



**PERIODIC REPORTING EXERCISE
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD
HERITAGE CONVENTION
IN THE ARAB REGION**

JORDAN

PETRA:WORLD HRRITAGE

**DOCUMENT 9
SECTION II**



UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION



Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage

Format for the periodic reporting on the application of the World Heritage Convention

Under the terms of Article 29 of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972, *the States Parties of this Convention shall, in the reports which they submit to the general Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field.*

The twenty-ninth General Conference of UNESCO, held in 1997, *invited the States Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage to submit to it in accordance with Article 29 of the Convention, through the World Heritage Committee, via its Secretariat, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, reports on the legislative and administrative provisions they have adopted and other actions which they have taken for the application of the Convention, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on their territories.*

It also requested the World Heritage Committee to define the periodicity, form, nature and extent of the periodic reporting on the application of the World Heritage Convention and on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties and to examine and respond to these reports in accordance with the principle of State sovereignty.

The World Heritage Committee, at its twenty-second session held in 1998, invited States Parties to submit periodic reports every six years using the attached Format and Explanatory Notes for periodic reports.

It also decided to examine the States Parties' periodic reports region by region as per the timetable included under (ii) (c) of the Introduction to the Explanatory

Notes attached. In order to facilitate the preparation and examination of the periodic reports, the Committee requested the Secretariat, jointly with the Advisory Bodies, and making use of States Parties, competent institutions and expertise available within the region, to develop regional strategies for the periodic reporting process.

The Secretariat will consult States Parties in a timely fashion with regard to the development and implementation of the regional strategies.

For further information please contact:

UNESCO World Heritage Centre
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France

To facilitate management of information, States Parties are requested to submit reports in English or French in electronic as well as printed form.

PERIODIC REPORTING ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

Format

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SECTION I: APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION BY THE STATE PARTY

I.1. Introduction

- a. State Party
- b. Year of ratification or acceptance of the Convention
- c. Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report
- d. Date of the report
- e. Signature on behalf of State Party

I.2. Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

- a. National inventories
- b. Tentative List
- c. Nominations

I.3. Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

- a. General policy development
- b. Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation
- c. Scientific and technical studies and research
- d. Measures for identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation
- e. Training

I.4. International co-operation and fund raising

I.5. Education, information and awareness building

I.6. Conclusions and recommended action

- a. Main conclusions
- b. Proposed future action(s)
- c. Responsible implementing agency(ies)
- d. Timeframe for implementation
- e. Needs for international assistance.

II: STATE OF CONSERVATION OF SPECIFIC WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES

II.1 Introduction

- a. State Party

Name of World Heritage property

Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

- d. Date of inscription on the World Heritage List

- e. Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report

- f. Date of report

- g. Signature on behalf of State Party

II.2. Statement of significance

II.3. Statement of authenticity/integrity

II.4. Management

II.5. Factors affecting the property

II.6. Monitoring

II.7. Conclusions and recommended action

- a. Main conclusions regarding the state of the World Heritage values of the property (see items II.2. and II.3. above)

- b. Main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property (see Items II.4 and II.5. above)
- c. Proposed future action/actions
- d. Responsible implementing agency/agencies
 - e. Timeframe for implementation
- f. Needs for international assistance.

PERIODIC REPORTING ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

Explanatory Notes

INTRODUCTION

- (i) These Explanatory Notes are designed to provide guidance to those preparing periodic reports. They relate to the headings under which information is sought. Periodic reports should provide information under each of these headings. They should be signed by a responsible official on behalf of the State Party. These notes, particularly those referring to Section II of the periodic reports, are intended to be read in conjunction with the Explanatory Notes on the Format for the nomination of properties for inclusion on the World Heritage List that were adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its twentieth session. The nomination Format and the Explanatory Notes to it are available from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre (document number WHC-97/WS/6 and on the UNESCO World Heritage Internet pages <http://www.unesco.org/whc/>).

Background

The twenty-ninth General Conference of UNESCO, held in 1997,

Invited the States Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage to submit to it in accordance with Article 29 of the Convention, through the World Heritage Committee, via its Secretariat, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, reports on the legislative and administrative provisions they have adopted and other actions which they have taken for the application of the Convention, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on their territories.

Requested the World Heritage Committee to define the periodicity, form, nature and extent of the periodic reporting on the application of the World Heritage Convention and on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties and to examine and respond to these reports in accordance with the principle of State sovereignty.

Requested the World Heritage Committee to include in its reports to the General Conference, submitted in accordance with Article 29.3 of the Convention, its findings with regard to the application of the Convention by the States Parties.

- (iii) The World Heritage Committee, at its twenty-second session held in 1998, adopted the Format and Explanatory Notes contained in this document and decided to:

Invite States Parties to the World Heritage Convention to submit, in accordance with Article 29 of the World Heritage Convention and the decisions of the Eleventh General Assembly of States Parties and the 29th General Conference of UNESCO, periodic reports on the legislative and administrative provisions and other actions which they have taken for the application of the World Heritage Convention, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on its territories ;

Invite States Parties to submit periodic reports every six years using the Format for periodic reports as adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-second session ;

Express its wish to examine the States Parties' periodic reports region by region. This will include the state of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List according to the following table:

Region	Examination of properties inscribed up to and including	Year of Examination by Committee
Arab States	1992	2000
Africa	1993	2001
Asia and the Pacific	1994	2002
Latin America and the Caribbean	1995	2003

Europe and North America	1996/1997	2004/2005
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Request the Secretariat, jointly with the Advisory Bodies, and making use of States Parties, competent institutions and expertise available within the region, to develop regional strategies for the periodic reporting process as per the time table established under (c) above. These strategies should respond to specific characteristics of the regions and should promote coordination and synchronization between States Parties, particularly in the case of transboundary properties.

Purpose of periodic reporting

- (iv) The periodic reporting on the application of the World Heritage Convention is intended to serve four main purposes:
- to provide an assessment of the application of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party;
 - to provide an assessment as to whether the World Heritage values of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List are being maintained over time;
 - to provide up-dated information about the World Heritage properties to record the changing circumstances and state of conservation of the properties;
 - to provide a mechanism for regional co-operation and exchange of information and experiences between States Parties concerning the implementation of the Convention and World Heritage conservation.

Format for periodic reports

- (v) The Format for the periodic reports by the States Parties consists of two sections:
- Section I** refers to the legislative and administrative provisions which the State Party has adopted and other actions which it has taken for the application of the Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field. This particularly concerns the general obligations and commitments defined in specific articles of the Convention.
- Section II** refers to the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties located on the territory of the State Party concerned. This Section should be completed for each World Heritage property.

General Requirements

- (vi) Information should be as precise and specific as possible. It should be quantified where possible and fully referenced.
- (vii) Information should be concise. In particular long historical accounts of sites and events which have taken place there should be avoided, especially when they can be found in readily available published sources.
- (viii) Expressions of opinion should be supported by reference to the authority on which they are made and the verifiable facts which support them.
- (viii) Periodic reports should be completed on A4 paper (210mm x 297mm) with maps and plans a maximum of A3 paper (297mm x 420mm). States Parties are also encouraged to submit the full text of the periodic reports in electronic form.

SECTION II : STATE OF CONSERVATION OF SPECIFIC WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES
[Copy this section for each site concerned by the reporting exercise]

- (II.i) The twenty-ninth General Conference of UNESCO, in its decision regarding the application of Article 29 of the World Heritage Convention, invited the States Parties to submit reports on the application of the World Heritage Convention, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on their territories.
- (II.ii) The primary documents in respect of each World Heritage property are the nomination dossier as it was submitted by the State Party and the decision of the World Heritage Committee regarding the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List.
- (II.iii) The preparation of periodic state of conservation reports should involve those who are responsible for the day-to-day management of the property. For trans-boundary properties it is recommended that reports be prepared jointly by or in close collaboration between the agencies concerned. The preparation of periodic state of conservation reports could include expert advice from the Secretariat and/or the Advisory Bodies, if and when the State Party(ies) concerned so wish(es).
- (II.iv) The first periodic report should update the information provided in the original nomination dossier. Subsequent reports will then focus on any changes that may have occurred since the previous report was submitted.

This section of the periodic report follows, therefore, the format for the nomination dossier.

- (II.v) The state of properties included in the List of World Heritage in Danger is reviewed by the World Heritage Committee at regular intervals, in general once every year. This review concentrates on the specific factors and considerations that led to the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger. It will still be necessary to prepare a complete periodic report on the state of conservation of these properties.
- (II.vi) This section should be completed for each individual World Heritage property. States Parties are invited to provide information under the following headings:

Country : Jordan
PETRA

PROPERTY NAME :

II.1. Introduction

a	State Party	The Department Of Antiquities OF JORDAN(DOA).	001
b	Indicate the name of the property as inscribed on the World Heritage List	PETRA	002
c	Indicate the geographical co-ordinates to the nearest second (in the case of large sites, towns, regions, etc., give at least 3 geographical coordinates)	Localisation: Latitude: 30°19'07 N Longitude: 35°26'02 E	003
d	Date of inscription on the World Heritage List	6 / 12 /1985	004
e	Organisation(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of this report. Give the necessary details to enable possible contact.	Organisation: The Department Of Antiquities (DOA) Person responsible: DIRECTOR GENERAL Address: P.O.Box: 88 City and post code : Amman - 11118 Jordan Telephone: 00962-6-4644336 Fax 00962-6-4615848 E-mail: depantiq@nets.com.jo	005 006 007 008
f	Date of the report	28/8/2000	009
g	Signature on behalf of the State Party	Surname and given name: DR. KHRAYSHEH, FAWWAZ. Function: DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DOA	010

Country : THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN (JORDAN)
PROPERTY NAME : PETRA

II.2. Statement of significance

This point refers to the Operational guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention , Chapter I Paragraphs C and D.

C. Criteria for the inclusion of cultural properties in the World Heritage List

23. The criteria for the inclusion of cultural properties in the World Heritage List should always be seen in relation to one another and should be considered in the context of the definition set out in Article 1 of the Convention which is reproduced below:

"monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view."

24. A monument, group of buildings or site - as defined above - which is nominated for inclusion in the World Heritage List will be considered to be of outstanding universal value for the purpose of the Convention when the Committee finds that it meets one or more of the following criteria and the test of authenticity. Each property nominated should therefore:

- (a) (i) represent a masterpiece of human creative genius; or
- (ii) exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design; or
- (iii) bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared; or
- (iv) be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history; or
- (v) be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement or land-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change; or
- (vi) be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considers that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances and in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural);

and

- (b) (i) meet the test of authenticity in design, material, workmanship or setting and in the case of cultural landscapes their distinctive character and components (the Committee stressed that reconstruction is only acceptable if it is carried out on the basis of complete and detailed documentation on the original and to no extent on conjecture).
- (ii) have adequate legal and/or contractual and/or traditional protection and management mechanisms to ensure the conservation of the nominated cultural properties or cultural landscapes. The existence of protective legislation at the national, provincial or municipal level and/or a well-established contractual or traditional protection as well as of adequate management and/or planning control mechanisms is therefore essential and, as is clearly indicated in the following paragraph, must be stated clearly on the nomination form. Assurances of the effective implementation of these laws and/or contractual and/or traditional protection as well as of these management mechanisms are also expected. Furthermore, in order to preserve the integrity of cultural sites, particularly those open to large numbers of visitors, the State Party concerned

should be able to provide evidence of suitable administrative arrangements to cover the management of the property, its conservation and its accessibility to the public.

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Country :JORDAN
PETRA

PROPERTY NAME :

25.Nominations of immovable property which are likely to become movable will not be considered.

26.With respect to groups of urban buildings, the Committee has furthermore adopted the following Guidelines concerning their inclusion in the World Heritage List.

27.Groups of urban buildings eligible for inclusion in the World Heritage List fall into three main categories, namely:

- (i) towns which are no longer inhabited but which provide unchanged archaeological evidence of the past; these generally satisfy the criterion of authenticity and their state of conservation can be relatively easily controlled;
- (ii) historic towns which are still inhabited and which, by their very nature, have developed and will continue to develop under the influence of socio-economic and cultural change, a situation that renders the assessment of their authenticity more difficult and any conservation policy more problematical;
- (iii) new towns of the twentieth century which paradoxically have something in common with both the aforementioned categories: while their original urban organization is clearly recognizable and their authenticity is undeniable, their future is unclear because their development is largely uncontrollable.

28.The evaluation of towns that are no longer inhabited does not raise any special difficulties other than those related to archaeological sites in general: the criteria which call for uniqueness or exemplary character have led to the choice of groups of buildings noteworthy for their purity of style, for the concentrations of monuments they contain and sometimes for their important historical associations. It is important for urban archaeological sites to be listed as integral units. A cluster of monuments or a small group of buildings is not adequate to suggest the multiple and complex functions of a city which has disappeared; remains of such a city should be preserved in their entirety together with their natural surroundings whenever possible.

29.In the case of inhabited historic towns the difficulties are numerous, largely owing to the fragility of their urban fabric (which has in many cases been seriously disrupted since the advent of the industrial era) and the runaway speed with which their surroundings have been urbanized. To qualify for inclusion, towns should compel recognition because of their architectural interest and should not be considered only on the intellectual grounds of the role they may have played in the past or their value as historical symbols under criterion (vi) for the inclusion of cultural properties in the World Heritage List (see paragraph 24 above). To be eligible for inclusion in the List, the spatial organization, structure, materials, forms and, where possible, functions of a group of buildings should essentially reflect the civilization or succession of civilizations which have prompted the nomination of the property. Four categories can be distinguished:

Towns which are typical of a specific period or culture, which have been almost wholly preserved and which have remained largely unaffected by subsequent developments. Here the property to be listed is the entire town together with its surroundings, which must also be protected;

Towns that have evolved along characteristic lines and have preserved, sometimes in the midst of exceptional natural surroundings, spatial arrangements and structures that are typical of the successive stages in their history. Here the clearly defined historic part takes precedence over the contemporary environment;

"Historic centres" that cover exactly the same area as ancient towns and are now enclosed within modern cities. Here it is necessary to determine the precise limits of the property in its widest historical dimensions and to make appropriate provision for its immediate surroundings;

Sectors, areas or isolated units which, even in the residual state in which they have survived, provide coherent evidence of the character of a historic town which has disappeared. In such cases surviving areas and buildings should bear sufficient testimony to the former whole.

30.Historic centres and historic areas should be listed only where they contain a large number of ancient buildings of monumental importance which provide a direct indication of the characteristic features of a town of exceptional interest. Nominations of several isolated and unrelated buildings which allegedly represent, in themselves, a town whose urban fabric has ceased to be discernible, should not be encouraged.

31. However, nominations could be made regarding properties that occupy a limited space but have had a major influence on the history of town planning. In such cases, the nomination should make it clear that it is the monumental group that is to be listed and that the town is mentioned only incidentally as the

place where the property is located. Similarly, if a building of clearly universal significance is located in severely degraded or insufficiently representative urban surroundings, it should, of course, be listed without any special reference to the town.

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PETRA

PROPERTY NAME :

32.It is difficult to assess the quality of new towns of the twentieth century. History alone will tell which of them will best serve as examples of contemporary town planning. The examination of the files on these towns should be deferred, save under exceptional circumstances.

33.Under present conditions, preference should be given to the inclusion in the World Heritage List of small or medium-sized urban areas which are in a position to manage any potential growth, rather than the great metropolises, on which sufficiently complete information and documentation cannot readily be provided that would serve as a satisfactory basis for their inclusion in their entirety.

34.In view of the effects which the entry of a town in the World Heritage List could have on its future, such entries should be exceptional. Inclusion in the List implies that legislative and administrative measures have already been taken to ensure the protection of the group of buildings and its environment. Informed awareness on the part of the population concerned, without whose active participation any conservation scheme would be impractical, is also essential.

35.With respect to cultural landscapes, the Committee has furthermore adopted the following guidelines concerning their inclusion in the World Heritage List.

36.Cultural landscapes represent the "combined works of nature and of man" designated in Article 1 of the Convention. They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal. They should be selected on the basis both of their outstanding universal value and of their representativity in terms of a clearly defined geo-cultural region and also for their capacity to illustrate the essential and distinct cultural elements of such regions.

37. The term "cultural landscape" embraces a diversity of manifestations of the interaction between humankind and its natural environment.

38. Cultural landscapes often reflect specific techniques of sustainable land-use, considering the characteristics and limits of the natural environment they are established in, and a specific spiritual relation to nature. Protection of cultural landscapes can contribute to modern techniques of sustainable land-use and can maintain or enhance natural values in the landscape. The continued existence of traditional forms of land-use supports biological diversity in many regions of the world. The protection of traditional cultural landscapes is therefore helpful in maintaining biological diversity.

39.Cultural landscapes fall into three main categories, namely:

- (i) The most easily identifiable is the clearly defined landscape designed and created intentionally by man. This embraces garden and parkland landscapes constructed for aesthetic reasons which are often (but not always) associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles.
- (ii) The second category is the organically evolved landscape. This results from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features. They fall into two sub-categories:
 - a relict (or fossil) landscape is one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form.
 - a continuing landscape is one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time.
- (iii) The final category is the associative cultural landscape. The inclusion of such landscapes on the World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.

Country :JORDAN
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PROPERTY NAME :

40.The extent of a cultural landscape for inclusion on the World Heritage List is relative to its functionality and intelligibility. In any case, the sample selected must be substantial enough to adequately represent the totality of the cultural landscape that it illustrates. The possibility of designating long linear areas which represent culturally significant transport and communication networks should not be excluded.

41.The general criteria for conservation and management laid down in paragraph 24.(b).(ii) above are equally applicable to cultural landscapes. It is important that due attention be paid to the full range of values represented in the landscape, both cultural and natural. The nominations should be prepared in collaboration with and the full approval of local communities.

42.The existence of a category of "cultural landscape", included on the World Heritage List on the basis of the criteria set out in paragraph 24 above, does not exclude the possibility of sites of exceptional importance in relation to both cultural and natural criteria continuing to be included. In such cases, their outstanding universal significance must be justified under both sets of criteria.

D. Criteria for the inclusion of natural properties in the World Heritage List

43.In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, the following is considered as "natural heritage": "natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;

geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty."

44.A natural heritage property - as defined above - which is submitted for inclusion in the World Heritage List will be considered to be of outstanding universal value for the purposes of the Convention when the Committee finds that it meets one or more of the following criteria and fulfills the conditions of integrity set out below. Sites nominated should therefore:

- (a) (i) be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of land forms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features; or
- (ii) be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals; or
- (iii) contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance; or
- (iv) contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

and

(b) also fulfil the following conditions of integrity:

The sites described in 44(a)(i) should contain all or most of the key interrelated and interdependent elements in their natural relationships; for example, an "ice age" area should include the snow field, the glacier itself and samples of cutting patterns, deposition and colonization (e.g. striations, moraines, pioneer stages of plant succession, etc.); in the case of volcanoes, the magmatic series should be complete and all or most of the varieties of effusive rocks and types of eruptions be represented.

Country :JORDAN

PROPERTY

NAME :PRTRA

- (ii) The sites described in 44(a)(ii) should have sufficient size and contain the necessary elements to demonstrate the key aspects of processes that are essential for the long-term conservation of the ecosystems and the biological diversity they contain; for example, an area of tropical rain forest should include a certain amount of variation in elevation above sea-level, changes in topography and soil types, patch systems and naturally regenerating patches; similarly a coral reef should include, for example, seagrass, mangrove or other adjacent ecosystems that regulate nutrient and sediment inputs into the reef.
- (iii) The sites described in 44(a)(iii) should be of outstanding aesthetic value and include areas that are essential for maintaining the beauty of the site; for example, a site whose scenic values depend on a waterfall, should include adjacent catchment and downstream areas that are integrally linked to the maintenance of the aesthetic qualities of the site.
- (iv) The sites described in paragraph 44(a)(iv) should contain habitats for maintaining the most diverse fauna and flora characteristic of the biographic province and ecosystems under consideration; for example, a tropical savannah should include a complete assemblage of co-evolved herbivores and plants; an island ecosystem should include habitats for maintaining endemic biota; a site containing wide-ranging species should be large enough to include the most critical habitats essential to ensure the survival of viable populations of those species; for an area containing migratory species, seasonal breeding and nesting sites, and migratory routes, wherever they are located, should be adequately protected; international conventions, e.g. the Convention of Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), for ensuring the protection of habitats of migratory species of waterfowl, and other multi- and bilateral agreements could provide this assurance.
- (v) The sites described in paragraph 44(a) should have a management plan. When a site does not have a management plan at the time when it is nominated for the consideration of the World Heritage Committee, the State Party concerned should indicate when such a plan will become available and how it proposes to mobilize the resources required for the preparation and implementation of the plan. The State Party should also provide other document(s) (e.g. operational plans) which will guide the management of the site until such time when a management plan is finalized.
- (vi) A site described in paragraph 44(a) should have adequate long-term legislative, regulatory or institutional protection. The boundaries of that site should reflect the spatial requirements of habitats, species, processes or phenomena that provide the basis for its nomination for inscription on the World Heritage List. The boundaries should include sufficient areas immediately adjacent to the area of outstanding universal value in order to protect the site's heritage values from direct effects of human encroachment and impacts of resource use outside of the nominated area. The boundaries of the nominated site may coincide with one or more existing or proposed protected areas, such as national parks or biosphere reserves. While an existing or proposed protected area may contain several management zones, only some of those zones may satisfy criteria described in paragraph 44(a); other zones, although they may not meet the criteria set out in paragraph 44(a), may be essential for the management to ensure the integrity of the nominated site; for example, in the case of a biosphere reserve, only the core zone may meet the criteria and the conditions of integrity, although other zones, i.e. buffer and transitional zones, would be important for the conservation of the biosphere reserve in its totality.
- (vii) Sites described in paragraph 44(a) should be the most important sites for the conservation of biological diversity. Biological diversity, according to the new global Convention on Biological Diversity, means the variability among living organisms in terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part and includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. Only those sites which are the most biologically diverse are likely to meet criterion (iv) of paragraph 44 (a).

45. In principle, a site could be inscribed on the World Heritage List as long as it satisfies one of the four criteria and the relevant conditions of integrity. However, most inscribed sites have met two or more criteria. Nomination dossiers, IUCN evaluations and the final recommendations of the Committee on each inscribed site are available for consultation by States Parties which may wish to use such information as guides for identifying and elaborating nomination of sites within their own territories.

Country :JORDAN
PETRA

PROPERTY NAME :

II.2. Statement of significance (Cont)

II.2.1. Information provided at the time of inscription

a	At the time of inscription of a property on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee indicates its World Heritage values by deciding on the criteria for inscription. Please indicate the justification for inscription provided by the State Party,	<p>Justification for the inscription provided by the State Party</p> <p>The site of Petra is considered as a universal cultural value because of the varied architectural monuments from prehistoric times to the medieval periods .</p> <p>The Petra natural and archaeological park offers a variety of cultural and historical monuments – some of them, such as the upper mines at Umm el- Amad are unique examples of human technical activities , as early as the fourth millenium B.C. .</p>	008
b	as well as the criteria according to which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List. Circle the numbers of the relative criteria.	<p>Criteria retained for the inscription:</p> <p>Cultural criteria: i – iii – iv</p> <p>Natural criteria</p>	009 010
c	Observations made by the advisory body during evaluation	NONE	011
d	Observations made by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription	NONE	012
e	Reactions to these observations	NONE	013

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Country : JORDAN**PROPERTY NAME : PETRA****II.2. Statement of significance (Cont)****II.2.2. Update of the statement of significance**

a	In the view of the State Party, does the statement of significance adequately reflect the World Heritage values of the property?	YES	000
b	or is a re-submission necessary? This could be considered, for example, to recognise cultural values of a natural World Heritage property, or vice-versa. This may become necessary either due to the substantive revision of the criteria by the World Heritage Committee or due to better identification or knowledge of specific outstanding universal values of the property.	<p>Is there cause to reconsider these values If YES, why? NO</p> <p>Is a re-submission of the nomination file necessary If YES, why? NO</p>	000
c	Another issue that might be reviewed here is whether the delimitation of the World Heritage Property, and its buffer zone if appropriate, is adequate to ensure the protection and conservation of the World Heritage values embodied in it.	<p>Does the delimitation of the World Heritage property seem adequate: YES</p> <p>Does the delimitation of the buffer zone seem adequate YES</p>	000
d	A revision or extension of the boundaries might be considered in response to such a review.	<p>Is the State Party considering asking for a revision of the boundaries: NO</p> <p>If YES, how</p>	000

Country :JORDAN
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PROPERTY NAME :

II.2. Statement of significance (Cont)

II.2.2.Update of the statement of significance (Cont)

<p>e If a statement of significance is not available or incomplete, it will be necessary, in the first periodic report, for the State Party to propose such a statement. The statement of significance should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reflect the criterion (criteria) on the basis of which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List. • It should also address questions such as: What does the property represent, what makes the property outstanding, what are the specific values that distinguish the property, what is the relationship of the site with its setting, etc. Such statement of significance will be examined by the advisory body(ies) concerned and transmitted to the World Heritage Committee for approval, if appropriate. 	<p>Is there any statement of significance: NO If YES, do you think it is incomplete and why</p> <p>The World Heritage Committee made no statement</p> <p>If there is no statement of significance or if it is incomplete, please provide us with a new one according to the criterion described on the left column</p> <p>The site of Petra is considered as a universal cultural value because of the varied architectural monuments from prehistoric times to the medieval periods . - The Petra natural and archaeological park offers a variety of cultural and historical monuments – some of them, such as the upper mines at Umm el- Amad are unique examples of human technical activities , as early as the fourth millenium B.C.</p>	
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Country :JORDAN
PETRA

PROPERTY NAME :

II.3. Statement of authenticity / integrity

(See the nomination file and the chapters of the guidelines above 24 (b) for the cultural sites and 44 (b) for the natural sites).

a	<p>Under this item it is necessary to review whether the values on the basis of which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and reflected in the statement of significance under item II.2 above, are being maintained.</p> <p>This should also include the issue of authenticity/integrity in relation to the property.</p>	<p>What was the evaluation of the authenticity / integrity of the property at the time of inscription? Except for roads and archaeological excavations , the park is virgin of any human and modern activities .</p> <p>The park is in a good state of preservation and free from any modern buildings except for roads .</p> <p>Its nomination in the world heritage list will help protect the park from any modern invasion .</p> <p>The Petra natural and archaeological park offers a variety of cultural and historical monuments – some of them , such as the copper mines at Umm el Amad are unique example of human technical activities , as early as the fourth millennium B.C.</p>	000
b	<p>What is the authenticity/integrity of the property at present?</p> <p>Please note that a more detailed analysis of the conditions of the property is required under item II.6 on the basis of key indicators for measuring its state of conservation</p>	<p>Have there been changes in the authenticity / integrity since inscription? NO</p> <p>Some facilities were added but they did not affect the authenticity</p> <p>Existing :- 1-Burkhardt center 1950 \ 52 2- Forum basin,1982 3-Brooke hospital for horses,1980</p> <p>Recent changes :- 1-Entrance path (separation between horse</p>	000

	<p>and pedestrian trails), 1995</p> <p>If YES, what are the main causes of changes in the authenticity / integrity since inscription?</p> <p>.</p> <p>If YES, how do you appreciate the actual authenticity / integrity of the site</p> <p>The Authenticity is still actual, because the changes are minimal. They are needed facilities and have been implemented in coordination with UNESCO.</p> <p>Are changes in the authenticity / integrity of the property foreseeable in the near future?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">NO</p> <p>1-A Stone faced bridge of vernacular architecture will be erected to prevent series cars from crossing archaeological area(Roman Colonnaded Street)</p> <p>2- Reversible trails and signage will be erected to control visitor circulation.</p> <p>If YES, how and why</p>	

II.4. Management

This point refers to chapter II of the World Heritage Convention, below:

II. NATIONAL PROTECTION AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**Article 4**

Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

Article 5

To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavor, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:

to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;

to set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;

to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;

to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and

to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field.

Article 6

1. Whilst fully respecting the sovereignty of the States on whose territory the cultural and natural heritage mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 is situated, and without prejudice to property right provided by national legislation, the States Parties to this Convention recognize that such heritage constitutes a world heritage for whose protection it is the duty of the international community as a whole to co-operate.
2. The States Parties undertake, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, to give their help in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 if the States on whose territory it is situated so request.
3. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to take any deliberate measures which might damage directly or indirectly the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 situated on the territory of other States Parties to this Convention.

Article 7

For the purpose of this Convention, international protection of the world cultural and natural heritage shall be understood to mean the establishment of a system of international co-operation and assistance designed to support States Parties to the Convention in their efforts to conserve and identify that heritage.

Country :

PROPERTY NAME : PETRA

II.4. Management (Cont)

II.4.1. Legal and institutional framework

a	<p>Under this item, it is necessary to report on the implementation and effectiveness of protective legislation at the national, provincial or municipal level and/or contractual or traditional protection as well as of management and/or planning control for the property concerned,</p>	000
	<p>Ownership: The State of Jordan</p> <p>Legal status:- National Property</p> <p>Legal framework (national and local) :- The Site is registered to the DOA . Protected by Law 21 of Antiquities of 1988. .</p> <p>The surrounding areas are managed by the PRPC, chaired by the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, utilizing Law 13 of planning & Zoning of cities and Villages. The objective is to preserve the setting of Petra</p> <p>Institutional framework (local):- State property and protected as archaeological site by Law 21 of Antiquities of 1988 .</p>	000
b	<p>as well as on actions that are foreseen for the future, to preserve the values described in the statement of significance under item II.2.</p>	000

	<p>loan from the World Bank for Sustainable Site Development of the Petra Archaeological Park, and Petra region, to protect the Site from adverse impact, resulting from high visitation levels and urban growth.</p> <p>The 2nd.Tourism Development Project concentrates on five areas:</p> <p>1-Road rehabilitation & improvement in Urban areas Surrounding the site.</p> <p>2-Urban Infrastructure Development to improve the Urban image of towns adjoining the Site.</p> <p>3-Visitor facilities&Management inside the site.</p> <p>.A program is being implemented in cooperation with the USA National Park Service to manage Cultural resources & visions.</p> <p>4-Environment Management to protect the nature and control floods.</p> <p>5-Developing Capacity for the PRPC to preserve the setting of Petra by establishing controls on urban growth and its direction away from the sensitive areas adjoining the site.</p> <p>-There are ongoing Archaeological preservation and consolidation.</p> <p>-The DOA has co-operated with the Petra National (PNT) and other Archaeological missions and international Institutes on projects for the preservation and protection of Petra.</p>	
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Country :

PROPERTY NAME : PETRA

II.4. Management (Cont)

II.4.2. Management and planning to be Revised by DH .

a	<p>The State Party should also report on significant changes in the ownership, legal status and/or contractual or traditional protective measures, management arrangements and management plans as compared to the situation at the time of inscription or the previous periodic report.</p>	<p>Changes occurred at the site since inscription with regard to : ownership NONE legal status : Establishment of the PRPC in 1995 protective measures : Protective -----: 1-Declaration of the protected Archaeological of Petra Archaeological Park in 1993 .</p> <p>Boundaries 1-In 1993 a law passed declaring and the Petra Archaeological Park with an area of 264 square kilometres. 2-In 1995, by Ministerial Order, the Petra Regional Council was declared to cover an area of 900 square kilometres, inclusive the protected area.</p> <p>available resources In addition to budget allocatio in DOA , 25% revenue from visitation fee is allocated to PRPC to fund the operation and maintenance cost of the region.</p> <p>Under which authority is the property managed: the site 1-The Site is managed by the DOA staff, based on the law 21of Antiquities of year 1988 . 2-In 1995 the PRPC (Petra Regional Planning Council) was established by Ministerial Order, and was given the mandate to manage the protected region including the area and the region. .</p>	000
b	In such case, the State Party is	Do you have any documentation (list and attach the available	

<p>requested to attach to the periodic report all relevant documentation, in particular legal texts, management plans and/or (annual) work plans for the management and maintenance of the property</p> <p>Indicate the different plans relating to the property, prepared and/or implemented by different authorities (national, regional, local) and which have a direct influence on the way in which the property is developed, conserved, utilised or visited. You may provide either a substantial summary of these plans, or significant extracts, or the complete plan in annex to this form.</p>	<p>documents, summaries or extracts): NO</p> <p>They are being prepared. A draft will be finished by the end of the year 2000.</p> <p>Legal texts Both the law of Antiquities as well as the Ministerial Order of 1995, establishing the Petra Regional Planning Council, are available in Arabic.</p> <p>Registered plans relating to the property:</p> <p>regional plan: Same as mentioned above.</p> <p>local plan: Same Plan as mentioned above.</p> <p>conservation plan: - 1-a Tourism plan is being developed through the 2nd Tourism Project.</p> <p>2-UNESCO-SECA PNT:Petra National Park Management Plan ,Main Report 1994.Lane,B&Bousquet,B,1994</p> <p>tourism development plan : Previous Studies based following on the following: 1-First Tourism Development Plan (WB) loan in 1980s. 2-Petra Priority Action Plan-1990s-Dar Alhandassah. 3-Jordan Sustainable Tourism Development Project-USAID grant-1995/96. 4-USA National Park Service Master Plan For The Protection &Use Of Petra National Park-1968.</p>
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	<p>5. US\ICOMOS-Management Analysis & Recommendations For Petra World Heritage, Jordan-1996.</p> <p>6-Second Tourism Development Project. Ongoing-WB Loan.</p> <p>etc.</p>	
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Country :JORDAN
NAME :PETRA

PROPERTY

II.4. Management (Cont)

II. 4.3. Management plan of the site and statement of objectives

<p>a The management plan is a basic tool for the management of the site designed to organise the conservation and to base the actions for development relative to the property. Brief extracts of the management plan could be cited and the plan could be joined in annex to the dossier.</p>	<p>Does a functional management plan exist: YES</p> <p>1-By UNESCO IN 1994.</p> <p>2-A Management plan is being prepared by Ministry Of Tourism And Antiquities(MOTA) and National Park Service,</p> <p>If YES, attach it below A copy available with the UNESCO office in Amman.</p> <p>If NO, is a management plan being prepared or updated : A new Management Plan is being developed by MOT,DOA and PRPC,through a cooperation with USA_NPS.</p> <p>If NO, why</p> <p>(Concerning the following questions, if you answer YES, please give extracts or summaries)</p> <p>Has the local community been consulted and informed about the management plan? YES</p> <p>Does the management plan take into account the available human resources: YES</p> <p>Does the management plan take into account the actual financial resources: YES</p> <p>Does the management plan include aspects of personnel training: YES</p> <p>Does the management plan include zoning and multiple uses of the site : YES</p>	<p>000</p>
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	<p>Does the management plan take account of a delimited buffer zone :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">YES</p> <p>Does the management plan include regular monitoring actions of the site :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">YES</p>	
b	<p>Implementation of the management plan: In accordance with specific legislation: Antiquities Law is sufficient here. There has been no need for formal legislative adoption of any of the plans produced to date.</p> <p>Agency responsible for the implementation: Governmental institution DOA</p> <p>Involvement of the local community in the implementation of the management plan : YES ,Mostly</p> <p>Evaluation of the management plan: Periodicity: Periodic Evaluation is foreseen in the Management plan. :</p> <p>Revision scheduled every years</p>	000

Country :JORDAN
PETRA

PROPERTY NAME :

II.4. Management (Cont)

II. 4.3. Management plan of the site and statement of objectives (Cont)

(provide a copy of the plan in annex)	<p>Financial support for the implementation of the management plan:</p> <p>Financing guaranteed YES National YES</p> <p>Bilateral financing YES</p> <p>Intergovernmental financing</p> <p>YES, UNESCO,World Bank(WB),and NGOS(Petra National Trust,PNT).</p> <p>Obstacles to the implementation of the management plan :</p> <p>Lack of funds NO,at this stage Lack of trained personnel YES Administrative or legislative problems YES Others</p> <p>Date of implementation of the present management plan: Starting as of 1/1/2001</p>	
Full name and address of the agency or person directly responsible for the property should also be provided.	<p>Person responsible for the property :</p> <p>Name :The Department Of Antiquities (DOA)</p> <p>Function: Protection, Preservation, Presentation</p>	

	and Management Address: Post code and city: P.O.Box(88) City: Amman- 11118-Jordan Telephone: 00962-6-4644336 Fax : 00962-6-615848 E-mail: depantiq@nets.com.jo	
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Country :JORDAN

PROPERTY NAME : Petra

II.4. Management (Cont)

II.4.4. Capacities in human and financial resources at site level

a	<p>The State Party should also provide an estimate of the site's human resources,</p>	<p>Human resources</p> <p>Level of staff:</p> <p>1. Management: Three (BA) Archaeologists</p> <p>Managerial staff / engineers (number, role) :</p> <p>One Architect</p> <p>3. Manpower (number, role) .:</p> <p>Guards 20</p> <p>Trackers</p> <p>Chauffeurs 3</p> <p>Secretaries 1</p> <p>Workers 60-100 workers temporary workers in field projects.</p> <p>Unskilled workers Permanent 10 workmen</p> <p>. Others (give details) 96 P olice Security Staff permanently present on site.</p> <p>Civil defence: 10.</p> <p>Tourist Police: 6</p>	<p>00 0</p>
b	<p>and the financial resources available and necessary for the management of the property,</p>	<p>Regular financial resources MOTA,DOA,PRPC.</p> <p>Sources and level of financing:</p> <p>DOA Regular Annual Budget- 500000 JD.</p> <p>Income generated directly by management:</p> <p>Type Entrance Tickets</p> <p>Amount</p> <p>Utilisation : 25% Allocated to operational and maintenance of the region of Petra. The rest is returned to The Government Treasury</p>	<p>00 0</p>

c	as well as an estimate of its personnel needs.	<p>Personnel training needs</p> <p>There is an urgent requirement to develop a manpower and training plan.</p> <p>Types of training desired:</p> <p>1-Management. 2-Monitoring. 3-Report writing. 4-Planning. 5-Sand stone preservation. 6-Landscaping.</p>	00 0

Country :JORDAN

PROPERTY NAME :PETRA

II.4. Management (Cont)

II.4.5. Additional information concerning protection and conservation

a	Protection and conservation	<p>Sources of expertise for the training in conservation and management techniques :</p> <p>There are no local resources available. There is a need for international cooperation in the field of training.</p> <p>Protection measures and means of implementation:</p> <p>Regular inspection and conservation.</p> <p>Existing local programmes:</p> <p>1-The GTZ Stone Preservation Project is undertaking a research and offering some limited training.</p> <p>Policies and programmes for the safeguard of the site (status of implementation):</p> <p>Throughout the management plan being prepared.</p> <p>Financing (origin, amount):</p> <p>No.</p>	000
b	Technical assistance: Indicate technical assistance from which the property has benefited, either from a United Nations agency, or from bilateral cooperation.	<p>Technical assistance provided by the United Nations system:</p> <p>World Heritage Centre</p> <p>1- Advisory Missions in 1997 and 1999.</p> <p>b. UNESCO International Campaign</p> <p>1-Funding provided by UNESCO to construct dams to stop Flush floods at Wadi Mudhlim and Wadi Mataha</p>	000

(24000US\$) in 1997.

2-UNESCO Project to excavate and consolidate the Altar of Qasr al-Bint.

c. National and/or regional projects of the UNDP or another agency

GTZ technical team from Munich are researching and implementing preservation of the rock facades ,mainly those being affected by water erosion.

d. Other assistance

1-Switzerland granted in 1998(64000) Jordanian Dinars through Petra National Trust(NGO –PNT) to excavate, clear the accumulated debris at the Siq and repair the Siq of Petra with stone slabs

**American: The restoration of the -١
Winged Lion Temple is implemented in Petra by an American mission(The American Mission To Petra-lead by Dr. Phillip Hammond ,from Utah University.**

**American: The South Great Temple in -
Petra is excavated ,documented and restored by American mission(lead by Joukowsky M.and Martha Joukowsky- from Brown University).**

**American:The Petra Church -٣
,Archaeological excavations and restorations. A Shelter of reversibility, long life and low maintenance was constructed to protect the monument.(Works were conducted in 1992-1994 by the American Centre of oriental research-ACOR, Supervised by Kenneth Russel and Zbigniew Fiema).**

-American Project : A lot of Papyri Scrolls

were found in 1993 at Petra Church .Conservation work on the carbonised scrolls, dating between AD528 and AD 582 took nine months in the conservation lab at ACOR,in 1994.,under the leadership of Professor Jaakko Frosen.Some Papyri could not be unrolled and in 1998 samples were sent to the conservation lab of the Getty Museum.

-American: ACOR in co-operation with the Hashemite University and the Japanese technical co-operation agency (JICA) is creating a digitised map of the Petra valley . The first phase saw the mapping of the City Centre . The project has recently expanded toward the north and east to include the area up to the palace Tomb and the Conoway Tower .

-AMERICAN: Petra Lower Market Survey and Excavation :

Under the directorship of Ms. Leigh-Ann Bedal and in collaboration with Dr. Martha Joukowski, the survey of the Lower Market was started in 1998 . It identified a series of associated structures and facilities that include and ornamental pool with island pavilion and an elaborate system of water conduits converging in to adjacent terrace .

This open area is located in the centre of the ancient city , overlooking the Colonnaded street

-German: Archaeological Excavations and Field Studies were implemented by German Mission(lead by Hans-Peter Verpmann in 1984-from Tübingen University).

-German: Archaeological Explorations and Surveys in the Petra Region (lead by Lindner M.,in many seasons starting in 1976 and still in

	<p>progress)</p> <p>-German: Archaeological excavations and Building Survey(lead by Zeitler J.P. in 1990s).</p> <p>-German-Jordanian: Jointly Implemented Project Of Petra Stone Preservation. DOA of Jordan and German Technical Cooperation(GTZ).Started in 1993 and is still on-going Its objective is to create an appropriate Jordanian institution to independently plan, supervise and execute the conservation and restoration works in Petra, using internationally accepted standards</p> <p>-French: Photo Mission Prospection- Petra (lead by Dentzer J.M.). 12--Palaeoenvironmental Investigations In The Greater Petra Area,Field Research in 1984 (lead by Gebel H.G.) 13-French: PETRA- Project D' Ame'nagement Hydraulique Du Site ,(Site Hydraulic Project), Implemented by Electricite' de France, Me'ce'nat Technologique et Scientifique,1995.</p> <p>.</p> <p>14- FRANCE: IFAPO projects : An explorative survey was conducted by IFAPO in 1997 and 1998 of Jebel Shara ', the hinterland of Nabataeans by Laurent Tholbecq and JM Dentzer .</p> <p>Under the directorship of prof Jean Marie Dentzer, L . Nehme , Rene- Saupin, IFAPO projects : An explorative survey was conducted by IFAPO in 1997 and 1998 of Jebel Shara ', the hinterland of Nabataes by Laurent Tholbecq and JM Dentzer .</p>	
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Under the directorship of prof Jean Marie Dentzer, L . Nehme , Rene Saupin and Jean-CLAUDE Bassac an exhaustive archaeological and geographical map of Petra , recording of all architectural and man-made natural vestiges of the Nabataeans has been compiled . The map is in the process of being published by CNRS .

15- Basel University in co-operation with the Lichtenstein Trust Excavation in Al-Zantur (SLIDES) :

The al-Zantur excavations are Located on a rocky hilltop on the southern side of the colonnaded street , the inner urban main axis of Petra . Excavations have shown the development of Petra from a periodically inhabited tent settlement in the late 2nd century BC to a city with stone built houses in the late 1st century BC .

16- Finnish:

Jabal Harun Project :

The project is directed by professor Jaakko Frosen from the University of Helsinki in collaboration with the Jordanian Department of Antiquities, the Helsinki University . It is located on Jabal Harun circa 5 kms southwest of Petra .

The project focuses on a ruined architectural complex situated about 70 meters below the mountain's summit with the Islamic shrine . This complex has in the past been considered a Byzantine monastery .

17- UNESCO :

With funds obtained from corporate donations UNESCO is currently conducting a project on the conservation and

	<p>presentation of the Temenos areas of the Qaser al-Bint . IFAPO has been contracted to conduct the excavation and documentation phase , which will be directly followed by restoration and conservation .</p> <p>18- The Petra National Trust (PNT) : PNT has conducted a number of projects : All archaeologically related projects are executed in co-ordination with the Department of Antiquities with local or international specialists from the private and public sectors . In the field of archaeology two projects have been conducted ;</p> <p>The archaeological survey and supervision component of the water supply and wastewater treatment project in the Region ; excavation works extend throughout the Region . The Trust's present ensures that documentation is carried out and that sites deemed of importance are circumvented .</p> <p>19-PNT(NGO): Two studies in 1996 , one on the consolidation of the Siq , and the other on the hydraulic systems flanking the Siq . The study phase was followed by the excavation of the Siq and the application of a consolidated layer and the construction of four dams for the protection of the Siq from flash floods . Works that started in 1996 were completed in 1999 .</p> <p>20-PNT: In the field of environmental protection a survey was conducted to cover biodiversity in the Petra Region ; this now needs to be followed by a study for the integration of nature conservation and nature based tourism in Petra into the overall management plan of Petra .</p> <p>21-(PNT) In terms of site presentation , PNT</p>	
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	<p>with World Monuments funding prepared a locator map for signs for the primary and secondary trails Petra . Part of the project was also to produce seven prototypes of the different types of signs to be used .</p> <p>Technical assistance provided by bilateral co-operation</p> <p>1-In 1974 aerial Photography of the site & photogrammetry was implemented by the French Institut Geographique National .</p>	
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Country :JORDAN

PROPERTY NAME :

II.4. Management (Cont)

II.4.6. Scientific, technical and educational activities

<p>a The State Party is also encouraged to provide information on scientific studies,</p>	<p>Existing research facilities on site</p> <p>Site museum Available</p> <p>A research facility is being developed by the GTZ Stone Preservation Project in coordination with DOA(CARCIP).</p> <p>Objects cleaning NONE</p> <p>Laboratories NONE</p> <p>Housing for researchers:</p> <p>Available.The Burkhardt Centre.</p> <p>Vehicles: NONE</p> <p>Scientific equipment: NONE</p> <p>Databases NONE</p> <p>Herbaria (natural sites only) NONE on site</p> <p>Zoological collections (natural sites only)</p> <p>PNT has conducted a survey on the Biodiversity in Petra . A collection of the flora is available with PNT.</p> <p>Skilled personnel (technicians, laboratory staff)NONE</p>	000
<p>b On research projects: for each research programme carried out at the site, provide relevant information.</p>	<p>Research and development programmes</p> <p>Name of the programme GTZ Undertaking Research PNT,Reaearching Nabataean Hydrolog and Biodiversity Projects.</p> <p>Agency(ies) sponsoring the research:</p> <p>Participation of national and/or foreign teams:</p> <p>Objectives of the programme:</p> <p>Progress status:</p> <p>Results obtained:</p> <p>Publications:</p> <p>Human resources involved.</p>	
<p>c New management techniques:</p>		

<p>Including computerised management, as well as database management, access to the Internet or the creation of a Geographical Information System.</p>	<p>Availability of computer equipment: NONE</p> <p>Type Capacity Year</p> <p>Possible access to the Internet: NO</p> <p>Operational access to the Internet: NO</p> <p>Use of the E-mail: NO</p> <p>Is there a Geographical Information System for the site :YES</p> <p>planned?</p> <p>in progress?</p> <p>A Map of the City Centre, using GIS, has been produced by the American Centre of Oriental Research(ACOR) in cooperatrion with DOA and the Hashemite University.The map will be produced once funds are made available.</p> <p>Operational ?</p>	
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Country :JORDAN
PETRA

PROPERTY NAME :

II.4. Management (Cont)

II.4.6. Scientific, technical and educational activities (Cont)

<p>d Educational activities, if there are educational programmes aimed at schools</p>	<p>Educational activities</p> <p>Does the site receive schools' visits? YES If YES, how many? 50000 school visitors</p> <p>Are there educational programmes aimed at schools : YES</p> <p>Is there an environmental education policy: YES ,but not specific to Petra</p> <p>Is there a Cultural Heritage education policy YES, but not specific to Petra</p> <p>Which themes, target public, means for implementation.</p> <p>Themes: Culture, Archaeology and Natural Environment.</p> <p>Target public: All grades of School Students</p> <p>Implementation: Teaching lessons & Educational Trips.</p>	
<p>e Public information activities and awareness building in direct relation to the property: indicate how the property's World Heritage values are transmitted to residents, visitors and the public.</p>	<p>How are general public information activities organised,? This will be developed through the Management a plan in preparation, in addition to upgrading the visitor centre to serve as an awareness tool to the values of the site.</p>	

		<p>How are the World Heritage values transmitted to residents and visitors?</p> <p>See Previous answer.</p>	
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Country :JORDAN

PROPERTY NAME : PETRA

II.4. Management (Cont)

II.4.7. Miscellaneous elements

<p>a Other elements could be mentioned, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether the site has a plaque identifying it as a World Heritage site; • whether special events and exhibitions are organised; • what infrastructures, welcome centre, site museum, special paths, guides, information material, etc. are available to the visitor; • the impact of World Heritage inscription on the programmes and activities. 	<p>Is there any signboard mentioning that the site is on the world heritage list, if YES, how is it done YES</p> <p>World Heritage logo plaque YES</p> <p>World Heritage property signs YES</p> <p>Is there a visitor's information/interpretation centre Basic Centre Available</p> <p>Is there a Site museum YES</p> <p>Are there Discovery paths NO</p> <p>Is there any Hotel infrastructure (lodging, restaurant) YES</p> <p>Is there Parking facilities YES</p> <p>Are there Toilets Available</p> <p>Is there a First aid and rescue station YES</p> <p>Is there trained personnel YES</p> <p>Are there Information materials: leaflets, books, slides, videos, CD-ROMs, etc. Available</p> <p>Do you organise Open house days YES, on National Holidays</p> <p>Are there Special events or exhibitions YES</p> <p>What are the targeted communication actions:? Rradio , tv programmes, press</p>	<p>000</p>
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		<p>What are the impacts of inscription on visitor numbers</p> <p>Increasing Regularly</p> <p>Other actions:</p>	
b	<p>Based on a management study of the property, the State Party might wish to consider whether a significant revision of the legislative and administrative texts governing the property could be advisable.</p>	<p>Is it necessary to revise significantly the legislative texts governing the property:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">NO</p> <p>If YES, why</p> <p>Is it necessary to revise significantly the administrative texts governing the property?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">NO</p>	

Annexes : Attach legal texts, management plans, work plans, information documents, etc.

Country :

PROPERTY NAME :PETRA

II.5. Factors affecting the property

(See chapter II of the Convention attached above on II.4. and chapters C and D of the Guidelines attached above on II.2.).

II.5.1.Degree to which the property is threatened

<p>a Please comment on the degree to which the property is threatened by particular problems and risks.</p> <p>Factors that could be considered under this item are those that are listed in the nomination format, e.g. development pressures,</p>	<p>Development pressures:</p> <p>Visual integrity:</p> <p>Sites NONE</p> <p>Waste and refuse No</p> <p>Constructions NONE</p> <p>Buildings No</p> <p>Badly integrated infrastructures NONE</p> <p>Illegal grazing and overgrazing (natural sites only) Minimal</p> <p>Wood cutting and clearing (natural sites only) NONE</p> <p>Others (give details)</p> <p>Structural integrity:</p> <p>Roads NONE</p> <p>Dams NONE</p> <p>Mines NONE</p> <p>Inadequate equipments NONE</p> <p>Water pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost) NONE</p> <p>Air pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost) NONE</p> <p>Earth pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost) – (natural sites only) No</p> <p>Disappearance or significant reduction of animal or Vegetal species (natural sites only) NOT STUDIED</p> <p>Vibrations effects NONE</p> <p>Garbage MILD, Big staff take care of it.</p> <p>Soil subsidence on buildings 1-MILD, Because the soil is mainly</p>	<p>000</p>
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	<p>sandy and heavy, and does not blow softly.</p> <p>2-There is a possibility that due to wind during winter ,the local sand of Petra blows on the rock facades and causes erosion.</p> <p>Others (give details)</p> <p>1-Rock facades suffer of salinity. There is a high concentration of salt within the rock .When water comes out, it carries the salts onto the façade surfaces and causes weathering.</p> <p>2-Cracking and erosion due to the factors of rain water and underground water</p> <p>Functional integrity: NATURAL SITES Conservation of biological productivity Conservation of diversity Functioning of the cycles (water, etc.)</p> <p>CULTURAL SITES</p> <p>Use of the site</p> <p>Visitors</p> <p>Public</p> <p>Others (give details)</p> <p>Moderate Moderate Moderate Students</p>	
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Country :

PROPERTY NAME :PETRA

II.5. Factors affecting the property (Cont)

II.5.1.Degree to which the property is threatened (Cont)

b	environmental pressures	<p>Visual integrity:</p> <p>Modifications of the relief NO</p> <p>Modification of the vegetal cover NO</p> <p>Structural integrity: STILL NOT RESEARCHED</p> <p>Disappearance of significant reduction of animal or vegetable species</p> <p>Reintroduction of animal or vegetable species</p> <p>Rehabilitation of ecosystems or natural environments</p> <p>Suppression of introduced animal or vegetable species</p> <p>Vegetation threatening the archaeological ruins</p> <p>Chemical or saline threats to the monuments</p> <p>Functional integrity (natural sites only)</p> <p>Quality of the life sustaining systems</p> <p>Conservation of biological productivity</p> <p>Conservation of diversity</p> <p>Functioning of the cycles (water, etc.)</p> <p>Predictable climatic changes</p>	000
c	natural catastrophes and preparatory planning.	<p>Natural threats and catastrophes (possible or real) concerning the site :</p> <p>Earthquakes: YES, Rarely</p> <p>Land slides</p> <p>:Available due to rain and underground water and due to weathering.</p> <p>Avalanches :</p> <p>Floods: MILDLY Available. Few years Ago it was Severe but in the time being it minimised and turned to Mild due to the construction of dams to stop flush rain floods at Wadi Muzlim and Wadi Mataha</p> <p>Droughts: Mild</p> <p>Fires: NONE</p>	

	Volcanoes:	NONE	
	Others:		

Country :

PROPERTY NAME :PETRA

II.5. Factors affecting the property (Cont)

II.5.1. Degree to which the property is threatened (Cont)

d visitor/tourism pressures,	<p>Tourism and its consequences: Yearly visitor statistics:In 1998(347109 visitors) In 1999(429644 visitors) Including Exempted Visitors.</p> <p>Number of visitors per year : Origin of the visitors Europe, United States, Middle East and Slightly from South East Asia.</p> <p>Evolution of visitor statistics over the years Increasing,in 1999 23.78%</p> <p>Annual income from tourism: Tickets:8.5 million Jordanian Dinars in 1999.</p> <p>Accessibility of the site (from the capital ?) - Distance 260 km.</p> <p>Paved roads Available, of good Quality Seasonal routes</p> <p>Airports Available in Aqaba,120km. away. There is a heliport in Petra Region, now located by the visitor centre. Another location is being investigated currently</p> <p>Circulation within the site: for handicapped, NONE, because most of the monuments of the site exist on raised or mountainous land . for vehicles, Not allowed • according to the seasons</p> <p>Pressures from tourism:</p>
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	<p>Collecting of samples (fauna, flora, objects) Minimal</p> <p>Damage (trampling) Minimal</p> <p>Waste management (dustbins, WC) 1-Few WCS and Dust bins are available. 2-Big staff are employed to deal with waste especially that of horses and donkeys dedicated to transport and circulate visitors 3-Toilets facilities are available at three locations. 4-Septic tanks are used for waste water. Well Managed</p> <p>Fires NONE</p> <p>Tourist infrastructures: Picnic areas, Available at specific permitted and controlled rest sheltered spots. Halts, NO Waste bins, Available Path markers None etc..Some vendors and softdrinks outlets are distributed , before the inscription of the site</p> <p>What is the tourist capacity of the site? 3500 Tourists a day UNESCO MASTER PLAN</p> <p>Can one speak of sustainable tourism? YES</p>	
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Country :

PROPERTY NAME :PETRA

II.5. Factors affecting the property (Cont)

II.5.1. Degree to which the property is threatened (Cont)

e and the number of inhabitants.	<p>Relations with the neighbouring residents of the site</p> <p>Evaluation of the local population Number of inhabitants living at the site, 500 .</p> <p>Number of inhabitants living in the buffer zone (20 km) 29000 INHABITANTS .</p> <p>Evolution since the creation of the site The neighbouring Town of Wadi Musa is developing in many ways:1- In number of inhabitants 2-In facilities such as hotels ,restaurants,administrative units and different means of infrastructure.3- Inhabitants do not suffer of Unemployment. Most Inhabitants work in Tourism Services..</p> <p>Geographical distribution of human habitats or the zones of illegal activity Villages (location, population) or encampments (duration NONE Activities (cf. socio-économique considerations) Inhabitants Mainly work in tourism services and activities</p> <p>Cultural specificities of this population Difficulty to integrate the Bedoul tribe within the overall social fabric.</p> <p>Socio-economic considerations Main systems of production Touristic Activities</p>	000
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Use of natural resources at the World Heritage site (activities of the inhabitants with regard to the natural environment) **They collect coloured sand to create touristic artefacts and gifts. Stone pebbles are sold either.**

Implications on sustainable development

Negative and needs to be controlled.

Co-development contracts or agreements with the local population

A Local Touristic Society has been established to look after tourism affairs, mainly ,in the time being, those of animal transporters and carriers.

There is an agreement with the society governing their activities and fees.

There is an agreement with the Brooke Hospital for Animals.

Involvement of the local personnel in the site management

Manager Staff are Mainly of the local Population

Specific problems of refugees

NO Refugees within or near the Site.

Causes NONE

Geographic origin

NONE

Number of refugees

NONE

Beginning of the phenomenon

NONE

Consequences

NONE

Solutions envisaged

NONE

Insecurity situations and consequences

1-Increased control on building activity around the site to preserva its setting may eventually lead to social unrest.

	<p>2-Inability to integrate the Bedouls into the social fabric.</p> <p>Other factors affecting the property</p> <p>Vandalism, theft, looting</p> <p>Deforestation</p> <p>Poaching</p> <p>Illegal grazing</p> <p>Some</p> <p>Moderately</p> <p>Some</p> <p>Moderate</p>	
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Country :

PROPERTY NAME :PETRA

II.5. Factors affecting the property (Cont)

II.5.1.Degree to which the property is threatened (Cont)

e and the number of inhabitants (cont)	<p>Indicate steps taken to counteract these threats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1-Land use & building regular codes are being revised.2-More involvement of local community in decision making and management activities.3-Management Plan .4- A Forestation & Flood control projects. <p>Describe the evolution of each of these factors since the inscription of the site on the WH List (increase, stability, decrease)</p> <p>1-Increase in considering the rise in population and visitor numbers.</p> <p>Was the community involved in the nomination of the site to the World Heritage List: NO</p> <p>If YES, in what way?</p>	
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Country :

PROPERTY NAME :PETRA

II.5. Factors affecting the property (Cont)

II.5.2.Prevention of threats and natural and human pressures

a	<p>Considering the importance of forward planning and risk preparedness, provide relevant information on operating methods that will make the State Party capable of counteracting dangers that threaten or may endanger its cultural or natural heritage. Problems and risks to be considered could include earthquakes, floods, land-slides, vibrations, industrial pollution, vandalism, theft looting, changes in the physical context of properties, mining, deforestation, poaching, as well as changes in land-use, agriculture, road building, construction activities, tourism. Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.</p> <p>This item should provide up-to-date information on all factors which are likely to affect or threaten the property. It should also relate those threats to measures taken to counteract them.</p>	<p>Methods of counteracting threats and pressures</p> <p>Natural disasters:</p> <p>Earthquakes: Not Measured</p> <p>Land slides: No Studies were implemented.</p> <p>Avalanches : Same as mentioned above</p> <p>Floods: Flood Protection project. Dams were constructed in 1998/99 in the Siq ,at Wadi Muzlim(Mudhlim) and Wadi Mataha to stop floods and flush rain water.</p> <p>Droughts: NONE</p> <p>Fires: A Civil Defence(Fire &Emergency) Department has been established at Wadi Musa so as to take care of fire and any emergency cases in the region .</p> <p>Volcanoes: NONE</p> <p>Others:</p> <p>Industrial pollution: No Industrial Pollution</p> <p>Vibrations NONE</p> <p>Vandalism, theft, looting 1-A police station has been posted at the entrance of Petra. 2-The number of guards were increased. 3-A Touristic Police centre has been established at the visitor centre.</p> <p>Modification of the physical context</p>	000
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	<p>Industrial infrastructures:</p> <p>Dams No Dams exist</p> <p>Mines NO Mines exist</p> <p>Electrical network No Electrical network exist</p> <p>Communications network (roads, railways, canals)¹ 1-A road has been constructed on the out line of Petra to serve the housing project of Umm Sayhun</p> <p>Changes in land use</p> <p>Pastoralism No Change</p> <p>Poaching NO Change</p> <p>Urbanism No Change</p> <p>Tourism A Small Museum and a rest house have been constructed at the site through the first Tourism project</p>	
b	<p>An assessment should also be given if the impact of these factors on the property is increasing or decreasing,</p> <p>Some factors are increasing</p>	000
c	<p>and what actions to address them have been effectively taken or are planned for the future.</p> <p>Actions taken to address them Actions are mentioned</p> <p>Actions envisaged</p>	000

Country :

PROPERTY NAME :PETRA

II.6. Monitoring

<p>a Whereas item II.3 of the periodic report provides an overall assessment of the maintenance of the World Heritage values of the property, this item analyses in more detail the conditions of the property on the basis of key indicators for measuring its state of conservation.</p> <p>If no indicators were identified at the time of inscription of the property on the World Heritage List, this should be done in the first periodic report. The preparation of a periodic report can also be an opportunity to evaluate the validity of earlier identified indicators and to revise them, if necessary.</p>	<p>Previous monitoring exercises (periodic or reactive monitoring) (give dates and results) NONE</p> <p>Is there regular monitoring of the site (yearly, for example): NO</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of flora resources: NONE frequency methodology inventory estimates results and/or</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of the vegetable resources: NONE frequency methodology categories results and/or</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of the fauna resources: NONE frequency methodology inventory estimates results and/or</p> <p>Landscape monitoring: NONE frequency methodology inventory estimations results and/or</p> <p>Monitoring of the constructions, buildings, towns Yes,regular and monitoring daily. Frequency Methodology Inventory Estimations results</p>	000
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Country :

PROPERTY NAME :PETRA

II.6. Monitoring (cont)

		Human resources allocated for this monitoring Yes for land use,construction and vandalism.	
		Associated material means Vehicles,Radio communications,Land use plans/licensing.	
b	Up-to-date information should be provided in respect of each of the key indicators. Care should be taken to ensure that this information is as accurate and reliable as possible, for example by carrying out observations in the same way, using similar equipment and methods at the same time of the year and day.	Key indicators for measuring the state of conservation 1. CRACKS AND SLIDES 2.ROCK WEATHERING 3.ROCK SALINITY 4-ROCK EROSION ...	000
c	Indicate which partners if any are involved in monitoring and describe what improvement the State Party foresees or would consider desirable in improving the monitoring system.	Monitoring partners UNESCO,PNT,GTZ,ACOR. Administrative provisions for organising the monitoring of the property 1-There is shortage in well trained human resources 2-shortage of equipment. 3-shortage of funding. Evolution of the monitoring methodology NONE	000
d	In specific cases, the World Heritage Committee and/or its Bureau may have already examined the state of	If it is the case, which actions has been taken in response to the observations / recommendations of the Committee/Bureau.	000

conservation of the property and made recommendations to the State Party, either at the time of inscription or afterwards. In such cases the State Party is requested to report on the actions that have been taken in response to the observations or recommendations made by the Bureau or Committee.	NONE	
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Country :

PROPERTY NAME :PETRA

II.7. Conclusions and recommended actions

<p>a The main conclusions under each of the items of the state of conservation report, but in particular as to whether the World Heritage values of the property are maintained, should be summarised and tabulated together with :</p> <p>Main conclusions regarding the state of the World Heritage values of the property (see items II.2. and II.3. above)</p>	<p>Main conclusions concerning the Statement of significance of the site as a World Heritage property (see item II.2 above)</p> <p>1-The site still has the same high measures of importance being unique with its carved rock façades and huge monuments.</p> <p>2-The importance of the site is building up with the increasing discoveries of new freely constructed monuments</p> <p>Main conclusions concerning the Statement of authenticity / integrity of the property as a World Heritage property (see item II.3 above)</p> <p>The site is of the same authenticity as it was at the time of inscription despite the increased pressure in and around the site .Petra still retains substantially authenticity and integrity.</p>	000
<p>b cl Main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property (see Items II.4 and II.5. above)</p>	<p>Main conclusions concerning the management of the property (see item II.4 above)</p> <p>1-The site is huge.</p> <p>2-There are efforts exerted towards building capacity of management.</p> <p>4- Comprehensive management training is an urgent need</p> <p>4-There is an urgent requirement to develop further,approve and implement the recently produced operational plan by Us NPS .This plan</p>	000

	<p>addresses all aspects of management, training, monitoring.</p> <p>Main conclusions concerning the factors affecting the property (see item II.5 above)</p> <p>1-Local inhabitants at the site are not any more causing threat. They have already been relocated.</p> <p>2-Floods are mainly controlled due to the implemented flood control project . .</p> <p>3-Numbers of visitors and tourists are controlled in a way to stop or minimise threatening impacts.</p> <p>4-Land Use is strictly regulated.</p> <p>5-Pollution is controlled. It is not available in Petra yet.</p> <p>6-Monitoring needs control.</p> <p>7-Regulations on use need to be developed and enforced.</p> <p>8-Circulation patterns developed.</p> <p>9-Signs standardised.</p> <p>10 Concessionaires regulated.</p> <p>11-Recruitment of staff and rigorous staff training.</p> <p>12-Introduction of conservation plans...</p>	
c	<p>Proposed future action(s):</p> <p>Establishment of Park Management Unit. Plan in preperation.</p>	000

Country :	PROPERTY NAME :PETRA
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II.7. Conclusions and recommended actions (Cont)

d	Responsible implementing agency/agencies Provide the necessary details for eventual contact.	Responsible implementing agency(ies): Agency: The Department Of Antiquities(DOA) Person responsible: Director General Address: P.O.Box(88)-Amman-11118-Jordan Telephone : 00962-6-4644336 Fax: 00962-6-4615848 E-mail: depantiq@nets.com.jo	000
e	Timeframe for implementation		000
f	Needs for international assistance	Type of assistance desired: 1- Technical assistance in preservation, management, 2-Technical training in preservation 3-Technical training in all aspects of Park management 4-Technical training in Monitoring 5-Training in cultural heritage managament. 6-Training in development of master plans and operating plans. 7-Training in various computer software used in Park Service Management. 8-Funding for Protection 9-Funding of monitoring equipment 10-Funding for preservation and training projects.	000
g	The State Party is also requested to	Do you think that you could have resource persons or	000

<p>indicate what experience the State Party has obtained which could be relevant to others dealing with similar problems or issues. Please provide names of organisations or specialists who could be contacted for this purpose.</p>	<p>organisations who could be involved in monitoring others</p> <p>Possibly in the Future.</p> <p>If YES, give names and addresses</p> <p>1. Name: Address :</p> <p>2. Name: Address:</p> <p>...</p>	
<p>h Address where the inventory, records and archives are kept.</p> <div data-bbox="256 674 550 974" data-label="Image"> <p>A circular official stamp. The outer ring contains the text 'THE HASHEMIE KINGDOM' at the top and 'ANTIQUEITIES' at the bottom. The inner circle contains the text 'OF JORDAN' at the top and 'DEPARTMENT OF' at the bottom.</p> </div>	<p>Agency: DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES</p> <p>Person responsible DIRECTOR GENERAL Dr.Khraysheh,Fawwaz.</p> <p><i>Fawwaz</i></p> <p>Address: P.O.BOX(88)-AMMAN- 11118-JORDAN FAX:00962-6-4615848</p>	<p>000</p>

Country :JORDAN
PRTRA

PROPERTY NAME :

II.8. Documentation enclosed

Maps and plans of the site layout

Site map (zoning)

Illustrations of the state of conservation of the site (photographs, slides and, if available, film/videos):

General view (overall view of the site)

Details of the important aspects (landscapes, animal and vegetable species, installations)

Photos illustrating the physical state of conservation of the site

Photos illustrating the main threats to the site and its surroundings

Copies of the management plans of the site and extracts of other plans relating to the site

Indicative bibliography