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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Twenty-eighth session

Suzhou, China
28 June - 7 July 2004

Item 14B of the Provisional Agenda: Nominations of properties to the World Heritage List:

Addendum

SUMMARY

This Addendum presents revised information provided by IUCN and ICOMOS on five nominations already presented in working document *WHC-04/28.COM/14B Rev.* The revised information is based on supplementary information submitted by the States Parties concerned. Revised draft decisions are also provided. This corrigendum should be read in conjunction with the original document, *WHC-04/28.COM/14B Rev.*

The five nominations concerned are:

Hawar Islands (Bahrain), No. 1126

Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (Indonesia), No. 1167

Coiba National Park (Panama), No. 1138

Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (India), No. 1101

Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape of Tamgaly (Kazakhstan), No. 1145

Property	Hawar Islands
Id. N°	N 1126
State Party	Bahrain
Criteria proposed by State Party	N (ii) (iv)

Technical Summary:

The Hawar Islands make up an archipelago of 36 desert islands with a total area of 58,100 ha. In response to questions raised by the IUCN mission, supplementary information was submitted by the State Party in February 2004. The State Party submitted a response to the IUCN evaluation on 16 June 2004, which was transmitted to IUCN for its consideration.

Revised IUCN Recommendation:

IUCN recommends the World Heritage Committee **defer** Hawar Islands to enable the State Party to:

- 1 review and assess options for a marine transboundary nomination, of which Hawar would be an important element, covering critical sites for the conservation of dugongs and seagrass beds in the Arabian Gulf and in particular the Gulf of Salwah; and
2. address the integrity issues raised in the IUCN evaluation report regarding this site.

Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Defers the nomination of the **Hawar Islands, Bahrain, on the World Heritage List; to allow the State Party to:***
 - a) *review and assess options for a marine transboundary nomination, of which Hawar would be an important element, covering critical sites for the conservation of dugongs and seagrass beds in the Arabian Gulf and in particular the Gulf of Salwah; and*
 - b). *address the integrity issues raised in the IUCN evaluation report regarding this site.*

Property	Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra
Id. N°	N 1167
State Party	Indonesia
Criteria proposed	N (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

Technical Summary:

This large serial nomination is for three national parks located in the Bukit Barisan Mountain Range, which runs the length of the island of Sumatra.

National Park	Core Zone (ha)
Gunung Leuser NP	862,975.000
Kerinci Seblat NP	1,375,349.867
Bukit Barisan Selatan NP	356,800.000
	2,595,124.867

Alternative IUCN Recommendation

1. IUCN recommends that the World Heritage Committee inscribe the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra on the World Heritage List under criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv).

2. However, in view of the type and immediacy of the ascertained threats, it is essential that the Government of Indonesia, with the assistance of the international community, respond with urgency to the integrity issues facing the site. Specifically, IUCN recommends that the State Party be requested to submit a detailed emergency action plan for review by the 29th session of the World Heritage Committee which would address the following four issues:

- i) the serious threats posed to the nominated sites by on-going illegal logging and agricultural encroachment;
- ii) urgent review of the proposed Ladia Galaska Road, especially its likely serious impacts on both the nominated Gunung Leuser National Park and the surrounding Leuser Ecosystem;
- iii) the need to secure international assistance (especially for capacity building) to better protect and manage the nominated sites, with highest priority being for Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. Assistance is additionally required to replace the many derelict visitor facilities and infrastructure and to develop an ecotourism / visitor management strategy in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park;
- iv) protection of the critical habitat 'missing link' across the Merangin River between the main eastern and western blocks of the Kerinci Seblat National Park;

3. IUCN advises the Committee to request the State Party to invite a IUCN-UNESCO mission to the site within 2 years of inscription to gauge progress on the implementation of this action plan in time for the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee. Based on the report of this mission the possibility of including the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger will be considered.

4. IUCN further recommends that the Committee should request the State Party to consider extending the World Heritage site to include other Leuser Ecosystem protected lands surrounding Gunung Leuser National Park, particularly the Singil Barat Wildlife Reserve, Langsa lowlands and foothills, Aceh Highlands and Tapaktuan lowlands.

5. Finally, IUCN recommends the Committee to request the State Party to submit detailed topographical maps clearly showing the boundaries for each site as soon as possible.

Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Inscribes** the **Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra, Indonesia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv):

Criterion (ii): The Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra represent the most important blocks of forest on the island of Sumatra for the conservation of the biodiversity of both lowland and mountain forests. This once vast island of tropical rainforest, in the space of only 50 years, has been reduced to isolated remnants including those centred on the three nominated sites. The Leuser Ecosystem, including the Gunung Leuser National Park, is by far the largest and most significant forest remnant remaining in Sumatra. All three parks would undoubtedly have been important climatic refugia for species over evolutionary time and have now become critically important refugia for future evolutionary processes.

Criterion (iii): The parks that comprise the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra are all located on the prominent main spine of the Bukit Barisan Mountains, known as the 'Andes of Sumatra'. Outstanding scenic landscapes abound at all scales. The mountains of each site present prominent mountainous backdrops to the settled and developed lowlands of Sumatra. The combination of the spectacularly beautiful Lake Gunung Tujuh (the highest lake in southeast Asia), the magnificence of the giant Mount Kerinci volcano, numerous small volcanic, coastal and glacial lakes in natural forested settings, fumaroles belching smoke from forested mountains and numerous waterfalls and cave systems in lush rainforest settings, emphasise the outstanding beauty of the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra.

Criterion (iv): All three parks that comprise the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra are areas of very diverse habitat and exceptional biodiversity. Collectively, the three sites include more than 50% of the total plant diversity of Sumatra. At least 92 local endemic species have been identified in Gunung Leuser National Park. The nomination contains populations of both the world's largest flower (*Rafflesia arnoldi*) and the tallest flower (*Amorphophallus titanum*). The relict lowland forests in the nominated sites are very important for conservation of the plant and animal biodiversity of the rapidly disappearing lowland forests of South East Asia. Similarly, the montane forests, although less threatened, are very important for conservation of the distinctive montane vegetation of the property.

2. **Noting** the type and emergency of the ascertained threats,

3. **Requests** the State Party to submit a detailed emergency action plan for review by the 29th session of the World Heritage Committee which would address the following four issues:

i) the serious threats posed to the nominated sites by on-going illegal logging and agricultural encroachment;

ii) urgent review of the proposed Ladia Galaska Road, especially its likely serious impacts on both the nominated Gunung Leuser National Park and the surrounding Leuser Ecosystem;

iii) the need to secure international assistance (especially for capacity building) to better protect and manage the nominated sites, with highest priority being for Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. Assistance is additionally required to replace the many derelict visitor facilities and infrastructure and to develop an ecotourism / visitor management strategy in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park;

iv) protection of the critical habitat 'missing link' across the Merangin River between the main eastern and western blocks of the Kerinci Seblat National Park;

4. **Further requests** the State Party to invite a IUCN-UNESCO mission to the site within 2 years of inscription to gauge progress on the implementation of this action plan in time for the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee. Based on the report of this mission the possibility of including the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger will be considered;

5. **Encourages** the State Party to consider extending the World Heritage site to include other Leuser Ecosystem protected lands surrounding Gunung Leuser National Park, particularly the Singil Barat Wildlife Reserve, Langsa lowlands and foothills, Aceh Highlands and Tapaktuan lowlands; and

6. **Requests** the State Party to submit detailed topographical maps clearly showing the boundaries for each site as soon as possible.

Property	Coiba National Park
Id. N°	N 1138
State Party	Panama
Criteria proposed	N (ii) (iii) (iv)

Technical Summary:

Coiba Island, 30 km from the Panamanian mainland, is the largest island (50,314 ha) in the Central American Pacific. In the nominated area are 38 other islands and a large marine area. The total area nominated consists of 270,125 ha.

On 23 June 2004, the State Party submitted supplementary information in response to the evaluation by IUCN. This information has been transmitted to IUCN for its consideration.

Revised IUCN Recommendation:

IUCN considers that the nominated site on its own does not meet natural criteria. However, in its original evaluation provided to the Committee in document *WHC-04/28.COM/INF.14B*, IUCN recommended that a revised nomination might be submitted once legal protection for the site under national law was provided and the boundaries of the site were substantially expanded to provide greater coverage of the key marine and coastal areas of the Gulf of Chiriquí.

Additional information provided by the State Party in June 2004, which was not available at the time of preparing the nomination or evaluation, confirms the scientific importance of the site but also represents a constructive response to the recommendations made by IUCN in its evaluation. Thus the State Party reports that actions have already been taken by the State Party to: (a) provide legal protection to the site under national law; and (b) expand the site to provide greater coverage of the Gulf of Chiriquí.

IUCN congratulates the State Party for these actions and considers that, based on this new information, an extended site has potential to meet natural criteria (ii) and (iv). However, IUCN believes it would be premature to inscribe the site until the law that gives added protection and expands the site is formally in force.

Thus IUCN recommends the World Heritage Committee to **defer** the inscription of Coiba National Park until the new proposed national law establishing the National Park is approved by the President of Panama and a revised, expanded nomination is submitted for examination.

The World Heritage Committee may wish to encourage the State Party to continue its participation in the development of the proposed Cocos Islands – Galapagos Marine Biological Corridor where Coiba National Park can play an important role as a stepping stone core area for marine conservation.

Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Defers the nomination of **Coiba National Park, Panama**, until the new proposed national law establishing the National Park is approved by the President of Panama and a revised, expanded nomination is submitted for examination; and
2. Encourages the State Party to continue its participation in the development of the proposed Cocos Islands – Galapagos Marine Biological Corridor where Coiba National Park can play an important role as a stepping-

stone core area for marine conservation.

Property	Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park
Id. N°	C 1101
State Party	India
Criteria proposed	C (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)

Technical Summary:

The Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park is proposed as a nomination of 12 separate areas with multiple buffer zones. The total area being proposed for inscription is 1,328.89 ha, with a total buffer area of 2,911.74 ha.

A management plan for the park submitted by the State Party was transmitted to ICOMOS in February 2004.

Revised ICOMOS Recommendation:

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria iii, v and vi.

ICOMOS recommends that the implementation of the Management Plan should be monitored and a report should be submitted to the Committee at its next session in 2005.

Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Inscribes the **Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park, India**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii), (v), and (vi):

Criterion (iii): *The Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park with its ancient Hindu architecture, temples and special water retaining installations together with its religious, military and agricultural structures dated back from the regional Capital City built by Mehmud Begda in the 16th century represents cultures which have disappeared.*

Criterion (v): *The Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park is an outstanding example of a very short living Capital, making the best use of its setting, topography and natural features. It is quite vulnerable due to abandonment, forest taking over and modern life.*

Criterion (vi): *The Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park is a place of worship and continuous pilgrimage for Hindu believers.*

The property consists of the following elements:

Name with Inventory code	Core Area (ha)	Buffer (ha)
"Primary Heritage Zone"	983.27	
BRD 02 Kabutarkhana / MJD 10 Khajuri Masjid	31.42	"Primary Peripheral Zone"
MQB 04 Maqbara near Panchmahuda Masjid	31.42	
MQB 05 Maqbara Mandvi	31.42	2,851 ha
MQB 10 Maqbara near Patidar Village	31.42	
JLS 09 Malik Sandal Ni Vav	31.42	
MIL 11 Hathikhana	31.42	25.13 ha
JLS 10 Sindh Mata	31.42	25.13 ha
MQB 01 Sikander Ka Reuza	31.42	10.03 ha
MQB 11 Babakhan Ki Dargah	31.42	
JLS 11 Nau Kuan Sat Vavdi	31.42	
JLS 16 Chandrakala Vav	31.42	
TOTAL	1,328.89 ha	2911.74 ha

2. *Requests the Indian authorities to monitor the implementation of the Management Plan and submit a report on its operation for the consideration of the 29th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2005.*

Property	Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape of Tamgaly
Id. N°	C 1145
State Party	Kazakhstan
Criteria proposed	C (i) (ii)(iii)(iv)(v) CL

Technical Summary:

Within the archaeological complex of Tamgaly, in a compact area of 900 ha, are located the remains of more than 100 sites of different types dating from the middle of the 14th cent. BC to the beginning of the 20th cent. AD. A buffer zone of 2,900 ha is proposed. A management plan for the property was submitted by the State Party on 26 May 2004 and immediately forwarded to ICOMOS for its consideration.

Revised ICOMOS Recommendation:

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criterion iii:

It is recommended that the SP consider moving the main road intersecting the site to the periphery of the buffer zone.

The SP should give high priority to advancing the joint Norwegian-Kazakhstan project for the conservation of the site.

Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Inscribes the Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape of Tamgaly, Kazakhstan, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criterion (iii):*

Criterion (iii): *The dense and coherent group of petroglyphs, with sacred images, altars and cult areas, together with their associated settlements and burial sites, provide a substantial testimony to the lives and beliefs of pastoral peoples of the central Asian steppes from the Bronze Age to the present day.*

2. *Encourages the State Party to consider moving the main road intersecting the site to the periphery of the buffer zone.*
3. *Further encourages the State Party to give high priority to advancing the joint Norwegian-Kazakhstan project for the conservation of the site.*