



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

World Heritage

38 COM

WHC-14/38.COM/7B

Paris, 30 April 2014

Original: English / French

**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF
THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty-eighth session

**Doha, Qatar
15 - 25 June 2014**

**Item 7B of the Provisional Agenda: State of conservation of World Heritage
properties inscribed on the World Heritage List**

SUMMARY

This document contains information on the state of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List. The World Heritage Committee is requested to review the reports on the state of conservation of properties contained in this document. The full reports of reactive monitoring missions requested by the World Heritage Committee are available at the following Web address in their original language: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/38COM/documents>

All previous state of conservation reports are available through the World Heritage State of conservation Information System at the following Web address:

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc>

Decision required: The World Heritage Committee may wish to adopt the draft Decision presented at the end of each state of conservation report.

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I. REPORTS ON THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF PROPERTIES INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

CULTURAL PROPERTIES

ARAB STATES

1. **Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab) (C 850)**

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late receipt of the State Party report on the state of conservation of the property)

2. **Archaeological Site of Cyrene (Libya) (C 190)**

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late receipt of the State Party report on the state of conservation of the property)

3. **Ksar Ait-Ben-Haddou (Morocco) (C 444)**

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late receipt of the State Party report on the state of conservation of the property)

4. **Bahla Fort (Oman) (C 433)**

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1987

Criteria (iv)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger 1988-2004

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/433/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 3 (from 1988-1995)

Total amount approved: 66,772 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/433/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount provided to the property: 25,000 USD (private funding)

Previous monitoring missions

2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003: World Heritage Centre expert missions; December 2009: World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Deterioration of the earthen structures of the Fort;
- Use of inappropriate conservation techniques;
- Urban pressure;
- Lack of a management plan and appropriate legislation.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/433/>

Current conservation issues

On 31 January 2014, the State Party submitted a report which provides information concerning the souq rehabilitation as well as the progress made in the implementation of the management plan and conservation measures, including a "Heritage Management Plan for the al-Aqar settlement" within the World Heritage property. An executive summary of the report is available at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/433/documents/>. The finalized management plan was not submitted to the World Heritage Centre, nor was a minor boundary modification aimed at enlarging the buffer zone.

The State Party's report provides details on the strategy and methodology adopted for the rehabilitation of the souq, and notably on the launching of the project entitled "Rehabilitating and Refurbishing the Old Souq at Bahla: From Study to Reinstatement". The report also presents the results of the excavations at the souq, as requested by ICOMOS. It additionally provides information on the mechanism put in place to monitor the aging characteristics of various brick types, and on training activities to develop local masonry and brick production.

The State Party indicates that it has undertaken a morphological analysis of the state of conservation of the areas surrounding Bahla Fort and a study of structures and public spaces, taking into account the wider framework of the property. This analysis led to the adoption of a series of actions to improve the management of the property and its environment, as well as the creation of infrastructure for the development of the property and its surrounding territory; these actions promote the inclusion of local communities at all levels of development. The report states that the Ministry of Culture has collaborated with the Ministry of Housing to clarify the boundaries of the property. Concerning the management plan, the report also states that the State Party has adopted a phased approach to its preparation by defining some priorities to ensure the sustainable management of the property involving the local community and based on a system of public-private partnership. Furthermore, it is suggested that a priority action in the management plan should be foreseen to define a comprehensive legislation for the protection of heritage.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The State Party has made progress in the management and conservation of the property, notably the excavation and conservation works at the old souq, the launching of the project entitled "Rehabilitating and Refurbishing the Old Souq at Bahla: From Study to Reinstatement", the "Heritage Management Plan for the al-Aqar settlement" within the World Heritage property, and the monitoring of the aging characteristics of the different brick types.

However, two key requests of the World Heritage Committee have not yet been addressed: the submission of a minor boundary modification request to enlarge the buffer zone; and the submission of the finalized version of the management plan for the entire property. The legal framework that will support the implementation of this management plan is being developed; this should be a priority.

It is recommended that the World Heritage Committee request the State Party to respond to these two important requests regarding a boundary modification, the management plan and its legal framework, as well as updated information on the system put in place to monitor the aging characteristics of the different brick types.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.57**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Commends the State Party for the efforts aiming at ensuring the long-term management and conservation of the property, and the launching of the project entitled “Rehabilitating and Refurbishing the Old Souq at Bahla: From Study to Reinstatement”, and of the monitoring of the aging characteristics of the different brick types;
4. Regrets that neither the finalized version of the management plan nor a request for a minor boundary modification to enlarge the buffer zone have been submitted;
5. Requests the State Party to submit the finalized version of the management plan, including the legal framework that will support its implementation, to the World Heritage Centre as soon as possible;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit, by **1 February 2015**, a request for a minor boundary modification in view of enlarging the buffer zone, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the results of the monitoring of the aging characteristics of the different brick types, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

5. Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region (Sudan) (C 1073)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 2003

Criteria (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1073/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 2 (from 2004-2005)

Total amount approved: 68,900 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1073/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

2004, 2006, 2007: World Heritage Centre missions; 2011: World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Deterioration as a result of exposure to difficult environmental conditions such as wind with sand and floods;
- Urban encroachment;
- Absence of a management plan with government commitment.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1073/>

Current conservation issues

On 31 January 2014, the State Party submitted a document containing a brief report on the state of conservation of the property and a concise document entitled “management plan”. The report is available at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1073/documents/>. Four “Boundaries marking maps”, one for each of Gebel Barkal, El Kurru, Nuri and Zuma were attached to the report. No map for Sanam was provided.

The State Party confirmed that the main factors affecting the property are the urban and agricultural extensions, the desertification of some areas and high relative humidity of the micro climate inside the tombs and other enclosed environments, and the lack of coordination with the local authorities and stakeholders to define the property’s boundaries, delineate the buffer zones and protect the property against potential negative impacts on the visual qualities from modern buildings, high tension towers, highway, etc.

To address these issues and in order to respond to the World Heritage Committee’s request, the National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums (NCAM) launched in 2010 the mapping of the five components of the property. An agreement was signed in 2009 between Sudan and Qatar to protect and develop the antiquities in the Northern Sudan and the River Nile states. The project includes archaeological research, site protection, conservation and restoration of sandstones and mud brick monuments, site presentation and development of tourism facilities, publication of guidebooks and publications.

Indications on actions implemented and proposed at the different component parts of the property are mentioned in the “management plan”. These include conservation interventions, maintenance, protection actions, and improvement of public use facilities among others. Budgets are presented for implementation but it is not clear whether they have been secured.

Finally, the report notes the issues raised by the construction of a hotel at Gebel Barkal and the process undertaken to mitigate its impact.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The report on the state of conservation does not provide information on whether concrete measures have been undertaken to address the conservation and management issues raised by the 2011 reactive monitoring mission and acknowledged by the State Party. The mapping of four of the five components of the property (no map was provided for Sanam) is an important achievement but the maps provided do not meet the requirements set forth in the *Operational Guidelines* as they are not topographical and do not clearly indicate the boundaries of the property and of its buffer zone. The signature of an agreement between Sudan and Qatar is undoubtedly an opportunity for the State Party to implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. However, there is no indication on any concrete allocation of funds or action plan, with detailed activities, to address the conservation issues at the component parts of property.

Also, the State Party’s report, which lists a series of actions that benefit the conservation of the property, does not reflect whether these actions are implemented in the framework of an overall management strategy. It does not provide either any information on ongoing monitoring or capacity building activities for site staff and other stakeholders, as requested by the World Heritage Committee.

It is recommended that the World Heritage Committee may request the State Party to:

- review the maps provided in view of having them complying with the required standards (topographical data, clear indication of the property’s boundaries) and to provide such a map for Sanam as well.
- provide detailed information on the state of conservation of the property, including a report for each of the five components, to fully develop the management plan so that adequate and operational

provisions are made and to develop a comprehensive monitoring system in order to better understand the long term conservation needs of the property.

- in the framework of the Sudan-Qatar Archaeological Project (QSAP), to organize as soon as possible a workshop in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM on the formulation of the management plan and the set-up of the comprehensive monitoring system.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.56**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),*
3. *Acknowledges the efforts made by the State Party in improving the management of the property;*
4. *Regrets that the management plan has not been sufficiently developed and that key components are still missing;*
5. *Also regrets that no detailed information has been provided to address the conservation and management issues raised by the 2011 reactive monitoring mission, and reiterates the need to develop appropriate concrete measures as soon as possible as identified in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of Decision **35 COM 7B.57** adopted at the 35th session (UNESCO, 2011);*
6. *Takes note of the maps of four of the five component parts of the property provided by the State Party but requests that they be reviewed in accordance to standards identified in Annex 11 of the Operational Guidelines (topographical data, clear indication of the property's boundaries) and to provide such a map for Sanam;*
7. *Also requests the State Party to provide detailed information on the state of conservation of the property, including a report for each of the five components, to fully develop the management plan so that it is operational and to develop a comprehensive monitoring system in order to better understand the long-term conservation needs of the property;*
8. *Recommends to the State Party to organize as soon as possible, in the framework of the Sudan-Qatar Archaeological Project (QSAP), a workshop to address the management and monitoring system of the property, in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM;*
9. *Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.*

6. Archaeological Site of Carthage (Tunisia) (C 37)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1979

Criteria (ii)(iii)(vi)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/37/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 7 (1980-2001)

Total amount approved: 213,315USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/37/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount provided to the property: International Safeguarding Campaign, 1973-1989

Previous monitoring missions

January 2012: Joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

Land development and infrastructures within the property

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/37/>

Current conservation issues

Following the recommendations of the 2012 World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, the State Party submitted a report dated 25 December 2013 outlining the history of procedures for protection of the property, decrees applicable to it and its urban development and, on 6 February 2014, a Protection and Enhancement Plan (PPMV). The implementation status of the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee is as follows:

- *Revision and implementation of the PPMV:* Its implementation has begun and should ensure better management of the land development and infrastructures within the property.
- *Elaboration of a Presentation Plan and a Tourism Management Plan:* No relevant information has been transmitted to the World Heritage Centre.
- *Establishment of an archaeological and conservation strategy:* The archaeological and conservation strategy remains to be established. The mission recommended that priority developments should be undertaken on the areas of the circus, the Borj Boukhris, the park of Roman villas and the Maalga cisterns. However, houses occupying the eastern part of the circus are declared "unauthorized but tolerated" by the PPMV, and no priority development has been envisaged in the areas of Borj Boukhris, the park of Roman villas and the Maalga cisterns.
- *Coordination of tools and stakeholders involved in the management and preservation of the property:* No information on the coordination of the property's preservation and management tools and stakeholders has been provided by the State Party.
- *Modification of the boundaries of the inscribed property and establishment of a buffer zone:* The recommendation of the mission to revise the boundaries of the inscribed property and to establish a buffer zone is still relevant, as no revised boundary change proposal has been sent to the World Heritage Centre since the Committee's 2012 Decision which had requested the State Party to provide more information on the criteria used to define this buffer zone, the existing measures and regulations which govern it and which will ensure the protection of the property, and the measures taken to manage it .

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The State Party has implemented numerous actions to meet the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee, and should continue its land management policy prioritizing heritage over private interests in order to preserve the integrity of the property.

The adoption of the PPMV must result in its effective implementation, based on the involvement of all stakeholders and local communities, and on the application of the zoning plan and proposed regulations to maintain the integrity the property. Given the complexity of the institutional framework of the property, the numerous management tools and the variety of stakeholders involved in its conservation and management, the establishment of coordination mechanisms and a clear definition of roles and responsibilities are of the utmost importance.

An archaeological and conservation strategy must be developed and implemented in order to preserve the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) for which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and the elaboration of a presentation plan and a Tourism Management Plan is required for the development of the property and its sustainable management.

The modification of the boundaries of the inscribed property and the establishment of a buffer zone would contribute significantly to reinforcing the OUV of the property and to the preservation of its integrity. In addition, the alignment of the boundaries of the World Heritage property with those fixed at national level will facilitate the understanding of the protected area by the inhabitants of the city and the private sector operators, and may help to improve the protection and management of the property.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decisions **36 COM 7B.59** and **36 COM 8B.47** adopted at its 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012),*
3. *Commends the State Party for the adoption of the Protection and Enhancement Plan (PPMV) presented for the property;*
4. *Encourages the State Party to continue its land management policy in the archaeological area in order to prevent damage to the integrity of the property;*
5. *Reiterates its invitation to the State Party to provide further information on the criteria used to define the buffer zone submitted for examination to the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012), the regulations and existing measures governing it and which will ensure the protection and integrity of the property, and on the measures taken for its management;*
6. *Invites the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a proposal to modify the boundaries according to the procedure set out in paragraphs 163-165 of the Operational Guidelines, and recommends that this proposal concerns the establishment of a buffer zone, as well as a modification of the boundaries of the inscribed property aiming to align them with the national boundaries as requested by the joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission of 2012;*
7. *Reiterates its request to the State Party to implement the recommendations of the 2012 mission, in particular:*
 - a) *implementation of the PPMV of the property,*
 - b) *development of a Presentation Plan and a Tourism Management Plan,*
 - c) *design and implementation of an archaeological and conservation strategy ,*

- d) *coordination of the tools for the management and preservation of the property and the coordination of the roles of the different stakeholders;*
8. *Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2015, a progress report on the application of the above recommendations and, by 1 February 2016, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property (both reports including a one-page executive summary) for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.*

7. Old City of Sana'a (Yemen) (C 385)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1986

Criteria (iv)(v)(vi)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/385/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 5 (from 1990-2003)

Total amount approved: 72,167USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/385/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount granted: 1988: USD 374,800, UNDP/UNESCO project in support of local staff training and fund-raising. 2004-2006: USD 60,000 for the Inventory of the historic city (Italian Funds-in-Trust)

Previous monitoring missions

1998, 1999, 2003: World Heritage Centre monitoring missions; 2003 to 2005, and 2010: World Heritage Centre and experts missions

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Uncontrolled vertical and horizontal additions;
- Use of inappropriate building materials and techniques;
- Densification of the historic fabric through occupation of green areas;
- Functional decay of the residential neighbourhoods.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/385/>

Current conservation issues

The State Party submitted a report on 19 January 2014, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/385/documents>. In 2013, due to the upheaval in the country, its report was submitted late and presented orally to the Committee. Both reports underscore the dire economic and social crises that have afflicted the country since January 2011 but also suggest some progress, particularly since the end of 2012. Due to the unstable situation within Yemen, it has not yet been possible to organise the foreseen joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission.

In response to the World Heritage Committee's specific requests, the State Party has reported in both reports as follows:

- *Support of the International Community:* Funds are urgently needed to implement conservation measures and to re-structure the management of the property. Although a GIZ (German Agency for International Cooperation) project has been established to support the General Organisation for the Preservation of the Historic Cities of Yemen (GOHPCY)'s capacity building, there has been no

other external support. The State Party expresses a wish that the Committee might re-iterate its call to the international community to offer support.

- *Piped water and Sewage project*: A major project for rehabilitating the water and sewage network for Sana'a is being progressed by the Sana'a Secretariat without GOPHCY's involvement and expresses concern over its possible effects on the property. On 9 February 2014, GOPHCY wrote to the World Heritage Centre expressing worries and underlining that the project has been already tendered. In its reply, the World Heritage Centre asked the State Party to provide the relevant documents and plans as per the provisions of paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, in order to assist GOPHCY in seeking appropriate solutions to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property is fully preserved, and called on the National Water and Sewerage Agency to collaborate with GOPHCY in order to include in the infrastructure project provisions regarding appropriate mitigation measures.
- *Law of Protection of historic sites, monuments, cities and their urban and cultural heritage*: A law on the Protection of historic sites, monuments, cities and their urban and cultural heritage was officially adopted in August 2013. Bylaw regulations are prepared and standards, measurements and guidelines for the maintenance, restoration and rehabilitation of the historic cities, sites and buildings are also being drafted.

The State Party also reports on the following:

- A Prime Minister's Decree was issued in 2013 for the endorsement of the urgent executive plan for Sana'a;
- A rapid assessment of 70% of the historic building stock has been carried out by GOPHCY as a basis for urgent future interventions;
- A one year moratorium on new construction within the property and on issuing any new contracts has been agreed;
- A manual of preservation law is being elaborated with the support of GIZ;
- Support has been requested from the UNESCO Doha office for the revision of the GOPHCY cultural heritage strategy.

In March 2014, the State Party submitted an International Assistance Request to undertake the necessary field surveys and cartography in view of the preparation of the property's Conservation Plan. In addition, ICCROM reports that it is working with the State Party on building long-term national capacity for conservation professionals through university programmes.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

In spite of the extreme conditions that have prevailed over the past three years, some positive measures have been initiated and there has been a notable achievement in terms of the approval of a new Heritage Law and the Prime Minister's Decree for the endorsement of the urgent executive plan for Sana'a and the one year moratorium on new construction within the property and on issuing any new contracts.

The support of GIZ has been instrumental for capacity building with GOPHCY, but the urgent need for further external support for conservation and for re-structuring the management of the property in order to allow more proactive work remains. The current project to rehabilitate water and sewage pipes for the city is clearly much needed to improve the living conditions of the inhabitants. It is nevertheless noted that this project appears to be implemented by the National Water and Sewerage Agency without the involvement of GOPHCY and without the appropriate risk mitigation measures and conservation-friendly approaches, and has already been tendered. This means that technical advice on the potential impacts of the project on structures of individual buildings and on embedded archaeology around the buildings appears currently not to be in place, and advice on how the project could be undertaken to minimise adverse impacts on cultural heritage and on the overall attributes of OUV is not provided. There is an urgent need for the management of the project to be re-structured to allow adequate technical advice from cultural heritage professionals. As no detailed plans have so far been supplied, these should be submitted at the earliest opportunity and a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment should be undertaken before any detailed contracts are defined or let or any work commences.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.58**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),
3. Acknowledges the continuing vulnerability of the property as a result of the extreme conditions that have prevailed in Sana'a over the past four years;
4. Nonetheless welcomes the positive progress that has been possible and in particular the adoption of a new law in August 2013 on the protection of historic sites, monuments, cities and their urban and cultural heritage; the Prime Minister's Decree for the endorsement of the urgent executive plan for Sana'a; the one year moratorium on new construction within the property and on issuing any new contracts; and notes the submission of an International Assistance Request to develop a Conservation Plan for the property;
5. Also welcomes the support of the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) for capacity building work with the General Organisation for the Preservation of the Historic Cities of Yemen (GOHPCY); but acknowledges the urgent need of further resources to implement conservation measures and to re-structure the management of the property;
6. Reiterates its call to the international community to support the State Party, in co-operation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, in any way possible for priority conservation, management measures and capacity building programmes;
7. Expresses its concern at the apparent lack of engagement of GOPHCY in the major project to rehabilitate the water and sewage system being developed by the Sana'a Secretariat and on the potential negative structural impacts that this project could have on individual buildings and on archaeology;
8. Requests the State Party, as a matter of urgency to supply full details of this project, including the Heritage Impact Assessment and appropriate risk mitigation measures, to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies before any work commences; and recommends that GOPHCY is fully integrated into the structure of this project;
9. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to evaluate the state of conservation of the property and identify measures needed to reverse the decay and ensure the conservation and protection of the property, as soon as the security situation allows;
10. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

ASIA-PACIFIC

8. Angkor (Cambodia) (C 668)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1992

Criteria (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger 1992-2004

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/668/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 4 (from 1992-1998)

Total amount approved: 113,595USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/668/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount provided to the property: Approximately USD 52 million

Previous monitoring missions

September 2005: Technical advisory mission concerning the protection of Zones 1 and 2 of Angkor; in addition, the *ad hoc* experts of the International Coordinating Committee (ICC-Angkor) carry out monitoring of the property and of ongoing projects in the complex of Angkor, twice per year, on the occasion of the ICC technical and plenary sessions.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Uncontrolled urban expansion;
- Lack of an appropriate management system;
- Lack of clarity regarding property rights, ownership and building codes;
- Poor law enforcement;
- Lack of capacity of management agency.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/668/>

Current conservation issues

In January 2014, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report. Progress in a number of conservation issues addressed by the World Heritage Committee at its previous sessions is presented in this report, most notably in controlling illegal activities within the property, and in developing the Angkor Heritage Management Framework.

Regarding illegal activities, the State Party's report concludes that the overall situation of protected areas 1 and 2 is satisfactory, though "the battle is continuous" with many violations recorded during the period 2011-2013. In general, the number of illegal land occupations has greatly decreased due to the awareness of the inhabitants and the vigilance of the administration, according to the State Party, and there has been a decrease in the rate of deforestation undertaken to create farmland. Examples are provided of illegal structures that have been dismantled.

Regarding the Angkor Heritage Management Framework project, the State Party indicates that Australian consultants, the Autorité pour la Protection du Site et l'Aménagement de la Région d'Angkor (APSARA) National Authority, and international experts working under the coordination of the UNESCO Phnom Penh Office have devised a general methodological framework for the management of Angkor. The major tools developed for managing the property are:

- A Tourism Management Plan (March 2013);

- A Risk Map (December 2013), which presents recommendations for the maintenance of monuments and their surroundings as well as for preventive conservation;
- A Heritage Management Framework document (October 2013) intended to streamline and improve the overall management of the property;
- Four pilot projects designed to test and illustrate the concepts developed by the Heritage Management Framework (October 2013).

During the final year of Heritage Management Framework project (which ends on 31 December 2014), the APSARA National Authority will ensure the implementation of the Angkor Tourism Management Plan, data input for and maintenance of the Risk Map, and appropriation and implementation of the Heritage Management Framework document.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

Significant progress has been made in the management and conservation of Angkor, most notably in developing a Heritage Management Framework. Progress was also made in controlling illegal activities within this large and complex property. A Tourism Management Plan and a Risk Map, which were developed in the context of the multi-year Heritage Management Framework project that will end on 31 December 2014, represent important tools for managing the World Heritage property (as does the Practical Manual for Integrated Site Management prepared in August 2013). Furthermore, a new stone conservation course has been developed to train local technicians in stone conservation techniques, thereby increasing local capacity to care for this important heritage.

It is recommended that the Committee commend the State Party for the significant progress made in the management and conservation of the property, as summarized above, and request that the major tools developed for managing the property be submitted to the World Heritage Centre, once they are finalized.

It should also be noted that in December 2013, ICC-Angkor celebrated its 20th anniversary. This exemplary international heritage conservation body, which is chaired by France and Japan and brings together donors and experts from all over the world, is also determined to continue fostering restoration and archaeological research at the property, training local conservation professionals, and ensuring sustainable development in the strategy adopted for the decade ahead. The success story of Angkor bears testimony to the tremendous potential of the implementation of the 1972 *World Heritage Convention* and international solidarity.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.65**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasília, 2010),*
3. *Commends the State Party and the international community, including ICC-Angkor, for the significant progress made in the conservation and management of the property, notably in developing a Heritage Management Framework;*
4. *Also commends the State Party for the elaboration of a Tourism Management Plan and a Risk Map, which are important tools for managing the World Heritage property;*
5. *Notes the progress made by the State Party in controlling illegal activities within the property, and urges the State Party to further advance its efforts in this regard;*
6. *Requests the State Party to submit the Tourism Management Plan, the Risk Map, and the Heritage Management Framework, as well as the Practical Manual for Integrated Site Management and the pilot project reports, to the World Heritage Centre, once they are finalized;*

7. Also requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed on the progress made in the implementation of the above recommendations.

9. Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains (China) (C 705)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late mission)

10. Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa (China) (C 707ter)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1994

Criteria (i)(iv)(vi)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/707/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/707/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

March 2001: ICOMOS monitoring mission; April 2003: UNESCO/ICOMOS expert mission; May 2005: Joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Uncontrolled urban development and expansion of tourism-related facilities in and adjacent to the boundary of the property;
- Negative impact of the rehabilitation projects on the protection of the traditional urban tissue of the historic centre.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/707/>

Current conservation issues

On 26 January 2014, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report; an executive summary of which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/707/documents>. It responds to concerns expressed in the letters of 28 May and 21 October 2013 from the World Heritage Centre to the State Party concerning reports of inappropriate modernization projects and wide scale demolition of historic buildings in the old city. The report states that:

- Experts from professional cultural and urban planning institutions have conducted an evaluation of the property and surrounding areas in response to the concerns.
- The three elements of the property – Potala Palace, Norbulingka and Jokhang Temple enjoy protection at the highest level. The government also protects the buffer zones and significant numbers of individual historic buildings. There has been a recent investment of RMB 470 million (USD 77.69 million) in conservation, management and infrastructure projects in the property.

- In July 2013, Lhasa city adopted the Regulation on Preservation of the Old Town of Lhasa (Appendix 2 of the Report), and has launched the Old Town Protection Project to address problems of: infrastructure; excessive commercialization with uncontrolled spread of street vendors; inappropriate post-1950s construction; inadequate tourist facility provision. The project is revising conservation plans for the Barkhor Area and Jokhang Temple.
- Lhasa city engages with stakeholders through questionnaires, meetings and participatory projects.
- In order to provide alternative venues for the 3031 street vendors, as well as improved visitor facilities, the Barkhor Mall is being constructed, and the Shenli Mall is planned; they lie outside the Barkhor Historic Area and at the edge of the buffer zone of the Jokhang Temple. The two Malls have a height of 16 and 14 metres respectively, exceeding the height control requirement of 12m in the Jokhang Temple buffer zone. The Shenli Mall is planned in a modern style, while the Barkhor Mall is traditional Tibetan architecture. It is reported that an assessment concluded that the new structures do have an impact to some extent on the surrounding historic area, but the impact on the overall landscape at the Jokhang Temple and the visual corridor between Potala Palace, Norbulingka and Jokhang Temple is slight. It is considered that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property including authenticity and integrity is unaffected.
- The State Party intends to strengthen protection by completing and implementing the Conservation Master Plan and revising the existing conservation plans for Barkhor Area in Lhasa and Jokhang Temple.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

No details of the construction of the two large shopping malls appear to have been provided to the World Heritage Centre for comment before construction commenced, in non-compliance with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*. The State of conservation report does not supply plans, photographs or details of the scale of the two commercial malls other than acknowledging that they are 16 and 14 meters high, in contravention of the State Party's own regulation. Without any supplementary information it is impossible to assess the impact on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property. The report does not mention the underground car park beneath the Mall which, according to a letter to the World Heritage Centre (reference <http://highpeakspureearth.com/2013/ourlhasaisaionthevergeofdestructionpleasesavelhasabywoeser/>), required a drainage scheme which could have structural and water supply implications for the property; the apparent drying up of the Kyichu river gives cause for concern. The demolition of historic buildings also referred to are not mentioned in the report; the only demolition described is the demolition of modern and inappropriate office buildings. Road improvement schemes, undertaken apparently without any prior archaeological work (also illustrated in the reference) are also not described.

The apparent scale and nature of the new developments, including tourist facilities and new commercial infrastructure, do give cause for concern but cannot be verified without a reactive monitoring mission. It is recommended that the Committee consider requesting the State Party to invite a reactive monitoring mission to the property to enable a formal assessment of the new developments and their potential impact on the OUV. The mission could also review the management system for the property, progress with the revision of the Conservation Master Plan and conservation plans for the three component parts of the property, and ways to harmonize these with the Lhasa Urban Development Plan as per Committee Decision **35 COM 7B.65**.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Recalling Decisions **35 COM 7B.65** and **37 COM 7B.103** adopted at its 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013) sessions respectively,*
2. *Notes with concern the information provided by the State Party concerning reports of development issues,*

3. *Regrets that the State Party has not sent to the World Heritage Centre details of the two new commercial shopping malls, ancillary car parking and drainage and road works in advance of commencement of development as requested in Decision **37 COM 7B.103** and in line with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;*
4. *Notes the State Party's assessment of the impact of the developments undertaken in response to the World Heritage Centre's requests for information and also regrets that this assessment seems only to have been undertaken retrospectively with no evidence of Heritage Impact Assessments having been undertaken;*
5. *Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission to the property to consider the new development, the demolition of structures and new road and drainage work, in order to assess their impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property; and also to review the management system for the property, progress with the revision of the Conservation Master Plan and conservation plans for the three component parts of the property, and ways to harmonise these with the Lhasa Urban Development Plan as per Decision **35 COM 7B.65**;*
6. *Notes with appreciation the copy of the Regulation on Preservation of the Old Town of Lhasa provided by the State Party (Appendix 2 in the State of conservation report), but also requests that copies of the revised Conservation Master Plan and Conservation Plans for the three component parts, with syntheses in English, be submitted to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, before their finalisation, as requested by Decision **35 COM 7B.65**;*
7. *Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.*

11. Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (China) (C 704)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late supplementary information)

12. Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya (India) (C 1056rev)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 2002

Criteria (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1056/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1056/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

April 2005: Joint ICOMOS-World Heritage Centre mission; February 2011: Joint World Heritage Centre-ICOMOS-ICCROM mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Lack of co-ordinated and integrated management system;
- Loss of character of the cultural landscape directly associated with the property and its outstanding universal value;
- Lack of protection under national legislation.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1056/>

Current conservation issues

On 29 January 2014, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report; a summary of which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1056/documents>. Progress on a number of conservation issues addressed by the Committee at its previous sessions is presented in those reports, as follows:

- *Management Plan*: Substantial progress has been made with the comprehensive Management Plan, developed since June 2013. It includes thorough documentation, analysis of the state of conservation, an elaborate vision for the site ensuring protection of the vulnerable setting and the wider landscape, visitor management and community development. It has been developed with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders. The final adopted Management Plan is expected to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre during 2014.
- *Buffer zone*: The buffer zone has been designated and is in the final stage of being legalised after which it will be formally submitted.
- *Serial extension*: Extension of the property to include other elements related the life of the Lord Buddha are being considered within the overall approach to World Heritage nomination in the State Party, for which revision to the Tentative List has been initiated.
- *Comprehensive visitor/pilgrim management strategy*: A comprehensive visitor/pilgrim survey has been carried out and a comprehensive pilgrim management strategy will be elaborated within the Management Plan. The pilgrim management strategy is one of the key aspects of the property as around 90% of the visitors are pilgrims and daily arrivals vary from 5000 to 10,000.
- *Capacity building*: According to the State Party report, the management planning processes has been an opportunity to build capacity amongst different stakeholders.
- *Other issues*: The State Party has also reported that a bomb attack occurred within the premises of the Mahabodhi Temple on 7 July 2013. In response to this unfortunate incident, comprehensive measures have been taken to protect the visitors and safeguard the property. These include the

reorganisation of security aspects, appointment of a high ranking police officer and installation of CCTV cameras at the property.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The Committee may wish to commend the State Party for the comprehensive arrangements and measures taken by the authorities, to ensure the safety of visitors and the protection of the property.

The State Party has taken steps to develop the comprehensive Management Plan, including a comprehensive pilgrim management strategy, as recommended by the February 2011 reactive monitoring mission. The issues raised by the Committee and the reactive monitoring mission have been addressed through the management planning process.

While the buffer zone has been demarcated, no information has been provided concerning the regulatory measures that need to be adopted to protect the wider setting. Although a number of issues have been addressed, it is recommended that the Committee request the State Party to expedite the completion of the Management Plan, the formal adoption of the buffer zone together with regulatory measures and the submission of a minor boundary modification of the property with a view to formalising its buffer zone.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision 36 COM 7B.61, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),*
3. *Regrets the unfortunate incident of a bomb attack, which occurred within the property in July 2013 and commends the State Party for the measures taken to ensure the safety of visitors and the protection of the property;*
4. *Notes the progress made on the previous decisions of the Committee, including the recommendations of the February 2011 World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM joint reactive monitoring mission;*
5. *Requests the State Party to expedite the completion of the Management Plan, the formal adoption of the buffer zone and its regulations and to formally submit the minor boundary modification of the property;*
6. *Also requests the State Party to provide an electronic version and three printed copies of the Management Plan to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;*
7. *Further requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed on the progress made in implementing the above recommendations.*

13. Sangiran Early Man Site (C 593) (Indonesia)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1996

Criteria (iii)(vi)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/593/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 3 (from 1998-2005)

Total amount approved: 40,000 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/593/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

September 2006: UNESCO expert mission; January-February 2008: Joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Establishment of a new Management Board;
- Finalisation of appropriate land-use regulations facing of development pressure;
- Involvement of the residents as stakeholders in property management;
- Control over sand mining.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/593/>

Current conservation issues

On 10 February 2014 the State Party submitted a state of conservation report, available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/593/documents/>:

a) Legal protection, development control and management

The report states that protection of the property has been improved by:

- National law (No 26/2007) and Government Regulation (26/2008) on spatial planning, whereby all World Heritage sites are protected as National Strategic Areas.
- The Sragen Regulation (11/2011), which now requires Environmental Impact Assessments to be produced prior to development within the Sragen Regency.
- The establishment of the property as a National Vital Object in 2008.

The Conservation Office of Sangiran Early Man Site (BPSMP), established in 2007, is now appropriately funded within the Ministry of Education and Culture and manages the site effectively.

The new National Law on Cultural Heritage (11/2010) establishes Integrated Management Bureaus to facilitate coordinated management. The need for improvement is recognised, especially with regards to conservation and tourist issues, and establishment of a Bureau for Sangiran is in preparation.

b) Involving residents as stakeholders

The report acknowledges that this requires strengthening and new programmes include local community involvement in conservation, education programmes for training local craftsmen, compensation schemes for discovery of fossils and provision of local employment. However, there is no mention of involving communities in decision-making, the land purchase scheme, or assistance to local farmers, all of which was recommended in the 2008 mission report.

c) Illegal sand mining

This problem is now much reduced. New technical guidance (2013) was implemented by the Conservation Office which undertakes awareness-raising programmes for the community, monitoring

of the property twice monthly, and coordination with local government to deal with breaches by legal means. However, the identification of alternative sites for mining outside the property is not mentioned, though the establishment of a new industrial area outside the property was described in the 2009 report.

d) Recent developments within the property/Site interpretation

The only recent developments, museum buildings, were all preceded by archaeological evaluation monitored by BPSMP archaeologists. No plans of these buildings are given. The 2008 mission report's concerns about the inadequate site interpretation may be rectified by these new museums.

e) Cartography

A letter accompanying the report refers to a new property map thus responding to the issue of inadequate cartography, which was one of the points raised in the 2008 mission report.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The State Party has made achievements in strengthening control over development and legislation to alleviate the problem of uncoordinated decision-making in development, tourist and conservation issues. However, the proposed Sragen Bureau, in its early stages of development, should be established soon at an appropriate level to ensure integrated decision-making and adherence to these decisions. Conservation and Tourism Plans, recommended in the 2008 mission report, should be produced or endorsed by the Sragen Bureau to direct coordinated actions in these areas.

The State Party undertook a number of efforts to address spatial planning, now subject to environmental impact assessment regulation in both the Sragen and Karanganyar Regencies. However, no specific reference to the regulation at Karanganyar is given.

With regards to community involvement in the conservation and management of the property, strategies for increasing economic benefit through artistic production, employment and education are still at an early stage of planning, and should be implemented as soon as possible. The State Party should improve the involvement of communities in decision-making, as recommended in the 2008 mission report.

However, the measures taken for restricting illegal sand mining and fossil trafficking and the continuing monitoring of the property by properly qualified staff should be welcomed, though the longer term identification of alternative sources of sand seems not to have been addressed.

The development of museum buildings within the property to enhance interpretation, however, gives rise to some concerns over appropriateness of building design. The integrated management system overseen by the new Bureau should enhance consensual decision-making and the regulations requiring environmental or heritage impact assessments should aid decision-making on building design. It is assumed that the new museums will enhance dramatically the interpretation of the site.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.70**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011);
3. Notes the progress of the State Party in strengthening legislative protection and development control measures for the property through the environmental impact assessment regulations now in place for the Sragen Regency, and seeks assurance that these measures have been adopted throughout the property;
4. Urges the State Party to establish the Integrated Management Bureau for the property to enhance coordinated management and to draw up comprehensive plans for conservation and tourism management of the property;

5. Also notes the strategies for involving residents as stakeholders within the property and also urges the State Party to implement the remaining recommendations of the 2008 mission report as soon as possible;
6. Further notes the policies and actions adopted to prevent illegal sand mining at the property, and the measures taken to improve cartography and interpretation of the property;
7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, a progress report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the progress in the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

14. Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the *Subak* System as a Manifestation of the *Tri Hita Karana* Philosophy (Indonesia) (C 1194rev)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 2012

Criteria (ii)(iii)(v)(vi)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1194/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1194/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

N/A

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

The following factors were identified at the time of inscription of the property in 2012:

- Vulnerability of the *subak* system;
- Lack of support for traditional farming systems and of benefits that would allow farmers to stay on the land;
- Protection of the setting of the landscape to protect the water source that underpins the *subak* system;
- Development pressures;
- Lack of functioning governance system to implement the Management Plan.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1194/>

Current conservation issues

In response to letters from the World Heritage Centre of 14 August 2013 and 29 January 2014, on threats to the integrated *subak* water management system that has maintained the rice terraces of Bali for over 1000 years, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report on 21 February 2014 available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1194/documents>.

At the time of inscription in 2012, the Provincial Government adopted a Management Plan that aimed to sustain traditional *subak* farming practices and deflect inappropriate development. It set out a governance structure that connected individuals, organisations, agencies, and institutions through a democratic Governing Assembly, which had been approved by Regulation of the Government of Bali No. 17 in 2010. This Decree set out the composition of the Governing Assembly that included representatives from different government departments and the *subak* community and empowered members to jointly undertake the management of the sites.

At the beginning of 2014, the implementation of this agreed management system had still not apparently been put in place in a way that allowed the management plan to be implemented. This lack of structure and progress with the implementation of the plan was reportedly leading *subak* farmers to sell their land for development, which could lead to the collapse of the overall *subak* system.

The State Party reports that the Governing Assembly has met on a periodic basis and representatives of various institutions are a part of its board. It also mentions the implementation of annual work plans, but without elaboration. No details have been provided on the composition and responsibilities of the Governing Assembly and it appears that *subak* community members are not formally involved in the management of the sites, or in the implementation of the Management Plan.

The State Party further reports that the Provincial Government is preparing a Provincial Regulation Plan on Safeguarding Bali's Cultural Heritage, which will form the basis for the implementation of the conservation and management of the property. It also outlines various coordinating activities between ministries at the national level and other activities such as a workshop, social mapping, bilingual brochures, and a forthcoming guidebook, all of which will form the basis for broad participation of communities in the management of cultural heritage.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

At the time of inscription, it was acknowledged that the *subak* system was highly vulnerable and reaching a critical stage beyond which it could be difficult to reverse trends. In its evaluation, ICOMOS commended the State Party on developing an overall management system that recognised the "critical priority" that needed to be given to developing further knowledge, skills and expertise to manage the property as a complex and dynamic cultural landscape. The Management Plan aimed to use social and economic tools to strengthen traditional systems and provide a framework for linking traditional practice with national priorities. The Management Plan had been developed in an inclusive way and encouraged *subak* communities to support the nomination as a way of supporting their traditional practices – which underpinned the whole rationale for the nomination.

The Management Plan was to have been implemented through the Governing Assembly, where it was envisaged *that* communities would be represented. If that has not yet happened, then there would appear to be no mechanism that allows the *subak* communities to have a voice in the overall management of the property.

The lack of implementation of this Management Plan will be seen as a major disappointment for participating communities, and may constitute a serious problem for the ongoing management of the property in a way that safeguards its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).

Although the State Party has reiterated its support for the property in general terms, few details have been provided to show that the Action Plans developed in the Management Plan have been carried through. For instance, it was indicated at the time of inscription that the first phase of the Action Plan would be implemented in 2012 and would cover actions under the following Strategic Priorities: livelihood protection and enhancement for *subak* institutions and their members, conservation and promotion of ecosystem services to ensure sustainable use of natural resources; conservation of material culture, appropriate tourism development, and infrastructure and facility development. In particular the State Party also confirmed at the time of inscription that the Governing Assembly would provide technical assistance and financial aid to the *subak* farmers through proposals that were to be submitted to the Governing Assembly.

The cultural landscape is highly vulnerable to fast paced irreversible change that could be brought about by farmers leaving the land or selling property to developers. The commitment to deliver incentives and subsidies to support prosperous rural livelihoods and strong *subak* institutions, coupled with statutory authority and enforcement of land use regulations to prohibit inappropriate development within the components of the property, appears so far to have not been upheld. It is recommended that the Committee encourage the State Party to invite an advisory mission in order to consider how best

to activate the participatory management system to which the State Party committed itself at the time of inscription.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **36 COM 8B.26**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),*
3. *Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party on actions taken for the management of the property since June 2012;*
4. *Notes with concern that the vulnerabilities of the cultural landscape that were acknowledged at the time of inscription, and the need to support the traditional practices of the subak communities through their engagement in the management of the property, have not been addressed clearly;*
5. *Regrets that the laudable governance structures and Management Plan developed with the nomination have not been fully put in place and implemented, and that incentives and subsidies to support prosperous rural livelihoods and strong subak institutions, and land use regulations to prohibit inappropriate development within the property, have so far not been delivered as envisaged;*
6. *Urges the State Party to operationalise the Governing Assembly which incorporates the traditional practices underpinning the property as envisaged in the Decree of 2010, as soon as possible, and include in its membership representatives of the subak communities;*
7. *Also urges the State Party to allow the Governing Assembly to implement the approved Management Plan, as set out at the time of inscription, in order that the various multi-disciplinary Action Plans based on agreed Strategic Priorities can be delivered;*
8. *Requests the State Party to consider how the various commitments for protection and management made at the time of inscription and approved by the Committee in the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value might be put into practice as soon as possible;*
9. *In the light of the high potential vulnerability of the subak landscape, encourages the State Party to invite an ICOMOS/ICCROM advisory mission to the property, to be financed by the State Party, in order to consider how progress can be made in putting the management of the property on firm basis that will allow a sustainable future for the subak communities;*
10. *Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.*

15. Masjed-e Jame of Isfahan (Islamic Republic of Iran) (C 1397)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 2012

Criteria (ii)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1397/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1397/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

N/A

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- On-going development projects;
- Management systems/management plan

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1397/>

Current conservation issues

The State Party submitted a report on the state of conservation on 30 January 2014. It reports progress on the following:

- *Revision of the Meydan-e Atiq project:* At the request of the committee, revised plans have been drawn up to ensure that there is no structural connection between the new galleries and the historic walls of the mosque. Pedestrian passage will be through arched openings in the gallery and through the redesigned entrance gate, foreseen in the middle of the north-western side of the square. The revised design is based on extensive studies of historical information and documentation and the recommendation to respect the local urban design tradition.
- *Strengthening the protection of the buffer zone and wider setting :* Special regulations have been adopted within the Master Plan for Isfahan to protect the historic areas of the City and include conservation regulations and strategies for both the property and its buffer zone.
- *Development and adoption of an integrated conservation and Management Plan:* No further details have been provided on this issue.
- *General urban development plan :* A revitalization plan for the historic axis has been initiated by the Ministry of Housing and Urbanisation in accordance with the adopted legislation for conservation of the historic fabric, namely for the Meydan-e Atiq and the southern section of Meydan-e Naghsh-e Jahan, with supervision by the responsible cultural heritage organizations.

The State Party has expressed its willingness to invite and host an ICOMOS advisory mission, as requested by the World Heritage Committee. The advisory mission had not taken place at the time of the preparation of this report.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The State Party made efforts in undertaking the revision of the Meydan-e Atiq project, taking into consideration the structural, safety and design issues raised by the Committee. According to the current proposal no structural connection between the new galleries and the historic walls of the mosque is foreseen. Ample passage for pedestrians through the redesign of the entrance gate and the arched openings will provide suitable access to the square during major events.

Furthermore, information provided by the State Party indicates that the design of the project is appropriate to the local urban design tradition and setting of the mosque. It is recommended that the Committee welcome the progress made with the revision of the project taking into account the recommendations made its last session.

With reference to the recommendation for strengthening the protection of the buffer zone, the buffer zone has been integrated into the Isfahan Master Plan. In view of the information provided concerning urban development plan and the revitalization plan for the historic axis of Isfahan, the development, adoption and implementation of an integrated conservation and management plan is imperative, as are mechanisms for monitoring urban development. Therefore, it is recommended that the Committee request the State Party to, as a matter of urgency, to develop, adopt and implement an integrated conservation and management plan, as well as elaborating mechanisms for monitoring urban development, and to provide this information to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for review.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.63**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),*
3. *Notes the progress made in the revision of the Meydan-e Atiq project in response to the Committee's request;*
4. *Requests the State Party to develop, adopt and implement an integrated conservation and management plan, as well as to elaborate mechanisms for monitoring urban development;*
5. *Reiterates its recommendation to the State Party that Heritage Impact Assessments are carried out for any future developments in the buffer zone, such as further rehabilitation of the surrounding historic bazaar, to ensure that any developments do not impact adversely on the property and its wider setting;*
6. *Welcomes the invitation by the State Party to host the ICOMOS advisory mission, to consider how the requests of the Committee at the time of inscription have been addressed;*
7. *Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, a report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property, including progress made in the implementation of the above recommendations, for examination by the Committee at its 40th session in 2016.*

16. Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi (Kazakhstan) (C 1103)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late mission report)

17. Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape (Lao People's Democratic Republic) (C 481)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add

18. Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha (Nepal) (C 666rev)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1997

Criteria (iii)(vi)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/666/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 3 (from 2000-2007)

Total amount approved: 70,000USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/666/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount provided to the property: 1,677,936 USD from the Japanese Funds-in-Trust for 2009 – 2017; 5,000 Euro and 70,000 USD from Oriental Cultural Heritage Sites Protection Alliance from 2008 - 2011; and 7,200 USD from the Italian Funds-in-Trust in 2006.

Previous monitoring missions

May 2004 and November 2005: World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring missions; *April and September 2008*: UNESCO Advisory missions; UNESCO expert missions have been sent every year since 2009 in the context of the implementation of specific projects.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Management Systems/Management Plan;
- Impact of the new structure of the Maya Devi Temple (constructed in 2002) on the archaeological remains, as well as on the visual integrity;
- Commercial Development, Interpretive and Visitation Facilities & Industrial Areas;
- Air pollution.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/666/>

Current conservation issues

The State Party submitted a state of conservation report on 31 January 2014, responding to the requests of the World Heritage Committee which is available at the following address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/666/documents>, addressing the following issues:

- *Integrated Management Plan/Process (IMP) and Conservation Issues*: The Integrated Management Framework (IMF), defining the implementation of the Integrated Management Process and included as an annex, has been finalised but requires ratification by the Government of Nepal. UNESCO has assisted Nepal in organizing stakeholder meetings to advance its finalization. Areas of potential archaeological significance of the property are being looked after and no noteworthy development works have been undertaken. Archaeological surveys are ongoing to better define the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), accompanied by conservation and capacity-building initiatives.
- *Planned Development Projects*: The report mentions new developments which have not been submitted to the World Heritage Centre and are not foreseen in the Kenzo Tange Master Plan.

These concern walkways and meditation platforms within the property and its buffer zone; a Baby Buddha statue just outside of the buffer zone; and a second Visitors' Centre under construction just outside the Sacred Garden. Included in an annex to the report is a brief introduction to the Master Plan for the Lumbini World Peace City, supported by KOICA (Korean International Cooperation Agency). The plan has yet to be finalised and adopted by the Government of Nepal, but a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) will be initiated before finalisation. No detailed information has been provided on its planned location, scale or potential impact.

- *Environmental Degradation and Industrial Activity* : New industrial activities have been limited within 15km of the property and the Lumbini Project Area. UNESCO has received additional information that the State Party plans to further curb pollution. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), partially included as an annex, has been prepared by IUCN Nepal and UNESCO Kathmandu, along with studies from other agencies. The Assessment has not been formally submitted to the World Heritage Centre. UNESCO continues to receive third-party information expressing concern for the property over the environmental quality and industrial development at Lumbini. On 14 January 2014, the World Heritage Centre had requested the State Party to provide comments. At the time of drafting this report, no response has been received.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

The ongoing work towards finalizing the IMP is well noted, in particular ongoing dialogue with national stakeholders and international partners, and the Committee may wish to commend the progress made in archaeological research on Buddhism and early settlements, conservation and capacity building undertaken within and around the property. The State Party has made significant progress in awareness-raising for the property, collaborating with UNESCO and the Oriental Cultural Heritage Sites Protection Alliance on two publications on Lumbini in 2013, and with UNDP and UNESCO to produce a brochure for fundraising towards the completion of the Kenzo Tange Master Plan. However, there is some concern that the IMF is still pending Government approval and it is suggested that the Committee urge the State Party to adopt the IMF and continue the finalization of the IMP, and not approve any development within the property or in the adjacent areas identified as having potential archaeological significance before the completion of the IMP and before conducting HIAs, in conformity with the *ICOMOS Guidelines on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage cultural properties*.

There is also some concern with developments currently being undertaken both within the property and its buffer zone, and in the Greater Lumbini Area, notably the proposed development of a Lumbini World Peace City. Considering the close relationship of the property to the Tentative List sites of Tilaurakot and Ramagrama, which are subject to ongoing research, development in both areas is particularly sensitive. Therefore it is recommended that the Committee urge the State Party to undertake comprehensive HIAs prior to any development or construction to determine the potential impact on the OUV of the property and to submit detailed plans of the Lumbini World Peace City, and any other proposed major restoration or new development projects, to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for review. All activities undertaken should be in conformity with the IMF and the vision established to protect the OUV of the property.

The World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies have received additional information that the State Party plans to further curb pollution and welcome this development, as well as research undertaken to explore environmental data in the Lumbini region. Despite the efforts of the Government of Nepal to curb the environmental degradation at Lumbini, the EIA, as well as third-party information received by UNESCO, indicate that current levels of pollution and ongoing proposed industrial development in the vicinity of the property can potentially harm the archaeological remains and setting of the property, as well as local communities and pilgrims. In light of the potential impact of development and environmental degradation, it is recommended that the Committee encourage the State Party to develop a strategy for the protection of the larger Greater Lumbini Area and its setting, including, but not limited to, Tilaurakot and Ramagrama and to further reduce industrial activity in the vicinity.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.64**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Notes the progress made in developing the Integrated Management Framework document and its Management Plan, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), as well as conservation measures taken for the property;
4. Also notes the awareness raising efforts undertaken by the State Party, notably in the publication of two books on Lumbini and the development of the UNDP/UNESCO brochure to raise funds for the completion of the Kenzo Tange Master Plan;
5. Urges the State Party to adopt the Integrated Management Framework document and to continue its work on the finalization of the Integrated Management Plan/Process (IMP), and also urges the State Party to not approve any development project within the property, or in the adjacent areas identified as having potential archaeological significance, before the completion of the IMP and before conducting Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) that are in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidelines on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage cultural properties;
6. Notes with concern the proposed development of the Lumbini World Peace City in the Greater Lumbini Area, and requests the State Party to submit detailed information on this development, and to submit information about any other proposed major restoration or new construction in the vicinity of the property, to the World Heritage Centre for review by the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;
7. Encourages the State Party to develop a strategy for the protection of the larger Greater Lumbini Area and its setting, including but not limited to Tilaurakot and Ramagrama, and to further reduce industrial activity in the vicinity of the property;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

19. Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan) (C 171)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1981

Criteria (i)(ii)(iii)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger 2000 -2012

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/171/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 5 (from 1981-2000)

Total amount approved: 121,000USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/171/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount provided to the property: USD 975,000, Norwegian Funds-in-Trust, Japanese Funds-in-Trust, Getty Foundation, United States Embassy in Pakistan

Previous monitoring missions

October 2000: World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission; April 2001 and June 2003: UNESCO experts advisory missions; November 2005: World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission; February 2009: UNESCO Tehran Office/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission; April/May 2012: World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS joint reactive monitoring mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Demolition of two of the tanks and partial demolition of a third tank of the hydraulic works of the Shalamar Gardens (issue resolved);
- Encroachments and urban pressure;
- Inadequate management mechanisms (including incomplete legislation, lack of financial resources);
- Lack of definition of boundaries of the Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/171/>

Current conservation issues

The State Party submitted a state of conservation report on 19 February 2014. The report notes progress on the following:

- *Management mechanisms:* The Government of Punjab established the Department of Youth Affairs, Sports, Archaeology and Tourism Development in 2011. It has continued to function well in coordinating actions between archaeology and tourism. Additionally, an Annual Development Programme with 25 schemes for preservation, protection and development of archaeological sites has been funded and this includes the property.
- *Conservation actions:* The five-year programme for the property has continued its implementation with major conservation and development actions undertaken. Interventions were centred on the stabilization and restoration of areas including the Royal Hammam, Dewan-e- Aam, Moat Area, decorated surfaces on the northern façade of the Fort and several interventions at the Shalamar Garden. The State Party also reports that public facilities outside the Gardens, in an area purchased on the southeast side, will be completed by mid-2014.]

Despite the request made by the World Heritage Committee in Decision **36 COM 7A.28** a new proposal for the buffer zone of the property, to be considered as a minor boundary modification, was not submitted to the World Heritage Centre by 1 February 2013.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The continued efforts of the State Party in addressing the state of conservation of the fabric of the site are noted and it is considered that the sustained implementation of these actions has improved the condition of the built heritage. The management mechanisms that were set up in 2011 have been

effective in increasing active collaboration and securing funding. It should be underscored the importance of continuing sustained funding should be underscored so that the implementation of projected activities is not hindered. Moreover, it is important to review and update the Conservation Plan, particularly in light of the progress made in the implementation of the five-year programme. It is essential that a clear course of action is defined for the future of the property, beyond the state of emergency that warranted inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger. No information was received on the reconstitution of the training institute, yet it is essential that this request be implemented, as it will also ensure sufficient capacity for long-term sustainable conservation and maintenance actions.

Although these are positive steps, no updated information has been received on the progress made in addressing issues that were previously reported at the planning stages or pending review. In particular, there is no information on the formal establishment of the buffer zone or the adoption of regulatory measures, both crucial to ensure that issues pertaining to encroachment and urban development are effectively managed. The request made by the World Heritage Committee to submit a minor boundary modification to establish a new buffer zone was not received. Finally, no information was received about whether the process for relocating existing infrastructure has been completed, or how regulatory measures will be enforced to ensure the protection of the property.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.28**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),*
3. *Welcomes the efforts of the State Party in addressing the state of conservation of the property and encourages it to continue to support existing management mechanisms and to secure adequate funding for sustaining conservation and maintenance actions;*
4. *Requests the State Party to continue to update the Conservation Plan and submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;*
5. *Also encourages the State Party to continue its efforts for the reconstitution of the training institute to ensure the long-term capacity to address the conservation and maintenance of the property;*
6. *Reiterates its request to the State Party to formally submit to the World Heritage Centre a proposal for a minor boundary modification which includes a new buffer zone for the property, as well as the adopted regulatory measures, in accordance to Paragraphs 163-165 of the Operational Guidelines, by **1 February 2015**;*
7. *Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.*

20. Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras (Philippines) (C 722)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1995

Criteria (iii)(iv)(v)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger 2001 -2012

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/722/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 4 (from 1994-2001)

Total amount approved: 153,200USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/722/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount provided to the property: 20,000 USD under Italy Funds-in-Trust for study tour; 47,000 USD under the UNESCO Participation Programme for emergency assistance following typhoon Emong in May 2009; 40,600 USD, Netherlands Funds-In-Trust, emergency stabilization and restoration for the Rice Terraces after typhoon Juaning in July 2011.

Previous monitoring missions

September 2001: ICOMOS/IUCN reactive monitoring mission; June 2005: UNESCO expert mission; April 2006: World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/IUCN reactive monitoring mission; March 2011: World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Lack of sustainable funding for the functioning management agencies;
- Implementation of the Conservation and Management Plan through operational arrangements;
- Implementation of Community-Based Land Use and Zoning Plan;
- Need for an integrated tourism Management Plan and mechanisms to control tourism related infrastructure developments;
- Vulnerability to natural disasters.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/722/>

Current conservation issues

The State Party submitted state of conservation reports on 1 January 2013 and 5 March 2014 (available at the following address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/722/documents>), which note progress on the following:

- *Interventions on terraces:* Funding for restoration of typhoon-damaged rice terrace paddies and communal irrigation systems was secured. Interventions have not only addressed decay factors and stabilization measures, such as the construction of protection walls, but also benefited rice terrace farmers by securing livelihoods. A project is under consideration for developing a "Living Cultural Landscape Model" to encompass sustainable tourism, heritage, agriculture and cultural industries.
- *Safeguarding cultural identity and heritage of the Ifugao:* Two ordinances were approved at the provincial level, one on tourism code and another on the Ifugao Cultural Code. The Cultural Code ordinance underlines the principles and guidelines for safeguarding tangible and intangible heritage of the Ifugao. The Tourism Code seeks to guide activities related to the tourism industry in the province. Six projects on safeguarding non-material culture were implemented and capacity building was continued in relation to living traditions.
- *Management arrangements:* The Provincial Legislative Council is discussing the guidelines for the property and its buffer zones and the Re-organization Plan for the Provincial Government. The guidelines include mapping to inform planning and decision-making. Drafting of the 2014-2023 Ifugao Rice Terraces Master Plan began with community consultations. The Provincial Government has endorsed the Muyung System concept as a tool for Forestland Management Projects. In

regard to the requirement of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for development projects, this is now requested with the Provincial Ordinance “Environmental Code of the Province of the Ifugao”. The possibility of the adoption of national legislation to declare the property an Environmentally Critical Area is continuing.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The State Party has indeed sustained its efforts and this has translated into improvement of conservation and management conditions at the property. The grassroots approach to the protection of the property takes longer to become fully functional, given consultation and engagement with a diverse range of communities and stakeholders. This process is critical, however, in securing the long-term sustainability of the management arrangements, by ensuring that those people who live within the property and/or have their livelihoods connected to it will embrace the management system and contribute to its successful implementation.

It is recommended that the Committee encourage the State Party to continue to actively fund and support the implementation of corrective measures that have been previously identified which are related not only to the physical conservation of the fabric, but also to the practices and intangible heritage associated with them. Efforts also need to be made in finalising the update of the Master Plan to ensure that there is consistency between the main planning tool and the different provisions that are being adopted through legal processes at the national and provincial levels, such as bills and ordinances. It is also important that community based land use and zoning plans are integrated into formal planning tools to ensure their validation and enforcement. The State Party should continue with the broad dissemination and consultation process for development of planning and regulatory tools.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.29** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Recognizing the continued progress achieved, welcomes the commitment of the State Party in sustaining conservation and management efforts at this vulnerable property;
4. Encourages the State Party to continue with its actions based on the corrective measures identified for the property, with particular attention to the following:
 - a) *Integrating community based land use and zoning plans into the Master Plan to inform decision-making on the ground,*
 - b) *Finalise the planning process for the updating of the Master Plan through a broad consultative process, and integrate provisions from adopted Ordinances and Legal Bills, and submit an electronic and three printed copies of the revised Master Plan for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies,*
 - c) *Ensure broad dissemination of the results of the Master Plan and the provisions and regulations applicable for the protection and safeguarding of tangible and intangible heritage;*
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

21. Old Town of Galle and its Fortifications (Sri Lanka) (C 451)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late receipt of the State Party report on the state of conservation of the property)

22. Golden Temple of Dambulla (Sri Lanka) (C 561)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late supplementary information)

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

23. Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower (Azerbaijan) (C 958)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add

24. Historic Centre of Brugge (Belgium) (C 996)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 2000

Criteria (ii)(iv)(vi)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/996/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/996/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

March 2010: World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Potential impacts of new construction projects
- Gradual erosion of the attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value and consequently threaten the integrity of the property with regards to its overall coherence and originality.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/996/>

Current conservation issues

On 31 January 2014, the State Party submitted a State of conservation report, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/996/documents>. It addresses the recommendations of the Committee at its 2010 and 2012 sessions concerning the erosion of attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) as a result of development schemes and allied demolition, and of the lack of adequate governance structures.

- *Advisory Panel:* In January 2012, the State Party set up an advisory panel known as the Experts Commission for the property. The Commission will focus primarily on larger projects, more likely to have an impact on the OUV of the property, and on the development of policy instruments.
- *Heritage Appreciation Plan, Management Plan, Structure Plan and Conservation Plans:* A Management plan for the property has been prepared and was adopted in 2012. A summary was submitted with the State Party's report. The Plan is based on a detailed conservation assessment of the property and on the attributes of OUV, although there is a lack of clarity on the latter (see

below). The implementation of the Management Plan is shared between the city of Bruges and the Flemish Government. During the same timeframe, the 1972 Structure Plan has been updated for the town and its hinterland. Also, in order to strengthen regional planning documents, Heritage Appreciation Plans (HAPs) are being developed to evaluate the character of individual buildings and the overall urban structure. Furthermore, Conservation Plans are in progress for four Conservation Areas and others will be developed in the future. In order to identify important views from and towards the property and incorporate them into protection and urban planning documents, municipal Building Regulations were strengthened in 2011. These now require a 3-dimensional study for projects that might impact on OUV.

- *Planning and legal tools:* As a result of these initiatives, and recognising the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) strategy, new planning tools and legal instruments are being introduced, such as Thematic Spatial Implementation Plans, detailed survey plans of specific quarters to define the urban typology and the conditions for possible future development, (both based on HAPs), preservation plans for listed landscapes, and a high-rise building advice note.
- *Retrospective Statement of OUV:* The State Party reports on the lack of a final agreement on the text of the retrospective Statement of OUV, submitted in 2011, as a result of differences related to the attributes of OUV.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The wide range of positive initiatives that have been undertaken to strengthen proactive management and enable effective protection of the property since the 2010 mission, in response to the Committee's recommendations, are noted.

The integrated structure that is now emerging is considered a positive development, aiming to integrate the management of the property within the development of a wider urban framework while respecting the HUL strategy, all of which is based on the attributes of OUV. However, these attributes have not yet been agreed with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS as part of the adoption of the retrospective Statement of OUV. This is potentially a fundamental weakness of the whole governance structure and needs to be remedied as soon as possible, perhaps through more specific on-site dialogue.

The State Party's report does not provide details of ongoing development projects such as the new national archives repository along the Predikherenrei although details of the completed new layout for the surroundings of the Sint-Salvator's Cathedral / Cathedral of Our Saviour have been provided. These and other projects in or near the property were discussed during an informal meeting with representatives of the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS in Paris in 2012.

Details of the way that these projects have moved forward within the new governance structure need to be provided, particularly in relation to the way their assessment is linked to Heritage Impact Assessments.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decisions 34 COM 7B.79 and 36 COM 7B.72, adopted at its 34th (Brasilia, 2010) and 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) sessions respectively,*
3. *Commends the State Party for the wide range of positive initiatives that it has developed to strengthen the governance system of the property and embed it within a strategy for its wider urbanized hinterland, while respecting the Historic Urban Landscape approach;*
4. *Notes in particular that a Management Plan, based on the draft attributes of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), has been developed and approved;*

5. Urges the State Party to finalise the retrospective Statement of OUV, in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, possibly with the help of an Advisory Mission;
6. Also notes that no details have been provided on progress with ongoing projects such as the new national archives repository along the Predikherenrei, and also urges the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre the necessary information, and in particular the Heritage Impact Assessments, as soon as possible, for review by the Advisory Bodies in light of the implementation of the new governance structure.

25. City of Dubrovnik (Croatia) (C 95bis)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late supplementary information)

26. Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay (France) (C 80bis)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1979

Criteria (i)(iii)(vi)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/80/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/80/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

November 2012: joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring Mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Development pressures
- Environmental constraints
- Natural disasters (earthquakes, wind storms (1987 and 1999), earth slides)
- Tourism/visitor pressure (including the intensification of fish/shell industries and pasture in the bay)
- Problems related to the presentation of the property: car park at the foot of the Mount, sign posts
- Potential impact of wind turbines on the landscape setting of the property (issue resolved)

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/80/>

Current conservation issues

On 30 January 2014, The State Party submitted a detailed state of conservation report, available at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/80/documents>. This report addresses the recommendations of the 2011 Reactive Monitoring Mission and current conservation issues.

- *Wind turbine exclusion zone*: This zone was acknowledged by the Committee at its last session. The terrain modelling procedures for assessing visual impact have been adopted in Brittany and Lower Normandy. Two additional measures have been initiated to improve protection:
 - The Amended Protection Area (*Périmètre de Protection Modifié* or PPM), based on the principle of co-visibility, defines the area from which the Mount is seen and which is visible from the Mount.
 - Consultations have started on a revised definition and delimitation of the protection area.
- *Construction of the Ford (gué)*: It has been confirmed that the height of 7.30m advocated by the State Party in 2001 would ensure optimal safety of persons and property, and that it would not be possible to reduce this to 6.80m, as suggested by the 2011 Reactive Monitoring Mission in order to reduce visual impact. The main structure of the Pathway Bridge (*pont-passerelle*) has now been completed, and the connection to the historic Causeway (*digue-route*) is being reviewed.
- *Integrated Management Plan* : A concept for the Management Plan was submitted to ICOMOS for review in February 2013 and comments were provided. A management coordinator has been appointed to implement the approved Plan.
- *Other recommendations of the 2011 Reactive Monitoring Mission*:
 - Reconsider pedestrian distances between the car park and shuttle access point: This has been revised.
 - Prepare an urban plan for the Barracks area: A draft spatial planning charter will continue to be developed, subject to an agreement upon new submersion heights.
 - Develop a planting plan for the Cloisters that evokes a medieval garden: Given the lack of records for the mediaeval garden, it has been decided to restore the "neo-medieval" garden designed by Yves-Marie Froidevaux in 1965.
 - *Raising Awareness of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)*: A symposium was held in April 2013 and an exhibition of photographs commissioned. A 3-year support post has also been created.

Other conservation issues:

- *Weakening of the Ramparts*: The ramparts have been the subject of a long-term conservation plan, which will soon be completed. Since 2011, sea erosion has increased at the foot of walls and this could affect the stability of the monument. An impact assessment is being carried out. Stabilising works would include protecting the base of the walls by surrounding them with sediment-covered rocks.
- *Safety Pathway on the side of the rock*: The State Party report responds to earlier inquiries by the World Heritage Centre regarding the ongoing excavation of an 18m by 1.4m passage in the rock face, part of an additional security pathway. The State Party report indicates that measures to mitigate the visual impacts of the passage are foreseen.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

As the result of a multi-disciplinary approach involving additional protective measures and new tools, the recommendations of the mission relating to the visual protection of the immediate and wider setting of the property are being achieved, with the exception of the height of the Ford (*gué*), set at 7.30m for security reasons, against the recommendation of the 2011 Reactive Monitoring Mission. All the remaining recommendations of the mission relating to the Pathway Bridge (*pont-passerelle*), car park, the development plan for the Barracks, and the planting plans for the Cloisters have been addressed, although it was impossible to re-create a mediaeval garden in the Cloisters.

It should also be noted that the terrain modelling methods used for assessing visual impact of wind turbines have already been adopted in Brittany and Lower Normandy and could serve as an example of good practice for World Heritage properties facing similar issues.

In terms of improving management and promoting better awareness of the OUV of the property, it is noted that a Management Plan is being developed, and that extra staff resources have been allocated for the implementation of this Plan and to strengthen the dialogue with local prefects.

It is recommended that the Committee request further information to be provided by the State Party on ongoing projects, notably the construction of the Security Pathway, and to refrain from further alterations that may impact the property.

Finally, the increase in sea erosion since 2011 is a cause for concern, but it is noted that there has been an immediate response consisting of surveys as well as the development of a project to strengthen the foundations of the ramparts.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decisions **35 COM 7B.91** and **36 COM 7B.74**, adopted at its 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) sessions respectively,*
3. *Commends the State Party on the progress made in defining and strengthening the protection of the immediate and wider setting of the property, and, in particular, in developing specific visual modelling tools for addressing the impact of wind turbines, which could serve as an example of good practice for World Heritage properties facing similar issues;*
4. *Notes with satisfaction that most recommendations of the 2011 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring Mission related to the Pathway Bridge (pont-passerelle), car park, urban plan for the Barracks, and planting plans for the Cloisters have now been addressed and modifications made to projects and schemes, where possible;*
5. *Regrets however the decision to maintain the height of the Ford (gué) at 7.30m, instead of the 6.80m proposed by the 2011 Reactive Monitoring Mission;*
6. *Also notes that a Management Plan for the property is being developed with input from ICOMOS, and that a Coordinator has been appointed for its implementation, which will include the establishment of a Coordinating Committee; and requests that the State Party submit the completed Management Plan to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;*
7. *Urges the State Party to consider how the Security Pathway recently excavated in the rock face may have had an impact on the integrity of the property, and to implement the necessary mitigation measures.*

27. Venice and its lagoon (Italy) (C 394)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late supplementary information)

28. Curonian Spit (Lithuania / Russian Federation) (C 994)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late supplementary information)

29. Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor (Montenegro) (C 125)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1979

Criteria (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger 1979-2003

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/125/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 2 (from 1979-1982)

Total amount approved: 70,000USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/125/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

2003: joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS mission; January 2006: Management Planning Course; February 2008: joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS mission; March 2013: ICOMOS Advisory Mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Earthquake damage
- Lack of Management Planning/system
- Inadequate legal system
- Accelerated urban development and urban pressure
- Proposed major bridge at Verige
- Lack of buffer zone – requested since 2003

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/125/>

Current conservation issues

The State Party invited, in March 2013, an ICOMOS advisory mission to assist the national and local authorities in finding appropriate solutions to improve the transport system in the area. The mission report is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/125/documents/>. On 31 January 2014, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/125/documents/>. The State Party reported on the progress in adoption in 2013 of relevant legal instruments, including a specific law on the Protection of Natural and Cultural Historical Heritage of the Kotor region. The latter regulates the protection and management of the area and formally establishes the Management Council of the Kotor Region.

The State Party informed that the newly created Directorate for Conservation of cultural property and the Centre for Conservation of archaeology of Montenegro will ensure the enforcement of legislative and regulatory measures.

The State Party confirmed that the Management Plan adopted in 2011 is currently being implemented. Additional studies are being undertaken for the protection of cultural properties within the Spatial Urban Plan of the Municipality of Kotor. This study will also include a specific transportation study to be concluded in June 2014. The State Party noted that Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) will be needed to inform decision making and that assistance will be required in this matter. The State Party

also noted that other planning tools are being revised to ensure consistency in provisions and guarantee the protection of the property.

The State Party informed that regarding alternative solutions to the Verige Bridge these are being explored based on the results from the Visual Impact Study, including a conceptual design of the tunnel. The State Party informed that based on the results of feasibility studies and heritage impact assessments, the final alternative will be identified. No timeframe for this decision is mentioned.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The State Party has made significant efforts in addressing the current conservation issues at the property and in the establishment of an efficient management system supported by adequate legislative and regulatory provisions. Harmonising all planning tools is an important factor to ensure that no contradictions occur in terms of what will be acceptable for future development. Urban and development pressures need to be reconciled with the preservation of the attributes that warranted inscription on the World Heritage List and that this will entail a strong heritage policy imbedded in all planning tools for the territory of the property and its buffer zone. It will also need to consider the identification of different zones susceptible for new development and areas for strict protection should be clearly identified. This zoning should be integrated into a territorial management plan that integrates the three municipalities involved.

The review of planning tools should lead to the enforcement of a system of measures and detailed provisions that will protect the characteristics of the cultural landscape and that will provide precise parameters for future development. In this respect, finalising the transportation strategy, adequately informed by HIAs, will be a crucial measure. Upon finalisation of the diverse planning tools, mechanisms should be explored to ensure the binding nature of the decisions made by Management Council.

However, the information included in the advisory mission report about a number of on-going building and infrastructure projects and the mission's recommendation that these should be halted, pending the finalization and implementation of the necessary planning and management tools.

Finally, the direct link to Verige is seen as essential for the transportation strategy, and the State Party has made efforts to explore alternative solutions to the originally proposed bridge. However, all options for this transportation link must be accompanied by specific HIAs in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value, to ensure that the selected option will not have a negative impact on the World Heritage property.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.79** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Welcomes the actions undertaken by the State Party for improving the legal and management arrangements for the property and for the implementation of the recommendations from the 2013 advisory mission;
4. Encourages the State Party to continue its efforts with particular attention to the following;
 - a) *Ensure the sustained operation and resourcing of the management system, in particular of the Management Council of the Kotor Region, as a coordinating entity between different management levels,*

- b) *Continue with the harmonisation of planning tools to establish a clear policy framework for heritage decision-making to ensure that urbanisation and development are adequately planned for,*
 - c) *Consider the establishment of a legal system of zones for protection with adequate regulatory regimes that include detailed provisions on the acceptable limits and rate for change, particularly in terms of specific urban development parameters in consideration to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property,*
 - d) *Conclude the Spatial Urban Plan, including the Regional Transport Strategy, and to integrate its provisions in the planning tools of all three neighbouring municipalities,*
 - e) *Halt any building or infrastructure development projects within the property until such time as the necessary planning and management tools have been finalized and put into practice;*
5. *Requests that Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) be undertaken for all options for the transportation connection at Verige and that project proposals under consideration, with corresponding HIAs, be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review prior to making commitments to their implementation;*
6. *Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.*

30. Kizhi Pogost (Russian Federation) (C 544)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1990

Criteria (i)(iv)(v)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/544/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 2 (from 1992-2001)

Total amount approved: 38,540USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/544/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

1992, 1993, 1994, 2011: ICOMOS mission; 2002: UNESCO/ICOMOS/ICCROM mission and on-site workshop; 2007, 2010 and 2013: World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Structural integrity issues at the Church of the Transfiguration;
- Lack of an integrated management plan addressing the overall management of the World Heritage property;

- Tourism development pressures.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/544/>

Current conservation issues

On 31 January 2014, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/544/documents/>. Progress is reported on the following:

- *Management plan*: the plan was revised in 2013. It considers projects aimed at protection and conservation of the property and its environment, and provisions for sustainable development, a management scheme, and monitoring.
- *New development in the buffer zone and setting*: the proposal for an administration and visitor centre has been suspended. Heritage and Environmental Impact assessments will be carried out and submitted for review. The management plan foresees the undertaking of heritage impact assessments prior to authorizing projects.
- *Fire protection and security measures*: overall plans have been revised and a site security system is operational. Emergency measures identified in a document "Overhaul of the outdoor fire-fighting system of the Kizhi Pogost" are being reviewed to improve risk preparedness.
- *Restoration projects*: Guiding principles for interventions are included in the management plan. Funding has been allocated to continue without interruptions, interventions at the Church of Transfiguration.
- *Legal protection*: new legislation has come into force that increases administrative penalties for violation of the requirements of conservation, use and protection of cultural heritage or for failure to observe restrictions in buffer zone.
- *Protection and buffer zone*: a request for a minor boundary modification was submitted in November 2013 and will be examined by the Committee under the corresponding item. The report indicates that agricultural lands and woodlands are to be granted the status of specially protected territories to address inconsistencies in projected use. Monitoring is also being carried out to identify illegal construction in the buffer zone. Information on regulations in the buffer zone is also being provided to residents and visitors. The requirements for the protection of the property have also been included in the development of the Velikaya Guba settlement master plan. A Geographic Information System (GIS) has been developed to guide actions for the preservation of the landscape and assess impacts on the visual qualities of the setting.

Other actions have been implemented including continued research, and a promotion programme. Power infrastructure will be improved through underground cabling systems.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The commitment of the State Party in sustaining actions to improve conservation and management conditions of the property is acknowledged. The recently approved legislation will be highly beneficial in effectively controlling unplanned and/or illegal construction. Informing residents and visitors about regulatory measures is also an important measure. Concerning the proposed minor boundary modification to increase the area of the buffer zone, this will be examined by the World Heritage Committee under Item 8 of the Agenda.

The management plan has been reviewed by ICOMOS. In general, it considers that the submitted document has addressed some of the recommendations made on the 2012 draft. It positively notes the addition of the requirement for Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) to better inform decision-making and recommends that the ICOMOS HIA guidance be used to identify criteria for their undertaking. ICOMOS considers however that the Action Plan does not yet address the tourism strategy (including strict regulation of river based tourism), which should be developed before any tourism infrastructure, and facilities are studied in relation to their compatibility with the character of the property and its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).

In relation to the conservation guidelines, ICOMOS notes that although general principles are set, they still need to refer specifically to the application of conservation guidelines for the structures of the property and its setting. Further clarity is also needed in terms of landscape protection and management, particularly considering the approved legislative measures. A more detailed technical review will be exchanged with the State Party to support further evaluation.

In respect to restoration interventions, resources were positively allocated in a timely manner therefore allowing the interventions to proceed without interruption. Further information on the progress made in interventions will be available upon the undertaking of the Advisory Mission scheduled in 2014.

Land use, control of development and fluvial regulation will remain a substantial challenge to maintain the integrity of the unique landscape of the property particularly in light of tourism pressures. This will entail the strong commitment of the State Party and sustained enforcement of different legal and planning tools that have been formulated and adopted to date. The Committee may reiterate its concern regarding proposals for new development and tourism infrastructure which can potentially alter the historical and visual characteristics of the property and its setting and request that the authorities concerned to maintain the present balance between the natural and built environment by regulating tourism development and restricting any extension of development within the protected areas of the Kizhi Museum-Reserve and Kizhi Island.

It is also recommended that the Committee reiterate its requests to implement all correctives measures identified in 2010, and to submit the revised and approved Master Plan for Kizhi Island, including strict land-use regulations for all protected areas, an Integrated Management Plan with appropriate tourism strategy and guidelines for the re-use of the existing numerous historic buildings and monuments comprising the Open Air Museum for visitor facilities and exhibitions, as well as a Conservation Master Plan for all components of the World Heritage property and its setting.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.80** adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),*
3. *Commends the State Party for its sustained actions in the implementation of recommendations made by the World Heritage Committee and the monitoring missions to the property;*
4. *Takes note of the submission of the request for minor boundary modification for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session under Item 8 of the Agenda;*
5. *Reiterates its concern that the introduction of any new developments or tourism infrastructure will alter the historical and visual characteristics of the property and its setting, and highlights that the present balance between the natural and built environment at Kizhi Island should be maintained;*
6. *Urges the State Party to regulate tourism pressure (including river based tourism) and to prohibit the extension of developments within the protected areas of the Kizhi Museum-Reserve and Kizhi Island;*
7. *Also urges the State Party to continue its efforts with particular attention to the finalisation of the review process of the Management Plan considering the recommendations made by the ICOMOS technical review and to further clarify provisions for landscape management;*
8. *Reiterates its request that the State Party implement all correctives measures identified in 2010, and submit the revised and approved Master Plan for Kizhi Island, including strict land-use regulations for all protected areas, an Integrated Management Plan with appropriate tourism strategy and guidelines for the re-use of numerous existing historic buildings and monuments comprising the Open Air Museum for visitor facilities and*

exhibitions; as well as a Conservation Master Plan for all components of the World Heritage property and its setting;

9. Also reiterates its request that the State Party halts all proposed new developments in the buffer zone and the settings of the property, including visitor and administration facilities until these are reviewed, and requests the State Party, in accordance to Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, to submit, upon completion, the project proposal, technical specifications and heritage and environmental impact assessments, for the Office and Visitor Centre of the Kizhi Museum and for any other planned development projects based on the re-use of existing historic buildings and monuments, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies prior to committing to their implementation;
10. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

31. Historic Centre of the City of Yaroslavl (Russian Federation) (C 1170)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 2005

Criteria (ii)(iv)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1170/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 1 (from 2002-2002)

Total amount approved: 9,348USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1170/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

May 2009, 2012: joint World Heritage Centre/ ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Gradual changes to the urban fabric: construction and restoration projects;
- Inappropriate urban development;
- Major changes to the property's skyline through the construction of the new Cathedral of the Assumption;
- High rise projects;
- Lack of appropriate management system.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1170/>

Current conservation issues

On 20 January 2014, The State Party submitted a state of conservation report. An executive summary of this report is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1170/documents/>. It responds to the concerns

expressed in Decisions **36 COM 7B.84** and **37 COM 7B.81** and the report of the 2012 reactive monitoring mission.

The State Party provided updated information regarding legislative and regulatory protection for the property and its buffer zone at national and regional level, such as approval of the 2012 Federal Government order designating the property as a 'remarkable site' of federal importance, preparation of new legislation which will restrict land use and developments within the property, approval of the boundaries of the property and buffer zone and definition of the City of Yaroslavl's World Heritage property Protection Zone regulations.

The State Party highlighted that the management and planning systems for the property, divided between three separate federal and regional Ministries, should be improved. It recognized that this system has led to weaknesses in control over large-scale development projects, and that a management plan and conservation strategy, as well as a management structure need to be established. In preparation for this, the State Party organized seminars on World Heritage Management systems and requested the assistance of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for the compilation of the management plan.

The State Party indicated that the planned bell tower of the newly reconstructed Cathedral of the Assumption has not been constructed yet, and that its archaeological remains have been conserved. The State Party confirmed that a proposed hotel development on the Volga embankment, which was judged as inappropriate in height and design, is the subject of a current appeal.

The State Party provided information that, in addition to two new bridges constructed in 2010 over the Volga and the Kotorosl, further infrastructure developments are planned for completion by 2026 as outlined in the Urban Master Plan. These developments include a by-pass, two bridges and a traffic interchange.

The State Party confirmed that all relevant information on any new construction within the property and its buffer zone will be transmitted to the World Heritage Centre for review. The State Party reported on status of recently undertaken conservation projects within the property and its buffer zone.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The State Party has made some progress in strengthening the legislative control over the property and preparation of a new legislation. However, both legislative and management control still require urgent improvement. It is recommended that the World Heritage Committee urge the State Party to adopt, as a matter of urgency, a legal document which should take into consideration the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property inscribed for its importance in architecture, town planning and spatial relationships between buildings, its specific landscape setting, as well as important views and lines of inter-visibility. This document should restrict land use and developments within the property, with particular emphasis on the establishment of no-construction zones and strict limits to development rights. This legal instrument should be operational including for projects which were already approved within the existing Urban Master Plan and without any consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies.

While the plans for further major infrastructure interventions in the landscape of the property could represent a potential threat to the OUV of the property, no proposals with accompanying heritage impact assessments have been submitted to the World Heritage Centre for any of the developments listed in the report as still awaiting implementation.

It is also recommended that the Committee strongly reiterate its request to the State Party to submit, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, details of any proposed developments, including those listed in the report but not yet implemented, that may have an adverse impact on the OUV of the property, accompanied by Heritage Impact Assessments.

Conservation projects are still undertaken without an appropriate Conservation Strategy for the property, but that the development of this is planned to be undertaken during the preparation of the property's management plan.

It is further recommended that the Committee reiterate its request to the State Party to improve the management structure of the property and its buffer zone and produce a management plan.

Draft Decision: 38COM 7B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **36 COM 7B.84** and **37 COM 7B.81** adopted at its 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) and 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013) sessions respectively,
3. Notes the progress made by the State Party in strengthening legislative and regulatory control to improve the protection of the property;
4. Reiterates its concerns that inappropriate construction and/or infrastructure developments with inappropriate scale, height and mass, or incorporating non-traditional materials, impose a threat to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property inscribed for its importance in architecture, town planning and spatial relationships between buildings and urges the State Party to:
 - a) to finalize and adopt an appropriate legal instrument which should take into consideration the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) to restrict land use and developments within the property, with particular emphasis on the establishment of no-construction zones, and strict limits to development rights,
 - b) to ensure that this legal instrument be applicable even for the projects which were already approved within the existing Urban Master Plan,
 - c) to ensure that heritage impact assessments become a mandatory prior to any development;
5. Also urges the State Party to improve the management structure of the property and to submit to the World Heritage Centre, a Management Plan along with a Conservation strategy for the property, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
6. Strongly reiterates its request to the State Party to submit, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, details of any proposed developments, including those reported as still awaiting implementation, such as the new bypass road, bridges and traffic interchange around the property, that may have an adverse impact on the OUV of the property, accompanied by heritage impact assessments;
7. Also notes that the excavated remains of the original bell tower of the Cathedral of the Assumption are being conserved and requests the State Party to confirm that the proposed reconstruction of the bell tower has been cancelled;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, a report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above points, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

32. Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands (Russian Federation) (C 632)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1992

Criteria (iv)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/632/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/632/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

N/A

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Lack of joint management system between national, local and religious authorities (issue resolved);
- Lack of monitoring mechanisms;
- Lack of appropriate legal measures and rules for conservation, restoration, management and use of World Heritage properties of religious interest.

Illustrative material: See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/632/>

Current conservation issues

In August 2013, a joint World Heritage Centre/ ICOMOS/ICCROM monitoring mission to the property was undertaken. The mission provided a set of recommendations to the State Party available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/632/documents/>. On 31 January 2014, the State Party submitted a detailed State of conservation report. An executive summary of this report is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/632/documents/>.

- *Protection of the property:* the State Party noted that the protection status for the entire Archipelago, as well as the boundaries of protected land and water areas are not defined at this stage. In line with the mission recommendations, the State Party organized a working meeting on protected zones.
- *Conservation conditions:* the report also informs about the works undertaken to address the mission recommendation regarding hydrological soil analysis and action plan to prevent degradation of the water management system of Solovetsky and confirmed that emergency, restoration and repair works are planned to be carried out in 2015-2016. While the State Party reports that only the restoration works and not reconstructions were carried out in coordination with the authorized protection agencies, and in compliance with all required laws and standards, the mission expressed its concern about on-going new construction works presented as “regeneration” of historical landscape.
- *In line with the Committee’s Decision,* the State Party organized and hosted the International Seminar for religious representatives involved in the management and use of the World Heritage properties (Moscow, 2013, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/events/1056/>). The Russian authorities presented a draft Law introducing processes concerning the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*. Participants recommended development of a capacity-building programme to improve the qualifications of World Heritage site managers and users. (<http://whc.unesco.org/document/124117>).

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The State Party's efforts to develop a range of mechanisms to safeguard and develop the property are acknowledged. The mission considered that the general state of conservation of the key components of the property is still satisfactory and the positive improvement of the existing management system, as well as progress made in the relations between the national, local and religious authorities. However, the findings of the mission that the property, as a living heritage with its continuing religious function, is in a very vulnerable state should be noted.

Attention should also be drawn to the mission report that highlighted that the absence of adequate legal protection status and regulatory measures, including protection zones and regimes, as well as lack of clarification of the boundaries for the property and its buffer zones, stimulates entrepreneurial activities of various entities that have led to the improper use of the territory, which could represent a potential threat to its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).

The on-going new construction works and other possible major interventions in the landscape of the property have to be noted, and the Committee is recommended to request the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre technical details of all project proposals, including Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs), in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidance on HIAs for World Heritage cultural properties.

Taking into account the mission recommendations, planning tools and proposals, including the development strategy of the Solovetsky Islands, the Master Plan, the project for new administrative and exposition building of Solovetsky Museum and Reserve, projects for new infrastructures, and the enlargement of the existing airport, need to be revised in coordination with all involved stakeholders to enhance the protection of the property and to sustain its OUV. The revised documentation, including the Integrated Management Plan along with a Conservation Master Plan, a tourism management strategy, a risk preparedness strategy, as well as environmental and socio-cultural risk management, need to be submitted for review.

It is recommended that special attention is paid to the living religious heritage by adopting efficient protection and management instruments and conservation policy. In view of the results of the International Seminar, the Committee may encourage the State Party to share its experience with other States Parties by developing a capacity-building programme for the representatives of religious communities involved in the management and use of the World Heritage properties.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **35 COM 7B.107**, **36 COM 7B.86** and **37 COM 7B.82** adopted at its 35th (UNESCO, 2011), 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) and 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013) sessions respectively,
3. Notes the recommendations of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission to the property in August 2013 and requests the State Party to give high priority to the implementation of its recommendations;
4. Encourages the State Party to revise the Development Strategy of the Solovetsky Archipelago and its Master Plan, including all proposed projects, in order to enhance the protection of the property and to sustain its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);
5. Urges the State Party to pay special attention to the living religious heritage of the property by defining its legal protection status and adopting efficient regulatory and management instruments, and also requests the State Party to revise and/or develop planning tools, including a Protection Zoning Plan and regimes of all components of the property, an Integrated Management Plan, a Conservation Master Plan, a tourism

management strategy, a risk preparedness strategy, as well as environmental and socio-cultural risk management, and to submit the revised documentation to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;

6. Reiterates its concern about the possible reconstruction of the monastery buildings and other major interventions in the landscape of the property given their potential impact on its OUV, and also reiterates its request to the State Party to submit, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, to the World Heritage Centre technical details, including Heritage Impact Assessments, for proposed projects that may threaten the OUV of the property;
7. Takes note of the steps taken by the State Party to develop legal measures for the protection of World Heritage cultural properties and further reiterates its request that it develops and implements appropriate legal measures and regulations for conservation, restoration and management and use of World Heritage properties of religious interest, and also encourages the State Party to adopt, as a matter of urgency, a legal framework to support the implementation of the World Heritage Convention;
8. Welcomes the results of the International Seminar for religious representatives involved in the management and use of the World Heritage properties (Moscow, 2013), and further encourages the State Party to share its experience with other States Parties by developing a capacity-building programme, as an essential part of the management strategy, to improve the qualifications of World Heritage site managers and users of the World Heritage properties of religious interest;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, a progress report on the state of conservation of the property, and by **1 February 2016** a state of conservation report, on the implementation of the above, both reports including a 1-page executive summary, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

33. Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra (Ukraine) (C 527 bis)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1990

Criteria (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/527/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 3 (from 1998-2009)

Total amount approved: 44,720USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/527/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

May 1999: ICOMOS expert mission; April 2006: expert mission (Italian Funds-in-Trust); November 2007: World Heritage Centre information meeting for site managers; March 2009 and November 2010: joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring missions; April 2013: joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Urban development pressure;
- High-rise buildings that could compromise the panorama of the historical monastic Dnieper river landscape;
- Lack of legal protection and planning mechanisms;
- Lack of management system and mechanisms of coordination between all stakeholders including the City Municipality.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/527/>

Current conservation issues

On 30 January 2014, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report, available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/527/documents/>. The State Party submitted a draft Management Plan for review by ICOMOS.

The State Party acknowledged that some inappropriate high rise developments have had an adverse impact on the property's setting and reported that draft legislation imposing a moratorium on high rise development within the property and buffer zone has been introduced. The State Party reported that a recently completed independent expert assessment of the Dnieper river landscape had been used in developing the Management Plan and creating appropriate zoning regulations within the property and confirmed that the Urban Master Plan has been completed. The State Party provided a summary report on a research project into significant views, panoramas and visual features of buildings, which included an assessment of the adverse impact of some recent high rise development, and recommendations for development control to protect significant views to and from the property including proposed height restrictions for new buildings in different zones of the property. A plan for a creative lighting effect to reduce the impact of the tall building on Klovsky descent is being studied.

The State Party also reported that in 2013 the Plan for Kyiv-Perchersk Lavra area was compiled with special reference to preparedness against landslide risk. The report lists the conservation projects undertaken recently, with an inventory of buildings in the property itemising their conservation status, and incorporates a progress report on the conservation of Varangian caves. In 2012 the plan for the Saint Sophia complex was compiled with an inventory of assets, incorporating monument protection zones and guiding conservation proposals. The State Party reported that plans are being developed to protect the buffer zone by the introduction of zoning, permitting only development appropriate for specific areas.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The progress made by the authorities and in particular those concerning conservation projects is noted. However, all documents, regulations and measures still require urgent validation and implementation to prevent any inappropriate development.

ICOMOS will provide a separate technical review of the draft Management Plan for the State Party. The methods for the implementation of the Management Plan and for the involvement of stakeholders and specialists are unspecified.

The importance of enhancing effective protection and management of the property, its buffer zone and setting, as well as of reinforcing its regular monitoring should be highlighted.

It is recommended that the Committee reiterate its regret that the building on Klovsky descent has been completed despite the requests made at its previous sessions, and its concern that, rather than by modifying its height, mitigation through lighting effects are now being considered. The Committee may also wish to reiterate its request to the State Party to reduce its adverse effect by demolishing constructed levels to an appropriate scale.

Finally, it is recommended that the Committee request the State Party to implement all relevant measures specified in its previous mission recommendations and Committee's decisions in order to prevent any potential threats to the property's OUV.

Draft Decision: 38COM 7B.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decisions **35 COM 7B.112**, **36 COM 7B.90** and **37 COM 7B.88**, adopted at its 35th (UNESCO, 2011), 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) and 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013) sessions respectively,*
3. *Acknowledges the detailed information provided by the State Party on the progress made in the implementation of its previous decisions;*
4. *Reiterates its regret that the building on Kloovsky descent has been completed despite the requests made at its previous sessions, and that, instead of modifying its height, mitigation through a lighting effect is envisaged, and also reiterates its request to the State Party to reduce its adverse effect by demolishing constructed levels to an appropriate scale;*
5. *Urges the State Party to finalize and adopt documents, regulations and measures specified in all its previous decisions to prevent any inappropriate development and potential threats to the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);*
6. *Also urges the State Party to complete development and ratification of the new cultural heritage legislation and the plans for the protection of the buffer zone, to complete and issue the Urban Master Plan, including zoning regulations with particular emphasis on the establishment of no-construction zones, strict limits to development rights, which should take into consideration the OUV of the property, its specific landscape setting, as well as important views and inter-visibility lines, and to implement the moratorium on high rise and inappropriate constructions;*
7. *Encourages the State Party to continue its efforts with the finalization of the Management Plan taking into account the recommendations made by the ICOMOS technical review and to clarify methods of implementation, and requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to advise the State Party on completing the Management Plan;*
8. *Also requests the State Party to ensure the implementation of the Management Plan by a qualified management team underpinned by effective consultation with local stakeholders, specialists and conservation experts;*
9. *Also encourages the State Party to continue monitoring, conservation and repair works within the property, and, in particular, the stabilisation work on the Varangian caves;*
10. *Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2016**, a progress report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.*

34. Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (C 1215)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 2006

Criteria (ii)(iii)(iv)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1215/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1215/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

October 2013: Joint World Heritage Centre /ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Resumption of mining activities
- Harbour development

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1215/>

Current conservation issues

A joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission visited the property in October 2013 (mission report available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/1970>). Subsequently, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report on 31 January 2014, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1215/documents>. Furthermore, at the request of the State Party, a meeting with representatives from the State Party at national and local levels, the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre took place on 11 April 2014 to discuss issues at the property and identify potential ways forward. Key issues of concern include:

- *Proposed mining at South Crofty*: The mission found that the project could negatively impact the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) given its design, intensity, and scale. It acknowledged substantial efforts made to lower the processing building and to reduce potential impacts on the visual characteristics and the physical environment that shapes this component part of the property. The mission further underscored that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) submitted did not adequately address the relationships between the remaining attributes in this area and the proposed development. Insufficient consideration was given to the views to, and relationships between, attributes of OUV and the location; the area with the most important views of the redevelopment site are almost all located within the property. The State Party reiterated that the proposed scheme had been negotiated with the mine owner and English Heritage over a significant period and that planning permission has been granted. It also noted that mission recommendations will be considered but only where they do not conflict with the existing planning permission. The report notes that the mine owner is currently in administration and it is unlikely that the project will proceed anytime soon.
- *Proposed Hayle Harbour Development Project*: The mission reiterated the importance of the Port of Hayle for the OUV of the property as a whole, for its role in the import of energy resources and export of mine-produced ore. It concluded mixed-use heritage-led development on the Hayle quays could be accommodated but that the development, as proposed and approved, would constitute a potential danger to the OUV of the property, because of its monolithic scale, design, and materials that are inconsistent with the historic character of the quay. Local and national heritage advisors, and the World Heritage Committee in its decisions of 2012 and 2013, have given similar advice. The State Party reports that the proposal has been consented by the local government and any

changes would entail substantial monetary compensation since the developer is unwilling to reconsider the design. Work has already begun on the sluicing infrastructure and on the construction of the supermarket building. It also reports that the local Cornwall Council and the Cornish Mining World Heritage Partnership Board consider the impact is minimal. Although the State Party recognises the negative impact on the OUV, it considers that it would affect only a very small part of the overall property and that negative impacts would need to be balanced with positive aspects such as improved flood defences and repaired harbour infrastructure.

- *Callington Road Development Proposal in Tavistock:* The project concerns a new housing development on land adjacent to the Tavistock Canal, part of the World Heritage property, while the actual development would be on land outside the boundaries of the property. The mission, echoing advice by the local and national heritage advisors, expressed concern regarding several of the design elements and their impact on the setting. It recommended that negotiations continue to bring the project in line with the OUV of the property and ensure the future conservation of the canal. The State Party indicates that recommendations are useful in continuing dialogue with the developer and that only outline planning consent is currently being considered.
- *Development Control Mechanisms:* The mission recommended that the process for review and approval of large-scale development projects at the property be reviewed to ensure that projects do not negatively impact the OUV of the property. The State Party notes that both local and national authorities believe that the systems in place for review are sufficient and have led to a well-managed property.
- *Other issues:* The State Party reports that recent severe weather and flooding have affected parts of the property, although damage is limited, and necessary actions are being implemented.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

It is important to underscore the findings of the mission, which also point out the high level of professionalism and commitment of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site Management Office in coordinating actions for the property. However, there are strong challenges in controlling large-scale development proposals, as illustrated by the proposals at South Crofty, Hayle Harbour, and Tavistock. Although there are only three projects out of many that are proposed every year, their implementation can negatively impact the OUV of the property. There is concern that two projects have already been approved while questions about their impact on OUV remain outstanding, and one has already begun construction. This might indicate a need for the State Party to reconsider the process for assessing and approving large-scale development projects at the property.

Regarding proposed mining at South Crofty, it is considered that the design of the ensemble of buildings, particularly the scale and massing of several of the supporting services, may negatively impact on the historic engine houses, which are attributes of the property. There is also concern that views from various points of the property would potentially be disturbed by the current design proposal. While an EIA has been carried out, insufficient attention was paid to the impact on the OUV of the property. It is therefore recommended that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) be carried out considering attributes of OUV, with particular attention to the views to and relationships between them, to inform necessary design changes.

Concerning the proposed supermarket at Hayle Harbour, it is considered that Hayle Harbour is an integral part for conveying the OUV of the property as a whole and that any development on the South Quay should be compatible with it. It is noted that planning permission was granted notwithstanding the opinion of the State Party's local and national heritage advisors, and the decisions of the World Heritage Committee in 2012 and 2013, which requested that smaller-scale, heritage-led regeneration be considered. It is considered that the development as currently planned has a scale, massing, and design that are inappropriate for the character and sense of the place and for the understanding of the quay as part of the property. While it is possible to have a supermarket development on the quay, it would require that architects work with an innovative design concept comprising smaller and more articulated structures rather than a typical "big box"-style building. It is also noted that the State Party itself recognises the negative impact on the OUV of the property, although it does not consider it significant enough to warrant placing it on the List of World Heritage in Danger. It is considered that the design as it now stands would have a substantial adverse effect on this component part and therefore on the OUV of the property as a whole. It is therefore of particular concern that construction works on the supermarket structure are already ongoing. In line with all previous recommendations and decisions of the World Heritage Committee and the findings of the recent mission, it is

recommended that the World Heritage Committee consider immediately placing the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger and request the State Party to immediately halt the already started project on South Quay, and work with the developer to produce an appropriate design and to mitigate impacts that might have potentially been generated by the construction.

In regard to the Callington Road Development Proposal in Tavistock, the mission's findings should be recalled, in particular that there is a potential to impact the setting of the property, but that the State Party will consider recommendations made in negotiations with the developer.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B;*
2. *Recalling Decisions **36 COM 7B.94** and **37 COM 7B.89**, adopted at its 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) and 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013) sessions respectively,*
3. *Notes the information provided by the State Party in January 2014;*
4. *Takes note of the recommendations of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission to the property in October 2013 and requests the State Party to give highest priority to the implementation of its recommendations;*
5. *Expresses its concern at the recent flooding at the property caused by severe weather, and also notes the commitment of the State Party to repair resulting damage;*
6. *Encourages the State Party, Cornish Mining World Heritage Site Partnership Board, the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site Management Office, and the three local councils that constitute the main agencies in the management system of the serial property to develop the necessary assessment and control mechanisms for large-scale development proposals;*
7. *Further notes that mining at South Crofty will most likely not proceed for some time and calls on the State Party to request a design revision for the ensemble of buildings, based on a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidelines on HIAs for World Heritage cultural properties, and taking into account the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), with particular consideration of the views to, and relationships between them;*
8. *Strongly regrets that the State Party has not complied with the requests made in Decisions **36 COM 7B.94** and **37 COM 7B.89** to halt the supermarket development project at Hayle Harbour, and reiterates its urgent request to the State Party to immediately halt this project and find a more appropriate, heritage-led regeneration option;*
9. *Considers that the implementation of the supermarket project at Hayle Harbour constitutes a threat to the OUV of the property and that the property is in danger in conformity with Chapter IV.B of the Operational Guidelines, and **decides to inscribe the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) on the List of World Heritage in Danger;***
10. *Also requests the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to develop corrective measures and a timeframe for their*

implementation, along with a proposal for the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015;

11. *Further requests* the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2015**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

35. Tower of London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (C 488)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1988

Criteria (ii)(iv)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/488/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/488/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

November 2006: joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission; December 2011: joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Construction proposals in the immediate vicinity of the Tower of London that could harm the setting, related vistas and integrity of the World Heritage property;
- Lack of an in-depth visual impact study on possible impacts of development projects, as well as the lack of an approved management plan;
- Lack of protection of the immediate surroundings of the Tower of London through an adequate and commonly agreed buffer zone.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/488/>

Current conservation issues

On 31 January 2014, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/488/documents/>.

In reply to the Committee's request, the State Party reported on a number of planning guidance documents that have recently been elaborated or are in preparation. In particular, it pointed out that the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) of 2012 will be complemented by a National Planning Practice Guidance including specific guidance related to World Heritage properties. It also pointed out that World Heritage properties are considered sensitive areas according to Environmental Impact regulations, which would allow requiring Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for larger-scale projects. The assessment of potential impacts on the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) forms part of the overall EIA.

The State Party underlined that the immediate setting of the property is considered to be well defined through the 2010 Tower of London Local Setting Study, which has been embedded in the Local Plans of the three relevant local planning authorities, in conjunction with further guidance by the Greater London Authority. The State Party further reported that the property's Management Plan is being revised, based on the adopted Statement of OUV and the existing guidance documents.

The State Party considered that the wider setting of the property is ensured through the above-mentioned planning and guidance documents. It emphasized its view that the urban development in the property's wider setting should not be limited through a more detailed framework. It confirmed that it would ensure adequate cooperation of all relevant public bodies to find solutions to each project.

Annexed to its report, the State Party submitted a list of other conservation issues and relevant potential development projects. It also underlined that it looks to enhance timely communication to comply with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

It is noted that the State Party has developed a large set of planning guidance documents and addressed the requirement for cooperation of the relevant local authorities in view of planning and decision-making related to the property. Regulations for the application of EIAs for World Heritage-relevant projects appear to have been strengthened, and the State Party looks to improve procedures linked to its obligation arising from Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*. However, although the State Party considers that the immediate setting of the property is well defined through the 2010 Tower of London Local Setting Study, comments have been made previously about the limited extent of this immediate setting. There is no agreed methodology for defining the extent of the wider setting that might be subject to assessment, and no visual parameters to assess impact.

If implemented in a coordinated manner, the documents could provide a baseline for augmenting protection mechanisms for the World Heritage property as recommended by the 2011 reactive monitoring mission. While the regulatory documents and frameworks seem to be reinforced, the dynamic urban development of the metropolitan area of London requires permanent and particular attention to potentially impacting development projects. Therefore, it is suggested that the State Party continue exploring ways to define the scope and extent of the wider setting of the property and that this should be linked to the revision of the Management Plan. Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) with a specific focus on the property's OUV should be carried out as a general rule for all larger-scale projects in the wider setting of the property, in line with the guidance developed by ICOMOS on HIA.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decisions **35 COM 7B.114** and **36 COM 7B.91**, adopted at its 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) sessions respectively,*
3. *Also recalling the results of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission of December 2011,*
4. *Takes note of the State Party's efforts to strengthen the planning framework through guidance documents and enhanced coordination of the relevant planning authorities;*
5. *Requests the State Party to ensure that, in line with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, any planned larger-scale projects in the immediate and wider setting of the World Heritage property be submitted to the World Heritage Centre as soon as possible, and that adequate time be allowed for thorough review of each project by the Advisory Bodies before any decision is taken;*

6. *Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre the revised Management Plan of the World Heritage property as soon as available;*
7. *Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property, for review by the Advisory Bodies.*

36. Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (C 426bis)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late supplementary information)

37. New Lanark (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (C 429rev)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late supplementary information)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

38. City of Potosi (Plurinational State of Bolivia) (C 420)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1987

Criteria (ii)(iv)(vi)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/420/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 4 (from 1988-2010)

Total amount approved: 53,785USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/420/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount granted: USD 10,000 for a World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS technical mission in 2005 financed by the Spanish Funds-in-Trust for World Heritage.

Previous monitoring missions

November 2005 and February 2011: World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS technical mission; December 2013 and January 2014: Joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Potential degradation of the historic site by continued and uncontrolled mining operations in the Cerro Rico Mountain;
- Instability and risk of collapse of the Cerro Rico;
- Deficiencies in conservation: special attention required for the restoration and upgrading of structures with residential use and the archaeological industrial heritage;
- Inefficient enforcement of protective legislation;
- Environmental impacts on the hydraulic complex which in turn affects historic fabric and local population

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/420/>

Current conservation issues

A World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission visited the property in December 2013 and January 2014. Subsequently, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report in February 2014. The reports are available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/420/documents>. Progress is presented, as follows:

- Article 6 of Supreme Decree 27787 of October 2004 was not modified and the moratorium on all explorations between altitudes 4400-4700 m of Cerro Rico was not enforced. Mining operators continue to work with licenses granted by the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL);
- Contract arrangements with Bolivian company Q&Q were made to stabilize on-going sinking at the summit of Cerro Rico through pumping reinforced and lightweight concrete inside the crater; project was expected to conclude in November 2013. However, because of new collapses in February 2013 and the seasonal rains, stabilization works were halted in December 2013. COMIBOL reports that the continued mineral extracting below and throughout the high risk area of the top of Cerro Rico are a structural hazard and can compromise the overall investments of the stabilization project. Alternatives for the stabilization of the peak, with more flexible materials such as the

gradual filling with material processed and rejected by the mining companies, are being explored. This would have the added benefit of involving mining cooperatives and companies and promote their responsibility on the overall stabilization project. The Geotechnical Survey was concluded in August 2012 and contains technical recommendations for the stabilization of Cerro Rico.

- The access road to the peak is only being used for supervision of mining activities and for material transportation. The potential to provide tourist access to the summit through this road, upon finalizing the stabilization project, is being explored.
- A relocation process for miners working above 4400 m to other mining areas is foreseen. Inspections of working mines was undertaken in early 2014 and measures are planned regarding new concessions.
- A draft law called *Exploitation and Preservation of Cerro Rico Law* was prepared and is to be reviewed by May 2014, although no timeframe adoption was noted.
- An architectural heritage unit within the Municipal Government has been created and funded to carry out restoration of landmark buildings and develop the Master Plan for the *Ribera de los Ingenios Mineros*. The mission noted that implementation of the *Master Plan for the rehabilitation of historic areas of Potosi* has not been sustained since the Spanish support ended in 2009.
- Information on boundary clarifications was received but additional technical details and clarifications have been requested to the State Party.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The work carried out by the State Party to stabilize collapses at the summit of Cerro Rico should be noted. However, the complexities of problems caused by the continued mining over the altitude 4400m, and the lack of analysis of potential effects from the implemented interventions, have surpassed the initial project. No timeframe is foreseen for resuming or finalizing the stabilization project of Cerro Rico, and there is no formal process in place for the relocation of miners to effectively enforce a moratorium. The Inter-institutional Committee and the Emergency Committee played an important role in facing the current emergency of Cerro Rico, but their policy framework does not cover all the components of the inscribed property and therefore cannot ensure the entire protection of its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).

No information was included in relation to the integrated management system for the property; the findings of the mission that the management and monitoring of each component rests at various management levels, leading to lack of coherence and articulation in decision-making are underscored. Halting stabilization works illustrates these conditions, as technical solutions were not thoroughly analyzed and balanced against other needed measures, such as the enforcement of the moratorium and the relocation of miners. As noted, results achieved can be jeopardized due to lack of continuity of interventions and because core issues remain unaddressed. Lack of integrated decision-making is also reflected by the potential relocation of mining operations, which would include the potential exploitation of new mines in the Kari Kari area, managed by environmental authorities, not by COMIBOL. This is one of the few areas that still retain all original features and a safe ecological environment; if no comprehensive analysis is undertaken, the potential relocation would affect the integrity of this component and therefore the OUV of the property.

The current risk of collapse of the summit of Cerro Rico is critical and poses significant security concerns for on-going mining operations. The work of the miners of Potosí is deeply immersed in an ancestral cosmogony with the Cerro Rico and these associated values must be taken into consideration when exploring relocation options. The relocation to the Kari Kari area should not be considered as a potential alternative given its significance and development strategies are needed to prevent new urban settlements from being built between its access and the historic mine fabrics area. It is also recommended that a participatory and comprehensive management plan, that considers all the features of the property, is formulated taking into account the recommendations from the reactivate monitoring mission.

Given the above considerations, there are significant threats to the OUV of the property, and it is recommended that the World Heritage Committee consider inscribing the City of Potosi on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.38

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.91**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),
3. Acknowledges the efforts made by the State Party in the stabilization of the summit of Cerro Rico and regrets that Article 6 of Supreme Decree 27787 of October 2004 was not modified and the moratorium on all explorations between altitudes 4400 m and 4700 m of Cerro Rico was not enforced;
4. Notes with concern that stabilization interventions have been halted and urges the State Party to evaluate the preliminary results obtained, to define a revised strategy and timeframe for completion of the project, and to submit to the World Heritage Centre a timeframe considering all the measures undertaken for the effective relocation of miners working above the 4400 m altitude of Cerro Rico;
5. Notes the result of the reactive monitoring mission to the property and endorses its recommendations and encourages the State Party to implement them;
6. Also encourages the State Party to reinforce the Inter-institutional Committee and the Emergency Committee to expand their policy framework beyond issues pertaining to Cerro Rico to address all the components of property; Requests the State Party to finalize the boundary clarification within the framework of the Retrospective Inventory to achieve a final proposal of buffer zones and invites it to submit, according to paragraphs 163-165 of the Operational Guidelines, a minor boundary modification to allow for a clear understanding for the protection of the visually sensitive areas around the property;
7. Also notes with concern that conservation interventions have not been sustained and that no effective management system is currently in place, and also urges the State Party to develop an integrated and participatory Management Plan that includes all attributes of the property to ensure its Outstanding Universal Value is sustained; Considers that the State Party has not complied with all the requests expressed by the Committee in Decision **37 COM 7B.91**, and that therefore the property is in danger in conformity with Chapter IV.B of the Operational Guidelines and **decides to inscribe City of Potosi (Plurinational State of Bolivia) on the List of World Heritage in Danger;**
8. Also requests the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to develop a proposal for the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger and a set of corrective measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, an updated report including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

39. Tiwanaku: Spiritual and Political Centre of the Tiwanaku Culture (Bolivia, Plurinational State of) (C 567rev)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 2000

Criteria (iii)(iv)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/567/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 1 (from 1995-1995)

Total amount approved: 4,000USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/567/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount granted: USD 870,000 for the project "Preservation and Conservation of Tiwanaku and the Akapana Pyramid" (UNESCO/Japan Funds-in-Trust for World Heritage). Moratorium from March 2010 to May 2012.

Previous monitoring missions

November 2007: World Heritage Centre Preparatory Mission; February-March 2009: World Heritage Centre Technical Assessment Mission for the implementation of the JFIT project; November 2009: World Heritage Centre. UNESCO Quito Office monitoring mission; November 2010: joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission; August 2012: World Heritage Centre mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Lack of a management plan for the site;
- Lack of coordinated conservation policies and interventions between the national government and the Municipality of Tiwanaku;
- Need for the designation of a national counterpart for the JFIT project and a site manager at the local level;
- Lack of governance.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/567/>

Current conservation issues

On 31 January 2014, the State Party submitted a State of conservation report, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/567/documents/>. Progress is reported on the following:

- *Conservation and management plan*: an executive director has been appointed for the Research Centre, Archaeological, Anthropological and Management Tiwanaku (CIAAAT) who is expected to carry the development of these plans forward. Negotiations are currently in process to allocate required human and financial resources for the development of both the conservation and the management plan, with the assistance of an international expert. A preliminary draft was submitted for review on the general criteria for preparation of both plans and ICOMOS has submitted its technical evaluation to assist the process. The process is expected to conclude in 2014 with the articulation of the plan with other planning tools.
- *Management arrangements*: the director for CIAAAT has been appointed and the board of directors has approved the management structure. No information is provided on whether resources have been allocated for the CIAAAT and approved staff to become fully operational.
- *Buffer zone*: the State Party reports that the management planning process should establish additional criteria for the establishment of the buffer zone, enlarging the currently protected polygonal of 100 yards from the protected areas. Provisions should also be made in the Urban Management Plan and the Municipality's Land Use Plan to protect archaeological remains in the modern town and to control its sprawl.

- *Planned projects and interventions*: project proposals will be submitted for review upon approval by the board of directors of CIAAAT. However, information included in the Annexes of the report shows that the Autonomous Municipal Government of Tiwanaku carried out extensive interventions at southern sector of Puma Punku. These range from improvements to the drainage systems to clearing of vegetation to reconstruction of walls and new earthen renderings and wall capping. New signalization system for visitors has been set up. The Municipality also implemented a conservation project at the Akapana pyramid throughout 2013 which included waterproofing works, new earthen capping and renders on walls, and interventions for drainage systems. Work was also reported on the conservation of archaeological material deposits.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The measures implemented to improve coordinated work among the central and local governments, particularly the appointment of the director for the CIAAAT are well noted. However, given the recent approval of the management structure, progress has been limited in establishing a fully operational system. Extensive interventions have continued at the property without having a comprehensive conservation plan in place. It is not clear how the implemented actions respond to conservation assessments and priorities. A significant amount of work has been done on reconstruction and new renders and these interventions are not responsive to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property.

There is some concern that without a clear framework for action and a sound conservation policy in place, continuing with these extensive measures could erode the conditions of authenticity of the property and can potentially threaten its OUV. The need to ensure the stability of the physical fabric is recognized, but that clear limits and strategies for conservation and restoration need to be set under a conservation policy driven by the OUV of the property. Conservation decision-making needs also to be based on the results from condition assessment and monitoring, and also in consideration to the evaluation of results from previous interventions, particularly on mortars, as was recommended by the Expert meeting.

Finally, an adequate buffer zone, responsive to protection requirements, needs to be established and that regulatory measures ought to be defined in a participatory and inclusive process to ensure their adoption by the local government and communities. This measure is essential to ensure that the conditions of integrity of the property are sustained.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision 37 COM 7B.92 adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),*
3. *Notes the appointment of the director for the Research Centre, Archaeological, Anthropological and Management Tiwanaku (CIAAAT) and the approval of the management structure for the property and urges the State Party to secure the necessary resources to make it fully operational;*
4. *Expresses its concern about the extent of restoration interventions undertaken at the Akapana pyramid and the Puma Punku sector that can potentially erode the conditions of authenticity of the property and requests the State Party to halt these interventions until the Conservation and the Management plans have been developed;*
5. *Also requests the State Party to finalise the conservation and management planning process and to provide an electronic and three printed copies of the draft revised management plan and the conservation plan by 1 December 2014 for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;*

6. *Reiterates its request to establish a buffer zone for the property and adopt the necessary regulatory measures to ensure the protection of its Outstanding Universal Value and conditions of authenticity and integrity;*
7. *Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2016, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.*

40. Churches of Chiloé (Chile) (C 971)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 2000

Criteria (ii)(iii)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/971/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 1 (from 2002-2002)

Total amount approved: 50,000USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/971/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

December 2013: Joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Insufficient delimitation of boundaries
- Construction of a shopping mall in the vicinity of the Castro Church

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/971/>

Current conservation issues

A World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission visited the property in December 2013. Subsequently, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report in February 2014. Both reports are available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/971/documents>. Implementation of actions is reported as follows:

- *Definition of new buffer zones:* Preliminary Protection Areas (APP) for each component of the serial property have been proposed. This is a first approach for the definition of wider settings, as part of the implementation of the *Program for Integral Protection of Churches Settings*. The final boundaries will be addressed as *typical zones*, which is the official national category for protection of buffer zones and settings with their regulatory measures. This process is expected to be concluded in October 2014;
- *Creation of the National World Heritage Committee* in October 2013, with representatives of Ministries, the National Monuments Council (CMN) and other Institutions to develop an integral strategy and a Public Policy for conservation, management and sustainable development of World Heritage properties in Chile;

- *Elaboration of a new draft law* in January 2014 to modify Law No. 17288 of National Monuments to establish Regional Councils of the CMN;
- *Implementation of the National Policy for Urban Development*, adopted in May 2013, to establish national guidelines and strategies on urban matters, which includes a thematic chapter of Identity and Heritage;
- *A draft of a Regulatory Framework for the Typical Zones* has been approved by the CMN in December 2013 and awaits implementation through a Decree by the Ministry of Education;
- The *FUNDAICH* (Foundation Friends of the Churches of Chiloé) undertook restoration and conservation works and capacity building programmes. Information on updated intervention criteria for the Churches was provided.
- The construction of the mall at the City of Castro has been completed. On 5 December 2013, the Castro Municipal Works Department legalised construction with Permit No. 434. The Supreme Court of Chile has rejected the appeal seeking the building's demolition. The reactive monitoring mission considered that the new mall has now become a prevailing element of Castro's skyline, competing with the silhouette of the towers of the Church surrounded by the traditional setting, and has therefore impacted on the visual qualities of this component part of the property.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The actions undertaken by the State Party for the adequate delimitation of buffer zones are well noted. However there are additional aspects that need to be observed. The *Plan for Integral Protection as Typical Zones* does not state the characteristics of wider setting for all the components of the property, considering that only 5 churches from the total of 16 have currently delimited their Typical Zones. Therefore, the State Party could adopt as preliminary boundaries the proposed *Preliminary Protection Areas* until the process of legal regulation of all Typical Zones is achieved. However, the extension of these areas needs to be subsequently reviewed to include wider setting as expressed in the technical recommendations made by the mission. The final proposal should include precise boundaries delimited in maps, and the characteristics of each zone to protect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, as well as clear regulations to control possible threats to the visual qualities of the component parts. The result of this process needs to be submitted for review by the World Heritage Committee as a minor boundary modification.

Efforts should be sustained to strengthen the capacities of the National Monuments Council (CMN) and ensure a more coordinated action with other administrative levels and sectors.

The State Party and FUNDAICH have made important efforts in the restoration of the churches. However, resources and trained experts will be required to continue interventions, given the significant vulnerability of the churches with regard to the construction materials and the environmental conditions. Conservation efforts should also be the means to enhance the traditional values of communitarian work and to assure adequate supply of woods for restoration works.

Regarding the construction of the mall at Castro, the mission assessed the key importance of all the churches as dominant elements in the landscape and as references for the navigation in the Archipelago. This is a significant attribute of the property that was present at its nomination and was recently highlighted in the Retrospective Statement of OUV adopted by the World Heritage Committee in 2013. In line with the findings of the mission, it is considered that the new mall impacts on the visual qualities of the property, affects its OUV and causes a negative impact over and compromises the wider setting of the church of Castro. The mall will also exacerbate the generation of additional traffic flow and could cause instability for the structure of the church.

Given the above, mitigation measures need to be urgently developed to address the impact of the Castro shopping mall on the setting and visual character of this component of the property. This will entail a thorough review of potential architectural measures and possibly the creation of green areas or vegetation screens.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.94**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),
3. Acknowledges the significant efforts made by the State Party and the Foundation Friends of the Churches of Chiloé (FUNDAICH) for the conservation of the churches of Chiloé;
4. Notes the result of the 2013 World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property and endorses its recommendations;
5. Encourages the State Party to strengthen the National Monuments Council (CMN) and to enhance its joint work with other administrative levels and sectors of the property;
6. Urges the State Party to finalize the legal definition of buffer zones and visually sensitive areas around each component part and establish the appropriate legislative measures to ensure the overall protection of the property;
7. Invites the State Party to submit by 1 of February 2015, according to paragraphs 163-165 of the Operational Guidelines, the final proposal for the buffer zones of each component part of the property as a minor boundary modification for review by the World Heritage Committee;
8. Requests the State Party to:
 - a) Review all existing Urban Master Plans in the light of the characteristics defined in the final proposal of buffer zones and new regulatory measures designed for the protection of the settings of the Churches of Chiloé,
 - b) Establish Urban Master Plans and clear building parameters and restrictions for all the municipalities that do not include these planning tools in their management framework,
 - c) Establish rural management frameworks, including the characteristics defined in the final proposal of buffer zones for the Churches of Chiloé located in rural areas, to better manage and protect all component parts of the property;
9. Also requests the State Party to establish an Integrated Management Plan for all sixteen churches inscribed in the serial property, with emphasis in a mutual cooperation among the different communities, to ensure the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
10. Notes with concern that the construction of Castro shopping mall has been completed and that no measures have been considered to mitigate its impact on the Castro Church;
11. Reiterates its requests to the State Party to develop measures to mitigate the impact of the Castro shopping mall on the visual characteristics and setting of the Castro church to better integrate it with the existing setting;
12. Further requests the State Party to submit a Study of Traffic Impact for the Castro shopping mall on the urban tissue of the City of Castro by **1 February 2015**;

13. *Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2015, a report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015, with a view to considering, if the absence of the implementation of the above-mentioned actions is noted by the Committee at its 39th session in 2015, the potential inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.*

41. Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso (Chile) (C 959rev)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 2003

Criteria (iii)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/959/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 1 (from 2010-2010)

Total amount approved: 140,688USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/959/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

November 2013: ICOMOS Advisory Mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Interventions planned at the port, such as the Barón Port and the Prat Dock, as well as for touristic facilities and real estate projects;
- Fragmentation of competencies and mandates by sectors and by different levels of government, as well as by the different types of specific protection and use of different areas, does not allow for the management of the property with respect to its Outstanding Universal Value and within a broader perspective.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/959/>

Current conservation issues

An ICOMOS advisory mission visited the property in November 2013 (report available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/959/documents/>). Subsequently, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report on 3 February 2014, which reports progress in a number of conservation issues:

- The National Urban Development Policy, adopted in 2013, will contribute to promote a more integral management of the property.
- The third and final formulation phase for the Valparaíso Heritage Management Guiding Plan (DGP) has started.
- A World Heritage Commission has been created to improve institutional coordination and definition of conservation policies.
- A Bill for reforming the National Monuments Law has been submitted which will require the creation of the Regional National Council for Monuments empowered to facilitate management.
- The Urban Technical Board has been created to coordinate territorial planning and achieve a comprehensive vision of the property.

- A Technical Board for the Historic Quarter, established with the participation of Valparaíso Port Enterprise, aims to coordinate the DGP with the Port Master Plan.

Regarding the development project at Puerto Barón, it is reported that:

- The project has been granted a building permit.
- The responsible national authority has authorised the intervention at the Simón Bolívar warehouse.
- Only excavation works were performed and due to archaeological findings they were stopped until the Archaeological Management Plan is approved.
- The Court ruled on the temporary interruption of works after the injunction submitted by citizens' organizations.
- A decision by the Environment Superintendent's Office is still pending on the issue of entering the project into the Impact Assessment System.

The report also refers to the Expansion of Terminal 2 at the port and notes that it must be executed without altering the city's heritage and environmental values and its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). When the Project is submitted to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) System, background information will be sent to the World Heritage Centre.

The Advisory mission analysed the existing planning tools and the involvement of diverse stakeholders in conservation endeavours. It underscored however that a broader approach is needed for the management of the property, particularly in relation to the reconciling of development needs of a port city with its heritage. The management structure for the property also needs to be enhanced to ensure coordinated decision-making, as there are different actions with mandates over the property. In relation to the Puerto Barón development project, the mission noted that the project proposal entailed a new urban form that would rupture the urban landscape of Valparaíso but also underscored a larger issue, related to the future development of the heritage city and its relation with the functioning port.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

It is noted that the State Party and the Municipality of Valparaíso has made efforts in addressing the state of conservation of the World Heritage property and in developing planning tools and setting up a regulatory framework to enhance protection and management.

The Management Plan is considered to have an overall good technical quality but there is a need to embrace a broader approach to the interpretation and management of the attributes of the World Heritage property and, consequently, to make the necessary adjustments to take into consideration the cultural landscape aspects by integrating other heritage attributes related to the OUV into the same management structure. The Historical Urban Landscape (HUL) approach could be considered a source of reference to undertake this review. In its current phase, the Management Plan does not take into account the important cultural relations existing between the protected area and the rest of the city, including the port, as an integrated whole.

It is also noted that deficiencies remain in the management to ensure that overlapping mandates are integrated into consistent policies for decision making for the property and its buffer zone. It is crucial that larger coordination exists in order to reconcile development proposals with the conservation of the attributes of the property. In particular, decision-making should be articulated between the national and municipal authorities and the Port Enterprise of Valparaíso, as well as with representatives of other economic sectors of the city and the civil society. This coordination should be legally adopted to ensure the sustainability of the management arrangements.

The expansion projects for Terminal 2 of the Port and the Mall Plaza Barón may have a negative impact on the OUV of the property. Therefore, it is recommended that Environmental and Heritage Impact assessments be carried out to evaluate alternatives for use and land use occupation of the ocean border, to inform potential review and to identify mitigation actions. The review process should also take into account the options for public access and visits to the port precincts.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.95**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),
3. Appreciates the efforts made by the State Party to fund and organize the Advisory mission conducted in November 2013 and encourages it to implement the recommendations contained in the mission report;
4. Takes note of the work undertaken by the national and municipal authorities, and the contributions from sectors of civil society, to elaborate a Management Plan and promote the conservation of the property and encourages the State Party to adopt a broader approach in the formulation of planning tools in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, considering the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach to formulate integrated policies for conservation and development;
5. Also encourages the State Party to review the Management Plan to incorporate provisions for attributes related to the cultural landscape aspects of the city (such as the shoreline, the geographical amphitheatre, the elevators, the Bodegas Bolivar; the docks Espigon and Barón, important buildings in the flat area and the remains of the old railway system);
6. Considering that management arrangements are insufficient, urges the State Party to create a management structure to ensure coordination among the main entities with mandates and the property and enhance decision-making for the property;
7. Notes with concern that the expansion projects for Terminal 2 of the Port and Puerto Barón Mall may affect the OUV of the property and requests the State Party to halt interventions in Puerto Barón and the Seaport area until the Environmental and Heritage Impact Assessment are undertaken and submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

42. Colonial City of Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) (C 526)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1990

Criteria (ii)(iv)(vi)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/526/documents>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 3 (from 1990-2000)

Total amount approved: 82,207USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/526/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

August 2001: ICOMOS monitoring mission; December 2009: Joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission; January 2014: ICOMOS advisory mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Undefined and unregulated buffer zone leading to urban development pressure and inadequate control of land use;
- Pressures derived from tourism;
- Inadequate and inefficient management and conservation arrangements (including legislation, regulatory measures, technical capacity for conservation and service infrastructure);
- Lack of interpretation and presentation of the property;
- Natural vulnerability to earthquakes and hurricanes;
- Deterioration of historic structures derived from natural and social factors (including environmental pollution and lack of sensitisation of local residents);
- SANSOUCI Urban development project.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/526/>

Current conservation issues

An ICOMOS advisory mission visited the property in January 2014. Subsequently, the State Party submitted a State of conservation report on 6 February 2014, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/526/documents/>

Progress in the implementation of recommendations of the World Heritage Committee is reported as follows:

- The Municipality of East Santo Domingo has committed to the approval and establishment of regulations for the buffer zone in its jurisdiction. Approval is expected through a Municipal Ordinance although no timeframe for adoption has been considered.
- Interagency meetings were held on 2013 with a view to begin operations of the Steering Committee for the management of the property and new Ministries were included in its composition. No timeframe for full functioning was provided.
- Final stage of the approval process of the new Law for the Protection, Safeguarding and Development of Cultural Heritage, which will be reviewed by the new authorities of the Ministry of Culture. No timeframe for official adoption has been provided. Regulations for archaeological investigations have been developed and are already being implemented.
- New view shed studies were performed, concluding that the proposed Sansouci development is minimally perceived from the Colonial City and that the Santo Domingo Fortress is the only monument affected. The project was submitted to a local expert Committee, but no information was provided concerning its composition and the resulting recommendations.

- Alternative designs of the Sansouci development have been proposed, reducing the height of the towers, and increasing occupation density.
- The project proposal for the subway line continues to be developed and will be submitted for review by local authorities.

Even though the State Party Report does not refer to the approval of the Strategic Plan for the Integral Revitalization of the Colonial City of Santo Domingo, it informs about some progress made regarding its implementation:

- Elaboration of special regulations for building facades, in the framework of the Integral Recovery Project for Prioritized Streets of the Colonial City;
- Progress in the redesign project on Colón Street and Plaza Fuerte del Ángulo, and also the reopening of the Callejón de la Piedra, soon to be subjected to public bid.
- Emergency works performed at the Santa Bárbara neighbourhood to repair the damage generated by the interruption of the project that depended on external funding.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

Conservation and management efforts have been made by the State Party, in particular by the National Directorate of Monumental Heritage and the Municipality of the National District, to ensure the protection of the property. Some neighbours' associations and business groups promote and take actions contributing to improve the conditions of the Colonial City. The importance of finalising the approval process for the buffer zone at Santo Domingo East and its corresponding regulatory measures, to ensure the protection of the property and the adequate management of large-scale development, should be stressed.

There are however some concerns related to the property are in a process of control and reorientation such as the Sansouci Project, Subway Number 6 and Programme for the Promotion of Tourism at the Colonial City. As underscored by the mission, the Sansouci Project has been modified according to the recommendations made and revised designs have been produced. However, work is required for the definition of clear design parameters to be determinate by a working group of local architects, international experts, ICOMOS and Sansouci architects. The resulting final design would need to be submitted for review prior to making any commitments to its implementation and should take into account the attributes of the property and ensure that potential negative impact are mitigated, so the Sansouci Project does not become a threat to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property. These include the control in terms of the high quality of urban and architectural design, achieving the best views of the river and providing the City with large public and attractive cultural/commercial activities. In addition, it is recommended to lower land occupation density and to eliminate the boutique hotel located on the corner close to Punta Torrecillas so as to provide more public space. The revised proposals submitted in the additional information received in March 2014 do not seem to indicate the occupational density has been reduced and this essential recommendation needs to be taken into account prior to granting the approval for the development. ICOMOS would reiterate that at this stage a blanket approval for the overall development is being sought and that architectural projects and development for each of the building components will need to be closely monitored to ensure high quality design that does not compromise the qualities of the property.

In relation to Subway Number 6, even feasibility studies have been undertaken; the Advisory Mission noted that excavations and other works under the Colonial City might be risky, especially considering the high vulnerability of old structures like the Cathedral. Therefore, it is strongly recommended to perform Heritage Impact Assessments and analyse other alternatives, e.g.: creating a light transportation system to circulate within the historic core of the city. Regarding the Programme for the Promotion of Tourism in the Colonial City, financed by the Inter-American Development Bank, work is on track and, while some coordination exists between heritage and tourism entities, it is important to ensure that the Ministry of Culture, through the National Directorate of Monumental Heritage, be fully involved in the implementation of the project Furthermore, very large cruise ships are often anchored by the property, which obstructs views. Studies regarding these issues and potential alternatives for solutions need to be undertaken.

It is considered that although measures have been implemented, there are gaps that need to be addressed in relation to technical capacities, secured resources for interventions at heritage buildings, adoption of legislative frameworks and addressing overlapping mandates and duplication of functions

in institutions related to the property. Finally, the risk preparedness preparation and management needs to be prioritized and a plan is needed on this matter.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.95**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),*
3. *Acknowledges the efforts made by the State Party to fund and organise the advisory mission conducted in January 2014 and encourages it to implement the recommendations contained in the mission report;*
4. *Recognizes the efforts made by national and municipal authorities in implementing recommendations to control concerns for the property such as Subway Number 6, the Programme for the Promotion of Tourism financed by an Inter-American Development Bank project at the Colonial City and the Sansouci Project;*
5. *Considers that all projects or actions affecting the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property and undertaken by any international, governmental, non-governmental or private entity, including the Inter-American Development Bank project, must involve and be approved by the institution responsible for the protection of the property;*
6. *Requests the State Party to implement the following:*
 - a) *Finalize the process for approval of the buffer zone in East Santo Domingo and its corresponding regulatory measures,*
 - b) *Finalize the approval process for the new Law for the Protection, Safeguarding and Development of Cultural Heritage and ensure that its provisions are integrated into planning tools for the property,*
 - c) *Improve management capacities and secure adequate resources for sustained implementation of conservation, protection and management actions, specially concerning the full functioning of the Steering Committee and the Strategic Plan for the Integral Revitalization of the Colonial City of Santo Domingo,*
 - d) *Identify alternatives to address transportation issues and develop Heritage Impact Assessments for the Subway project and submit them to the World Heritage Centre for review prior to making any commitments for implementation,*
 - e) *Review the occupation-open space ratio of the Sansouci development project and define parameters for the further design of specific projects to ensure that potential negative impacts to the visual qualities of the setting of the property are mitigated,*
 - f) *Ensure that design parameters for architectural projects consider the attributes that convey OUV and the conditions of integrity and authenticity of the property and that, in accordance to Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, the revised development project and specific building designs be submitted for review prior to commencing implementation;*
7. *Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and*

the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

43. City of Quito (Ecuador) (C 2)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late supplementary information)

44. National History Park – Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers (Haiti) (C 180)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1982

Criteria (iv)(vi)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/180/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 7 (from 1982-2010)

Total amount approved: 246,110USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/180/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount granted: USD 14,780 for the July 2010 Technical Mission partially funded by the Spanish Funds-in-Trust for World Heritage.

Previous monitoring missions

September 2006: UNESCO Havana Office Technical Visit; July 2010: Joint Expert Technical Mission; March 2011: UNESCO Preparatory Mission for Haiti Donor's Conference; January 2012: World Heritage Centre Technical Mission; March 2012: Multidisciplinary Technical Mission; May 2013: ICOMOS Mission; May 2013: Multidisciplinary Technical Mission; July 2013: Technical Assistance Mission World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Lack of a Management Plan;
- Lack of a Conservation Plan;
- Water damage;
- Vandalism;
- Seismic activities;
- Infrastructure projects;
- Lack of a Risk Preparedness Plan;
- Potential non controlled touristic development.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/180/>

Current conservation issues

On 11 February 2014, the State Party submitted a report of activities carried out in 2013 in connection with the project "Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Tourism" funded by the World Bank for the years 2013 to 2018, available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/180/documents>, and specifying the following:

- In response to emergencies identified, sealing and shoring work has been done to stabilize the most endangered structures while awaiting restoration. Unsafe areas accessible to the public have been made secure, and the access road to the Citadel has been consolidated.
- Public reception facilities have been built at the Citadel and the Choiseul Welcome Centre; and walls, vaults and the rooms open to visitors have undergone major restoration. The enhancement of the monuments is carried out in the framework of a proposed Tourism Development Plan for the Citadel.
- A preparatory phase of the Action Plan was initiated in June 2013 (not submitted), and thus for the launch of the project "Cultural Heritage Preservation and Tourism Sector Development Support in the North of Haiti". The Action Plan has still not been submitted.
- The boundary determination of the perimeter of the Park was completed and preceded by awareness-raising and information actions targeting local elected officials and residents of the Park. A decree certifying the boundary of PNH - CSSR is awaiting approval by the Council of Ministers since January 2014.
- Established by decree of 16 August 2012, the Interdepartmental Management Committee of the Park was officially established on 10 January 2014. ISPAN is the permanent secretariat
- The World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS mission carried out in July 2013 analyzed the threats posed by a national highway crossing through the site, and proposed the creation of a deviation of the RN3 bypassing the Park, and the rehabilitation of the "Park Road" as a strictly local road. It stressed the timetable discrepancy between the works of the national highway, to be completed up to the gates of the Park by the end of 2015, and the time needed for the studies and the completion of the deviation -- five to six years at least. The document submitted by the State Party throws no light on this issue.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

It is to be noted that considerable progress has been made in stabilizing the structures of the Citadel, and in rehabilitating, making safer, and enhancing the areas accessible to the public. The creation, through a well-conceived Tourism Development Plan, of welcome facilities and services providing space to local producers (craft shops, food outlets) are significant contributions to the development of the property. The establishment of the Interdepartmental Management Committee can also be attributed to these advances.

However, these positives aspects do not diminish the massive amount of structural consolidation work that remains to be carried out on the monuments of the Park and primarily on the Citadel. The commitment of the "Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Tourism" project financed by the World Bank, which gives priority to supporting restoration and structural reinforcement of the monuments, is a guarantee for the continuation of this work, in the framework of the conservation plan which still remains to be finalized. It is very important that this project also envisages contributing to strengthening ISPAN on site and the establishment of a team dedicated to the Park's management.

The physical delimitation of the Park by boundary markings is a significant advance, and which also provided an opportunity for dialogue with local authorities and Park residents. Further work is needed to define the buffer zone for the Park and to implement appropriate regulatory measures.

Efforts have been undertaken to raise awareness and inform local communities. Indeed, the World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS technical assistance mission of July 2013 noted the increased awareness of the local communities.

In terms of space management within the perimeter of the Park and its surroundings, everything remains to be done to develop the participatory Management Plan that must be a priority for the Interdepartmental Management Committee given the threats that the ongoing infrastructure projects pose to the integrity of the Park. Although the road deviation work has begun, the State Party will face a very delicate period of increased traffic on the road through the Park, a situation that could pose serious threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. It is therefore essential that it be provided in advance with the tools and the means to monitor and control the evolution of the use of

space during this transitional period. This is a risk factor for the integrity of the property and makes it particularly urgent to undertake studies on the deviation and to define measures for the management of the road and its surroundings in this transitional period.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.44

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.98** adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013);
3. Takes note of the measures taken by the State Party to implement the decisions of the World Heritage Committee, and acknowledges the efforts of the Institute for the Protection of National Heritage to ensure the safeguard of the property;
4. Notes the latest results of the studies on the structural stability of the Citadel and the emergency shoring work that have been made, and requests the State Party to continue and finalize the work of structural reinforcement, in cooperation with technical and financial institutions, and to submit for approval as soon as possible the conservation plan of the buildings;
5. Also takes note of the request for assistance for expertise on the welcome capacities of the monuments;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre the Tourism Development Plan including an analysis of the welcome capacities of the monuments before continuing with the development of tourism projects;
7. Further notes the demarcation process for the perimeter of the Park and also requests the State Party to submit proposals to define the boundaries of the buffer zone of the Park, as well as the results of the cadastral survey;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre:
 - a) a timetable and methodology for developing the Management Plan for the Park and the buffer zone, by **1 December 2014**, for examination by the Advisory Bodies,
 - b) the terms of reference for the study of the deviation of the National Highway No. 3 and the programme for project of rehabilitation of the "Park road", as well as an environmental and heritage impact assessment for this project;
9. Also reiterates its request to the international community to ensure, by all means, its support for the implementation of the recommendations, and to quickly approve the financial and human resources to enable the State Party to ensure the conservation of the entire property, paying particular attention to the quality of life of the inhabitants;
10. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a one-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above mentioned points, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

45. Historic Centre of Puebla (Mexico) (C 416)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1987

Criteria (ii)(iv)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/416/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 3 (from 1994-2009)

Total amount approved: 98,000USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/416/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

N/A

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Urban pressure (issue resolved);
- Lack of monitoring system (issue resolved);
- Earthquake (issue resolved).

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/416/>

Current conservation issues

In 2012, information on the Integral Project for motorways and bridges was received from the State Party and in 2013, information was received regarding the construction of a cable car. Additional information was requested by the World Heritage Centre and the State Party sent a response letter on 12 February 2014.

The original proposal for the construction of a cable car entailed significant impacts on the visual qualities of the property due to the location of high metallic towers that would be competing elements in the traditional skyline. Since works commenced without the authorization of the National Heritage Agency (INAH), a historic building “Casa del Torno” was demolished. Works have been suspended and the State Party informs that an alternative route, which will not go through the inscribed property, has been identified. It also notes that there will be restitution for the demolished building although it is not clear what this entails.

Challenges are being faced in the balance between the conservation needs of the Historic Centre and the demands of the growing metropolis of Puebla. On-going projects, such as the elevated motorways and interventions carried out under the Plan for Regeneration and Urban re-densification of the Monuments Zone and its surroundings, indicate that projects are developed in response to specific conditions rather than comprehensive, long-term sustainable strategies. The State Party reports that a single attention office, which would include the three levels of Government, is to be established to ensure that future projects do not compromise the property. In addition, it notes that a new council of experts has been set up since December 2013 to advise INAH.

It should be noted that the World Heritage Committee last examined the state of conservation of the property at its 28th session (Suzhou, 2004). At the time, it requested the State Party to finalise the Integral Plan for the rehabilitation of the Historic Centre of Puebla.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

Management and conservation tools for the property have not been sufficiently integrated and translated into a coherent policy for the property adopted by all levels of government. Challenges being faced in the conservation of the Historic Centre call for the development and urgent implementation of holistic measures to initiate a process for the recovery of the urban and social fabric of the inscribed property, for the rehabilitation of traditional and historic buildings and spaces as well

as for the conservation of the existing setting and landscape, crucial for the understanding of the significance of the property. An overarching conservation strategy needs to respond to the morphology and characteristics of the area, in addition to the functional values of the Historic Centre and the attributes that warranted inscription on the World Heritage List, as well as the conditions of authenticity and integrity. Actions should not be centred solely on the development of additional tourism facilities but rather enhance the functional values associated with a lively and liveable city.

The creation of a single attention office should be accompanied by the participatory articulation of planning tools, considering the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, to effectively guide all decision-making and ensure that potential developments do not negatively impact it. Regulatory measures could include the development of Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA), in relation to the attributes of the property, to better inform design and decision-making.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.45

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **28 COM 15B.116**, adopted at its 28th session (Suzhou, 2004),*
3. *Takes notes of the information provided by the State Party regarding the alternative route for the cable car and management arrangements for the property;*
4. *Notes the current challenges being faced in the conservation and management of the property and requests the State Party to:*
 - a) *Articulate existing planning and conservation tools and establish a single conservation and management policy for the property to be adopted at the three involved levels of government,*
 - b) *Further develop this policy into a participatory management plan and provide an electronic and three printed copies of this plan or management system for the property for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies,*
 - c) *Submit, in accordance to Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, technical details and location for large infrastructure development foreseen at the property, in particular revised proposals for the cable car, to the World Heritage Centre for review prior to commencing works;*
5. *Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.*

46. Historic Centre of the City of Arequipa (Peru) (C 1016)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 2000

Criteria (i)(iv)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1016/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 1 (from 2001-2001)

Total amount approved: 75,000USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1016/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

February 2000: ICOMOS Expert Mission; April-May 2008: World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Lack of a disaster preparedness Plan;
- Lack of a Management Plan;
- Planned and ongoing development projects which impact the Historic Centre, such as the planned construction of the Chilina Bridge;
- Illegal demolitions involving historic buildings;
- Urban sprawl.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1016/>

Current conservation issues

On 18 February 2014, the State Party submitted a State of conservation report, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1016/documents> and lists the following progress:

- The Risk Preparedness Plan was completed and will be submitted to the Ministry of Culture for final review; however, no timeframe for this was provided. It identifies potential threats, a risk analysis, different types of interventions and implementation strategies. Five interactive workshops were held in 2013 for approval by different institutions and the general public,
- Municipal Ordinance 764 of 20 June, defining the proposed new boundaries of the property, was submitted to the Ministry of Culture. It defines the historical centre (the Historic Centre, the Monument Zone and the newly incorporated areas of San Antonio, Antiquilla and Yanahuara); and the buffer zone (including the newly incorporated areas of IV Centenario, Miraflores and Cayma). Once this Municipal Ordinance is approved, a minor boundary modification will be submitted to the World Heritage Centre;
- Advances in the compilation and completion of the Master Plan for the Historic Centre (MPHC) and its submission for evaluation and approval to institutions and community groups through four interactive workshops. Approval by the Municipal Council is expected by June 2014. No information on the methods of implementation was provided;
- The drafting of a new Metropolitan Development Plan (PDM) commenced in 2012 to rationalize inconsistencies with the developed MPHC and its social implications. A full review is being undertaken by the Peruvian Association of Architects and an interdisciplinary board. No timeframe to final completion was provided;
- In April 2013, works were undertaken on the Chilina Bridge, component IV of the Via Troncal Interconectora project. Media reports indicate that the project has already reached a certain level and that its completion is expected by November 2014

- In May 2013, a meeting between the Ministry of Culture and the Regional Government of Arequipa was held to try to achieve a consensus over the Via Troncal Interconectora project. With regard to Chilina Bridge, it was agreed that the Regional Government would adapt the project in light of the Ministry of Culture's review, and that a Certificate of Non-Existence of Archaeological Remains (CIRA) would be required for the area affected by the bridge. Both institutions agreed not to carry out the other components of project until the CIRA and the Environmental Impact studies were prepared. No information on the effective implementation of those commitments was submitted.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

It is noted that the State Party has made progress in addressing the final delimitation of boundaries and buffer zone and the completion of the Risk Preparedness Plan and the Master Plan of the Historic Centre of Arequipa. However, it is considered that management and conservation tools for the property have not been sufficiently integrated, which results in inconsistent policies for the property being adopted by different levels of the government. An effective response to the challenges of conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property requires the urgent development and implementation of integrated policies.

With regard to the Via Troncal Interconectora project, it is regretted that no Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was submitted, as previously requested in 2011 (**35 COM 7B.132**), 2012 (**36 COM 7B.104**) and 2013 (**37 COM 7B.101**), prior to the approval and implementation of the project. The ongoing construction of component IV, the Chilina Bridge, is of particular concern as is the fact that no information was provided to demonstrate the moratorium on work on the other components of the project while those studies are developed.

Given the circumstances described above, it is imperative that these heritage assessments are undertaken and action plans are developed to mitigate the visual impacts of the overall project, and of the Chilina Bridge in particular, before any further works are undertaken. It is also necessary that clarification be provided to the World Heritage Centre regarding the implementation of the commitments agreed between the Ministry of Culture and the Regional Government

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.101**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),*
3. *Takes note of the significant progress made by the State Party in addressing the final delimitation of boundaries and buffer zone, and the completion of the Risk preparedness plan and the Master Plan of the Historic Centre of Arequipa;*
4. *Urges the State Party to complete the process of final approval and implementation of the new boundaries for the property as well as for its Master Plan and Risk preparedness plan;*
5. *Invites the State Party to submit, according to paragraphs 163-165 of the Operational Guidelines, the final proposal for the buffer zone as a minor boundary modification to enhance the protection of the visually sensitive areas around the property;*
6. *Notes with strong concern that work has started on the construction of the Chilina Bridge, one of the components of the project Via Troncal Interconectora, without the completion of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its last three sessions;*
7. *Reiterates its request to the State Party to undertake, an HIA encompassing all the components of the Via Troncal Interconectora project, including the assessment of potential impacts on the landscape areas of Lari Lari, Los Tucos, Cayma and*

Yanahuara and an action plan to mitigate the visual impacts and requests the State Party to complete and submit these studies to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, prior to any approval or implementation of the entire project;

8. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property to consider the assessments of potential impacts of the Via Local Interconectora project, as well as the development of an action plan to mitigate negative impacts;
9. Further requests the State Party to complete the review of the Metropolitan Development Plan in order to rationalize inconsistencies with the Master Plan of the property and confirm whether or not this plan is to be regarded as the management plan for the property, requested by the World Heritage Committee to ensure the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
10. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, a progress report and, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, both reports including a 1-page executive summary, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

47. Historic Inner City of Paramaribo (C 940rev) (Suriname)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 2002

Criteria (ii)(iv)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/940/documents/>

International Assistance

N/A

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

August 2013: ICOMOS Advisory Mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

Need to implement urgent measurements in Inner City to address decay and erosion of the attributes of the property.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/940/>

Current conservation issues

The World Heritage Centre requested the State Party to submit information about conditions at the property and the redevelopment plan at the waterfront. This was submitted and reviewed in 2012 and an ICOMOS Advisory mission was carried out in August 2013 to assess the state of the property. It recommended that the State Party develop an Emergency Plan to identify measures to address factors affecting the property.

The State of conservation report, together with the Emergency Plan approved by the Council of Ministers, was submitted by the State Party on 31 January 2014, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/940/documents/> Current conditions: the mission noted that conservation programmes were not regularly implemented given that funding had not been secured. The State Party reports that a Maintenance Plan will be implemented at all state-owned historic buildings and that tax incentives are being explored for the establishment of a Monuments Fund Suriname to support conservation endeavours.

Management system: a Management Plan (2011-2015) has been formulated but deficiencies in the legal and institutional frameworks hinder effective management. In particular, the Management Authority (SGES) is not sufficiently empowered and lacks adequate staffing and resources. The State Party notes that a priority action of the Emergency Plan will be the review of the existing Monuments Act of 2002 and to strengthen SGES by developing adequate management tools and increasing resources.

Construction at the property: the mission noted that the construction of the seawall and traditional steps at the Waterfront were justified due to erosion and floods and did not affect the riverside area and that the Harbour Village project was halted as had been recommended. The State Party reports that a Building Committee of Public works will be established to evaluate designs for new projects within the property and buffer zone. It also mentions that all requests to demolish historic buildings are being rejected.

Others: The State Party reports that the creation of a third buffer zone is being explored to provide an added layer of protection for the property. It also notes several actions are being implemented to raise awareness and increase capacity building in relation to heritage conservation.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The development of the Emergency Plan recommended by the Advisory Mission and the identification of measures to address current factors at the property is noted. The approval for its implementation is crucial to ensure that adequate attention is placed on matters that currently hinder the efficient management and conservation of the property, in particular the legal and institutional frameworks. The existing Management Plan is considered an important tool to guide decision-making at the property but it needs to be adopted at all government levels to ensure its implementation. Similarly, provisions need to be complemented with the definition of a zoning plan and urban regulations, particularly in relation to new construction and development within the property and its buffer zones, as for example for Building 1790, for Waterkant 20-32 and for Henck Arronstraat 1. The establishment of an additional buffer zone, with appropriate regulatory measures, will also be an important step to enhance the protection of the attributes of the property and its setting.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **26 COM 23.20**, adopted at its 26th session (Budapest, 2002),*
3. *Welcomes the development and approval of the Emergency Action Plan for the property and the efforts being made by the State Party to address conservation and management concerns;*
4. *Urges the State Party to continue with the implementation of actions foreseen, in particular:*
 - a) *Update and harmonise legislative and regulatory frameworks to address overlaps and strengthen the role of the Management Authority,*

- b) *Finalise the formal process for the adoption of the Paramaribo Historic Inner City Management Plan and broadly disseminate its contents to ensure its implementation by all stakeholders,*
 - c) *Develop a zoning plan and urban regulations to complement existing provisions in the Management Plan,*
 - d) *Finalise the formal process for establishing buffer zones and their regulatory measures and submit a proposal for a minor boundary modification, according to the procedure established by the Operational Guidelines, for examination by the World Heritage Committee;*
5. *Requests the State Party to submit, in accordance to Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, project proposals for the redevelopment of the Waterfront as well as technical specifications and details about the foreseen conservation and rehabilitation interventions within the property or its buffer zone, for review prior to making commitments to their implementation.*
6. *Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.*

AFRICA

48. Lower Omo Valley (Ethiopia) (C 17)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late supplementary information from the State Party of Kenya on Lake Turkana)

49. Lamu Old Town (Kenya) (C 1055)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late supplementary information)

50. Old Towns of Djenné (Mali) (C 116 rev)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late receipt of the State Party report on the state of conservation of the property and late mission)

51. Island of Mozambique (Mozambique) (C 599)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1991

Criteria (iv)(vi)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/599/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 6 (from 1994-2009)

Total amount approved: 209,880USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/599/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount provided to the property: For the rehabilitation of the Saint Sebastian Fortress: USD 1,108,078 by Japan Funds in Trust; USD 526,015 by UCCLA; USD 397,122 by Portugal/IPAD; USD 270,000 by Flanders Funds in Trust; USD 498,358 by the Netherlands Funds in Trust. For other conservation and management projects: USD 50,000 by World Heritage Cities Programme (Netherlands); USD 89,000 by IPAD; USD 23,175 by Africa 2009; USD 13,450 by AWHF

Previous monitoring missions

2005, 2006, 2007, 2008: World Heritage Centre missions; February 2007: ICOMOS mission; February 2009: World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission; April 2010: ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Management Plan not yet finalized;
- Growing number of collapsed or seriously dilapidated buildings;
- Threats to authenticity through inappropriate repairs;
- Lack of development control;
- Lack of adequate sewage and water systems;
- Lack of adequate financial and human resources.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/599>

Current conservation issues

On 4 February 2014, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/599/documents/>. The report highlights the progress made in a number of conservation issues addressed by the Committee at its previous sessions, including:

- Hiring four new technical staff to reinforce the Mozambique Island Conservation Office (GACIM) as well as an architect for the rehabilitation of Saint Sebastian Fortress;
- Establishing a Documentation Centre in Saint Sebastian Fortress;
- Signing a Memorandum of Understanding in 2013 among the Ministries of Culture and Health and the Association of Mozambique Island for the Rehabilitation of the Mozambique Island Hospital;
- Identifying 400 land allotments in Lumbo in response to growing population density on the island, and launching awareness-raising efforts for local communities;
- Paving 9 km of roads, which has contributed positively to the need for drainage of pluvial and residual water in order to promote health and sustainable environment;
- Rehabilitating several buildings in 2012 and 2013, which has contributed to a new urban landscape;
- With regards to Sanitation and Environmental Protection, constructing more public toilets and cleaning some beaches daily;
- Rehabilitating the water supply system under a 2012 World Bank project, following concerns about population growth seriously affecting the water supply, which has benefited 43,000 inhabitants;
- Plans are underway for rehabilitating 12 macuti houses as part of an educational and awareness-raising programme;
- Organizing, with the African World Heritage Fund, an on-site Risk Preparedness Workshop for Portuguese-speaking African World Heritage site managers and local communities (30 June - 11 July 2014).

Challenges remain concerning a number of other conservation issues, including the continued degradation of State Properties (such as the Hospital and Courthouse) and ruins (many privately owned); lack of funds for conservation; absence of a legal framework for heritage management; and abandonment of traditional building techniques used for macuti houses.

Two project proposals have been developed: one for the rehabilitation of the Mozambique Island Hospital into a hotel and cultural centre, and a second for the conversion of São Lourenço Fortress into a tourist resort. UNESCO's and the Advisory Bodies' endorsements are being sought prior to their implementation.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The State Party has made significant progress towards the sustainable conservation and development of the property. The increase in the number of staff members will help ensure and improve the property management. Their participation in training activities to improve conservation and risk management should continue to be encouraged, as well as the development of close working relationships with the new Officer in charge of the National UNESCO Office in Maputo and the UNESCO regional Office in Harare.

The signing in 2013 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) among the Mozambique Island Conservation Office (GACIM), the University of Lurio and UNESCO for the establishment of a Documentation Center in Saint Sebastian Fortress, which will help ensure the conservation and dissemination of scientific knowledge about the property, should be emphasized.

Concerning the second MoU signed in 2013 for the rehabilitation of the Mozambique Island Hospital, the State Party reports that it is awaiting feedback from the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies on the project; however, an official request for comments together with copies of the project documents have not yet been received by the World Heritage Centre. Moreover, the State Party reports that another rehabilitation project by a private investor aims to transform the São Lourenço Fortress into a tourist resort. It is therefore recommended that documents describing these two projects be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies as soon as possible, along with the associated Environmental and Heritage Impact Assessments.

The State Party should also give priority to formalizing and adopting the buffer zone without further delay; and that it considers requesting International Assistance for this task, if needed, to ensure its timely completion.

Although the State Party reports that particular attention was given in 2012 and 2013 to updating legislation about the preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, no specific details are given in its report, and should be provided to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies. The State Party is also reminded that any new legislation should be submitted to UNESCO for inclusion in the [Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws](#).

The State Party's efforts for the successful implementation of the Management and Conservation Plan for Mozambique Island (2010 – 2014) are well noted; and it is suggested that the Plan be duly evaluated and updated in 2015 with the close participation of all stakeholders, including local communities.

Despite progress made, sanitation remains a significant concern, especially on the beaches. Traditional building techniques used for the construction of macuti houses are being abandoned due to lack of macuti and changes in lifestyle; however, the progress made in reviving this tradition through an education and awareness-raising programme, which has led to plans to rehabilitate 12 macuti houses, should be applauded. In addition, the preliminary guidelines on macuti construction, provided to the State Party in 2010, should be considered for the rehabilitation of the Island's buildings in Stone Town and Macuti Town. Efforts to raise awareness among Government entities and stakeholders about the need for sustainable heritage conservation should be continued.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.51

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.46**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),*
3. *Commends the State Party for its efforts and progress made in improving the state of conservation of the property, including increasing the number of technical staff hired for the Conservation Office of Mozambique Island (GACIM), and signing two Memorandums of Understanding in 2013 for the Creation of the Documentation Centre in Saint Sebastian Fortress and for the Rehabilitation of the Mozambique Island Hospital;*
4. *Encourages the State Party to finalize efforts to formalize and adopt the buffer zone in conformity with Paragraph 107 of the Operational Guidelines, and to update the legislation for the protection and conservation of heritage;*
5. *Recommends that the Management and Conservation Plan for Mozambique Island (2010 – 2014) be duly evaluated and updated in 2015 with the close participation of all stakeholders, including local communities;*

6. Takes note of the intention of the State Party to submit the development plans for the Mozambique Island Hospital and the São Lourenço Fortress to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, and also recommends that the State Party submit, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, these and any other large-scale conservation or infrastructure projects planned for the property along with their associated Environmental and Heritage Impact Assessments in conformity with IUCN's World Heritage advice note on Environmental Assessments and with the ICOMOS Guidelines on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage Cultural Properties;
7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, a report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

52. Historic Centre of Agadez (Niger) (C 1268)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 2013

Criteria (ii)(iii)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1268/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 1 (2002)

Total amount approved: 30,000USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1268/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

N/A

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

N/A

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1268/>

Current conservation issues

On 30 January 2014, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1268/documents>. Progress on the recommendations made by the Committee at the time of inscription is presented in this report, as follows:

- A general inventory of the built environment and of the intangible heritage is in progress.
- Control and compliance measures as well as communication and awareness activities are being used to promote the use of restoration standards to ensure the conservation of the property. Discussions are envisaged to enhance planning regulations and strengthen their outreach.
- The results of the recently introduced policy to ban the use of non-traditional materials are being monitored. The City and the Conservation and Management Unit of the Historic Centre of Agadez (CECOGAZ) will clarify and make more understandable the technical requirements. This work will continue throughout 2014.

- Measures are being taken to reduce the size of advertisements inside the property and buffer zone to an acceptable size (maximum height of 2m and maximum width/length of 80 cm), and to remove some if necessary.
- Regular monitoring of the state of conservation and management is undertaken by the key parties involved in managing the property.

Progress on other issues raised at the time of inscription are also reported by the State Party:

- Strategies have been implemented to engage the population and raise awareness about the conservation of the property.
- A reflection day was organized in 2013 for the benefit of fifteen traditional master masons in order to raise awareness of the general principles of earthen construction, the role of traditional techniques, and the importance of their transmission to the younger generation.
- For current needs, there is no significant shortfall of the most commonly used traditional wood species (palmier doum).
- Dossiers are being developed by various organizations such as NGOs to contribute effectively to the difficult sanitation problem in the property.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The strong commitment of the State Party to the conservation and management of the property should be noted; as well as the fact that virtually all the recommendations made by the Committee at the time of inscription in 2013 have been acted upon. The State Party reports that it is continuing to work on the inventory of built and intangible heritage; promoting the use of restoration standards to ensure the conservation of the authenticity of the property; monitoring the results of the recently introduced policy to ban the use of non-traditional materials for walls, rendering, roofs and the renovation of door and window frames; and paying particular attention to the situation of advertisements inside the property and buffer zone and assessing the effectiveness of the measures taken to curb this phenomenon.

In addition, the State Party reports that it has initiated procedures for engaging the population and for raising the population's awareness about the conservation of the property, and has paid particular attention to the transmission of knowhow concerning traditional construction practices, to the question of traditional wood species which are now becoming rare, and to the question of sanitation in general, both in technical and health terms. The potential for increased tourism to the property should be planned for through a sustainable tourism development and management plan. The State Party could also be encouraged to participate in the World Heritage Earthen Architecture Programme (WHEAP).

It is recommended that the World Heritage Committee commend the State Party for the actions it has undertaken in response to the Committee's recommendations at the time of inscription and request the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, to more fully respond to the Committee's request to describe in a unified and practical form the indicators for monitoring the property and the results of their application.

Draft Decision: 38COM 7B.52

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **37 COM 8B.22**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),*
3. *Commends the State Party for the actions it has undertaken in response to the World Heritage Committee's recommendations at the time of inscription to continue the inventory of built and intangible heritage, to promote the use of restoration standards, to monitor the results of the recently introduced policy to ban the use of non-traditional materials, and to pay particular attention to the situation of inappropriate advertisements inside the property and buffer zone;*

4. *Also commends the State Party for initiating procedures to engage and raise the population's awareness about the conservation of the property, to transmit knowhow concerning traditional construction practices, to address the issue of rare traditional wood species, and to pay more attention to the question of sanitation;*
5. *Congratulates the State Party for its efforts to include local communities - and especially youth and women - in the conservation of the property; and encourages the State Party to develop a sustainable tourism management plan;*
6. *Requests the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to more fully respond to the World Heritage Committee's request to describe in a unified and practical form the indicators for monitoring the property and the results of their application;*
7. *Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.*

53. Osun-Osogbo Sacred Groove (Nigeria) (C 1118)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late receipt of the State Party report on the state of conservation of the property)

54. Island of Saint-Louis (Senegal) (C 956 bis)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late mission)

55. Stone Town of Zanzibar (Tanzania, United Republic of) (C 173rev)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (supplementary information requested to State Party)

MIXED PROPERTIES

ARAB STATES

56. Wadi Rum Protected Area (Jordan) (C/N 1377)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late mission)

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

57. Pyrénées Mont Perdu (France, Spain) (C/N 773bis)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1997

Criteria (iii)(iv)(v)(vii)(viii)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/773/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/773/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

February 1999: UNESCO visit; July 2007: Joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS / IUCN Reactive Monitoring Mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Impacts of the Gavarnie Festival (France)
- Insufficient support for agropastoralism
- Inefficient transboundary cooperation

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/773/>

Current conservation issues

The State Parties submitted a joint report on the state of conservation of the property on 31 January 2014. A summary of this report is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/773/documents/>. Progress achieved regarding some of the conservation problems raised by the Committee at its earlier sessions are presented in the report, as follows:

- A study was carried out to evaluate the feasibility of a relocation of the Gavarnie Festival outside of the property boundaries and concluded that there were no alternative sites available. It indicated that efforts had been undertaken to minimize the impacts on the property and proposed to confirm the organization of the Gavarnie Festival at the La Courade site. The State Party of France pledged to respect the regulations of the site listed in accordance with the law of 2 May 1930;
- The closure of the Troumouse Road is planned within the framework of the development project proposed by the Gavarnie-Gedre communities, which was adopted in 2013 for a ten-year period. Its progressive implementation foresees limitation mechanisms to control tourist visitation as of 2014, as well as an architectural and landscaping requalification of the Héas Valley;
- The States Parties indicate that financial assistance has been requested at the European and national levels to support widespread livestock breeding and enhance the pastoral heritage. The World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies emphasize that these funds would concern all the mountain ranges and that the funds would be allocated to the rehabilitation of trails situated beyond the boundaries of the property;

- To ensure the concerted management of the property, a joint transboundary steering committee meets yearly since 2012 and brings together representatives of the two States Parties and National Parks. A common management plan is being drafted in the framework of the Pyrénées - Mont Perdu World Heritage Project (PMPPM) and should be completed in December 2014.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies

The joint report on the state of conservation of the property underlines the progress achieved in the organization of transboundary governance and the commitment to the development of a common management plan. However it is necessary to strengthen the representative nature of the joint steering committee by ensuring the participation of civil society, the agricultural sector and scientific institutions.

Note should also be taken of progress made in the transboundary consultation process and the development of a joint vision on the management of the property through, in particular, the organization of workshops on pastoralism and the conservation of characteristics of the cultural landscape. However, support to agropastoral activities in the property should be reinforced and sustainable to ensure the long-term maintenance of the pastoral units that are fundamental for the sustainable management of the landscape.

Progress has also been accomplished in the consideration of recommendations relating to the closure of the Troumouse Road and to the relocation of the Gavarnie Festival. However, the elements provided to explain the lack of any impact of the festival on the property remain unclear and do not provide a satisfactory response to the request for relocation. It is recalled that the major problem of the festival concerns its incompatibility with the aesthetic values of the cultural landscape for which the property was inscribed. It is recommended that the Committee request the State Party of France to continue its efforts to reduce impacts and seek alternative sites beyond the boundaries of the property, in conformity with the commitments undertaken at the time of its inscription.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.57

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.37**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Notes the information provided by the States Parties of France and Spain on the actions undertaken following its earlier decisions and welcomes the joint report submitted to the World Heritage Centre;
4. Welcomes with satisfaction the operational establishment of the Joint Steering Committee and requests that it integrate the associative, agricultural and scientific sectors, taking into account the geographical and institutional balance;
5. Also requests the two States Parties to continue their collaboration to complete the joint Management Plan as soon as possible and to provide adequate technical and financial means for the implementation of the foreseen activities and further requests the two States Parties to provide the World Heritage Centre with an electronic version and three printed copies of the Management Plan, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
6. Commends the organization of the transboundary workshops on agropastoralism but remains concerned by the lack of specific support for agropastoral activities within the boundaries of the property and reiterates its request to the two States Parties to consider agropastoralism as a fundamental activity for the sustainable development of the property that supports its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);

7. *Urges the State Party of France to continue its efforts to reduce the impact of the Gavarnie Festival and, at the same time, to continue seeking alternative sites located outside of the boundaries of the property;*
8. *Warmly welcomes the progress achieved in planning for the closure of the Troumouse Road and urges the State Party of France to ensure the implementation of those plans in accordance with the foreseen timetable;*
9. *Further requests the States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2019**, a joint updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above.*

58. Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region (the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) (C/N 99ter)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late receipt of the State Party report on the state of conservation of the property)

AFRICA

59. Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda (Gabon) (C/N 1147rev)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 2007

Criteria (iii)(iv)(ix)(x)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1147/documents>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 2 (from 2002-2006)

Total amount approved: 38,600 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1147/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

N/A

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Lack of management structure to deal with the cultural values of the property;
- Need for training of conservation managers;
- Invasive alien plants;
- Illegal hunting;
- Illegal wood trade;
- Road Development

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1147>

Current Conservation Issues

On 31 January 2014, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report. Progress is reported on the following:

- *Alembé-Mikouyi Road Development Project*: The State Party acknowledges that the project to upgrade the Alembé - Lopé highway, which passes along the River Ogooué Valley in the northern part of the property, could potentially impact on cultural heritage attributes of the property. Discussions are currently underway between the National Agency for National Parks (ANPN) and the Ministry of Public Works on a possible redefinition of the project. At the same time ANPN has proposed a new procedure for the realisation and validation of impact assessments. The impact assessments of the road will be revised, taking into account the new procedures, as soon as further alignment options have been proposed. The State Party did not provide detailed maps of the proposed alignment in relation to the archaeological and rock art sites in the property and its setting.
- *Poaching*: The State Party reports a large number of person days (3276) spent on field patrol in 2013, despite a small number of guards (14 for 491,291 ha). 150 cases of illegal hunting are reported, including of protected species in 23 cases. Furthermore, 13 ivory tusks were seized, and 23 elephant carcasses were recorded.

- *Optical fibre project*: The State Party reports plans for installing an optical fibre cable through the property, which would follow an existing railroad. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for this project was submitted to the World Heritage Centre on 20 January 2014.
- *Management Authority & Heritage professionals* : In order to strengthen the conservation of the archaeological and rock art sites, ANPN in cooperation with its international partners established a special team of cultural experts tasked with evaluation of the road project. In addition, the Ministry of Culture has recruited archaeologists to ensure the conservation of these sites.
- *Approval of the Law on National Parks* : While the Law on National Parks has been approved in 2007, the State Party has not yet submitted a copy to the World Heritage Centre.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies

It is noted that no details of the Alembé-Mikouyi Road upgrading project nor on its proposed alternative alignments have been provided. Adequate documentation of the area where the upgraded road is being considered is needed, in relation to the key cultural attributes along the River Ogooué Valley in the property and its setting, including possible alternative alignments and appropriate impact assessments for all options, before any decision is taken on the route of the road. These assessments should be undertaken in conformity with ICOMOS Guidelines on Heritage Impact Assessments for *World Heritage cultural properties* and with IUCN's *World Heritage advice note on Environmental Assessment*.

However, it is considered that the road project could impact on the integrity and value of the property. It is also noted that the archaeological sites are linked and it is essential that the potential impact of possible road alignments is assessed not just in terms of impact on individual sites but also on the ensemble of sites and their disposition in the landscape.

The upgrading of the road could further exacerbate the current threat of poaching in and around the property, by providing improved access. The number of surveillance staff is considered insufficient to effectively protect it against poaching.

As the cable for the optical fibre project will run along an existing corridor, the major impacts both on natural heritage and on archaeological sites would occur during the construction phase. The EIA recognizes increased access to poachers as a potential threat during this phase, especially as this runs through the northern part of the property with the highest elephant density. The EIA proposes a number of mitigation measures, which should be strictly implemented, in particular the provision of support to the park surveillance. It is essential that the relevant cultural heritage authorities are involved in this project.

While acknowledging the efforts of the State Party to develop the management capacity to deal with the cultural value of the property, there is a need to further strengthen management structure and professional resources. This is especially important given the need for active participation of property staff in the consultations and impact assessments for the road project.

It is recommended that the World Heritage Committee request the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property to evaluate its overall state of conservation and its management capacity in relation to cultural value, and also to assess the potential impacts of possible new road alignments for the upgraded Alembé - Lopé Highway on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.59

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision 37 COM 7B.33, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),*
3. *Commends the State Party for its efforts to monitor the property and perform regular patrols in spite of limited human resources, and urges the State Party to take measures*

to significantly increase the number of surveillance staff for the property, including staff trained in cultural heritage;

4. Expresses its concern that the proposed upgrading of the Alembé-Mikouyi Road could impact on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, in particular on its archaeological sites, and could also exacerbate the threat of poaching;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, as soon as possible, full details of the various possible alignments of the road in relation to the specific cultural attributes of the property; as well as the revised environmental, social and heritage impact studies taking into account the impact on the overall cultural landscape of the River Ogooué Valley and not just on individual sites, for examination by the Advisory Bodies, before any decision is taken on the approved route;
6. Takes note of the Environmental Impact Assessment which was submitted for the optical fibre project and requests the State Party to implement the proposed mitigation measures to avoid impacts during the construction phase on wildlife populations and on archaeology;
7. Welcomes the efforts of the State Party to develop management capacity for the cultural attributes of the property, and recommends that it further strengthens management structure, to ensure that it can engage fully with the impact assessments of the road project and with specific potential threats to the archaeological sites in the property;
8. Also takes note of the 2007 Law on National Parks and also requests the State Party to submit a copy to the World Heritage Centre, and to ensure its enforcement in order to enhance the effective long-term conservation and management of the property;
9. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property to evaluate its overall state of conservation and capacity to manage cultural attributes, and also to assess the Alembé-Mikouyi Road Development Project and its potential impact on the OUV of the property as well as concerns over poaching;
10. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015** a detailed report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above-mentioned points for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

60. Bandiagara Cliffs (land of the Dogons) (Mali) (C/N 516)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late receipt of the State Party report on the state of conservation of the property)

61. Ngorongoro Conservation Area (Tanzania, United Republic of) (C/N 39bis)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1979

Criteria (iv)(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger 1984 -1989

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/39/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 16 (from 1979-2014)

Total amount approved: USD 300,099

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/39/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

USD 50,000 from Switzerland, USD 35,000 from the Netherlands, USD 20,000 from the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) and USD 8,000 self-benefitting funds from the United Republic of Tanzania in 2013-2014.

Previous monitoring missions

April 1986: IUCN mission; April-May 2007: World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission; December 2008: World Heritage Centre /IUCN reactive monitoring mission; February 2011: World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission; April 2012: World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/IUCN reactive monitoring mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Increased human population;
- Poaching;
- Spread of invasive species;
- Tourism pressure;
- Grazing pressure;
- Governance of the property;
- Challenging situation of community livelihoods.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/39/>

Current conservation issues

On 31 January 2014, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report. An executive summary of this report is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/39/documents/>. Progress is reported on the following:

- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) and the Department of Antiquities signed in September 2013 and budget requests for the cultural department to become operational;
- Reports from the partial re-excavation of the Laetoli footprint track way were reviewed in January 2014. An International technical committee meeting will be convened to explore options to ensure the conservation of this significant cultural attribute of the property;
- Activities aimed at reducing the impact of livestock on the property, including development of an experimental farm, livestock improvement, and voluntary re-settlement of some of the pastoralists elsewhere;
- A 3-year project, initiated in the second half of 2013, to improve dialogue and involvement of the local communities in decision-making over land-use, benefit-sharing and other issues arising from World Heritage listing;
- Ongoing management efforts aimed at addressing recommendations of the 2012 Reactive Monitoring Mission in respect of (1) finding a suitable road surfacing technique for the main road traversing the property which serves Serengeti and areas beyond, (2) controlling invasive plant species, (3) poaching, particularly as this affects elephants and rhino and (4) monitoring;

- A commitment by the State Party to ensure that technical and regulatory documents, including Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), are submitted to the World Heritage Centre in draft form for review by the Advisory Bodies;
- Integration of a cultural tourism strategy in the existing Management Plan although no further details are provided on whether this strategy has been developed.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies

The State Party has achieved some progress in addressing some of the recommendations of the 2012 reactive monitoring mission and the success of intensified anti-poaching efforts is reflected in reducing the number of elephants lost in recent months. The progress made in controlling invasive plant species within the property is also noted but no further information is provided on the status of *Parthenium hysterophorus*, an invasive weed potentially devastating for the grasslands and consequently grazing wildlife species as well as the livestock of the pastoralist communities.

The State Party has also made efforts in evaluating road-surfacing options for the heavily used main road through the property, and it is considered that prior to a decision on hardening this road, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) should be carried out in cooperation with Tanzania National Parks and according to IUCN's World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment. The EIA should assess the impacts of the different options on both Ngorongoro Conservation Area and the Serengeti National Park, and be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review before a decision is taken.

Whilst acknowledging efforts undertaken by the management authority to address the impacts of livestock and of the increasing population pressure on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, an overall strategy to address these issues and reassess the usefulness of existing and planned projects needs to be developed in close cooperation with the different stakeholders and in particular the resident communities. Noting the importance of the dialogue, which has recently been initiated between the authorities, the local communities living in the property and other relevant stakeholders with assistance of UNESCO, it is recommended that the Committee encourage the State Party to use this process as an opportunity to review wide-ranging governance issues, including stakeholder involvement and benefit sharing, and to identify adequate options for sustainable livelihoods that do not compromise the exceptional resources of the property.

An independent report has been received concerning the allocation of a new lodge development site in an ecologically-sensitive location on the crater rim. A letter was sent to the State Party on 18 October 2013 to request more information on the project but at the time of writing of this report, no reply had been received. It is recommended that the Committee express its concern over the potential impact of any such development on the OUV of the property, and to request the State Party to provide more information, including a copy of the EIA for the project.

There is some concern about the advanced state of the proposals submitted by the State Party for a museum building at Laetoli, which would apparently involve the re-opening of the Laetoli footprints. It is recommended that the Committee request the State Party as a matter of urgency to halt all on-going action related to the re-opening of the trackway, or the construction of the adjacent museum, until a full technical review is carried-out and a technical workshop is held with the stakeholders, State Party, Advisory Bodies and UNESCO in order to evaluate options for the long-term conservation of these crucially important attributes of OUV and to develop a conservation strategy as previously agreed with the State Party.

Finally, it is noted that very limited progress has been achieved on the conservation and management of the cultural attributes of the property. While the setting up of an operational cultural department is an important step, there are many issues that have yet to be addressed, as requested by the Committee at the time of inscription as a mixed property. Sustained efforts will be required to carry out the mapping of the archaeo-anthropological sites, and to address the conservation of sites, including erosion at Olduvai, protection at Nasera and identifying the appropriate course of action for the Laetoli footprint trackway.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.61

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.35** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Commends the State Party for the progress achieved in addressing the escalating threat of poaching, particularly affecting elephant populations;
4. Welcomes the establishment of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) and the Department of Antiquities and the proposed integration of the cultural department in the operational structure of the property, and urges the State Party to implement these proposals and ensure that adequate resources are secured for its long-term operation;
5. Reiterates its concern about the impacts of livestock grazing and increased population pressure on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and considers that existing and planned measures be reviewed and an overall strategy be developed to address these issues in close cooperation with the different stakeholders and in particular the resident communities;
6. Also welcomes the initiation of a dialogue process with the local communities of the property aimed at improving stakeholder involvement in decision-making over land-use, identification of sustainable livelihoods, benefit-sharing and other issues, and encourages the State Party to use this process as an opportunity to review wide-ranging governance issues, including management and conservation approaches, stakeholder involvement and benefit sharing, and to identify adequate options for sustainable livelihoods that do not negatively impact on the OUV of the property;
7. Notes the efforts made in evaluating road-surfacing options for the heavily used main road through the property, and requests the State Party to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in cooperation with Tanzania National Parks, to assess the impacts of the different options on Ngorongoro Conservation Area and the Serengeti National Park, and to submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review prior to making a decision on how to stabilize this road;
8. Also encourages the State Party to sustain efforts to implement the recommendations of the 2012 reactive monitoring mission with particular reference to road surface improvements, a road development strategy, control of invasive species and implementation of monitoring programmes;
9. Expresses its concern at the advanced state of the Museum building at Laetoli for which no detailed plans nor appropriate Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) have been submitted to the World Heritage Centre; and that the museum proposals have apparently been finalised in advance of a technical review workshop on conservation options for the Laetoli footprints;
10. Also requests the State Party to submit the outcomes of the International Technical Committee meeting for Laetoli to be held in May 2014 to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies before making any commitments to their implementation; and to halt the Laetoli museum project until an agreed approach for the conservation of the footprints has been achieved;

11. Also notes that limited progress has been achieved regarding the cultural components of the property and reiterates its request to address the current conditions of the cultural components of the property, as requested in Decision **34 COM 8B.13**, paragraph 6;
12. Further expresses its concern about the potential impacts on the OUV of the property from a lodge development project on the crater rim, and further requests the State Party to provide more information on this project, including a copy of the EIA, in accordance with IUCN's World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment;
13. Acknowledges the commitment of the State Party to submit copies of relevant technical and regulatory documents for review by the Advisory Bodies and requests furthermore the State Party to provide an electronic and three printed copies of the draft revised management plan, the proposed cultural tourism strategy, the draft building codes, the draft road development strategy and other relevant documents for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies as soon as they are available, and not later than **1 February 2015**;
14. Requests moreover the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

NATURAL PROPERTIES

ARAB STATES

62. Banc d'Arguin National Park (Mauritania) (N 506)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late mission)

ASIA-PACIFIC

63. Great Barrier Reef (Australia) (N 154)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1981

Criteria (vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/154/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/154/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

March 2012: joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Coastal development
- Development of ports and Liquefied Natural Gas facilities
- Extreme weather events
- Grounding of ships
- Water quality
- Oil and gas

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/154/>

Current conservation issues

On 24 January 2014, the State Party submitted a report on the state of conservation of the property, and on 17 February 2014, submitted supplementary information; both are available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/154/documents>. The World Heritage Centre and IUCN also received many contrasting reports from other sources (For example: http://awsassets.wwf.org.au/downloads/mo032_fight_for_the_reef_report_to_the_unesco_world_heritage_committee_30jan14.pdf).

The State Party released the draft Strategic Assessments (SA) undertaken by Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) and by Queensland (Coastal Zone), together with a programme report in each case. These are substantial documents, supported by a range of subsidiary studies, and public consultation on them has recently concluded. Meetings between the State Party, IUCN and the World Heritage Centre were also held. Further revision of the drafts is anticipated to address the comments made and to lead to the conclusion of the Long-Term Plan for Sustainable Development (LTPSD), expected to be completed by June 2015.

The GBRMPA draft SA underlines concerns expressed by the Committee regarding serious decline in the condition of the GBR, including in coral recruitment and reef building across extensive parts of the property, and that a business as usual approach to managing the property is not an option.

It further indicates that climate change remains the most significant threat to the long-term health of the reef. The SA concludes that the loss of resilience is not attributable to any single cause but to the effect of cumulative impacts and that management is not keeping pace with these.

The State Party reports progress towards the Reef Plan targets based on the latest Report Card and notes the endorsement of the 2013 Reef Water Quality Protection Plan. Improvements in catchment management are noted to be encouraging, although they will take time to translate into improved status of the marine environment. A Scientific Consensus Statement on water quality was completed and emphasizes that sustained and greater effort will be needed to achieve the ultimate goal of no detrimental impact on the health and resilience of the reef. GBRMPA draft SA concludes that continued use of pesticides is likely to remain a concern regarding catchment run-off over the next 25 years, and that potential changes to the present broad scale land clearing legislation could increase the nutrient and sediment loads entering the reef.

The following documents related to coastal development were released:

- *The independent review of the Port of Gladstone* (July 2013) proposes principles for improvements in port operations, World Heritage protection and cumulative impact assessment;
- *The draft Queensland Ports Strategy (QPS)* (October 2013) proposes the establishment of five existing ports as Priority Port Development Areas (PPDAs), four of which overlap the property, and policies including a ban on capital dredging outside PPDAs until 2024. The State Party's supplementary information confirms that the PPDA boundaries are consistent with port limits defined in the 1994 and 2005 Transport regulation and indicates that Fitzroy Delta, Keppel Bay, and north Curtis Island will not be included in the PPDAs. It also clarifies that it is the State Party's intention that the final QPS "reflects the government's commitment to protect greenfield areas from the impacts of port development" but that the provisions of the QPS cannot be applied retroactively and thus existing proposals that are of major concern will still be considered.

The State Party reports that no new port developments or associated port infrastructure has been approved outside long-established major port areas in the property or that would have an unacceptable impact on its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). Four projects were approved at Abbot Point and Curtis Island. The Abbot Point development, which includes proposed dumping of 3 million cubic metres of dredged material inside the property, was approved with conditions, including a required 150% net benefit for water quality. In addition an inquiry is underway regarding a leak from the bund wall in the Port of Gladstone intended to confine dredge spoil. The State Party report also notes five other federal approvals of projects, including two within the property, and the withdrawal of four proposals.

The State Party indicates limited progress on the requested review of governance arrangements and the need for increased attention, and is an area where the LTPSD could provide a significant opportunity for improvements.

The State Party is working towards devolving federal decision taking powers regarding proposed actions that fall under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) to State and Territory level. Within that framework, a bilateral agreement between the Australian and Queensland governments was signed on 13 December 2013 through which the Queensland Government is given decision taking powers for the environmental assessment and approval of any proposed actions that may impact the property. The agreement aims to avoid the need for businesses to seek approvals across multiple levels of government.

The comments from NGOs include extensive critique of decision taking by government bodies, and the WWF/AMCS document contains a substantial annex on concerns regarding suggested weakening of the regulatory framework in Queensland in relation to the protection of the property.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

It is recommended that the Committee welcome the progress achieved by the State Party towards improved water quality and encourage it to sustain, and where necessary expand, the efforts to achieve the ultimate goal of no detrimental impact on the health and resilience of the reef. The significant work undertaken by the State Party on various studies of the management of the property and the wider region is acknowledged, including GBRMPA's work on operationalizing the Statement of OUV in the management of World Heritage properties, which provides a possible model for wider application.

It is also recommended that the Committee welcome the progress made with the SA and the preparations for the LTPSD. Considering that completion of these documents is anticipated and consideration by the Committee is planned for 2015, substantive analysis on their results will be undertaken next year, when the GBR Outlook Report will also be completed. It should also be reiterated that the LTPSD needs to result in concrete and consistent management measures sufficiently robust to ensure the overall conservation of the property and its OUV, in particular addressing major drivers of reef decline such as water quality and climate change, and the need to constrain coastal development and associated activities, address cumulative impacts and increase reef resilience. The LTPSD will also need to lead to tangible and measurable restoration of threatened and degraded attributes of the property's OUV, and address the legal, institutional and financial basis to ensure implementation can be assured, monitored and effectively governed. It will also need to demonstrate a clear and appropriate response to concerns raised during the public consultation and carry public confidence in its foundation and conclusions.

Regarding coastal development, it is noted with concern that major decisions have been taken before the relevant SAs and LTPSD have been completed. Whilst noting the intentions to constrain port development within the PPDAs in the draft QPS, this strategy requires strengthening in order to put into legislation the State Party's commitment to protect greenfield areas from the impacts of port development, as well as a rigorous commitment to ensure that no port developments or associated port infrastructure are permitted outside the existing long-established port areas within or adjoining the property. The PPDAs are anticipated to require new port master plans, and these will need to ensure protection of sensitive areas identified in the zoning plan for the GBRMP. It is recommended that the Committee request the State Party to ensure rigorously that proposed development outside the proposed PPDAs is not permitted, and that development inside PPDAs should only be permitted if it is demonstrated that it will not impact individually or cumulatively the OUV of the property.

The proposed dumping of dredged material from the proposed Abbot Point development is also noted with concern. Indeed, this was approved, despite an indication that less impacting disposal alternatives may exist. It is considered that the suggested achievement of a 150% net benefit on water quality from compensation for the consented dredge disposal appears inappropriate without a specific timescale for its rapid and guaranteed achievement prior to development proceeding, and a clear indication of the implications for progress on water quality against the Reef Plan targets, in addition to the uncertainty about the impacts of dredge material plumes beyond the disposal site. This is of particular concern given evidence suggesting that the inshore reefs in the southern two-thirds of the property are not recovering from disturbances over the past few decades. The further approval on Curtis Island adds to concerns addressed in previous Committee decisions.

Increased attention is needed to complete the required work on reviewing governance of the property and the transfer of decision-making powers from the Federal Level to the State Level appears premature until the governance requirements to implement the LTPSD have been considered. It is crucial that the mission recommendation regarding institutional and management arrangements (R11) is completed and that the eventual governance of the property carries the confidence of stakeholders.

Given the range of significant threats affecting the property and the conflicting information about the effectiveness of recent decisions and draft policies, significant concern remains regarding the long-term deterioration of key aspects of the OUV of the property, and the completion of work to tackle short- and long-term threats. Therefore, it is recommended that the Committee consider, in the absence of substantial progress on the key issues addressed above, the inscription of the Great Barrier Reef on the List of World Heritage in Danger at its 39th session in 2015.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.63

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decisions **36 COM 7B.8** and **37 COM 7B.10**, adopted at its 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) and 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013) sessions respectively,*

3. *Welcomes the progress being made by the State Party with the Strategic Assessment and reiterates its request to the State Party to complete this work, responding fully to the past decisions of the Committee, in order to ensure that the Long-Term Plan for Sustainable Development (LTPSD) results in concrete and consistent management measures that are sufficiently robust, effectively governed and adequately financed, to ensure the overall long-term conservation of the property and its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), including in view of addressing cumulative impacts and increasing reef resilience;*
4. *Also welcomes the progress made by the State Party with regard to water quality, in particular the endorsement of the 2013 Reef Water Quality Protection Plan, the release of the Scientific Consensus Statement and the progress toward the Reef Plan targets as stated in the most recent Reef Plan Report Card, and encourages the State Party to sustain and where necessary expand these efforts, and their funding, to achieve the ultimate goal of no detrimental impact on the health and resilience of the reef;*
5. *Further welcomes the State Party's intention to focus port development to the Priority Port Development Areas (PPDAs) and its confirmation that these will exclude the Fitzroy Delta, Keppel Bay, and north Curtis Island, as well as the State Party's stated commitment to "protect greenfield areas from the impacts of port development", and urges the State Party to ensure the finalized Queensland Ports Strategy ensures the above mentioned commitments are fully integrated and are consistent with the LTPSD and confirms that no port developments or associated port infrastructure are permitted outside the existing and long-established major port areas within or adjoining the property;*
6. *Requests the State Party to ensure the full completion of the independent review of the institutional and management arrangements for the property, as recommended by the 2012 reactive monitoring mission, as a key input to the LTPSD, and considers that the transfer of decision-making power from Federal to State levels, before the vision, framework with desired outcomes and targets, and governance requirements to deliver the LTPSD have been adopted, is premature, and should be postponed to allow further consideration;*
7. *Notes with concern the recent approvals for coastal developments in the absence of a completed Strategic Assessment and resulting Long-Term Plan for Sustainable Development, and regrets the State Party's approval for dumping 3 million cubic metres of dredge material inside the property prior to having undertaken a comprehensive assessment of alternative and potentially less impacting development and disposal options, and also requests the State Party to ensure that the option selected does not impact OUV, and is the least damaging option available;*
8. *Also notes with concern that the provisions of the Queensland Ports Strategy cannot be applied retroactively, and therefore strongly urges the State Party to:*
 - a) *Ensure rigorously that proposed development outside PPDAs is not permitted and that developments within PPDAs do not impact individually or cumulatively the OUV of the property,*
 - b) *Ensure that plans to be developed for each PPDA exclude from development areas identified as of conservation significance under the 2003 Great Barrier Reef Zoning plan;*
9. *Recalls that the outcomes of the Strategic Assessment and resulting Long-Term Plan for Sustainable Development, as well as the findings of the second Great Barrier Reef*

*Outlook Report, should be considered at its 39th session in 2015 (Decision **36 COM 7B.8**);*

10. ***Further requests** the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property, including on the implementation of actions outlined above as well as on the other points raised in the 2012 reactive monitoring mission report, and the documents relevant to the Committee's past decisions, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015, **with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of the ascertained or potential danger to its Outstanding Universal Value, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.***

64. The Sundarbans (Bangladesh) (N 798)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late supplementary information)

65. Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (India) (N 338)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1985

Criteria (vii)(ix)(x)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger 1992 -2011

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/338/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 1 (1997)

Total amount approved: 75,000USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/338/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount provided to the property: as of 2008, the property is benefiting from the UNF funded World Heritage India programme. Project interventions include: enhancing management effectiveness and building staff capacity; increasing the involvement of local communities in the management of the property and promoting their sustainable development; and raising awareness through communication and advocacy.

Previous monitoring missions

1992: IUCN mission; 1997: UNESCO mission; February 2002: IUCN monitoring mission; April 2005, February 2008, January 2011: World Heritage Centre / IUCN reactive monitoring mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Forced evacuation of Park staff;
- Poaching and logging;
- Illegal cultivation;
- Slow release of funds;
- Invasive species;
- Uncontrolled infrastructure development by local tourism groups;

- Attempts by paramilitary group Sashastra Seema Bal to set up base camps in the property.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/338/>

Current conservation issues

On 11 February 2014, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report, a summary of which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/338/documents/>. The State Party reports the following:

- The delay in release of funds has been addressed. Tourism revenue is made directly available to park management by the Manas Tiger Conservation Foundation, which also has the option of requesting loans to expedite management activities;
- A wide range of wildlife and ecological monitoring and research activities have taken place in the property;
- A total of 24 rhinos were reintroduced so far, and 9 rhino calves were born since 2012. 7 rhinos (nearly 30%) were poached since 2011, of which 5 in 2013 alone. Several emergency measures have been taken, including intensified patrolling and engagement of additional law enforcement personnel;
- A detailed and comprehensive protocol for the translocation of Eastern Swamp Deer was developed and is attached to the State Party report. The State Party anticipates that after final verification by the Government of India, the translocation programme may commence in 2014;
- A tourism strategy was developed as part of the 2013-2023 Tiger Conservation Plan for Manas Tiger Reserve, of which the property forms the core zone. The strategy is attached to the State Party report, and includes guidelines for tourism numbers and activities, as requested by the Committee in Decision **36 COM 7B.10**;
- While the property was inscribed as a 391 square kilometres Wildlife Sanctuary, it is being managed as a national park, which covers 520 square kilometres, and the State Party requests that the Committee ratify the whole national park as constituting the property. On 28 February 2014, the World Heritage Centre requested the State Party to clarify whether this constitutes a request for a minor boundary modification of the property. No response was received at the time of preparing this document. The State Party also notes that efforts are underway to extend the national park with 36,000 ha of reserved forest.
- It further notes the ongoing Indo-Bhutanese cooperation on transboundary conservation issues, and recalls that the State Party of Bhutan has included the Royal Manas National Park on its Tentative List. At the time of writing this report, no further information was provided by the State Party of Bhutan on the proposed Mangdechhu hydro-electric dam project.

The World Heritage Centre received information from IUCN on 3 March 2014, regarding new encroachment on the property in its eastern Bhuyanpara range, as well as in parts of the Manas Beki river system. An article on the subject has also been published in the newspaper *Assam Tribune*. The World Heritage Centre, on 27 March 2014, wrote to the State Party to verify this information. At the time of the finalization of this report, no reply has yet been received from the State Party.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

The information from the State Party that the delay in fund release has been addressed is well noted. The State Party may be requested to continue reporting on this situation in future reports to the Committee, in order to demonstrate that current progress is being maintained.

The development of a tourism strategy with provisions for tourism activities and maximum tourist numbers allowed at any given time in the Manas Tiger Reserve is also noted, as well as the development of a translocation protocol for Eastern Swamp Deer, and its anticipated implementation in 2014.

There is however some serious concern about the reported poaching of rhinoceros, and reports in the media that this has been linked to renewed activities by insurgent groups and a deteriorating security situation in the property. It should be recalled that at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List, the State Party estimated there were 100 rhinos in the property. In 1992, the Committee inscribed the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger due to damage caused by the invasion of the property by militants. By 1997 the number of rhinos was reduced to 39, and by 2001, rhinos had been extirpated from the property. At its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012), the Committee noted that

the recovering Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property was still fragile; this fragility is considered to be sharply highlighted by reported increase in poaching. It is recommended that the Committee urge the State Party to ensure that forest guards are adequately equipped and trained to protect the property against poachers and maintain regular patrolling, in order to secure the recovering populations of rhino and other wildlife, and to ensure that the anticipated translocation of Eastern Swamp Deer can be carried out effectively.

Reports received by IUCN of new encroachment in the Bhuyanpara Range within the property are also noted. It is recommended that the Committee express its concern about the current situation, recalling the situation that prevailed at the time of the property's inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 1992. A further deterioration of the security situation, associated with the reported surge in poaching and concerns regarding encroachment could create the conditions to re-inscribe the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger, in line with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

In addition, the proposed Mangdechhu hydro-electric project in Bhutan, and its potential impacts on the property, remains a concern. The Committee should reiterate its request to the State Party of Bhutan to submit a copy of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of this project as per decision **36 COM 7B.10**.

Furthermore, given the multiple conservation issues affecting the property, it is recommended that the Committee request the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property in order to assess its state of conservation, in particular in relation to the reported illegal activities related to a deteriorating security situation in the property, the associated poaching and reported encroachment, and to assess whether the property is faced with ascertained or potential danger as defined in Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.65

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.10** taken at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),*
3. *Welcomes the information provided by the State Party that the delay in fund release has been addressed, and recommends that the State Party provide updates of the financial situation of the property in future reports to the Committee;*
4. *Notes with appreciation the positive results achieved up to 2013 with the reintroduction of Greater One-horned Rhinoceros, as well as the development of a comprehensive Eastern Swamp Deer Translocation Protocol, the implementation of which is anticipated to commence in 2014;*
5. *Notes with serious concern the reported recent poaching of nearly one third of the recovering rhino population, which is a sharp reminder of the fragility of the property's recovering Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and urges the State Party to ensure that forest guards are adequately equipped and trained to protect the property against poachers and maintain effective patrolling, in order to secure the recovering populations of rhino and other wildlife, and to ensure that the anticipated translocation of Eastern Swamp Deer can be carried out effectively;*
6. *Requests the State Party to take urgent measures to address the reported new encroachment at Bhuyanpara Range within the property, and rehabilitate degraded areas;*
7. *Also notes with utmost concern the reported deterioration of the security situation in the property, and considers that a further deterioration of the security situation, associated*

with the reported surge in poaching and concerns regarding encroachment could create the conditions to re-inscribe the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;

8. Reiterates its request to the State Party of Bhutan to submit a copy of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the Mangdechhu hydro-electric project as per Decision **36 COM 7B.10**, including an assessment of potential impacts on the property's OUV and cumulative impacts in relation to the existing Kurichu dam, in conformity with IUCN's World Heritage advice note on Environmental Assessment;
9. Also requests the State Party of India to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property, in order to assess its state of conservation, in particular in relation to the reported illegal activities related to the deteriorating security situation, and to assess whether the property is faced with ascertained or potential danger as defined in paragraph 180 of the Operational Guidelines;
10. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, a detailed report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property, on the implementation of the above and updates of the financial situation of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

66. Keoladeo National Park (N 340) (India)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1985

Criteria (x)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/340/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/340/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount provided to the property: USD 80,000 (Enhancing Our Heritage project on management effectiveness assessment). The property has benefited from the United Nations Foundation funded World Heritage India programme from 2008 (enhance management effectiveness and build staff capacity; increase the involvement of local communities in the management of the property and promote their sustainable development; and raise awareness through communications and advocacy).

Previous monitoring missions

March 2005: World Heritage Centre site visit; March 2008: Joint World Heritage Centre / IUCN reactive monitoring mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Inadequate water supply and competition for water with neighbouring communities;
- Poor water (quality and quantity) management;
- Invasive species (*Prosopis*, *Eichhornia*, *Paspalum*).

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/340/>

Current conservation issues

On 11 February 2014, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report, a summary of which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/340/documents>. The State Party reports the following:

- The Govardhan Drain has been completed on 29 September 2012 and according to the report 210 million cubic feet (mcft) of water have reached the park in 2013. This appears to be lower than the 350 mcft of water that was anticipated to be provided by this project every year. While the State Party report includes photos of other water supply projects, it does not provide information on the volume of their contributions. Hence it is not clear how much water has been provided in total in 2013 and how much water can be provided on a regular basis;
- Water quality measurements have been undertaken and conclude that heavy metal levels are within the permissible limits and that no pesticide residues were identified;
- Water availability, size of wetlands and number of bird species and populations have been recorded for wetlands in a radius of 100km of the property. However, the report does not provide any analysis of this data;
- Ecological monitoring surveys have taken place in recent years and the State Party provides bird counts for the property's heronry (including 15 heron and stork species) and other waterfowl. However, the data provided is contradictory and does not allow a conclusive assessment. The figures for the heronry reflect a rise in bird counts in 2012 and 2013 compared to a sharp decline recorded in 2008. On the other hand, the figures for waterfowl, including for some of the same heron and stork species, while also indicating considerable growth in 2011/2012, record higher numbers in 2008 and a drastic decline in 2009/2010. These contradictory findings are not explained and thus make it difficult to draw meaningful conclusions regarding the recovery of bird populations;
- Ecodevelopment Committees (EDCs) have been set up in 16 villages adjacent to the property to include the local population in the protection and preservation of the property. These EDCs are also involved in a monitoring and eradication programme to manage the spread of invasive species, in particular Water Hyacinth and *Prosopis juliflora*.

No information has been provided on development in the immediate vicinity of the property, as requested by the Committee in Decision **36 COM 7B.11**.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

The completion of the Govardhan Drain is noted as a positive development. Water supply to the property seems to have improved as a result. However, no detailed information is provided on other water supply projects such as the Dholpur – Bharatpur Drinking Water Project, which at the 36th session of the Committee was reported to be providing a significant amount of water to the property. This project was scheduled to reduce its water contribution to the property after 2014, therefore it will be crucial to ensure that the property continues to receive a sufficient amount of water flows. More information is also required on water being released from the Panchana Dam. The lack of time series data on the total water flow into the property makes it challenging to draw conclusions about the adequacy of water flows, in line with the minimum of 550 mcft of water per annum required to sustain the property's wetland values, as recommended by the 2008 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN mission. Therefore the World Heritage Centre and IUCN recommend that the Committee request the State Party to provide clear time series data of water flows, including project-specific data, in order to demonstrate that the required minimum of 550 mcft per annum is being achieved.

While the data provided indicate growth in bird populations, the two different data sets for the property's heronry and waterfowl are largely contradictory and do not permit a clear assessment of the status of bird populations in the property. It is therefore recommended that the Committee request the State Party to provide more precise data, including data analyses and detailed information on methods used, in order to demonstrate the clear and sustained recovery of bird populations.

The reported implementation of ecological monitoring programmes for satellite wetlands around the property should also be noted. Given the importance of these satellite wetlands for maintaining the values of the property, particularly in times of drought, it is recommended that the Committee encourage the State Party to continue to monitor and manage these sites.

The participation of local villagers in the management of the property and its surroundings, including the management of invasive species, is appreciated. Noting that Water Hyacinth and *Prosopis juliflora* will react differently to increasing water levels in the property, more information on the dispersal of these species is necessary to assess whether current efforts are sufficient to control their spread successfully under changing conditions of water supply. It is also recommended that the Committee encourage the State Party to develop an adaptive invasive species control and eradication strategy as part of an updated management plan, noting that the current management plan ends in 2014.

It is finally recommended that the Committee reiterate its request to the State Party to provide information on development in the immediate vicinity of the property, and what regulations are in place to avoid negative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.66

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.18**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),*
3. *Welcomes the continuing efforts of the State Party to replenish the water regime within the property's wetland system, and in that regard notes with appreciation the completion of the Govardhan Drain project;*
4. *Encourages the State Party to continue ecological monitoring programmes of satellite wetlands to ensure that these continue to perform their critical supporting role in maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and requests the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**:*
 - a) *clear time series data on water flows to the property from all relevant projects in order to demonstrate whether the minimum of 550 million cubic feet (mcft) of water per annum required to sustain the property's wetland values, as recommended by the 2008 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission, is being achieved,*
 - b) *clear and accurate data and analyses of bird counts, including detailed information on methodologies used, in order to demonstrate the sustained recovery of bird populations,*
 - c) *an electronic and three printed copies of the draft revised management plan for review by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN,*
 - d) *further information on development in the immediate vicinity of the property, including information on how development is being regulated to avoid negative impacts on the property's Outstanding Universal Value;*
5. *Also welcomes the reported participation of local communities in various aspects of management of the property, and urges the State Party to ensure that the control of invasive species is keeping pace with their dispersal under changing conditions of water supply;*
6. *Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016. .*

67. Lorentz National Park (Indonesia) (N 955)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late mission)

68. Sagarmatha National Park (Nepal) (N 120)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late receipt of the State Party's report on the state of conservation of the property)

69. Chitwan National Park (Nepal) (N 284)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late supplementary information)

70. Puerto-Princesa Subterranean River National Park (Philippines) (N 652rev)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late supplementary information)

71. Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex (Thailand) (N 590rev)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late supplementary information)

72. Ha Long Bay (Viet Nam) (N 672bis)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1994

Criteria (vii)(viii)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/672/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 5 (from 1996-2007)

Total amount approved: 133,395 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/672/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount provided to the property (recently): USD 100,000 under the Youth Volunteers for Cultural Heritage Preservation project (2003-2006); USD 519,000 for Cua Van Floating Cultural Centre, a component of the Ha Long Eco-museum (funded by the Government of Norway, for the period of 2003-2006).

Previous monitoring missions

January 2003, December 2006: World Heritage Centre mission, November 2013: IUCN reactive monitoring mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Population growth;
- Increased tourism pressure and development;
- Urban and industrial development;
- Lack of financial and technical resources;
- Absence of an integrated planning approach.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/672/>

Current conservation issues

From 6 to 10 November 2013, an IUCN reactive monitoring mission visited the property, in accordance with Decision **37 COM 7B.16** (Phnom Penh, 2013). Subsequently, on 25 January 2014, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report, including copies of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for three development projects in the vicinity of the property. This report is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/672/documents>, and provides information about progress in finding solutions to the pressures and management problems confronting the property, some of which have been of concern to the Committee for several years.

Issues relating to industrial developments outside the property, including coal mining, cement production, port development and road construction, have been successfully addressed by the management authorities. Recent accelerated growth in the number of residents in floating villages, unsustainable fishing and aquaculture, and pressure from steadily increasing visitor numbers are also being addressed. The State Party further reports that progress has also been made with development of a plan for implementing integrated management of the property and its buffer zone, implementation of a plan for sustainable use of the Cua Van Cultural Centre, and actions taken to reinforce management capacity in monitoring impacts, regulating use and regulating threats from outside the property.

With assistance from the IUCN mission, a draft action plan on integrated management was prepared, and the State Party notes that it intends to request International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund to evaluate the management effectiveness of the property and establish an integrated management system.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

Some progress has been achieved in addressing conservation issues previously identified by the Committee. This successful outcome is confirmed by the report of the 2013 IUCN reactive monitoring mission, which concluded that the four industrial developments do not impact on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property. It also concluded that the State Party has taken measures to lower pressure on the property from population growth, including improved waste management, and to improve aquaculture activities and reduce their impact on the property.

Tourism is regulated under strong national legislation and national and provincial regulations, and is guided by a new tourism management plan for the property. Better enforcement of regulations and increased management intervention have realised significant improvements in visitor services, tour boat operations, safety and security and waste management, while diversification of activities and opening of new areas for tourists are reducing the pressure from overcrowding of the most popular sites. However, the mission noted that financing and revenue generation should be reformed to increase the income from tourism. The mission further concluded that the Cua Van Cultural Centre has no significant impact on the OUV of the property and its location is appropriate to its purpose and function.

With a complement of almost 400 staff and an annual budget of approximately 2.15 million USD, the Ha Long Bay Management Department is well resourced to conduct its wide-ranging roles and responsibilities. However, the mission noted that the Department is hindered by its dependence on other government agencies.

It is recommended that the World Heritage Committee urge the State Party to increase income from tourism, including by establishing commercial concessions so that tourism operators contribute more to funding the costs of visitor management in the property. Additionally, the Committee is recommended to also urge the State Party to accord a greater degree of autonomy and independence to the Ha Long Bay Management Department, thereby increasing its authority, influence and decision-making ability in enforcing regulations and conducting management operations.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.72

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.16**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),*
3. *Commends the State Party for comprehensively addressing the conservation issues previously identified by the Committee, and welcomes the satisfactory progress made in finding effective solutions, related to industrial developments outside the property, population growth inside the property, aquaculture activities, tourism pressure and visitor management, and development of the Cua Van Cultural Centre;*
4. *Also welcomes the intention of the State Party to evaluate the management effectiveness of the property and establish an integrated management system;*
5. *Requests the State Party to implement all the recommendations of the 2013 IUCN reactive monitoring mission, and in particular to strengthen the administrative capability of the Ha Long Bay Management Department by allowing it a greater degree of independence, authority, and decision-making power in conducting its day-to-day management and enforcement roles and responsibilities;*
6. *Encourages the State Party to further strengthen its efforts toward ensuring that tourist visitor pressure in the property continues to be reduced to a level that is compatible with the long-term conservation of the property and, also encourages the State Party to increase the contribution of tourism revenue to the Ha Long Bay Management Department, including from tourism operator concession fees;*
7. *Urges the State Party to continue its efforts to ensure that the floating villages can be sustainably managed without pressure on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;*
8. *Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2017**, a progress report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the implementation of the above.*

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

73. Pirin National Park (Bulgaria) (N 225)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1983

Criteria (vii)(viii)(ix)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/225/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 1 (2004)

Total amount approved: 15,000USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/225/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount granted: financial support from the Participation Programme of UNESCO for development of a strategy for sustainable tourism (2010)

Previous monitoring missions

2002, 2004: Joint World Heritage Centre / IUCN reactive monitoring missions; 2011: World Heritage Centre reactive monitoring mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Developments in the Bansko ski zone;
- Lack of effective management mechanisms;
- Boundary issues;
- Illegal logging.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/225/>

Current conservation issues

On 24 January 2014, the State Party submitted a report on the state of conservation of the property, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/225/documents>. The report provides the following information:

- The proposal from Bansko Municipality to amend the management plan of Pirin National Park (PNP) with a view to weakening development restrictions in the buffer zone will not be submitted to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria for approval. Any potential new development of Bansko ski zone will be considered during the elaboration of the new management plan, which will be completed by October 2015, instead of October 2014 as originally planned. In case the new management plan foresees new development in the buffer zone of the property, this will require the development of a Territorial Arrangement Plan, which will be subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Appropriate Assessment (AA).
- According to the State Party, the Ministry of Environment and Water (MoEW) approved several infrastructure maintenance projects in the buffer zone in 2013. The State Party considers that these were in line with the current zoning and management objectives of PNP.
- The State Party reports that demarcation of the boundaries of the National Park and World Heritage property has been initiated by approving GPS coordinates. Boundaries will also be demarcated on-site, however a timeframe for the completion of this work is not provided.

- The State Party notes that the new management plan will include provisions for the implementation of the 2011 mission recommendations. Due to the delay in the adoption of the new management plan, the State Party notes that it currently cannot report substantial progress in that regard.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

The confirmation that the suggested amendments that would have weakened the protection of the buffer zone will not be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval is welcomed. It is also noted that the State Party considers that recent approvals for maintenance of infrastructure in the buffer zone were in line with the management objectives of PNP.

The completion, adoption and implementation of the new management plan will be key to ensuring the integrity of the property. However, there is concern that the new management plan could consider permitting new ski infrastructure development projects in the buffer zone which could impact the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). Although the State Party indicates that the management plan, as a framework document, is not subject to EIA and AA, it is considered that the management plan should define the strategic scope of possible infrastructure developments, including those that might compromise the OUV of the property, and therefore a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) would be advisable, in line with the EU SEA Directive and Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive. It will be crucial for the State Party to ensure that the further elaboration of the management plan includes comprehensive public participation and expert consultation. Therefore, it is recommended that the World Heritage Committee request the State Party to ensure that the new management plan, in case it foresees new infrastructure developments in the buffer zone, will be subject to a SEA prior to being finalized and adopted.

The State Party's intention to include provisions in the new management plan for the implementation of the remaining recommendations of the 2011 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission is noted. However, it is recommended that the Committee request the State Party to expedite the implementation of the mission's recommendations, as the completion of the new management plan is not expected before October 2015.

The World Heritage Centre and IUCN received reports that express concern about the extent of planned logging activities inside the property and their impact on its OUV. This information was duly communicated to the State Party in accordance with Paragraph 174 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.73

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.17**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),
3. Notes the information provided by the State Party that further developments in the buffer zone of the property could be considered within the new management plan for Pirin National Park, and given the potential impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, requests the State Party to ensure that the new management plan is subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) prior to being adopted, in line with the European Union (EU) SEA Directive, the EU Habitat Directive, and IUCN's World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment;
4. Also requests the State Party to expedite the implementation of the recommendations of the 2011 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission which have not yet been implemented, in particular to complete the process of the demarcation of the boundaries of the property, including its buffer zone;
5. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of

conservation of the property and the implementation of the above requests, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

74. Gros-Morne National Park (Canada) (N 419)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1987

Criteria (vii)(viii)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/419/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/419/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

N/A

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

Petroleum exploration in the vicinity of the World Heritage property

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/419/>

Current conservation issues

On 31 January 2014, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/419/documents/>. The State Party reports the following:

- Parks Canada has contributed to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Western Newfoundland Offshore Area that is adjacent to Gros Morne National Park. This input takes into account the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. This SEA is currently being updated and not yet complete.
- The Province of Newfoundland and Labrador has announced on 4 November 2013 that no applications for onshore and offshore petroleum exploration using hydraulic fracturing will be accepted until the full review of the process has been completed and guidelines have been put in place.
- Shoal Point Energy Company's request to extend part of their Exploration License for an area adjacent to the property until January 2015 was rejected by the joint federal-provincial Canada – Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Petroleum Board (C- NLOPB) on 5 December 2013. The company has thus lost their license on 15 January 2014 and cannot proceed with drilling any test wells in this area.

Consequently, the reactive monitoring mission as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013) has not been carried out as the State Party, the World Heritage Centre and IUCN considered the mission not necessary in the current situation.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

It is recommended that the Committee welcome the decisions taken by the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador as well as by the C-NLOPB. It is however noted that while these decisions restrict

exploration in the area in the near future, they do not provide long-term security which will depend on the outcome of the SEA.

The Committee is also recommended to request the State Party to submit the SEA and its guidelines for review to the World Heritage Centre once the process is completed and prior to making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

The World Heritage Committee is further recommended to encourage the State Party to establish a buffer zone around the property to preserve its natural beauty and geological integrity in order to provide a long-term protection from potential extractive activities that might have an impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.74

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.18**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),
3. Welcomes the decision taken by the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador not to accept applications for petroleum exploration using hydraulic fracturing until a full review of the process is completed, as well as the decision by the joint federal-provincial Canada – Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Petroleum Board to reject the extension of the Exploration License adjacent to the property;
4. Notes that the reactive monitoring mission requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session has not been carried out as the State Party, the World Heritage Centre and IUCN considered the mission not necessary in the current circumstances, in particular in view of the moratorium on acceptance of applications for petroleum exploration using hydraulic fracturing;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre / IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property, if the moratorium on acceptance of applications for petroleum exploration in the vicinity of the property is discontinued without putting in place other appropriate measures for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property;
6. Requests the State Party to complete the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process, to review the potential impacts on the VUE of the property and to submit a copy of the SEA to the World Heritage Centre, prior to making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Encourages the State Party to establish a buffer zone to enhance the effective protection of the property;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the findings of the SEA, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

75. Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany (Ukraine, Germany, Slovakia) (N 1133bis)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 2007

Criteria (ix)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1133/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1133/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

N/A

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Lack of integrated Management Plan;
- Lack of transnational research and monitoring plans;
- Need for capacity building;
- Inadequate regulation and management of uses and activities (logging and hunting) in the Slovak part of the property.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1133/>

Current conservation issues

On 31 January 2014, the States Parties of Slovakia and Ukraine submitted reports on the state of conservation of the property, which are available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1133/documents>. The State Party of Germany confirmed that these reports were jointly prepared in coordination among the three States Parties concerned. The reports note, in relation to the Committee's request for enhanced trilateral cooperation that a Joint Management Committee for the entire property and a trilateral working group on research have commenced operation, based on a trilateral Statement of Intent. This Statement was agreed by the Parties at the international scientific conference "Beech Primeval and Ancient Forests of Europe: Problems of their Conservation and Sustainable Use" (Ukraine, September 2013) organized in part with the financial support by UNESCO under its Participation Programme.

These reports also note the initiation of coordinated efforts on research, management and capacity building, and the ongoing research project "World Heritage Beech Forests", which is aimed at a future comprehensive serial nomination of European beech forests.

The State Party of Slovakia does not provide any information in relation to the management and integrity of its component sites of the property, and in particular in relation to Poloniny National Park (PNP), nor on the status of infrastructure development projects (antenna, roads and mass tourism infrastructure) in the vicinity of the property's components as was requested by the Committee in its Decision **37 COM 7B.26**.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

The strong commitment and progress made by the States Parties of Germany, Slovakia and Ukraine towards enhancing their trilateral cooperation is worth noting, including efforts towards an integrated management regime for the component sites of the property, as well as towards a finite, comprehensive serial nomination on European beech forests. It is recommended that the Committee encourage the three States Parties to continue these activities, particularly the development and the effective implementation of an integrated management plan, aimed at preserving the ecological

patterns and ecological processes of the beech forests of the property. The World Heritage status of the property's component sites should be communicated more clearly and mainstreamed into sectoral policy and management.

However, the Committee is recommended to express regret that the State Party of Slovakia did not provide any information on the concerns raised in Decision **37 COM 7B.26**. Concern remains about the integrity and management of the component sites in Slovakia, and particularly about Poloniny National Park (PNP).

According to information received, some steps towards developing a comprehensive vision of development around the Slovak parts of the property have been taken by the State Party. It is recommended that the Committee re-emphasize these requests and urge the State Party to ensure that the newly developed management plan of PNP is consistent with the overall management framework of this serial property. Given the lack of information from the State Party, the Committee is recommended to request a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the Slovak component parts of the property.

The German components of the property appear under no significant threat, except that their small size might present challenges to maintain their integrity in the future. This also applies to other component sites in Slovakia and Ukraine, the former of which are currently also facing challenges linked to insufficient human and financial resources as well as the lack of integration of the property within local socio-economic development. The Committee is therefore recommended to encourage the three States Parties to use their cooperation to address existing capacity gaps and to jointly promote improved mainstreaming of the management of the property.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.75

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.26**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),*
3. *Welcomes the progress achieved by the States Parties of Germany, Slovakia and Ukraine towards a closer transnational cooperation, in particular the establishment of an integrated management system for the trilateral property, as well as research and monitoring plans and capacity building to share best practices, and encourages the States Parties to continue strengthening their technical cooperation, particular in the field of forest management;*
4. *Regrets that the State Party of Slovakia did not provide any information on the concerns raised in Decision **37 COM 7B.26** and reiterates its concern about the integrity and management of the component sites in Slovakia, and particularly about Poloniny National Park (PNP);*
5. *Reiterates its request to the State Party of Slovakia to ensure that a comprehensive vision for development and effective protection of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Slovak components of the property and in particular its integrity be included in the management plan of Poloniny National Park requested by the Council of Europe in order to ensure that the requirements of the Convention for the co-ordinated management of the serial transnational property, and those of the Council of Europe can be met in one single management system;*
6. *Urges the State Party of Slovakia to intensify efforts to strengthen cooperation between different Ministries and Agencies relevant for the management of the property and to ensure that the World Heritage status of the property is recognized and supported in their strategies and plans, and to urgently halt unsustainable logging activities within*

component sites of the World Heritage property, particularly Poloniny National Park, as requested by the Committee in its Decision **37 COM 7B.26**;

7. Reiterates that, in line with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) should be conducted and submitted to the World Heritage Centre for all development projects within the property and its surroundings that could affect its OUV, in conformity with IUCN's World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment, and also urges the State Party of Slovakia to immediately halt all infrastructure development that could affect the OUV of the property until such EIA is conducted and submitted;
8. Requests the State Party of Slovakia to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the component sites of the property in Slovakia and in particular Poloniny National Park, to assess the threats to the property, in particular issues related to its integrity and management and the implementation of the specific recommendations of Decision **37 COM 7B.26**;
9. Also requests the State Party of Slovakia, in consultation with the States Parties of Germany and Ukraine, to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, a report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

76. Lake Baikal (Russian Federation) (N 754)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late supplementary information)

77. Western Caucasus (Russian Federation) (N 900)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1999

Criteria (ix)(x)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/900/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/900/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

April 2008: World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission; May 2009: High-level visit by Director of the World Heritage Centre and the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee; May

2010: World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission; September 2012: UNESCO/IUCN reactive monitoring mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Lack of Management Plan
- Weakening of conservation controls and laws
- Impacts of proposed tourism infrastructure development
- Road construction
- Deforestation

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/900/>

Current conservation issues

On 30 January 2014, the State Party submitted a State of conservation report, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/900/documents/>. This report addresses some of the issues raised by Decision **37 COM 7B.23**:

- The State Party plans to submit a proposal for a significant boundary modification of the property. Part of the Lagonaki plateau would be removed from the property. The State Party intends to establish the so-called “Lagonaki biosphere polygon” by June 2015, and to allow the construction of large-scale tourism facilities on part of it. The State Party also plans to include the Upper Mzymta Valley as well as part of Sochi National Park within the newly nominated site. This would upgrade their status and forbid new construction and extensions of existing infrastructure there:
- A sustainable tourism strategy and overall management plan are under discussion with stakeholders and will also address the establishment of an overall coordination body for the property;
- The State Party plans to set up a “reservation area” within the Western Caucasus State Biosphere Reserve by the end of 2014, which is said to contribute to the newly nominated site and its buffer zone. It is unclear which area is referred to and what will be its protection status;
- Regarding the request to adapt certificates of nature monuments inside the property, the State Party concludes that “sanitary cutting” cannot be forbidden by the existing legislation, and general logging, road construction, power lines and other constructions are already forbidden by the existing “certificates”.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

Decision **37 COM 7B.23** should be recalled, in particular that the installation of any capital construction on the Lagonaki Plateau, including Mounts Fisht and Oshten would constitute a case for the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger, in line with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*. The State Party is developing a proposal for a significant boundary modification of the property including the exclusion from the property of parts of Lagonaki Plateau, in order to permit construction of large scale tourism facilities. While the State Party report notes that the areas proposed to be excluded are already degraded, the proposal for boundary modification will have to demonstrate that excluding these areas would not impact on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property. The 2012 World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission considered that given the importance of the Lagonaki plateau area, it would be clearly impossible to exclude all the areas which have been identified as suitable for alpine ski development without seriously impacting the OUV of the property.

The State Party Report does not explicitly address the request to send Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports on all infrastructure upgrading/development projects to the World Heritage Centre before any decisions on these are taken. No information is provided about the Persian Leopard reintroduction project or on the development of infrastructure at the biosphere centre at Lunnaya Polyana.

Several other pressures are worth noting:

- Federal Law N°406-FZ adopted on 28 December 2013 adapts the Federal Law on Specially Protected Areas, weakening the protection status of strict nature reserves, including parts of the property, by allowing the construction of tourism facilities. The World Heritage Centre requested the State Party, in conformity with paragraph 174, to provide detailed information regarding legal

instruments and regulations applicable to the World Heritage natural properties in the Russian Federation. At the time of the preparation of this document, no response has been received.

- Various works inside the strict nature reserve (e.g. upgrade of Babuk Aul forest road, cable car construction at "Biosphere scientific centre" and other facilities nearby), have been carried out in 2013 without prior assessment of their effects on the OUV of the property. The World Heritage Centre requested the State Party, in conformity with Paragraphs 172 and 174 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to verify the information and to submit an EIA for any proposed infrastructure upgrading inside the property for review by the Advisory Bodies before a decision is taken.
- The development of infrastructure at the biosphere centre at Lunnaya Polyana which is not in line with its function as a meteorological research centre.
- There remains no buffer zone around the property and the situation of the buffer zone on the northern boundary of the property has not yet been clarified;
- No progress has been reported regarding the implementation of an overall management plan.

There is limited progress with the implementation of the recommendations of the 2012 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission. No operational measures and decisions to significantly strengthen the protection regime seem to have been taken since the previous session of the Committee, while the legal basis for effective conservation of the property's OUV appears to have deteriorated. The requests made by the Committee in Decision **37 COM 7B.23** therefore remain valid.

Furthermore, it is recommended that the World Heritage Committee request the State Party to report on the state of the proposed reintroduction of Persian leopard in the Western Caucasus, which is directly linked to the OUV of the property, which is reported to have been approved in early 2014.

Draft Decision: 38.COM 7B.77

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.23**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),*
3. *Expresses its utmost concern about the adoption of amendments to Federal Law N°406-FZ, dated 28 December 2013, which make it possible to develop large scale tourism infrastructure in strict nature reserves, and could also impact other natural World Heritage properties in the Russian Federation, and reiterates its request to the State Party to ensure that no large scale ski or tourism infrastructure is built within the property;*
4. *Takes note of the intention of the State Party to submit a proposal for a boundary modification by excluding parts of the Lagonaki plateau from the property which are reported to be degraded and by including other parts, and recalls that such a proposal has to be clearly justified in terms of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) for which the property was inscribed, should be based on reliable scientific data and should be submitted as a major boundary modification, in accordance with Paragraph 165 of the Operational Guidelines;*
5. *Reiterates its position that the installation of capital construction on the Lagonaki Plateau, including Mount Fisht and Oshten, would constitute a case for inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger in line with Paragraph 180 of the Operational Guidelines;*
6. *Notes with concern that development pressures on the property appear to increase continuously, as noted by reports that new construction works have been conducted*

inside the property without prior assessment of their potential impact on its OUV, including upgrade of Babuk Aul forest road, cable car construction at “Biosphere scientific centre” and other facilities nearby, and urges the State Party to ensure that the potential impacts of any proposed infrastructure upgrading inside the property on its OUV are carefully assessed and that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is sent to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies before a decision is taken in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;

7. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to implement all the recommendations of the 2012 joint World Heritage Centre / IUCN reactive monitoring mission;
8. Requests the State Party to report on the status of the proposed Persian leopard reintroduction project and provide the World Heritage Centre with detailed information and data on this project, in line with the 2013 IUCN Guidelines for Reintroductions and Other Conservation Translocations;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

78. Virgin Komi Forests (Russian Federation) (N 719)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1995

Criteria (vii)(ix)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/719/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/719/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

2010: Joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Changes to the boundaries of Yugyd Va National Park;
- Gold mining inside the property.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/719/>

Current conservation issues

On 13 February 2014, the State Party submitted a report on the state of conservation of the property, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/719/documents>, and addresses the following issues:

- *Changes to the boundaries of Yugyd Va National Park:* The State Party submitted a re-nomination with significant boundary modification for the property to the World Heritage Centre in January 2014, excluding 3 areas from the property (an area in the north of the Yugyd Va National Park (YVNP) which includes the Obeiz granite sand extraction area, a second area which includes the Zhelannoe quartz quarry and the Chudnoe gold mining area in YVNP and a linear area in the south of YVNP around the existing SRTO-Torzok gas pipeline) together with three additions to the property in the PL350 enclave and the Upper Illych basin, as well as a proposal for a narrow buffer zone on the western boundary of YVNP. However, the re-nomination was considered incomplete by the World Heritage Centre, and therefore was not transmitted for evaluation.
- *Gold mining:* The State Party report states that no works were conducted at Chudnoe deposit in 2013.

The State Party did not invite an IUCN advisory mission to the property, as had been recommended by the World Heritage Committee.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

The Committee is recommended to reiterate its request to the State Party to revoke or freeze the exploration and exploitation licenses already granted, in line with the Committee's position that mining is incompatible with World Heritage status. It should be recalled that in its Decision **37 COM 7B.24** (Phnom Penh, 2013), the World Heritage Committee expressed its concern about the boundary changes of the Yugyd Va National Park which removed the protection status of these parts of the property, and the development of the Chudnoe gold mine within the property and as a result concluded that these constitute an ascertained danger to its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), in line with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

In August 2013 the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation declared inoperative Order № 3 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the Russian Federation "On approval of the Regulations about "Yugyd Va" National Park", dated 14 January 2010, thereby confirming that the original boundaries of the national park, which coincide with the boundaries of the northern component of the property, remain valid. The Supreme Court decision is publicly available on its website.

The World Heritage Committee is therefore recommended to reiterate its request to the State Party to urgently reverse the boundary changes made to Yugyd Va National Park and clarify the legal status of all components of the property and to halt any activities within the property associated with gold mining until the boundaries of the property are clarified. Any resumption of mining activities inside the property would provide the basis for immediate inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.78

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.24**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),
3. Regrets that the State Party has reversed neither the boundary changes which removed the legal protection of four areas within the property nor the 19.9 square km gold mining concession and has not revoked or frozen mining exploitation licences granted inside the property as requested by the Committee at its 35th and 36th sessions, reiterates its position that mining activities are not compatible with World Heritage status, and urges the State Party to immediately halt all activities associated with gold mining in the property;
4. Takes note of the August 2013 decision of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation which declared inoperative the order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology on approval of the Regulations about "Yugyd Va" National Park", thereby

confirming that the original boundaries of the national park, which coincide with the boundaries of the northern component of the property, remain valid;

5. *Reiterates its request to the State Party to implement the following measures:*
 - a) *Revoke or freeze the exploration and exploitation licenses already granted,*
 - b) *Reverse the boundary changes made to Yugyd Va National Park;*
6. *Notes that the State Party had submitted a re-nomination of the property proposing significant boundary modifications, which was incomplete and was therefore not transmitted for evaluation;*
7. *Considers that any resumption of mining activities inside the property would provide the basis for immediate inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger, in line with Paragraph 180 of the Operational Guidelines;*
8. *Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, a detailed report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above requests, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.*

79. Doñana National Park (Spain) (N 685bis)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1994

Criteria (vii)(ix)(x)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/685/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/685/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

1998: World Heritage Centre advisory mission; 1999, 2001, 2004: joint World Heritage Centre, IUCN and Ramsar missions (Doñana 2005 expert meetings on Hydrological Restoration of Wetlands); January 2011: joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission and Ramsar advisory mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Toxic pollution after mining accident in 1998;
- Agriculture impacts;
- Potential threats from accidental oil spills;
- Potential impacts from infrastructure projects;
- Water quality and related issues;
- State of the Guadalquivir River and dredging project

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/685/>

Current conservation issues

On 28 January 2014, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report, a summary of which is available online at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/685/documents/>. In addition, information was received from other sources, in particular NGOs, and sent to the State Party for comments.

The State Party report outlines, among others, the following progress in addressing concerns raised by the World Heritage Committee:

- The Guadalquivir Basin Water Plan (2013) indicates that the Doñana aquifer is reported to be in good state, and the State Party notes that the application of regulations is preventing further deterioration. The State Party notes that an analysis of groundwater levels between 1995 and 2007 has shown positive results, despite some significant declines outside the property. More recent data are not provided.
- Progress is reported on territorial and land use planning, particularly to ensure compatibility of uses with the conservation of the property.
- Biodiversity assessments carried out in 2012 and 2013 are reported to show a strong recovery of the populations of important bird species. The number of specimens of Iberian Lynx in the property has grown steadily; however, risks may still arise from expansion of the secondary and farm road network.
- No deepening dredging work has commenced in the estuary of the Guadalquivir River. Technical studies and major projects aiming to improve conditions of the estuary are reported to be underway.
- Implementation of the Special Management Plan for Irrigation Zones is on-going and its final approval by the Government of Andalusia is expected in the second quarter of 2014.
- While confirming that several gas extraction and storage projects, all located outside the property, have received a favorable EIA, the Government of Andalusia has suspended the procedure for authorizing two projects because of the fact that the cumulative impacts have not yet been assessed.

Information submitted by NGOs and sent to the State Party reports that the dredging plans for the Guadalquivir estuary have not been officially abandoned but have been included for implementation in the National Budget. Further information concerns measures under the revised so-called “Strawberry Plan” to legalise illegal water extraction, and a new irrigation scheme for existing rice paddies upstream from the property on the banks of the Guadalquivir River. The project design, which includes construction of a pipeline underneath the river, implies a further reduction in freshwater inflow to the Guadalquivir estuary. Finally, a dam construction project on the Guadiamar River, one of the main tributaries of the Guadalquivir, has been reported.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

It is recommended that the Committee welcome the encouraging data provided by the State Party on the recovery of populations of bird species and the Iberian Lynx, as well as progress reported by the State Party in relation to a number of other concerns previously raised by the Committee, and the confirmation that no deepening dredging work has commenced on the Guadalquivir River. However, the information provided by NGOs that dredging plans for the Guadalquivir estuary have not been officially abandoned should be noted.

The State Party made a statement that Doñana aquifer is in good state but pointed out that the Guadalquivir Basin Water Plan refers to the Outline of Important Themes document (Esquema de Temas Importantes; ETI), approved in 2010 and available online, which classifies the Doñana aquifer as being in a “bad state”, on the basis of declining water levels. Significant declines in water levels outside the property are also reported by the State Party, leading the World Heritage Centre and IUCN to consider that the Doñana aquifer is under significant pressure. The information received on several other projects, which could further limit water availability in the property, is also noted. Of particular concern are reported measures foreseen in the revised “Strawberry Plan” to legalize agricultural fields in the property’s surroundings, which are irrigated from illegal boreholes, rather than to implement regulations combatting illegal water use.

If confirmed and implemented, the new irrigation scheme for existing rice paddies upstream from the property could seriously add to the adverse impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property. It is recommended that the Committee request the State Party to not implement these plans before their potential impact on the property has been thoroughly assessed through an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) that conforms with the IUCN World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment, and this ESIA is submitted for review to the World Heritage Centre in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

If confirmed and implemented, a dam on the Guadiamar River could also potentially have adverse impacts on the OUV of the property, including the conditions of integrity.

The possible reopening of the mine of Aznalcóllar announced on the website of the government of Andalucía should also be noted. Although the mine is located at some distance from the property, its upstream location and proximity to the Guadiamar River could cause a major potential impact on the property's OUV in case of a toxic spill, such as the one that occurred in 1998 (<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/economiainnovacioncienciayempleo/pam/aznalcollar/Aznalcollar.actio>
[n](http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/economiainnovacioncienciayempleo/pam/aznalcollar/Aznalcollar.actio)).

Finally, the necessary authorizations for gas projects in the vicinity of the property have been suspended pending an assessment of cumulative impacts. It is recommended that the Committee urge the State Party to include a specific assessment of potential impacts on the OUV of the property in further impact assessments, in conformity with IUCN's World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment.

In view of the above, the Committee may request the State Party to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Guadalquivir River Basin, including specific consideration of issues related to water use, and agricultural, industrial and commercial development, in order to consider the long-term actions needed to address any adverse impacts on the OUV of the property.

The above-mentioned threats, in particular over-extraction of water from the Doñana aquifer could represent a potential danger to the property's OUV, in line with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*. It is therefore recommended that the Committee request the State Party to invite an IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property, if possible together with the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, to assess its state of conservation, and the various threats to its OUV, in particular in relation to agricultural activities, the management of the Guadalquivir River and estuary, and the various emerging development projects, including gas projects, mining, and dam construction.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.79

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.27**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),*
3. *Notes the information provided by the State Party that populations of bird species and Iberian Lynx are recovering, as well as the progress reported by the State Party on the implementation of the recommendations of the joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN/Ramsar reactive monitoring mission of 2011 and on addressing the requests from the World Heritage Committee, and requests the State Party to continue these efforts;*
4. *Also notes that dredging to deepen the estuary of the Guadalquivir River has not commenced, and also requests the State Party to make a permanent commitment to not permit plans for dredging to deepen the Guadalquivir River, considering the potential impact on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property;*
5. *Expresses its utmost concern about the continued reported decline in the condition of the Doñana aquifer, reported plans to increase water use for irrigation of rice paddies*

upstream of the property, to legalise illegal water use under the revised Strawberry Plan, and to construct a dam on the Guadiamar River, as well as the absence of a plan of action to address unsustainably high levels of water extraction, and further requests the State Party to provide more information about these plans to the World Heritage Centre, in line with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, and to take urgent measures to address this situation, including through the enforcement of existing regulations to combat illegal water use;

6. Urges the State Party to ensure that any future projects increasing water use upstream of the property will not be allowed to proceed if they would impact adversely on the property's OUV, and considers that the continued depletion of the Doñana aquifer, if not urgently reversed, could represent a potential danger to the OUV of the property, in line with Paragraph 180 of the Operational Guidelines;
7. Also urges the State Party to ensure that potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on the property's OUV from mining and gas exploitation and storage projects in its vicinity are thoroughly assessed, in conformity with IUCN's World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment;
8. Further urges the State Party, in light of the concerns noted above, to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Guadalquivir River Basin, particularly in relation to water supply scenarios, agricultural, industrial and commercial development, in order to prepare revised plans and actions for water management and use in the river basin, which will provide long-term protection for the OUV of the property;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to invite an IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property, including an invitation to the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, to assess its state of conservation as well as potential threats to its OUV;
10. Requests moreover the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property, including on progress with the implementation of the actions mentioned above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

80. Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast (United-Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (N 369)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1986

Criteria (vii)(viii)

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/369/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/369/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

February 2003: joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission; February 2013: IUCN advisory mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

Development of a golf resort

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/369/>

Current conservation issues

On 21 February 2014, the State Party submitted a progress report in response to the issues raised by the Committee at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013), which is available online at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/369/documents/>.

The State Party considers that there is no threat to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property arising from the golf resort development in its vicinity, and therefore considers there to be no justification for further consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN on potential modifications and alternatives to this project. It further notes that the implementation of most of the recommendations of the 2013 advisory mission is ongoing.

The State Party also states its intention to submit a proposal for a boundary modification of the property in 2015 or 2016 to include a larger portion of the cliff top.

By letter dated 27 June 2013, the World Heritage Centre transmitted to the State Party information received from a third party regarding a petroleum exploration license that was reported to overlap with the boundaries of the property. On 25 July 2013, the State Party confirmed that a five-year petroleum exploration license was awarded on 15 February 2011, also covering the area of the property. In subsequent letters dated 15 September 2013 and 7 March 2014, the State Party noted that the license would expire on 16 February 2016, and suggested that this could be an opportunity to exclude the property from the license area. The State Party also confirmed that no exploratory works have taken place within the property to date, and that no planning applications for such work within the property have been submitted. However, an Environmental Impact Determination for a planning application for exploratory works at a distance of 10 km from the property is currently being completed.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

The majority of the advisory mission's recommendations are being addressed by the State Party on an ongoing basis, which is a positive development. However, it is also noted that the State Party does not intend to consider potential modifications and alternatives to the golf resort development project. It is recalled that the Committee had already previously expressed concerns about the golf resort's potential adverse impacts on the property's OUV related to the scale and location of the project, and in particular to significant potential impacts on important views within the property and towards its landscape setting. These findings have been supplemented by an assessment of its potential impacts on the property commissioned by the Department of the Environment of Northern Ireland (DoENI) and expressed in a letter dated 21 February 2012 to the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), acknowledging "that the nature of the proposal is such that it will have a significant landscape and visual impact on the setting of the Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage property". In view of the above, it is recommended that the World Heritage Committee reiterate its request to the State Party to consider potential modifications to the project in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN.

The World Heritage Committee is also recommended to reiterate its established position that oil and gas exploration and exploitation are incompatible with World Heritage status and to urge the State Party to ensure that no exploration activities take place within the boundaries of the property, and to exclude the property from the license area. Furthermore, it is recommended that the Committee request the State Party to ensure that any exploration activities taking place outside the property have no adverse impacts on its OUV.

The State Party's intention to submit a proposal for a boundary modification of the property in 2015 or 2016 should be taken note of, and the State Party is strongly encouraged to take any proposed future boundary changes into account when reducing the area of the petroleum exploration license, in order to avoid a potential overlap if and when boundary changes to the property are adopted by the Committee.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.80

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.28**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),
3. Notes the information provided by the State Party that the majority of the recommendations from the 2013 IUCN advisory mission are being implemented;
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to consider, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, potential modifications and alternatives to the golf resort development project to avoid potential adverse impacts;
5. Expresses concern that a petroleum exploration license was awarded in February 2011, which overlaps with the property, and that the State Party did not inform the Committee as required by paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;
6. Also notes the confirmation provided by the State Party that no exploratory works have taken place within the property to date, nor that any planning applications for such work within the property have been submitted, and urges the State Party to ensure that no exploration activities will take place within the boundaries of the property and that any exploration activities outside the property do not have an adverse impact on its Outstanding Universal Value;
7. Reiterates its position that oil and gas exploration and exploitation are incompatible with World Heritage status, and also urges the State Party to exclude the property from the petroleum exploration license;
8. Takes note of the State Party's intention to submit a proposal for a boundary modification of the property, and strongly encourages the State Party to ensure that any planned modifications of the property's boundaries would not result in a further overlap between the petroleum exploration license and the property;
9. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property, including on the implementation of actions outlined above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

81. Iguazú National Park (Argentina) (N 303)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1984

Criteria (vii)(x)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/303/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 1 (2001)

Total amount approved: USD 20,000

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/303/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

September 2006: UNESCO Mission; April 2008: World Heritage Centre / IUCN reactive monitoring mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Proposed hydropower dams;
- Illegal logging and hunting;
- Uncoordinated development;
- Lack of transboundary cooperation;
- Lack of sustainable financing;
- Problems associated with public use and lack of public use plan;
- Alien invasive species

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/303/>

Current conservation issues

On 31 January 2014, the State Party of Argentina submitted a joint state of conservation report, as requested by Committee Decision **36 COM 7B.28**, although the State Party of Brazil subsequently submitted a separate report on the state of conservation of the contiguous property of Iguazú National Park. The report is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/303/documents/>. This joint report informs of progress achieved in terms of transboundary cooperation as follows:

- Mutual participation in the planning processes aimed at updating the management plans for both properties;
- Analysis of public use in both properties in order to develop a joint vision and shared visitation plan, mainly based on conservation criteria, visitation capacity, infrastructure, transportation, impact assessment and sewage treatment;
- Joint analysis of major biodiversity conservation issues in both properties, namely monitoring of the water volume of the Iguazú River, road kill, alien invasive species (AIS) and monitoring of flora and fauna;

- Joint definition of a technical cooperation protocol as a formal framework to reflect the institutional relationship between the two protected areas.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

The joint report focuses on transboundary cooperation. While its positive intent is welcomed, the report provides insufficient information to assess current and planned activities. Given the many linkages between the contiguous properties, a formalized transboundary cooperation framework, as requested by the Committee on several previous occasions, is still needed to ensure adequate coordination and cooperation at both political and working levels.

Earlier reports and World Heritage Committee decisions refer to the Salto Caxias dam and water flows in the Iguazú River. At the time, the Committee recommended that both the State Party and the State Party of Brazil continue monitoring to identify possible impacts on the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). Given that the construction of another dam is reported to have started just outside the neighboring property in Brazil (Baixo Iguazu Hydroelectric Project), there is some serious concern about the possible impacts of modified water flows on the OUV of both properties. The State Party should engage with the neighboring State Party of Brazil to ensure that current, cumulative and transboundary impacts are understood and mitigated as far as possible.

While not addressed in the State Party report, it is understood that public use of this globally renowned tourist attraction continues to require increased attention. Ongoing research on alien invasive species (AIS) reported from the adjoining property in Brazil indicates an alarming situation, and earlier State Party reports raised concerns about AIS in aquatic habitats. AIS are a serious threat to the property and require increased levels of attention and management.

The globally outstanding biodiversity importance of the Interior Atlantic Forest, which is a main justification for the property's inscription (in addition to its spectacular waterfalls) is worth recalling. The loss, degradation and fragmentation of this rare forest type, remnants of which remain in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, continues to increase. Scientific research suggests that the potential for securing additional land for conservation may be highest in Argentina, an idea already evoked during the evaluation of the property and included in the Committee decision at inscription in 1984. The 2008 reactive monitoring mission suggested that the "Argentine Peninsula Bottleneck" was of utmost importance from an integrity and connectivity perspective. It is recommended that the Committee encourage a systematic analysis of the remnants of the Interior Atlantic Forest within Argentina with a view to a possible extension of the property.

The updating of the management plans in both Argentina and Brazil constitutes an opportunity to develop a coherent response to the many conservation challenges described above. This parallel process will benefit from mutual exchange under a formalized framework for coordination and cooperation between the two contiguous properties, separated only by an international border.

Draft Decision: 38COM 7B.81

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.28**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Regrets that the brief joint State Party report only commented on transboundary cooperation and did not address important conservation issues, including issues of transboundary significance, such as water flows and alien invasive species (AIS);
4. Also regrets the lack of tangible progress in formalizing and operationalizing transboundary cooperation with the neighbouring property of Iguazu National Park in Brazil, and reiterates its request to the States Parties of Argentina and Brazil to formalize transboundary cooperation between the two contiguous World Heritage properties to politically confirm and technically guide cooperation and coordination;

5. *Requests the State Party to ensure full coordination with the State Party of Brazil in updating both management plans, addressing in particular law enforcement, AIS, public use communication, education and awareness;*
6. *Also requests the State Party, in consultation with the State Party of Brazil, to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2016, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.*

82. Iguazu National Park (Brazil) (N 355)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1986

Criteria (vii)(x)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger 1999-2001

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/355/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/355/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount granted to the property: USD 50,000 under the Brazilian World Heritage Biodiversity Programme for fire fighting planning.

Previous monitoring missions

March 1999: IUCN mission; April 2008: World Heritage Centre / IUCN reactive monitoring mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Construction of a hydropower dam;
- Pressure to re-open an illegal road;
- Illegal logging and hunting;
- Uncoordinated development;
- Lack of transboundary cooperation;
- Lack of sustainable financing;
- Problems associated with public use and lack of public use plan;
- Alien invasive species
- Insufficient number of qualified staff for management and protection

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/355/>

Current conservation issues

On 31 January 2014 the State Party of Argentina submitted a joint state of conservation report with the State Party of Brazil, as requested by Committee Decision **36 COM 7B.29**, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/303/documents/>. However, the State Party of Brazil subsequently

submitted a separate report on 15 February 2014, available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/355/documents/>. The joint report informs of progress on the intended transboundary cooperation between the two contiguous properties as follows:

- Mutual participation in the planning processes aimed at updating the management plans for both properties;
- Analysis of public use in both properties in order to develop a joint vision and shared visitation plan, mainly based on conservation criteria, visitation capacity, infrastructure, transportation, impact assessment and sewage treatment;
- Joint analysis of major biodiversity conservation issues in both properties, namely monitoring of the water volume of the Iguazú River, road kill, alien invasive species (AIS) and monitoring of flora and fauna;
- Joint definition of a technical cooperation protocol as a formal framework to reflect the institutional relationship between the two protected areas.

The separate report from the State Party of Brazil also refers to transboundary cooperation, although notes that transboundary conservation efforts have not yet been formalized. The report comments on conservation issues as follows:

- The Brazilian government is against the re-opening of the “Settler’s Road” (Estrada do Colono) and the issue is described as settled both legally and administratively. However, the report refers to pending Bill 7123/2010, which would introduce the possibility of “park roads” within conservation areas. Already approved by the House of Representatives, the bill would provide a legal foundation for road construction in federal protected areas, if approved by Senate. The Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and the Brazilian institution in charge of federal protected areas (ICMbio) are against this bill;
- The Baixo Iguazu Hydroelectric Project is under construction even though ICMbio has revoked its initial consent. According to the report, ICMbio is now part of a working group along with other institutions to analyse the environmental impact studies and also supervising compliance with conditions established to minimize environmental impacts;
- Ongoing research has confirmed numerous alien invasive species (AIS) of plants and animals;
- Although there are no specialized rangers in Brazil's federal protected area system, it is stated that protection and management have been undertaken satisfactorily by various staff.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

The short joint report focuses on transboundary cooperation. While its positive intent is welcomed, the report provides insufficient information to assess current and planned activities. Given the many linkages between the contiguous properties, a formalized transboundary cooperation framework, as requested by the Committee on several previous occasions, is still needed to ensure adequate coordination. The additional separate report from the State Party of Brazil notes little progress on this issue.

While the clear position of Brazilian government against the re-opening of the “Settler’s Road” is welcomed, there is some concern about the continuing possibility of another re-opening of the road after the issue appeared to be concluded in 2001. The Interior Atlantic Forest is a recognized global biodiversity conservation priority and a main justification for the property’s inscription (in addition to the spectacular waterfalls). The Interior Atlantic Forest has suffered massive forest loss, degradation and fragmentation over centuries and is highly threatened. It is scientifically recognised that the road would increase disturbance and open the area to poaching and illegal harvesting. The illegal opening of the road in 1997 led to the Committee decision in 1999 to inscribe the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger (Decision **23 COM X.B.20**). A re-opening of the road would create the conditions to re-inscribe the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger, in line with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Concerning the Baixo Iguazu Hydroelectric Project in the immediate vicinity east of the property, there is some serious concern that no information has been provided on the possible impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and the neighbouring property of Iguazú National Park in Argentina. The intention to start construction should have been communicated to the World Heritage Centre according to Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* and as requested by the World

Heritage Committee (Decision **36 COM 7B.29**) in 2012. The construction should be halted immediately to permit a comprehensive assessment of the implications of the project on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of both properties, in conformity with IUCN's World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment.

The research on AIS indicates an urgent need for effective management activities in both properties, requiring international collaboration. It is noteworthy that concessionaires operating in the property are contractually obliged to eradicate AIS. However, compliance and effectiveness remain unclear.

The updating of the management plans in both properties constitutes an opportunity to develop a coherent response to the many conservation challenges. These include AIS and public use, but also illegal activities such as extraction of palm hearts and poaching. The property is Brazil's second most-visited protected area and generates substantial revenues and employment. The enormous potential for conservation financing remains to be fully realized. As a minimum, revenues should be used to ensure law enforcement and to implement management activities including public use, communication, education and awareness. In the short term the possible re-opening of the "Settler's Road" and the construction of Baixo Iguaçu require urgent attention of the World Heritage Committee. Therefore, it is recommended that the Committee request the State Party of Brazil to invite an IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property, to assess the status and impacts of these issues and the overall state of conservation of the property. It is also recommended that a mission to Brazil also be given the opportunity to meet with Argentinean counterparts to discuss matters of mutual concern.

Draft Decision: 38COM 7B.82

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.29**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),*
3. *Notes with utmost concern that the construction of the Baixo Iguaçu Hydroelectric Project appears to have started and requests the State Party to halt the construction with immediate effect, and to provide the World Heritage Centre with a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, and in conformity with IUCN's World Heritage advice note on Environmental Assessment;*
4. *Also notes with significant concern that the continued risk of the re-opening of the "Settler's Road" has not been unambiguously removed, recalls that the illegal opening of the road in 1997 led the Committee to inscribe the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;*
5. *Considers that a re-opening of the "Settler's Road" or the continued construction of the Baixo Iguaçu Hydroelectric Project prior to an assessment of impacts on the property's OUV having been completed, could create the conditions to re-inscribe the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger in line with Paragraph 180 of the Operational Guidelines;*
6. *Expresses its concern about the changes to federal protected area legislation as proposed in Bill 7123/2010, which would enable road construction in protected areas, and which could also impact on other World Heritage properties in Brazil, and urges the State Party to rigorously ensure that road construction in World Heritage properties affected by this Bill remains prohibited by law;*

7. *Regrets the lack of tangible progress in formalizing and operationalizing transboundary cooperation with the neighbouring property of Iguazú National Park in Argentina, and reiterates its request to the States Parties of Brazil and Argentina to formalize transboundary cooperation between the two contiguous properties in order to politically confirm and technically guide cooperation and coordination;*
8. *Requests the State Party to ensure full coordination with the State Party of Argentina in updating both management plans, addressing in particular conservation financing, law enforcement, alien invasive species, public use, communication, education and awareness;*
9. *Also requests the State Party of Brazil to invite an IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property to assess the status and potential impact of the Baixo Iguaçu dam and the “Settler’s Road”, and the overall state of conservation of the property;*
10. *Further requests the State Party, in consultation with the State Party of Argentina, to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015, with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of the ascertained or potential danger to Outstanding Universal Value, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.*

83. Galápagos Islands (Ecuador) (N 1bis)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1978

Criteria (vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger 2007-2010

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 25 (from 1979-2001)

Total amount approved: 567,850USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount provided to the property: USD3.5 million for the capitalization of an introduced species Trust Fund, management of introduced species, tourism management studies and other technical support.

Previous monitoring missions

June 1996: Joint UNESCO / IUCN mission (including World Heritage Committee Chairperson); June 2003: UNESCO mission; April 2005: UNESCO informal visit; February-March 2006: Joint UNESCO / IUCN mission; April 2007: Joint World Heritage Centre / IUCN reactive monitoring mission (including World Heritage Committee Chairperson); April 2009: UNESCO informal visit; April-May 2010: Joint World Heritage Centre / IUCN reactive monitoring mission.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Inadequate implementation of the Special Law on Galápagos;

- Inadequate and ineffective quarantine measures;
- Illegal fishing;
- High immigration rate;
- Unsustainable and uncontrolled tourism development.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1/>

Current conservation issues

On 31 January 2014, the State Party submitted a report on the state of conservation of the property. An executive summary of this report is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1/documents/>. The State Party reports progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the 2010 joint World Heritage Centre / IUCN reactive monitoring mission:

- The “Agency for Regulation and Control of Biosecurity and Quarantine for Galápagos” (ABG) was established in 2012 as a specialized technical body for invasive species control, with autonomy under the Ministry of Environment. The Galápagos Optimized Maritime Cargo Transportation System is under development, including a new Galápagos sea-freight terminal in Guayaquil and a new single freight reception and distribution dock at Baltra. Efforts have been made to increase self-sufficiency in organic products, to control and monitor invasive species and to restore island ecosystems.
- The State Party notes the implementation of an improved ecotourism model in the property to stimulate better quality, lower impact tourism. A series of strategies are promoted, including longer cruise routes, better distribution of visitor sites, land-based, community and agro-tourism, and the installation of a Tourism Observatory. The State Party established a moratorium on the increase of hotel rooms and a quota for cruise ship and other tourist accommodations.
- In 2012, the Participatory Management Board of Galápagos approved the artisanal experiential fishing as the only accepted tourist fishing activity, fully rejecting sport-fishing activities.
- In order to strengthen governance in the property, the Chairperson of the Governing Council of the Special Regime of Galápagos (CGREG) has been given the rank of Minister of State. The State Party also reports the creation in 2013 of the Provincial Directorate of the Judiciary Council in Galápagos Province. Fishery management is said to be improved, with good coordination between park management and artisanal fisheries over species of commercial interest (sea cucumber, spiny lobster, shrimp, and pelagic and coastal fish), which are reported to be recovering.

Finally, several additional environmental projects focus on the urban areas of the archipelago. The State Party does not report on permanent habitation and recent immigration figures from the mainland, which in previous reports were said to be decreasing.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

The concrete progress made by the State Party in addressing decisions of the World Heritage Committee is welcomed, particularly in regards to improved governance and strengthened biosecurity measures, as well as a number of alien species eradication programmes and conservation of emblematic species. The actions taken to control invasive species and to minimize the environmental impact of maritime shipping are recognized. With the establishment of the ABG, the existing tripartite agreement for the Galápagos Invasive Species Fund should be restructured to stimulate appropriate use of this fund. The development of the “Galapagos Optimized Maritime Cargo Transportation System”, which is expected to provide greater control at the main potential entry point for introduced species is also a positive development.

The State Party’s efforts at developing a suitable ecotourism policy for the property are positive. However, this policy has not yet led to stabilizing visitor numbers which have continued to rise from nearly 175,000 in 2010 to over 200,000 in 2013 (http://www.galapagospark.org/onecol.php?page=turismo_estadisticas). It is essential that the initiated plans and guidelines of this policy be accompanied by the enforcement of a strong regulatory framework, especially for land-based, low-budget enterprises and lodging. It is further essential that this policy and other measures result in a comprehensive, long-term sustainable tourism development

for the property as a whole. Also, there has been no apparent action to reduce the frequency of flights to the Islands.

The steps taken by the State Party towards resolving the issue over the capacity of law courts in Galápagos to hear environmental crime and regulating tourist fishing activities are well noted, as well as the State Party's decision to ban sport fishing in the property and to accept experiential fishing as the only tourist activity involving fishing. The cross-sectoral planning seems to be improving with a new, participatory developed Management Plan for the Galápagos National Park and Marine Park and the ongoing Sustainable Development and Zoning Plan for the Galápagos province (headed by CGREG). The State Party is encouraged to ensure full and coherent inclusion of the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) in the overall planning framework.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.83

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.32**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),*
3. *Welcomes the progress achieved by the State Party in implementing the recommendations of the 2010 World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission;*
4. *Urges the State Party to sustain its efforts to fully implement all of the recommendations of the 2010 reactive monitoring mission, in particular putting in place the biosecurity infrastructure for the islands, with a particular focus on the requirements to rigorously apply international biosecurity standards both for cargo ships, and for loading and offloading facilities;*
5. *Notes with concern that despite the reported implementation of a sustainable tourism strategy, visitor numbers continue to increase rapidly, and also urges the State Party to complement a comprehensive tourism strategy with the necessary enforcement of regulatory and monitoring instruments to achieve long-term sustainable tourism for the property as a whole;*
6. *Also welcomes the State Party efforts to ban sport fishing in the property and strongly encourages it to closely monitoring the regulation to ensure that artisanal experiential fishing remains the only tourist activity involving fishing;*
7. *Also encourages the State Party to finish and effectively implement its Sustainable Development and Zoning Plan as an instrument to provide integral management of the archipelago and to ensure conservation of its Outstanding Universal Value, and requests the State Party to provide an electronic and three printed copies of the draft revised management plan, including the zoning plans, for review by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;*
8. *Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.*

84. Coiba National Park and its Special Zone of Marine Protection (Panama) (N 1138 rev)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 2005

Criteria (ix)(x)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1138/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests Approved: 0

Total Amount Approved: 0 USD

For details, See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1138/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount granted: USD350,000 for management planning, installation of mooring buoys for diving boats, working with local communities, capacity building, public use planning and improved stakeholder understanding of legal protection measures.

Previous monitoring missions

N/A

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Continued and growing presence of cattle;
- Delayed implementation of the Management Plan for the Special Zone of Marine Protection;
- Planned construction of a naval base;
- Absence of clear regulations relating to the property;
- Commercial and sport fishing;
- Insufficient management capacity at the property.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1138/>

Current conservation issues

An IUCN reactive monitoring mission visited the property in January 2014. Subsequently, on 31 January 2014, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report and a summary for public access. Both the mission report and the summary are available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1138/documents/>. The State Party reports on a number of conservation issues raised by the Committee at its previous sessions, as follows:

- Panama's National Environmental Authority (ANAM) will work closely with the Coiba National Park Executive Council to complete the Management Plan for the Special Zone of Marine Protection by the end of June 2014. As for the management plan of Coiba National Park, the State Party states its commitment to extend its validity by five years beyond its current expiry in June 2014.- The State Party notes its intention to request international assistance to conduct a Strategic Evaluation of the implementation of the Management Plan using the World Heritage Centre tools;
- The Retrospective Statement of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property was submitted to the World Heritage Centre following recommendations by IUCN in December 2013;
- There is currently no specific State Policy for the development and conservation of the coastal zone opposite the property, and no information is provided regarding the development of such a policy on the basis of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the coastal zone's development potential, as requested by the Committee in Decision **33 COM 7B.38**;
- The National Wildlife Fund of ANAM has allocated USD 975,000 for the removal of the livestock in situ and is in the process of selecting the contracting firm to undertake the work. It is expected that all livestock will be removed by the end of 2014;

- The State Party notes its intention to design and implement specific biosecurity measures to avoid that the naval base becomes a source of introduction of alien species by air and water, and to work on a capacity building plan for the naval station staff, in order to avoid staff engaging in wildlife traffic and agriculture. It foresees that this training will be fully integrated in the navy's official curriculum by 1 January 2015;

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

Progress has been made by the State Party with the removal of livestock from the property including a commitment to complete all removal by end 2014. The mission concluded that the naval base on Coiba Island does not seem to pose a major threat to the OUV of the property and the State Party's progress toward implementation of biosecurity measures and naval staff training is positive.

The mission concluded that fisheries, and in particular illegal and sport fisheries, but also industrial fishing, pose a threat to the OUV of the property. The lack of clear information on the scope of extraction and the lack of effective fisheries management and enforcement of regulations is a serious problem. Sport fisheries are of particular concern as they seem to increase rapidly and are targeting zones where spawning/nursing areas, rare corals and high endemism can be found. The implementation of adequate fisheries regulation in the Special Zone of Marine Protection (SZMP) is a key priority and effective management of those areas most under threat and most critical to the OUV of the property needs to be established with immediate effect. The mission also concluded that an increase in tourism visitation, if not well managed, will pose a threat to the long-term conservation of the property's OUV. The new legislation that is currently under development would permit private development on small islands in the northern part of the property, which is prohibited under the current regulations of the management plan. The proposed new legislation is clearly inconsistent with the property's OUV. The Coiba Fund needs to become operational as soon as possible and foresee in the establishment and maintenance of an adequate surveillance and patrolling system that is conducted by professionally skilled staff and ensures regulations for fisheries and tourism throughout the property are enforced. The Executive Council's decision-making power requires strengthening and should include representatives from the tourism sector and the local communities from the coastal areas opposite the property, in particular those of Zoná and Mariato municipalities, among others.

The Committee may wish to welcome the State Party's progress with the removal of livestock and its commitment to extend the management plan for the national park, but request the State Party to complete and implement fisheries regulations for the SZMP as a matter of priority, which should include no-take zones and seasonal closures for critical areas (in particular Hannibal Bank, Montuosa Island and Uva Island), establish limits on the amount and capacity of fishing vessels in the property, and set quotas for the total allowable catches and minimum sizes for key species. The Committee may also recommend that the Coiba Fund becomes fully operational as soon as possible and supports the effective management of the property, in particular its fisheries. The Committee may urge the State Party to rigorously ensure that no development will be permitted within the boundaries of the property and reiterate its request to the State Party to ensure that cumulative and combined impacts on the property's OUV caused by mainland developments are effectively addressed.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.84

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.31**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),*
3. *Welcomes the State Party's progress with the removal of the livestock from the property and encourages the State Party to fully implement its commitment to have all livestock removed from the property by end 2014;*
4. *Also welcomes the State Party's progress with the development and implementation of biosafety measures and naval staff training and encourages the State Party to remain*

vigilant in ensuring that the naval base does not become a threat to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property;

5. *Notes the conclusion of the joint 2014 World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission that the property remains under pressure, and requests the State Party to implement all its recommendations;*
6. *Expresses its concern about the negative impact of fisheries, and in particular illegal and sport fisheries, on the OUV of the property, and urges the State Party to complete and implement the management plan for the Special Zone of Marine Protection (SZMP) as a matter of priority, which should include clear regulations related to fisheries management, including no-take zones and seasonal closures of critical areas, such as Hannibal Bank, Montuosa Island and Uva Island, and also requests the State Party to provide an electronic copy and three printed copies of the draft management plan for the SZMP as soon as it is available, for review by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;*
7. *Further requests the State Party to rigorously ensure that no development will be permitted within the boundaries of the property, and that cumulative and combined impacts on the property's OUV caused by mainland developments are effectively addressed;*
8. *Also urges the State Party to ensure the Coiba Fund becomes fully operational at the earliest time possible and the decision-making power of the Executive Council is strengthened, by including representatives from the tourism sector and the local communities from the coastal areas opposite the property;*
9. *Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016** an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the progress made with the implementation of the recommendation of the reactive monitoring mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016*

85. Pitons Management Area (Saint Lucia) (N 1161)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late supplementary information)

AFRICA

86. Dja Wildlife Reserve (Cameroon) (N 407)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late receipt of the State Party report on the state of conservation of the property)

87. Sangha Trinational (Cameroun/Central African Republic/Congo) (N 1380rev)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 2012

Criteria (ix)(x)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1380/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 0

Total amount approved: 0 USD

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

Total amount granted: 250,000 Euros from 2008 to 2013 through the Central African World Heritage Forest Initiative funded by the European Commission

Previous monitoring missions

N/A

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Civil unrest
- Poaching

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1380/>

Current conservation issues

On 29 January 2014, the three States Parties submitted a joint report on the state of conservation, available at the following address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1380/documents/>.

The States Parties informed of the proliferation of firearms resulting from the state of unrest in the Central African Republic (CAR), and increased poaching due to strong international demand for ivory.

The following measures have been undertaken to restore the security of the property:

- *In CAR*: establishment of an Inter-ministerial Anti-Poaching Unit; the signing of a cooperation protocol between the Ministry of Water, Forests, Hunting and Fishing and the Department of National Defence; a joint crackdown operation of the army and the guards; the stationing of 30 soldiers in the property to maintain security and strengthen surveillance.
- *In Cameroon and the Congo*: mobilization of rapid and mobile intervention battalions at the check points at each frontier and a contingent of 450 soldiers at the frontier between Cameroon and the CAR; anti-poaching crackdown operations.

- *At the regional level:* signing of a tripartite transboundary anti-poaching cooperation agreement between CAR, Cameroon and Chad and the adoption by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) of a short-term Extreme Emergency Anti-Poaching Plan (PEXULAB) and a medium and long-term Emergency Anti-Poaching Plan (PAULAB).

The report also mentions the granting of two mining exploration concessions in the Congo, and in the CAR a mining exploitation permit (gold and diamonds), all of which infringe on the property and its buffer zone, despite the legislation in force. Artisanal gold exploitation works are also installed in the Cameroon part of the property and steps are underway to remove the people living at these work sites. The report indicates a road construction project between the Congo and the CAR as well as a project for the distribution of optical fibre in the Congo that could have an impact on the property.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

It is recommended that the World Heritage Committee commend the considerable efforts undertaken by the three States Parties to strengthen security at the frontiers of the Sangha Trinational (STN). These measures have enabled increased surveillance activities, thus avoiding major degradation of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property following the impacts of the crisis in the CAR. To be noted is the proliferation of firearms resulting from the state of unrest in the CAR and the increase in poaching linked to the strong international demand for ivory. The problem of poaching in Central Africa, notably elephant poaching for ivory by armed gangs, is beyond the capabilities of the services responsible for the protection of the protected areas and requires a concerted regional approach involving the different services of the States. In this respect, the tripartite transboundary anti-poaching cooperation agreement between the CAR, Cameroon and Chad is to be commended, and the adoption by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) of the emergency anti-poaching plans that demonstrate the political will of the States of the sub-region to address this problem. However, it is of prime importance to accelerate the implementation of these mechanisms and to mobilize technical and financial support from donors.

It is recommended that the World Heritage Committee express its deep concern as regards the granting of mining exploration and exploitation permits partially encroaching upon the property and its buffer zone in the Congo and the CAR, despite the legislation in force forbidding such activities. The limits of these mining permits should be reviewed to eliminate any encroachment of the property, as the Ministry of Mines of Cameroon has done, and the States Parties should submit to the World Heritage Centre environmental impact studies demonstrating that the mining activities outside the property do not impact on its OUV. The existence of artisanal gold exploitation works within the property in Cameroon is also noted, as well as the steps undertaken to close them down.

The Ouesso-Bangui road project and the project to distribute optical fibre around Ouesso could impact on the OUV of the property. Detailed environmental impact studies are needed to identify potential impacts on the OUV, in accordance with IUCN's advice note on Environmental Assessments for World Heritage.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.87

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined* Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. *Recalling* Decisions **36 COM 8B.8** and **37 COM 7B.2** adopted respectively at its 36th (Saint Petersburg, 2012) and 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013) sessions,
3. *Commends* the States Parties of the Congo, the Central African Republic (CAR) and Cameroon for having taken measures to ensure security in the area of the property and to ensure the protection of the property and its adjacent areas and avoid the degradation of its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);
4. *Notes with satisfaction* the adoption by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) of a short and long-term plan and of an Extreme Emergency Anti-

Poaching action plan at the regional and international levels, as well as the signing of a tripartite transboundary anti-poaching cooperation agreement between the CAR, Cameroon and Chad;

5. *Requests the States Parties to accelerate the implementation of these mechanisms and launches an appeal to donors to assist in the mobilization of the necessary technical and financial support;*
6. *Also requests the States Parties to continue their actions for the security of the property and to allocate the necessary technical and financial means to sustain them over the long-term;*
7. *Expresses its grave concern with regard to the granting by the States Parties of the Congo and the CAR, of mining exploration and exploitation concessions encroaching upon the property and its buffer zone despite the legislation in force, and urges them to review the boundaries of these mining permits to eliminate any encroachment upon the property, in accordance with the position of the Committee that mining is incompatible with World Heritage status;*
8. *Further requests the States Parties of the Congo and the CAR to submit to the World Heritage Centre environmental impact studies (EIS) demonstrating that the mining activities outside the property do not impact on its OUV, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines and in conformity with IUCN's advice note on Environmental Assessments for World Heritage;*
9. *Notes with concern the multiplication of infrastructure development projects within and around the property that could impact its OUV, in particular the Ouesso-Bangui road project and the project to distribute optical fibre around Ouesso, and moreover requests the States Parties of Congo and the CAR to carry out detailed Environmental Impact Studies (EIS) to identify potential impacts on the OUV in conformity with the IUCN advice note on Environmental Assessments for World Heritage and to submit them to the World Heritage Committee before the continuation of these projects;*
10. *Requests furthermore the States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, an updated report including a one-page executive summary on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above points for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.*

88. Lakes of Ounianga (Chad) (N 1400)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (State Party's report on the state of conservation of the property not received)

89. Taï National Park (Côte d'Ivoire) (N 195)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1982

Criteria (vii)(x)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/195/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 6 (from 1983-2013)

Total amount approved: 139,995 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/195/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

2006: Joint World Heritage Centre / IUCN monitoring mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Poaching;
- Agricultural encroachment;
- Artisanal gold mining;
- Impacts of the post-electoral crisis.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/195/>

Current conservation issues

The State Party submitted a report on the state of conservation of the property in January 2014, available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/195/documents>. The report covers the following points:

- *Species monitoring:* the 2013 monitoring shows that following a stable phase (2008-2012), the bovid species declined rapidly (-25%). There is a significant increase in the presence monkeys (+20%). The chimpanzee population appears to have increased slightly without regaining its level for the 2005-2011 period. The report mentions cases of mortality linked to the Anthrax epidemic in 2010. The State Party notes an increase in the elephant population in 2013 (148) in comparison to 2011 (108). However, the 2012 biological monitoring report indicates an elephant population of 208 individuals for the year (see page <http://www.parcnationaltai.com/index.php/fr/documentation/viewcategory/2-biomonitoring.html>).
- *Evolution of poaching, gold mining and agricultural encroachment:* The number of anti-poaching patrols has been greatly increased. Consequently the number of poachers arrested has also increased. The duikers and the primates are the species most poached. The levels of poaching have diminished from 2.29 cases/km in 2012 to 1.93 in 2013. However, pressure linked to poaching remains high despite the efforts undertaken. The number of gold miners arrested has escalated by 50% between 2012 and 2013 reflecting the efficiency of controls. The threat caused by gold mining remains an important concern. A third of the areas of agricultural encroachment were recovered in 2012-2013, the remaining will be recovered by the end of 2014.
- *Establishment of a sustainable financial mechanism:* A Contract for Debt Conversion (6.25 billion CFA) for the sustainable conservation of the Tai National Park was concluded with the Federal Republic of Germany. A framework contract between the Foundation for the Parks and Reserves of Cote d'Ivoire and the Ivoirian Office of Parks and Reserves is under preparation concerning funding for the period 2014-2018.
- *Development and Management Plan:* The final version of the updated plan should be available in spring 2014.

- *Decree formalizing the extension of the Park and modification of the boundaries:* The law on national parks was modified in 2013 enabling modifications of the boundaries. The decree concerning the Tai Park is awaited.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

Important actions to control the Park have been undertaken with the increase in the number of anti-poaching patrols, and the recovery of illegally occupied land. The State Party is encouraged to continue these actions, notably to finalize as soon as possible the land recovery operations and establish the integrity of the Park territory.

In spite of positive trends, the pressure of poaching remains strong as regards certain species such as monkeys and duikers. The actions of the Park staff should be strengthened by operations jointly carried out with Village Associations for Conservation and Development to ensure surveillance and pedagogical information at the periphery of the Park.

Despite the increased number of controls undertaken by Park staff, gold mining remains of major concern. The number of gold miners arrested is on the increase, thus demonstrating the efficiency of the efforts undertaken in the surveillance of the zones. It is important to continue these efforts, with support from the regional consultation committee for combat against extraction activities in protected areas (order of the Prefect of the Nawa region, 2013).

Major progress has been achieved in resolving the agricultural land encroachment in the Park, with the assistance of the Village Associations for Conservation and Development and the Village Surveillance Committees and the cooperation of the local authorities which deserves to be commended by the Committee (1260 ha recovered, including the destruction of cocoa plantations), and with the hope that the recovery of the greater part of the land (2700 ha of 3960 ha) can be achieved in 2014.

Although some positive trends in the state of conservation of wildlife have been noted, the situation regarding some species remains worrying, in particular bovinds and primates. The elephant population also remains fragile. The ongoing biological monitoring deserves recognition.

The announcement of the debt cancellation by one of the State Party's partners and the announcement of a framework contract with the Cote d'Ivoire Foundation for Parks and Reserves are positive developments to be highlighted. With the necessary financial means, the framework contract should enable the implementation of the updated management plan.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.89

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision 36 COM 7B.2 adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Commends the State Party for the efforts undertaken to regain control of the property, notably through the strengthening of patrols for illegal activities and the first steps taken in recovering land illegally occupied for agricultural activities, and welcomes the announcement that the final recuperation of illegally occupied land will be achieved by the end of 2014;
4. Welcomes the information concerning the identification of sufficient financial means for the implementation of the updated development and management plan;
5. Requests the State Party, with assistance from the regional consultation committee on extraction activities, to intensify the control of gold mining activities to eliminate it;
6. Also requests the State Party to adopt a protocol for monitoring poaching and other illegal activities to enable a detailed assessment, for annual comparison;

7. *Reiterates its request to the State Party to publish as soon as possible the decree formalizing the extension of the Park, and to submit, once published, a request for the modification of the boundaries of the property to the World Heritage Centre for examination by the World Heritage Committee;*
8. *Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2017, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above points, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 41st session in 2017.*

90. Lake Turkana National Parks (Kenya) (N 801bis)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late supplementary information)

91. Kenya Lake System in the Great Rift Valley (Kenya) (N 1060rev)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late receipt of the State Party report on the state of conservation of the property)

92. Lake Malawi National Park (Malawi) (N 289)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late mission)

93. Rwenzori Mountains National Park (N 684) (Uganda)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1994

Criteria (vii)(x)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger 1999 -2004

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/684/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 4 (from 1995-2006)

Total amount approved: 116,739 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/684/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

January 2003: World Heritage Centre / IUCN reactive monitoring mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Mining activities inside the property;
- Staffing and budgetary deficiencies;
- Degradation of buffer zone;
- Impact of tourism and climbing expeditions;
- Climate Change.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/684/>

Current conservation issues

On 31 January 2014, the State Party submitted a state of conservation report, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/684/documents>. Progress with a number of conservation issues raised by the Committee at its previous sessions is presented in this report:

- Further progress on community involvement with the signature of 4 additional community resource use agreements;
- Collaboration with national and international partners in capacity building, infrastructure development, climate change research, conservation of cultural values and community engagement;
- Community outreach including participation in management, support of income-generating activities, training and involvement of local people in tourism services, mitigation of human-wildlife conflict, and sharing of park-generated revenues;
- Development of a national-level strategy for sustainable financing of the Uganda Wildlife Authority and progress towards a development of a business plan for the property;
- Ongoing trans-boundary cooperation, especially along the shared boundary with the Virunga National Park in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but still without a formal protocol and without resolving the identified main challenges to effective cooperation;
- Research and monitoring of weather, snow recession, glacier melting and selected flora and fauna to monitor climate change impacts;
- Water quality monitoring;
- Areas affected by fire are naturally regenerating, and a fire plan has been drafted and implemented in cooperation with the local communities;
- Measures taken to strengthen management effectiveness;
- Submission of additional information requested by the committee, namely general information (but no detailed map) on resource harvesting zones and a detailed monitoring plan.

The report also notes the development of a mini-hydropower facility inside the property, and a detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) on the project was submitted by the State Party following a letter from the World Heritage Centre.

The State Party Report does not clarify if the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Mountains Specialist group has been contacted by the State Party, as recommended by Decision **36 COM 7B.4**. The report further indicates that the Government has signed a 25 year concession agreement with a Chinese company, Tibet Hima Ltd to re-open Kilembe copper mine. This concession could involve re-opening mine shafts within the property, as well as carrying out further exploration and development. The State Party also mentions concerns of potential pollution of rivers in the wider ecosystem.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

The State Party has made significant progress in engaging local communities through participation in management, formal resource user agreements, funding of community development activities through revenue-sharing, recognition of traditional cultural values and access rights, training in tourism-related services, and a constructive approach to resolving human-wildlife conflict.

The strong commitment of the authorities to working collaboratively with stakeholders in achieving conservation goals and maintaining the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) is also recognized. This has resulted in significant investment in development of a business plan; visitor

infrastructure; further improvements in community outreach; improved monitoring and research (especially related to climate change impacts); and a series of joint patrols along the border with the Virunga National Park in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This trans-boundary collaboration should be further enhanced through the establishment of a more formal protocol between the States Parties of Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo, as recommended by Decision **36 COM 7B.4**, as well as a more targeted approach to identified challenges such as communication, staff movement restrictions at the borders and mutual understanding of the respective legal frameworks.

The completion of a comprehensive ecological monitoring plan, further progress towards the development of a sustainable financing/business plan for the property and the measures taken to strengthen management effectiveness are acknowledged. It is also noted that the management plan for the property is due for revision in 2015. The areas affected by the high-elevation fires of 2011 are reported to be recovering well. Fire prevention procedures have been improved, and a fire plan has been drafted and is being implemented in cooperation with the local communities.

The ESIA for the proposed small-scale hydro-power generating facility includes a specific assessment of impacts on the OUV, and is currently under review by IUCN. It is noted that the ESIA report for this development should have been submitted to the World Heritage Centre *before* the final decision, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

It is recommended that the Committee expresses its utmost concern about the decision to award a 25 year concession agreement to re-open the Kilembe copper mine around and potentially inside the property. Mining inside the property would be incompatible with its World Heritage status. The area potentially affected (the Nyamwamba Valley) is one of the few lower-altitude parts of the property, a last stronghold of endangered and endemic species. Before mining activity is resumed outside the property, a detailed environmental impact assessment should be conducted to assess the potential impacts on the OUV of the property in line with IUCN's World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.93

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.4**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),*
3. *Welcomes progress made in engaging local communities in management, fire protection activities, sustainable use of resources, sharing of benefits and recognition of the cultural values of the property as well as towards the development of a sustainable financing strategy for the property;*
4. *Also welcomes the ongoing trans-boundary collaboration with the management authorities responsible for the bordering Virunga National Park World Heritage property (Democratic Republic of the Congo) and also encourages the States Parties to continue their efforts towards developing a formal protocol to further strengthen this collaboration;*
5. *Acknowledges completion of an ecological monitoring plan for the property, the measures taken to strengthen management effectiveness and the work carried out to monitor the effects of climate change on snow recession, glacial melting and species dynamics, and reiterates its recommendation to the State Party to work with the Mountains Specialist Group of the World Commission on Protected Areas to safeguard the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property in the long term;*
6. *Expresses its utmost concern about the decision by the State Party to award a 25 year concession agreement to re-open Kilembe copper mine around and potentially inside*

the property and urges the State Party to ensure that no mineral exploration or mining is allowed within the property, in line with the Committee's established position that mining is incompatible with World Heritage status;

7. *Requests the State Party to urgently submit to the World Heritage Centre details of the concession awarded to Tibet Hima Ltd and reiterates that before mining activity is resumed outside the property, a detailed environmental impact assessment should be conducted to assess the potential impacts on the OUV of the property in line with IUCN's World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment;*
8. *Also requests the State Party to provide an electronic and three printed copies of the revised management plan, including the sustainable financing plan, for review by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;*
9. *Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.*

94. Serengeti National Park (N 156) (Tanzania, United Republic of)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1981

Criteria (vii)(x)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/156/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 4 (from 1989-1999)

Total amount approved: 59,500USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/156/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

2010: Joint reactive monitoring mission WHC/IUCN

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Potential impacts of a hydro-electric project in Kenya;
- Poaching;
- Reduced and degraded water resources;
- Potential impact of optical cables' installation;
- Proposed road crossing the northern part of the property

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/156/>

Current conservation issues

On 1 February 2014, the State Party submitted a detailed state of conservation report. An executive summary of this report is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/156/documents>. The report includes details of the following:

- The report re-confirms that the construction of a proposed road section traversing the park has been abandoned. A national transport infrastructure Master Plan for the period 2013-30, financed by the State Party of Japan, has been completed in February 2013. The Plan is currently subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment prior to approval, and is expected to address the Committee's concern about the proposed road through northern Serengeti and its potential alternatives;
- Strengthening of institutions concerned with protection of the critical Mara River Basin, and restoration of catchment forests on the Mau escarpment in Kenya, thus ensuring improved river flows throughout the year;
- An escalation of poaching, particularly for elephants and rhinos, and a corresponding increase in the number of firearms confiscated. Measures taken by the authorities to strengthen anti-poaching efforts included deployment of 41 additional rangers and 6 extra patrol vehicles within the property, as well as implementation of a broader nation-wide anti-poaching operation involving all security agencies (including the army);
- Continued efforts to control the invasive plants *Opuntia* sp., *Amaranthus* sp. and *Argemone mexicana* through physical removal are reported to be successful; however no information is provided about the invasive species *Datura stramonium*. In spite of a search, the presence of *Parthenium hyposphorous*, which has started invading neighbouring Masai Mara in Kenya, has not been confirmed in the property;
- Development and approval of a new fire management plan for the period 2014-19 which is scheduled to be implemented in July 2014 subject to budgetary approvals;
- Outreach activities to address human-wildlife conflict (especially elephant crop raiding) and support community-based development and livelihood improvement projects. Success has also been registered with the introduction of an additional community-based savings and credit scheme;
- Consultations over the incorporation of land bordering Lake Victoria at Speke Gulf into the park are advancing, with increased support from stakeholders and government leaders;
- Continued joint efforts between Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority and Serengeti National Park to evaluate road surfacing options, particularly for the heavily-used Lodware-Naabi Hill-Seronera main road section. A consultant engineer was engaged in 2012 to carry out a feasibility study for the best way to stabilize the road. This study is yet to be completed.
- Difficulties encountered in reviving the multi-stakeholder 'Serengeti Ecosystem Forum'.

The State Party also notes that water scarcity is a persistent problem within the property and requests technical and financial assistance from the World Heritage Centre to carry out a detailed hydrological survey to determine the maximum carrying capacity of water use in the property.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

The escalation of elephant and rhino poaching in the property is of significant concern and is also affecting other natural properties in Tanzania and across the African continent. Whilst the authorities are undertaking efforts to contain the situation in Serengeti, a broader approach to solving the illicit trade in ivory, rhino horn and other wildlife products is required. It is recommended that the Committee recognize that a concerted international effort is required to curb this trafficking, without which the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of Serengeti and other World Heritage properties will remain under intense threat.

The fact that a Strategic Environmental Assessment is underway for the Comprehensive Transport and Trade System Development Master Plan is welcomed and it is recommended that the Committee request the State Party to take into account the guidance provided in the IUCN World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment. The State Party must ensure that this Assessment is carried out in an open, transparent and consultative way so that scientific advice and the concerns of the wider public are incorporated into decisions over the alignment of major strategic roads in and around the property. The Committee is recommended to reiterate its call to the international community to support an alternative to the north road through Serengeti. The continued joint efforts between Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority and Serengeti National Park to evaluate road-surfacing options for the heavily used Lodware-Naabi Hill-Seronera road are noted; and it is considered that prior to a decision on the method for stabilizing this road, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) should be carried out to assess the impacts of the different options and submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review.

While noting the difficulties encountered, the Committee is recommended to encourage the State Party to further strengthen collaboration between the agencies involved by reviving the multi-stakeholder 'Serengeti Ecosystem Forum'.

It is noted that the availability of water is also linked to tourism development given tourist lodges are one of the main water consumers. A hydrological survey of the property and related determination of its carrying capacity for water use would be an important contribution to the sustainable development of the necessary tourism and management infrastructure. Therefore the Committee is recommended to encourage the State Party to submit a request for International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund. This should feed into the planned revision of the management plan, which should include a strategy for future tourism development within the limits of the carrying capacity.

The World Heritage Centre and IUCN also received information about a project to construct an international airport at Mugumu, about 40 km away from the property, to increase the capacity of the area for tourism development. According to some media reports, construction could start this year. A letter was sent to the State Party to request more information on the project, but no reply has been received at the time of writing of this report. It is recommended that the Committee request the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre the EIA for this project for review, before any decision is made.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.94

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.6**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),*
3. *Welcomes the efforts of the State Party to address the escalating threat of poaching, particularly affecting elephant and rhino populations, and calls upon the international community, and in particular destination countries, to take all necessary measures to curb the illicit trade in wildlife products in line with their commitments under the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES);*
4. *Also welcomes the information that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is underway for the "Comprehensive Transport and Trade System Development Master Plan" and urges the State Party to ensure an open, transparent and participatory process taking into account scientific advice as well as the guidance provided in the IUCN World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment, especially in relation to the proposed road network in and around the property and submit a copy of the SEA to the Committee for its consideration, before a final decision on possible developments is taken;*
5. *Notes that the State Party re-confirms that the construction of a proposed North road traversing the park has been abandoned and reiterates its call to the international community to support the development of an alternative alignment, passing to the south of the property;*
6. *Also notes the efforts made in evaluating road-surfacing options for the heavily used main road through the property and requests the State Party to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in cooperation with Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, to assess the impacts of the different options and to submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review prior to a decision on stabilising this road being made;*
7. *Also requests the States Parties of Kenya and Tanzania to further strengthen efforts towards the sustainable management of the Mara River Basin and preparation of a*

joint management plan for the basin and to sustain and strengthen management programmes, including collaboration with other stakeholders across the wider Serengeti Ecosystem through the “Serengeti Ecosystem Forum”;

8. Encourages the State Party to submit a request for International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund for a hydrological survey of the property and related determination of the water use carrying capacity, feeding in to the planned revision of the management plan, which should include a strategy for future tourism development within the limits of the carrying capacity.
9. Further requests the State Party to provide an electronic and three printed copies of the draft revised management plan for review by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;
10. Recognizes the progress made in negotiations over the possible future extension of the park to incorporate critical lake-shore habitats around the Speke Gulf and also encourages the State Party to conclude this process in close consultation with all stakeholders at the earliest opportunity;
11. Requests furthermore the State Party to provide detailed information about reported plans for an airport development at Mugumu, including a copy of the EIA of this project for review, in conformity with IUCN’s World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment and before a decision is made on the project;
12. Requests moreover the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

95. Selous Game Reserve (United Republic of Tanzania) (N 199bis)

See Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add (late mission report)

96. Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls (Zambia, Zimbabwe) (N 509)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1989

Criteria (vii)(viii)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/509/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 5 (from 2001-2007)

Total amount approved: 93,485 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/509/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

November 2006: joint World Heritage Centre / IUCN reactive monitoring mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Unplanned tourism development;
- Uncontrolled urban development driven by population increase;
- Invasive species;
- Pollution (water, air and visual);
- Reduced water flows over the falls due to drought and/or upstream hydropower production.

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/509/>

Current conservation issues

On 31 January 2014, the States Parties submitted a joint report on the state of conservation of the property, which is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/509/documents>. The report addresses the specific issues raised in Decision **36 COM 7B.7** and provides a general update on the implementation of the 2006 reactive monitoring mission recommendations, including:

- Joint activities between the States Parties in site management. A revised joint management plan is expected to be completed in June 2014;
- Implementation of a voluntary agreement by the State Party of Zambia to limit the dry-season diversion of water from the falls for hydro-electric power generation, so as to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
- Status of various private sector development activities in and around the Zambian side of the property, notably the proposed tethered balloon (still under review) and proposals for an 'amphicoach' and Spa lodge (both abandoned);
- Progress towards development of a sustainable finance/business plan for the property (in preparation), a Strategic Environmental Assessment (scheduled to be completed in 2014), and a monitoring plan (completed and being implemented as of 2014);
- Progress with the mechanical clearing of areas infested with the invasive weed, *Lantana camara*.

The States Parties also report on a range of site management activities including wildlife restocking, habitat restoration through tree planting, fire management, waste disposal and development of management infrastructure. Tourist numbers to the property continue to increase, reaching 252,800 in 2013 (up 9% from 2010). The States Parties further inform that effective regulation and control of tourism remains the single greatest challenge for management, while securing the necessary funding is also a serious challenge.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

There has been commendable progress in recent years with a range of site management activities including improvements to park infrastructure, signage and waste management, regulation of private sector tourism activities, control of invasive exotic vegetation, fire management and ecological restoration. The efforts to restore and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property should be commended, in particular the State Party of Zambia's voluntary reduction in the amounts of water diverted from the falls for hydro-electric power generation during the critical dry-season months. The State Party of Zambia's decision to deny authorization of two tourism development projects which would have adversely affected the property's OUV is also welcomed, but it remains important that both States Parties continue to coordinate closely in the review and regulation of all such proposals. Particular care needs to be taken to avoid any visual impact of developments that might be visible from within the property, such as the proposed tethered balloon. The World Heritage Centre and IUCN have also received information about an independent proposal for a public private partnership to construct a cable car in the Zimbabwe portion of the property. However, following communication with the World Heritage Centre, the project proponent noted that they had decided to abandon this project.

There is some concern that upstream abstraction of water may adversely affect the property's OUV. The newly-established Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) is an important tool for the

protection and utilization of this shared watercourse. The State Party of Botswana has notified ZAMCOM of its intention to abstract 495 million cubic metres of water per annum (mostly for agricultural irrigation at Pandamatenga) which amount would represent 5-10% of the dry season flow at the falls, thus potentially having a negative impact on the property's OUV. Upstream water abstraction is one the strategic issues that should be fully evaluated in the context of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and addressed by the Joint Ministerial Committee. Other important issues that should be included in the SEA process would be options to reduce the impact of nearby urban development on the property, and regulation of tourism infrastructure and activities (especially noise and visual impacts).

The funding constraints are limiting the ability of the management authorities to fully implement site management programmes; therefore, the Committee is recommended to encourage the States Parties to expedite the development of a sustainable financing/business plan for the property. In view of the substantial number of visitors, it would seem feasible to finance management operations largely from park entry fees and other site-based revenue.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.96

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.7**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),*
3. *Welcomes the completion of the monitoring plan, and requests the States Parties to report on the monitoring results as soon as these are available;*
4. *Also welcomes the voluntary measures taken by the State Party of Zambia to limit the dry-season diversion of water from the falls for hydro-electric power generation, thereby restoring part of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and encourages the State Party of Zambia to consider further reductions in water abstraction;*
5. *Notes with concern the notified intention of the State Party of Botswana to abstract 495 million cubic metres of water per annum from the Zambezi River for irrigation, which represents 5-10 % of dry season water flow at the falls, and strongly urges the States Parties of Zambia and Zimbabwe, in consultation with the State Party of Botswana and the Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM), to include a full evaluation of this project and its impacts on the OUV of the property in the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) that is currently in preparation;*
6. *Recognises the measures taken by the States Parties of Zambia and Zimbabwe to protect the OUV of the property by denying authorisation of inappropriate tourism development activities, and urges them to not permit any further proposals for a tethered balloon, cableway or other tall structure in the vicinity of the property, if they would have a negative visual impact on the property;*
7. *Further urges the States Parties of Zambia and Zimbabwe to expedite the completion of the sustainable financing/business plan, and to consider mechanisms for financing management operations largely from park entry fees and other site-based revenue;*
8. *Further requests the States Parties of Zambia and Zimbabwe to provide, to the World Heritage Centre, an electronic and three printed copies of the draft revised joint management plan as well as the SEA for review by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;*

9. *Requests furthermore the States Parties of Zambia and Zimbabwe to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2017, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 41st session in 2017.*

97. Mana Pools National Park, Sapi and Chewore Safari Areas (N 302) (Zimbabwe)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1984

Criteria (vii)(ix)(x)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A

Previous Committee Decisions See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/302/documents/>

International Assistance

Requests approved: 2 (from 1990-2001)

Total amount approved: 51,854 USD

For details, see page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/302/assistance/>

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

January 2011: Joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Mining
- Tourism development

Illustrative material See page <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/302/>

Current conservation issues

On 6 February 2014, the State Party of Zimbabwe submitted a concise report on the state of conservation of the property, which is available at the following web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/302/documents>.

The report provides information on progress in a number of conservation issues raised by the Committee at its previous sessions:

- The implementation of a “no mining in World Heritage properties” policy, through the withdrawal of the prospecting permit for mining of mineral sands in the Rukomechi and Chewore river beds;
- Measures taken to mitigate the potential impact of tourism infrastructure developments in the property, through a review of the original Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Vine Camp development and inclusion of more comprehensive mitigation measures in the revised EIA;
- The Zimbabwe National Commission for UNESCO requested the park authorities to develop the draft management plan for Mana Pools National Park into a comprehensive management plan for the entire property, including Sapi and Chewore Safari areas;
- No information is provided on the status of wildlife populations and wildlife monitoring, nor on progress with undertaking a feasibility study for a possible reintroduction of black rhinoceros.

The State Party of Zambia did not report on the implementation of the recommendations of the reactive monitoring mission of 2011, as requested by the Committee at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011), nor did it report on planned developments adjacent to the property and results of EIAs of such plans.

On 3 February 2014, the World Heritage Centre wrote a letter to the State Party of Zambia to request further information about the recent decision by the Government of Zambia to authorize an open-pit copper mining development in the Lower Zambezi National Park, across the Zambezi River from the property. At the time of writing this report, no response to this letter had yet been received from the State Party of Zambia. However media reports suggest that the Lusaka high court has ordered that the approval of large-scale mining activities in the Lower Zambezi National Park should be halted, pending hearing of an appeal presented by several NGOs. At the time of writing of this report, no further information was received on the outcome of this appeal.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN

The State Party's decision to implement the "no mining in the World Heritage property" policy and withdraw the prospecting permit for the mining of mineral sands in the Rukomechi and Chewore river beds is a very positive development.

The reported improvements made to the EIA for the Vine semi-permanent camp, through more comprehensive inclusion of stakeholders' concerns and development of mitigation measures is noted. However, the construction had been largely finalized prior to the completion of the revised EIA. It is recommended that the Committee urge the State Party to ensure that future EIAs for projects with potential impacts on a World Heritage property are undertaken in accordance with the IUCN World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment, in particular to ensure that comprehensive EIAs are completed early in the decision-making process and involve experts with World Heritage knowledge.

The Committee is also recommended to request the State Party to submit the new management plan for the property, inclusive of the Sapi and Chewore Safari areas, to the World Heritage Centre, once it is completed.

The State Party of Zambia has not kept the World Heritage Centre informed of the status of mining activities and tourism developments, which could affect the property. Therefore, it is recommended that the Committee express its utmost concern about the recent approvals by the Government of Zambia of the Kanguwi and Chisawa open cast mine in Lower Zambezi National Park, and that the Committee request the State Party of Zambia to clarify the status of these approvals. According to the information received, this mine would include, among others, tailings storage and water storage facilities for a mine production of about 8 million tonnes per annum, and water supply facilities with as yet undefined water supply and dewatering schemes. This mine was approved in spite of the fact that the project had been rejected in 2012 by the Zambia Environmental Management Authority, based on the environmental impacts. In addition, IUCN's assessment of the EIA shows it fails to assess potential impacts on the OUV of the property, despite acknowledging that concerns were raised in that regard. Furthermore it is unclear if the State Party of Zambia has achieved progress with the implementation of the recommendation of the 2011 reactive monitoring mission that special regulations and requirements should be developed to ensure that overburden and drainage from mining activities cannot affect the Zambezi River.

The Committee is also recommended to remind the State Party of Zambia of article 6 of the *Convention*, which states that "*Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to take any deliberate measures which might damage directly or indirectly the cultural and natural heritage [...] situated on the territory of other States Parties to this Convention*".

Draft Decision: 38 COM 7B.97

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined* document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. *Recalling* Decision **35.COM 7B.8**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),

3. Welcomes the decision of the State Party of Zimbabwe to implement the “no mining in the World Heritage property” policy and withdraw the prospecting permit for mining of mineral sands within the property;
4. Also welcomes the reported improvements made to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Vine semi-permanent camp, through more comprehensive inclusion of stakeholders’ concerns and development of mitigation measures as well as initiation of the development of the comprehensive management plan for the entire property, including Sapi and Chewore Safari areas;
5. Notes with concern that the State Party of Zambia approved an open cast mining development in Lower Zambezi National Park across the Zambezi River from the property, without due consideration of potential impacts on its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and urges the State Party of Zambia to reverse this decision;
6. Recalls its recommendation to the State Party of Zambia to consider nominating the Lower Zambezi National Park in order to eventually constitute a joint trans-boundary inscription on the World Heritage List, in line with the World Heritage Committee's recommendation at the time of inscription of the property;
7. Reiterates its request to the State Party of Zimbabwe to conduct a new survey of key wildlife species to assert that populations have not been impacted since the 2007 economic crisis, to re-instate regular wildlife monitoring and to conduct a feasibility study for a possible reintroduction programme of black rhinoceros, which disappeared from the property due to commercial poaching in the 1980s;
8. Requests the State Party of Zimbabwe to provide an electronic and three printed copies of the draft revised management plan for the property as a whole, for review by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;
9. Also requests the State Parties of Zambia and Zimbabwe to inform the World Heritage Centre of any planned developments that might impact on the property, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, and to ensure that EIAs conducted for any such planned developments are in accordance with IUCN’s World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment;
10. Further requests the State Party of Zambia to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, a report on the status of the decision regarding the Kangaluwi and Chisawa open cast mine in Lower Zambezi National Park and its potential impacts on the property’s OUV;
11. Requests furthermore the State Party of Zimbabwe, in consultation with the State Party of Zambia, to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, a detailed report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property, including on the implementation of the mitigation measures for the Vine Camp site as well as the above-mentioned requests, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

II. OMNIBUS

See Document WHC.14/38.COM/7B.Add