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POUR L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

CONVENTION CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DU PATRIMOINE
MONDIAL, CULTUREL ET NATUREL

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE / COMITE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

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Item 7 of the Provisional Agenda: State of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List and/or on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Point 7 de l'Ordre du jour provisoire: Etat de conservation de biens inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial et/ou sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril

MISSION REPORT / RAPPORT DE MISSION

Kathmandu Valley (Nepal) (C 121 rev) / Vallée de Kathmandu (Népal) (C 121 rev)

Joint ICOMOS-UNESCO mission, 24-29 April 2007/ 24-29 avril 2007

This mission report should be read in conjunction with Document:

Ce rapport de mission doit être lu conjointement avec le document suivant:

WHC-07/31.COM/7A

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I. Executive Summary

The Committee decided to consider the possible removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger at its 31st session in 2007, based on an examination of a progress report requested from the State Party and the report of a World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS mission which took place 24 to 29 April 2007

The State Party has continued its strong efforts to establish an integrated management system, continuing to improve coordination efforts for the conservation of this World Heritage property. The mission found the Integrated Management Plan (IMP) now essentially completed, after two and a half years of work, to be exemplary in many respects in, addressing the social, political and economic complexities and challenges of this multi-component World Heritage property.

Referring back to the Decision of the 30th session of the Committee, the mission reports that the five principal benchmarks for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, noted in Decision 30 COM.7A.26, have been met.

The mission recommends therefore the removal of the Kathmandu Valley from the List of World Heritage in Danger.

The mission further recommends that the State Party give its priority attention to the sustainable implementation of the integrated Management Plan (IMP) This requires ensuring long-term continuity, secure self-sustainable resources, effective self-assessment mechanisms efforts to strengthen cross-sectoral coordination and, increased recognition of risk preparedness as a key strategic priority in overall management of the property

II. Acknowledgement

The Joint Mission, composed of two members, Herb Stovel, expert designated for ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) and Junko Okahashi, Assistant Programme Specialist, Asia-Pacific Unit, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, expresses its gratitude to all the Nepalese national and municipal officials, experts and community representatives who shared their commitment, information, innovative ideas and pertinent opinions. The mission visit followed two-and-a-half years of consultative processes used in building up the Integrated Management Plan (IMP).

Special thanks are due to Mr. Kosh Prasad Acharya, Director General of the Department of Archaeology, Government of Nepal, whose genuine leadership of, and devotion for the safeguarding of this World Heritage property has successfully brought together the integrated efforts of stakeholders in pursuit of shared goals.

The Mission expresses profound appreciation for the sincere support of Mr. Madhav Prasad Ghimire, Secretary for Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Government of Nepal, whose personal interest in, and understanding of the IMP has encouraged its implementation.

Excellent cooperation has been assured by the UNESCO Kathmandu Office, namely Ms. Elke Selter of its Culture Unit.

The Mission also wishes to credit in particular Mr. Kai Weise, architect-planner, for his role as technical coordinator and facilitator of the IMP development process among all the concerned stakeholders, for the benefit of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage property.

III. Terms of reference of the mission

The World Heritage Committee at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006) stated in Decision **30 COM 7A.26** that it:

- Commends the State Party for the co-ordinated efforts made, despite the difficult situation amidst political transformation, in improving the conservation of the property, progress made in redefining the property's boundaries, and recognizes the high quality of the participatory process for the establishment of the integrated management plan ;
- Notes that the integrated management plan may require a further year for completion and adoption, given the commitment to the participatory process and the changing political situation;
- **Requests the State Party to continue the establishment of an integrated conservation management system by:**
 - a) **Completing and adopting the integrated management plan by 1 June 2007;**
 - b) **Ensuring establishment of concrete conservation guidelines and their dissemination;**
 - c) **Completing the categorized inventories in the seven Monument Zones in order to effectively link these with conservation guidelines;**
 - d) **Implementing appropriate building regulations to control the transformation of heritage buildings within the World Heritage boundaries and in their buffer zones;**
 - e) **Undertaking effective monitoring measures to assess the implementation of the management plan, by documenting and evaluating physical transformation of heritage buildings regularly;**
- Encourages the State Party to request Technical Assistance from the World Heritage Fund in order to implement such integrated conservation management system through the process of establishing the management plan, in close cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
- Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by 1 February 2007 a progress report including the state of implementation of all the actions recommended as above, for examination by the Committee at its 31st session in 2007;
- **Further requests the State Party to invite a joint mission World Heritage Centre/ ICOMOS to the property in 2007 to assess whether the integrated conservation management system is in place;**
- **Decides to consider the possible removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger at its 31st session in 2007, based on the examination of the progress report and the report of the World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS mission.**

The joint ICOMOS-WHC mission from 24 to 29 April 2007, invited by the Department of Archaeology of the Government of Nepal, followed the Committee's request to assess whether the integrated conservation management system could be considered to be in place, and therefore, whether it could be recommended that the property be removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger.

IV. Mission Programme

The mission report was developed following study of the draft IMP documents provided by the State Party in advance, and on the basis of a Review Workshop held on 25 April in order to elicit stakeholder comments on the IMP.

Date	Time	Purpose
Tues 24 April	13:15	Arrival of Junko Okahashi in Kathmandu
	13:45	Arrival of Herb Stovel in Kathmandu
	16:00-18:00	Meeting with the IMP team (Kathmandu Office and IMP project coordinator)
Wed 25 April	10:00	Meeting with the Department of Archaeology Director General and the World Heritage Unit
	11:00-16:30	Participation in the Kathmandu Valley Integrated Management Coordinative Working Committee (CWC): Workshop for Review of the final draft IMP
Thurs 26 April	10:30	Meeting with the Department of Archaeology
	11:30	Meeting with Mr. Madhav Prasad Ghimire, Secretary for Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation of the Government of Nepal
	12.30	Meeting with Mr. Prithvi Subba Gurung, Minister of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
	15.00	Visit Swayambunath Monument Zone
	16:30	Move to Bhaktapur
	17.30 – 19:00	Lecture by the joint mission at the Kwopa Engineering College, Bhaktapur, to MA Course students in Conservation
Fri 27 April		Report drafting and discussions with the IMP team
Sat 28 April		Report drafting and discussions with the IMP team
Sun 29 April	10.30-11:00	Meeting with the Department of Archaeology concerning activities for Lumbini World Heritage property
	11.00 – 12.00	Meeting with the Department of Archaeology on the IMP of the Kathmandu Valley and on the conclusion of the Mission
Mon 30 April	13:50	Departure of Junko Okahashi from Kathmandu
Wed 2 May	14:25	Departure of Herb Stovel from Kathmandu

V. Background to the establishment of an Integrated Management Plan (IMP) for the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property (in Danger) and its development

The Kathmandu Valley World Heritage property (inscribed in 1979) consists of seven Monument Zones (MZs): the Durbar Squares of Kathmandu (Hanuman Dhoka), Patan and Bhaktapur, the Buddhist stupas of Baudhanath and Swayambhunath and the Hindu temples of Pashupatinath and Changu Narayan.

In the past decade, the Kathmandu Valley has undergone rapid urban development as a result of social, economical and political transformations. One of the reasons for the inscription of this property on the List of World Heritage in Danger (2003) was rapid urban encroachment involving the demolition of traditional vernacular urban fabric and its replacement with modern or neo-vernacular buildings of incompatible shape, size and material.

This trend could only be reversed through development of an integrated approach to management of the World Heritage property involving implementation of effective legal protective measures, a coherent monitoring system, technical advice given directly to the community, promotion of heritage conservation awareness among community stakeholders, and economic incentives provided by the authorities to encourage the population to continue restoration and maintenance of their traditional houses of architectural value.

An international technical workshop held in Kathmandu in May 2004, led by the WHC together with the State Party, suggested that: *“Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site Integrated Management Plan be prepared, incorporating a strategic framework from the government for supporting cultural heritage, including sustainable financial mechanisms, inter-agency coordination”*. The World Heritage Committee at its 28th session in 2004, one year after the Danger-Listing of the property, stressed its recommendation that *“the State Party take appropriate measures to ensure that the effective management mechanism will be put in place to preserve the World Heritage value of the property in the long-term”* (28COM 15A.25.5).

The ICOMOS-WHC mission in March 2005 (Divay Gupta/Junko Okahashi) in its recommendations notes: *“PRIORITY for WHC/Advisory Body technical assistance: Establishment of an Integrated Management Plan for the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage property: There is a strong and urgent need for integrating various aspects of conservation, development, inventories, bylaws and some provisions in the existing “master plans”, as well as ensuring a coordinated Management Body that can function efficiently with clarified and accorded roles of each representative towards shared goals of heritage conservation. Such integrated Policy needs a written format to be able to be referred to by all stakeholders, and to be implemented in reality. Site-management with direct reference to Conservation Guidelines as well as to adopted legal provisions (Acts, specific land-use and building by-laws) should be smoothed into Heritage Conservation in each Monument Zone by such a Policy plan document, to be continuously updated and followed by the Municipality and communities together with the State Party.”*

This led to the request of the World Heritage Committee at its 29th session, to *“establish an integrated and comprehensive management plan for the entire property.”* (29COM 7A.24)

The complexity of this World Heritage property lies in the serial nature of the seven MZs located throughout three Municipalities and, and the array of different management groups involved: the municipalities, one Village Development Committee, a Royal Trust with its own building/land-use by-laws, each with its own conservation perspectives. The Integrated Management Plan (IMP) was set up to take into account the values and management patterns of each MZ. No existing Management Plan was previously in place for the protection and

enhancement of this World Heritage property as a whole, although some earlier “Masterplan” texts existed for some MZs. Those were generally studies without implementation or legal adoption. The IMP has also addressed all the policy recommendations that have been raised by past UNESCO missions and the World Heritage Committee. .

In this context, the State Party and its technical advisor also launched a project to draw up comprehensive Conservation Guidelines for Nepal, which could be used by local administrators and technical resource persons working in the field of conservation for heritage property.

The preparation of the IMP involved more than the writing of a document. The IMP was designed to address the need for long-term coordination and capacity building within the national authority, municipalities and other stakeholders, for upgraded technical awareness and efficient management of the property. The complexity of setting up this framework required a concerted effort, with technical support and a time-frame. The IMP initiative was launched in summer 2005, upon funding support from the UNESCO-Netherlands Funds-in-Trust, starting with a training mission of a UNESCO consultant (Herb Stovel) to the site in August 2005. A second project mission by the same consultant (Herb Stovel) and WHC staff (Junko Okahashi) was carried out in June 2006 in order to assess progress in developing the IMP.

ICOMOS and the WHC noted in the working document WHC-06/30.COM/7A reviewed by the 30th session of the WH Committee in July 2006 that the complex nature of the required work needed an additional year in order to ensure full and effective completion of the IMP, and that without this extra time to ensure stakeholder agreement and support for the results, the IMP would not have sufficient local support, nor the necessary credibility to be fully implemented.

As a consequence, the State Party submitted an International Assistance Request to the World Heritage Fund for Technical Cooperation, which received the approval of the Chairperson of the Committee in September 2006 for the amount of US \$27,000. The project has been ongoing until the time of the current mission, and is foreseen to conclude by the end of May 2007 upon adoption of the IMP by the Government of Nepal.

The Integrated Management Plan for the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property has been built around the criteria (iii)(iv)(vi) for which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979, with a draft **Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (ref. Annex 2)** figuring in its first draft as of June 2006. The Statement of OUV articulates what had been described in the 1978 nomination dossier for the justification of criteria. The revised boundaries of the seven monuments zones of the property, equally concretized in 2006 based on the same identification of the OUV, were adopted by the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee (Vilnius, July 2006). In this way, the Integrated Management Framework prepared for the property within the IMP has been based upon the property’s defined OUV, meant to be protected, enhanced and transmitted.

VI. Overview of Activities undertaken for the establishment of the Integrated Management System

The progress of works undertaken prior to the Mission, as per the State Party report of 1 February 2007 and upon further confirmation with the State Party during the Mission, included the following activities:

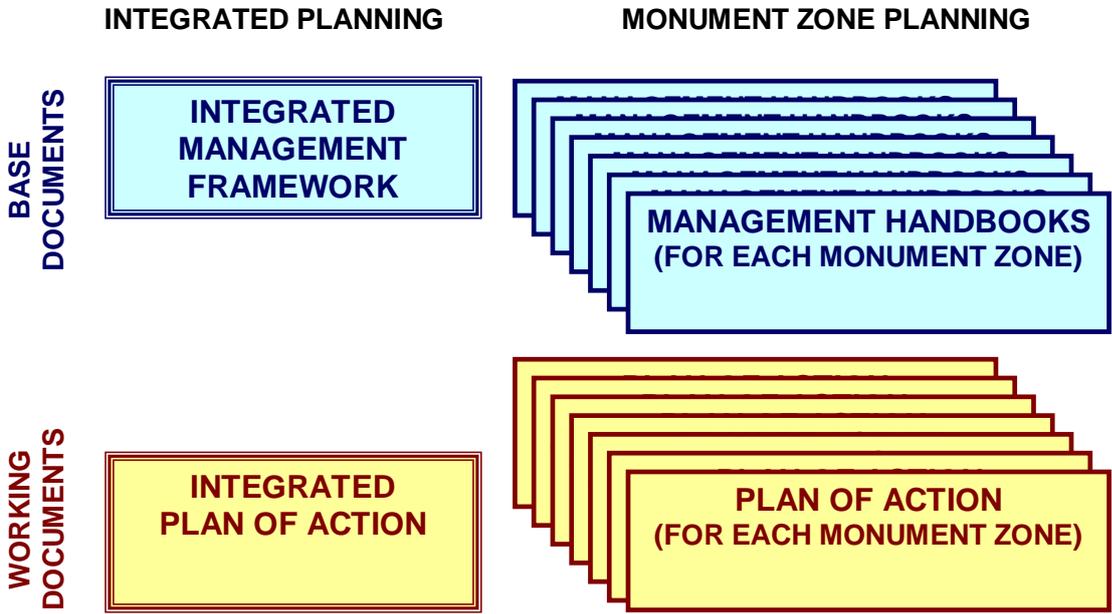
- Preparation of a draft Integrated Management Framework (IMF), designed as an instrument to give official legitimacy to the IMP, and included within the IMP, to be adopted by the Government before the end of May 2007,
- Completion of inventories of heritage buildings (categorized into A, B and C with grades of condition) in each of the seven World Heritage Monument Zones,
- Revision of all existing building bylaws in each of the seven Monument Zones,
- Amendment of some building bylaws conceptually linked to prescriptions for the inscribed site, buffer zone and surrounding areas,
- Nepalese Conservation Guidelines (*Ancient Monuments Conservation Manual 2006*) set up by the Government of Nepal,
- Integration of the conservation of the inventorized buildings in linkage to building bylaws for each Monument Zone, as well as to the guiding conservation principles established in the IMF,
- Identification of the site managers for each monument zone,
- Establishment of a Coordinative Working Committee (CWC) for the Integrated Management of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage property, composed of (representatives of) the site managers of each monument zone and chaired by the World Heritage Unit of the Department of Archaeology. The CWC has been set up to ensure coordination and harmonization among the site-managers of the seven monument zones and the Department of Archaeology, as well as to further facilitate the implementation of the IMP. It has met twice a month since the beginning of 2007, and is now foreseen to meet once every month,
- Establishment of the Secretariat of the CWC within the Department of Archaeology,
- Establishment of a database containing all collected information on the property by the Secretariat of the CWC, which would eventually become the principal shared public source of information for the conservation of heritage values in the Kathmandu Valley.
- Preparation of Management Handbooks and Action Plans for each of the seven Monument Zones,
- Monitoring measures set up to assess the implementation of the management plan by regularly documenting and evaluating physical transformation of heritage buildings. The monitoring mechanism cycle established within the IMP is as follows: Weekly site-monitoring by site-managers, following the monitoring format within the Plan of Action for each Monument Zone / Monthly reporting to the CWC meetings / Annual Review of Plan of Action (per Monument Zone) for the preparation of further annual Action Plans in linkage to budget priorities (prepared in each Monument Zone, coordinated at the CWC) / Every five years: Review of the IMP.

VII. Observations on the Integrated Management Plan (IMP) for the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property

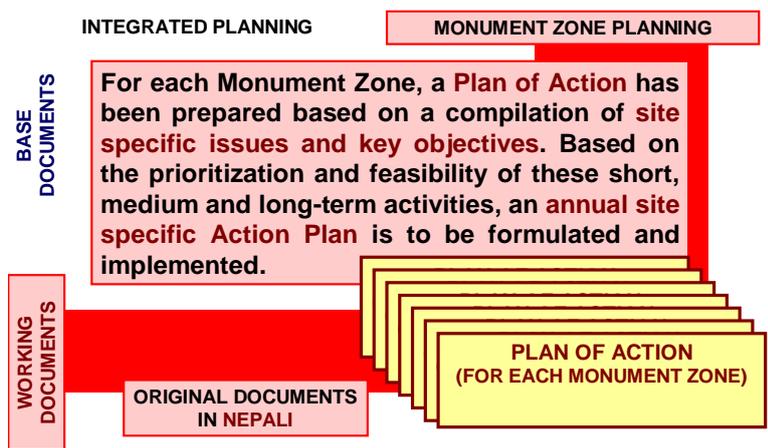
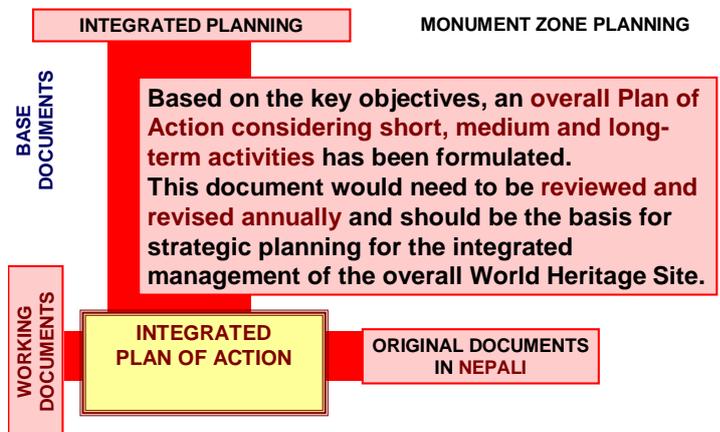
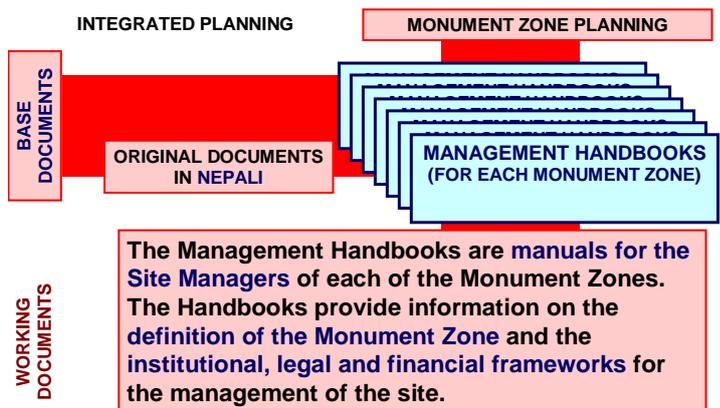
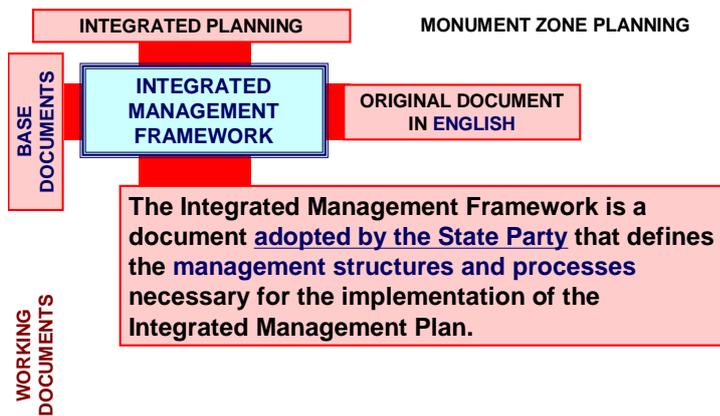
VII-1. Structure and contents of the Integrated Management Plan for the Kathmandu Valley

The Integrated Management Plan (IMP) presented to the mission team initially by e-mail in early April 2007 and reviewed during the mission contains 16 documents. The relationship of these documents is best understood in the diagram below which was used during the workshop of April 25, 2007 by Kai Weise, facilitator of the IMP preparation process.

**KATHMANDU VALLEY WORLD HERITAGE SITE
INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PLAN
INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PLAN - THE DOCUMENTS**



The IMP contains two related core documents, the Integrated Management Framework, and the Integrated Plan of Action. The Integrated Management Framework (IMF) is an overview planning document which defines the general management structures and processes necessary for the implementation of the Integrated Management Plan. The IMF defines the World Heritage Property under consideration, identifies the objectives of the integrated management plan, examines the three necessary supporting frameworks (institutional, legal and economic) comprising the Integrated Management Framework (IMF) and discusses three necessary implementation focuses: institutionalization, cross-sectoral co-ordination, and a monitoring framework. The Integrated Plan of Action (IPA) is an overarching planning document identifying strategic priorities and supporting actions for the integrated management of the World Heritage property. The IPA reviews the key management issues and defines related objectives important in eight general areas of concern. For each key objective established, the IPA identifies needed supporting actions, and identifies the lead agency for implementation, timescale and funding. Finally, the IPA concludes by describing monitoring and assessment approaches during implementation of the IPA.



The IMF document is accompanied by 7 Management Handbooks intended to guide site managers in each zone, one for each Monument Zone within the inscribed property. Each of the handbooks reviews the following issues: definition of the monument zone, management objectives and strategies, institutional framework requirements, legal framework requirements, and economic framework requirements, and concludes with an overview of the implementation process anticipated during a five year period from July 2007 through to July 2012.

The IPA document is also accompanied by 7 Plans of Action, one for each monument zone. Each of these monument zone Plan of Action documents parallels the IPA in reviewing key management issues and defines related objectives in the monument zone, again in eight overall areas of concern. For each key objective established, the Plan of Action also identifies needed supporting actions, and identifies the lead agency for implementation, timescale of operations and needed funding. The Plan of Action anticipates and sets up processes and content expectations for the preparation of annual action plans three months in advance of the beginning of each coming fiscal year.

The mission team evaluated the IMP through reviewing the draft supplied in early April 2007, and in participating in an all day workshop on April 25, 2007 to which about thirty five participants involved with management of the 7 monument zones had been invited. Kai Weise presented background in four areas (orientation and structure of the document, and institutional, legal and economic frameworks) and facilitated commentary and discussion of participant views and questions.

VII-2. Preliminary analysis of the IMP

On the basis of this review, the following overall preliminary statements may be made about the IMP:

- The IMP can be seen as a model instrument of its kind, both in terms of its ability to contribute to coherent management of the heritage values of the Kathmandu valley World Heritage property, but also as a source of technical inspiration to others involved in the same process.
- Many of the strengths of the IMP may be seen in the guiding principles explicitly chosen to guide its development, and which have in fact been respected in the work on the project :
 - **Significance-driven.** The presentation of Statement of OUV in the IMP linked as it is to Statements of Authenticity and Integrity (as prescribed in the Feb. 2005 Operational Guidelines) is a model of its kind in giving meaning to the criteria used for inscription, and in linking overall understanding of OUV for the Kathmandu Valley World heritage Property to its application and use in each of the 7 monument zones.
 - **Integrated approach.** The IMP is integrated in many respects and at many levels. Use of a common approach developed for each of the seven monument zones allows integration of results and analysis from zone to zone. The Integrated Management Framework (IMF) has been designed to link the provisions of the zone-specific management handbooks and action plans to necessary changes within existing institutional, legal and economic frameworks and to needed improvements in relevant processes and procedures. Acceptance of the IMP by Cabinet, expected in May 2007, will ensure integration of the development objectives of all Ministries viz a viz the IMP, and vice-versa.

- **Process oriented.** This emphasis has been one of the great strengths of the IMP and has helped build an instrument widely known at political and operational levels and for which commitment is present in great abundance.
 - **Bottom-up approach.** Involvement of designated “site managers” for each monument zone working all local level will ensure that local views are brought directly into decision-making and balanced with the conservation needs of the IMP.
 - **Promote local empowerment.** As above, with respect to the involvement of “site managers”.
 - **Socially and economically sustainable.** Considerable attention is given to efforts to ensure the economic sustainability of the conservation efforts being promoted and carried out within the IMP, and also to the social sustainability of those conservation activities whose effective implementation depends on community support and understanding.
- The role of these guiding objectives may be recognized in many of the characteristics of the approaches which characterize the IMP and the operation of its component parts:
 - Depth of effort to develop a Statement of OUV well linked back to the inscription criteria, presented in tandem with Statements of Authenticity and Integrity. **Significance Driven.**
 - Contribution of the Integrated Management Framework (IMF) in defining needed changes in structural relations for effective implementation of the IMP. **Integrated approach.**
 - Position of IMP vs. other planning mechanisms, e.g. master plan, is well established and the priority to be given the IMP promoted if not fully established. **Integrated approach.**
 - Authority of the IMP – to be adopted by the government in May. Adoption by all Ministries assures cross sectoral co-operation. **Integrated approach.**
 - Focus on delegation – creation of “site managers” with authority to manage locally in framework established by zone specific management handbooks. **Promote local empowerment. Bottom up approach.**
 - Focus on low maintenance co-ordination mechanism – the CWC – rather than creation of a management authority (highly difficult to implement, expensive, more bureaucracy). **Integrated approach.**
 - Implications of emphasis on process in approach adopted to date:
 - Much time has been needed to date, but this time has brought local involvement in meaningful ways into the process. **Process oriented.**
 - The IMP is not yet finished
 - While the IMP is now fully framed and thought through, the IMP is not fully finished. It is anticipated that the documents will be finalised during May 2007 and that implementation can begin in July 2007. Comments made by participants during the April 25 workshop also revealed some unease about the specifics of the roles of site managers, particularly in those monument zones of religious character. The mission team was not unduly concerned about the draft status of the document under review, or the comments expressed by some participants about the need to define greater clarity re expectations of site managers. It was very positive to witness the large numbers of professionals and administrators now involved constructively in this process and to see the extent to which the IMP building

process in place can accommodate expressions of need of various kinds). **Process oriented.**

- More time will be needed to complete documents, and continue to enhance involvement, implement and monitor implementation in order to adjust IMP. **Process oriented.**
- Recognition of a five year life span for the IMP and the need at that time to review and renew. **Process oriented.**
- Recognition of the value of continuous monitoring within the five year IMP programme. **Process oriented.**

VII-3. Review of analysis in June 2006 mission report:

During the mission of June 2006, analysis of the status of efforts to develop the IMP were analysed in the following framework. This framework focussed on 7 issues. The conclusions of the 2006 mission are presented below in the seven areas (reproduced in italics) and brief up date commentaries provided for each.

1. Consultation

- Conclusions from June 2006 mission:
 - *Important to carry out within communities to confirm understanding of IMP and to build support for its use*
 - *Important to carry out with responsible authorities, to explore implications for existing manpower levels, existing assigned roles and responsibilities within staff, and also how to integrate concern for heritage within Units and Sections concerned with other objectives*
- Up-date from April 2007 mission:
 - The emphasis on consultation within and between communities is a hallmark of the completed IMP, and this has been structural supported in the identification of “site managers” for each monument zone, and in the creation of the Cordinative Working Committee (CWC) linking site managers.

2. Operationalization

- Conclusions from June 2006 mission:
 - *Changes may be required in local bylaws; goal should be to integrate concern for heritage in existing review processes while streamlining such processes.*
 - *May be useful to look at other developmental review processes (that is, non-linear processes) which verify all requirements together and which allow heritage officers to confirm that heritage requirements are respected in meeting other requirements (e.g., seismic)*
 - *May also be useful to recognize that a review system which awards the final permit after construction can not protect heritage*
 - *Bylaw review should pay attention – particularly for heritage structures - to the need to provide regular on-site supervision of work being carried out*
 - *Bylaw review should also look at how to link incentives to phased work in the process so that funds can not be misused or misdirected*
 - *Bylaw review should also look at alternative models for enforcement where owners have not followed stipulations of building permission granted*

- *Need to consider and support pilot projects as proposed for Patan Durbar Square by Lalitpur Municipality, as means of testing municipal capacity to manage complex heritage projects*
- *Need to consider and propose amendments to Monuments Act, and to Local Self Governance Act and to ensure that these Acts can work in harmony together*
- Up-date from April 2007 mission:
 - The IMP has been developed on the basis of an extensive bylaw review in each of the 7 monument zones, taking into account the concerns described above.
 - The proposal of a pilot restoration/partial rectification project for Patan Durbar Square by Lalitpur Municipality remains in search of partners for financial support.
 - Various draft propose have been prepared to amend (sixth amendment foreseen) the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act in order to clarify the extent of authority and responsibility of national and local governments in the preservation of cultural heritage. Discussions have been also held for the amendment of the Local Self Governance Act, pending further decisions until the new Constitution of Nepal adopted.

3. Technical conservation guidance

- Conclusions from June 2006 mission:
 - *A number of municipalities observed that their inventories of heritage structures needed to be updated and clarified and that appropriate conservation guidelines linked to the various categories of inventoried structures needed to be in place to ensure municipalities had clear criteria for judging proposals to structures.*
 - *The conservation guidelines necessary in each zone should be developed on the basis of the conservation principles yet to be established within the first two volumes of the IMP.*
- Up-date from April 2007 mission:
 - Conservation Guidelines have been prepared to respond to the needs identified.

4. Restructuring of support staff in municipalities and local administrative units

- Conclusions from June 2006 mission:
 - *Need to ensure that roles of those responsible for heritage in context of The Co-ordinative Working Committee has been established to new approaches to Monuments Act and Local Self Governance Act are well defined*
 - *Need to ensure that staff occupying these positions are qualified by education and / or experience to assume heritage conservation responsibilities at local level*
 - *Need to ensure that staff involved in this work are adequate for the workload envisioned*
 - *Need to identify role of “site manager” in each of seven zones and to ensure that this person has sufficient authority to protect WH values and to block (or to cause to be blocked) proposals which are not sympathetic to the WH values.*
- Up-date from April 2007 mission:
 - Site managers have been identified in each monument zone and needed authority established.

5. Clarifying role of DOA

- Conclusions from June 2006 mission:
 - *It seems generally agreed that an oversight (monitoring and evaluation), and co-ordination role of DOA in managing the seven WH zones is welcomed by all.*

- *The IMP proposes that co-ordination of the activities of the seven zones will be achieved through a WH Co-ordination Committee managed by DOA. It is important that a secretariat (even if small) for the WH Co-ordination Committee be established.*

- Up-date from April 2007 mission:

- The Co-ordinative Working Committee (CWC) has been established to provide the co-ordination envisaged above. Its secretariat is located within the World Heritage Unit of the DOA.

6. Ensuring adequate sustainable financial support

- Conclusions from June 2006 mission

- *The extent and source of possible financial incentives which can be made to private owners by municipalities needs to be explored. (The IMP study has already demonstrated the need for such subsidies) – tax incentives and credits? Revolving fund mechanisms at local level? Grant support? What controls and guarantees come with use of grants?*
- *The question of how the needed financial support for work within municipalities can be made available on a sustainable basis, need to be explored. Commitment within annual budgets? Funds transferred from DOA? From other sources?*
- *It is important also to explore where funds may be found to permit completion of the IMP over the one or two years to come, and beyond that to explore how the process of implementing the IMP may be carried out sustainably over the long term. This latter is linked to the need to ensure sustainable financial support for the WH secretariat within the DOA.*

- Up-date from April 2007 mission:

- Financing needed for completion of the IMP has been found and used to bring work to the present state. The DOA has committed funds to sustain co-ordination activity required for implementation of the IMP in its annual budget. The IMP has inventoried available funding sources and launched exploration of possible funding sources to ensure long term economic sustainability of IMP implementation. These explorations need to be continued.

7. Popularization and communication of IMP and related process.

- Conclusions from June 2006 mission:

- *It is important to consider how to convey the essence of the IMP to officials who must work with it, and to owners, residents and institutions which can be affected by it. This may require short form versions of the material in the IMP for senior officials and for home-owners for example.*

- Up-date from April 2007 mission:

- Much attention has been given to communication. Key portions of the document affecting implementation at the local level have been developed in Nepali. Plans exist to make advice available on the DOA web site. These and other communication efforts deserve continuing attention.

VII-4. Observations made by mission members and participants during the Workshop on 25 April: Review of the final draft IMP for the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property

The Mission participated in the Kathmandu Valley Integrated Management Coordinative Working Committee (CWC), which assembled on 25 April, 2007 in holding a workshop for the Review of the Final Draft Integrated Management Plan (IMP). The Workshop was held in Nepali with translation for the Mission. However each session opened with a presentation in English by Mr. Kai Weise, IMP project coordinator.

The following observations constitute a review of points raised during workshop discussion by mission members and workshop participants.

- Need for more accurate use of criteria: historical versions of criteria in use in 1979 need to be used to show starting points for definition of OUV, and then linked to changes in articulation of criteria and explained/ interpreted. The significant change to both criteria iii and vi include introduction of intangible qualities (living traditions for (vi), living cultural traditions for (iii)); given the importance of the intangible heritage of the KV and its indissoluble ties to the tangible heritage around it, it is important that the addition of this emphasis be introduced carefully and reinforced.
- Need to strengthen efforts to discuss cross-sectoral integration, and define possible supporting measures – as presented on page 19 of the IMF (section 2.2.4). It would be important to define the interaction modes of the new Tourism Master Plan and the IMP, for example, and to establish the “priority of the IMP” in regard to any actions within the Tourism Master Plan which might negatively affect the OUV of the World Heritage property.
- Conservation guidelines should include explicit concern for maintenance
- Naming of realms needs to be improved: “private” appears to be incorrectly opposed to “public” and “monumental”.
- Need to expand exploration of financial supporting mechanisms to include possible modern analogues of the traditional support offered by the “guthi” system, and to review options with the provision of financial incentives in the taxation system.
- It was noted that while the IMP and its co-ordinating efforts were welcome, there still remained a lack of balanced and equal co-ordination amongst all stakeholders, and some confusion about roles and expectations re responsibilities and performance.
- While it was noted that a lack of funds resulted in degradation of monuments, equally it was stressed that a too profuse availability of funds has often lead to a too enthusiastic remodelling of monuments and loss of historic qualities.
- It was stressed that while the proposal that the DOA cover administrative costs associated with implementation of the IMP was appropriate, it would be important to continue to turn to both public and private sector agencies for financial support for conservation projects.
- Many comments and questions directed to the former value of the “guthi system” in ensuring economic sustainability, and the possibility of its reinforcement and adaptation to contemporary circumstances in attempting to provide financial support for long term conservation.
 - Can the guthi be given more responsibility for conservation works for the individual sites they are responsible for maintaining?
 - Need to recognize different types of guthi and different organising frameworks within which they work.
 - Need to understand the “guthi” as a community based economic system and to encourage development of such initiatives.
 - Some felt that advantages of the “guthi” could not be regained in contemporary society (changes in land tenure, changes in economic organisation – the

Kathmandu Valley no longer a self contained economic unit), and that it would be better to seek donations of private funds for conservation, for which new institutional frameworks would need to be developed.

- Questions raised whether hotels such as Dwarika's and the Hyatt, sited on guthi lands, could not be taxed and the taxes diverted to conservation?
- One speaker characterized the situation at Bauddha as different, noting that all work carried out in this monument zone has been the result of donations, not government subsidy. There are nationalized guthis under the Guthi Cooperation and others which still function on community levels, of which some function well whereas others find difficulty to function with transparency.

VII-5. Observations made in review of the IMP documents

The following comments result from a detailed review of the IMF document and include both noteworthy highlights and some points needing further attention or revision:

- The section which presents the Statement of Outstanding Universal value and does so in linking it to authenticity and integrity is in general one of the clearest and most useful examples of its kind which may be found in the World Heritage system. The statement of OUV could still be strengthened by defining values more concisely and linking to supporting attributes.
- The inscription criteria noted (iii, iv, vi) should be presented as initially formulated in 1979 and the evolution of the criteria to their present form noted and explained in the text, as a basis for giving more attention to “living cultural traditions” in management of the present day World Heritage property.
- The sentence at the beginning of 1.2.2 should read: “The 7 monument zones of the World Heritage property were inscribed on the List based on the contribution of each to a shared sense of “outstanding universal value”. This understanding should be consistently expressed in what follows on page 4.
- The sections on authenticity and integrity should be titled “Statement of Authenticity” and Statement of Integrity” in order to conform to the Operational Guidelines. The titles on pages 5 and 8 should conform to the presentation of these concepts in the Table of Contents. Discussion of authenticity concerns and integrity concerns should be separated from preparation of formal Statements of Authenticity and Integrity.
- The section on authenticity analysis is quite revealing of the specificity of the nature of the heritage of the Kathmandu Valley (for example with its discussion of the historic place of “cyclical renewal” in an earthquake plagued zone), and in its efforts to characterize those currently popular bogus approaches to retaining authenticity which need to be discouraged.
- Authenticity analysis does not need to be made for all possible attributes, but only for those attributes supporting key identified heritage values.
- The short statement on “sustainable human development” at the end of the section on authenticity seems out of place and not well developed enough to provide specific direction. Sustainability is an over worked concept and its use demands detailed and clearly explicit exposition. Perhaps this should be come a section of its own, given that sustainability is identified as one of the six key guiding principles in development of the IMP.
- Some consideration should be given to renaming section D of the “Key Objectives”. The use of “Site Management” as a title in a section dealing with overall site management is confusing. The points in this section appear to have more to do with “operationalizing management of the monument zones”.

- The identification of two main principles underlying the “conservation guidelines” – preserving those elements which contribute value, and ascertaining compatibility of contributing elements – are highly noteworthy efforts to synthesize the conservation field’s many doctrinal efforts and principles, and to cluster these in two broad spheres. It should be made clear that these two key guiding principles shown here are those inferred by use of the phrase “conservation guidelines”, and consideration given to renaming this section and this tool.
- The section on “Associated Authorities” (2.2.4 – page 19) appears somewhat tentative at this stage and the various cross-sectoral mechanisms linking Ministries at the highest levels and at working levels appear to need more development.

The comments below have been prepared following review of the Integrated Plan of Action (IPA):

- Again it might be useful to consider renaming section D. Site Management as this focus seems to be unclear in the larger context of an overall planning instrument all of which is concerned with site management.
- Sustainability is defined in the overall guiding principles as concerned with social and economic sustainability, but here and elsewhere sustainability is reduced sustainable funding. If that is all that can be addressed, the focus of the principle should be re-stated. If the intention is to work with a broader definition of sustainability then the scope of actions and concerns needs to be increased in Section H.

The comments below have been prepared following review of the Management Handbooks prepared for each monument zone:

- The section on significance could be elaborated in order to show how the significance of each monument zone links to the overall understanding of OUV for the inscribed property. This understanding should be developed by extending the description of significance to include identification of key supporting attributes in each monument zone.
- It is not clear in the list of monuments provided whether these are the only significant attributes (they are not) particularly as a sentence added at the end states that the list has been augmented through the classified inventory. The implications of this statement need to be clarified, and a short discussion of the relationship between the list of monuments and the significant attributes needs to be provided.
- As with the IMF and the IPA, consideration should be given to re-titling Section D. (Site Management) and to clarifying and possibly extending the definition of sustainability in Section H.

The comments below have been prepared following review of the Plan of Action document prepared for each monument zone:

- As with the IMF, the IPA and the monument zones Management Handbooks, consideration should be given to re-titling Section D. (Site Management) and to clarifying and possibly extending the definition of sustainability in Section H.

VII-6. Summary overview of the IMP

In summary, the IMP process has accomplished what it set out to do during development – to put in place a widely shared framework for implementation – and provided a complementary and carefully detailed set of guiding management instruments, each adapted to the specificity of the individual monument zones, while focussed at their core on retention of the property’s OUV.

It can be particularly commended for a number of reasons:

- It constitutes a management plan clearly intended to work to modify and improve an existing management system. (Too many recent WH management plans are written as free standing studies or research documents, unattached to the management system for which they are intended and including no more than hopes for what could or should happen.)
- The focus on “integrated” has ensured pragmatic attention to fitting its objectives and operational activities into existing legal, institutional and economic frameworks. This seems sure to result in the objective of preserving OUV being given priority by all those groups or agencies whose programmes or projects or policies could have an impact on the OUV of the Kathmandu Valley. This has been accomplished by the invention of an “integrated management **framework**” (IMF), designed to establish and clarify needed structural and relational improvements to the existing management system, in order to create conditions in which the various associated management handbooks and action plans can work effectively.
- The strong focus on co-ordination (implementation of the CWC) appears sure to bring coherence to the actions of all those involved within and across the seven monument zones.
- The focus on empowerment at the local level has both put in place identifiable responsible authorities (monument zone site managers) and brought the locus of responsibility and decision making very close to the local level. Building the IMP in this way with those who will be responsible for its implementation ensures ownership of the IMP by all involved and a commitment to follow through on all its provisions.
- The IMP is to be adopted by the government at Cabinet level and this will ensure “buy-in” by all Ministries and commitment at the highest level to maintaining the obligations brought about by signing the World Heritage Convention. Hence the IMP will have the necessary authority to be fully and effectively implemented.
- The IMP includes a number of ancillary documents which are integral to it, for example, the “conservation guidelines” intended to be used for guiding interventions and maintenance to classified monuments, and the “rectification guidelines” planned to guide improvements to inappropriately designed modern buildings in the historic areas.
- The degree of innovation in coming up with new instruments and approaches suitable in the particular present circumstances of the Kathmandu Valley is very much worthy of commendation. Although the Kathmandu Valley was an early nomination (1979), it remains one of the most complex World Heritage properties, incorporating 4 zones of religious value and three urban districts and a multiplicity of governing authorities and involved agencies and community groups at all levels. It is also worth noting that the country is in the early stages of political transition, moving from a fairly hierarchically organised top down monarchical system to one which gives more authority and responsibility to the local level. Significant innovation may be found in the structure of the IMP and its 16 documents, in the creation of the Integrated Management Framework, in the development and inclusion of practical instruments such as the “conservation guidelines” and “rectification guidelines”.

It should also be noted that current efforts by the DOA to strengthen conservation resources in the country also strongly enhance the conditions for success of the IMP:

- Establishment of a **Conservation Assistance Fund**. The central government put aside funds for this earmarked purpose within the budget of the DOA, and these funds are to be matched by the Municipalities. This Fund has been established to provide partial funding for the restoration of private historic buildings. Provisions have also been made to allow for the funds to be utilized for the expropriation of historic buildings

that are under threat of being destroyed. This may occur when owners are not willing to implement restoration even after being provided financial assistance.

- Completion of inventories of heritage buildings (categorized into A, B and C with grades of condition) in each of the seven World Heritage Monument Zones.
- Establishment of Nepalese Conservation Guidelines (*Ancient Monuments Conservation Manual 2006*).

Another innovative and useful contribution to the overall conservation effort, launched during the mission and over 10 years in the making, has been publication of a “Heritage Homeowner’s Preservation Manual, Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site, Nepal”, prepared by Kathmandu conservation architect Rohit Ranjitkar, and published by UNESCO Kathmandu and UNESCO Bangkok. This book, the first of its kind in Nepal, provides illustrated and practical advice for homeowners interested in maintaining and updating historic residences in three languages: English, Newari and Nepali.

While the mission can strongly support the IMP as a critically important and well prepared collaborative and integrated instrument for improving management of the World Heritage property, the mission team also feels that it would be important to highlight a number of issues and areas that would benefit from greater attention in completing the IMP effort and beginning implementation:

- The need to ensure financial funding and support which balances use of public and private resources, aims to be revenue neutral (capturing and redirecting existing spending where feasible as in use of housing improvement funds for rehabilitation of historic houses), and explores use of both tax incentives and also community based funding as embodied in the traditional “guthi” system.
- The need to strengthen cross-sectoral co-ordination mechanisms, to ensure integration of objectives of all Governmental Departments whose actions could affect the OUV of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage site, thus avoiding development and programme conflicts among Ministries.
- The need to ensure the long term sustainable implementation of the IMP. The IMP is at a critical point in its development – where following completion of the development process and production of the IMP support documents, responsibility for its implementation is passed to the site managers. The ground work is well laid for a successful transition, but it will be necessary for the State Party to think seriously about how implementation can proceed without continuing dependence on the individuals thus far involved in development of the IMP and about how best to monitor implementation to ensure responsive adjustment of the IMP with time.
- While the various monument zone Action Plans include occasional references to risk preparedness actions to be supported, it would be useful to consider including an overarching strategic focus in this critical subject area in the IMF and in the IAP, to ensure that this is not handled in a piece-meal fashion but both recognized as a key priority in property management, and whose provisions are built together with overall coherence.

VIII. Conclusions and Recommendations

Referring back to the Decision 30 COM.7A.26, the mission reports with respect to the following five points:

“The World Heritage Committee....requests the State Party to continue the establishment of an integrated conservation management system by:”

a) *Completing and adopting the integrated management plan by 1 June 2007;*

The mission team reports that the integrated management plan is in place, awaiting final completion to incorporate comments provided during the mission, for the envisaged Governmental adoption by the end of May 2007.

b) *Ensuring establishment of concrete conservation guidelines and their dissemination;*

The mission team reports that guiding conservation principles for the Kathmandu Valley, which reflect the philosophy of the recently completed Nepalese national conservation guidelines (*Ancient Monuments Conservation Manual 2006*), have been included in the IMF.

c) *Completing the categorized inventories in the seven Monument Zones in order to effectively link these with conservation guidelines;*

The mission team reports that the categorized inventories in the seven Monument Zones have been completed by the Department of Archaeology, and through their linkage to the conservation guidelines (and building bylaws), and are to be effectively utilized for documenting and monitoring. Categorized inventories in the “buffer zones” of Patan and Bhaktapur Durbar Square Monument Zones, with large perimeters, are still awaiting completion.

d) *Implementing appropriate building regulations to control the transformation of heritage buildings within the World Heritage boundaries and in their buffer zones;*

The mission team reports that building by-laws for each Monument Zone have been revised, to control the transformation of heritage buildings within the World Heritage boundaries and in their buffer zones.

e) *Undertaking effective monitoring measures to assess the implementation of the management plan, by documenting and evaluating physical transformation of heritage buildings regularly;*

The mission team reports that regular monitoring measures to document and evaluate physical transformation of heritage buildings are included within the Plan of Action for each Monument Zone, for monthly reporting to the Coordinative Working Committee in order to be assessed within the framework of implementing the Integrated Management Plan as a whole.

The mission acknowledges the establishment of an integrated conservation management system for the property, and provides a strong recommendation to the World Heritage Committee, on the basis of the above, to remove the Kathmandu Valley from the List of World Heritage in Danger.

For further development and implementation of the IMP, the mission recognizes the following points as important:

- Need to immediately revise the IMP documents taking up technical points made above in the review of the documents.
- Need to confirm government approval of IMP at the cabinet level by all Ministries (expected before 1 June 2007).
- Need for attention to long term sustainability of IMP given:
 - political fragility of the country's newly emerging governance systems,
 - still developing and maturing nature of the CWC,
 - still growing nature of understanding of site managers of their roles, hence need for close follow up over next several years to ensure continuity of present efforts.

Therefore the effective implementation of the IMP targets identification of secure self-sustainable resources and a self-assessment mechanism within the State Party. However, through the reporting-monitoring framework of the World Heritage Convention, advocacy and technical support should be continued by UNESCO to follow-up on the expected outcomes and evolution of the IMP.

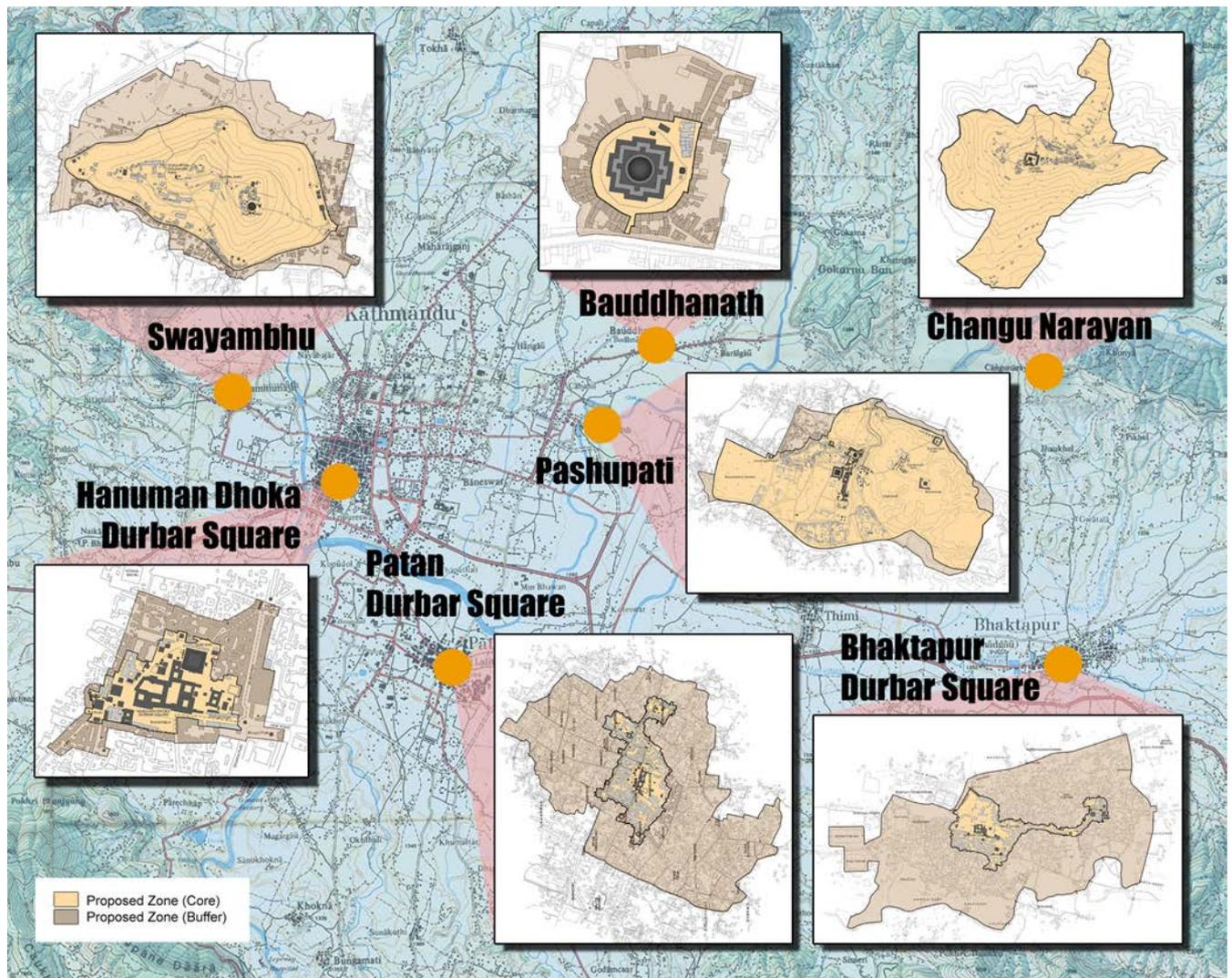
- Need to explore mechanisms (analogous to the principle of the CWC mechanism, but without reliance on a permanent consulting structure) which would permit resolution of cross-sectoral (tourism-culture, public works-conservation, etc) conflicts, should these arrive in future.
- Need to explore more fully funding and financing mechanisms which go beyond reliance on government support, and which involve exploration of use of tax incentives, private donations, community based funding, private sector contributions, adaptation of traditional "guthi" style support mechanisms, etc.
- Need to recognize risk preparedness as a key strategic priority in overall management of the World Heritage property, and to include integrated strategic measures in the IMF and IPA, integrated within Civil Defence policies and procedures for the country as a whole, and appropriate to achieving these objectives at the level of the entire inscribed property in a co-ordinated way.
- Need for official submission of the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value by the State Party, in order to gain formal review and approval of the World Heritage Committee.

IX. Reference documents

- Final Draft Integrated Management Plan for the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage property, April 2007 (16 volumes)
 - i. Integrated Management Framework
 - ii. Integrated Plan of Action
 - iii. Management Handbook for Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Square Monument Zone
 - iv. Plan of Action for Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Square Monument Zone
 - v. Management Handbook for Swayambhu Monument Zone
 - vi. Plan of Action for Swayambhu Monument Zone
 - vii. Management Handbook for Bauddhanath Monument Zone
 - viii. Plan of Action for Bauddhanath Monument Zone
 - ix. Management Handbook for Pashupati Monument Zone
 - x. Plan of Action for Pashupati Monument Zone
 - xi. Management Handbook for Patan Durbar Square Monument Zone
 - xii. Plan of Action for Patan Durbar Square Monument Zone
 - xiii. Management Handbook for Bhaktapur Durbar Square Monument Zone
 - xiv. Plan of Action for Bhaktapur Durbar Square Monument Zone
 - xv. Management Handbook for Changu Narayan Monument Zone
 - xvi. Plan of Action for Changu Narayan Monument Zone
- Progress Report submitted by the State Party on 1 February 2006 on conservation actions and State of Conseravtion in the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage property
- First Draft Integrated Management Plan for the Kathmandu Valley World Heritaeg property, June 2006 (Volumes 1 to 4)
- Working Document “Existing Management of Monument Zones Processes and Linkages” (Volume 5)
- Decisions of the World Heritage Committee at its 27th session in 2003 (27COM 7B.52)
- Decisions of the World Heritage Committee at its 28th session in 2004 (28COM 15A.25)
- Decisions of the World Heritage Committee at its 29th session in 2005 (29COM 7A.24)
- Decisions of the World Heritage Committee at its 30th session in 2006 (30COM 7A.26, 30COM 8B.42)
- Nomination document submitted by the State Party in 1978 for inscription of the Kathmandu Valley on the World Heritage List (and its maps)
- Maps of the Revised Boundaries of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage property adopted in 2006 at the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee
- Report of the ICOMOS/WHC Reactive Monitoring Mission to the Kathmandu Valley in March 2005 (Divay Gupta/Junko Okahashi)
- Report of the UNESCO Expert Mission to the Kathmandu Valley in August 2005 (Herb Stovel)
- Report of the UNESCO Mission to the Kathmandu Valley in June 2006 (Herb Stovel/Junko Okahashi)

X. Annexes

Annex 1: Integrated Map of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage property (boundaries revised and adopted by the 30th session of the Committee, Vilnius, 2006)



Annex 2: Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage property (inscribed criteria: (iii)(iv)(vi)) as presently included in the IMP

The heritage of the Kathmandu valley is a unique testimony to the living cultural tradition of the people who settled in this remote Himalayan valley over the passed 2 millenniums. The multi-ethnic inhabitants of the valley, referred to as the Newars, have created a highly evolved cultural identity which comprised of a unique fusion of commingled religious and socio-cultural influences from the surrounding regions. The coexistence and amalgamation of Hinduism and Buddhism with animist rituals and Tantrism is unique. Furthermore, the socio-cultural development of the Newars allowed incorporating the diversity thereby creating an urban society with highly developed craftsmanship and social structures.

The seven Monument Zones of the Kathmandu Valley, namely the three Durbar Squares of Hanuman Dhoka, Patan and Bhaktapur, the Buddhist Stupas of Swayambhu and Bauddhanath, and the Hindu temple complexes of Pashupati and Changu Narayan reflect the fusion of these cultural traditions which entered the Kathmandu Valley reaching their apogee

between 1500 – 1800 AD. During this period the Kathmandu Valley boasted the creation of a unique craftsmanship and style of architecture with one of the most highly developed applications of brick, timber and bronze in the world.

Moreover, the seven ensembles are culturally and religiously significant to not only the local community but the regions. The three Durbar Squares with their palaces, temples and public spaces, constituted the core of the former royal cities of Kathmandu Valley, and are still the center of daily life and the setting for century-old festivals. The importance of the religious centers of Swayambhu Bauddhanath, Pashupati and Changu Narayan is manifested in the community's daily rituals and major religious events, which have uniquely survived within this region. The uniqueness is for example expressed in the culture of the Kumari, the living goddess.

Annex 3: Workshop on 25 April 2007: Review of the final draft IMP for the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property

Agenda

10:45-11:00 Registration Tea/Coffee
11:00-11:05 Opening by Mr. Kosh Prasad Acharya, Director General, Department of Archaeology
11:05-11:10 Introduction of Participants
11:10-11:20 Introduction to the IMP by Mr. Rajesh Mathema, Head of World Heritage Unit, Department of Archaeology
Session 1: Site Identification
11:20-11:30 Presentation by Mr. Kai Weise
11:30-12:30 Discussions
Session 2: Institutional Framework
12:30-12:40 Presentation by Mr. Kai Weise
12:40-13:15 Discussions
Session 3: Legal Framework
14:00-14:10 Presentation by Mr. Kai Weise
14:10-14:45 Discussions
Session 4: Economic Framework
14:45-14:55 Presentation by Mr. Kai Weise
14:55-15:30 Discussions
15:30-16:00 Launch of the Kathmandu Valley Home Owner's Manual publication
16:00-16:30 Observations and concluding remarks by Herb Stovel and Junko Okahashi
16:30 Closure by Mr. Kosh Prasad Acharya, Director General of DoA

List of Participants

The participants, members of the Cordinative Working Committee for the Intengrated Management of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage property, solicited their views on their involvement in the process of establishing and implementing the IMP.

Kosh Prasad Acharya, Director General, Department of Archaeology
Rajesh Mathema, Head of World Heritage Unit, DoA
Jai Chavana Kaste, DoA
Ramesh Thapaliya, DoA
Laxman Raj Basukola, DoA
Suresh Suras Shresta, DoA
Kamar Kumar K.C, DoA
Margala Pradhan, DoA
Aruna Nakami, Monuments Conservation and Supervision Office, Bhaktapur, DoA
Saraswati Singh, Monuments Conservation and Supervision Office, Lalitpur, DoA
Indra Kumar Chongtenli, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
Jal Krishna Shresta, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
Bhim Prasad Nepal, National Archives
Mahesh Man Singh, Heritage Section, Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City
Khagendra Prasad Whori, Legal Officer, Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City
Prem Raj Joshi, Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City
Ram Govindra Shrestha, Bhaktapur Municipality
Arhat Bajrachanya, Heritage Section, Bhaktapur Municipality
Kirshna Gupal Pkajapati, Heritage Section, Bhaktapur Municipality
Ramesh Lal Dhoju, Legal Officer, Bhaktapur Municipality
Badri Prasad Shingkhwal, Changu Village Development Committee
Sinesh Kumar Thapaliya, CEO, Kathmandu Metropolitan City
Narendra Raj Shresta, Kathmandu Metropolitan City
Devendra Dongal, Kathmandu Metropolitan City
Narayan Bhattra, Kathmandu Metropolitan City
Dilip Lama, Bauddha Development Committee
Rajendra Dhar Rajopadhyay, Engineer, Pashpati Area Development Trust
Rabi R. Pahdhar, Pashupati Area Development Trust
Rajendra Pradhanang, GTZ/udle
Kai Weise, IMP project coordinator (facilitator)
Manindra Shresta, Assistant architect to the IMP project
Nipura Shresta, Assistant architect to the IMP project
Elke Selter, Culture Unit, UNESCO Kathmandu Office
Herb Stovel, ICOMOS representative
Junko Okahashi, WHC representative
Prasanna Chitrakar, Nepalese-English translator

Annex 4: Draft Decisions proposed for document WHC-07/31.COM/7A.Add

Draft Decision: 31 COM 7A.XX

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-07/31.COM/7A.Add,*
2. *Recalling Decision **30 COM 7A.26**, adopted at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006),*
3. *Notes the information provided by the ICOMOS-WHC joint mission in April 2007;*
4. *Further notes with satisfaction the efforts of the State Party to complete the Integrated Management Plan(IMP) by the goal of June 2007 established at the 30th session of the Committee;*
5. *Acknowledges the establishment of an integrated conservation management system for the property, as requested by the Committee, which is focused on the completed Integrated Management Plan (itself including key guiding conservation principles linked to the completed categorized inventories in the seven Monument Zones, revised building by-laws and effective monitoring measures);*
6. *Decides to remove the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, based on the results achieved as above;*
7. *Strongly encourages the State Party to continue its efforts in sustaining the integrated management system for the conservation of the outstanding universal value of the property, by implementing the Integrated Management Plan (IMP);*
8. *Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by 1 February 2008 a progress report on the state of implementation of the IMP and the state of conservation of the property as a whole, for examination by the Committee at its 32nd session in 2008.*