The vision of culture as an asset rather than as a cost has led the Aga Khan Trust for Culture to play an important role in reviving the intellectual and cultural heritage of the Islamic world. The Trust’s mission is to conserve and restore places of cultural significance that are under threat. The Trust’s programs in architecture, urbanism, and landscape architecture, as well as arts and culture, are designed to ensure that these places remain vibrant and accessible for future generations. The Trust is committed to protect and enhance cultural heritage to foster a sense of national pride and identity, while also addressing the needs of the communities that live in these places. The vision is to create a future where cultural heritage is an asset that can be shared and enjoyed by all.

For more information, please visit www.akter.org.
Building with Earth

The restoration of the Great Mosque of Mopti, Mali, is the result of a multifaceted approach to the historical, environmental and socially relevant aspects of preserving cultural heritage. It involves close cooperation with local institutions and communities, and the utilization of traditional local construction techniques in an authentic, sustainable manner. Coordination of the Gao-Mopti Mosque in Timbuktu and the Great Mosque of Djenne will be completed by 2021, etc.
الربط بين التقاليد والتغيير

في قلوب الشارع التقليدي في مدينة موريتانيا، يتوارى الخيوط البصرية على أطلال القصور الضيقة القديمة التي تعود إلى عهدها القديم. وقد خففت هذه القصور العتيقة من مسمار الأزمنة، حيث يسود التطور في هذا البلد الذي يعاني من الجفاف والجفاف. وقد تغيرت الحياة في هذه القرى القديمة، حيث أصبحت الأماكن crawlية للفن والثقافة، حيث تشهد الحياة والتغير.

Binding Tradition to Change

In Mali, the Historic Cities Programme in Mali is helping to improve local capacity to develop sustainable and heritage-friendly urban planning. It is an example of how effective partnerships with small towns and local communities can lead to better urban management and conservation. The programme, supported by the Government of Mali, the European Union, and the World Bank, is promoting sustainable development by helping to improve the management of urban heritage. Projects include the restoration of historic buildings and streets, the promotion of cultural tourism, and the revitalization of local economies.

UNESCO Development projects in Mali, supported by the Government of Mali, the European Union, and the World Bank, have helped to improve the management of urban heritage and promote sustainable development.

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A Park for Stone Town

Located along the western waterfront of Stone Town, Zanzibar, Tanzania, is the Kariakoo Mosque. In 1993, Stone Town was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is marked by its unique architecture, and its rich history. The mosque is the largest in Tanzania and is surrounded by the beautiful Zanzibar Sea to the west. Stone Town has been a hub of trade and commerce for centuries.

Kariakoo Park has been transformed into a public park, providing a space for locals and visitors to relax and enjoy the natural beauty of Zanzibar.

This park is part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site, and offers a unique experience of the rich cultural heritage of Zanzibar.

The park is open to the public and is a popular destination for locals and tourists alike.

The park features a variety of species, making it a great place for nature lovers.

The park is also a popular spot for photography, with stunning views of the Zanzibar Sea.

The park is open daily from dawn to dusk, and entry is free to the public.

The Zanzibar government is constantly working to improve and maintain the park, ensuring that it remains a vibrant and lively space for all to enjoy.
Invigorating the Zanzibar Seafront

The Tanzanias have been active in Zanzibar since 1840, successfully promoting the preservation of the Kenyan Empire and its territorial integrity through various initiatives. To achieve this, the Zanzibar government, in partnership with the World Bank, is introducing the Historic Cities Programme and has allocated funds to improve the seafront and the coastal areas in the past. The idea is to create a tourist-friendly environment, diversify the economy, and improve the quality of life for the local population. This project is expected to enhance the cultural heritage and the tourism sector of Zanzibar.
An Oasis in the City Victorious

At Aswan Park, located by the Old City of Cairo, the verdant green of palms and what was the Nile flood plain is still visible in the park today. The park is a historically important site that preserves the natural beauty of the region. In the early years of the 20th century, it was one of the main sources of water and food for the people of the city. Today, the park is a popular destination for locals and tourists alike. It is a reminder of the rich history and culture of the city.
The Historic Wall, A Dynamic Edge

The surrounding of the old city is among the most important historical areas in Egypt, offering a unique experience of centuries-old architecture and cultural heritage. This area is not only a tourist attraction but also a living city with a vibrant community. The historic walls are a symbol of the city’s resilience and identity, protecting its inhabitants and preserving its cultural legacy.

In recent years, there has been a significant effort to restore and maintain the historic walls. This initiative not only enhances the aesthetic appeal of the area but also contributes to the security of the city. The historic walls provide a sense of protection and a sense of place for the community.

The restoration of the historic walls has involved various stakeholders, including local communities, government agencies, and international organizations. This collaborative effort has resulted in a more vibrant and culturally rich environment for all.

The historic walls are a testament to the city’s past and a forecast of its future. They are a reminder of the city’s resilience and adaptability, and an inspiration for future generations.
A Catalyst for Change

Buildings and public spaces are manifestations of our cultural and social capital. They represent our values and beliefs about our quality of life, health, and history, and are essential for our sense of identity. In Egypt,-Arabic

A catalyst for change, a concept that highlights the role of cultural heritage in driving social and economic development. It emphasizes the importance of preserving and maintaining historical sites as a means of promoting tourism, education, and community engagement.

In Egypt, the UNESCO World Heritage Sites are pivotal in showcasing the rich history and cultural diversity of the country. These sites serve as a reminder of the nation's past, fostering a sense of national pride and identity. Furthermore, they attract tourists from around the world, bringing economic benefits to local communities.

To foster a catalyst for change, it is crucial to ensure the preservation of these sites while also promoting sustainable development. This can be achieved through partnerships between government, private sector, and civil society organizations. By leveraging the cultural heritage, Egypt can become a beacon for sustainable tourism and community development.

Furthermore, education plays a vital role in creating a culture of appreciation and respect for cultural heritage. Schools and universities can integrate cultural history into their curricula, teaching students about the significance of preserving these sites. This not only educates the current generation but also instills a sense of responsibility for future generations.

In conclusion, cultural heritage serves as a catalyst for change, driving social, economic, and cultural development. By harnessing its potential, Egypt can become a model for sustainable heritage management and community development.
Medieval Citadels between East and West

The citadels of Syria represent a cultural and historical aspect of the country, having played a vital role in the military defense and control of major trade and communication routes. They were built as strategic fortresses to protect the safety of the nation. The project of UNESCO’s Historic Cities Programme in Syria aims to provide technical assistance for the conservation and restoration of a number of historic citadels in the country. The project of ATOC’s work on the citadels of Lattakia and Hama and the Citadel of Aleppo is focused on conserving the historical heritage and promoting cultural tourism. The project aims to preserve the historic citadels and their cultural significance, ensuring their continued use as symbols of the nation's history and identity.

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Enhancing Cultural Tourism

The traditional design of the city is a treasure full of art, heritage, and natural beauty. The city of Homs, with its green and lush landscape, offers a unique experience for visitors. The city is known for its historical landmarks, such as the Hama Gate and the Umayyad Mosque. These sites showcase the rich cultural heritage of Syria.

The city is also famous for its traditional music and dance, which are an integral part of the Syrian culture. The Syrian cuisine is also a highlight of the city, with its delicious dishes made from local ingredients.

The city of Homs is a perfect destination for those who want to experience the authentic Syrian culture and history.
Healing a War Torn Society

The future engagement towards Afghanistan, in the face of war and continued conflict, is crucial for the transformation from the destruction of decades of war and conflict. There is a significant need for social and physical transformation which can create a new platform for sustainable development and post-war reconciliation. The Historic Cities Programme in Afghanistan is an initiative aimed at preserving the cultural heritage of Afghanistan and raising awareness about the importance of conservation.

The programme focuses on the rehabilitation of historic urban landscapes, particularly in the cities of Herat and Mazar-e Sharif. The aim is to preserve the unique architectural heritage of Afghanistan and to provide a platform for social and economic development.

Through the rehabilitation of historic sites, the programme aims to create jobs and stimulate economic activity, while also promoting cultural preservation and sustainability.

The programme is an essential step towards the reconstruction and development of Afghanistan, providing a foundation for a more stable and sustainable future.

Impact:
- Preservation of historic urban landscapes.
- Promotion of sustainable development.
- Creation of employment opportunities.
- Raising awareness about cultural heritage.

The Historic Cities Programme in Afghanistan is a crucial step towards the reconstruction and development of the country, providing a platform for social and economic growth while preserving its unique cultural heritage.
An Ancient City, New Challenges

In Kabul, Afghanistan, a site rich in historic ruins is being restored in a remarkable project led by the Heritage Conservation Team of the Afghanistan National Resistance Front. The aim is to preserve the city's cultural heritage from the Taliban's destruction, and to bring the site back to life with the help of international experts. The project is being funded by the UN, and is expected to be completed by 2022.
A Park in the Pamirs

Khorog, capital of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region, a city nestled at the foot of Mt. Ismoil Somoni, the highest peak in the region. With its rich culture and history, Khorog offers a unique blend of natural beauty and cultural heritage. The park is situated on the outskirts of the city, providing a green oasis for its residents and visitors alike. It features a variety of trees and shrubs, creating a serene environment for recreation. The park serves as a vital resource for the local community, offering spaces for relaxation and outdoor activities. It is a testament to the region's commitment to preserving its natural and cultural heritage.
A Room at the Roof of the World

As an example of unique architecture, the Forts of Skardu provide a glimpse into the past, offering insights into the rich cultural heritage of the region. This ancient fortress, located on a hilltop overlooking the town, has been restored and converted into a luxury hotel. The rooms offer panoramic views of the surrounding mountains and valleys, providing a unique and serene retreat for guests. The hotel also features a restaurant, spa, and various activities to enjoy the natural beauty of the area.
Revealing a Cultural Landscape

The continued restoration of Humayun’s Tomb, located in Delhi, has represented a significant amount of archaeological research in the city and the surrounding areas, revealing its historical context within a larger context. These efforts have been crucial in understanding the history and significance of this monument, which has been designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The restoration process aims to preserve the architectural integrity of the tomb and its surroundings, ensuring that it continues to serve as a beacon of cultural heritage for future generations.
A City of Djinn, Saints and Hidden Gems

This story of the Sardar Nursery stands on the Mughal theory of the garden. The pleasure garden is a garden of delight, and in the narrative world of the Mughal garden, the pleasure garden is a garden of delight. The garden is a place of contemplation and reflection, a place where one can escape the pressures of daily life and find solace in the beauty of nature.

In the city of Agra, known for its fort, market and Qutab Minar, ADB and the Aga Khan Foundation are working together to protect and promote the city’s historic heritage. Through a series of workshops, the city’s residents are being empowered to participate in the conservation and rehabilitation of the city’s historic sites. The workshops aim to raise awareness about the importance of preserving the city’s cultural heritage and to involve the local community in the decision-making process for the future of the city.

The city of Agra is a melting pot of cultures, with a rich history that spans centuries. The Sardar Nursery is just one of the many historic sites that are being preserved and protected for future generations. The city is home to a number of historic sites, including the Red Fort, the Taj Mahal, and the Agra Fort, all of which are protected under Indian law.

The city of Agra is working to preserve its historic heritage and to ensure that it is not lost to time. The city is committed to protecting its cultural heritage and to ensuring that it is accessible to all. The city’s historic sites are a testament to its rich history and to the people who have lived in the city over the centuries.

The city of Agra is a place of beauty, a place of culture, and a place of history. The Sardar Nursery is just one of the many historic sites that are being preserved and protected for future generations. The city of Agra is a place of wonder and a place of beauty, and it is a place that is worth visiting for anyone who loves history and culture.
Navigating the Processes of Change

In addition to presentation in architecture, the award recipients will contribute to discussions on issues identified by the winning projects.
Tradition and Innovation in Harmony

Music is a vital role in the culture of Central Asia, and the MDP has traditionally provided a rich environment for expression of music, art, and literature, the power of community and the spirit of the vast areas of these great civilizations.

The Aga Khan Music Initiative in Central Asia was created by the Aga Khan to support the arts of Central Asia and Süstan in order to promote a rich environment for the arts and the associated cultural heritage. The initiative provides a unique platform for the growth of interest in the arts of the region, and in promoting spiritual and cultural values, and fostering a cultural, philosophical and ethical environment.