

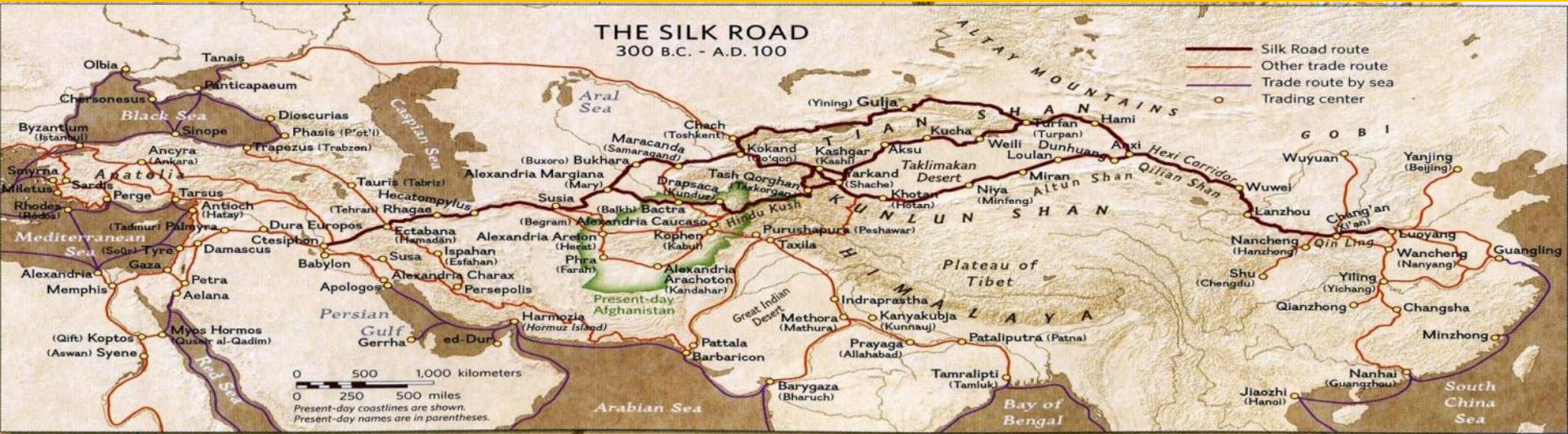
The Reweaving of the Silk Road



Overall Silk Road



THE SILK ROADS



Baron Ferdinand von Richthofen

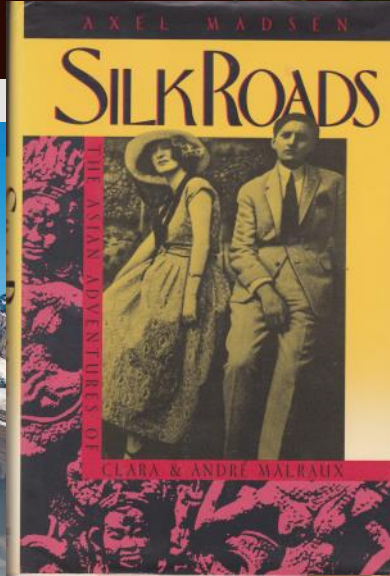


THE SILK ROAD OF POP

directed by
SAMEER FAROOQ

co-directed by
URSULA ENGEL

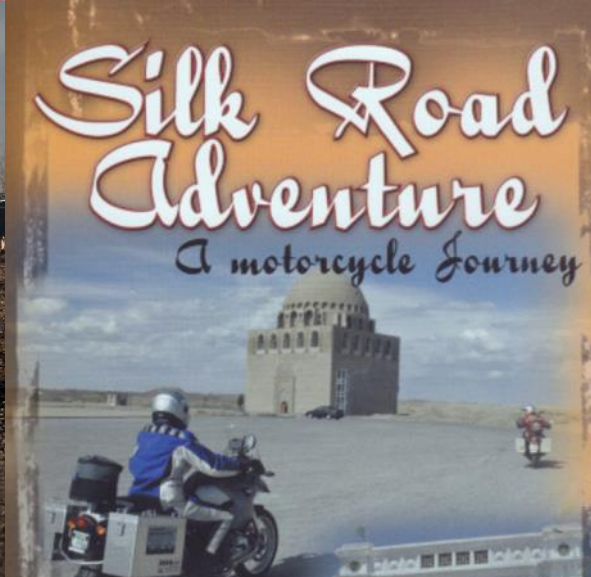
produced by
STIJN DEKLERCK



مہدی بلادی قتلہ

IN AFGHANISTAN

Photo: The graveyard of Herat





MS 1000000
H1000000

YPRACAM
P

SHHE

The woman complains of her wretchedness and poverty. Only a “priest” helps her and is willing to give her a camel and a man to accompany her, but she seems to need a letter from her mother. Another woman, named Miwnay, writes to her husband Nanai-dhat, who apparently abandoned her, that she would rather be married to a dog or a pig than to be his wife.³



Tang artists produced accurate figurines of the Sogdians and other non-Han peoples carrying out their daily pursuits. Sogdians in what is today Xinjiang farmed and were engaged in a variety of crafts, including “nailers of camels’ feet.” As long- and short-distance traders, they were, by necessity, experts in camel handling. Réunion des Musées Nationaux / Art Resource, New York

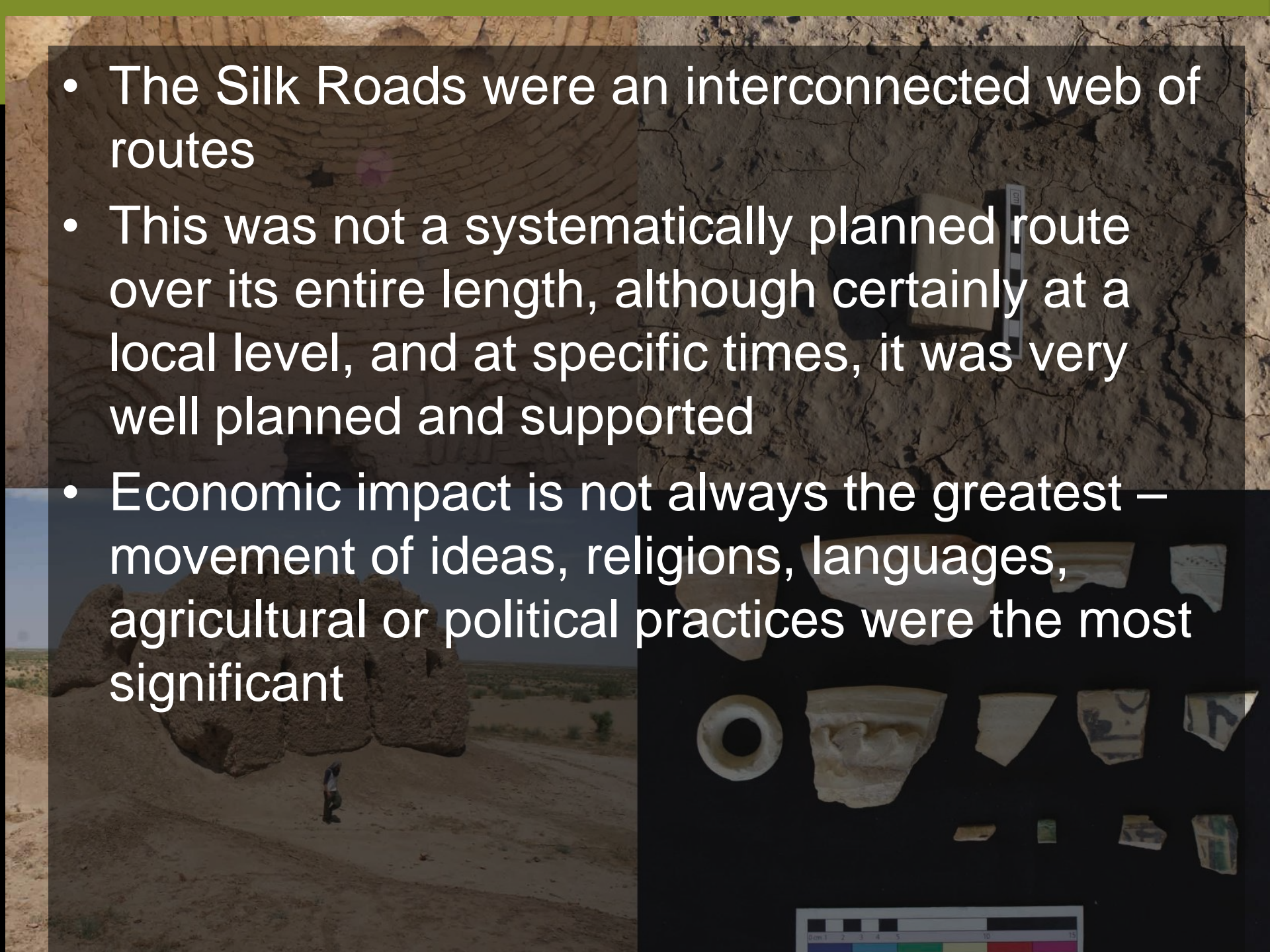


UCL





- The Silk Roads were an interconnected web of routes
- This was not a systematically planned route over its entire length, although certainly at a local level, and at specific times, it was very well planned and supported
- Economic impact is not always the greatest – movement of ideas, religions, languages, agricultural or political practices were the most significant



- Silk was not the primary commodity
- And many had greater impact than silk (gunpowder, cotton production or paper) or had greater volumes (salt, tea, copper and iron)
- Not always East and West – many ideas/goods moved shorter distances and many emerged from the centre (e.g. Buddhism)

Conceptual problems with drawing a single route



Alay Valley, Kyrgyzstan







Seasonal Lakes in the Gobi



Intermittent Ghaggar River
Haryana, India



Tanglang La Pass (elevation
5,328 metres)

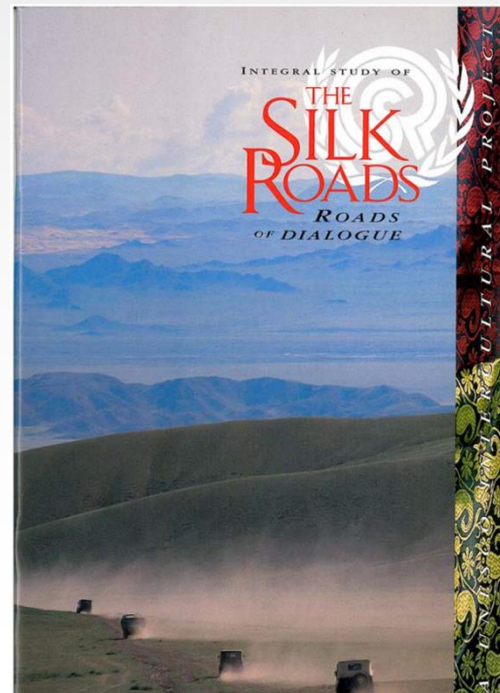
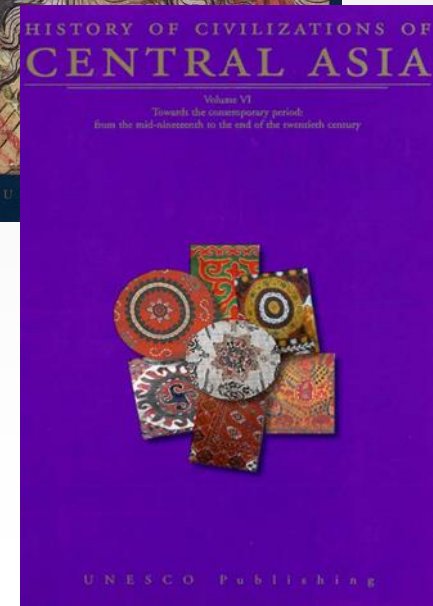
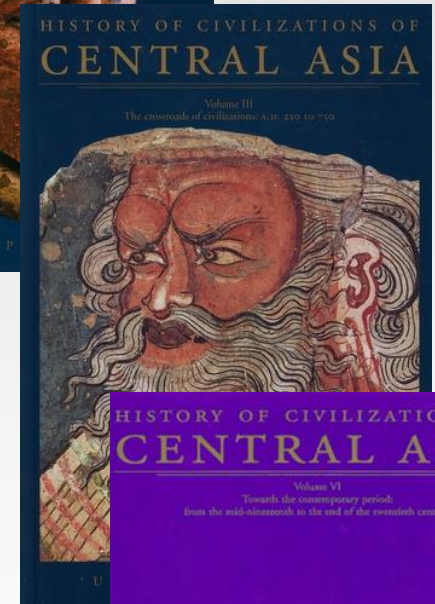
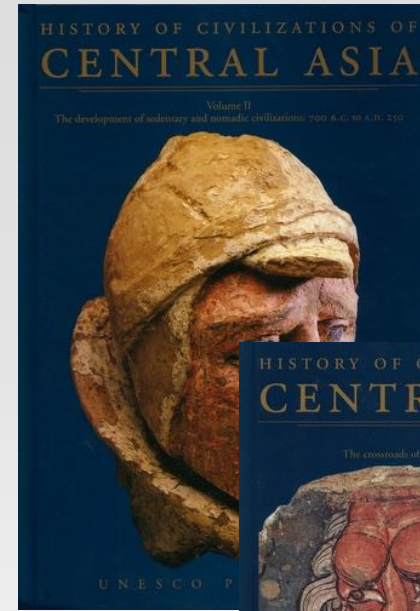


Ladakh ("land of high passes")

- Exchange, gift giving, and the payment of tribute
- The development of cities along these routes, which gained power and wealth providing the infrastructure of production and redistribution, and policing its routes
- The development of religious centres, which benefitted from the patronage of political systems and wealthy individuals
- There is no doubt that understanding the routes across Central Asia and the sub-continent is essential to understanding the Silk Roads.

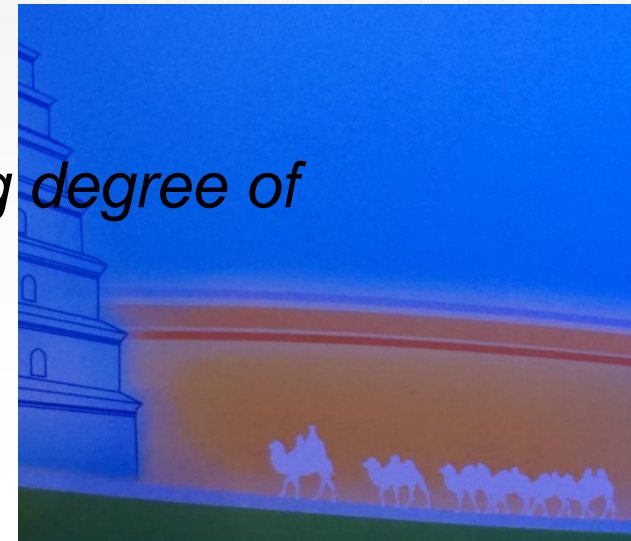
History of research

- Ongoing research under UNESCO sponsorship.
- UNESCO projects for preservation of the Silk Roads sites in Central Asia



Serial Nomination of the Silk Roads

- *Since 2005 Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) are cooperating with China for Serial Nomination of the Silk Roads to correctly recognise the worldwide heritage value of a wealth of cultural heritage sites in Central Asia*
- *Coordinating committee established*
- *The whole of the route is more than the sum of its constituent parts*
- *Over 50 corridors agreed*
- *Over 120 sites on tentative list with varying degree of description*



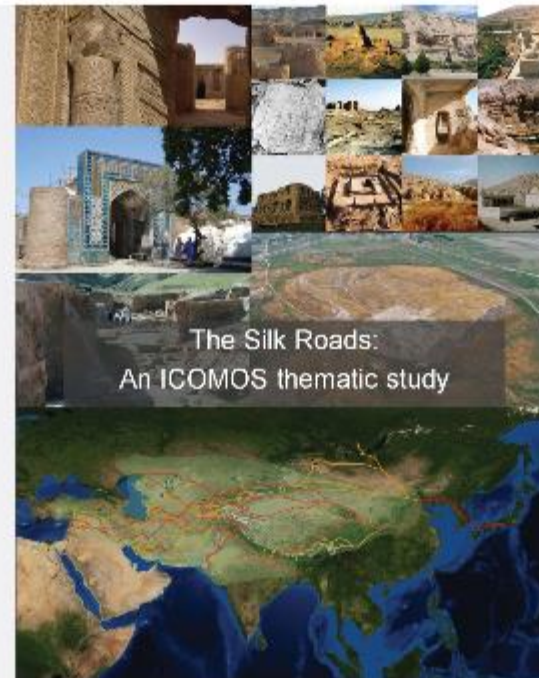
ICOMOS thematic study

ICOMOS

international council on monuments and sites

The Silk Roads: an ICOMOS Thematic Study

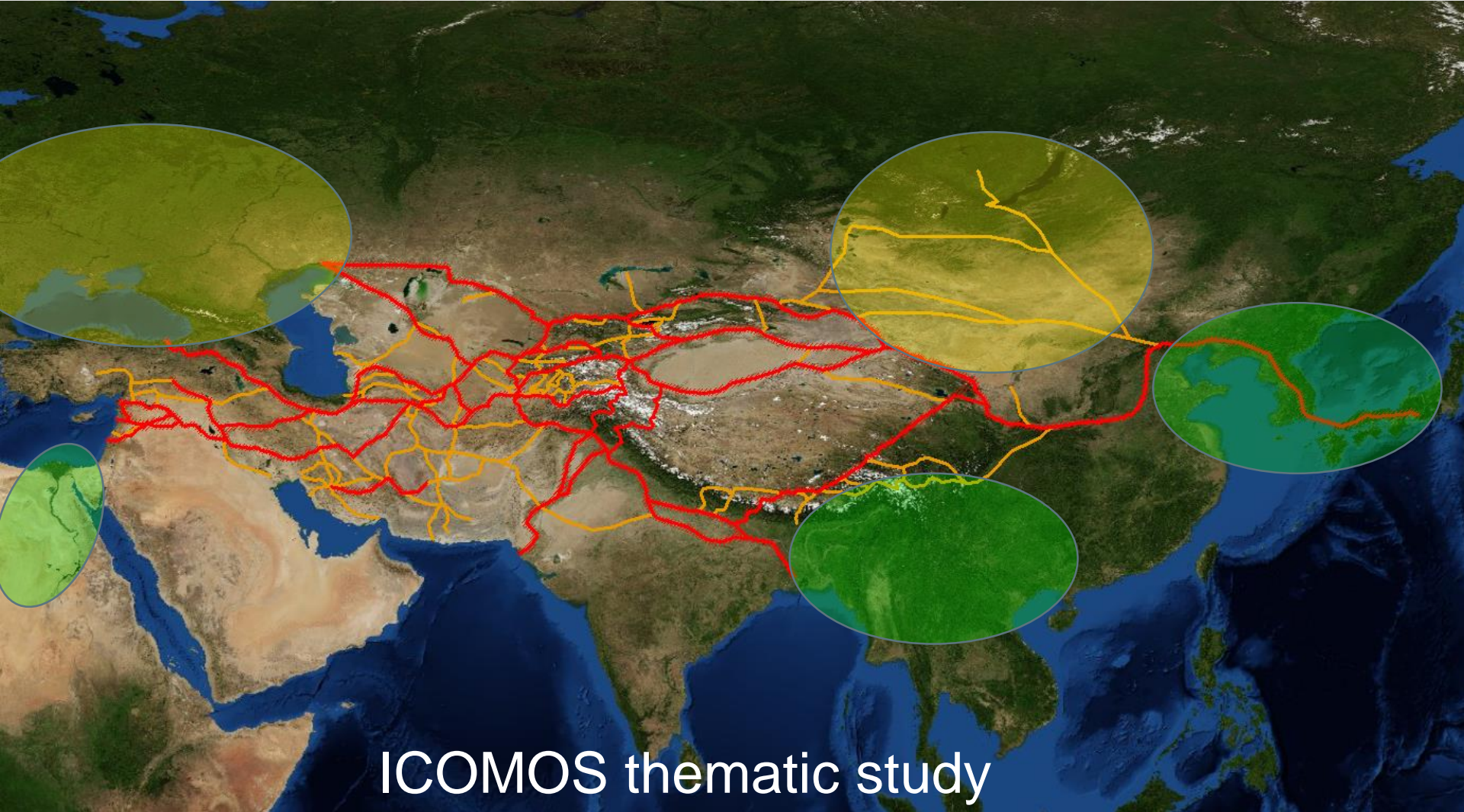
by Tim Williams
on behalf of ICOMOS
2014



Red: 35,000 km major routes

Orange: 16,000 km substantial routes

And more...000 km²



Statement of OUV

- The Silk Roads are routes of integration, exchange and dialogue between East and West that have contributed greatly to the common prosperity and development of humankind for almost two millennia
- *The whole of the route is more than the sum of its constituent parts*

- The types of monuments, sites and cultural landscapes found along the Silk Roads have been categorized under:
 - 1. Infrastructure** (facilitating trade and transportation);
 - 2. Production** (of trading goods); and
 - 3. Outcomes** (the results of contact and exchange)

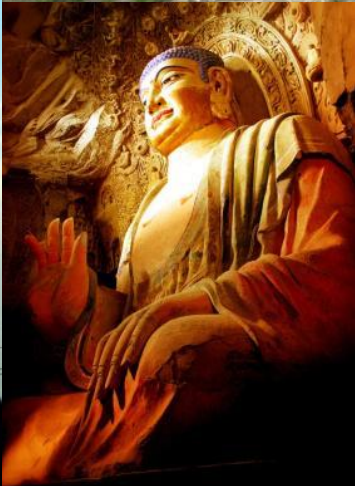


Protecting a representative selection of smaller sites – not just the most beautiful

- Compartmentalising the Silk Roads into a number of World Heritage properties, linked by an overall framework concept
- More manageable serial nominations
- Progress at differing paces
- **BUT**, still maintaining the concept of trans-national cooperation that lies at the core of this endeavour

Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an – Tian-shan Corridor

China, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan

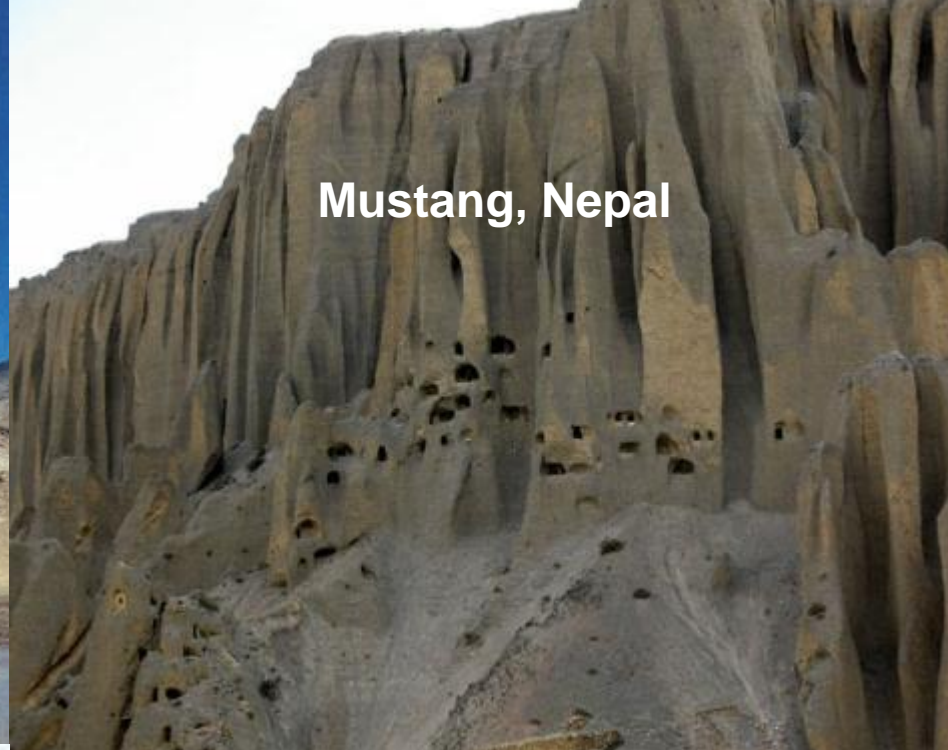




- Always has a local dimension
 - Specific places
 - Local partnerships & stakeholders
- Management planning needs to deliver holistic planning, with well integrated stakeholder participation and long-term sustainability



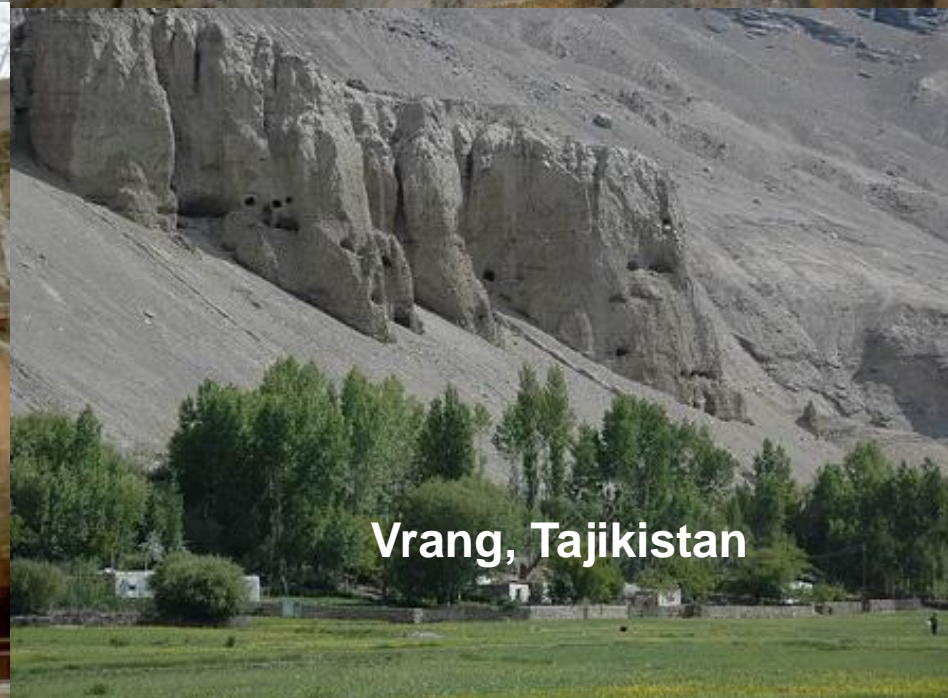
Southern Turkmenistan



Mustang, Nepal



Mogao, China



Vrang, Tajikistan

- How can we protect such a diverse range of cultural heritage?
 - Avoiding duplication
 - Building on strengths
 - Implementing coordinated frameworks
- Building capacity
- & (re-)building communication

The Reweaving of the Silk Road





United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



SILK ROAD

DIALOGUE, DIVERSITY & DEVELOPMENT



ABOUT THE SILK ROAD

THEMES

KNOWLEDGE BANK

INSTITUTIONS

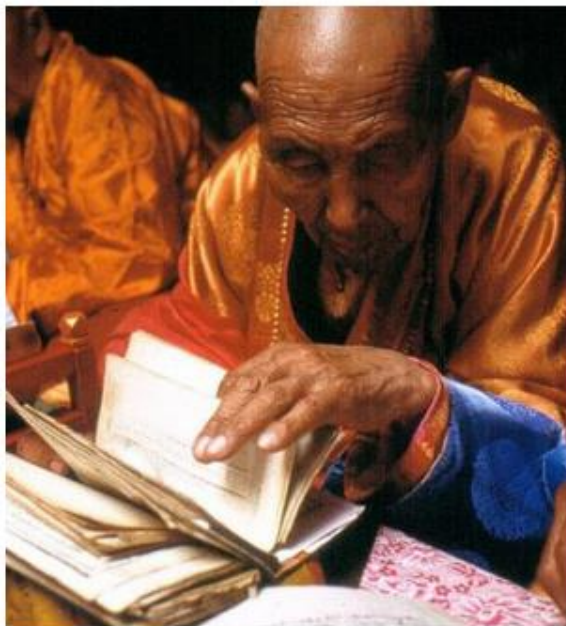
COUNTRIES

CONTACTS



Home > Knowledge Bank

Knowledge Bank



The "Integral Study of the Silk Roads, Roads of Dialogue" project, launched by UNESCO in 1988, brought together hundreds of researchers around the world, both from the Organization and from partner institutions, resulting in a great number of studies and projects on different aspects of the Silk Road. These initiatives have been continued by a variety of academic, cultural and artistic institutions across the world.

The findings of this research have been brought together in the knowledge bank of the Silk Road Online Platform, which is an access portal for the reader to these many scientific papers, articles, and reports. Links to these articles can be found below, and can be filtered for facility of access – either according to route (land or maritime), or to the nine principal themes presented in the menu. There is also a keyword search, via which articles of special interest to a particular theme can be located, and they can similarly be searched according to author's name or title.

In addition, the latest studies undertaken by UNESCO and its partners in this field can be found in the "Recent Studies" menu.

 **Recent Studies**

Search

Route

- Any -

Country

- Any -

Themes

- Any -

Search

This platform has been developed and maintained with the support of:



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TANG WEST MARKET
让文化活起来

The Tang West Market Cultural
Industries Investment Group



Welcome to the UNWTO Silk Road Programme website

The **UNWTO Silk Road Programme** is a collaborative initiative designed to enhance sustainable tourism development along the historic Silk Road route. It aims to maximize the benefits of tourism development for local Silk Road communities, while stimulating investment and promoting the conservation of the route's natural and cultural heritage. Additionally, it is working to foster greater co- operation between Silk Road countries and regions, with the established aim of creating a seamless and memorable Silk Road travel experience.

On this website you will find information on the objectives and key areas of activity of our programme, information on our participating Member States and other relevant stakeholders, as well information concerning key Silk Road events and conferences

Search... 



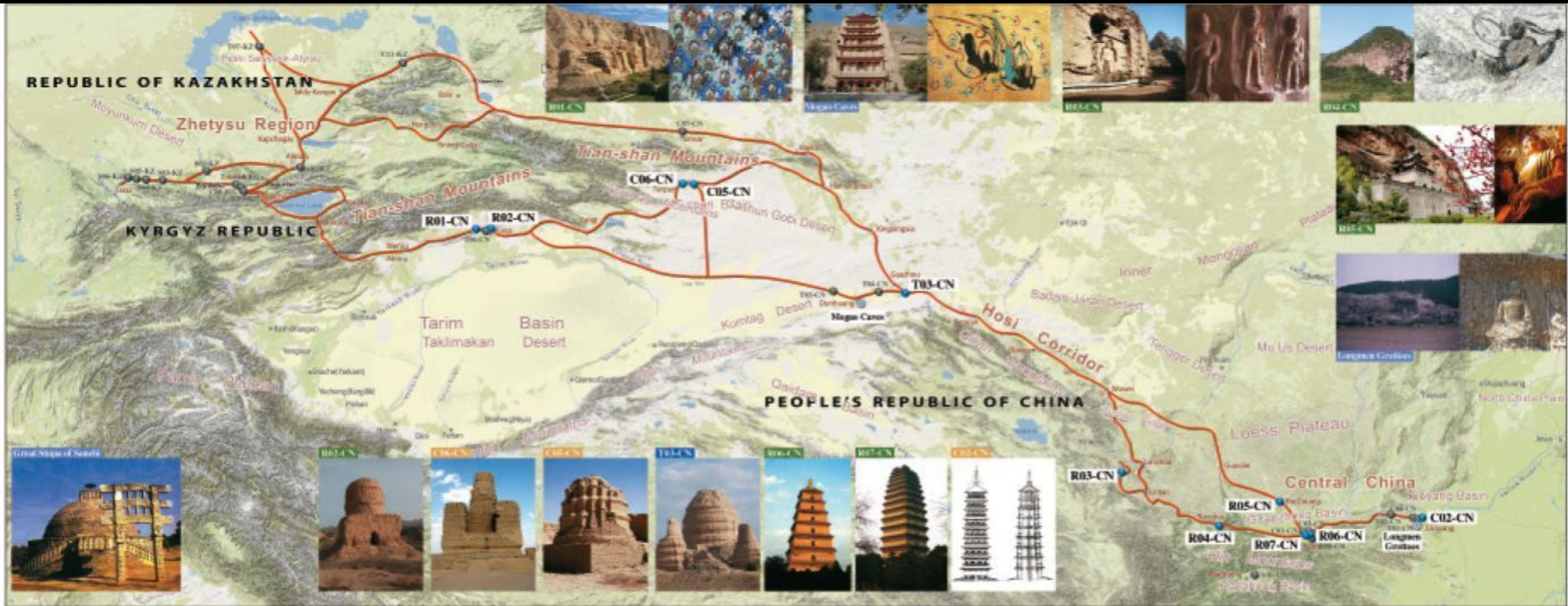
Upcoming

- Wed 09
Mar 2016
- Sun 13
Mar 2016
ITB 2016
- Wed 09
Mar 2016
- Fri 11
Mar 2016
ITC/UNWTO Joint Activities at ITB Berlin 2016: Placing the Kayah State of Myanmar on the tourism map
- Wed 09
Mar 2016
6th UNWTO Silk Road Ministers' Meeting at ITB Berlin
- Thu 10
Mar 2016
5th UNWTO Silk Road Tour Operators' Forum at ITB Berlin

Presentations Available Here

world
ravel
market





LEGEND

- Nominated Routes
- Sites of Central Towns
- Sites of Transportation and Defense Facilities
- Religious Sites
- World Heritage
- World Heritage
- City

No.	Name of Site	No.	Name of Site	No.	Name of Site
001-CN	Site of Weiyang Palace in Chang'an City of the Western Han Dynasty	001-KZ	Site of Talgar	T06-CN	Kizilgaha Beacon Tower
002-CN	Site of Luoyang City from the Eastern Han to Northern Wei Dynasty	002-KZ	Site of Akkoobe	T07-KZ	Site of Karamergen
003-CN	Site of Daming Palace in Chang'an City of Tang Dynasty	003-KZ	Site of Kulan	R01-CN	Kizil Cave-Temple Complex
004-CN	Site of Dingding Gate, Luoyang City of Sui and Tang Dynasties	004-KZ	Site of Ornek	R02-CN	Subash Buddhist Ruins
005-CN	Site of Qocho City	005-KZ	Site of Akyrtas	R03-CN	Bingling Cave-Temple Complex
006-CN	Site of Yar City	006-KZ	Site of Kostobe	R04-CN	Majlishan Cave-Temple Complex
007-CN	Site of Bashbaliq City	T01-CN	Site of Han'gu Pass of Han Dynasty in Xin'an County	R05-CN	Bin County Cave Temple
008-KG	City of Suyub (Site of Ak-Beshim)	T02-CN	Site of Shihao Section of Xiaohan Ancient Route	R06-CN	Great Wild Goose Pagoda
009-KG	City of Balasagan (Site of Burana)	T03-CN	Site of Suoyang City	R07-CN	Small Wild Goose Pagoda
010-KG	City of Nevaket (Site of Krasnaya Rechka)	T04-CN	Site of Xuanquan Posthouse	R08-CN	Xingjiasi Pagodas
011-KZ	Site of Kayalyk	T05-CN	Site of Yumen Pass	A01-CN	Tomb of Zhang Qian

Fig.9 Track of the Dissemination of Buddhism

- Need to proactively plan carrying capacities for sustainable management
- Inevitable that large, accessible and 'display quality' sites offer more of a destination (USP)
- But by definition Silk Roads tourism lends itself to attracting travellers – along integrated routes/corridors

Niche tourism

- Potential for niche tourism
 - remote locations, more adventurous travellers, more 'authentic' or distinctive experiences, etc.

