan	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holding of workshops and trainings on documentation - Exchange of experience on the work with the tourists - fieldworks - Develop the close cooperation with the other State parties and WHC, consultants and experts of UNESCO), on training activities, exchange of experience on conservation of monuments. - Organizing the study visits between the World Heritage Sites - To exchange of best practices between the World Heritage Sites
Belarus			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	X		Exchange of experiences and good practice.
Bulgaria			
Croatia/N	X		professional skills training programs, adapted to site specifics
Czech Republic	X		On both levels, because both are equally important, especially in form of trainings in conservation and management planning.
FYR of Macedonia	X		We are interested for collaboration on regional level to exchange experience on protection, conservation, managing, legislation and monitoring of WH sites.
Georgia	X		<p>Georgia wishes to further strengthen co-operation with UNESCO, WHC and advisory bodies at the bilateral as well as multilateral basis. Georgia is also highly interested in enhancing collaboration on regional level and elaboration of a long-term regional cooperation strategy.</p> <p>The strategy shall possibly include programs aimed to: (a) cooperation and exchange of ideas and experience between specialists (b) establishment of an effective management mechanisms for the WH properties (c) co-ordination of awareness-raising activities (d) development of funding raising capacity and access to resources (e) provision of trainings, etc.</p>
Hungary	X		<p>Interpretation / presentation – toolkit, printed and online; in situ field practice, Conservation – this is a complex issue: the capacity building must be complex and must contain in situ field practice</p> <p>Monitoring - toolkit, printed and online; in situ field practice,</p>
Moldova			
Montenegro	X		Monitoring of the state of conservation of WH sites, Conservation of WH sites, Space planning and legislation, Community involvement in the management of WH sites, Best Practice Experiences of Sustainable Tourism Planning and Management
Poland			
Romania	X		Without any doubt in management skills, in tourism management, in fundraising.
Russian Federation			
Serbia	X		We are interested in collaboration either as guests or as hosts.
Slovakia/C	X		monitoring of WHCS / management skills / risk preparedness / preparation of PR / state of conservation of WHS / fund-raising techniques / sustainability.
Slovakia/N	X		We interested in collaboration with Ukraine and Germany (WHS Primeval Beach Forests). Ukraine will build a new research centre for beach forests. And with Hungary (WHS Slovak and Aggtelec Karsts).
Slovenia	X		Seminars, workshops and practical examples of managing procedure on different sites in the region. Cooperation in network of WH Sites in the region.
Ukraine	X		We think such cooperation is necessary both in Ukraine and other countries. Such cooperation is possible through summer schools, seminars, exchanges of experts, sharing certain tasks involving all World Heritage properties which are in Ukraine.

15 – General comments and/or recommendations related to training and capacity-building:

Preparation of such training programs will make possible to have local experts on the places, which consequently will lead to the continuity and provide ongoing process. By overcoming of “first phase of education”, they will have an opportunity to study the international experience in detail and participate in the retraining programs at the “schools” with rich traditions.
As we need some new technologies, it will be rational to prepare a staff which will be dealing with such technologies and equipment. The application of such technologies and equipments are of high importance. [Armenia]

Increasing of awareness of heritage significance and active participation of the Community. [Bosnia and Herzegovina]

It should be possible to include a larger number of participants from one WH site on each program. [Croatia/N]

Although our site is on the WH list since 1979/1980 we need more training on specific issues for protection and conservation of the site. Also it is necessary to have training for capacity building for managing of the site. [FYR of Macedonia]

Make them interactive and site-based with possibility both to learn and to produce tangible results of the training for the site – thus the site and the local community would also benefit from the training. For e.g, for a training on site management, work with a group of max 20 persons and make them draft an outline of a Management Plan / Action Plan for the site. For a training on interpretation / presentation, make them devise the interpretation concept and its main tools (panels, logistics, etc). Similarly for community outreach, etc. [Hungary]

We feel that activities related to the training and capacity-building should be organized on the regional level. That would give opportunities to the experts to get acquainted to the different types of heritage. Also they will be in the position to recognize similarities and differences of problems related to the heritage protection and management, and to exchange experiences. [Serbia]

There are many different uncoordinated sources related to training and capacity building. There is no specialized training centre to reflect needs of WHS at our region. We propose to use all our resources and experience to create a specialized training centre for our region, focusing on education issues WHS, priority: monitoring, management, state of conservation of WHS, etc., of course, with special programs responsive to current needs of the region. We have ambition create training centre. We would like use our capacity, AI Nova and Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic. Please support of WHC and guidance on how we should proceed. [Slovakia/C]

Training and capacity building should be conducted regularly and on particular properties. [Ukraine]

Funding

16 – What kind of funding sources for training and capacity-building programmes / activities in relation to World Heritage are currently being used in your country?

	State Party	YES	NO
National government funds	Albania		
	Armenia		(X)
	Azerbaijan	X	
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/N	X	
	Czech Republic	X	
	FYR of Macedonia	X	
	Georgia	X	
	Hungary	X	
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	X	
	Poland		
Romania	X		
Russian Federation			
Serbia	X		

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	Slovakia/C	X	
	Slovakia/N		X
	Slovenia	X	
	Ukraine	X	
Other levels of government (provincial, state, local)	Albania		
	Armenia		(X)
	Azerbaijan	X	
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/N		X
	Czech Republic	X	
	FYR of Macedonia	X	
	Georgia		X
	Hungary	X	
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	X	
	Poland		
	Romania	X	
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	X	
	Slovakia/C		X
Slovakia/N		X	
Slovenia	X		
Ukraine	X		
International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	Albania		
	Armenia		(X)
	Azerbaijan		X
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/N		X
	Czech Republic		X
	FYR of Macedonia	X	
	Georgia	X	
	Hungary		X
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	X	
	Poland		
	Romania		X
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia	X	
	Slovakia/C		X
Slovakia/N		X	
Slovenia		X	
Ukraine	X		
International multilateral funding (e.g. World Bank, IDB, European Union)	Albania		
	Armenia		(X)
	Azerbaijan	X	
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/N	X	
	Czech Republic	X	
	FYR of Macedonia	X	
	Georgia	X	
	Hungary	X	
	Moldova		
	Montenegro		X
	Poland		
	Romania	X	
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia		X
	Slovakia/C		X

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	Slovakia/N		X
	Slovenia	X	
	Ukraine	X	
International bilateral funding (e.g. AFD, GTZ, DGCS, GEF, etc.)	Albania		
	Armenia		(X)
	Azerbaijan		X
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/N	X	
	Czech Republic	X	
	FYR of Macedonia		X
	Georgia		X
	Hungary		X
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	X	
	Poland		
	Romania		X
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia		X
	Slovakia/C		X
Slovakia/N		X	
Slovenia		X	
Ukraine	X		
NGOs (international and/ or national)	Albania		
	Armenia		(X)
	Azerbaijan		X
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/N		X
	Czech Republic	X	
	FYR of Macedonia		X
	Georgia	X	
	Hungary		X
	Moldova		
	Montenegro	X	
	Poland		
	Romania	X	
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia		X
	Slovakia/C		X
Slovakia/N		X	
Slovenia	X		
Ukraine	X		
Private sector funds	Albania		
	Armenia		(X)
	Azerbaijan		X
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/N		X
	Czech Republic	X	
	FYR of Macedonia		X
	Georgia		X
	Hungary		X
	Moldova		
	Montenegro		X
	Poland		
	Romania	X	
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia		X
	Slovakia/C	X	
Slovakia/N		X	

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

	Slovenia		X
	Ukraine	X	
Other (Please specify below)	Albania		
	Armenia		(X)
	Azerbaijan		X
	Belarus		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	
	Bulgaria		
	Croatia/N – <i>Park income</i>	X	
	Czech Republic		X
	FYR of Macedonia		X
	Georgia		X
	Hungary		X
	Moldova		
	Montenegro		X
	Poland		
	Romania		X
	Russian Federation		
	Serbia		X
	Slovakia/C		X
	Slovakia/N		X
Slovenia		X	
Ukraine			

Additional comments:

The Government of the Republic Srpska, through its Ministry of Education and Culture, provides a part of funds for protection of the bridge in Višegrad. These funds have been implemented through the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of the Republic Srpska. TIKa (the Turkish governmental international cooperation and development agency) has done a project documentation for the constructive rehabilitation of the bridge and in 2012th will begin with the works. (commencement of works envisaged earlier but has been prolonged due to objective reasons). Visegrad municipality for year 2007-2012. anticipated a substantial budget for the activities on protection of bridge and contact zones. [Bosnia and Herzegovina/1]

The funding available for different sources is scattered and insufficient. There is a need to create a joint fund-raising strategy and an action plan for the WHS. [Georgia]

V4 (Poland) [Hungary]

In the last 5 years, by individual projects comprising works on the WH properties, funds have been obtained from the US Embassy Cultural Heritage Fund, the German government donation realised through the German Embassy, and donations from other embassies. [Serbia]

None, because there are no for training and capacity-building programmes / activities in relation to World Heritage in Slovakia. [Slovakia/N]

The funds for preservation of cultural heritage are provided by the State Budget of Ukraine with the help of relevant budget programs, state target programs and subventions. At the site level the state funds are involved as well as the patronage funds. [Ukraine]

17 – Please indicate if there are currently methods / techniques for fund-raising for the protection of World Heritage in your country (for example, public and/or private foundations, associations, etc)? And if so, at which level (national, regional, site level)? And if so, which ones?

State Party	Methods fund-raising		Which level	Which ones
	YES	NO		
Albania				
Armenia		(X)		---
Azerbaijan		X		Heydar Aliyev Foundation -2006 / support of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Azerbaijan, Norwegian government and BP company - 2007
Belarus				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	(X)			Most of the financing is provided by the Government of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and City of Mostar. There are also funds from UNESCO, UNDP, development agencies and governments of other countries (e.g. Spain, Norway, etc) as well as private donations. IPA funds play significant role in the financing process. [Bosnia and Herzegovina/2]
Bulgaria				
Croatia/N	(X)		International and national	Not exactly for WH, but for nature protection: Karst Ecosystem Conservation Project, Croatia (World Bank, GEF) / EU Natura 2000 Integration Project, Croatia (World Bank) / (WWF, national NGO's by preparing IPA projects) / Reinvestment of park incomes
Czech Republic	(X)			The World Heritage properties in the Czech Republic are supported by public and private financial resources. Due to its significance and also variety there are a lot of possibilities. In accordance with the Act on the National Heritage Conservation, the state grants subsidies and financial contributions to owners of cultural heritage are provided through the Ministry of Culture. The Ministry provides the framework of programmes as a very important instrument in the field of conservation. They are: Support Programme for World Heritage Properties, Programme of Regeneration of Conservation Areas in Cities, Programme of Rescuing the Architectural Heritage, Programme of Preserving Movable Cultural Property, Programme of Conservation of Conservation Areas in Villages and Landscape Conservation Areas, Emergency Programme. Other financial support from public budgets is provided by local authorities and other ministries like for example Ministry of Environment or Ministry for Regional Development. The entering of the Czech Republic into the EU also raised new offers via the European funds and grants. The Ministry of Culture is a co-ordination authority of the "Integrated Operational Programme" (IOP) in the field of cultural heritage. In the scope of this programme there are granted projects in connection with several World Heritage properties.
FYR of Macedonia		X		There are not currently methods/techniques for fund-raising for protection of WH in our country. The activities on protection of cultural heritage in WH site are financed by annual programs of the Ministry of culture.
Georgia		X		There are no specific foundations or associations dedicated to fund rising specifically for WH sites in Georgia.
Hungary		X		---
Moldova				
Montenegro		X		According to my knowledge and the data available, at the moment there are no methods/ techniques for fund-raising in Montenegro
Poland				
Romania	X		Local	NGO which acts in the local communities, as Mihai Eminescu Trust, in the fortified Saxon villages and Historic

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

				Centre of Sighișoara. Depression Association Hurezi , in the Valcea region, cultural foundation «Sfinții Martiri Brâncoveni.
Russian Federation				
Serbia		X		There is no fundraising preset method.
Slovakia/c		(X)		The owners of the cultural monuments situated in the WHS do apply for the grant system of the Ministry of Culture. The municipalities elaborate projects for available Structural Funds.
Slovakia/N		(X)		It is financed only from national budget via State nature conservancy of Slovak republic (SNC). The budget of SNC is used not only for protection of WH property.
Slovenia		(X)		
Ukraine		(X)		There are some charity foundations that allocate some funds for the preservation of cultural heritage (such as "The Way of the Future", "Development of Ukraine", etc.). In addition, some embassies allocate some grants on the competitive basis for the cultural needs (for example, the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine) at the national level as well as at the site level.

18 – Please indicate which methods of fund-raising have worked well, what has not, and why?

State Party	Worked well	Did not work well	Why
Albania			
Armenia	---	---	---
Azerbaijan	Government and all funds, organizations and companies which listed in question 17 have worked well.	---	---
Belarus			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-
Bulgaria			
Croatia/N	Preparation and leading of the project on national level gives better results (comprehensive care of natural heritage)	---	---
Czech Republic	state financial support		it has worked very well, because it is a continual and guaranteed support, lack of money is being the permanent issue;
		corporate fund-raising	it has not worked as it is needed, it is not a continual and guaranteed support;
		Foundations	it has not worked as it is needed, the key issue is that this form is not very well developed;
		private individual donations	it has worked only occasionally, it depends on a decision of a private individual.
FYR of Macedonia	International assistance		has proven to be most successful. The public private partnership is yet to be developed in this field in Georgia.
Georgia			
Hungary	---	---	---
Moldova			
Montenegro	---	---	---

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

Poland			
Romania	State budget		Has worked satisfactorily due to the involvement of central and local authorities. Attracting
		private funds	Did not work satisfactorily because of the deficiencies fundraising mechanisms and legislation.
Russian Federation			
Serbia	---	---	No staff whatsoever trained for fundraising activities or anyone assigned an obligation to get trained in that field.
Slovakia/C	Grants system ministry		It is basically well structured and accessible but the disponsible financial sources are very limited. In contradiction, the structural funds provide big volume of resources but they demand of complicate administration and co-financing therefore they are not accessible for every self-government.
Slovakia/N	---	---	That question is open. We look for new projects on framework collaboration with Carpathian Convetion.
Slovenia	---	---	There are very scarce examples of fund-raising activities in Slovenia; mostly there are smaller donations and payments in kind for specific events or activities. The main reason being the system which provided public financing for culture, education etc. and other activities which are still considered in public interest. However, current financial crisis is causing severe reductions and the future will have to be adjusted accordingly. Private sector's investments in culture in general are mostly limited to arts, also environmental and ecological support is existent; a step forward could be stronger connection with the tourist industry in developing special cultural tourism programmes, products, etc.
Ukraine			National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve and National Preserve "Saint Sophia of Kyiv" always do the appropriate work to attract patrons to the conservation of cultural heritage. The best examples of "Saint Sophia of Kyiv" were the restoration and reproduction of interiors of Metropolitan's House, Gates of Zaborowski, Royal Doors from the iconostasis of Saint Sophia Cathedral and restoration of Cathedral bells as well as the figure of Archangel Michael from South entrance tower of St. Sophia Cathedral ensemble. A significant percentage of funds used for this work were the funds of patrons. National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve received the Getty grant in 2001 for developing the conservation project of the Church of the Saviour at Berestove. 50 % of funds for the project were allocated by the Fund and another 50 % were given by Kyiv City State Administration. Conservation project has been developed, but currently there are no state funds allocated for its implementation, restoration of the Royal Doors of Dormition Cathedral, Refectory and Refectory Church and public welfare of the territory.

ANNEX II Blueprint – Summary of the responses to the training and capacity-building questionnaire

			<p>All-Ukrainian Reproduction Foundation of the prominent monuments of historical and architectural heritage of O. Honchar allocated the partial funding during the reconstruction of Dormition Cathedral, 1998-2000,</p> <p>Involvement of private funds is popular in the case of co-financing from the local (state budget) or in the case of certain benefits.</p>
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19 – Final comments and or suggestions in relation to fund-raising techniques for training and capacity-building needs:

<p>Primary goals have to be increasing the number of experts and awareness of heritage significance. When that is achieved further goals can be set. [Bosnia and Herzegovina]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p>For the future, the most important is the developing of corporate fund-raising, foundations and private individual donations. It is connected with creating optimal legal conditions. [Czech Republic]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p>Training is necessary in terms of acquiring models that have been proven successful on international level. [Serbia]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p>It would be necessary to strengthened training for different needs of WHCS and theirs management. Especially, there is a lack of traditional crafts techniques and experts, tourism management and management of WHCS. [Slovakia/C]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p>Financial crisis have impact for financing training and capacity building. We look for new resources for solving this. [Slovakia/N]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p>During the organization of the training it is possible to involve state funds, off-budget funds and funds of the participants of the training. [Ukraine]</p>
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20 – Concluding overall comments:

Periodic reporting form should oblige state parties and sites to made standard annual reports, in order to collect data in the same way and format and to easily conclude their state of conservation, needs and management level. [Croatia/N]

We would appreciate, if the training strategy should also aim at the common dictionary/glossary for the most frequent terms concerning the World Heritage and its management – Management Plan, site manager, steering group, benchmarks for certain situations, methodology on serial nominations on the World Heritage List and overarching common materials for such properties etc. – to help cooperation with local communities on the national level, to introduce these terms or to find the most appropriate equivalents in the national language. [Czech Republic]

To have WH site is privilege but it needs more educations (trainings, capacity-building etc), finance. For the developing countries it is no so easy to carried out for WHS and to be on same level like others countries. [FYR of Macedonia]

In general Georgia lacks the adequate capacity in WH management, as well as educational programs and proper fund raising mechanisms for this field. Although significant improvements are evident in the recent years the need for intensive training and capacity building remains strong. [Georgia]

All in all, it can be said that there is staff in Serbia which have the capacity to work with the WH properties in the field of planning, conducting conservation and restoration works and monitoring. As for other fields, since there is no training available, there are no adequate professionals.

There is an awareness of the necessity for further education and creating specialised staffs for all the activities related to the immovable cultural properties in general, and to the WH sites in particular.

We expect to carry on with our close collaboration with the WHC and the experts from the region in order to gain significant progress. [Serbia]

Nowadays in general, the legislation of monuments protection in Slovakia creates a complex, well developed system. If we should mentioned some legislative gaps, is that the valid legislation did not require professional education and experience for projecting and building works in the field of monument conservation. Those works can be done often by any building companies and project engineers. Requirement for certificate professional education and training can help to make improve better the quality of the conservation of WHCS and craftsmen tradition in the region. The care for WHS represents a common (both national and international) interest. The state subsidy shall therefore compensate to the stakeholders their raised expenses what can be done by different ways. The current accessible resources assigned for the training facilities are too low. Therefore it is necessary to raise higher resources and involve more experts. One of the main goals of the Ministry of Culture is to connect different ministries and municipalities to support the WHS, including the need for training. The OUV should be connected with the adequate system of Management. There is a great potential in the capacity utilization of tourism, which can be a developing factor in the areas of a high rate of unemployment and low GDP. The investment which will be focused to the development of tourism could become a positive presentation of the whole country. In conclusion, the areas of training and capacity building that should be strengthened are: risk preparedness, management skills, traditional crafts techniques; maintenance offers cultural monuments, tourism management, sustainability and fund-raising techniques.

In Slovakia we are many different uncoordinated sources related to training and capacity building in the field of WHS, but there is no specialized training centre to reflect needs of WHS at our region. We have ambition create training centre. We would like use our capacity with support of WHC. [Slovakia/C]

Although Slovenia has ratified and implemented all relevant international conventions in the field of culture and nature (UNESCO, Council of Europe, EU), and is strictly following the professional standards in the fields in questions, there are hardly any activities exclusively connected to the World Heritage. This is the result of a small number of WH properties in the country (see question 1) and the lack of political will in this regard, due to other priorities. However, in the light of increased activities in the past few years, there is a need to provide managers, experts as well as professionals in the policy areas, with sufficient knowledge, experience and capacity for further and long-term activities in the field of conservation of outstanding cultural and natural heritage. [Slovenia]

Currently there is the lack of the capacity building training for the specialists in Ukraine which work in the sphere of cultural heritage preservation. At the same time the exchange of experience between national experts as well as international is extremely important. One of the reasons for the lack of training in Ukraine is also insufficient information on this issue. [Ukraine]