



BELARUS

Front and back covers:
Inventory and documentation
of the objects, defenses, and
battlements of the 19th-century
Brest-Litovsk Fortress

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W: [ECA.STATE.GOV/CULTURAL-HERITAGE-CENTER](https://eca.state.gov/cultural-heritage-center)

E: AFCP@STATE.GOV



U.S. AMBASSADORS
FUND FOR CULTURAL
PRESERVATION

CULTURAL HERITAGE
CENTER

Bureau of Educational
and Cultural Affairs

U.S. Department of State
SA-5 • 2200 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037

The U.S. Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation

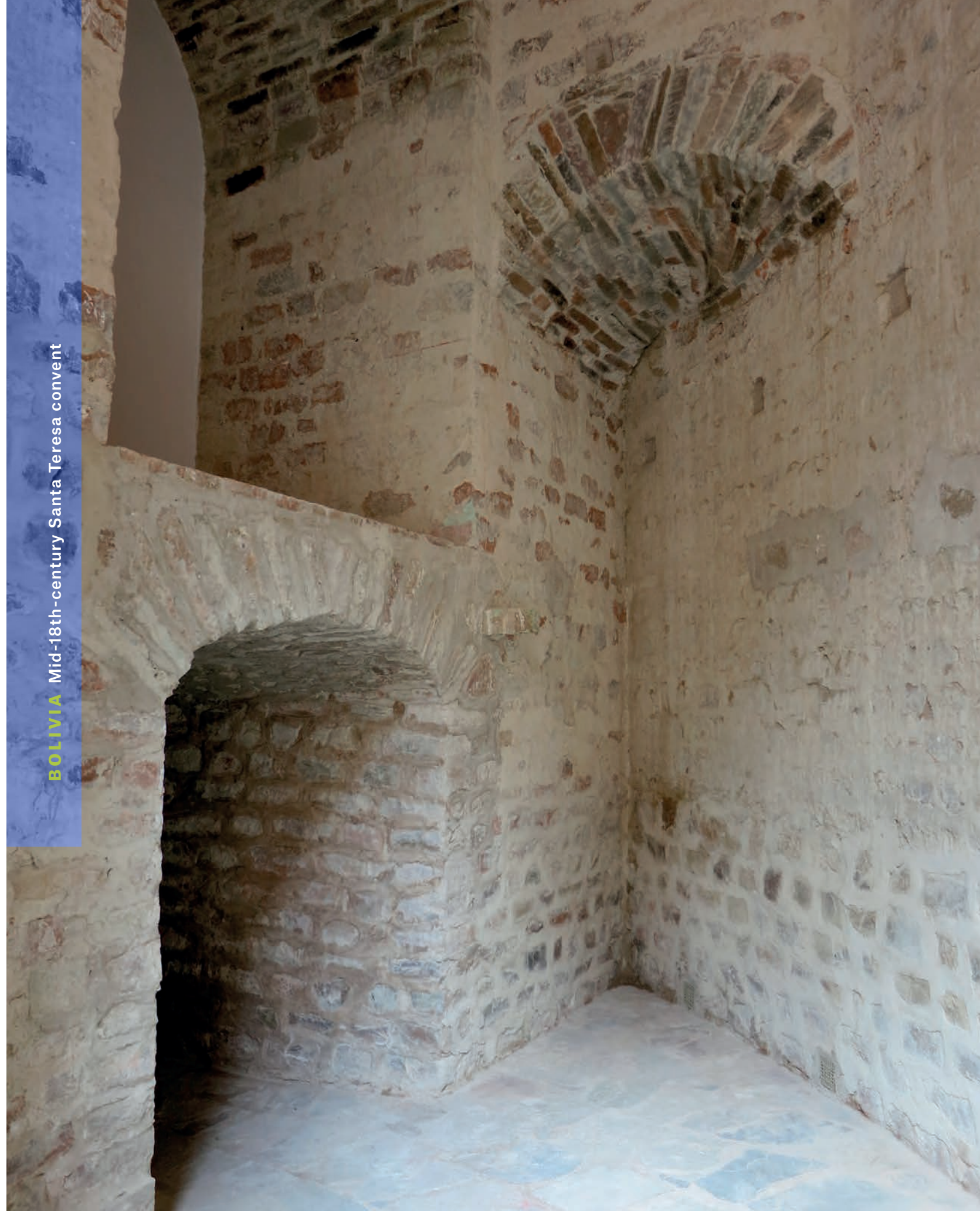
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PERU Ancient feathered textile (detail)



BOLIVIA Mid-18th-century Santa Teresa convent

The U.S. Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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"THERE ARE NO 'ONE-SIZE-FITS-ALL' STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION. INCREASINGLY COMPLEX CRISIS SITUATIONS AROUND THE WORLD DEMAND A VARIETY OF RESPONSES, AND OFTEN REQUIRE THAT WE ACT BEFORE THE CRISIS BEGINS."

EVAN RYAN, Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs

SINCE 2001, THE U.S. AMBASSADORS FUND FOR CULTURAL PRESERVATION

has supported more than 850 projects to preserve cultural heritage in over 125 countries. This achievement represents a major contribution to the preservation of cultural heritage worldwide and demonstrates America's respect for the cultural heritage of other countries.

During 2014 and 2015, U.S. ambassadors to more than 80 countries applied to the Ambassadors Fund for support in meeting pressing cultural heritage preservation needs. Among the projects supported were the conservation of historic rock art in Niger, the documentation of Afro-Bolivian traditional music and dances in Bolivia, and the restoration of structures in Kathmandu and Patan Durbar Squares affected by the April 2015 Nepal earthquake. The Ambassadors Fund also awarded grants for large-scale projects in Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Vietnam, and elsewhere.

By supporting the preservation of cultural heritage, the Ambassadors Fund helps extend its value as a vital and defining element of communities and nations and ensures its continued enjoyment and relevance both today and for generations to come.



VIETNAM Early 19th-century Trieu To Temple front building at Hué Imperial City



MALI: Ancient manuscript in Timbuktu

MISSION

Established at the request of the 106th Congress of the United States (Public Law 106-553) and administered by the Cultural Heritage Center in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs at the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation supports the preservation of sites, objects, and forms of traditional cultural expression in more than 125 countries around the world.

Projects supported through the fund include the restoration of historic buildings, assessment and conservation of rare manuscripts and other objects, protection of ancient archaeological sites, and the documentation of traditional craft techniques and languages on the verge of extinction.

The U.S. Congress noted that "Cultural preservation offers an opportunity to show a different American face to other countries, one that is non-commercial, non-political, and non-military. By taking a leading role in efforts to preserve cultural heritage, we show our respect for other cultures by protecting their traditions."

INDIA: Bengal folk music traditions

NOTRE MISSION

Établi à la demande de la 106^{ème} Congrès des États-Unis (Loi Publique 106-553) et administré par le Centre du patrimoine culturel dans le Bureau des affaires éducatives et culturelles du Département d'Etat américain, le Fonds des Ambassadeurs des États-Unis pour la conservation du Patrimoine Culturel soutient la conservation des sites, des objets, et des formes d'expression culturelle traditionnelle dans plus de 125 pays à travers le monde.

Les projets soutenus par le fonds comprennent la restauration de bâtiments historiques, l'évaluation et la conservation des manuscrits rares et d'autres objets, la protection des sites archéologiques anciens, et la documentation des techniques artisanales traditionnelles et les langues sur le bord de l'extinction.

Le Congrès des États-Unis a noté que «la préservation culturelle offre l'occasion de montrer un visage américain différent à d'autres pays, l'un qui est non-commerciale, non-politique, et non-militaire. En jouant un rôle de premier plan dans les efforts visant à préserver le patrimoine culturel, nous montrons notre respect pour les autres cultures en protégeant leurs traditions.»



ARMENIA: 20th-century mural

NUESTRA MISIÓN

Creado a petición de la 106^a Congreso de los Estados Unidos (Ley Pública 106-553) y administrado por el Centro de Patrimonio Cultural de la Oficina de Asuntos Educativos y Culturales del Departamento de Estado de EE.UU., el Fondo de los Embajadores de los Estados Unidos para la Conservación de Patrimonio Cultural apoya la conservación de los sitios, objetos, y formas de expresión cultural tradicional en más de 125 países de todo el mundo.

Los proyectos apoyados por el Fondo incluyen la restauración de edificios históricos, evaluación y conservación de manuscritos raros y otros objetos, la protección de los antiguos sitios arqueológicos, y la documentación de las técnicas y lenguajes de artesanía tradicional en el borde de la extinción.

El Congreso de los Estados Unidos señaló que "La preservación cultural ofrece una oportunidad para mostrar una cara diferente de América a otros países, que no es comercial, no política y no militar. Al tomar un papel de liderazgo en los esfuerzos para preservar el patrimonio cultural, mostramos nuestro respeto por otras culturas mediante la protección de sus tradiciones".

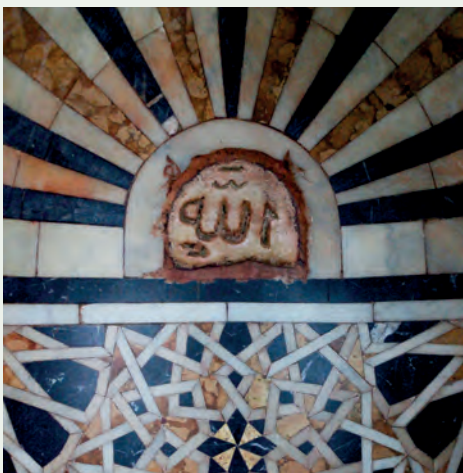
Наша миссия

Создана по просьбе 106-й Конгресс Соединенных Штатов Америки (Public Law 106-553) и администрируется Центром наследия культуры в Бюро образовательных и культурных дел в Государственном департаменте США, Фонда послов США по сохранению из культурного наследия поддерживает сохранение объектов, предметов и форм традиционного культурного выражения в более чем 125 странах по всему миру.

Проекты, поддерживаемые через фонд включает в себя восстановление исторических зданий, оценку и сохранение редких рукописей и других объектов, сохранения и защиты древних археологических памятников, и документацию, традиционных методов ремесла и языков на грани вымирания.

Конгресс Соединенных Штатов отметил, что "Сохранение культуры дает возможность показать другую американскую лицо в других странах, тот, который является некоммерческой, неполитической, и не военные. Принимая на себя ведущую роль в усилиях по сохранению культурного наследия, мы показываем наше уважение к другим культурам, защищая свои традиции."

EGYPT: 13th-century mausoleum decor



CHINA: Traditional woodcut painting

الخلاصة: مهمتنا

أنشئت بناء على طلب من الكونغرس ٦٠١ من الولايات المتحدة (٦٠١-٣٥٥ القانون العام) ومركز التراث الثقافي في مكتب الشؤون التعليمية والثقافية في وزارة الخارجية الأمريكية، وصندوق سفراء الولايات المتحدة للحفاظ تدار على التراث الثقافي تدعم الحفاظ على المواقع، والأشياء، وأشكال التعبير الثقافي التقليدي في أكثر من ٢١. بلدا في جميع أنحاء العالم.

وتشمل المشاريع المدعومة من خلال صندوق ترميم المباني التاريخية، وتقييم وحفظ المخطوطات النادرة وغيرها من الأشياء، والحفاظ على وحماية المواقع الأثرية القديمة، وتوثيق تقنيات الحرف التقليدية واللغات على وشك الانقراض.

وأشار كونغرس الولايات المتحدة أن "الحفاظ على التراث الثقافي يقدم فرصة لإظهار الوجه الأمريكي مختلفة إلى بلدان أخرى، واحد هو أن غير التجارية، غير سياسية، وغير العسكرية. من خلال اتخاذ دور قيادي في الجهود الرامية إلى الحفاظ على التراث الثقافي، وتبين لنا احترامنا للثقافات الأخرى من خلال حماية تقاليدهم."

我們的使命

成立於美國（公法106-553）的第106屆大會的請求，並通過文化遺產中心在教育和文化事務局的國家，美國大使的基金，為保護美國能源部管理文化遺產的支持場所，物品，並在世界各地125多個國家的傳統文化表現形式的保護。

通過基金支持的項目包括修復的歷史建築，評估和保護珍貴的手稿和其他物品，節約和保護古老的考古遺址中的，與傳統的工藝手法和語言上瀕臨滅絕的文檔。

美國國會指出，“文化保護提供了一個機會來展示一個不同的美國面對其他國家，一個是非商業性的，非政治性，非軍用。通過採取在努力保護文化遺產主導作用，我們將展示我們對其他文化通過保護他們的傳統的尊重。”

ABOUT THE CULTURAL HERITAGE CENTER

The Cultural Heritage Center supports the foreign affairs functions of the U.S. Department of State that relate to the preservation of cultural heritage in all regions of the world. In addition to the Ambassadors Fund, the Center administers U.S. responsibilities relating to the 1970 UNESCO Convention to reduce pillage and illicit trafficking in cultural property and oversees special projects.

BOLIVIA: 18th-century convent





BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 20th-century mosaic in the Historical Museum in Sarajevo

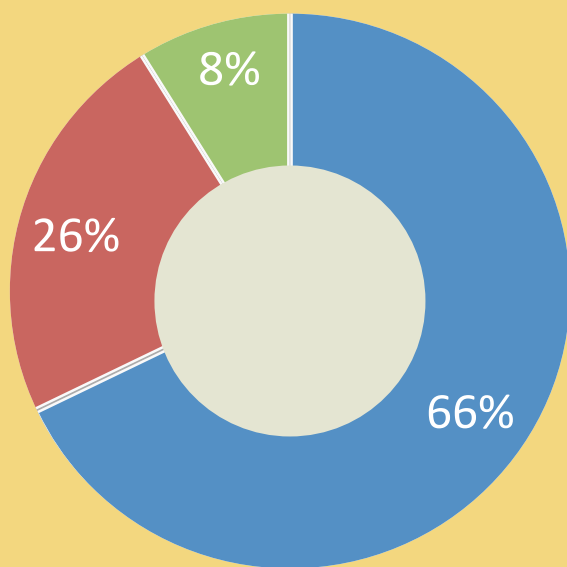
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GRANTS AWARDED IN

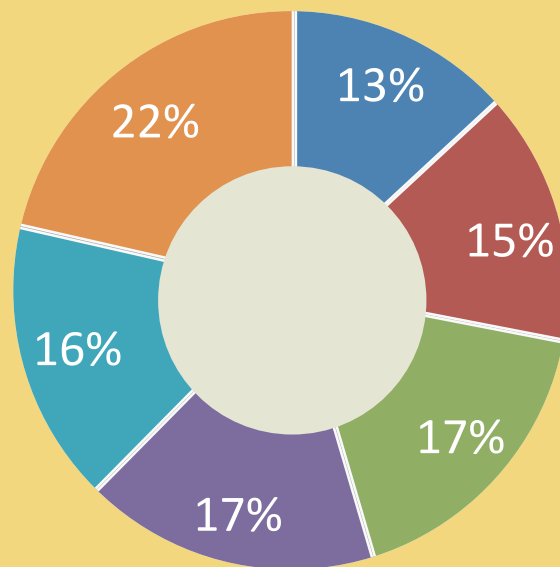
REGION	AFRICA	THE AMERICAS	EAST ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE & EURASIA	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	SOUTH & CENTRAL ASIA
339 TOTAL PROPOSALS	48	63	51	79	58	40
91 TOTAL PROJECTS	13	15	16	18	12	17
77,775,948 \$ REQUESTED	4,734,819	7,832,180	12,096,648	14,160,148	32,769,916	6,182,237
13,451,889 \$ AWARDED	1,011,551	1,733,452	2,242,295	3,321,660	2,050,754	3,092,177

TYPES OF PROJECTS • 2014/15



● CULTURAL SITES ● CULTURAL OBJECTS AND COLLECTIONS ● FORMS OF TRADITIONAL CULTURAL EXPRESSION

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS • 2001-15



● AFRICA ● THE AMERICAS ● EAST ASIA & THE PACIFIC ● EUROPE & EURASIA ● MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA ● SOUTH & CENTRAL ASIA



Africa

"VERY EARLY IN MY TIME AS AMBASSADOR,
I VISITED NYAMATA GENOCIDE MEMORIAL.
IT WAS ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL
EXPERIENCES I HAVE HAD IN RWANDA."

ERICA BARKS-RUGGLES, U.S. Ambassador to Rwanda

BENIN: Preservation of historic ethnographic objects in the collection of the Cultural Bank of Taneka. Taneka is the home village of the ethnic Yom, who continue to practice many of their ancient customs and traditions. This project involves preventive conservation measures to safeguard and preserve for future use ethnic Yom ceremonial and other ethnographic objects of value to the community. (15)

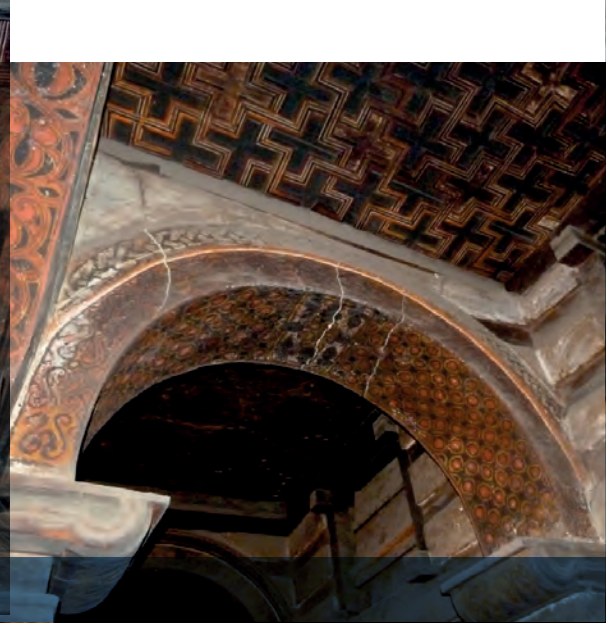
BOTSWANA: Preservation of the 19th- and 20th-century Khama Family and Bessie Head archives in Botswana. These highly valuable archives provide unique insights into Botswana and the southern African region during the colonial and post-colonial periods. This project involves conservation of the collections and urgent improvements to the storage environment and the building housing them. (14)

BOTSWANA: Conservation of the early 20th-century Phuthadikobo Museum building in Mochudi. Housed in a former school building, the museum interprets the customs and other cultural heritage of the Bakgatla people. This project involves a suite of activities designed to address structural weaknesses in the museum building and to make it safe and suitable for storing and displaying objects. (15)

BOTSWANA Early 20th-century Phuthadikobo Museum







ETHIOPIA Early 12th-century Church of Yemrehanna Kristos



CAMEROON: Conservation of the early 20th-century Achum House in Bafut Palace. The central shrine of the Bafut Kingdom, a traditional governing authority going back more than 400 years, the Achum House requires immediate treatment to reverse serious decay. This project involves architectural documentation and conservation, and inventory of associated cultural objects. (14)

CÔTE D'IVOIRE: Conservation of traditional textiles in the collection of the National Costume Museum in Grand-Bassam. The museum's collection is simultaneously a symbolic and authentic representation of Ivoirian people from all ethnic groups. This project includes an inventory of the collection and improvements to the collection storage and display environments. (14)



DJIBOUTI: Restoration of the early 20th-century Djiboutian-Ethiopian Railway Station. Rendered functionally obsolete by a modern train station under construction outside the city center, this century-old landmark requires conservation treatment prior to its adaptation and reuse as the country's first museum. This project involves the conservation of the first of three railway buildings. (14)

ETHIOPIA: Conservation of the early 12th-century Church of Yemrehanna Kristos near Lalibela. Yemrehanna Kristos is a masterpiece of Ethiopian architecture, and its late 11th- and early 12th-century wall paintings are among the oldest extant wall paintings in the country. This project includes a condition assessment and the development of a conservation strategy for the building. (15)



MADAGASCAR: Preservation of the 19th-century Andafiavaratra Palace Museum in Antananarivo. Built in 1872 and adapted for reuse as a museum in 1997, the Andafiavaratra Palace Museum preserves objects and historical collections of great importance to the Kingdom of Madagascar. This project involves the restoration of the building's mud walls (tamboho) using traditional building methods. (15)

MALI: Preservation of ancient manuscripts in the Ahmed Baba Institute collection in Timbuktu. For centuries, the city of Timbuktu was a center for scholarly study, and its legacy endures in the ancient manuscript collections preserved throughout the city. This project involves the conservation, digitization, and storage of manuscripts for long-term preservation and access. (15)



MAURITIUS: Documentation of the mid-19th-century quarantine station on Flat Island. The quarantine station served an important role in the indentured labor system that once existed in Mauritius and the region. This project includes conservation of the station and fits within a larger integrated management framework for ensuring the sustainable preservation and development of the island. (14)

NIGER: Conservation of historic rock art in Iferouane. Although not uncommon, especially in the north, Niger's rock art is vulnerable to damage and destruction from vandalism and the elements. This project includes the documentation of rock art in Iferouane according to international best practices and community engagement in heritage management. (14)



RWANDA: Training in the conservation of 20th-century ethnographic objects and traditional architecture at Nyamata Church in Bugesera District. A traditional mud-brick building and today a national genocide memorial, Nyamata was once the largest church in the region, drawing together members of diverse ethnic backgrounds. This project includes training in the conservation of ethnographic objects and traditional architecture for Rwandan stewards. ¹⁵



SOUTH AFRICA Traditional musical instruments in the International Library of African Music



SOUTH AFRICA: Conservation of 20th-century musical instruments in the collection of the International Library of African Music. The largest of its kind in Sub-Saharan Africa, this extensive collection of traditional instruments requires urgent attention to offset damage and decay from environmental hazards. This project includes much-needed improvements to the collection storage environment. ⁽¹⁴⁾



BOLIVIA Mid-18th-century Santa Teresa convent

Americas THE

“SUPPORTING CULTURAL PATRIMONY IS PART OF A BILATERAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF BOLIVIA AND THE UNITED STATES, IN WHICH BOTH COUNTRIES SHARE THE MISSION OF PROTECTING IMPORTANT CULTURAL HERITAGE.”

LARRY MEMMOTT, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires to Bolivia

BELIZE: Conservation of an ancient Maya archaeological site at Benque Viejo del Carmen. In 2010 a backhoe partially destroyed two of ten mounds marking the site of the ancient Maya settlement of Xunantunich outside Benque Viejo del Carmen. This project involves site preservation and protection activities and an outreach campaign to raise public awareness of the value of preserving cultural heritage. (14)

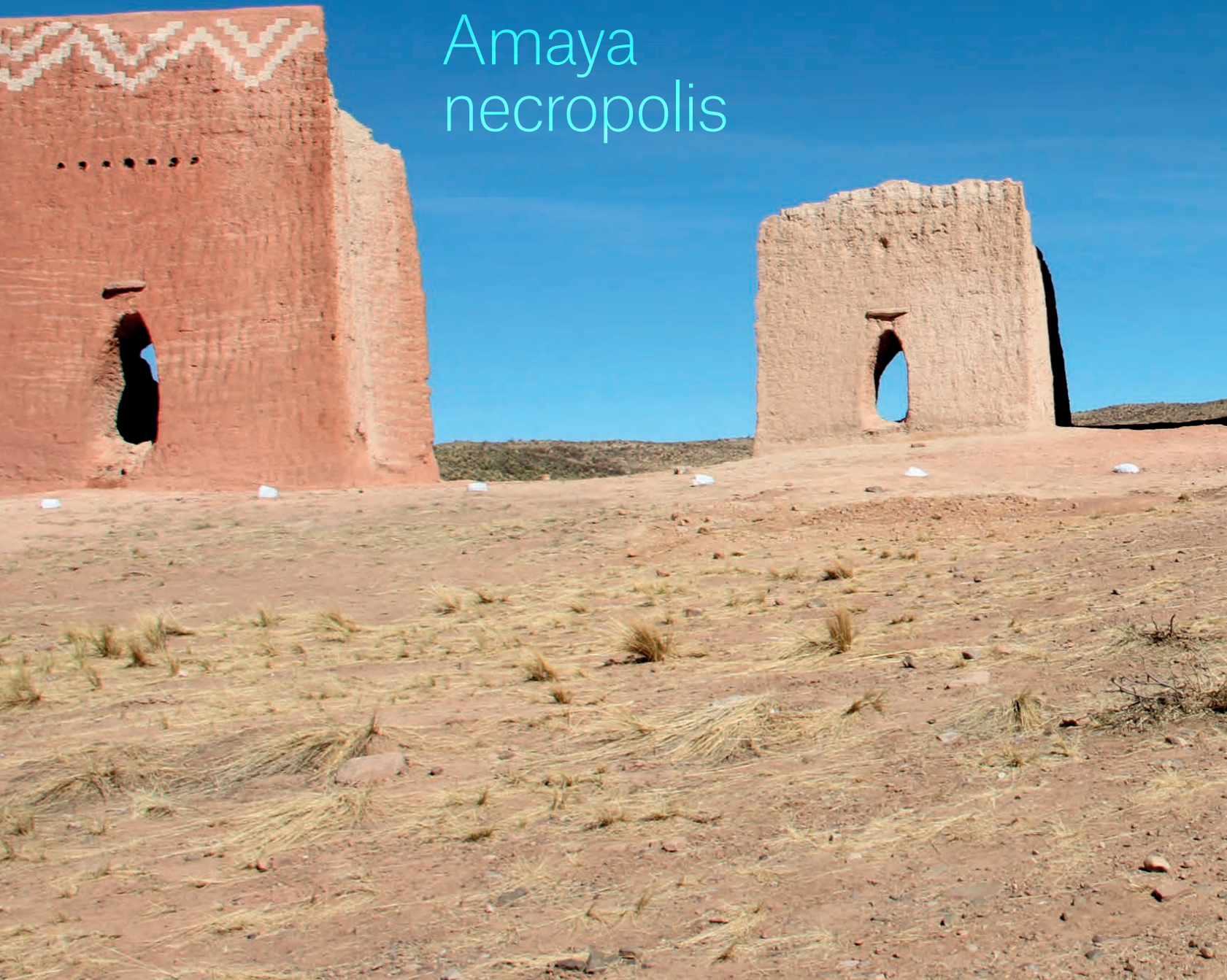
BOLIVIA: Conservation of 13th- to 16th-century funerary towers of the Condor Amaya necropolis. Built between 1200 and 1459, the towers (chullpares) in the Condor Amaya necropolis are vulnerable to damage and deterioration from vandalism and unchecked erosion. The project includes the conservation of 21 of the towers and an inventory of associated objects. (14)

BOLIVIA: Conservation of the mid-18th-century Santa Teresa convent in Cochabamba. Built in 1760 for the Carmelite Order, and rebuilt in 1790 after an earthquake, the Santa Teresa convent is one of Cochabamba’s most important landmarks. A continuation of a previous Ambassadors Fund grant, this project involves the conservation of the roof, walls, and floors. (14)

BOLIVIA: Documentation of Afro-Bolivian traditional music and dances. Traditional music and dance are an important part of Afro-Bolivian culture, but the roots of those traditions are at risk due to migration and the introduction of modern rhythms. This project supports the United Nations International Decade for People of African Descent. (15)

BOLIVIA

13th- to
16th-century
funerary
towers of
the Condor
Amaya
necropolis







DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 20th-century mural *Haitian Massacre, 1937*

COLOMBIA: Conservation of 17th- and 18th-century colonial period altarpieces. Although they have different aesthetic features, the colonial period altarpieces in the cathedrals of Ocaña, Soatá, and Santa Barbara represent important stages in the development of Baroque art in Colombia. This project includes the cataloging, cleaning, and conservation of the altarpieces. (14)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Conservation of mid-20th-century textiles at the Mirabal Sisters House Museum in Salcedo. The sisters' opposition to the brutal dictatorship of Rafael Trujillo continues to inspire resistance artists and others who are working to end violence against women. This project involves the conservation of textiles in the museum's collection. (14)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Conservation of the 20th-century mural, *Haitian Massacre, 1937*, by Dominican artists José Ramírez Conde and Roberto Flores. Originally painted on the wall of a building in a Santo Domingo suburb, this mural is one of few surviving works of art in the Dominican Republic depicting the 1937 massacre. This project promotes cross-border exchange and dialogue on island-wide issues. (15)



HONDURAS: Conservation of the 18th-century altarpiece of the Virgin of the Rosary at Comayagua Cathedral. Comayagua is the colonial and cultural capital of Honduras and an important tourist destination. This project involves the conservation of the elaborately carved and gilt altarpiece of the Virgin of the Rosary, including its several oil and embossed paintings on wood and wooden sculptures. (15)



JAMAICA: Preventive conservation of the collections of the National Museum of Jamaica. The National Museum's conservation department is responsible for more than 17,000 ancient and historic objects but lacks the equipment necessary to treat them properly. This project involves upgrades to the conservation laboratory and training for conservation department staff in the latest conservation best practices. (14)



NICARAGUA Pre-Columbian Cailagua petroglyphs



NICARAGUA: Preservation of pre-Columbian Cailagua petroglyphs and the Indian path of Bombonasi. The ancient Cailagua petroglyphs and the path of Bombonasi are regional landmarks and cultural treasures of the Monimbó people, one of Nicaragua's most active indigenous communities. This project involves the inventory and conservation of petroglyphs and community engagement in sustainable tourism best practices. ⁽¹⁴⁾





PERU: Conservation of pre-Inca and Inca textiles and metal and other objects in the Samuel Humberto Espinoza Lozano Archaeological Museum. Located along the Vilcashuamán-Pisco section of the Qhapaq Ñan (Inca Road), the archaeological site and the historic town of Huaytará are important cultural tourism destinations in the central Andes. This project includes the conservation for eventual display of 50 of the museum's finest textiles and other objects. (14)

PERU: Conservation of ancient and historic archaeological collections in the Arturo Jiménez Borja-Puruchuco Site Museum. The museum's pre-Hispanic textiles, funerary bundles, ceramics, wooden objects, stones, and metals are vulnerable to damage and deterioration from inadequate storage conditions. This project involves a suite of preventive conservation measures to safeguard the museum's diverse collections. (14)



PERU 5th- to 7th-century Nazca geoglyphs

PERU: Preservation and protection of the 5th- to 7th-century Nazca geoglyphs. Traced by the ancient pre-Hispanic societies that flourished along Peru's south coast, the Nazca lines are among the most impressive glyphs in the world. This project involves a suite of activities to record and conserve the glyphs and to mitigate the risk of damage to the lines. (15)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Conservation of submerged 17th-century cultural objects from Rockley Bay at Scarborough Harbour. The cultural objects are what remain from a naval battle between the British and Dutch for control of the island of Tobago. This project involves the conservation of recovered objects and training opportunities for university students. (14)

VENEZUELA: Preservation of the traditional Baniva language. UNESCO has identified Baniva as a critical language at risk of extinction. This project involves the compilation of a language dictionary and storybook in conjunction with workshops and activities to support Baniva communities in their efforts to pass their language and culture down to their children. (15)





East Asia & the Pacific

"CULTURAL PROTECTION IS NOT JUST ABOUT PRESERVING ACHIEVEMENTS FROM THE PAST BUT ALSO TELLING OUR STORIES TO OUR CHILDREN... MY FAMILY IS HERE TOGETHER AS I WANT MY SON TO UNDERSTAND WHAT I LEARNED 20 YEARS AGO, THAT VIETNAMESE HERITAGE SITES ARE WORLD TREASURE."

TED OSIUS, U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam

BURMA: Documentation of the early 19th-century First Baptist Church in Mawlamyine. Though the architecture of the church is Western in design, the materials and building methods used in its construction stemmed from Burmese craft traditions, resulting in a masterful blend of styles. This project includes a condition survey, conservation plan, and site documentation. (15)

CAMBODIA: Conservation of the 10th-century Temple of Phnom Bakheng, Phase 4. Phnom Bakheng temple is the most visited temple at Angkor Archaeological Park and one of the greatest cultural achievements of the Khmer Kingdom. This project, which continues work begun under previous grants, involves the conservation of the east side of the temple. (15)

CHINA: Preservation of traditional Kaifeng Zhuxianzhen New Year woodcut painting. Although Zhuxianzhen from Kaifeng is one of China's oldest woodcut painting traditions, few artists today observe the techniques for carving the blocks or using natural pigments. This project includes the compilation of standard Zhuxianzhen procedures and techniques and the documentation of old woodblocks and tools. (14)

CHINA: Conservation of archaeological objects from the mid-16th-century Nan'ao shipwreck of Guangdong province. Objects from the Nan'ao shipwreck are of great value for the study of the maritime Silk Road, Chinese ceramics, shipbuilding during the Ming dynasty, and foreign cultural exchanges. This project includes analysis, desalination, cleaning, and conservation of several objects for preservation and display. (15)



CHINA Yao ethnic minority textiles





CHINA: Preservation of traditional Yao ethnic minority textiles. Textiles have been at the heart of Yao cultural identity for several centuries and are unique art forms in themselves. This project involves the inventory and conservation of objects deemed most at risk in the Guangxi Museum of Nationalities' collection of more than 3,000 Yao textiles. (14)

LAOS: Preventive conservation of 19th- and 20th-century Buddhist archives in Luang Prabang. The archives contain historic photographs covering 120 years of photography in Laos and historical documents from over 20 Lao Buddhist monasteries. This project includes collections storage improvements and the adaption of technical protocols for conservation. (14)



MARSHALL ISLANDS Marshallese navigation

LAOS: Conservation of the early 16th-century Wat Visoun in Luang Prabang. One of the oldest temples in Luang Prabang and a repository for ethnographic objects since the 1940s, Wat Visoun requires remedial preservation to offset decades of neglect. This project involves the conservation of the temple's historic roof, one of the largest in the region. (15)

MARSHALL ISLANDS: Preservation of traditional Marshallese navigation, Phase 2. The people of the Marshall Islands possess a unique system for navigation based on reading ocean swells and currents, but few master navigators remain. This project, which continues work begun under a previous Ambassadors Fund grant, includes hands-on training for youth in the interpretation of oceanographic data. (14)



MICRONESIA Mangyol cultural site

MICRONESIA: Conservation of the Mangyol cultural site in Makiy village, Yap State. Historic stone money banks and public dancing grounds play an important role in Yapese culture as venues for traditional ceremonies, dances, and official visits from other villages and chiefs. This project addresses conservation needs at the Mangyol site in Makiy village, one of Yap's most important money bank sites. (14)

MONGOLIA: Training in the preventive conservation of museum collections. Mongolia's museums are the modern-day keepers of thousands of objects and records from the Neolithic period to the 20th century and major drivers of cultural tourism development. This project addresses the need for proficiency in objects preservation and display among museum professionals. (14)





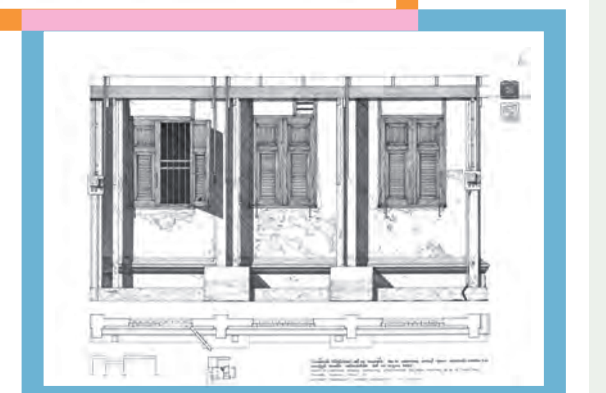
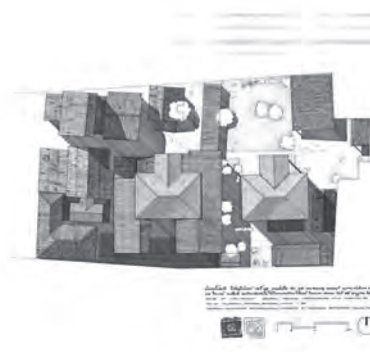
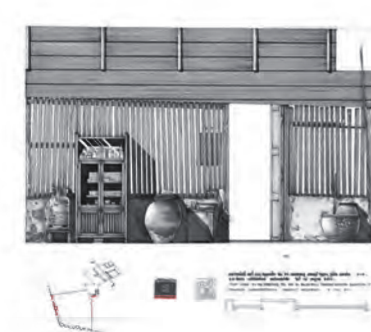
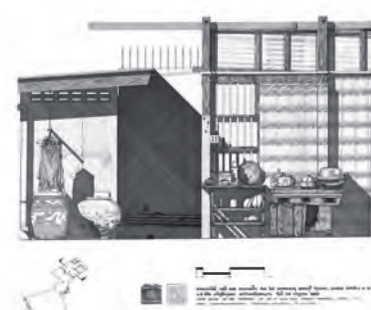
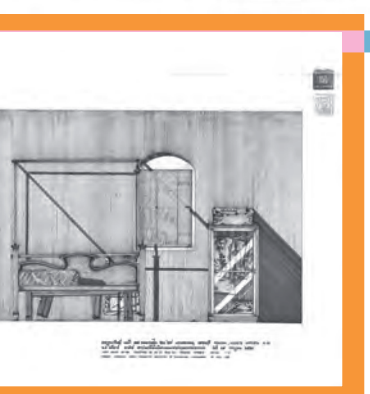
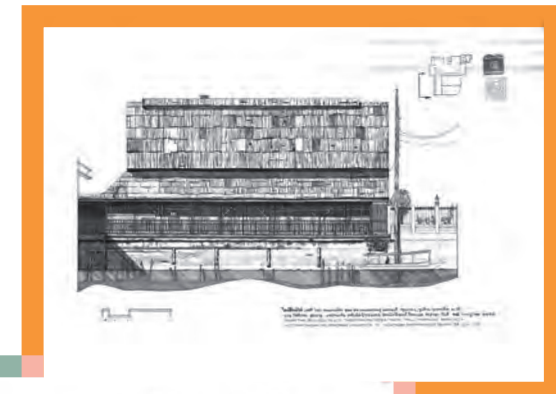
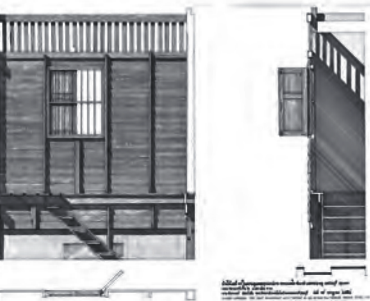
PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Preservation of ancient malagan carving traditions in New Ireland. Traditional malagan—carved and decorated masks and other objects—are central to cultural life in New Ireland province, yet few master carvers survive. This project includes the transfer of knowledge associated with malagan carving from master carvers to local apprentices. (14)

PHILIPPINES: Conservation of the early 18th-century La Inmaculada Concepcion Church in Guiuan. Noted for its coral stone construction and seashell decoration, the fortified La Inmaculada Concepcion Church in Guiuan sustained extensive damage during Super Typhoon Yolanda in November 2013. This project includes a structural assessment and restoration plans and the recovery and conservation of movable ethnographic objects. (14)

SAMOA: Documentation of Samoan archaeological and built heritage places and associated oral traditions. Samoa's prehistoric and historic sites are touchstones of Samoan cultural identity, but they are at risk of fading into oblivion for lack of documentation or understanding of their value. This project involves the compilation of an authoritative inventory of culturally important sites and their associated traditions. (15)



THAILAND: Documentation of traditional architecture in the canal community of Khlong Bang Luang. The 18th-century and other historic teakwood buildings of the Khlong Bang Luang canal community in Bangkok endure as exemplars of a sensible architectural tradition responsive to the local climate, intended use, and the nature of local materials. This project involves the documentation of several structures for preservation purposes. ⁽¹⁴⁾





VIETNAM: Conservation of an early 19th-century communal house in Cam Gia village. Built in 1811 as a spirit house, the Cam Gia Communal House epitomizes the wooden ceremonial architecture of the early Nguyen dynasty and plays a vital role in the cultural life of the region. This project involves the conservation of tile work and wooden structural and decorative members. (14)



VIETNAM: Conservation of the early 19th-century Trieu To Temple front building at Hué Imperial City. Built in the early 19th century as part of the imperial city at Hué, Trieu To Temple is one of a handful of remaining buildings from the early years of the Nguyen dynasty, Vietnam's last dynasty but the first to unify the country. This project addresses the conservation needs of the bipartite temple's front building. (14)



Europe & Eurasia

"THE UNITED STATES IS PROUD TO PLAY A ROLE IN PRESERVING [THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA] AND TO SUPPORT THIS SYMBOL OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA'S NATIONAL VISION, AS A SECURE, PROSPEROUS, AND MULTICULTURAL DEMOCRATIC STATE."

MAUREEN CORMACK, U.S. Ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina

ALBANIA: Survey of registered cultural monuments of Christianity in Albania. This project involves an architectural survey of Christian monuments from Late Antiquity to the 15th century for eventual use by Albanian cultural heritage institutions in establishing cultural preservation policies and prioritizing conservation needs at the various sites. ⁽¹⁴⁾

ARMENIA: Preservation of a 20th-century Hakob Hakobyan mural in Gyumri. This mural by 20th-century Armenian painter Hakob Hakobyan is one of the last surviving works of public art depicting the lives and customs of rural Armenians. This project, which continues work under a previous AFCP grant, involves the conservation and display of the mural in a public space in Gyumri. ⁽¹⁵⁾

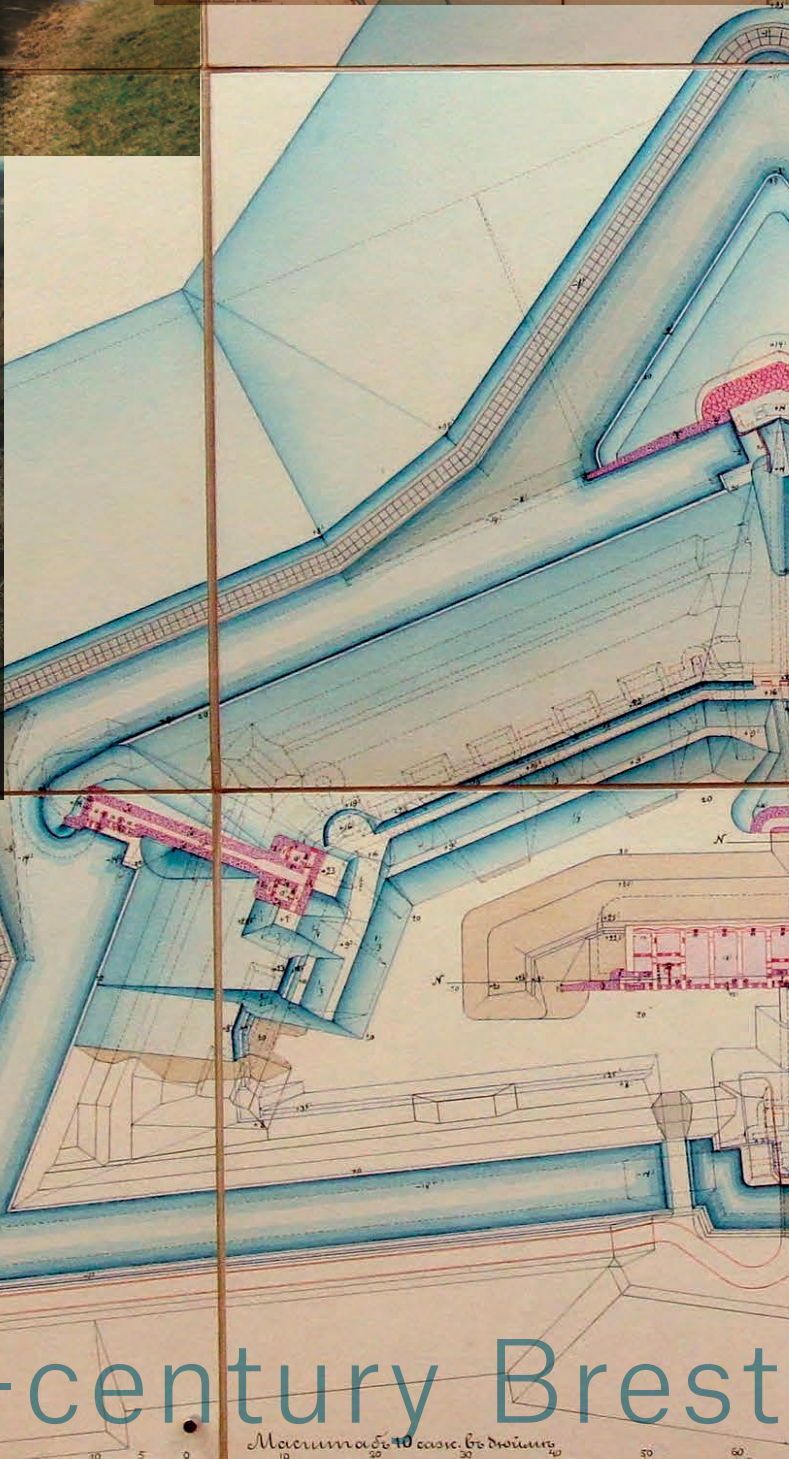
AZERBAIJAN: Conservation of an 18th-century hammam in Guba. The red brick masonry public bath house in Guba was the only public house in the area open to Muslim women during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. This project involves the conservation of the hammam in preparation for its eventual reuse as a cultural and tourism center. ⁽¹⁴⁾

BELARUS: Inventory and documentation of the objects, defenses, and battlements of the 19th-century Brest-Litovsk Fortress. Built over the course of several decades from 1833 to 1915 on the former western border of the Russian Empire, the fortress played important roles in both world wars. This project includes a comprehensive survey of the remains of the fortress's outer defensive rings on Belarusian territory. ⁽¹⁴⁾

По отписи секретного архива Обрестъ-Литовскаго
Крепостного Инженерного Управленія № 376.



Секретно.



BELARUS 19th-century Brest

-Litovsk Fortress

Малолетство Главного Инженерского Управления
Инженер-Полковник *Сидоренко*
Строитель крепости
Инженер-Полковник *Винников*
Заведывающий чертежной
Военный Инженер Капитан *Добинский*





BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: Preventive conservation of the collections of the Historical Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Persistent water infiltration and other hazards have damaged cultural objects and exhibits within the museum building, a landmark of the mid-20th-century Zagreb school of architecture. The project involves the conservation of the building envelope to prevent further deterioration of the collections. (14)

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: Preventive conservation of the collections of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo. The National Museum was established in 1888 and for over a century served as the preeminent scientific and cultural institution in the Balkans. This project involves site security improvements and the conservation of the archaeology and other museum pavilions. (15)



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: Restoration of the early 20th-century Red Cross Society historic building in Sarajevo, Phase 3. Built in 1929 as part of an initiative to construct health care facilities in the former Yugoslavia, the Red Cross Society building had been in continual use until nearly destroyed by fire during the war in 1992. This project continues work begun under a previous Ambassadors Fund and other grants to restore the building for reuse. (15)

BULGARIA: Preservation of the ruins of the 14th-century Church of St. John Aliturgetos in the ancient city of Nessebar, Phase 2. This church, a UNESCO World Heritage site, is the largest late medieval monument in Nessebar. A continuation of work begun under a previous Ambassadors Fund grant, this project involves structural stabilization and conservation of the façade decoration. (14)





GEORGIA: Conservation of 11th- to 13th-century Georgian manuscripts and covers. The National Centre of Manuscripts houses 49 manuscript books with engraved covers made of precious metals. This project involves the analysis and conservation of the metal covers of the Berty, Tskarostavi, and Tbeti Gospels, which are included in UNESCO's Memory of the World International Register. (14)





GEORGIA: Conservation of 16th-century mural paintings of the dome of the Church of the Virgin at Gelati Monastery. Water infiltration and accelerating stone decay have caused serious damage to the building and its extensive array of wall paintings. This project involves conservation of the fragile wall paintings lining the interior of the dome of the main church at Gelati. (14)



KOSOVO Medieval fortress of Prizren

KOSOVO: Preservation of the medieval fortress of Prizren. Used for centuries until 1912, the fortress overlooking the city of Prizren is of extraordinary value to the people of Kosovo and the western Balkans because of its architecture and history. This project includes the development of a conservation master plan and a suite of site preservation activities. ⁽¹⁴⁾

MACEDONIA: Conservation of the 16th-century Zlatko Tower House in Kratovo. As a famous mining center during the turbulent times of Ottoman rule, the city of Kratovo serves as a significant testimony of medieval life. This project involves conserving the Zlatko Tower House as part of a local and national strategy to include the Kratovo complex in the development of sustainable tourism for the region. ⁽¹⁴⁾

MONTENEGRO: Conservation of the 15th-century Ivan Crnojević Mill in Cetinje. One of few surviving structures from the period of Ivan I Crnojević (Ivan the Black), whose reign laid the foundations for the modern state of Montenegro, the limestone masonry building requires treatment to prevent total loss. These projects support the documentation and restoration of the mill to its original use. ^{(14) (15)}





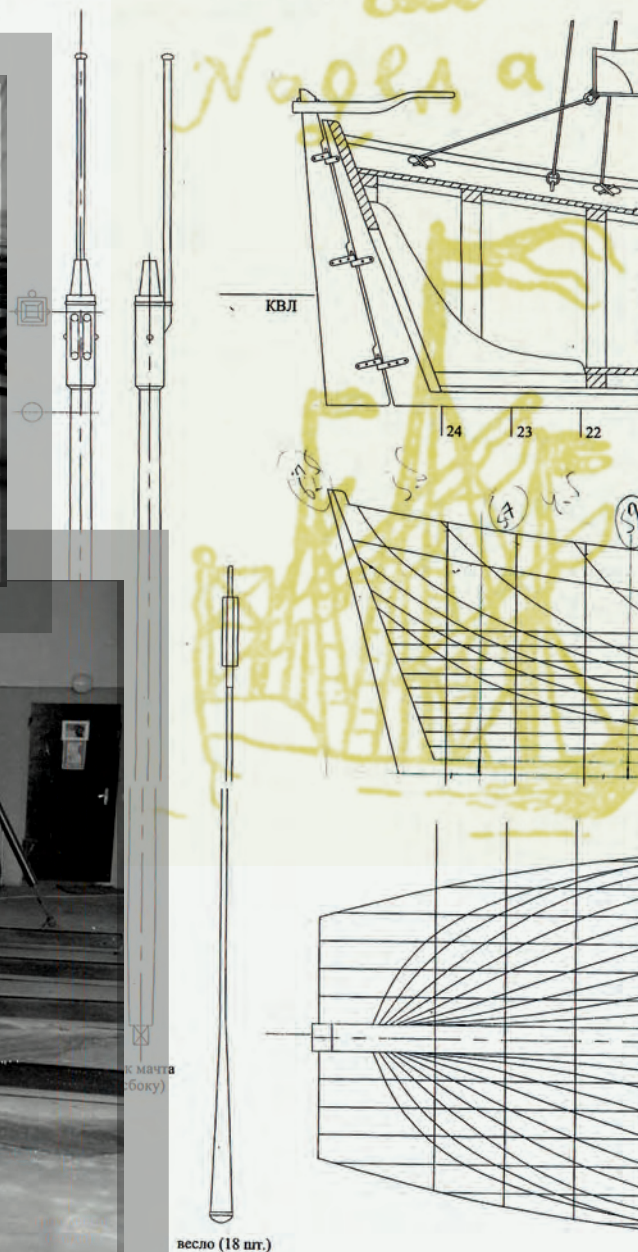
TURKEY: Conservation of the remains of the 11th-century Surp Prikitch (Church of the Holy Redeemer) at Ani, Phase 2. One of the most important structures remaining from the Armenian Bagratid dynasty (861–1045 AD), Surp Prikitch endures as an architectural monument of the brief golden era of Ani. A continuation of work begun under a previous Ambassadors Fund grant, this project involves additional conservation interventions to stabilize the structure. ⁽¹⁴⁾



TURKEY: Documentation of the 7th-century Armenian Cathedral of Mren in Kars. Built at the height of the Byzantine-Persian wars and at the start of the Arab conquests, Mren Cathedral is a landmark in the development of Armenian architecture. This project involves documentation and emergency stabilization to address serious structural weaknesses. (14)

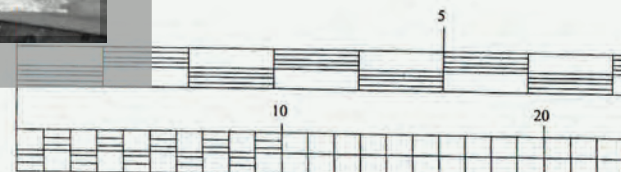


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UKRAINE: Restoration of ancient Cossack naval vessels from the 18th and 19th centuries. Because of their small size and maneuverability, these vessels gave the Cossacks tactical advantages over their larger and more powerful neighbors at a time when Ukrainians were free to govern themselves. This project involves the preservation of two rare Cossack vessels. (14)



EGYPT 13th-century BC Seti I temple

Middle East & North Africa

"THE TEMPLE OF SETI I AT ABYDOS...

OFFERS EXTRAORDINARY INSIGHTS

INTO EGYPT'S PROFOUND, FORMATIVE

INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF

MODERN CIVILIZATION IN THE WORLD."

R. STEPHEN BEECROFT, U.S. Ambassador to Egypt

ALGERIA: Preventive conservation of the ancient Roman, Byzantine, and Islamic archaeological collections at the National Museum of Sétif. Located near the Roman imperial archaeological sites of Djémila and Timgad, Sétif and its museum are important tourist destinations. The project includes a conservation needs assessment of the museum's ancient archaeological collections and targeted conservation training for museum staff. (15)

EGYPT: Conservation of the 12th- and 13th-century Shajar al-Durr monument zone in historic Cairo. The Fatimid and early Abbasid period mausoleums of Shajar al-Durr, al-Sayyida Ruqayya, and al-Ja'fari and 'Atika are under threat from rising damp which has compromised their structural integrity. This project includes masonry conservation and site drainage. (14)

EGYPT: Conservation of the 13th-century BC Seti I temple in Abydos. The white limestone Seti I temple is the main monument of the sacred city of Abydos, one of the oldest cities in Upper Egypt and the entombment site of its early pharaohs. This project involves a suite of conservation interventions to address various forms of deterioration. (15)

EGYPT: Conservation of the 13th-century al-Imam al-Shafi'i Mausoleum. Located in Cairo's "City of the Dead," the mausoleum is the burial place and shrine of al-Imam al-Shafi'i, one of moderate Sunni Islam's foremost figures and the founder of one of its rites. This project involves documentation and conservation of the shrine's exterior walls and dome. (15)





EGYPT 12th- and 13th-century Shajar al-Durr monument zone





JORDAN 1st-century Temple of the Winged Lions

JERUSALEM: Conservation of the ruins of the 5th-century Ain ed-Deuk Synagogue in the West Bank. The mosaics of this site are said to be symbols of peaceful coexistence among the historical Jewish, Christian, and other communities in Jericho. This project involves the conservation and protection of the mosaic floor to prevent further deterioration and the promotion of the site to visitors of diverse backgrounds. (14)

JORDAN: Conservation of the 2nd-century Roman Nymphaeum in Amman. This nymphaeum is the largest historic fountain of its kind in the region and was one of the main monuments of the ancient city of Philadelphia. This project involves a suite of conservation activities designed to address deterioration affecting the nymphaeum's structural integrity. (14)



JORDAN 2nd-century Gadara Aqueduct

JORDAN: Conservation of the 1st-century Temple of the Winged Lions at Petra, Phase 2. One of the most important structures at the site of ancient Petra, the temple is believed to have been used for the worship of the main Nabataean goddess. This project continues work begun under a previous Ambassadors Fund grant to conserve the temple and build local capacity to protect the site. (15)

JORDAN: Conservation of the 2nd-century Gadara Aqueduct. In its time, the aqueduct delivered water several kilometers from an ancient lake in modern-day Syria to ancient Gadara—one of the ten cities of the Roman imperial Decapolis. This project involves the documentation of the aqueduct and its three tunnels and the development of a conservation plan. (15)



LEBANON Ancient site of Qalaat Faqra

LEBANON: Conservation of ancient Roman and Byzantine monuments at Qalaat Faqra. Located more than 5,000 feet above sea level in the Mount Lebanon range, the archaeological site of Faqra is widely known for its ancient Roman sanctuary. This project includes a site survey, documentation, and the consolidation of some of the site's Roman and Byzantine monuments. (15)

LEBANON: Conservation of ancient Roman imperial monuments and sites in the Jabal Moussa Biosphere Reserve. The reserve and the Adonis Valley share a common history and represent a historical chain of events that has brought together humans and nature since the Phoenicians. This project involves the conservation of Hadrianic inscriptions and other ancient Roman features at the site. (15)



MOROCCO: Conservation of the Ksar Sghir archaeological site. The site of a fortified coastal settlement from the 9th century until its destruction by the Portuguese in 1550, the Ksar Sghir site on the Strait of Gibraltar requires preservation treatment to reverse a decade of natural deterioration. This project includes the conservation of the western rampart. (14)

YEMEN: Conservation of the 19th-century Al-Shakar palace and the Al Hawta Museum of Folklore in Aden. Originally built as a defensive fort, and later converted to the Sultan's palace, the museum is the largest in Aden. This project involves repairing existing damage, establishing procedures to ensure stability, and promoting public awareness of the historical and architectural significance of the museum. (14)

BHUTAN 19th-century
Wangduechoeling Palace



"FOR MORE THAN TWO DECADES, THE U.S. EMBASSY HAS SUPPORTED EFFORTS TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF NATURAL DISASTERS IN NEPAL... THESE RESTORATION INITIATIVES IN KATHMANDU DURBAR SQUARE, AND HERE IN PATAN DURBAR SQUARE, WILL HELP PRESERVE SOME OF THE WORLD'S MOST SIGNIFICANT INTACT HISTORIC URBAN SITES."

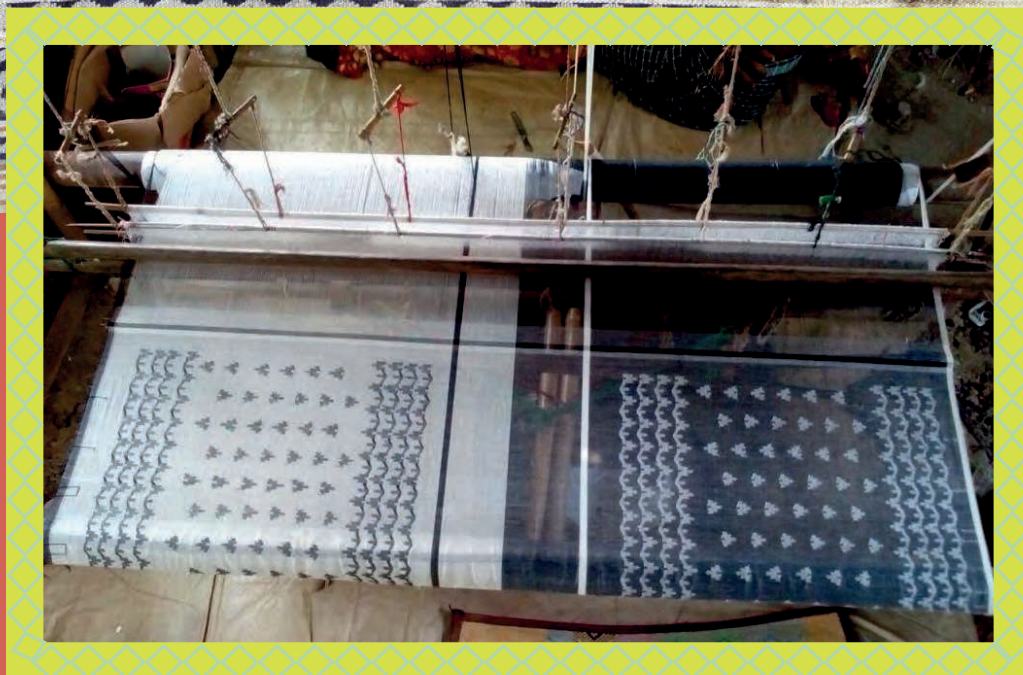
PETER W. BODDE, former U.S. Ambassador to Nepal

AFGHANISTAN: Preservation and protection of the ruins of the 9th-century mosque of Noh Gonbad, Phase 2. One of the oldest buildings in the Islamic world and an impressive example of Abbasid architecture, Noh Gonbad is extremely fragile and in its current state is unlikely to withstand a major earthquake. This project continues work begun under a previous Ambassadors Fund grant to stabilize and conserve the ruins. ⁽¹⁴⁾

BANGLADESH: Preservation of Jamdani weaving traditions. Recognized by UNESCO as intangible cultural heritage of humanity, Jamdani is a vividly patterned, sheer cotton fabric unique to Bangladesh that is woven into saris. This project includes the documentation of the Jamdani design process and the establishment of a resource center for local weavers. ⁽¹⁴⁾

BHUTAN: Conservation of the 19th-century Wangduechhoeling Palace in Bumthang. The original seat of power of Bhutan's ruling dynasty, the palace exemplifies traditional Bhutanese architecture and craftsmanship. This project continues work begun under a previous Ambassadors Fund grant to conserve the palace and adapt it for new uses. ⁽¹⁵⁾

INDIA: Documentation of 16th- and 17th-century archaeological finds at Quli Qutb Shah Heritage Park in Hyderabad. Famously known as the "seven tombs" in Hyderabad, the Indo-Persian architecture within the heritage park has severely deteriorated and requires urgent conservation. This project supports the documentation of structures within the park in preparation for a ten-year site preservation project. ⁽¹⁴⁾





BANGLADESH Jamdani weaving traditions

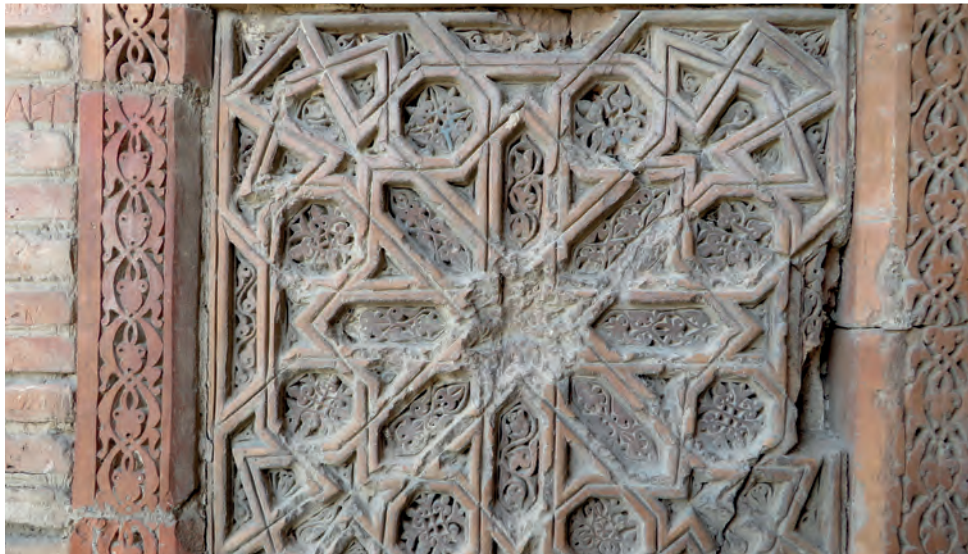
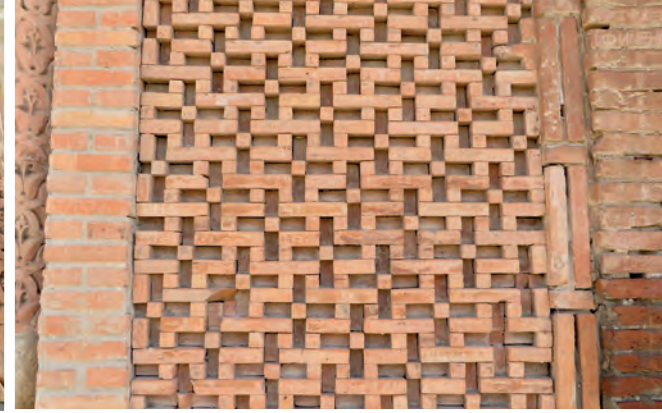




INDIA: Documentation of Bengal folk music traditions. The folk music of West Bengal is fading into oblivion as older musicians die without others to carry on the traditions. This project involves the documentation of old and rare songs of three traditional folk music genres and associated knowledge about these art forms. (14)

KYRGYZSTAN: Conservation of the 11th- and 12th-century Kharakhanid Mausoleum in Uzgen. Described as an encyclopedia of early Islamic design, the Kharakhanid Mausoleum consists of three exquisitely ornamented mausoleums combined in a single building. These projects involve an assessment and the conservation of the monument. (14) (15)

NEPAL: Conservation of the 17th-century Panchamukhi Hanuman temple in Kathmandu. A rare circular five-tiered pagoda attached to the Hanuman Dhoka Palace, the Malla period temple requires immediate conservation treatment to address damage from earthquakes in 2011 and 2015. This project involves comprehensive documentation, stabilization, and restoration work. (14)





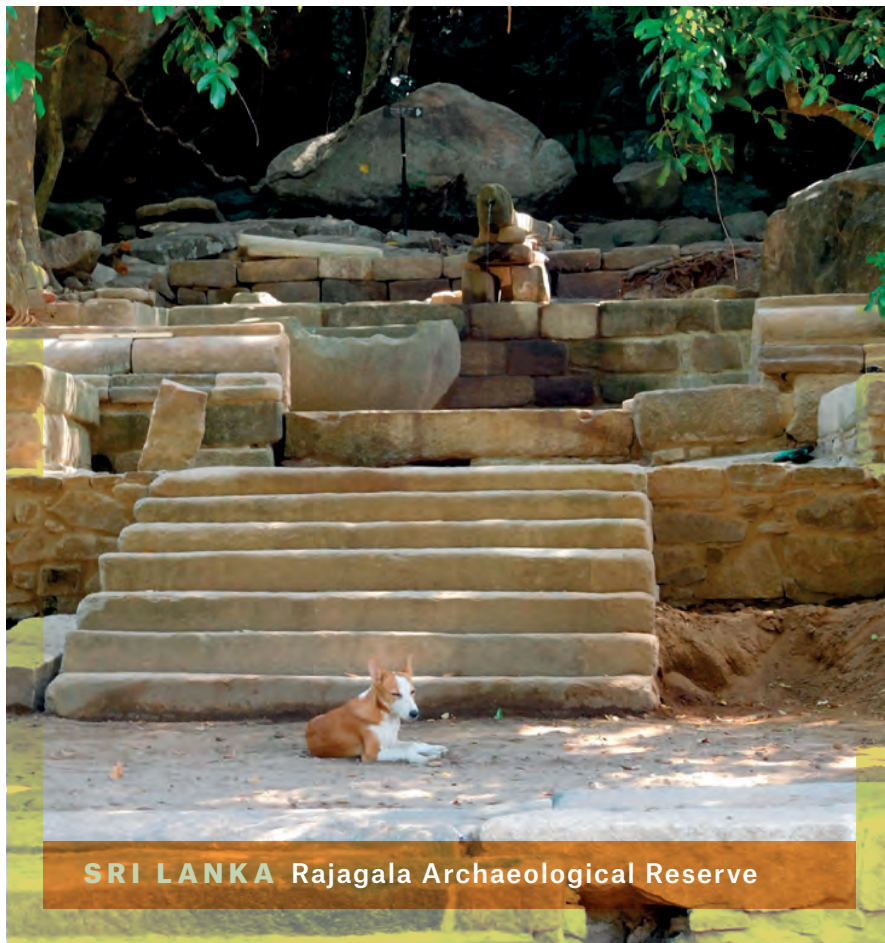


NEPAL: Structural assessment and restoration of 17th- to 19th-century monuments in Kathmandu Durbar Square affected by the April 2015 Nepal earthquake. The earthquake caused extensive damage to historic monuments within Nepal's Kathmandu Valley UNESCO World Heritage site. This project involves the assessment and restoration of four damaged monuments in the square restored previously with Ambassadors Fund support. (15)





NEPAL: Structural assessment and restoration of the 17th-century South Taleju Temple and other buildings at Patan Royal Palace affected by the April 2015 Nepal earthquake. The earthquake caused extensive damage to historic monuments within Nepal's Kathmandu Valley UNESCO World Heritage site. These projects involve the assessment and restoration of buildings restored previously with Ambassadors Fund support. (14) (15)



PAKISTAN: Conservation of the 16th-century tomb of Sultan Ibrahim Bin Mirza Mohammad Isa Tarkhan in the Makli Hill Necropolis, a UNESCO World Heritage site. The tomb is architecturally significant as a forerunner of its genre and the first of its kind in the necropolis. This project includes the conservation of the tomb and extant portions of the enclosure and other small structures within the complex. ⁽¹⁴⁾

PAKISTAN: Conservation of the early 20th-century Varun Dev Temple (Shri Varun Dev Mandir) on Manora Island. The communities of Manora Island are testament to Pakistan's cultural diversity and long tradition of tolerance. This project involves the conservation of the temple, community engagement activities, and conservation training opportunities for local artisans. ⁽¹⁵⁾

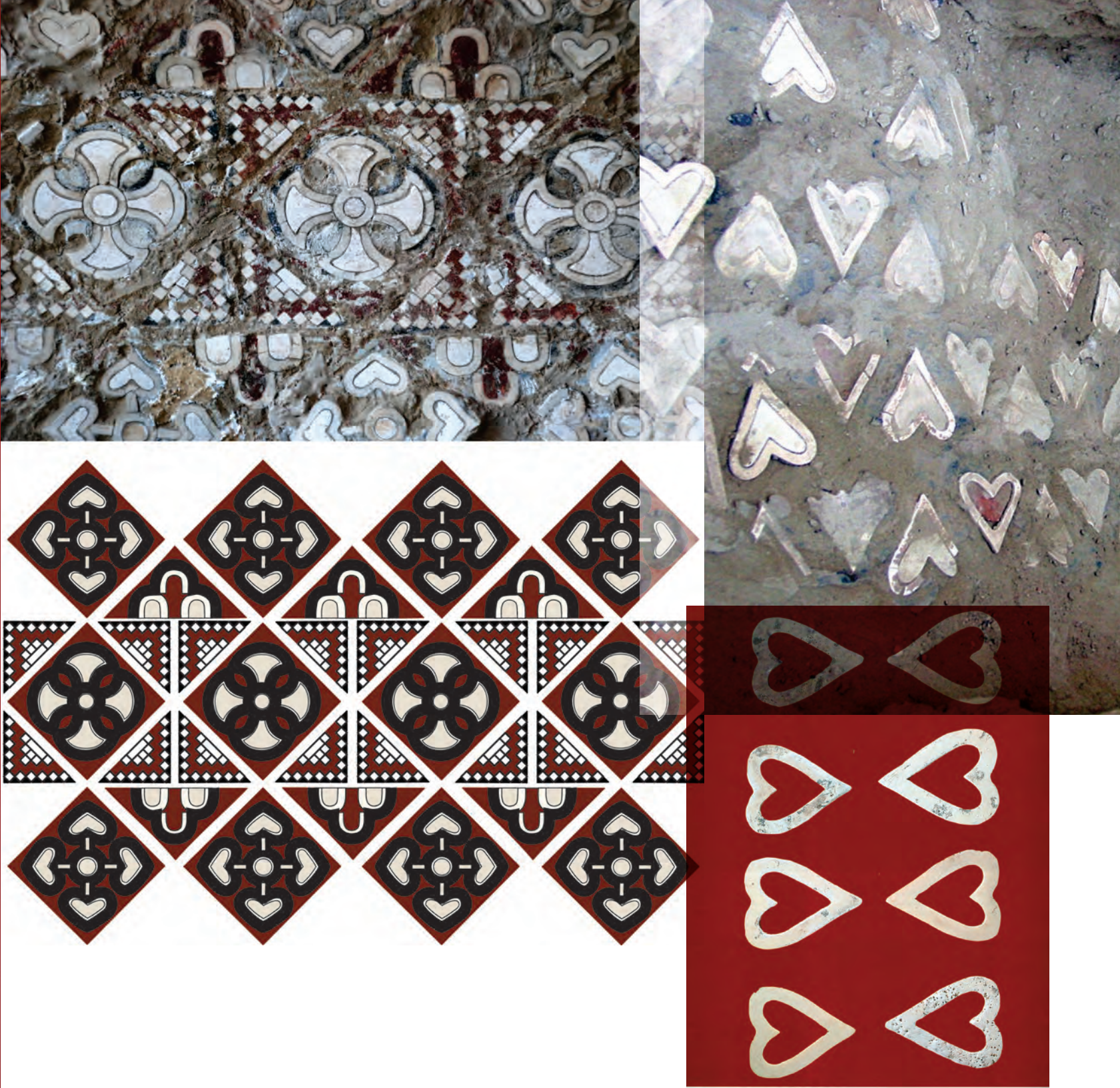


SRI LANKA: Conservation of ancient monuments within the Rajagala Archaeological Reserve in the Ampara District of Eastern Sri Lanka, Phase 2. The reserve includes remains of several ancient buildings and monuments that once formed part of Grikumbhila, a large Buddhist monastery active from its foundation in the 2nd century BC through the early 13th century. This project continues work begun under a previous Ambassadors Fund grant to conserve the site. (15)

SRI LANKA: Conservation of the collections of the Archaeological Site Museum of Anuradhapura. The museum at Anuradhapura preserves more than a thousand stone, bronze, and terra-cotta objects, textiles, paintings, and coins as testament to Sri Lanka's ancient Buddhist heritage. This project involves the outfitting of suitable storage and display spaces within a recently restored museum building. (15)



TURKMENISTAN: Preservation of the 11th-century Ismamyat-Ata Monument, Phase 3. A few brick structures at Ismamyat-Ata are all that remain of a once-thriving medieval town, now an important sacred site for Turkmen, Uzbeks, and Kazakhs. This third project completes work begun under previous Ambassadors Fund grants to conserve structures within the monument. ¹⁴



TURKMENISTAN: Conservation of Bronze Age mosaics at Gonur Depe. Uncovered between 2004 and 2009, the ancient mosaics from the royal necropolis at Gonur Depe, the capital of the civilization of Margiana (3rd millennium BCE), require conservation treatment to forestall further deterioration. This project includes a cataloging component and training workshops. ⁽¹⁵⁾

The U.S. Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation

14 15 Grant Recipients

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