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

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

World Heritage Committee

**Thirty-fifth session
Paris, UNESCO Headquarters
19-29 June 2011**

**DECISIONS ADOPTED
BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE
AT ITS 35th SESSION
(UNESCO, 2011)**

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Item 2 of the Agenda: Admission of Observers

Decision: 35 COM 2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Taking into consideration Rule 8 (Observers) of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee,
2. Authorizes the participation in the 35th session as observers of those representatives of the international governmental organizations (IGOs), international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), permanent observer missions to UNESCO and non profit-making institutions having activities in the fields covered by the *Convention*, who have requested observer participation at the session and as listed in Section A of the document WHC-11/35.COM/2;
3. Further confirms the participation in the 35th session as observers of all those invited by the Director-General of UNESCO in accordance with Rule 8.4 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee and as listed in Section B of the document WHC-11/35.COM/2.

Item 3 of the Agenda: Adoption of the Agenda and Timetable of the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee (Paris, UNESCO Headquarters 2011)

3A. Provisional Agenda of the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee (UNESCO, 2011)

Decision: 35 COM 3A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/3A.Rev,
2. Adopts the Agenda included in the above-mentioned Document.

3B. Provisional Timetable of the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee (UNESCO, 2011)

Decision: 35 COM 3B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/3B.Rev,
2. Adopts the Agenda included in the above-mentioned Document.

Item 5 of the Agenda: Reports of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies

5A. Report of the World Heritage Centre on its activities and the implementation of the World Heritage Committee's Decisions

Decision: 35 COM 5A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/5A and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.5A,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 5A** adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Takes note of the activities undertaken and of the partnerships established by the World Heritage Centre;
4. Also takes note with appreciation of the concrete contribution of the States Parties and all partners who, through their financial and/or technical support, contributed to the efforts to implement the Convention reported in the document WHC-11/35.COM/5A;
5. Reminds the World Heritage Centre of the necessity to elaborate, at each session of the World Heritage Committee, a report on envisaged and concluded partnerships and requests that it be completed with an evaluation of these partnerships based on relevant tools, in particular on the use of the emblem and the benefits received, in order to ensure strict compliance with the *Convention's* principles and objectives;
6. Requests the World Heritage Centre to continue improving its report by adding to the Periodic Reports:
 - a) a general comment on progress made and gaps identified at global and regional levels, at thematic level, at the level of different financing sources, and at the level of financial partners or cooperation with States Parties, other Conventions, civil society and the private sector,
 - b) a comprehensive inventory of pending decisions and the foreseen dates of implementation,
 - c) a provisional priority activities plan for the following year including the formulation of objectives and expected results, as well as indications on related resources (human and financial);
7. Takes note of the recommendations of the International Seminar on the Role of Religious Communities in the Management of World Heritage properties, organized in Kiev, Ukraine, in November 2010, and requests the World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies, to elaborate a thematic paper proposing to States Parties general guidance regarding the management of their cultural and natural heritage of religious interest, and in compliance with the national specificities, inviting States Parties to provide voluntary contributions to this end;

8. Requests the Director of the World Heritage Centre to continue informing it on an annual basis on:
 - a) authorization granted by the World Heritage Centre on the use of the World Heritage emblem,
 - b) envisaged and concluded partnerships, with indications on the modalities and terms of such agreements,

and invites the Director to submit a draft of the new PACT Initiative Strategy, taking into account the results of the evaluation of the External Auditor on the PACT initiative for examination at its next session, one of its major objectives being the increase of resources to the World Heritage Fund to the benefit of International Assistance.

5B. Reports of the Advisory Bodies

Decision: 35 COM 5B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/5B,
2. Takes note of the reports of the Advisory Bodies (ICCRROM, ICOMOS and IUCN) on their activities and expresses its gratitude for the efforts towards the implementation of the *Convention*;
3. Requests the Advisory Bodies for the next session in order to take informed and transparent decisions:
 - a) to harmonize their reports, indicating the human and financial resources committed by the Advisory Bodies in the different activities they are in charge of,
 - b) to include a general joint comment on the progress made and gaps identified for the implementation of the *Convention*,
 - c) to present a joint summary table with the World Heritage Centre on their commitments and activities.

5C. Follow-up of the recommendations by the External Auditor on the audit of the World Heritage Centre

Decision: 35 COM 5C

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/5C,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 5G** adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Also recalling Decision **184 EX 8 Part II**, adopted by the UNESCO Executive Board at its 184th session (30 March – 15 April 2010),

4. Takes note with appreciation of the implementation of the 9 recommendations of the External Auditor, notably the centralisation of all calls for funds and collection of contributions by the Bureau of Financial Management, and the adoption of a result-based management approach;
5. Also takes note of the progress with 6 other recommendations of the External Auditor;
6. Notes with satisfaction the nomination of the Deputy Director for Management for the World Heritage Centre, thus closing the recruitment process for this post;
7. Requests the World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with the Internal Oversight Service (IOS), to prepare an audit plan on the Centre for the consideration of the 18th General Assembly of States Parties to the *Convention* in October 2011;
8. Further requests the World Heritage Centre to pursue the measures outlined in document WHC-10/34.COM/5G and to submit to it a progress report on the External Audit for consideration at its 36th session in 2012.

5D. Roles of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies

Decision: 35 COM 5D

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/5D and WHC-11/35.COM/12B,
2. Recalling Decisions **33 COM 5A**, and **34 COM 5C** adopted at its 33rd (Seville, 2009), and 34th (Brasilia, 2010) sessions respectively,
3. Takes note of the above-mentioned documents and further notes the discussions at the expert meeting on decision-making procedures of the statutory organs of the *World Heritage Convention* (Bahrain, December 2010);
4. Requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to put in practice the mandated roles assigned to each under the *World Heritage Convention* and the *Operational Guidelines* and as clarified in the above-mentioned documents to improve the efficiency of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

5E. World Heritage Convention and sustainable development

Decision: 35 COM 5E

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/5E,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 10**, **33 COM 14A.2**, **34 COM 5D** adopted at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008), 33rd (Seville, 2009) and 34th (Brasilia, 2010) sessions respectively,
3. Welcomes the progress made in implementing the recommended actions;

4. Requests the World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies, and with the support of interested States Parties to continue its efforts to implement various activities contained in the Action Plan 2012;
5. Also requests that the results of the proposed consultative meeting on “World Heritage and Sustainable Development” be reported for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012 and thanks the State Party of Brazil for its offer to host such a meeting.

5F. World Heritage Tourism Programme

Decision: 35 COM 5F

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/5F,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 5F.2** adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Thanks the Government of Switzerland for its offer of financial and technical support to specific activities supporting the Steering Group guiding the development of the new and inclusive Programme on World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism, and welcomes its offer to host an expert meeting in Sils/Engadine, Switzerland, in October 2011;
4. Also thanks the Governments of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Nordic World Heritage Foundation for organizing a Nordic-Baltic regional workshop in Visby, Gotland, Sweden in October 2010 on World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism;
5. Requests the World Heritage Centre to transmit to States Parties the draft of the new Programme on World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism for consultation and to present it to the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Item 6 of the Agenda: Progress report on the World Heritage related Category 2 centres

Decision: 35 COM 6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/6,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 9C** adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Thanks the Government of Bahrain for having hosted the first meeting of World Heritage related Category 2 centres and of relevant UNESCO Chairs and Higher Education and Research Institutions;
4. Takes note that the report on this meeting will be presented to the General Assembly of States Parties and the Committee;

5. Also takes note with satisfaction of the reports on the World Heritage related Category 2 centres in Bahrain, Brazil, China, Mexico, Norway and South Africa;
6. Recalls the key role that Category 2 centres can play in the implementation of the World Heritage strategy for capacity-building, in partnership with other existing training institutions, ICCROM and IUCN;
7. Encourages the consideration of proposals for the establishment of Category 2 research centres for World Heritage, particularly those that will promote a balanced World Heritage List in accordance with UNESCO's guidelines and criteria for Category 2 Institutes and centres;
8. Requests the World Heritage Centre to upload a consolidated web-page on the Category 2 centres' activities;
9. Further requests the World Heritage Centre to submit an updated report of activities of the World Heritage related Category 2 centres for examination at its 36th session in 2012.
10. Requests that the World Heritage Centre continues exploring funding possibilities in order to organize activities with the Category 2 centres;
11. Encourages the State Parties to the *Convention* to continue the funding support towards the sustainability of these Category 2 centres.

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

7.1. Recommendations of the International Expert Meeting on World Heritage and Buffer Zones

Decision: 35 COM 7.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7.1,
2. Recalling Decisions **30 COM 9**, **32 COM 7.1**, **33 COM 7C** and **34 COM 19** adopted at its 30th (Vilnius, 2006), 32nd (Quebec City, 2008), 33rd (Seville, 2009) and 34th (Brasilia, 2010) sessions respectively, and the provisions for buffer zones established in the *Operational Guidelines*,
3. Notes the progress made with the wide range of issues relevant to World Heritage and buffer zones including the publication on "World Heritage and Buffer Zones" (World Heritage Papers 25), and considerations within discussions on "World Heritage and sustainable development";
4. Further notes that threats originating outside the World Heritage properties and beyond buffer zones may have adverse impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of

properties and therefore encourages States Parties, together with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to take into account the recommendations of the « International Expert Meeting on Buffer zones » (Davos, Switzerland 2008) as provided in the detailed report of the meeting and its publication;

5. Also encourages States Parties to refine and put in place relevant legal tools or management plans concerning the conservation of properties and management of buffer zones.

7.2. Evaluation of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism

Decision: 35 COM 7.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7.2,
2. Recalling Decisions **31 COM 5.2**, **32 COM 7.3**, **33 COM 7.2** and **34 COM 7.2**, adopted at its 31st (Christchurch, 2007), 32nd (Quebec City, 2008), 33rd (Seville, 2009) and 34th (Brasilia, 2010) sessions respectively,
3. Notes the evaluation report on the implementation of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism presented and the detailed statistical analysis;
4. Also notes the recommendations presented in Part III of the above-mentioned document and reiterates the principle for operation, outlined in Decision **31 COM 5.2**, that reinforced monitoring is a constant cooperative process with the State Party concerned, which will always be undertaken in full consultation and with its approval;
5. Draws the attention of States Parties which are also parties to the Hague Convention of 1954 and related protocols to the provisions for the protection of cultural properties in the event of armed conflict;
6. Decides that in exceptional situations when the normal mechanisms of the Convention are not sufficient, urgent action is required that cannot wait for a decision by the Committee, and there is a critical danger of the property losing its Outstanding Universal Value between sessions, the Director-General of UNESCO, in consultation with the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, can officially put forward concrete requests for action to the State(s) Party(ies), including requests for reports or missions, based on the information gathered and input provided by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
7. Requests that mission reports be completed quickly and immediately made available to the Committee by the World Heritage Centre;
8. Also requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to report on actions taken under the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism, in the context of the State of Conservation Reports, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its next session;
9. Further requests that properties subject to the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism receive priority for international assistance if requested by the State(s) Party(ies).

7A. State of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger

NATURAL PROPERTIES

AFRICA

1. Manovo Gounda St. Floris National Park (Central African Republic) (N 475)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.1**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes with concern the insufficient progress in implementing the corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009);
4. Notes with alarm that transhumant cattle have invaded a large part of the Park, and artisanal, small-scale mining are occurring within the property, which may threaten the integrity of the property;
5. Expresses its deep concern that the aerial surveys of the 2010 Programme for the Conservation and Rational Use of Forest Ecosystems in Central Africa (ECOFAC) / MIKE (Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants) revealed that criteria (ix) and (x) are affected due to the disappearance of almost all key species of large mammals in the property, due to poaching and impacts of transhumant livestock;
6. Considers therefore that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is seriously degraded, but that there is still potential for regeneration of wildlife populations from Village Hunting Zones (VHZ) nearby;
7. Requests the World Heritage Centre to support the State Party to organize a workshop to develop the emergency action plan to regenerate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and strongly encourages the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre an application for international assistance in this regard;
8. Reiterates its request that the States Parties of the Central African Republic, Chad and Sudan develop a common strategy to contribute to the regeneration of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property in a priority area of limited size;
9. Appeals to the International Community to provide financial and technical assistance for implementing the emergency plan;

10. Further considers that, in the absence of implementation of the emergency plan, the property will not meet in a very short time the conditions for removal of the property from the World Heritage List, under paragraph 192 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
11. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the elaboration, financing and implementation of an emergency plan to save the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
12. Decides to continue to apply the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism to the property;
13. **Also decides to retain the Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park (Central African Republic) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

2. Comoé National Park (Côte d'Ivoire) (N 227)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.2**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes with concern the continuing political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, which has led to the further intensification of illegal activities within Comoé National Park since 2002, including poaching and encroachment by cattle and agriculture;
4. Acknowledges the efforts made by the State Party and its conservation partners to reinforce the surveillance of the property, to develop a management plan, and to undertake a survey of the property's wildlife, but notes that as a result of the political crisis, only a few mixed ranger patrols have been deployed, resulting in little effective control and patrolling of the property;
5. Expresses its utmost concern about the results of the 2010 survey which show that the property has lost an estimated 80% of its large mammals in the last three decades and that its ecosystem has been seriously affected by the conversion of large areas to cattle grazing and agriculture, which demonstrates that the property's Outstanding Universal Value is seriously compromised, but that there remains potential for the recovery of the property's wildlife and ecosystems if urgent action is taken;
6. Decides to amend the corrective measures in line with the above in order to reflect the priority actions that are needed to conserve and restore the property's Outstanding Universal Value, and therefore adopts the following additional corrective measure:
Restore, as a matter of urgency, the integrity of the property by removing cattle and addressing agricultural encroachment;
7. Urges the State Party to implement the revised corrective measures adopted by the Committee at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011);

8. Encourages the State Party's conservation partners, including Global Environment Facility (GEF)/World Bank, Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF), German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), Fauna and Flora International (FFI), IUCN and others, to continue their support for the property;
9. Requests the State Party to confirm officially that no mining exploration licenses covering the property have been granted;
10. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the revised corrective measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
11. **Decides to retain Comoé National Park (Côte d'Ivoire) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

3. Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (Côte d'Ivoire/Guinea) (N 155 bis)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.3**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Welcomes the signing of the Abidjan Declaration, July 2010, which aims to establish a joint system of monitoring and management coordination between the Guinean and Ivorian States Parties and strengthen tri-national cooperation, and reiterates its request to the States Parties to consult at the earliest to develop and implement a common strategy for the management and joint surveillance of Mount Nimba, by organising a meeting of the Tri-national Commission;
4. Notes with satisfaction the clarification of the legal status of the part of the property situated in Guinea, and confirmation by Côte d'Ivoire that no mining concession has been granted in the Ivorian part of the property;
5. Expresses its deep concern about the possible consequences of the current political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire on the worsening security in the Ivorian part of the property, which would prevent regular access by the management authority and severely compromise the progress made by the State Party in setting up a management body and beginning procedures for the elaboration of a joint management plan;
6. Notes with concern the insufficient progress in implementing the corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 31st (Christchurch, 2007) and 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) sessions, and urges both States Parties to intensify their efforts to pursue the implementation of corrective measures and other recommendations of the World Heritage Committee;

7. Requests the State Party of Guinea to encourage periodical monitoring of the effectiveness of the management of the property, using the tool “Enhancing Our Heritage”, to better implement the current priorities for the management of the property;
8. Further requests both States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation and the progress made in implementing the corrective measures and other recommendations of the 2007 and 2008 missions, and in eliminating threats linked to mining prospecting, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
9. **Decides to retain the Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (Côte d’Ivoire and Guinea) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

4. Virunga National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo) (N 63)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.4**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Extends its sincerest condolences to the families of the guards killed during operations to protect the property since its last session;
4. Welcomes the significant efforts made by the managing authority (ICCN), with the support of donors and conservation partners to implement the corrective measures despite very difficult conditions, especially the persistent problems related to the lack of security;
5. Expresses its deep concern at the alarming decline in numbers of most species of large mammals from 50% to 96%, with the exception of mountain gorillas, since the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and the persistent threats to the territorial integrity of the Park from illegal occupations;
6. Takes note of the conclusion of the mission that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is seriously deteriorated, but could be recovered if the corrective measures are implemented, if a sustained period of good protection can be ensured, and if the Queen Elisabeth National Park in Uganda can continue to serve as a source of repopulation of large mammals for the property;
7. Reiterates its deep concern on the granting of the petroleum exploration permit in an area covering part of the territory of the property, and recalls its position on the incompatibility of petroleum exploration and exploitation with World Heritage status;
8. Also welcomes the decision of the State Party to suspend petroleum exploration in the property, following the commitments contained in the Kinshasa Declaration, pending a strategic environmental assessment, and urges the State Party to cancel any petroleum exploration permit within the boundaries of the property;

9. Urges the State Party to implement corrective measures as updated by the 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission, and in accordance with the commitments contained in the Declaration of Kinshasa to rehabilitate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property:
 - a) Take steps at the highest level to stop the illegal exploitation of natural resources of the Park, particularly poaching, charcoal production and fishing by undisciplined members of the army and armed groups operating within the property,
 - b) Strengthen efforts to disarm armed groups operating in and around the property, in cooperation with the United Nations Organization Stabilisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO),
 - c) Close and remove immediately the Nyaleke army training and reunification camp within the Park, in accordance with the decision of the Minister of Defence,
 - d) Take measures at the highest level to enable the ICCN to continue without political interference, the peaceful evacuation of illegal occupants from the property,
 - e) Continue law enforcement focusing on priority areas, and maintain the measures taken in the context of the institutional reform to re-motivate the personnel of the Park,
 - f) Pursue communication and awareness-raising actions targeted towards the authorities and local populations,
 - g) Pursue actions to eliminate all production of charcoal within the property, and promote alternative energy sources;
10. Requests the MONUSCO to establish a waste management system for their camp in Rwindi within the property, and provide for the dismantling of the infrastructure of the camp upon termination of the mission;
11. Also takes note of the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger prepared jointly by the 2010 World Heritage Centre/IUCN mission and the State Party;
12. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation as well as on progress in implementing corrective measures, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 36 session in 2012;
13. Decides to maintain the application of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism;
14. Also decides to retain the **Virunga National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

5. Kahuzi-Biega National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo) (N 137)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.5**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes with satisfaction the substantial progress made in evacuating the armed groups from the property, increasing patrol coverage and closing down illegal mining areas;
4. Expresses its hope that necessary security conditions can now be progressively created to enable the managers of the property to progress in the implementation of the corrective measures;
5. Welcomes the approval of the general management plan and the June 2010 study to assess the different options to address the problem of the villages included in the lowland sector of the park;
6. Notes with concern that no progress was made in the resolution of the illegal occupation of the corridor and the granting of mining concessions, and urges the State Party to address these issues in line with the commitments made by the Prime Minister in the Kinshasa Declaration;
7. Requests the State Party to continue to implement the corrective measures as updated by the joint World Heritage Centre/ IUCN reactive monitoring mission in 2009, to rehabilitate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
8. Reiterates its request that the State Party conduct as soon as possible an inventory of species retained as indicators for the Desired state of conservation for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, to determine the current state of the biodiversity in the property and to establish the base reference to enable monitoring of the restoration of these values and establish a timeline for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including an update on the state of mining concessions granted in the property, progress achieved in the resolution of illegal occupation of the corridor, as well as progress in the accomplishment of the corrective measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
10. Decides to continue to apply the Reinforced monitoring mechanism;
11. Also decides to retain Kahuzi-Biega National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

6. Garamba National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo) (N 136)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add;
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.6**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010);
3. Welcomes the improvement of the general security situation and the improved cooperation of park staff with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) army stationed around the park, but remains concerned about the presence of some remaining groups of Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels in and around the property;
4. Also welcomes the progress made in implementing the corrective measures updated by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010) following the 2009 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission;
5. Reiterates its concern with regard to the possible extinction of the Northern White Rhinoceros of which there is no trace despite intensive surveys in the property and in the adjacent hunting areas, and considers that if its extinction is confirmed, other options, such as the possible cross breeding of the remaining captive animals with southern white rhino with a view to the possible future reintroduction, should be envisaged;
6. Urges the State Party, in view of the improving security situation, to step up the efforts to implement the corrective measures to rehabilitate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Requests the State Party, based on the results of the forthcoming survey and in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to finalize the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger and update the required timeframe, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including an update on the progress achieved in the implementation of the corrective measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
9. Decides to continue the application of the Reinforced monitoring mechanism to the property;
10. Also decides to retain Garamba National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

7. Salonga National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo) (N 280)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.7**, adopted at its 34rd session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Reiterates its concern about the delay in the implementation of the corrective measures established by the World Heritage Committee at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007), in particular the anti-poaching strategy and the joint operation between the park's management authority (ICCN) and the Congolese Army to remove poachers and armed groups from the property;
4. Regrets that no information was provided on the strategy to minimize and mitigate the impact of villages in the Park, the agreements under discussion with the local communities on the use of the natural resources and the preliminary studies conducted on the establishment of a corridor between the two parts of the property as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session and urges the State Party to provide this information as soon as possible and before the requested reactive monitoring mission to the property, together with a copy of the draft of a General Management Plan;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to reinforce its efforts to implement the corrective measures, and to report on a regular basis on its implementation as part of the Reinforced monitoring mechanism;
6. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to evaluate the state of conservation of the property and progress achieved in the implementation of the corrective measures, to develop a draft Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger in cooperation with the State Party, and to update the corrective measures and the timetable for their implementation;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and progress achieved in the implementation of all the corrective measures, in particular those regarding the organization of a combined anti-poaching operation in cooperation with the Congolese Army (FARDC) to secure the property, and on the implementation of the strategy for anti-poaching, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
8. Decides to continue to apply the Reinforced monitoring mechanism;
9. **Also decides to retain Salonga National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

8. Okapi Wildlife Reserve (Democratic Republic of the Congo) (N 718)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.8**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Expresses its sincere condolences to the families of the guards who were killed during protection operations at the property since its previous session;
4. Welcomes the continued efforts to implement the corrective measures, and in particular the preparation of the management plan and efforts to curb poaching;
5. Expresses its concern about the preliminary results of the 2011 wildlife survey, which seem to indicate that contrary to expectations, the recovery of wildlife populations has not yet started but that populations of certain wildlife species continue to decline and requests the State Party once the final results are available to assess the current status of the Outstanding Universal Value in relation to the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger in order to review the need to update the corrective measures and the timeline for their implementation;
6. Reiterates the need to put in place appropriate actions to facilitate the control of traffic on the RN4 road crossing the Reserve by the management authority of the property, the Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation (ICCN), in particular the closure of the road for traffic during the night and the installation of a toll system;
7. Urges the State Party to continue to implement the updated corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session (Sevilla, 2009);
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, in particular on the status of the Outstanding Universal Value based on the final results of the 2011 survey, on progress accomplished in the implementation of the corrective measures as well as the other recommendations of the 2009 mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
9. **Decides to retain Okapi Wildlife Reserve (Democratic Republic of the Congo) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

9. Simien National Park (Ethiopia) (N 9)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.9**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit a state of conservation report on the property, as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session, making it impossible to assess progress in addressing the corrective measures;
4. Expresses its concern that the State party has not yet organized the donor conference, which was requested by the World Heritage Committee since its 33rd session and notes that without the mobilisation of additional funding it will be impossible to implement some of the outstanding corrective measures, in particular the grazing pressure reduction strategy and the effective measures to address agricultural encroachment in the property;
5. Urges the State Party to organise as soon as possible the donor conference in order to identify potential donors, and reiterates its request to the International Community to financially support the implementation of the grazing management and alternative livelihoods strategies;
6. Also urges the State Party to continue its efforts to implement the three remaining outstanding corrective measures, in particular the priority actions requested by the World Heritage Committee in its previous decision;
7. Encourages to the State Party to submit the proposed extension of the property through the preparation of a new nomination, and to apply for International Assistance to support this process;
8. Recommends that the State Party seek support from the World Heritage Centre, IUCN and the African World Heritage Fund to meet the outstanding corrective measures;
9. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, in particular on progress accomplished in the implementation of corrective measures and the recommendations of the 2009 mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
10. **Decides to retain Simien Mountains National Park (Ethiopia) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

10. Rainforests of the Atsinanana (Madagascar) (N 1257)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,

2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.2**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Welcomes the confirmation that illegal logging has been halted in Marojejy National Park, but notes with concern that illegal exploitation continues in Masoala National Park and that the pressure appears to have moved to other protected areas despite Decree 2010-141 prohibiting the cutting, exploitation and export of rosewood and ebony in Madagascar;
4. Expresses its concern regarding the significant increase in agricultural clearings in Masoala National Park, and the increase in artisanal mining and indications of increased poaching;
5. Takes note of the conclusion of the reactive monitoring mission of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN that for the time being the values for which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List are not yet questioned but that the integrity of the property is affected;
6. Urges the State Party to take urgent action such as corrective measures to halt illegal logging operations, including:
 - a) Finalize the registration of all existing stocks of wood and ensure their immediate seizure,
 - b) Eliminate all of these stocks within one year after the seizure, with no possibility of renewing the stock. It will be the responsibility of the State Party to propose an appropriate process for the liquidation and control of the stock, resulting in the complete elimination of all wood stored within 18 months,
 - c) Finalize immediately the inscription file for the *Dalbergia* and *Diospyros* species endemic to Madagascar in Appendix III of the CITES and submit the inscription of these species in Appendix II of the CITES to the next Conference of States Parties in order to strengthen their protection status,
 - d) Enforce the implementation of the Decree of March 24, 2010, and, more globally, the Decrees of November 2000 and April 2006, in particular by publishing in the press an official document signed by the Minister of Environment to clarify precisely the status of these woods and their conservation, for information to the public, all State departments in charge of controlling them, and all potential players in the timber industry, and by commissioning an independent observer to monitor the implementation of the decree;
7. Requests the State Party to implement other technical corrective measures recommended by the joint reactive monitoring World Heritage Centre / IUCN mission to restore the integrity of the property:
 - a) Strengthen the prerogatives of Madagascar National Parks (MNP) and give some of its staff the appropriate power to pursue and report on-site breaches, and to verbalise these offences,
 - b) Strengthen the occasional joint patrols to increase the surveillance capacity of MNP and ensure the support of other State services in the process,
 - c) Provide independent monitoring of the integrity of all six components of the property through aerial surveillance,
 - d) Strengthen collaboration with the local population to halt clearing, by promoting local sustainable development projects in cooperation with MNP,
 - e) Establish a system with the village surveillance committees to monitor access to the parks, in particular to control the penetration of mineral collectors,

- f) Ensure the rehabilitation of the most degraded (cleared) sites by selective reforestation, with assistance from the local workforce;
8. Considers that the implementation of corrective actions should be completed within a period of two years, and that international support for the implementation of these actions should be channeled through competent and recognized organizations selected by the World Heritage Centre in agreement with relevant authorities;
9. Adopts the Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger as follows:
 - a) The illegal exploitation of precious woods is halted in the six components of the property,
 - b) The clearance rate in the six components of the property does not exceed 0.01% per year,
 - c) The areas heavily degraded by agricultural clearing and illegal logging are reclaimed and their ecological restoration is underway,
 - d) No significant signs of poaching of the lemur species and other key species within the property;
10. Reiterates the importance that the States Parties to the *Convention* shall take measures to ensure that illegal timber from Madagascar, as defined in Decree 2010-141, is both forbidden and cannot enter their domestic markets;
11. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including, notably, an overall assessment of the impacts of illegal logging in Masoala and Marojejy National Parks, and an evaluation of the implementation of corrective measures, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
12. Decides to retain the Rainforests of the Atsinanana (Madagascar) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

11. Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves (Niger) (N 573)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.10**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Expresses its grave concern over the incessant degradation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property on the basis of reports received, indicating that several species of antelope and other large wildlife have disappeared from the property, or are about to disappear, due to extensive poaching within and around the property;

4. Notes with concern the lack of progress in implementing corrective measures, mainly because of continuing insecurity;
5. Urges the State Party to pursue and intensify its efforts to fully implement all corrective measures, and in particular the fight against poaching, and other recommendations proposed by the 2005 monitoring mission, and invites the international community to increase its support to the property;
6. Expresses its concern about reports regarding the existence of a petroleum concession in the Ténéré, and requests the State Party to clarify the status and location of this concession, and any other mining or petroleum prospecting activities that may affect the property, and to submit studies on their potential environmental impacts;
7. Recalls that several years ago the Committee adopted a clear position on issues of mining and petroleum prospecting and exploitation in the inscribed properties, deeming them incompatible with World Heritage status;
8. Reiterates its request to the State Party to conduct by the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee in June-July 2013, and in cooperation with the IUCN Species Survival Commission, an inventory of the remaining large wildlife, in order to assess the status of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and develop rehabilitation and re-establishment programmes of the wildlife populations. The State Party should invite a joint World Heritage Centre / IUCN mission to the property as soon as the inventory is available;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, particularly on the implementation of corrective measures and other recommendations of the World Heritage Committee, especially the inventory of the fauna within the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
10. **Decides to retain the Aïr and Ténéré Natural Reserves (Niger) on the List of World Heritage in Danger**

12. Niokolo-Koba National Park (Senegal) (N 153)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.11**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Expresses its deep concern over the results of the aerial surveillance mission in March 2011, which showed a significant decline in biodiversity and a significant degradation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to undertake, as soon as possible, a census of key species of fauna of the property with the technical support of the IUCN Species

Survival Commission to assess the state of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property; this census could provide the basis for a recovery plan of the animal populations and the establishment of an ecological monitoring mechanism, and invites the State Party to submit a request for International Assistance for financial support;

5. Urges the State Party to intensify its efforts to urgently implement the revised corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session, as well as the other recommendations of the 2007 and 2010 World Heritage Centre / IUCN joint missions to halt the decline in biodiversity and prevent loss of Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
6. Notes with satisfaction the efforts undertaken with the support of IUCN, to strengthen the anti-poaching mechanism and increase the number of personnel at the property, as well as the State Party's decision to initiate a three-year Emergency Plan with funding of 3 billion CFA francs (4,573,470 Euros), to implement the corrective measures;
7. Also reiterates its call upon the international community to provide support for the urgent implementation of the corrective measures;
8. Notes with concern that the aerial survey report reveals the presence of a large basalt quarry inside the property and also urges the State Party to take the necessary steps to close the quarry and rehabilitate the site;
9. Reiterates its concern about the proposed dam at Sambangalou and its request to present a specific study of the impacts of this dam on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including the possible reduction in gallery-forest areas and palm forests, on the large wildlife river-crossings and on the water supply to flood basins and ponds in the property, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
10. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation and the progress made in implementing the corrective measures and the Emergency Plan for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
11. **Decides to retain Niokolo-Koba National Park (Senegal) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

ASIA-PACIFIC

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

Decision: 35 COM 7A.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,

2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.12**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Welcomes the progress achieved by the State Party in the implementation of most of the corrective measures, including the State Party's rapid response to the 2011 mission recommendations to set up an integrated monitoring system and a swamp deer recovery plan;
4. Considers, based on the findings of the 2011 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN monitoring mission, that the recovery of the Outstanding Universal Value has progressed significantly and is now well under way;
5. Notes that the establishment of sustained finance to the property remains a critical long term requirement to secure its full recovery, and urges the State Party to ensure that the Manas Tiger Conservation Foundation is made operational as soon as possible and that funding for the property from the central government is channeled through the Foundation to avoid future delays in the transfer of funds to the property;
6. Also urges the State Party to implement the following key recommendations of the 2011 joint mission, to ensure the full recovery of the property's Outstanding Universal Value:
 - a) Ensure the implementation of the Integrated ecosystem-based monitoring system for the property to allow further monitoring of the recovery of the Outstanding Universal Value,
 - b) Implement the recovery plan for the Eastern swamp deer and complete the reintroduction programme of the greater one-horned rhino,
 - c) Develop a comprehensive tourism management plan in close cooperation with the local communities;
7. Encourages the State Party to consider the extension of the property in three stages:
 - a) Extend the boundaries of the property in light of the expansion of Manas National Park in 1990, taking into account its integrity and long-term viability,
 - b) Extend the property with the 36,000 hectares of intact habitat proposed by the Bodoland Territorial Council as an expansion of the national park, once this has been approved at the State and National level,
 - c) Conduct a joint feasibility study with the State Party of Bhutan on a possible transboundary extension of the property, in order to increase its ability to adapt to climate change;
8. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report confirming that the Manas Tiger Conservation Foundation is operational and sustainable finance arrangements are in place for the property, and also on the progress achieved in the implementation of the integrated monitoring system and swamp deer recovery plan, as well as a comprehensive tourism management plan, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
9. **Decides to remove Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (India) from the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

14. Everglades National Park (United States of America) (N 76)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.29**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes the conclusion of the 2011 World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property continues to degrade due to an inadequate level of water flow and quality into the property;
4. Notes with appreciation that the State Party has developed significant plans during the last three decades to provide more natural flow of water and improve water quality, but expresses its concern that the projects necessary to achieve these goals have not been fully implemented nor are they fully underway and that there are considerable ongoing delays in project funding that largely prevent the park authorities from implementing and completing the nine corrective measures identified in 2006;
5. Requests the State Party to implement, in addition to the remaining corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006), the following additional corrective measures:
 - a) Strengthen the cooperation among all partners involved in the restoration projects through adoption of a common vision which includes conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as a consistent high priority. This common vision should be integrated in the General Management Plan expected in Spring 2011,
 - b) Ensure that the importance of an entire catchment scale approach to land and water planning and management in South Florida is fully recognized across all relevant agencies and stakeholders (e.g., through cross-compliance) and that decisions far upstream do not further impact the conservation of the property. The catchment scale approach should be reflected in and implemented through the General Management Plan expected in Spring 2011,
 - c) Address the delays in the implementation of the Modified Water Deliveries (MWD), C-111 and Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) projects, and related water quality initiatives which will result in continued degradation of the property and likely reduce the resilience of the Everglades ecosystem in the face of climate change,
 - d) Ensure progress on the further modifications on the Tamiami Trail to include extending the bridging to a further 5.5 miles together with additional road raising and other associated infrastructure changes to reduce groundwater seepage losses from the property whilst also addressing the concerns of other stakeholders,

- e) Resolve uncertainties upstream of the property arising from the legal actions linked in particular to water quality;
6. Urges the State Party to strengthen efforts to implement all fourteen corrective measures, and to place the highest priority on the outstanding budget necessary for their full implementation;
7. Also requests the State Party to undertake an assessment of the effects of invasive species (flora and fauna) on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
8. Takes note of the Desired state of conservation for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, provided in the report of the 2011 World Heritage Centre/IUCN mission, and further requests the State Party to refine and quantify all indicators so that progress towards their achievement can be measured;
9. Encourages the State Party to explore further practical and feasible measures (including the feasibility to delineate water conservation areas 3A and 3B as buffer zones) which will reduce the source of nutrient enrichment from the Everglades agricultural area together with other locations and resolve conflicts among stakeholders which otherwise might prevent the actual delivery of the required volumes of clean water to the property (e.g. water conservation area 3B);
10. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including on progress achieved in implementing the corrective measures, as well as the other points raised above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
11. **Decides to retain Everglades National Park (United States of America) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

15. Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Belize) (N 764)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.13**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Welcomes the State Party's efforts at establishing a systematic set of instruments designed to provide an integrated legal, regulatory and planning framework over which to address conservation concerns, and urges it to complete this process as soon as possible;

4. Acknowledges the State Party's decision not to immediately re-issue any of the oil concession area relinquished by the Overseas Petroleum Investment Corporation (OPIC), reiterates its position that oil exploration and extraction are incompatible with World Heritage status, and also urges the State Party to make a clear and unequivocal commitment to eliminate the oil concessions granted within the boundaries of the property, which could seriously and irreversibly affect its Outstanding Universal Value if activated;
5. Takes note of the State Party's efforts to increase its national marine no-take zone coverage, and further urges the State Party to assess the suitability of the property's no-take zone coverage to provide effective protection and replenishment areas for fin fish species;
6. Requests the State Party to clarify the status of the Yum Balisi resort, and to halt any development until its Environmental Impact Assessment has been reviewed and considered by the World Heritage Committee;
7. Reiterates its request to the State Party to finalize, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property and the proposal for the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2012, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including on progress made in implementing the corrective measures and on eliminating oil concessions within the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
9. **Decides to retain the Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Belize) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

16. Los Katios National Park (Colombia) (N 711)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.14**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Welcomes the State Party's efforts in implementing the preliminary corrective measures, and urges the international community to provide further support for the implementation of these measures;
4. Regrets that, despite the State Party's efforts, the joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission was postponed once more due to security concerns, and

requests the State Party to invite a joint mission to Bogotá in lieu of a mission to the property if these concerns cannot be addressed, in order to:

- a) Develop agreed corrective measures, and assist the State Party to develop the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger,
 - b) Contribute to a meeting between agencies and other stakeholders in the property in the evaluation of progress with the Emergency Action Plan;
5. Also welcomes the State Party's report that the electric power line from Colombia to Panama was not approved, and also requests the State Party to provide a copy of the detailed proposal for the development of hydro-biological resources in the Tumarado swamp, as well as any Environmental Impact Assessments or studies of the Pan-American Highway proposal, including an assessment of its potential impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of Los Katíos National Park and Darien National Park in Panama;
6. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including on the progress achieved in the implementation of the interim corrective measures, as well as the other issues mentioned above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
7. **Decides to retain the Los Katios National Park (Colombia) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

CULTURAL PROPERTIES

AFRICA

17. Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Uganda) (C 1022)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.53**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Welcomes the revised Reconstruction Strategy as the basis for the reconstruction of the Muzibu Azaala Mpanga, recognises the collaborative efforts that have achieved it, and considers that the Strategy should include the results of a research project to collect documentation on the traditional building practices of the other Gandan tombs that will inform the detailed plans;

4. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies before any work commences, details of the fire prevention plan for the whole property as well as final reconstruction drawings for the Muzibu Azaala Mpanga;
5. Also considers that following review of the fire prevention plan by the Advisory Bodies, work can commence with site clearing and emergency measures to protect the property, including the installation of fire protection;
6. Also welcomes the emerging interest in reviving traditional knowledge and skills related to building construction, and notes the crucial role to be played by master craftsmen in the reconstruction project;
7. Also notes the poor state of conservation of the overall property and urges the State Party to develop an overall Master Plan for the property as a matter of urgency in order to address threats to integrity and authenticity arising from encroachment and alterations to traditional buildings, and to submit this Plan to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
8. Further notes the decision by the Baganda Kingdom to halt plans for developing 40 acres of the property, which could have impacted irreversibly on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and also urges the State Party to put in place strong protection mechanisms for the property as a whole to ensure that the farmland is not developed;
9. Adopts the following Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the World Heritage List in Danger:
 - a) Completion of appropriate reconstruction of the Muzibu Azaala Mpanga, including an effective and appropriate fire protection system and taking into account the results of a survey of the traditional building practices of the other Ganda tombs, and the restoration of the related buildings associated with Ganda craftsmen,
 - b) Existence of a disaster risk management strategy including installation of an effective fire protection system for the whole of the property,
 - c) Measures in place to ensure the vitality of the property is sustained through the transfer of knowledge to future generations,
 - d) Conservation of the key attributes of the overall property, including fences and boundary trees, and the removal of inappropriate buildings,
 - e) Management structures in place to ensure that the custodians and craftsmen have appropriate living and working conditions,
 - f) Adoption of an overall Master Plan for the property;
10. Also adopts the following corrective measures and timetable, in order to restore the integrity and authenticity of the property, following the destruction of the Muzibu Mzaala Mpanga, and meet the Desired state of conservation:
 - a) Initiate a research project to document traditional building materials and techniques of Ganda tomb buildings,
 - b) Reconstruct the Muzibu Mzaala Mpanga and fully document the process, including details of all materials and their sources and associated ceremonies and make this material publically available – End 2012,

7. Invites the State Party to consider requesting International Assistance for the implementation of some of the corrective measures;
8. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
9. **Decides to retain the Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (United Republic of Tanzania) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

ARAB STATES

19. Abu Mena (Egypt) (C 90)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.17**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Requests the State Party to continue its work on all the corrective measures adopted at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006);
4. Reiterates its request to review the draft retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and to develop a proposal for the Desired state of conservation, with a revised timeframe for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
5. Reiterates its invitation to the State Party to submit a request for International Assistance to the World Heritage Fund to support the preparation of the requested conservation and management plans and to provide a basis for shaping and articulating priority needs;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
7. **Decides to retain Abu Mena (Egypt) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

20. Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (Iraq) (C 1130)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.18**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes the efforts made by the State Party in addressing the conservation of the property and encourages it to continue its work for the protection of the property, in particular the implementation of the identified corrective measures;
4. Requests the State Party to submit, as per Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, detailed and updated technical information on the proposed jetty for the protection of the property and on the conservation interventions foreseen for the property;
5. Invites the State Party to submit an International Assistance request for the development of a conservation and management plan and for the implementation of priority conservation measures;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, a proposal for the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, and to finalise the retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012, as well as to provide a detailed map of the boundaries of the property;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
8. **Decides to retain Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (Iraq) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

21. Samarra Archaeological City (Iraq) (C 276 rev)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.19**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),

3. Notes the work carried out by the State Party for the protection and conservation of the property and encourages it to continue with its efforts to implement the identified corrective measures for the property, in particular the implementation of priority conservation measures and the development of the conservation and management plan;
4. Invites the State Party to submit an International Assistance request to carry out the condition survey of the property and to develop a conservation and management plan;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, a proposal for the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, and to finalise the retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
7. **Decides to retain Samarra Archaeological City (Iraq) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

22. Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (site proposed by Jordan) (C 148 rev)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.22

The World Heritage Committee,

I

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.20**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Recalling the relevant provisions on the protection of cultural heritage including the four Geneva Conventions (1949), the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954, the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972, the inscription of the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls at the request of Jordan on the World Heritage List (1981) and on the List of World Heritage in Danger (1982), and the recommendations, resolutions and decisions of UNESCO,
4. Reaffirming that nothing in the present decision, which aims at the safeguarding of the cultural heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls, shall in any way affect the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, in particular the relevant Security Council resolutions on the legal status of Jerusalem,

5. Affirming the importance of maintaining the integrity and authenticity in the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls on both sides,
6. Affirms the necessity of cooperation to facilitate access to the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls, including heritage sites therein, in the context of the UNESCO Conventions for the protection of the cultural heritage, and recognizes the concerns expressed regarding the restricting obstacles imposed by the Israeli authorities on the freedom of access;
7. Thanks international donors for their generous contributions to the UNESCO Action Plan for the Safeguarding of the Cultural Heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem and both sides of its Walls, and calls upon the international donor community to further support, through extra-budgetary funding, activities aimed at the safeguarding of the integrity, and authenticity of the cultural heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem and both sides of its Walls;
8. Requests the World Heritage Centre to make technical expertise and assistance available for the current and future conservation works foreseen in and around the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls, taking into consideration the activities foreseen in the context of the Action Plan, as needed;
9. Regrets the Israeli refusal to comply with the World Heritage Centre and UNESCO decisions and requests Israel to timely cooperate and facilitate the implementation of the World Heritage Committee Decision **34 COM7A.20** which requests, inter alia, a joint World Heritage Centre/ICCROM/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls;
10. Also regrets the persistence of the Israeli archaeological excavations and works in the Old City of Jerusalem and on both sides of its Walls, and the failure of Israel to provide the World Heritage Centre with adequate and comprehensive information about its archeological activities thereon, and asks the Israeli authorities to cease such excavations and works in conformity with the UNESCO Conventions for the protection of cultural heritage;
11. Asks, in this regard, that the World Heritage Centre states in its relevant reports on the obstacles related to the provision of such information by the Israeli authorities and also requests the World Heritage Centre to play a proactive role;
12. Further requests the World Heritage Centre to apply the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism to the Old City of Jerusalem and on both sides of its Walls, and also requests that the World Heritage Centre validates in a concrete manner the flow of information provided by the concerned parties on the ongoing activities in and around the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls;
13. Encourages the Director-General of UNESCO to take the necessary measures, in consultation and cooperation with the concerned parties, to reactivate and reinvigorate the implementation of the short-, medium- and long-term objectives of the Action Plan, including training, education and cultural activities, and the preservation of sites and monuments of the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls as inscribed on the World Heritage List;
14. Thanks the Director-General of UNESCO and the World Heritage Centre for steps undertaken in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Safeguarding of the Cultural Heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem and further requests them to report on this matter and on the state of conservation of the property at its 36th session in 2012;

II

15. Recalling 176 EX/Special Plenary Meeting/Decision, adopted by the Executive Board of UNESCO at its 176th session, World Heritage Committee Decision **34 COM 7A.20**, and relevant Executive Board decisions,
16. Noting the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Reinforced Monitoring Reports prepared by the World Heritage Centre,
17. Recognizes the concerns regarding the decision by the Jerusalem District Planning and Construction Commission on the town planning scheme for the Mughrabi Ascent and the subsequent decision by Israel's National Council for Planning and Construction to adopt "an alternative plan for the Mughrabi Ascent", approved on 31 October 2010 by the above-mentioned Commission;
18. Reaffirms, in this regard, that no measures, unilateral or otherwise, should be taken including those which may affect the authenticity and integrity of the site, in contravention with the relevant provisions of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954 and of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972;
19. Acknowledges receipt of the Jordanian design for the restoration and preservation of the Mughrabi Ascent, submitted to the World Heritage Centre on 27 May 2011, and thanks Jordan for its cooperation, in accordance with the relevant provisions of UNESCO Conventions for the protection of cultural heritage;
20. Also reaffirms, in this regard, that the UNESCO process for the follow up of the design of the Mughrabi Ascent is to be coordinated with all parties concerned, in accordance with the spirit and content of previous World Heritage Committee decisions, despite the fact that Israel is informing the World Heritage Centre with its "alternative plan for the Mughrabi Ascent", and requests that the World Heritage Centre be proactive and follows closely, in the context of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism, the developments associated with this process;
21. Notes with satisfaction the access provided by Israel to the Mughrabi Ascent for Jordanian and Waqf experts on 23 May, 8 August and 28 November 2010 and reiterates its request that Israel continues the cooperation commenced with all concerned parties, in particular with Jordanian and Waqf experts;
22. Reiterates the call on the Director-General of UNESCO to organize a follow-up meeting of experts as soon as possible, once the parties concerned have reached an agreement;
23. Decides to continue applying the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism for the state of conservation of the Mughrabi Ascent, and further requests a report from the World Heritage Centre at least every three months, until the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2012;

III

24. **Decides to retain the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

23. Historic Town of Zabid (Yemen) (C 611)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.21**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Recognizes the continued progress that has been made in generating support for the conservation of the property in particular from the German International Cooperation (GIZ), and the Social Fund for Development (SFD) and encourages the State Party to continue to give the optimum support to the regeneration and conservation of Zabid;
4. Notes the progress with finalizing and implementing the Conservation Plan and the development of a Management Plan as well as the progress with conservation work and street paving;
5. Requests the State Party to implement fully the recommendations of the 2011 World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS mission;
6. Adopts the following Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the World Heritage List in Danger:
 - a) Finalisation of the Management Plan and 2 years effective implementation,
 - b) 2 years effective implementation of the Conservation Plan, encompassing the legal rules and technical regulations for the preservation of the cultural heritage and landscape of the property and its setting,
 - c) Adoption of the new Conservation Law,
 - d) Adoption of regulations for new construction and infrastructure within the property and its buffer zone,
 - e) Improvement in brick manufacturing technology through a programme of consultation, research and experimentation,
 - f) State of conservation of traditional buildings and their architectural features stabilised and necessary maintenance implemented,
 - g) Effective regulations, accepted by the community, put in place to halt violations,
 - h) Protection and enhancement of public spaces and of green private and public areas,
 - i) Professional staff and contractors having adequate capacities to carry out their work,
 - j) Risk management strategy in place;

7. Approves the extension timeframe for the implementation of the corrective measures as set out in the mission report until July 2014;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2012**, a progress report on the above for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
9. **Decides to retain the Historic Town of Zabid (Yemen) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

ASIA AND PACIFIC

24. Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (Afghanistan) (C 211rev)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **33 COM 7A.20** and **34 COM 7A.20** adopted at its 33rd (Seville, 2009) and 34th (Brasilia, 2010) sessions respectively,
3. Takes note of the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value submitted by the State Party, as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010);
4. Regrets that the State Party has not submitted a state of conservation report, as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010);
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to continue its efforts towards implementing all the corrective measures adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007);
6. Calls upon the international community, in co-operation with the World Heritage Centre, to continue its technical and financial support with the aim of implementing all the agreed corrective measures and, particularly, the prioritised activities identified in the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting in Rome (June 2008), including national capacity building in order to reach the Desired state of conservation for the property;
7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, on the implementation of the corrective measures, and on progress made in the establishment of a proper management system for the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;

8. **Decides to retain the Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (Afghanistan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

25. Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Afghanistan) (C 208 rev)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.23**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Takes note of the state of conservation report and of the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value submitted by the State Party, as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010);
4. Thanks the Director-General of UNESCO for having organised, at UNESCO Headquarters, an International Forum on 2 March 2011 to mark the Tenth Anniversary of the devastating destruction of the Bamiyan Buddha statues and other invaluable cultural heritage properties in Afghanistan;
5. Also takes note of the conclusions and recommendations of the 9th Expert Working Group Meeting which took place on the 3rd and 4th March 2011 at UNESCO Headquarters;
6. Notes the efforts and commitment of the State Party and of the international community for safeguarding the property, notably by completing the de-mining of the eight component sites, consolidating the Eastern Buddha niche, and conserving mural paintings and archaeological remains;
7. Encourages the State Party, when considering options for the treatment of the Buddha niches, to ensure that proposals are based on feasibility studies which include:
 - a) An overall approach to conservation and presentation of the property,
 - b) An appropriate conservation philosophy based on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,
 - c) Technical and financial possibilities for the implementation of the project proposals;
8. Reiterates its request to the State Party, in line with the provisions of Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to inform the World Heritage Centre of any proposed restoration or new construction within the property;
9. Urges the State Party to continue its work on the implementation of corrective measures, particularly the need to further increase the size of the security forces on the site and provide them with a minimum of facilities, and suggests that public awareness

and education programmes need to be advocated in order to address the issue of illicit traffic of antiquities, as well as to start the consolidation of the Western niche;

10. Also urges the State Party to ensure that the Cultural Master Plan is respected by all national and international actors intervening in the valley and further urges the State Party to enforce building codes and controls on development in the buffer zones of the property and other areas protected under the Afghan Law on the Protection of Historical and Cultural Properties 2004;
11. Also encourages the State Party to finalise the Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley Management Plan with an overall strategy for the managing the property as a cultural landscape;
12. Calls upon the international community to continue providing technical and financial support for the protection and management of the property, in particular to achieve the Desired state of conservation;
13. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
14. **Decides to retain the Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Afghanistan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

26. Bam and its Cultural Landscape (Islamic Republic of Iran) (C 1208)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.24**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Takes note of the State Party's for its sustained commitment to the conservation and protection of the property and encourages it to continue its efforts, particularly in regard to the control of construction and protection of the landscape;
4. Also encourages the international community to continue supporting conservation works with the required technical expertise and funding;
5. Reiterates its request to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property to review the current state of conservation and to evaluate whether the Desired state of conservation has been achieved;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a progress report on the implementation of the correctives measures by **1 February 2012** for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;

7. **Decides to retain Bam and its Cultural Landscape (Islamic Republic of Iran) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

27. Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan) (C 171–172)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.25**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Recognizes the efforts made by the State Party to ensure the safeguarding of the property and encourages it to continue such efforts in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
4. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a map showing the boundaries of the property at the time of inscription, meeting all technical requirements established by the World Heritage Committee, and also encourages the State Party to submit, by **1 February 2012**, a formal request for the establishment of a buffer zone;
5. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre /ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property with a view to examining the feasibility of removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
6. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
7. **Decides to retain the Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 35 COM 7A.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling decisions **33 COM 7A.24** and **34 COM 7A.26** adopted at its 33rd (Seville, 2009) and 34th (Brasilia, 2010) sessions respectively,

3. Notes with satisfaction the efforts of the State Party to address the threats that led to the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger and encourages the State Party to continue its work on the implementation of the adopted corrective measures, in particular the implementation of a sustained programme for the conservation of the terraces, irrigation systems and watersheds and adoption of conservation policies at the national level;
4. Takes note of the results of the March 2011 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission;
5. Requests the State Party to implement the mission's recommendations, in particular to:
 - a) Secure the necessary human and financial resources to ensure the sustained implementation of the conservation and management plan through operational arrangements,
 - b) Develop and implement community-based zoning and land-use plans which respond to traditional value systems,
 - c) Develop a tourism management plan to encourage community-based tourism,
 - d) Establish appropriate control procedures for infrastructure and development projects, such as Environmental and Heritage Impact Assessment procedures and definition and enforcement of guidelines for development,
 - e) Implement the process to designate the World Heritage cluster sites as "environmentally critical areas";
6. Expresses its concern about the potential gold mining exploration at one of the cluster sites and strongly urges the State Party to take all necessary measures to ensure the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value and integrity of the property;
7. Invites the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre all relevant documentation and technical proposals for the exploration projects and other potential developments at the property, for review by the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre before any commitments are made for their implementation, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
8. Also requests the State Party to finalize the definition of boundaries for the property components and their buffer zones, including the corresponding regulatory measures to control and regulate further development, and submit the adequate cartography to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
10. **Decides to retain the Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras (Philippines) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

29. Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (Georgia) (C 710)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.88**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Welcomes the halting of all work on the Bagrati Cathedral, as well as progress in the implementation of the rehabilitation programme and the conservation master plan for Gelati Monastery;
4. Notes with satisfaction that the coordination between the Georgian Church and the national authorities has been enhanced, joint activities reinforced and the management of religious and sacred World Heritage properties in Georgia improved;
5. Also notes that the State Party has appointed an international conservation architect as a consultant for Bagrati Cathedral and that Georgian engineers are working on a three-phased approach to fully rehabilitate the Bagrati Cathedral, as an enclosed space;
6. Takes note that the international consultant considers that the incomplete structural condition of the Bagrati Cathedral is not sustainable, that it might not be feasible to reverse what has been recently built as the interventions are almost irreversible, and that a lightweight roof could be mounted on the existing concrete columns;
7. Urges the State Party to develop a rehabilitation strategy for the Bagrati Cathedral that reverses the maximum amount of recent work, incorporates fragments on site if possible where they form part of the walls, ensures any lightweight roof provides a profile for the building that is similar to what might have once existed and leaves the interior unplastered;
8. Requests the State Party to submit this rehabilitation strategy to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, before any commitment is made;
9. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to assess the overall state of conservation of the property and to discuss approaches to the rehabilitation strategy of Bagrati Cathedral;
10. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
11. **Decides to retain Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (Georgia) on the World Heritage List in Danger.**

30. Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Georgia) (C 708)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.27** adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes the efforts made by the State Party in the implementation of the World Heritage Committee's decisions with regard to the corrective measures aimed at future removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
4. Urges the State Party to submit proposals for a buffer zone as a minor boundary modification, as well as to develop and finalize the Urban Land-Use Master Plan of the City of Mtskheta;
5. Also urges the State Party to adopt legislation that ensures adequate protection of the property and of any defined buffer zone and wider setting so as to sustain its Outstanding Universal Value;
6. Encourages the State Party to continue developing strategies to enhance awareness of World Heritage among stakeholders and developers;
7. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission to the property to assess the progress in the implementation of the corrective measures;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed state of conservation report, including a progress report on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
9. **Decides to retain the Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Georgia) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

31. Medieval Monuments in Kosovo (Serbia) (C 724 bis)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Decides to adjourn the debate on this agenda item until its next ordinary session.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

32. Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile) (C 1178)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.29**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Recognizes the continued efforts of the State Party in addressing critical conservation issues at the property and in responding to the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee in spite of the challenging situation caused by the February 2010 earthquake;
4. Takes note of the submission of the International Assistance request for the organization of the proposed International Meeting in coordination with the International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage, the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre, and whose results will guide the course of action for the property's conservation strategy;
5. Requests the State Party to:
 - a) Secure the necessary financial resources to continue the implementation of the Priority Interventions Programme,
 - b) Complete the reformulation of the Management Plan, and upon its finalization to submit by **1 November 2011**, three electronic copies to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for review,
 - c) Finalize the technical consultation for the establishment of the buffer zone through its inclusion under the National Monuments Act and define the regulatory measures for its protection and management;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre the proposal for the Desired state of conservation, and an updated timeframe for the implementation of corrective measures for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, by **1 November 2011**, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
8. **Decides to retain Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

33. Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (Peru) (C 366)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.30**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Acknowledges the efforts made by the State Party to implement some of the corrective measures;
4. Notes the results of the November 2010 joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, endorses its recommendations and requests the State Party to:
 - a) Secure regular funding for the protection, conservation, restoration, maintenance and management of the property,
 - b) Install a clear institutional structure that allows for effective decision-making and the implementation of the Master Plan,
 - c) Review and update the Master Plan, including a public use plan and a comprehensive risk preparedness plan,
 - d) Continue its work to prepare the property for strong rains connected to the El Niño phenomenon,
 - e) Approve and apply all pertinent legislation and its regulations, mainly Law No. 28261 and regulations related to the buffer zone,
 - f) Design and install a monitoring system with clear indicators for the state of conservation of the property, the effectiveness of the conservation interventions and the management efficiency,
 - g) Submit, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, information on the proposed Museo Nacional del Gran Chimú and the project for a theme park, for consideration and review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies prior to approval and implementation;
5. Also requests the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to develop a proposal for the Desired state of conservation and updated corrective measures for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
6. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
7. **Decides to retain Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (Peru) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

34. Coro and its Port (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) (C 658)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.31**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Recognizes the efforts being made by the State Party for the conservation of the property and encourages it to continue such efforts in co-operation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
4. Notes the results of the February 2011 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, endorses its recommendations and requests the State Party to:
 - a) Finalize the approval process for the creation of the Office of the Management Commitment and provide adequate resources for its full operation,
 - b) Develop the Management Plan for the property, including programmes for conservation, public use and risk management,
 - c) Finalize the delimitation of the property and the buffer zone for the inscribed components, including the corresponding regulatory measures and submit them to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for review in the framework of the Retrospective Inventory and of the Periodic Reporting exercise;
5. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
6. Further requests the State Party to update, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, the Desired state of conservation and the corrective measures for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
7. **Decides to retain Coro and its Port (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

GENERAL DECISION

35. World Heritage properties of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

Decision: 35 COM 7A.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.32**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Commends the State Party for the organization of the high-level meeting on the Conservation of the World Heritage properties in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007);
4. Welcomes the Kinshasa Declaration in which the Prime Minister on behalf of the State Party makes the commitment to implement all the corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee to rehabilitate the Outstanding Universal Value of the five World Heritage properties in Democratic Republic of the Congo, and to create the necessary conditions to allow for the implementation of the Strategic Action Plan proposed by the Congolese Park Authority ICCN;
5. Urges the State Party to ensure a full implementation of these commitments, in particular securing the properties, reinforcing the operational capacity of the Congolese Park Authority, reducing commercial poaching, stopping the illicit exploitation of natural resources, strengthening the efforts of peaceful evacuation of illegal occupants of protected areas as well as respecting the requirements of the World Heritage Convention, the national nature conservation law and the mining code;
6. Also urges the State Party to address a number of important threats to properties through a comprehensive approach involving the different relevant Ministries, in particular mining exploration and exploitation concessions attributed by the Ministry of Mines, the oil exploration concession granted by the Ministry for Hydrocarbons in Virunga National Park. The State Party must also address the issue of the illegal settlements in the corridor of Kahuzi-Biega, the relocation of the Nyaleke army training camp in Virunga National Park and the issue of the continued involvement of elements of the Congolese Army in illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the properties;
7. Calls upon the international community to continue its support for the efforts in securing and rehabilitating the World Heritage properties of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

7B. Reports on the State of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List

NATURAL PROPERTIES

AFRICA

1. Dja Wildlife Reserve (Cameroon) (N 407)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.1**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Welcomes the development of activities which target some of the identified objectives by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010), but regrets that many other important issues are not taken into account;
4. Takes note of the affirmation by the State Party that populations of flagship species have not declined since the time of the property's inscription and requests that the State Party should submit the supporting data for this statement before the joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN monitoring mission;
5. Expresses its utmost concern about reports that mining preparation activities in the GEOVIC concession area appear to be ongoing and that no new Environmental and Social Impact Assessment was submitted to the World Heritage Centre, as requested at its 34th session in 2010;
6. Urges the State Party to immediately halt all mining activities until a new Environmental and Social Impact Assessment including an assessment of the potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of the proposed mine on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is conducted and validated by all relevant stakeholders;
7. Reiterates its request to the State Party to develop an emergency plan based on the management plan, which addresses all objectives highlighted in Decision **34 COM 7B.1** in order to address the urgent threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
8. Requests the forthcoming joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN monitoring mission to assess the current status of threats from mining, poaching, industrial agriculture and forestry exploitation and evaluate the status of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including a copy of the new Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the proposed GEOVIC mine, as well as on progress achieved in the definition and implementation of the

emergency plan and available data on wildlife populations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012, **with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of the ascertained or potential danger to Outstanding Universal Value, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

2. Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest (Kenya) (N 800)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.3**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Commends the State Party's progress in addressing the key recommendations of the 2008 mission, and in particular the adoption and implementation of the Mount Kenya Management Plan 2010-2020 and the completion of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the first construction phase of the fence intended to minimise community-wildlife conflicts;
4. Requests the State Party to fully implement the remaining recommendations including the demarcation of the boundary between forestry plantation zones and natural forest, the establishment of wildlife corridors in order to mitigate any potential adverse impacts from the fence on the property's wildlife populations and the adoption of a management agreement between the Kenya Wildlife Service and the Kenya Forestry Service;
5. Notes with concern the reports on rising levels of illegal logging and poaching within the property, and the challenges faced by the Kenya Wildlife Service with regards to management financing and the relatively small number of rangers patrolling the property;
6. Remains concerned about the long-term impacts of climate change on the property, and encourages the State Party to resubmit a proposal for its extension in order to preserve as much lower altitude undisturbed forest and wildlife corridors as possible, and increase its resilience against climate change;
7. Notes the ongoing collaboration between Parks Canada and the Kenya Wildlife Service on training in support of Kenya's conservation efforts, and also encourages both State Parties to explore opportunities for capacity building initiatives in Mount Kenya, including with regards to the proposed extension;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the progress made in implementing the recommendations of the 2008 mission, developing wildlife corridors, and the status of poaching, logging and management financing, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

3. Lake Turkana National Parks (Kenya) (N 801bis)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Expresses its utmost concern about the proposed construction of the GIBE III dam on the Omo River in Ethiopia and its likely impacts on Lake Turkana, which is located downstream in neighbouring Kenya and draws almost 90% of its inflow from the above river;
3. Takes note of the African Development Bank's April 2010 study of the GIBE III proposal, "Assessment of Hydrological Impacts of Ethiopia's Omo Basin on Kenya's Lake Turkana Water Levels", which concludes that the construction and operation of the dam is likely to result in a significant drop in the Lake's water levels, cessation of the current seasonal flooding pattern, losses of nutrient and mineral-rich sediments due to the upstream reservoir, rising salinity and the disruption of the lake's chemical balance, among other impacts that have yet to be quantified;
4. Considers that the GIBE III dam is likely to significantly alter Lake Turkana's fragile hydrological regime, and threaten its aquatic species and associated biological systems, which are the basis of its inscription on the List of World Heritage under criterion (x), and that this development may pose an imminent danger to the property's Outstanding Universal Value, in line with Paragraph 180(b) (ii) of the *Operational Guidelines*;
5. Urges the State Party of Ethiopia to immediately halt all construction on the GIBE III dam in line with Article 6 of the Convention requiring State Parties not to take any deliberate measures which might damage directly or indirectly the cultural and natural heritage located on the territory of another State Party, and to submit all assessments for this proposal to the World Heritage Centre, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Also expresses its concern about the potential cumulative impacts of the proposed GIBE IV and GIBE V dams and large-scale irrigation plans on the property's Outstanding Universal Value, and requests the State Party of Ethiopia to submit assessments for all proposed dams and associated irrigation plans on the Omo River;
7. Also requests the States Parties of Kenya and Ethiopia to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to review the impacts of the GIBE III dam on the Outstanding Universal Value of Lake Turkana, and to provide detailed information on plans for other hydro-electric developments and associated large-scale irrigation in the Omo region;
8. Encourages all financial institutions supporting the GIBE III dam to put on hold their financial support until the World Heritage Committee reviews this issue at its 36th session in 2012, and to take account of the Committee's decisions when deciding whether to provide such funding;
9. Further requests the States Parties of Ethiopia and Kenya to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the course of action taken in response to this decision for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th

session in 2012, with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of the ascertained or potential danger to Outstanding Universal Value in light of the mission's review of the likely impacts of the GIBE III dam on Lake Turkana, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

4. Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary (Senegal) (N 25)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.4**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Recognizes the efforts made by the State Party and its partners to restore the property's Outstanding Universal Value and improve its management, and notes that the Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary has been removed from the Montreux List of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands in September 2009;
4. Considers that without detailed data on the trends of resident and migratory bird populations, it is not possible to assess the rehabilitation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and urges the State Party to provide such data and submit this information to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2012**;
5. Regrets that the State Party has not submitted a detailed assessment of progress made in implementing the 2006-2008 Action Plan, as requested at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009);
6. Requests the State Party to provide three printed and electronic copies of the 2010-2014 Management Plan for consideration by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the status of Outstanding Universal Value of the property, particularly on trends of resident and migratory bird populations, and the results of the implementation of the Action Plan on the rehabilitation of the Outstanding Universal Value and especially the integrity of the property.

5. Vredefort Dome (South Africa) (N 1162)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.5**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Commends the State Party for the progress achieved in implementing the 2008 mission recommendations;
4. Takes note of the efforts undertaken by the State Party to finalize the proclamation of the World Heritage status under national legislation, with the help of a Mediator and requests the State Party to:
 - a) Urgently finalize this process, and submit the proclamation to the World Heritage Centre as soon as possible,
 - b) Establish a Management Authority, and
 - c) Ensure on-ground management;
5. Also requests the State Party to urgently implement the following additional priority actions:
 - a) Clearly define the Management Authority's accountabilities and responsibilities and revise and adopt the draft Integrated Management Plan, in line with the 2010 mission Advice Note to the State Party,
 - b) Provide clear planning control guidance to address unapproved tourism developments,
 - c) Define the legal boundaries and clearly demarcate them on the ground, for the property's three satellite serial sites, including through a minor boundary modification, and ensure that tourism impacts on key vulnerable geological localities within the property are minimised, and
 - d) Initiate studies and targeted actions to ensure the sustainable use of ground and surface water, as this is an important factor in maintaining the rural landscape setting of the property, which forms part of its Outstanding Universal Value;
6. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the 2008 and 2010 reactive monitoring missions, and in particular the progress achieved in proclaiming Vredefort Dome's World Heritage status under national legislation, in establishing the Management Authority, and in re-defining the boundaries of the satellite component sites of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

6. Selous Game Reserve (United Republic of Tanzania) (N 199)

Decision : 35 COM 7B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,

2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.3**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Reiterates its utmost concern about the weakening of the legal protection status of the property, the different development projects (Stiegler's Gorge dam, Kidunda dam and Mukuju River uranium mine and oil exploration) which are being considered, ongoing wildlife poaching and the evident deterioration in the management of the property;
4. Urges the State Party to implement the following actions in order to protect the property's Outstanding Universal Value:
 - a) Finalize the creation of the autonomous Wildlife Authority and reinstate the Revenue Retention Scheme,
 - b) Abandon plans for the different development projects which are incompatible with the World Heritage Status of the property, in particular the Stiegler's Gorge dam, uranium mining and oil exploration inside the property, in line with its commitments under the *Convention*,
 - c) Ensure that the design of the Kidunda dam will not affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and avoid flooding part of the property or key wildlife areas on its boundaries,
 - d) Enact specific legislation to prohibit prospecting and mining within Selous Game Reserve on the basis of its World Heritage status,
 - e) Develop and implement an emergency plan to strengthen anti-poaching activities in the property in order to cope with the alarming increase in poaching,
 - f) Revise and resubmit the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed Mukuju River uranium mine in line with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN recommendations prior to granting exploitation permits;
5. Reiterates that any decision to go forward with oil exploration, mining or dam construction inside the property would constitute a clear case for inscribing the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
6. Strongly encourages the State Party to provide an appropriate protection status to the Selous-Niassa corridor as its inclusion within the property is vital to the long-term integrity of the property and the corridor is progressively fragmented;
7. Recommends that the State Party undertakes a Management Effectiveness Evaluation for Selous Game Reserve, with the assistance of IUCN, and to convene a workshop to address the implementation of the 2007/2008 mission recommendations to develop a plan to implement a full and effective set of conservation actions, and also encourages the State Party to request International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund for these activities;
8. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the steps taken to implement the requests set out in Paragraph 4 above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

7. Serengeti National Park (United Republic of Tanzania) (N 156)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.5**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Noting with appreciation the statement by the State Party at the session, welcomes its decision to reconsider the North Road and to maintain the stretch of 53 km from Kleins gate to Tabora B traversing the northern wilderness area of the property as a gravel road, under the management of the "Tanzania National Parks" (TANAPA) and reserved mainly for tourism and administrative purposes, as it is currently;
4. Calls upon the international community and the donor agencies to consider providing support for the construction of a southern alignment, which will avoid Serengeti National Park;
5. Requests the State Party to finalise the on-going Environmental and Social Impact assessment (ESIA) for the above-mentioned proposed road works and submit to the World Heritage Committee for its consideration;
6. Recommends that a larger Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SEA) of the northern Tanzania road network is conducted;
7. Commends the States Parties of Tanzania and Kenya for the progress achieved in addressing the issue of water management in the Mara Basin, and encourages the Lake Victoria Basin commission to ensure the full implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the Sustainable Management of the Mara River Basin;
8. Notes with concern the reports of a significant increase in rhinoceros and elephant poaching within the property as well as in other properties in Tanzania and eastern and southern Africa, and also requests the State Party, in cooperation with relevant States Parties in the region, to develop national and regional approaches to address this threat;
9. Takes note of the conclusion of the mission that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is for the time being maintained but notes a number of growing threats to the integrity of property including poaching, human-wildlife conflict, water scarcity, invasive species, fires and management constraints;
10. Further requests the State Party to implement the following urgent actions as recommended by the 2010 World Heritage Centre/IUCN monitoring mission in order to ensure that these threats and management issues will not impact the future integrity of the property:
 - a) Allocate more resources to anti-poaching efforts, especially in light of the increasing poaching pressure on rhinoceros and elephants,
 - b) Intensify efforts to develop alternative livelihoods to help stem subsistence and commercial poaching,

- c) Upscale the current efforts to manage the problem of human-wildlife conflicts, particularly conflict with elephants, through community-based methods,
 - d) Work with all relevant institutions and organizations, including those in Kenya, to control the spread of alien invasive species in the Serengeti-Mara ecosystem,
 - e) Carry out a detailed hydrological survey to determine the maximum carrying capacity of water use in the property and develop a comprehensive plan to address water shortage issues,
 - f) Engage the local communities, currently residing in the Speke Gulf area, in an open dialogue to find options that would minimize the costs and increase the benefits of the proposed plan to secure the area for wildlife use,
 - g) Carefully evaluate the options for improving the road from Naabi Hill to Seronera, in close cooperation with Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, taking into consideration all potentially damaging environmental impacts, before considering a decision to tarmac the road,
 - h) Strengthen the funding base for the implementation of the General Management Plan (including the newly developed fire management plan) and improve its monitoring,
 - i) Revive the Serengeti Ecosystem Forum to enhance collaboration and coordination between Tanzania National Parks, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, the Wildlife Division, local communities and other relevant stakeholders in the Serengeti-Mara ecosystem to collectively combat the numerous threats to the ecosystem;
11. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, in particular on the completion of the ESIA mentioned in paragraph 5 and on progress on the implementation of the recommendations of the 2010 mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

8. Mana Pools National Park, Sapi and Chewore Safari Areas (Zimbabwe) (N 302)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.7**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Welcomes the decision of the State Party of Zambia not to approve the proposed mining operations in Chiawa Game Management Area and Lower Zambezi National Park nor the original proposal for a tourist and conference facility in the Chiawa Game Management Area across the river from the property, which could have impacted the property's Outstanding Universal Value;

4. Notes that mining exploration is on-going in other parts of the Lower Zambezi Catchment, and considers that mining exploration and exploitation in the catchment could adversely affect the property if not strictly regulated;
5. Encourages the State Party of Zambia to consider nominating the adjacent Lower Zambezi National Park in order to eventually constitute a joint trans-boundary inscription on the World Heritage List, in line with the World Heritage Committee's recommendation at the time of inscription;
6. Requests the State Party of Zambia to :
 - a) Ensure that any redesigned tourist and conference facility in the Chiawa Game Management Area across the river from the property be subject to a new Environmental Impact Assessment which should include an assessment of the impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention,
 - b) Submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on progress in implementing the mission recommendations concerning mineral exploration and mining and tourism development and on the status of the mining activities and tourism developments which could affect the property;
7. Also requests the State Party of Zimbabwe to :
 - a) Conduct a new survey of key wildlife species to assert that the populations have not been impacted since the 2007 economic crisis, to re-instate regular wildlife monitoring and to conduct a feasibility study for a possible reintroduction programme of black rhinoceros, which disappeared from the property due to commercial poaching in the 1980's,
 - b) Submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including progress in implementing the mission recommendations;
8. Further requests both States Parties of Zambia and Zimbabwe to :
 - a) Inform the World Heritage Centre of any planned developments in, or adjacent to, the property, in accordance with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to conduct environmental impact assessments for any such planned developments and submit the results to the World Heritage Centre,
 - b) Implement the recommendations of the joint reactive monitoring mission, with particular attention to the recommendations concerning mineral exploration and mining and tourism development.

ASIA-PACIFIC

9. Purnululu National Park (Australia) (N 1094)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.8**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Commends the State Party for the progress made in addressing land tenure issues by integrating pastoral lands into the buffer zone, thereby enlarging it and increasing the protection of the property, and notes the steps taken to support traditional Aboriginal communities within this buffer zone;
4. Encourages the State Party to develop an interim management plan, in order to give due consideration to the property's indigenous cultural values while the native title case is ongoing, and to address traditional landowners' concerns, by considering potential stricter regulations on tourism access to culturally significant sites;
5. Also notes that there are a number of threats, including fire, feral cattle and invasive species, that could potentially impact wilderness values that are relevant to the property's Outstanding Universal Value in relation to criterion (vii), and requests the State Party to address these issues by continuing the application of prescribed fires to reduce hot fires at the end of the dry season, continuing to actively reduce the population of feral cattle, and collaborating with NGOs to explore and enhance invasive species response strategies;
6. Further requests the State Party to ensure that all mining operations adjacent to the property should be subject to the highest standards of environmental impact assessment, including consideration of the likely impacts of these activities on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Also requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed on the progress made in implementing the above.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Notes with extreme concern the approval of Liquefied Natural Gas processing and port facilities on Curtis Island within the property;
3. Urges the State Party to undertake a comprehensive strategic assessment of the entire property, identifying planned and potential future development that could impact the Outstanding Universal Value to enable a long-term plan for sustainable development that will protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
4. Regrets that the State Party did not inform the Committee as per paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* and requests the State Party to report, in accordance with paragraph 172, its intention to undertake or to authorize any new development that

may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property before making decisions that would be difficult to reverse;

5. Also requests the State Party to invite a World Heritage Centre / IUCN reactive monitoring mission as soon as possible to consider the state of conservation of the property as a whole, and to contribute to the strategic assessment process;
6. Welcomes the State Party's commitment to improve the property's resilience and its ability to adapt to climate change and other forms of environmental degradation following the extreme weather events;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the course of action taken in response to this decision for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

11. The Sundarbans (Bangladesh) (N 798)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.12**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes with satisfaction the initiation of the Sundarbans Environmental and Livelihoods Security project, which includes support for ecological monitoring and documenting the impacts of climate change on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and welcomes the State Party's commitment to expand its coastal greenbelt zone through mangrove afforestation as a mitigation measure to climate change;
4. Also notes that in the absence of ecological monitoring data for the property, it is not possible to assess the status of its Outstanding Universal Value, and requests the State Party to submit the results of the ecological monitoring programme to the World Heritage Centre for review, as soon as these become available;
5. Further notes that inadequate resources and infrastructure are likely to limit the effective protection of the property against potential threats from poaching, resource extraction and other illegal activities, and invites the State Party to submit an International Assistance request to further support the ongoing restoration of infrastructure and the procurement of management resources;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, and progress achieved with regards to post-cyclone restoration, as well as of the results from the ecological monitoring programme.

12. Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Area (China) (N 1083 bis)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32COM 7B.11**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Notes with concern reports that unapproved construction has begun at the Liuku dam on the Nu River outside the property, which appears to have resulted in the displacement of the Lisu people and the construction of new roads adjacent to its boundaries, and notes reports that surveying for four projects - Maji, Yabilou, Liuku and Saige, outside the boundary – is underway, including drilling and road construction;
4. Also notes the State Party's report that a dam has been approved outside the property on the Jinsha River, 30 km from the buffer zone of the Haba Snow Mountain sub-unit, as well as reports of active applications for dams at Ludila and Longkiakou on the Jinsha River, and regrets that no Environmental Impact Assessment has been submitted to the World Heritage Centre, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
5. Considers that the many proposed dams could cumulatively constitute a potential danger to the property's Outstanding Universal Value, as defined in Paragraph 180(b)(ii) of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2012** a detailed list and map of all proposed dams and mines that could affect the property, and to submit to the World Heritage Centre the Environmental Impact Assessments for any such dam and mining proposals, prior to their approval, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the progress made in undertaking a Strategic Environmental Assessment of all the proposed dams and ancillary development that could potentially affect the property's Outstanding Universal Value, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

13. Kaziranga National Park (India) (N 337)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.13**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),

3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit a report on the state of conservation of the property nor an Environmental Impact Assessment of the alternatives to the proposed upgrading of the highway NH37, as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session;
4. Notes reports received by IUCN that:
 - a) The park authorities have increased efforts to prevent poaching, and that poaching is now largely under control,
 - b) The National Highway Authority has abandoned the proposal to upgrade highway NH37, which runs along the southern boundary of the property, and is considering a new alignment which will circumvent the property along an existing road on the northern bank of the Brahmaputra River;
5. Requests the State Party to develop and implement a monitoring and management system to address the issue of invasive species;
6. Urges the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre of any planned developments that could negatively impact the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including dams, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and to submit Environmental Impact Assessments of such plans to the World Heritage Centre prior to taking a final decision;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including a report on i) the question of the approval and alignment of the alternative highway expansion that avoids the property, ii) any plans regarding dam construction that may affect the property and iii) time series data of key wildlife populations and poaching records, as well as the other issues raised above.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.14**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Welcomes the State Party's initiatives to increase the involvement of local communities in the management of the property, and commends the State Party for its efforts to ensure the long-term conservation of satellite wetlands, in line with the recommendations of the 2008 reactive monitoring mission;
4. Notes with serious concern that the completion of the Govardhan Drain and the Dholpur – Bharatpur drinking water project has been further delayed since its 33rd session (Seville, 2009), requests the State Party to ensure the completion of these projects urgently, and urges the State Party to continue the release of water from the Panchana dam to the property annually;

5. Notes that failure to urgently restore adequate water supply to the property could adversely affect the wetland bird populations for which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List and could negatively impact on the Outstanding Universal Value and may meet the requirements for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger, in accordance with Paragraph 180 (a) (i) of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Also requests the State Party to provide accurate time series data on the property's bird populations since its inscription on the List of World Heritage, including a description of the survey methodologies used, in order to assess the status and trend of these populations;
7. Also urges the State Party to develop and implement a detailed ecological monitoring programme to monitor the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in order to ensure that the reinstatement of the property's water supply results in the restoration of its Outstanding Universal Value;
8. Also requests the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre with three printed and one electronic copy of the draft revised management plan or management system;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including a report on progress achieved in restoring adequate water supply to the property, as well as a detailed ecological monitoring report, for examination by the Committee at its 36th session in 2012, **with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of the ascertained or potential danger to Outstanding Universal Value, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.13**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes with satisfaction that an International Workshop on effective management of the property was held in November 2010 as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session, and encourages the State Party to implement the workshop's recommendations;
4. Expresses its grave concern that road construction within the property has not ceased as repeatedly requested by the World Heritage Committee, that forest die-back continues to adversely affect the property, and that, in the absence of urgent and effective action, the property is likely to face a gradual irreversible loss of its Outstanding Universal Value;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to cease all road construction in the Lake Habema region and rehabilitate recently constructed roads, and urges the State Party

to commission a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the integrated transport programme for Papua Province as it relates to the property, in order to identify the least environmentally damaging transport options for the alpine region of the property, including alternatives to road building;

6. Notes the State Party's commitment to investigate and address forest die-back, and also urges it to develop management guidelines for all relevant stakeholders undertaking activities within the property to contain the spread of the die-back disease;
7. Requests the State Party to fully implement the 2008 and 2011 mission recommendations, and to prioritise the following:
 - a) Develop and implement a strategy to engage customary owners in park management decision-making processes,
 - b) Review the budgeting for the property in order to ensure that resources are directed to address the major threats to its Outstanding Universal Value,
 - c) Review the draft management plan and zonation plan using protection of Outstanding Universal Value as the primary basis for zone allocation,
 - d) Build the capacity of park staff to manage complex ecological, technical and sociological issues;
8. Also encourages the State Party to submit an International Assistance request to support the implementation of the above recommendations related to the management effectiveness of the property;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including progress achieved in implementing the recommendations of the 2008 and 2011 missions and the international workshop, as well as a copy of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the integrated transport programme for Papua Province, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

16. Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (Indonesia) (N 1167)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.14**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes with appreciation the State Party's efforts to implement the World Heritage Committee's recommendations adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010), and encourages the State Party to continue and further intensify these efforts;
4. Expresses its utmost concern that road development plans and agricultural encroachment continue to pose a major threat to the property, and considers that these threats represent both a potential and ascertained danger to its Outstanding Universal

Value in line with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*, as confirmed by three monitoring missions since 2006;

5. Requests the State Party to conduct a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the cumulative effects of all road development plans in the Bukit Barisan mountain range area, where the serial property is located, in order to identify transport options for the region that do not adversely impact the property's Outstanding Universal Value, including improved maintenance of existing legal roads, and to submit this assessment to the World Heritage Centre for review;
6. **Decides to inscribe the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (Indonesia) on the List of World Heritage in Danger;**
7. Takes note that a proposed set of correctives measures is being developed following the 2011 World Heritage Centre/IUCN joint reactive monitoring mission, in collaboration with the State Party, taking account of the corrective measures already agreed for the property at the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee;
8. Also requests the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre additional information on the coal mining proposal adjacent to Gunung Leuser National Park, including a map showing its exact location and an Environmental Impact Assessment of its likely impacts on the property's Outstanding Universal Value, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. Invites the State Party to apply for International Assistance in order to develop an action plan that would enable the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, and calls upon the World Heritage Centre and IUCN to provide technical support to the development of this action plan;
10. Further requests the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, a proposal for the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
11. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including confirmation that all road development proposals within the property have been halted, and on the progress achieved in addressing the other points raised above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

17. Tubbataha Reef Marine Park (Philippines) (N 653)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.18**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),

3. Commends the State Party for its progress in implementing the recommendations made by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009), particularly in relation to illegal fishing;
4. Urges the State Party to expedite the application for the designation of the Sulu Sea as a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area, and encourages it to obtain the necessary expert advice in order to complete the process and to consider requesting International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund to this end;
5. Also encourages the State Party to expediently resolve jurisdictional ambiguities within the newly declared buffer zone to the satisfaction of World Heritage interests, either by extending the mandate of the Tubbataha Management Office to this area, or by finding other suitable arrangements;
6. Also urges the State Party to develop a comprehensive tourism management plan for the property before implementing strategies to increase funding through tourism;
7. Takes note of the diverse ecological monitoring activities taking place in the property and further urges the State Party to ensure that the results of these activities are made available, and contribute substantially to management planning;
8. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property, including progress made in the implementation of the above.

18. Central Highlands of Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka) (N 1203)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 8B.9**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit a report on the state of conservation of the property, as requested by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription of the property at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010);
4. Notes with regret that there appears to have been limited progress in the implementation of the recommendations adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session, despite the clear undertaking of the State Party to fulfil the requests of the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription on the World Heritage List;
5. Reiterates its request that the State Party establishes, as a priority:
 - a) An overall management framework for the serial property, as required in the *Operational Guidelines*, as well as completed and effective management plans for each of the component parts of the property,

- b) Effectively functioning buffer zones for each of the components of the property, in consultation with local stakeholders, to ensure the protection of the property from threats arising outside its boundaries,
 - c) A fully effective management and monitoring framework for tourism;
6. Requests the State Party to provide three printed and electronic copies of the draft revised management system and management plans mentioned above for review by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;
 7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including a report on the current status of existing and new threats to the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling its Decision **34 COM 7B.18**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes the State Party's statement that it is conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment for the expansion of Highway 304, and expresses its concern over reports that highway expansion works are already underway;
4. Also expresses its concern about reports of escalating threats to the property's Outstanding Universal Value from encroachment, the proposed Huay Samong Dam, cattle grazing, and ineffective management;
5. Urges the State Party to rapidly halt any ongoing encroachment and cattle grazing affecting the property, and requests that all construction work on the Huay Samong Dam be halted until the World Heritage Committee has had the opportunity to review a completed Environmental Impact Assessment and assess its potential impacts on the property's Outstanding Universal Value, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Encourages the State Party to consider submitting a boundary modification request to the World Heritage Committee for Thap Lan National Park in order to better address forest conservation and encroachment issues in this area;
7. Also encourages the State Party to revise the property's management approach, and to develop long-term management policies, as well as a comprehensive tourism management plan;
8. Invites the State Party to submit an International Assistance request to support this process, and further encourages the States Parties of Thailand and the United States

of America to consider the sister-parks proposal as an opportunity to explore capacity-building initiatives;

9. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN monitoring mission to the property prior to its 36th session in 2012, in order to assess the potential impacts of encroachment, the Huay Samong Dam, cattle grazing, and the expansion of Highway 304 on the property's Outstanding Universal Value, and to review its management and financial plans;
10. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including information on the status of the Highway 304 Environmental Impact Assessment and the Huay Samong Dam, the progress achieved in halting any large-scale encroachment and cattle grazing, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

20. Ha Long Bay (Vietnam) (N 672bis)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.20**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes that the State Party is developing a plan for the sustainable use of the Cua Van Cultural Centre, and requests the State Party to submit this plan to the World Heritage Centre;
4. Also notes the efforts made by the State Party to address the multiple development and population pressures affecting the property, but remains concerned that these continue to negatively affect its Outstanding Universal Value;
5. Further notes that without an integrated planning approach, it will be extremely difficult to successfully address these multiple pressures over the long-term, and therefore also requests the State Party to accelerate the effective implementation of the 2020 Master Plan for the property;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to undertake a Management Effectiveness Evaluation for the property, in line with the 'Enhancing our Heritage' tool kit, in order to inform the management of the multiple pressures affecting the property's Outstanding Universal Value, including tourism, urban and industrial development, fishing and aquaculture among others, and to take measures to implement the management recommendations resulting from this assessment, and reiterates its invitation to the State Party to consider requesting International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund to support this evaluation;

7. Also reiterates its request that the State Party provide Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) on the impacts of the landfill and other major developments taking place outside and within the boundaries of the property on its Outstanding Universal Value;
8. Encourages the State Party to consider options for better management of visitors whilst enhancing visitor's quality experience, including options to disperse visitors throughout the property in order to reduce visitor pressure, and to improve signage and presentation of the property's Outstanding Universal Value at key visitor locations;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including an update on the outcome of the Management Effectiveness Evaluation for the property and copies of EIAs on the impacts of the landfill and other major developments taking place outside and within the boundaries of the property on its Outstanding Universal Value, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

21. Pirin National Park (Bulgaria) (N 225)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **34 COM 7B.19** and **34 COM 8B.5**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Also recalling that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property has been repeatedly and significantly impacted by the development of ski facilities and ski runs within the property and its buffer zone,
4. Expresses serious concern about the recent approval of the replacement and capacity upgrade of two ski facilities in the property's buffer zone, and recalls its Decision, taken at its 34th session following the 2009 evaluation mission to the property, that any additional development of ski facilities, ski runs, or associated infrastructure within the property and its buffer zone would result in the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
5. Urges the State Party to halt further ski developments in the buffer zone until the World Heritage Committee can consider these at its 36th session in 2012 on the basis of the report of the forthcoming World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property, and requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Committee of any new planned developments, and to provide an Environmental Impact Assessment for all development proposals in the property and its buffer zone, including an assessment of the proposals' potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on the

property's Outstanding Universal Value, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to ensure that the new management plan does not allow further ski development or construction of other facilities within the property and its buffer zone, nor extension of the tourism zone into the property;
7. Encourages the State Party to commission an independent assessment of the capacity of the property and its buffer zone in order to set clear usage limits for the Bansko ski zone;
8. Also requests the forthcoming World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property to determine whether the recent capacity upgrades of ski facilities in the property's buffer zone are foreseen in the Territorial Arrangement Plan (TAP) and make a recommendation on the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and further requests the State Party to provide the mission with an English translation of the TAP;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including confirmation that all inappropriate developments have been halted, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

22. Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated Ecosystems (France) (N 1115)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 8B.10**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Welcomes the efforts of the State Party, in particular the authorities in New Caledonia, customary owners, NGOs and other stakeholders to improve the management of the property, through the establishment of co-management committees and the Conservatory of Natural Areas (Conservatoire des Espaces Naturels - CEN);
4. Expresses its serious concern about the permits granted to the mining company GEOVIC to explore for cobalt in mineral sands in areas adjacent to the property, considers that exploration and mining in these areas could have significant adverse impacts on the property's Outstanding Universal Value, and recalls that mining activities adjacent to World Heritage properties are incompatible with World Heritage status if these affect their Outstanding Universal Value;
5. Requests the State Party to submit Environmental Impact Assessments for the proposed exploration and possible exploitation of cobalt sands to the World Heritage Centre, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, prior to taking a decision on whether to permit these activities;

6. Also requests the State Party to implement the recommendations from the 2011 IUCN monitoring mission, in particular:
 - a) Maintain technical, financial and administrative support for the operation and members of the co-management committees to implement relevant decisions and recommendations and enforce legislations,
 - b) Facilitate the finalization and implementation of the co-management plans, and incorporate appropriate climate change considerations with particular attention to planning, monitoring and disaster risk reduction,
 - c) Evaluate effectiveness of participatory governance and management responsiveness,
 - d) Ensure timely response to threats identified and concerns raised relating to risks from mining exploration and exploitation and non-compliance of regulations for the protection of the property;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including a report on progress achieved by the Conservatory of Natural Areas (CEN) to enhance coordinated management of the entire serial property, progress achieved in the implementation of the IUCN mission recommendations, and an update on the status of GEOVIC's proposals to explore and mine cobalt sands in areas adjacent to the property.

23. Lake Baikal (Russian Federation) (N 754)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.22**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Regrets that it was not possible to organize the meeting with the Russian authorities and other stakeholders to identify how impacts of the re-opening of the Baikalsk Paper and Pulp Mill (BPPM) on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property can be addressed, and requests that this be organized as soon as possible;
4. Reiterates its serious concern regarding the re-opening of the BPPM without a close-loop water system, as well as the continued pollution from the Selenga river, and its potentially critical impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of Lake Baikal, and therefore also requests the State Party to review its decision to reopen BPPM;
5. Considers that further weakening of the norms for the discharge of chemicals into the lake or the continued operation of BPPM without a closed water cycle beyond the 30-month period, which was announced by the State Party at the 34th session (expiring in December 2012), would further threaten the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and provide a clear basis for inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;

6. Urges the State Party to ensure a careful monitoring and enforcement of the norms established by the State Party in Order No.63 of 5 March 2010 throughout this short-term period of operation;
7. Encourages the State Party to extend its efforts to develop and implement a long-term alternative livelihoods strategy for the town of Baikalsk, and to consider the investment of limited finances in such efforts as an alternative investment strategy to maintaining the potentially uneconomic operation of BPPM;
8. Further requests the State Party to confirm that no mining or mineral exploration will be permitted within the property as inscribed on the World Heritage List, in line with the World Heritage Committee's clear position that mining is incompatible with World Heritage status, and the international policy statement of the International Council of Mining and Metals (ICMM) of not undertaking these activities in World Heritage properties;
9. Reiterates its request to the State Party to clarify the extent of the reportedly planned marina within the territory of the Republic of Buriatia and submit its Environmental Impact Assessment to the World Heritage Centre prior to granting permission for the development, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and requests furthermore the State Party to verify information regarding the location of this development with the World Heritage Centre;
10. Requests moreover the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a further report, by **1 February 2012**, on the state of conservation of the property, and in particular progress made in preventing the discharge of untreated wastewater into Lake Baikal, addressing continuing high levels of pollution in the Selenga River, developing a comprehensive tourism and livelihood strategy for the property, and the confirmation that there are no planned mining activities within the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

24. Western Caucasus (Russian Federation) (N 900)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.24**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Welcomes the progress made by the State Party in implementing some of the recommendations of the 2010 monitoring mission defining the boundaries of the property;
4. Requests the State Party to submit as soon as possible:
 - a) The updated map of the boundaries of the property as well as the areas proposed for future inclusion in the Caucasus Strict Nature Reserve,

- b) Information on the activities allowed in the Nature Monuments which are part of the property following the approval of the “passports”, which under Russian Law define their protection regime;
5. Notes with serious concern the continued reports of infrastructure developments within the property as well as the announcement of a possible new ski resort on Lagonaki plateau;
 6. Urges the State Party to rapidly implement all recommendations of the 2010 monitoring mission in order to protect the property’s Outstanding Universal Value, and in particular immediately halt the development of infrastructure and tourism facilities within the property as well as logging activities and rehabilitate the damaged areas;
 7. Also urges the State Party to submit copies of Environmental Impact Assessments to the World Heritage Centre conducted for all proposed developments which could affect the property, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, including an assessment of their potential impacts on the property’s Outstanding Universal Value;
 8. Also notes with concern the reports on proposed changes to Russian Federal protected area’s legislation, which could significantly weaken the level of protection of State Nature Reserves and affect the protection regimes of more than half of the Russian natural World Heritage properties, including the Western Caucasus, and also requests the State Party to provide more information on the proposed law and take all appropriate legal measures to maintain a high level of protection of natural World Heritage properties on its territory, in accordance with Paragraph 15(f) of the *Operational Guidelines*;
 9. Invites the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to approach the International Olympic Committee and the International Ski Federation with a view to putting in place an agreement regarding sporting events and World Heritage in order to ensure that sport facilities developments do not adversely affect the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties;
 10. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including progress in the implementation of the remaining 2010 reactive monitoring mission recommendations, as well as the information requested in the above paragraphs, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

25. Virgin Komi Forests (Russian Federation) (N 719)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.25**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),

3. Expresses its utmost concern about the boundary changes made to the northern component of the property, Yugyd Va National Park (YVNP), which removes the protection status of these areas, and about the approval of a gold mine within the property at Chudnoe;
4. Considers that the excisions made to the property and the approved gold mine at Chudnoe represent a clear potential threat to the property's Outstanding Universal Value, as defined in Paragraphs 180(b) (i) and (ii) of the *Operational Guidelines*;
5. Urges the State Party to immediately implement the recommendations proposed by the 2010 World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to remove the potential danger to the Outstanding Universal Value;
6. Requests the State Party to implement the other recommendations of the 2010 World Heritage Centre / IUCN reactive monitoring mission, in particular:
 - a) Develop environmental management plans for the quarries and the SRTO-Torzhok pipeline to minimise its environmental impacts,
 - b) Establish a buffer zone with adequate protection status along the entire eastern boundary of the World Heritage property, in consultation with neighbouring regions,
 - c) Upgrade the protection status of the Upper Illych Basin by including it either within the Yugyd Va National Park or the Pechoro-Illychsky Strict Nature Reserve, and of the PL 350 enclave by designating it as a regional protected area, and
 - d) Strengthen the financial resources and staffing of the two components of the property in order to ensure that management can effectively conserve the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Commends the State Party for its intention to undertake an upgrade of the protection status of the Upper Illych Basin, located between the northern and southern components of the property, by integrating it within Yugyd Va National Park;
8. Urges the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2013, a major boundary modification request containing clarified boundaries of the property and following the recommendations of the 2010 World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission regarding the establishment of a buffer zone and the inclusion of other valuable forest lands into the property;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, describing the implementation of the recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

26. Golden Mountains of Altai (Russian Federation (N 768rev))

Decision: 35 COM 7B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 7B.22** and **33 COM 7B.27** adopted at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions respectively,
3. Expresses its utmost concern that the State Party has not yet made an unequivocal decision to abandon the construction of the Altai gas pipeline through the property as requested in Decision **33 COM 7B.27**, and about reports that the construction is scheduled to go ahead this year;
4. Reiterates that any decision to go forward with the construction of the gas pipeline through the property would constitute a threat to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and represent clear case for its inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger, as noted in its Decision **32 COM 7B.22**;
5. Urges the State Party to submit an independent Environmental Impact Assessment of the proposed pipeline to the World Heritage Centre before a decision is taken on the project, including a map showing all potential and preferred pipeline routes in relation to the property, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property to determine the status of the proposed pipeline, to meet with representatives of the pipeline developers, and to evaluate the possible impacts of the proposed pipeline on the property's Outstanding Universal Value;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including clarification of the status of the proposed pipeline and a copy of its Environmental Impact Assessment, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012, **with a view to considering, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

27. Doñana National Park (Spain) (N 685bis)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.26**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),

3. Takes note of the conclusion of the 2011 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission that the Outstanding Universal Value for which the property has been inscribed is still present, but could be threatened by a number of proposed development projects, including the proposed additional dredging of the Lower Guadalquivir River, the over-abstraction of the Doñana Aquifer, the proposed Balboa oil pipeline from Huelva to Extremadura, and the cumulative effects of infrastructure projects outside the World Heritage property;
4. Encourages the State Party to update all risk preparedness and management plans in view of the expansion project of La Rábida refinery and to establish direct communication lines in case of emergencies with the specialized unit of La Rábida refinery dealing with rapid response to emergency situations;
5. Considers that the proposed Balboa pipeline could have both direct and indirect impacts on the property's Outstanding Universal Value and urges the State Party to refrain from choosing any route for the Balboa pipeline which could impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
6. Requests the State Party to ensure the implementation of the Special Management Plan of the Irrigation Zones (located to the North of the Forest Crown of Doñana) and to consider the following points:
 - a) Every effort is made to produce a consensus-based plan, with the full participation of all the stakeholders, but without diluting the essential objectives of said Plan regarding the "protection of the exceptional natural values of Doñana and the rational use of water",
 - b) The Government Council of the Junta de Andalucía approve the Plan before 31 December 2011, and commence implementation by 1 January 2012 at the latest;
7. Also urges the State Party to halt any works related to the project "Actions to improve the maritime access to the Port of Seville" of 1999, and not to authorise the dredging of the Guadalquivir River as proposed in this plan, as this could have a critical impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
8. Also requests the State Party to fully and effectively implement all other recommendations of the 2011 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission and the Ramsar advisory mission, in order to address the key conservation and management issues and challenges facing the property;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013** a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, in particular on the above mentioned issues and on progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations from the reactive monitoring mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

28. Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks (Brazil) (N 1032)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Considering that the lack of legal protection of most of the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park (CdVNP) poses a significant threat to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,
3. Expresses its serious concern that the legal framework protecting 72% of CdVNP, the larger component of the Cerrado Protected Areas is no longer in effect;
4. Requests the State Party to continue its work to reinstate the legal protection regime of the property in its entirety;
5. Takes note of the commitment of the State Party to re-establish the legal framework for the protection of the area inscribed on the World Heritage List in a timely manner;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the re-instatement of legal protection of Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

29. Talamanca Range-La Amistad Reserves / La Amistad National Park (Costa Rica / Panama) (N 205bis)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.32**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Regrets that the State Party of Panama did not submit a report on the state of conservation of the property, as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session;
4. Notes with appreciation the efforts of both the States Parties of Costa Rica and Panama to establish a Bi-national Executing Technical Unit for the management of La

Amistad International Park (UTEB-PILA), and to commission a transboundary Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session, and requests the States Parties to keep the World Heritage Centre informed on the effective operation of the UTEB-PILA, and submit a copy of the complete SEA report to the World Heritage Centre for examination, as soon as it becomes available;

5. Expresses its serious concern that the State Party of Panama has not halted dam construction on the Changuinola and Bonyic rivers until a detailed transboundary Strategic Environmental Assessment process is undertaken, and considers that ongoing discussions over the construction of new dams within the property in Costa Rica, if not immediately resolved, could lead to conditions whereby the integrity of the property would be considered threatened, in accordance with Paragraph 180 (a) (ii) of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Also expresses its concern that the State Party of Panama has not abandoned its plans to build a road traversing the property from Boquete to Bocas del Toro, and reiterates its request that it submit preliminary environmental impact assessments for this development to the World Heritage Centre as soon as these are available;
7. Also reiterates its request to both States Parties that measures be adopted to ensure the complete removal of cattle from the property;
8. Also requests both States Parties of Costa Rica and Panama to jointly invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property prior to its 36th session, which should assess the threat posed by ongoing dam construction in Panama, by potential dam developments and mining in Costa Rica, and from the planned road traversing the property from Boquete to Bocas del Toro, and make a recommendation on the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
9. Further requests both States Parties of Costa Rica and Panama to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a joint report on the state of conservation of the property, including progress on the transboundary dam Strategic Environmental Assessment, a report on progress achieved in resolving land tenure and land use issues (Costa Rica), as well as on the other points raised above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

30. Galapagos Islands (Ecuador) (N 1)

Decision : 35 COM 7B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.15**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Welcomes the further progress achieved by the State Party in implementing the 2010 World Heritage Centre/IUCN joint reactive monitoring mission recommendations;

4. Notes that a number of critical conservation activities are still at the planning stage, including those relating to securing the biosecurity chain of inspection and control of invasive species, and the development of a tourism strategy in response to uncontrolled tourism related development, and considers that while the above activities are not implemented, the property will continue to face serious threats to its Outstanding Universal Value due to the breakdown of its ecological isolation, the introduction of alien species which threaten native species, and unsustainable tourism development;
5. Reiterates its request to strengthen the efforts to implement all of the 2010 mission recommendations, with a focus on completing the biosecurity chain of inspection and control for invasive species, further strengthening the Galapagos National Park Service's capacity to deal effectively with challenges to its mandate and developing and implementing a clear tourism strategy to discourage rapid and uncontrolled growth in visitation, including by assessing the feasibility of imposing an upper limit to the number of Park entrances granted annually;
6. Requests the State Party to assess the effects of the improvement of port facilities currently under construction or planned within the property's four populated islands in order to ensure that they do not impact negatively on the biosecurity chain and to provide plans and assessments to the World Heritage Centre for review, prior to undertaking such projects, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, with particular emphasis on the points above and on progress in the implementation of the 2010 mission recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

31. Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Honduras) (N 196)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.34**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Takes note that the State Party has stabilized the illegal land market by advancing significantly in the land titling process in areas abutting the property, and restructured the administration of protected areas so as to clarify the mandate of pertinent governmental agencies;
4. Expresses its serious concern over the alarming trend in illegal drug trafficking carried out in and around the property, which is undermining conservation efforts, contributing to deforestation within the property, and creating an environment of insecurity;
5. Also takes note that the State Party has requested, by letter to the World Heritage Centre, that the property be inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger and

- further notes with appreciation that the State Party adopted a decree recognizing the property as a zone requiring priority action and has decided on the development and implementation of an inter-ministerial action plan to address the situation;
6. Considers that the combination of threats from illegal logging, illegal occupation, the reduced capacity of the State Party and the general deterioration of law and order and the security situation in the region constitute a serious threat to its Outstanding Universal Value;
 7. **Decides to inscribe Rio Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Honduras) on the List of World Heritage in Danger;**
 8. Urges the State Party to implement the following corrective measures:
 - a) Establish permanent and systematic monitoring to identify encroachment and land use changes of the entire protected area, and if possible the broader region, and relocate illegal occupants who have recently settled in the property, in particular in the core zone of the Rio Plátano Biosphere Reserve,
 - b) Continue efforts to negotiate and clarify access to land and natural resources while enforcing existing land tenure and access arrangements and explore opportunities for more meaningful co-management with a particular focus on the indigenous communities of the cultural zone,
 - c) In cooperation with the indigenous communities concerned, complete land tenure and resource access arrangements adapted to their historical and cultural contexts,
 - d) In coordination with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, to review in a timely manner, any projects for the construction of hydroelectric dams on the Patuca River until it has been clearly demonstrated to the World Heritage Committee that they will not negatively impact the property's Outstanding Universal Value,
 - e) Provide the necessary human resources and logistical capacity to the agencies responsible for the protection and management of the property to enable them to regularly monitor and deal with illegal activities affecting the property,
 - f) Using the ongoing management planning process, seek to coordinate the many actors, various institutions and external supporters involved in Río Plátano in order to significantly improve coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of future management in addressing the issues affecting the property;
 9. Also urges the State Party to take the necessary measures, in cooperation with other concerned States Parties, to prevent the use of the property, and surrounding lands, for drug trafficking;
 10. Further urges the State Party to consider the various options to redefine the boundaries of the World Heritage property to reflect the increased size of the protected area, the new zonation, and the existing land uses, in order to ensure that the property's Outstanding Universal Value can be more effectively conserved;
 11. Requests the State Party to translate the political recognition of the severity of the threats to the property into a coordinated, workable and budgeted long term Action Plan and encourages the State Party to consider a request for International Assistance in support of corresponding efforts;
 12. Also requests the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, a proposal for the Desired state of conservation for the removal of

the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;

13. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

32. Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve (Mexico) (N 1290)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.35**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Commends the State Party for the progress achieved in reducing illegal logging in the property, and encourages the State Party to continue its actions to control illegal logging, as well as fires and other types of habitat conversion;
4. Welcomes the State Party's efforts to promote alternative livelihoods for local communities, and requests the State Party to implement the recommendations of the 2011 reactive monitoring mission, in particular:
 - a) Develop a clear and transparent benefit-sharing mechanism to clarify how all communities located within the property and its buffer zones are compensated for their efforts to conserve the property, and to ensure that any tourism revenue is distributed more equitably,
 - b) Further improve the visitor experience through appropriate signage along hiking trails, trail maintenance, and signage at hibernation viewing points to explain the World Heritage status of the area and the Outstanding Universal Value of the Monarch butterfly migration phenomenon,
 - c) Explore options for the development of non-butterfly related tourism activities;
5. Notes that any discussion on tourism development should deal with the conservation of butterfly populations as a priority, considering that high tourist numbers and poorly regulated visitation could potentially pose a threat to the butterflies by causing the degradation of their overwintering environment;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including information on progress achieved in the development of a benefit-sharing mechanism, the improvement of the visitor experience, and the development of non-butterfly related tourism activities.

33. Coiba National Park and its Special Zone of Marine Protection (Panama N 1138 rev)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.33

The World Heritage Committee

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.38**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Regrets that the management plan for the Special Zone of Marine Protection has yet to be finalised or adopted, as previously urged by the World Heritage Committee in Decision **33 COM 7B.38**, and considers that the property's lack of management capacity, if not addressed, could pose a potential threat to its Outstanding Universal Value;
4. Requests the State Party to urgently finalise the Management Plan for the Special Zone of Marine Protection, and to undertake an independent Management Effectiveness Evaluation, in line with the Enhancing Our Heritage toolkit, in order to inform the effective implementation of the management plans and fishing regulations for both Coiba National Park and its Special Protection Zone;
5. Reiterates its request that the State Party develop and implement a coastal zone development and conservation policy in order to ensure that cumulative development impacts on the property's Outstanding Universal Value are effectively addressed, and encourages the State Party to develop this policy on the basis of a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the coastal zone's development potential;
6. Notes that the State Party submitted an International Assistance Request for the removal of wild cattle from Coiba Island in March 2010, and strongly encourages the State Party to re-submit a revised request in line with the recommendations made by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN at the time of submission;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a revised retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, for review by IUCN;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the progress made on the issues above-mentioned, including increased fishing pressures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

34. Manu National Park (Peru) (N 402)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.36**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Takes note of the recommendations of the December 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission;
4. Requests the State Party to consider the recommendations of the 2010 reactive monitoring mission in future management, with a particular focus on:
 - a) Strengthening governmental capacity across sectors to effectively plan infrastructure and land and resource use in the Alto Madre de Dios river corridor, including in the buffer zone of the property and adjacent protected areas and communal reserves,
 - b) Strengthening governmental capacity for participatory planning, management and law enforcement in the "recuperation", "special use" and buffer zones,
 - c) Using the current updating of the Master Plan as an opportunity to identify staffing and funding gaps and derive realistic and concrete funding strategies, including from Peru's Conservation Fund (PROFONANPE), private sector companies involved in hydrocarbon extraction, and tourism revenues,
 - d) Protecting the indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation and in initial contact from external pressures and engage with sedentary indigenous groups within the property in a more meaningful dialogue to define the future,
 - e) Revitalizing an operational multi-stakeholder management committee, which is designed to provide advice to management planning processes, including in the buffer zone,
 - f) Considering the feasibility of a minor boundary modification including Megantoni National Sanctuary in the property;
5. Takes note with appreciation of the commitment of Hunt Oil, which is exploring gas reserves in the region, and that there is no intention to plan or build a pipeline affecting the property, as also documented in the State Party report;
6. Notes with concern that the planned road from Boca Manu to Boca Colorado is likely to result in increasing pressures on the property's natural resources and therefore also requests the State Party to conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the planned road, in order to balance the associated risks and benefits and ensure that it does not negatively impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value, nor on forest-dependent indigenous communities, and submit its results to the World Heritage Centre as soon as possible, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* prior to implementation of this project;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including a copy of the Environmental and social Impact Assessment for the Boca Manu – Boca Colorado road, as well as a report on progress achieved in the implementation of the 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN mission recommendations.

35. Pitons Management Area (Saint Lucia) (N 1161)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.37**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Extends its deepest sympathies to the people of St Lucia, and to the families of those who lost their lives in the wake of Hurricane Tomas;
4. Notes the State Party's progress in enforcing a moratorium on residential and hotel developments within the property;
5. Welcomes the State Party's intention to undertake a Limits of Acceptable Change study, as well as a review of land use plans and development control guidelines, and reiterates its clear position that development within the property should be strictly circumscribed in order to avoid any deterioration of its Outstanding Universal Value;
6. Considers that open and transparent dialogue with all stakeholders, and in particular private landowners within the property, will be crucial to securing a lasting resolution of the development pressures it faces;
7. Invites the State Party to submit a request for International Assistance to the World Heritage Committee to support the preparation of the Limits of Acceptable Change study;
8. Requests to the State Party to finalize the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, which should be submitted within the framework of the Latin America and the Caribbean Periodic Reporting exercise;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including progress updates on the Limits of Acceptable Change study, revisions to land use plans and development control guidelines, and a list of all development applications and approved developments within the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

MIXED PROPERTIES

AFRICA

36. Ngorongoro Conservation Area (United Republic of Tanzania) (C/N 39)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.36

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **34 COM 7B.4** and **34COM 8B.13**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Takes note of the progress reported by the State Party in addressing the 2007 and 2008 missions recommendations, and in particular the ban on agriculture and the shift towards a strategy to improve livestock in the property;
4. Considers that the work on livestock improvement should be part of a larger strategy on pastoralism for the property, which takes into account its carrying capacity and which respects both the natural and cultural attributes of its Outstanding Universal Value;
5. Also considers that despite the progress achieved, the property continues to face serious pressures from tourism and the growing resident population, and reiterates the importance of ensuring effective stakeholder involvement in land-use planning, the development of more transparent and effective benefit-sharing mechanisms as well as a realistic overall tourism strategy;
6. Requests the State Party to ensure that the proposals to upgrade the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) road network are subject to a proper Environmental Impact Assessment, including a Heritage Impact Assessment, and that a clear 'road strategy' for both Ngorongoro and the Serengeti is developed on the basis of this Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA);
7. Urges the State Party to implement all the recommendations of the 2007 and 2008 monitoring missions to address the multiple threats affecting the natural values of the property, as well as the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee made at its 34th session and the 2011 World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, in particular:
 - a) to finalise and operationalise the Memorandum of Understanding between the Antiquities Department and NCAA to pave the way for an integrated management of both natural and cultural heritage and to unlock both financial and human resources for this process,
 - b) to provide details of the specific area and location of the palaeo-anthropological resources, including specific boundaries for Laetoli, Lake Ndutu, Nasera, and the Ngorongoro Burial Mounds, and for their sensitive settings, to ensure their protection; of sensitive archaeological landscapes throughout the property; of the

- location of finds from all palaeo-anthropological sites; of conservation plans for all palaeo-anthropological localities,
- c) to develop and adopt formal research guidelines for the collection, reporting, curation, and conservation of archaeological and paleo-anthropological remains that are in compliance with the Antiquities Act and other applicable international standards,
 - d) to submit a comprehensive report on the partial excavation of the Laetoli footprints, including any preliminary reports to the World Heritage Centre,
 - e) to submit any potential plans for construction at the Zinjanthropus site in Olduvai Gorge to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*,
 - f) to convene an international scientific committee that draws together experts in conservation and palaeontology, with the involvement of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to assess the report on the partial excavation of the footprints, in the context of future decisions on the protection and presentation of the Laetoli site;
8. Also requests the State Party to halt any further action at the Laetoli site until this full scientific assessment has been considered by the World Heritage Committee;
 9. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to assess progress in the implementation of the mission recommendations and in particular in the development of integrated management of both natural and cultural heritage;
 10. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including an update on the implementation of the 2007, 2008 and 2011 missions recommendations and the report of the international scientific committee on the Laetoli footprints, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

37. Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture (Spain) (C/N 417rev)

Decision: **35 COM 7B.37**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.41**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes the State Party's progress in implementing the reactive monitoring mission's recommendations of 2009 relating to management, visitor management and site

- presentation, and its efforts to monitor and mitigate the negative impacts of the port expansion on the property;
4. Also notes the efforts made to strengthen monitoring of archaeological remains and the recovery of what appears to be a sunken ship and related materials;
 5. Urges the State Party to monitor the quality of dredged material throughout all phases of the port expansion, and to include testing for organic pollutants;
 6. Also urges the State Party to immediately inform the World Heritage Centre of any unexpected or adverse impacts that occur during the port expansion works, and requests the State Party to continue undertaking and reporting on appropriate mitigation and monitoring measures during and after the works on the port in order to avoid any negative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
 7. Further notes that a high number of recreational boats are continuing to cause direct and cumulative negative impacts on the Posidonia prairies within and adjacent to the property, and further urges the State Party to develop and implement an effective control mechanism to mitigate the impacts from recreational boats on the property's Outstanding Universal Value, based on a careful assessment of the its capacity;
 8. Urges furthermore the State Party to upgrade and improve the waste water treatment facilities of Ibiza and Platja d'en Bossa, in order to eliminate the discharge of insufficiently treated waste water into the sea;
 9. Welcomes the State Party's intention to consider a possible future extension of the property, and encourages the State Party to consider the inclusion of the Archipelago de Cabrera National Park in such an extension, in addition to the areas identified by the 2009 reactive monitoring mission;
 10. Reiterates its request that the State Party develop and implement an integrated monitoring system for the property's natural values, in order to monitor threats to its Outstanding Universal Value, including invasive species and discharge of insufficiently treated waste water;
 11. Also requests the State Party in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* to provide detailed information about any facilities or structures proposed (such as the future Ferry Terminal) which could have negative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
 12. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including the development of the state of conservation of the property's Posidonia prairies since its inscription, as well as a copy of the Management Plan upon its finalization, for review by the Advisory Bodies.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

38. Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu (Peru) (C/N 274)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.38

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.42**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Takes note of the submission of the retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, under revision by the Advisory Bodies;
4. Also takes note of the indication by the State Party on actions taken to address threats to the property including the Western access, public use, governance and management arrangements, uncontrolled development at the Machu Picchu village and other threats identified in the 2009 Emergency Action Plan;
5. Welcomes the support of the State Party for the establishment of an international support panel to provide technical advice on the implementation of the Emergency Action Plan and requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to support the State Party in the identification of appropriate expertise and Terms of Reference, as well as in the organization of the first meeting of the panel;
6. Also requests that the State Party submit to the World Heritage Centre, for evaluation, the initial plans related to the possible construction of the Santa Teresa road, to ensure that the World Heritage Centre takes an active part in the feasibility studies for the final project;
7. Considers that the State Party has made progress with the requests expressed by the World Heritage Committee in Decision **34 COM 7B.42**, and further requests the State Party to address unresolved issues that could constitute a danger to the attributes that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, with particular attention to:
 - a) Updating of the management plan to define provisions to strategically address unregulated access to the site, public use and urban planning, especially in the Western access,
 - b) Definition of strategies to address the Western access to the property and identify alternatives to the proposed Santa Teresa Road,
 - c) Risk reduction and disaster recovery plans, including a clear and precise course of action,
 - d) Harmonization of legislative frameworks and enforcement of regulatory measures,
 - e) Inventory of land ownership of the property and enforcement of regulatory measures,
 - f) Strengthening of decision-making processes and governance at the property;

8. Welcomes the invitation of the State Party to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to carry out a mission to evaluate the degree of conservation of the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the steps taken to implement the above-mentioned recommendations and in particular the results of the first meeting of the international panel, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

CULTURAL PROPERTIES

AFRICA

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.46**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes the information provided by the State Party on the proposed Port of Lamu at Manda Bay and the Lamu-Addis-Juba-Kigali corridor development project;
4. Expresses its concern that basic detailed information on the project, such as its scope, exact location and scale, the projected kinds of development foreseen, and the projected population growth has not been provided by the State Party as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010);
5. Also notes that the details currently available in the public domain suggest that the port project could be considered a mega-project which could impact on the morphology of the coastline, on tidal flows, and on the formation of sandbanks over a wide coastal area, as well as on the socio-economic development of Lamu and its surrounding landscape;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party for detailed information on the proposed Port of Lamu at Manda Bay and the Lamu-Addis-Juba-Kigali corridor development project to be provided as soon as possible, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and before any commitment is given;
7. Requests the State Party to confirm that the National Museums of Kenya will be fully involved in impact assessments of the Port project and that a Heritage Impact Assessment will be carried out to assess its potential impact on Outstanding Universal Value in line with "ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage properties";

8. Further notes the ongoing work on the gazettelement of the Shella Sand Dunes water catchment area, the mapping exercise for the boundaries and buffer zones, the preparation of the management plan, and the progress on the issue of uncontrolled development at informal settlements;
9. Also requests that the State Party provide the requested maps showing the precisely the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone, and to finalise the management plan as soon as possible and submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
10. Further requests the State Party to complete the work on the gazettelement of the Shella Sand Dunes water catchment area as soon as possible;
11. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and in particular on the issues mentioned above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

40. Timbuktu (Mali) (C 119rev)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.48**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Expresses its utmost concern that very little progress has been achieved in implementing corrective measures;
4. Regrets that the Ahmed Baba Cultural Centre built near the Sankoré Mosque remains unused and is deteriorating and encourages the State Party to address this as a matter of urgency;
5. Reiterates its request for the following corrective measures to be urgently addressed:
 - a) Create an inter-ministerial committee for Timbuktu,
 - b) Re-locate the amphitheatre away from the Sankore Mosque,
 - c) Finalize and adopt urban building regulations and develop a land-use plan for the Old City and its buffer zone,
 - d) Submit to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies a plan for the participation of the population in matters of heritage,
 - e) Develop proposals for an extension of the property to encompass the Old City,
 - f) Implement the short and medium term actions envisaged in the management plan;

6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **31 October 2011**, for review by the Advisory Bodies, details on the proposed urban rehabilitation project of the Sankore neighbourhood and on the proposed Master Plan to be implemented in cooperation with the Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC), in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* and before any detailed plan is agreed upon;
7. Also requests the State Party to implement the priority actions for the repair work needed on the Sidi Yahia Mosque and to address the need for waste removal in the property;
8. Also encourages the State Party to attract the necessary resources to conduct a pilot project for repairing and renovating a dozen or so houses in the Old City with a training component for handcraft people;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

41. Aapravasi Ghat (Mauritius) (C 1227)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.49**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Takes note of the State Party's official adoption of the Planning Policy Guidance, the main purpose of which is to control, together with other existing tools, the development, legitimate aspirations and change in the buffer zone of Aapravasi Ghat in order to protect the property's Outstanding Universal Value;
4. Acknowledges the progress made in undertaking research on indentured labour;
5. Regrets that the State Party has not completed the Management Plan for the property which impedes the full enforcement of the Planning Policy Guidance, and urges for a finalization of the plan before **September 2011**;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to prepare as a matter of urgency a structured system of coordination among key institutional stakeholders for the implementation of the Management Plan and the Conservation Manual in order to allow full enforcement of the Planning Policy Guidance;
7. Encourages the State Party to continue halting any demolition or any inadequate development in the buffer zone until the Management Plan and the Conservation Manual are prepared;

8. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property, to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the Planning Policy Guidance in sustaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

42. Island of Gorée (Senegal) (C 26)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.48**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes note of the results of the reactive monitoring mission to the property and the recommendations made for improvement of the state of conservation of the architectural heritage, management issues, the illegal occupation of the buildings and lands, and the problems of coastal erosion;
4. Welcomes with satisfaction the appointment of a manager for the site, but requests that an administrative note for the appointment be signed, and that a management structure with adequate human and financial resources be created and established in Gorée;
5. Also requests the State Party to implement the following recommendations resulting from the 2011 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM mission:
 - a) Begin urgent structural consolidation of the historic buildings currently threatened, in particular the Governor's Palace, the former Hospital and the William Ponty School,
 - b) Consolidate the technical works that are near collapse due to major coastal erosion, in particular those in the area of the former Hospital, the Mosque and the Mariam Bâ School,
 - c) Commence studies on the actual need for dwellings and on the stability of the occupied buildings so that a definitive decision may be made with regard to the issue of illegal occupation of the Island,
 - d) Establish a management structure with appropriate human and financial resources to enable the manager of the site to implement the necessary conservation and management activities, in particular to initiate the preparation of a management and conservation plan for the property;
6. Encourages the State Party to request international assistance from the World Heritage Fund to implement some of the consolidation activities recommended by the 2011 mission;

7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a state of conservation report on the property for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.43

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.51**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Welcomes the effort made by the State Party in securing resources for the conservation of the property through negotiating a 12 million Euro loan with the French Development Agency;
4. Expresses its strong concern about the ongoing degradation and collapse of historic urban fabric and the construction of non-conforming buildings, affecting the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to consolidate the conservation and management arrangements for the property, and in particular to:
 - a) Enact a decree to establish the Safeguarding Committee so that it can start operations at the earliest possible opportunity,
 - b) Appoint the site manager for the property so that he/she can begin work at the earliest possible opportunity,
 - c) Ensure sufficient human, financial and technical resources for all of the necessary conservation and management activities at the property,
 - d) Implement building control and building permit mechanisms in coordination with the Municipality of Saint-Louis,
 - e) Ensure adequate coordination amongst initiatives being developed at the property between different institutional stakeholders at the national, regional and local level;
6. Requests the State Party to ensure that the site manager and the Safeguarding Committee are a part of the decision-making structure of the project for "Tourism Development in Saint-Louis and its Region";
7. Urges the State Party to immediately begin the preparation of the management plan in coordination with the municipality;
8. Encourages the State Party to clarify through a Memorandum of Understanding or other means, the specific roles, responsibilities, duties, and capacities of governmental institutions at the national and municipal levels;

9. Invites the State Party and the municipality to provide the World Heritage Centre with detailed information regarding any major projects foreseen on the Island of Saint-Louis and its buffer zone for review by the Advisory Bodies, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
10. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

44. Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape (South Africa) (C 1099)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.44

The World Heritage Committee

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.52**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Reiterates its concern at the potential adverse impact of the approved mining site on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
4. Recalls its position on mining and World Heritage and the policy statement of the International Council of Mining and Metals (ICMM);
5. Notes that the State Party has halted mining operations at the mining site 7 km from the property boundary to ensure full compliance with national legislation while a further heritage impact assessment is carried out;
6. Also notes that the State Party has acknowledged that there was no sufficient consultation of all relevant stakeholders during the process of issuing the mining license;
7. Acknowledges the State Party's commitment to supplement the Environmental Impact Assessment that was undertaken for the mining application with the Heritage Impact Assessment and further notes that the State Party has already developed the Terms of Reference for this additional work using the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage properties and that the Terms of Reference had already been submitted to the World Heritage Centre and reviewed by ICOMOS;
8. Expresses its concern that the buffer zone and the proposed greater Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA), as was envisaged at the time of inscription to protect the property within South Africa, have not yet been completed as a result of the slow pace of land acquisition, thus continuing to leave the area east of the property unprotected;
9. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, in order to assess the progress made in implementing the 2010 mission's recommendations, in particular the additional Heritage Impact Assessment

and issues related to clarifying the boundaries of the property's buffer zone and the overall state of conservation of the property;

10. Welcomes the commitment of the State Party to continue halting the mining operations until the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission has taken place and assessed the results of the requested Heritage Impact Assessment;
11. Calls upon the Director-General of UNESCO, in consultation with the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, in the event of the mission concluding that the heritage impact assessment indicates that the proposed mining would not threaten irreversibly the property's Outstanding Universal Value, to consult with the State Party, in line with the provision of Decision **35 COM 7.2**, paragraph 6, on any urgent mitigation measures and monitoring programmes that might be requested before mining operations were to commence;
12. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, including any negative impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value identified within the Heritage Impact Assessment by the mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.45

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.54**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Acknowledges the efforts made by the State Party in implementing the requests made by the World Heritage Committee and urges it to secure resources for the operation of the Stone Town Conservation and Development Authority (STCDA) and the sustained implementation of the Heritage Management Plan;
4. Notes the results of the January 2011 ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and endorses its recommendations;
5. Expresses its concern about the state of conservation of the property and requests the State Party to:
 - a) Carry out/update a comprehensive condition assessment of the property and identify priority measures for intervention, including required resources for implementation,
 - b) Establish an effective monitoring system to control and enforce sanctions on illegal construction and evaluate the adequacy of proposals for new construction and development, both at the inscribed property and within its buffer zone,

- c) Further develop the tourism development plan to effectively contribute to poverty alleviation and improvement of socio-economic conditions of the local population;
6. Notes with satisfaction the commitment of the State Party to reassess current plans for the construction of a hotel in a designated public space and next to the Mambo Msiige building and urges the State Party to continue working with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS to ensure that potential new developments and rehabilitation of the historic building and its associated public space do not impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies technical specifications on planned projects relating to the reorganisation of the northern part of the port, the Seafront project part II interventions in the House of Wonders and at the Tippu Tip House, in accordance to Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, for consideration and review before any commitment is made for their implementation;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012, **with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of the ascertained or potential danger to Outstanding Universal Value, the possible inscription of the property on the World Heritage List in Danger.**

ARAB STATES

46. Tipasa (Algeria) (C 193)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.51**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes note of the extensive work in drafting the final Plan for the Protection and Enhancement of the property and its protected area (PPEAS) and requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed of progress in its implementation;
4. Also takes note of the summary pilot project for the development of the port, but regrets that the requested impact study was not transmitted, and encourages the State Party to invite an advisory mission to make an appropriate assessment, before preparing the detailed pilot project;
5. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including

progress made on the implementation of the PPEAS, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

47. Kasbah of Algiers (Algeria) (C 565)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.52**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes note of the information given by the State Party concerning actions taken in the perspective of the conservation of the Kasbah of Algiers and encourages it to continue its efforts towards the finalisation of the emergency measures and the implementation of the Permanent Safeguarding Plan for the property;
4. Also takes note of the information on the rich archaeological content discovered during the excavations conducted at the site chosen for the metro station of Place des Martyrs and the modification of the metro project in the light of these discoveries;
5. Considers that the surface impact of the construction of the metro station at Place des Martyrs remains significant and requests the State Party to attempt to further reduce this impact and to submit to the World Heritage Centre, before starting work, the detailed project and the development plans for the metro station, notably for the museum component;
6. Reiterates its request for information of the projects envisaged for the Place des Martyrs, and which are linked to the project for the Bay of Algiers and to the Urban Development Plan for the entire city;
7. Also requests the State Party to review and to submit, by **1 December 2011**, the cadastral map showing the boundaries of the property;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a progress report on the implementation of the above recommendations, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

48. Historic Cairo (Egypt) (C 89)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.48

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.55**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Regrets that the State Party has not submitted the requested report on the state of conservation of the property as well as the progress report on modifications to the Cairo Financial Centre and on the elaboration of the management plan;
4. Takes note of the information provided by the World Heritage Centre on the progress made in the implementation of the programme for the elaboration of a conservation/regeneration plan for Historic Cairo;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and a progress report on modifications to the Cairo Financial Centre and on the elaboration of the management plan, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

49. Petra (Jordan) (C 326)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.49

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.56**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party on the implementation of its recommendations and urges it to finalise the process to establish functioning management arrangements with adequate resources for operation;
4. Expresses its deep concern about the state of conservation of the property and the continued need for implementation of holistic strategies to address pressing conservation, maintenance and protection issues;
5. Notes the results of the December 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, endorses its recommendations and requests the State Party to:
 - a) logistically support and collaborate with UNESCO Amman in the continuation of their comprehensive risk management plan for the property, based on updated

- surveys to identify emergency measures and action plans for monitoring and interventions to mitigate potential threats,
- b) develop and implement an integrated conservation plan, based on recommendations of existing management and operational plans, updated condition recording surveys, and identify required conservation, maintenance and protection measures to ensure the conservation of heritage assets and define conservation guidelines and principles to guide future interventions at the property,
 - c) minimize archaeological excavations until current conservation and maintenance needs are fully addressed and develop regulations for archaeological research at the property,
 - d) conduct necessary assessments to formally identify and adopt a buffer zone for the site that ensures conformity with the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

50. Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a) (Jordan) (C 1093)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.50

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.56**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Requests the State Party to finalize a scientifically and technically sound conservation and restoration project for the Stylite tower and to submit it as soon as possible to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, prior to implementation;
4. Urges the State Party to complete the management plan for the property, including a comprehensive conservation plan, as well as an archaeological research policy and a public use plan;
5. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a progress report on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

51. Tyre (Lebanon) (C 299)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.51

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.57**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Takes note that the State Party has provided a state of conservation report for the property, and additional information on the management plan, on improved institutional mechanisms, and information and studies related to ongoing developments at the property, as requested since 2006, and specifically Decisions **32 COM 7B.60**, **33 COM 7B.57** and **34 COM 7B.57**;
4. Strongly encourages the State Party to establish as soon as possible a buffer zone to protect the property from excessive development and to submit a request for boundary modification to this end according to paragraphs 163-165 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
5. Requests the State Party to invite as soon as possible the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property in order to evaluate, at its 36th session in 2012, the progress accomplished;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the implementation of the above for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012 **with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of the ascertained or potential danger to Outstanding Universal Value, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.52

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **27 COM 7B.103**, adopted at its 27th session (UNESCO, 2003),
3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit the requested state of conservation report;
4. Expresses its deep concern regarding the state of conservation of the property, in particular the lack of implementation of the Management Plan and conservation

interventions, as well as the lack of enforcement of existing regulations, which appear to threaten the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;

5. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to assess the state of conservation of the property;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

53. Archaeological Site of Cyrene (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (C 190)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.53

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.58**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes that the State Party has not submitted a state of conservation report to its 31st (Christchurch, 2007), 33rd (Seville, 2009) and 34th (Brasilia, 2010) sessions;
4. Urges the State Party to implement its earlier decisions and the measures recommended by the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS mission of January 2007;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of its Decision **31 COM 7B.63**, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

54. Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (C 287)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.54

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.59**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Encourages the State Party when conditions permit to implement the recommendations contained in the mission report, and in particular to consider a

stakeholder workshop to be organized with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to address the many dimensions of an appropriate conservation strategy for the property;

4. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the above-mentioned issues, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

55. Ksar Ait-Ben-Haddou (Morocco) (C 444)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.55

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.60**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Recognizes the efforts made by the State Party to set up a management entity;
4. Notes the progress on a number of specific projects aimed at the better conservation and presentation of the property;
5. Requests the State Party to provide additional information on the new management entity including its roles and responsibilities, its relationship to the local management committee, between the Centre for the conservation and rehabilitation of the architectural heritage of Atlas and Sub-Atlas zones (CERKAS) and the Ministry of Culture, and on the appointment of a new site manager, as well as to provide a detailed progress update on the construction of the bridge;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property, including information on the new management entity, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

56. Historic City of Meknes (Morocco) (C 793)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.56

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.61**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),

3. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party and appreciates the magnitude of the actions implemented to safeguard the heritage of the Historic City of Meknes;
4. Requests the State Party to take into account the recommendations of the expert who visited the Berdieyinne Mosque in April 2010 and those of ICOMOS in its 2011 evaluation, in view of the implementation of the restoration project of the mosque;
5. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre as soon as possible the overall philosophy and general guidelines of the project missing from the submitted document for consideration by the Advisory Bodies, and a revised project respecting the original materials and preserving the authenticity of the structure, for review by the Advisory Bodies before the commencement of work;
6. Further requests the State Party to continue to regularly inform the World Heritage Centre of the work undertaken and the progress made in the completion of a conservation plan and in the establishment of the local Safeguarding Agency.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.57

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.63**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes the findings of the reactive monitoring mission in regard to the physical state of conservation of the structures, archaeological remains, and mural paintings at the property;
4. Requests the State Party to develop an ongoing monitoring system to ensure the continued stability of these structures, archaeological remains, and mural paintings, and to refrain from planning or implementing restoration projects prior to obtaining more accurate information on deterioration mechanisms from the monitoring process;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to put the 2007 Management Plan in operation as soon as possible, by reinforcing the management structure and staff at the property, by providing this staff with an executive summary in Arabic and by developing a detailed, costed revised action plan with clear timelines and responsibilities for implementation;
6. Urges the State Party to ensure that site staff and other stakeholders receive necessary capacity building in order to effectively implement the management plan;
7. Also requests the State Party to provide, in the framework of the Retrospective Inventory, detailed topographical maps of the five component parts of the property by **1 December 2011**;

8. Further requests the State Party to finalize the limits of the buffer zones and their associated planning controls as soon as possible, to ensure that pressure from tourism, urban and infrastructure development do not have a negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and to submit a minor boundary modification by **1 February 2012** for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

58. Ancient City of Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic) (C 20)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.58

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.64**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Takes note of the proposals by the State Party, including the establishment of a buffer zone, the modification or abandonment of deleterious developments, the improvement of conservation standards, the use of traditional materials, and the improved controlling of illegal developments;
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, detailed information on the four rehabilitation projects, and on the redesign of King Faisal Street area and Medhat Pasha Cultural Centre before further work is undertaken;
5. Also reiterates the urgent need for the preparation and adoption of a Conservation and Management Plan to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a state of conservation report and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.59

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Takes note of the report submitted by the State Party and the information provided on the state of conservation of the property;
3. Welcomes the cancellation of the decrees of declassification within the Archaeological Park of Carthage-Sidi Bou Said;
4. Encourages the State Party to submit a minor boundary modification in order to define a sufficient buffer zone to preserve the integrity of the property, and to indicate the legal framework of protection;
5. Urges the State Party to complete, adopt and implement the Plan for the Protection and Enhancement of the property initiated since 1996;
6. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to assess the state of conservation of the property and the progress regarding the Plan for its protection and enhancement;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above recommendations for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.60

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **25 COM III.239**, adopted at its 25th session (Helsinki, 2001),
3. Notes the information provided by the State Party, expresses its deep concern about the state of conservation of the property and urges the State Party to implement measures to control urban development and finalise the approval process for the legislative framework;
4. Also urges the State Party to prepare the Urban Conservation Plan and develop capacity building programmes with the support of the Social Fund for Development (SFD);

5. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to evaluate the state of conservation of the property and to discuss how progress might be achieved in ensuring the conservation and protection of the property;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

ASIA-PACIFIC

61. The Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur (Bangladesh) (C 322)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.61

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.64**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the steps taken by the State Party to pursue the implementation of the Committee decision and urges the State Party to implement the rest of the measures proposed by the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission carried out in February-March 2009;
4. Encourages the State Party to draft the management plan of the property under the project “South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project - Bangladesh Portion 2009-2014” in close consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
5. Welcomes the information that the Norwegian Funds-in-Trust, is supporting a capacity-building project for long term management, conservation and preservation of World Heritage properties in Bangladesh, which may contribute to improving the property’s protection and management;
6. Requests the State Party to undertake its capacity-building activities on management and conservation of cultural heritage properties, in close consultation with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the above.

62. Temple of Preah Vihear (Cambodia) (C 1224rev)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.62

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35 COM7B.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decisions **31 COM 8B.24**, **32 COM 8B.102**, **33 COM 7B.65**, **34 COM 7B.66** adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, New Zealand, 2007), 32nd session (Québec, Canada, 2008), 33rd session (Seville, Spain, 2009), and 34th session (Brasilia, Brazil, 2010),
3. Thanks the Director-General of UNESCO for dispatching her Special Envoy, Mr. Koïchiro Matsuura, to the Kingdoms of Thailand and of Cambodia in February 2011 with a view to resuming dialogue between the two parties;
4. Appreciates the efforts of the Director-General of UNESCO in facilitating individual and bilateral discussions between the two parties at UNESCO Headquarters in May 2011;
5. Acknowledges the good will of the parties and reaffirms the need to ensure, in accordance with the *Operational Guidelines*, the protection and conservation of the property from any damage;
6. Encourages the States Parties of Cambodia and Thailand to use the *1972 Convention* as a tool to support conservation, sustainable development and dialogue.

63. Old Town of Lijiang (China) (C 811)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.63

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.66**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes with satisfaction the efforts of the State Party's national and local authorities to strengthen the protection of the property and its setting;
4. Welcomes the proposal for boundary modification to include protective buffer zones for Baisha and Shuhe cluster sites and to enlarge the buffer zone for Dayan town of the property and encourages the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a formal request for the modification of boundaries of the property and buffer zones with three copies of original topographic maps;
5. Requests the State Party to complete the Conservation Master Plan in order to address the threats to integrity and authenticity identified by the 2008 joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and the 2008 UNESCO

advisory mission, and to submit to the World Heritage Centre a synthesis in English, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;

6. Also requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre of any restoration or development projects planned at the property prior to their implementation, for examination by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a state of conservation report on the property and progress made in the completion and implementation of the Conservation Master Plan, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

64. Historic Centre of Macao (China) (C 1110)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.64

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.67**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the initiatives taken by the State Party towards the development of the Urban Plan, District Plans, and a proposed law to safeguard Macao's World Heritage;
4. Expresses its concerns at the continuing inadequacy of the current management system, the buffer zone and legal provisions, to protect effectively the very important visual and functional linkages between the inscribed monuments and the wider urban land and seascape of Macao;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to develop appropriate legal and planning instruments comprising the Urban Plan as developed so far, and to submit to the World Heritage Centre when they are finalised, so that they can be assessed by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and the progress made in the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.65

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **33 COM 7B.68** and **33 COM 8B.47**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes with appreciation the efforts made by the State Party to develop the conservation master plans for the three areas of the property and to harmonize these with the Lhasa Urban Development Plan;
4. Welcomes the establishment of a World Heritage Steering Committee in Lhasa to strengthen institutional co-ordination and ensure proper implementation of the conservation master plans;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to submit the drafts of the above-mentioned plans to the World Heritage Centre, before their finalisation and enactment by the competent authorities, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
6. Requests the State Party to submit proposals for minor boundary modifications to the buffer zone of the property to the World Heritage Centre;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

66. Group of Monuments at Hampi (India) (C 241)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.66

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.71**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Reiterates its request to the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre regarding the progress on:
 - a) the demolition and removal of the remaining debris, pillars and carriageway of the collapsed bridge;
 - b) appropriate decisions of a new more suitable location for a vehicular bridge outside the current and possible future boundaries of the property;

4. Requests the State Party to:
 - a) submit a satisfactory proposal for the extension of the buffer zone boundaries of the property;
 - b) submit to the World Heritage Centre the completed Integrated Management Plan together with a synthesis and a prioritisation of existing recommendations and intentions, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
 - c) provide confirmation that the finalized and approved Integrated Management Plan is fully resourced, and will be implemented;
5. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on progress made in the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

67. Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri (India) (C 252; C 251; C 255)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.67

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **31 COM 7B.80** adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007) and **34 COM 7B.68**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Urges the State Party to continue progress in the development of an Integrated Management Plan for the Taj Mahal, and Agra Fort properties, and requests it to submit the plan when completed to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
4. Encourages the State Party to continue progress in the development of a separate management plan for Fatehpur Sikri, and also requests it to submit the plan when completed to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
5. Further requests the State Party to reconsider the inappropriate design and installation of the Door Frame Metal Detectors and barricaded queue arrangements at the Eastern and Western gates of the Taj Mahal;
6. Regrets that the State Party did not provide any details of the new bridge over the Yamuna river, nor a heritage impact assessment, as requested by the Committee, before any commitment was made in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Expresses its concern at the apparent impact on visitor numbers that the new bridge could have and considers that an overall visitor management strategy which considers traffic management in the hinterland of the property needs to be developed urgently as part of the management plan for the property and Agra Fort;

8. Requests furthermore the State Party, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to ensure that impact assessment studies are undertaken for any other development proposal that could affect the properties, including the current visitors traffic access, and museum development proposals at Fatehpur Sikri, before any operational work commitment is entered into;
9. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

68. Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (India) (C 1101)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.68

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.69**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Recognizes the efforts made by the State Party to ensure the safeguarding of the property and encourages it to continue such efforts in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
4. Reiterates its request to provide the World Heritage Centre with the completed management plan for review by the Advisory Bodies;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the adopted management plan, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

69. Prambanan Temples (Indonesia) (C 642)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.69

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.73**, adopted at its 33rd session (Sevilla, 2009),

3. Notes with satisfaction the continuing efforts made by the State Party towards the rehabilitation of the property in accordance with the Action Plan prepared in 2007 and the steady progress being made;
4. Thanks the Director-General of UNESCO for having launched immediately after the volcanic eruption of Mount Merapi of Central Java in Indonesia, the emergency safeguarding operation, with the primary objective of rehabilitating the surrounding areas of the property and of enhancing and promoting the livelihoods of affected local communities, via their involvement in the rehabilitation of the cultural tourism and creative industry sector in the region;
5. Encourages the State Party to conduct further research on the structure of the Siva Temple, such as onsite monitoring, seismographic studies, periodic monitoring of data analysis, before any major restoration work is agreed or undertaken;
6. Strongly recommends that minimum intervention be considered to retain the authenticity of the property;
7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property with information on the progress made in the implementation of the above-mentioned Action Plan and the recommendations adopted by the April 2011 Working Group Meeting for the Safeguarding of Prambanan Temple Compounds, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.70

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.72**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the progress made by the State Party in developing the management system for the site and acknowledges the information provided on the actions being taken to implement effective management of the site;
4. Urges the State Party to continue its work to address the actions recommended at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009), including:
 - a) implementing an effective heritage impact assessment process within the property,
 - b) involving the residents as key stakeholders of the property;
5. Also urges the State Party to:
 - a) finalise the legal and administrative measures required to protect and manage the property,

- b) develop mechanisms to prevent illegal sand mining at the property;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a progress report on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

71. Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara (Japan) (C 870)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.71

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.76**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes that the State Party has not removed all of the temporary facilities associated with the Commemorative Event and plans to retain some of these until such time as permanent visitor facilities can be constructed, and urges it to proceed with the removal of all such structures, as previously requested by the World Heritage Committee;
4. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*:
 - a) plans for both temporary and permanent visitor facilities,
 - b) details of progress towards the establishment of the groundwater monitoring system and risk mitigation plans and plans for construction of the Yamato-Kita Road highway,
 - c) an overall conservation rationale for all planned reconstruction work at the corridor of the Nara Heijo-kyo Palace site, including detailed plans and the evidence on which they are based before any reconstruction work is approved;
5. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.72

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **27 COM 7B.51**, adopted at its 27th session (UNESCO, 2003),
3. Regrets that the State Party has not provided the detailed survey plan on the construction of a new North-South road and mitigation measures to the World Heritage Centre, as requested by the Committee and as requested twice by the World Heritage Centre in 2010;
4. Notes with great concern that construction of the new road has started and progressed rapidly and substantially in 2010, including in Zone 1 and 3 of the property;
5. Also notes the recommendations made by the UNESCO quick assessment mission undertaken in January-February 2011, in particular the need to consider options for realigning and downgrading the road within the property and its setting;
6. Requests the State Party to immediately suspend all construction works from km 25 to 34 to allow time for detailed assessment of the impact of the road construction project on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage cultural properties and the investigation of alternative alignment options;
7. Also requests the State Party to undertake a cultural heritage impact assessment for the proposed water tanks and submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, before any commitment has been made;
8. Further requests the State Party to invite, as a matter of urgency, a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission to the property in 2011 in order to consider alternative options for the proposed road construction, in the context of its impact on Outstanding Universal Value and to undertake a comprehensive assessment on the state of conservation of the property and its management system;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, and in particular on the implementation of the above mitigation measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

**73. Melaka and George Town, Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca (Malaysia)
(C 1223)**

Decision: 35 COM 7B.73

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.78**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Welcomes the development of the detailed Conservation Management Plan overarching the existing Management Plans for the two cities and the commitment of the State Party to strengthen the management arrangements for the property through the setting up of a World Heritage office and through reinforcing governmental and other administrative arrangements;
4. Notes the proposals included in the Conservation Management Plan for thirteen extensions to the buffer zones that will be examined by the World Heritage Committee under Item 8 of the Agenda (Document WHC-11/35.COM/8B);
5. Requests the State Party to re-consider the Conservation Guidelines relating to the presumption in favour of demolition of unprotected property which together with protected property makes up the outstanding urban ensembles of the two cities;
6. Urges the State Party to:
 - a) progress with the development of Special Areas plan that provides detailed planning constraints for both cities and their buffer zones,
 - b) confirm as reported to the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee that no approval will be given for developments higher than 18 metres in the buffer zone until such time as the Special Area plans are adopted,
 - c) ensure that all major projects have adequate impact assessments in line with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessment for Cultural World Heritage properties', and,
 - d) set out a specific timetable for achieving the reinforced management system;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property, on the development of Special Areas plans and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.74

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **33 COM 7B.79** and **34 COM 8B.54**, adopted at its 33rd (Seville, 2009) and 34th (Brasilia, 2010) sessions respectively,
3. Notes the efforts and commitment of the State Party for the safeguarding of this property, in particular in undertaking the process of preparation and development of the Integrated Management Plan (IMP);
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to continue its work on the development of the Integrated Management Plan (IMP), based on the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, and to avoid carrying out any development project within the property and the adjacent areas identified as having potential archaeological significance, pending completion of the IMP;
5. Calls upon the international community to provide technical and financial support to assist the State Party in the development of the IMP and in implementing the appropriate conservation measures for the archaeological remains contained within the Maya Devi Temple;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre detailed information on any proposed developments in the vicinity of the property, including a Heritage Impact Assessment on any project that could affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the progress made on the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

75. Kathmandu Valley (Nepal) (C 121)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.75

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.76**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Takes note of the conclusions and recommendations of the March 2011 UNESCO international expert advisory mission to the Pashupati Monument Zone of the

Kathmandu Valley with respect to the proposed tunnel road construction of 2007 and the proposed Kathmandu International Airport extension;

4. Urges the State Party to abandon its plans for the tunnel road construction crossing the Pashupati monument zone, to determine a road trajectory that goes around the property boundary and to restore the pre-2007 situation at the monument zone;
5. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/Advisory Bodies reactive monitoring mission to the property to assess the state of conservation of the property, including the tunnel road construction crossing the Pashupati monument zone and the planned extension of the Kathmandu International Airport;
6. Also requests the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre with detailed information including an independently prepared Heritage Impact Assessment for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, prior to the mission;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the implementation of the March 2011 UNESCO international expert advisory mission recommendations and on the state of conservation of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

76. Historical Monuments at Makli, Thatta (Pakistan) (C 143)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.76

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.80**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Expresses its condolences to the State Party for the loss and devastation caused by the floods in 2010;
4. Regrets that little progress has been made towards the implementation of the World Heritage Committee decisions and that no information has been provided concerning ongoing conservation works including repair works to pavilions, monuments and tombs;
5. Expresses its concern about the serious degradation of the property aggravated by the recent flood and the lack of preparation for emergency actions, including the lack of security measures to protect the property and urges the State Party to develop an emergency action plan to address urgent measures necessary for security and stabilisation of structures and to implement them;
6. Also urges the State Party to take action to adopt the Master Plan and to develop the management plan;

7. Further urges the State Party to take appropriate measures to stabilise the Tomb of Jam Nizamuddin;
8. Requests the State Party to submit the defined boundaries to the World Heritage Centre and proposals for the establishment of a buffer zone, for approval by the World Heritage Committee;
9. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property to review the state of conservation and the progress on the above issues, and to help the State Party to prepare the post-flood emergency and conservation action plan;
10. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including progress on the above issues and the recommendations of the 2006 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012, **with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of the ascertained or potential danger to the Outstanding Universal Value, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

77. Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro (Pakistan) (C 138)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.77

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.81**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes that a comprehensive Master Plan has been prepared and is pending approval by the Pakistan Federal Government and that work is in progress to identify the actual extent of the archaeological area of Moenjodaro;
4. Also notes with appreciation the efforts made by the Director-General of UNESCO to address the emergency situation of August 2010 flooding at Moenjodaro through a post-flood assessment mission to the property in October 2010;
5. Requests the State Party to:
 - a) update the risk management plan,
 - b) submit a topographic map of the archaeological area including a possible extension of the property, once the dry core drilling to determine the extent of archaeological remains has been completed,
 - c) develop an archaeological research strategy, including non-invasive methods of investigation, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, and refrain from undertaking any major archaeological interventions until this strategy is in place,

- d) provide a full report on the measures put in place to protect areas of archaeological interest both within the property boundaries and in any area subject to potential extension of the property from encroachments and land uses,
 - e) further develop a site presentation and interpretation programme as suggested by the 2006 World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the October 2010 World Heritage Centre post-flood assessment mission, as well as on the implementation of the above.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.78

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.72**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Expresses its deep regret that the State Party has not submitted a state of conservation report, that it did not submit one to the 34th session, and that therefore no response has been provided to the recommendations of the 2010 reactive monitoring mission;
4. Also expresses deep concern at the potential vulnerability of the property from proposed development, from the absence of effective conservation control in the Old Town and from the lack of a conservation management plan;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and responses to the requests of the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

79. Historic Centre of Bukhara (Uzbekistan) (C 602 rev)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.79

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,

2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.74**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes the results of the October 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and the identified threats to the property;
4. Urges the State Party to undertake, in a timely fashion, the measures recommended by the October 2010 mission report, particularly the need to complete and implement the Management Plan and the establishment of the Bukhara World Heritage Steering Committee for the property;
5. Requests the State Party to address potential negative impacts on authenticity and integrity of the property to ensure the protection of its Outstanding Universal Value;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the progress made in implementing the recommendations of the October 2010 reactive monitoring mission, and the state of conservation of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

80. Samarkand – Crossroads of Cultures (Uzbekistan) (C 603 rev)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.80

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.84**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the progress made by the State Party in civic planning, consultative processes and historic structures documentation;
4. Notes the references in the State Party's report to the development of a general plan, and requests the State Party to provide clarification on the scope and the extent of this plan, particularly whether it covers planning and development of infrastructure as well as conservation and rehabilitation, and whether it sets out a long term strategy for traffic management;
5. Also requests the State Party to provide clarification on the major conservation and restoration proposals in the general plan above, for the 2010-2015 period;
6. Also notes the World Bank projects to develop water supply and sewage systems in the historic part of the city and invites the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre with details of the scope of this project and its impact on the archaeological and historic structures;
7. Further notes the State Party's efforts in securing international assistance to support the management plan, and reiterates the need to further develop the management plan, to undertake further conservation work on monuments within the property, to

establish an effective management framework for the site and to sustain and plan for infrastructural work respecting the traditional urban fabric;

8. Notes furthermore the importance that the State Party places on tourism development and touristic initiatives and also further requests that tourism planning mechanisms form a part of the management plan;
9. Encourages the State Party to continue strengthening its efforts in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, local authorities, the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS, and possibly other partners, to advance the strategic planning processes and finalize the management plan with a focus on technical assistance and guidance concerning the conservation of the traditional urban fabric, the development of structural restoration projects and the creation of an adequate management framework;
10. Reiterates its request to the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, information concerning urban developments, including the new building construction and reconstructions, sewage and other projects having impact on the property;
11. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, **by 1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including progress made in the management plan and strategic planning, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

81. Complex of Huế Monuments (Vietnam) (C 678)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.81

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.85**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the progress made by the State Party in dealing with illegal buildings, the on-going process for the development of a management plan, the carrying out of mitigating measures at the Minh Mang and Khai Dinh Tombs to reduce the impact of the new highway, as well as restricting some major infrastructure projects within the protected area and the buffer zone;
4. Encourages the State Party to consider an extension of the property to include its surrounding cultural landscape that is related spatially to the major monuments;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, any new development or conservation projects which might have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
6. Also requests the State Party to complete the Management Plan without further delay and to ensure in the process its integration into the larger regulatory framework being developed for the city of Hue (Master Plan);

7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a detailed report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the above.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

82. Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra (Albania) (C 569 bis)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.82

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.87**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Expresses its great concern regarding the lack of control for illegal constructions and regrets that a long-term plan has not been established to rectify the violations that have already occurred in order to improve the value and integrity of the property;
4. Also expresses its concern that no progress is being made to introduce a programme for archaeological interventions in case of implementation of major restoration, as well as for the lack of an agreed overall fire response plan for the entirety of the property;
5. Recognises the efforts made to develop a tourism plan in Berat which aims to support the needs of the local community within the framework of the management plan and also expresses its great concern that no such plan has been developed for Gjirokastra;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to urgently put in place an agreed action plan and timescale to address the current ones and prevent any further violations;
7. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to develop and implement detailed and appropriate monitoring indicators related to the attributes which carry the Outstanding Universal Value of the property based on detailed inventories;
8. Notes the intentions of the State Party to carry out a major restoration project at Berat Castle and requests the State Party to provide details to the World Heritage Centre, for assessment by the Advisory Bodies, before any work commences;
9. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to assess the overall state of conservation of the property, progress in its management and whether the criteria for the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger are met;
10. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a progress report on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

83. Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg (Austria) (C 784)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.83

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.88** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the State Party's efforts to establish clear mechanisms for a coordinated and integrated approach among all decision-making entities and requests the State Party to take the lead in establishing coordination roundtables;
4. Notes with concern that only few recommendations of the 2009 World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission have been addressed and reiterates its request to the State Party to take steps towards implementing all the mission recommendations;
5. Regrets that the submitted impact assessment for the hydroelectric power station did not contain sufficient information to assess the impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and urges the State Party to submit as soon as possible a heritage impact assessment to the World Heritage Centre based on the ICOMOS Guidance for Heritage Impact Assessment for World Heritage cultural properties;
6. Notes the range of projects under way within the boundaries of the World Heritage property and in the surrounding historic town centre and also requests the State Party to undertake heritage impact assessments as necessary and, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, provide information on major development projects that might impact the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in line with the ICOMOS Guidance mentioned in paragraph 5 above;
7. Reiterates its request to the State Party to revise the draft management plan, as stated in Decision **33 COM 7B.88**;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

84. World Heritage properties of Vienna

- **Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn (Austria) (C 786)**
- **Historic Centre of Vienna (Austria) (C 1033)**

Decision: 35 COM 7B.84

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **33 COM 7B.89**, **33 COM 7B.90** and **34 COM 7B.76**, adopted at its 33rd (Seville, 2009) and 34th (Brasilia, 2010) sessions respectively,
3. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party in addition to the 2010 visual impact study;
4. Notes that the Kometgründe project will, if implemented, be carried out according to the request of the World Heritage Committee made at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010) and requests the State Party to inform it of any decisions taken in this regard;
5. Also requests the State Party, given the multiplicity of development projects in the properties, their buffer zones and beyond, to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the properties to assess:
 - a) the proposed changes in the design of Vienna Main Station,
 - b) the potential impact of new developments on the properties,
 - c) the integrity of views from within key places of the properties;
6. Further requests the State Party, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to inform the World Heritage Centre of any additional major urban development projects as well as amendments to current projects that may adversely impact the Outstanding Universal Value of the properties;
7. Urges the State Party to ensure that future impact assessments consider impact on the Outstanding Universal Value and conform with ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage cultural properties;
8. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the properties and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

85. Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh (Belarus) (C 1196)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.85

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.78** adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),

3. Acknowledges the efforts pursued by the State Party in the implementation of the World Heritage Committee decisions and, in particular, the updating of the management plan of the property;
4. Notes the information provided on conservation work planned for the Corpus Christi Catholic Church, but reiterates its request to develop a conservation plan before further major interventions, and in particular the installation of a heating system;
5. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to adopt appropriate planning measures, in order to protect the urban landscape of the town of Nesvizh and prevent the construction of new buildings that could have an impact on the historic centre and the visual integrity of the property;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a progress report on the state of conservation of the property, including documents regarding the conservation plan for the Corpus Christi Catholic Church, the additional planning measures and any information in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

86. Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (C 946 rev)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.86

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.80**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Also recalling the results and recommendations of the 2006 ICOMOS mission, of the 2007 UNESCO/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and the 2008 ICCROM/ICOMOS expert mission,
4. Notes that the State Party has instituted ongoing monitoring activities for the structural stability of the bridge;
5. Also notes that the redesign of the Ruža Hotel conforms to the decision of the World Heritage Committee adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010) and requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, final documentation on the Ruža Hotel at the completion of construction, to ensure that the hotel, as built, is in compliance with the Decision of the World Heritage Committee;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and in particular on the status of the structural monitoring and the construction of the Ruža Hotel.

87. Ancient City of Nessebar (Bulgaria) (C 217)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.87

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.81**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Acknowledges the State Party detailed report and the efforts made to launch policy and legislative initiatives intended to enhance protection of the World Heritage property, as well as the strong commitment of the State Party to improve measures in place for the conservation of the World Heritage property;
4. Notes with appreciation that the municipality suspended the issuing of building permits in the protected area and requests the State Party to declare a temporary construction moratorium within the buffer zone of the property and its sea coast line prior to the approval of adequate and effective protective juridical regulations, and the establishment of effective control mechanisms and institutional frameworks among all stakeholders involved in the management and protection of the Ancient City of Nessebar;
5. Also notes that the continued absence of an appropriate planning, monitoring, management and conservation mechanisms could pose a threat to the property's Outstanding Universal Value, as defined in Paragraph 179 (b) of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Also requests the State Party to implement all the recommendations of the 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property, including:
 - a) immediately establish regulations for tourism activities, movable facilities and components of urban infrastructure, advertising activity and open-air commercial activity,
 - b) fully develop and implement all planning, policy and legislative initiatives recently launched or planned by the State Party including preparation, adoption and implementation of a management plan (including integrated multi-institutional tourism strategy and guidelines for the use of historic buildings and monuments), urban master plan and a conservation master plan of monuments and archaeological sites,
 - c) ensure a permanent monitoring of the property with a view of halting and preventing any threats to its Outstanding Universal Value,
 - d) establish a protection regime for the buffer zone of the property, as well as of the sea coastline and strengthen the system of development control within it,
 - e) ensure that all tourism development plans be subservient to the overall Master Plan for the inscribed property and that control mechanisms be established for the buffer zone and be developed in ways which will not negatively impact on the Outstanding Universal Value, of the property,

- f) remove or demolish all illegal and inappropriate structures within the property and its buffer zone;
- 7. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, prior to its 37th session in 2013, to review the state of conservation of the property, the implementation of measures which adequately ensure the authenticity and integrity of the property and its World Heritage values, - and the existence of an integrated and comprehensive management plan for the World Heritage property, and specifically the State Party response to all 2010 mission recommendations;
- 8. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

88. Historic Centre of Český Krumlov (Czech Republic) (C 617)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.88

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
- 2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.97**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
- 3. Recognises the efforts of the State Party to ensure the protection of the property and the progress being made in the drafting of the site management plan and encourages it to continue these efforts in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
- 4. Requests the State Party in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to develop a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, for examination by the World Heritage Committee, as a further basis for the elaboration of the management plan;
- 5. Urges the State Party to continue ensuring that all current and pending restoration projects use appropriately specified traditional lime technologies, and building elements, consistent with those historically adopted;
- 6. Also requests the State Party to inform and seek views from the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, prior to decisions being taken, on any emerging proposals regarding the intention to rebuild the bus station and to construct a vehicular tunnel and bridge in the buffer zone;
- 7. Deeply regrets that the State Party has not respected the time schedule for dismantling the revolving theatre as laid out in Decision **33 COM 7B.97**, and that the use of the revolving theatre at its current location has been extended until 2015;

8. Strongly urges the State Party to speed up the process of dismantling the revolving theatre and rehabilitating the affected area, and reiterates its request to the State Party to submit the detailed project for the final location of the new theatre and an impact assessment on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage cultural properties;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the requests above, including a detailed plan and schedule for the relocation of the revolving theatre and mitigation of all its negative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013, **with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of the ascertained or potential danger to the Outstanding Universal Value, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

89. Historic Centre of Prague (Czech Republic) (C 616)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.89

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.82**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Commends the conservation measures which have been taken in relation to the Charles Bridge as well as improvement regarding the legislative protection of Průhonice Park;
4. Expresses its concern that the recommendations from the January 2010 World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission have not all been satisfactorily addressed, particularly those applying to limitations on high-rise development, measures affecting the Blanka Tunnel and the Eastern Highway, development proposals for Visegrad and Zitkov stations as well as regulations currently applying to infill, reconstruction, rehabilitation and conservation remain unclear, and urges the State Party to address these issues;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a progress report on the abovementioned regulations and measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

90. Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn (Estonia) (C 822)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.90

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **31 COM 7B.95**, **32 COM 7B.87** and **33 COM 7B.99** adopted at its 31st (Christchurch, 2007), 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions respectively,
3. Notes progress in developing a comprehensive management plan, in preparing a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, and in establishing a Management Committee for the property;
4. Recommends that the State Party include the key points of the resolution of the 2002 Conference held in Tallinn on “Alternatives to Historical Reconstruction in UNESCO World Heritage Cities” in the comprehensive management plan based on the retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value;
5. Requests the State Party to provide information concerning major new restoration works mentioned in its report of 1 February 2011, which might have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Also requests the State Party to prepare a cultural heritage impact assessment, in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessment for World Heritage Cultural Properties, to assess potential impact of the proposed new city administration building on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a progress report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.91

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.83** adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party on the management and protection of the property and the potential impact of wind turbines on the landscape

setting of the property, in particular the introduction of the “area of landscape influence” of Mont-Saint-Michel;

4. Requests the State Party:

- a) to develop a draft Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value as the basis for the protection and management of the property and thus avoid any irreversible impacts of development projects on the property, including wind turbines,
- b) to initiate a management plan, based on the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, in order to strengthen the protection and governance of the entire property, and to indicate a timetable to implement the creation of an Interregional Monitoring Committee for the management of the property,
- c) to invite a World Heritage Centre/Advisory Bodies reactive monitoring mission in 2011 to examine the prevailing logic for the definition of the context of the ensemble and to better understand the impact of the wind turbines on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and to prepare the draft Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value prior to and as support for the discussions of this mission,
- d) to suspend all wind power projects approved and underway which would have a visual impact on the views toward and from the property whilst awaiting examination of the results of the reactive monitoring mission by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;

5. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation and the implementation of the above-mentioned items, as well as the draft Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, as requested by Decision **34 COM 10B.3** of the Committee, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

92. Prehistoric Sites and Decorated Caves of the Vézère Valley (France) (C 85)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.92

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 7B.88**, **33 COM 7B.100** and **34 COM 7B.85** adopted at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008), 33rd (Seville, 2009) and 34th (Brasilia, 2010) sessions respectively,
3. Takes note of the extensive and detailed observation, monitoring, analysis and research being undertaken to develop an understanding of the complex micro-biological and climatic dynamics of the Lascaux cave as a means to fully understand the causes of the surface decay;

4. Notes the need for more research into the recently identified specific microbes present in the cave and the need for surrogate caves within which to undertake research;
5. Also notes that during 2010 the conditions of the cave are reported by the State Party to be relatively stable with most adverse effects being in regression;
6. Welcomes the detailed action plans of the four sub-groups established by the Scientific Council;
7. Notes with satisfaction the intention of the Scientific Council to establish a new website for Lascaux in 2011;
8. Considers that there is still a need for more information to be made public concerning the wide range of work, in order to allay fears in the wider community, and urges the State Party to present a Communication Strategy to ensure the greatest possible transparency for its approaches and actions;
9. Acknowledges the progress with the isolation of the hill, through proposals to move car parking and acquire land into State ownership, further notes the scoping exercise on a possible facsimile cave and requests the State Party to ensure that the World Heritage Committee is kept fully informed about all stages in this tourism project, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, before any commitments are made;
10. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a progress report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, and particularly in connection with tourist development plans, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

93. Upper Middle Rhine Valley (Germany) (C 1066)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.93

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.87** adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Welcomes the information provided by the State Party on the progress towards the development of a Master Plan for the property that will set out how its Outstanding Universal Value will be sustained, and how the property might develop in a sustainable way in relation to traffic, noise pollution and demographic and economic developments;
4. Notes the details provided by the State Party for taking forward the spatial planning procedures for the bridge;

5. Recalls the need for any bridge development to be part of the overall sustainable development of the property;
6. Requests the State Party to finalize and submit to the World Heritage Centre for review the Master Plan before finalizing details of a bridge project in order that traffic and transport development are embedded in the overall sustainable approach to the property;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

94. Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape (Hungary) (C 1063)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.94

The World Heritage Committee

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.106**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes that currently, the work on the construction of a large straw-burning power plant in the buffer zone on the outskirts of the Szerencs has been halted;
4. Urges the State Party to use all the means at its disposal to ensure that work does not resume, in the light of the adverse impact on the Outstanding Universal Value identified by the advisory mission and to keep the World Heritage Committee informed;
5. Welcomes the on-going work to prepare a World Heritage Bill that will provide enhanced protection and management systems for all World Heritage properties in Hungary and also notes that many of the recommendations of the advisory mission will be addressed as a result;
6. Further notes that the maps of the property adopted at the time of inscription do not show exclusion areas for mining and quarrying sites within the property, and therefore considers that all proposed and existing mining and quarrying sites lie within the boundaries of Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape's property;
7. Recalls the World Heritage Committee's clear position that mineral exploration and exploitation is not compatible with World Heritage status, in line with the international policy statement of the International Council of Minerals and Metals (ICMM) of not undertaking these activities in World Heritage properties;
8. Expresses serious concern about the potential development of an andesite mine near the settlement of Szegi within the property, and also urges the State Party of Hungary not to grant a license for this proposed mine;

9. Requests the State Party to undertake a review of the impact of the different traditional and commercial quarries within the property on its Outstanding Universal Value and to submit it to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, for consideration by the Advisory Bodies;
10. Notes furthermore that there is a need for a reflection on the precise delineation of the buffer zone in the light of the development of a retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value;
11. Takes note that there are several proposals for new or improved roads that might impact on the property or its buffer zone, and also requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Committee informed, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
12. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

95. Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrassy Avenue (Hungary) (C 400 bis)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.95

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.107** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the reduction in demolition permits in the so-called Jewish quarter;
4. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party on progress being made regarding the 'Street of Culture' initiative that aims to act as a model for sustainable development of this area;
5. Also notes with extreme concern the major development proposal in the buffer zone in Pest adjacent to the property boundary that would result in the demolition of one side of Bécsi and urges the State Party to use all means necessary to halt this demolition;
6. Requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed regarding ongoing developments planned for Bécsi Street and for Heroes Square and that procedures for the Heritage Impact Assessments on Outstanding Universal Value are followed for all steps of these development proposals;
7. Recognises the work by the State Party to enable and enact a new World Heritage Bill by the beginning of 2012 and also requests that a copy of the document be sent to the World Heritage Centre on its promulgation;

8. Encourages the State Party to finalise the revision of the property management plan and its management organisation as soon as possible, following the promulgation of the new Bill;
9. Welcomes the in-principle decision reached at a national level for the incorporation of Margit Island into the property buffer zone and also urges the State Party to bring this initiative into action through the formal procedures of the Committee;
10. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to assess progress in the implementation of all necessary measures in compliance with the World Heritage Committee's decisions, prior to its 37th session in 2013;
11. Requests moreover the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

96. Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata (Italy) (C 829)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.96

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 8D**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes with deep concern the collapses that occurred at the property in November 2010 and urges the State Party to address the underlying conditions that have contributed to the collapses, as a matter of urgency;
4. Also notes the conclusions of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS advisory mission to the property that while the collapses in November 2010 did not compromise the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, nevertheless the underlying conditions could threaten the Outstanding Universal Value if they remain unaddressed in the short term;
5. Deeply regrets that neither the World Heritage Centre nor the mission were informed about the construction of a large concrete building north of the Porta di Nola at the Pompei portion of the property and also urges the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre with detailed information on this project for review;
6. Requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre regularly and in due time about any building project planned in the vicinity of the property in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Also requests the State Party to give priority to work programmes dealing with the backlog in conservation and management of the property and to:

- a) review the management plan to include a public use plan and risk management plan as well as provisions to regulate and control development at the vicinity of the property,
 - b) ensure that there are adequate qualified staff and contractors for the restoration and maintenance of the property,
 - c) develop and implement measures to monitor conditions and use of the property, including the updating of the Geographic Information System (GIS) for Pompei,
 - d) design and install effective drainage systems,
 - e) identify and secure the required technical and financial resources in order to carry out an effective programme of conservation and maintenance of the property;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value by **1 February 2012**;
 9. Requests furthermore the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission during 2012 in order to assess the progress achieved in implementing the measures outlined above;
 10. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013, **with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of ascertained or potential danger to the Outstanding Universal Value, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

97. Historic Centre of Naples (Italy) (C 726)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.97

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.110**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party on the implementation of the recommendations by the 2008 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS advisory mission as well as on the preparation of the management plan for the property;
4. Welcomes the finalisation of the management plan for the property and encourages the State Party to fully implement the principles and actions set in the management plan with particular reference to the establishment of a new management structure for the property;
5. Requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed about the implementation of the 2008 mission recommendations and the strategies outlined in

the management plan and to report about their progress within the forthcoming Periodic Reporting Exercise for Europe and North America to be launched in 2012.

98. Vilnius Historic Centre (Lithuania) (C 541)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.98

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **30 COM 7B.86**, **32 COM 7B.99** and **33 COM 7B.112** adopted at its 30th (Vilnius, 2006), 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions respectively,
3. Notes the information provided by the State Party on the legal framework for protection of the property;
4. Reiterates its request that the new coordination and management Commission begin its regular work as soon as possible, with a clear set of conservation objectives, procedures and a decision-making process which emphasize the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
5. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to provide adequate information in regard to regulations concerning the construction of high-rise buildings, beyond the proposed buffer zone which may have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value including the visual integrity of the property;
6. Requests the State Party to submit a proposal for a minor boundary modification related to the creation of a buffer zone, for review by the Advisory Bodies and approval by the World Heritage Committee;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.99

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,

2. Recalling Decisions **31 COM 7B.114**, **32 COM 7B.98** and **34 COM 7B.91** adopted at its 31st (Christchurch, 2007), 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 34th (Brasilia, 2010) sessions respectively,
3. Acknowledges the recommendations of the December 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/IUCN reactive monitoring mission;
4. Notes with great concern the designation of an economic development zone within the Kaliningrad region which appears to conflict with the needs of the property, and proposals for large leisure complexes which would overwhelm the fragile landscape of the Spit and threaten its integrity;
5. Requests the State Party of the Russian Federation to halt immediately the current proposals, not to pursue the development of large leisure complexes and to review the designation of the economic zone;
6. Also requests the State Party of the Russian Federation to review the overall legal protection arrangements for the property in order to ensure that development respects the Outstanding Universal Value;
7. Urges the States Parties of Lithuania and the Russian Federation to prepare a joint Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as a basis for future management, conservation and economic development; to strengthen collaboration on management and protection, in line with the assurances made at the time of inscription, and to put in place a coordinated management mechanism in line with the requirements of the *Operational Guidelines*;
8. Also urges the States Parties of Lithuania and the Russian Federation to develop, as a matter of urgency, an overall Tourism Strategy for the property, based on the UNESCO supported project on the Lithuanian part, in order to define sustainable approaches to tourism that respect the landscape and support local communities;
9. Further requests the States Parties of Lithuania and the Russian Federation to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a joint progress report on the state of conservation of the property, and the implementation of the above and of the recommendations of the December 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/IUCN reactive monitoring mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

100. Seventeenth-century canal ring area of Amsterdam inside the Singelgracht (Netherlands) (C 1349)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.100

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 8B.30**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),

3. Urges the State Party to give further consideration to the revised policy that continues to allow up to 50% of surface area advertising on some scaffold wraps, with a view to stopping the practice and requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed;
4. Acknowledges the steps and initiatives being taken to continue to keep open sightlines to and from the city centre against the intrusion of tall buildings;
5. Also requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Committee about any development project within the property, its buffer zone and surroundings, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Welcomes the decision to remove the painted electricity sub-station at Johnny Jordaanplei, and to relocate it in an existing building on Elandsgracht Street.

101. Centennial Hall in Wroclaw (Poland) (C 1165)

Decision 35 COM 7B.101

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Takes notes of the information provided by the State Party in its state of conservation report and notes that it is insufficient to fully judge the nature and quality of the work carried out on the rebuilt Pavilion;
3. Also notes that detailed information concerning the proposed road project was not provided in advance, as required by Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* and that the information available on the road project and the maintenance management of the Park Szczytnicki is insufficient to measure its impact on the Outstanding Universal Value;
4. Invites the State Party to undertake a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for the road project in line with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessment for Cultural World Heritage Properties;
5. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to assess the overall state of conservation of the property, including the impact of the rebuilt Pavilion and of the proposed road project on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in the light of a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment;
6. Also requests the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

102. Churches of Moldavia (Romania) (C 598 bis)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.102

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 8B.39**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party on the actions being taken to implement corrective measures and encourages the State Party to continue its important conservation programme;
4. Requests the State Party to provide more specific information on the threats to the wall paintings and measures to be taken to address these threats;
5. Recognises the efforts made by the State Party to enact national legislation for the protection of the property and reiterates its request to define the function of the Coordinating Committee, which is essential for effective management;
6. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to establish a practical plan for the reception and control of visitors in the vicinity of the monastery of Sucevița and also requests that tourism planning mechanisms be included as part of the management plan;
7. Further reiterates its request to the State Party to keep the World Heritage Committee informed about architectural projects pertaining to the conservation laboratory and other potential developments in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.103

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.120**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes notes of the information provided by the State Party in its state of conservation report and expresses its deep concern about interventions carried out by the State

Party, as well as a large number of completed and proposed development and construction projects that have not been submitted to the World Heritage Centre in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

4. Reiterates its utmost concern about the lack of follow-up in response to the 2009 reactive monitoring mission recommendations, and in particular the:
 - a) establishment and approval, in conformity with the official juridical documents, of the process of review and delivery of the building permissions within the boundary of the property and its buffer zone,
 - b) official submission of all projects which could impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property to the World Heritage Centre, for review, prior to any approval and delivery of the building permissions,
 - c) transparency of the planning and decision making processes,
 - d) designation by the Federal authorities of the administration in charge of the process of monitoring of the state of conservation of the property,
 - e) adequate human resources for the management and monitoring of the property,
 - f) establishment of a limitation for excessive use and opening of underground spaces within the boundaries of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone,
 - g) avoidance of the use of new and inappropriate materials (such as metal and glass) as main materials on the facades,
 - h) implementation of restrictions of outdoor advertisements;
5. Strongly reiterates its requests to submit to the World Heritage Centre information on any construction or development projects that may have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property in conformance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* and requests the State Party to halt any such ongoing projects which may have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, until these projects can be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the World Heritage Committee;
6. Strongly urges the State Party to establish an appropriate management system for the property to handle planning permissions in a clear and transparent manner, and to ensure that there is an effective coordination between the authorities concerned and stakeholders;
7. Expresses serious concern that the ongoing changes to the horizontal urban skyline, and the quantity and scale of new construction and development projects within the property have had a negative impact on the urban planning scheme of the 18th century and the architectural monuments of the 16th and 17th centuries, and therefore constituting an ascertained threat to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
8. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the Historic Centre of Yaroslavl to assess the state of conservation of the property. This mission should also review the existing management system and decision-making mechanism for the property, including legislative and regulatory framework, institutional arrangements and existing planning tools;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, **by 1 February 2012**, a state of conservation report for the property that addresses the

above points for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

104. Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments (Russian Federation) (C 540)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.104

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 7B.105**, **33 COM 7B.118** and **34 COM 7B.95**, adopted at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008), 33rd (Seville, 2009) and 34th (Brasilia, 2010) sessions respectively,
3. Deeply regrets that the State Party did not submit a state of conservation report, as well as any boundary modification/clarification as requested by the World Heritage Committee and did not address the World Heritage Committee request to extend the buffer zone of the property;
4. Expresses its grave concern that the need to provide an overarching management framework for the property has not been addressed as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session;
5. Notes the recent information received from the State Party that it plans to organize an international expert forum in Saint Petersburg in order to discuss boundary issues, as requested by the World Heritage Committee; and requests it to submit to the World Heritage Centre all relevant information on the conclusions and outcomes of the forum;
6. Acknowledges the information regarding “Okhta Centre” Tower project including the possible revision and change of location, provided by the municipal authorities, and also regrets that the State Party has not provided an official confirmation to the World Heritage Committee;
7. Also requests that the new project proposal, as well as any new project within the property or a project having a potential visual impact on the property, should be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Assessment, in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage cultural properties;
8. Further regrets that the State Party did not submit a revised draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value as requested by the World Heritage Committee, and reiterates its request to the State Party to submit a revised draft, taking into account the recommendations of the 2010 World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, by **1 October 2011**;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and

on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

105. Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow (Russian Federation) (C 545)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.105

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 7B.106**, **33 COM 7B.119**, **34 COM 7B.96** adopted at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008), 33rd (Seville, 2009) and 34th (Brasilia, 2010) sessions respectively,
3. Notes the efforts made by the State Party for the protection and management of the range of architectural monuments of the property;
4. Reiterates its utmost concern about the lack of follow-up in response to its previous requests, and in particular:
 - a) The delineation and approval of a buffer zone with a view to protect the immediate setting and to control impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value within the overall setting of the property,
 - b) The approval of adequate and effective protective legal regulations for the buffer zone,
 - c) The establishment of an effective control mechanism and institutional framework between all stakeholders involved in the management and protection of the Kremlin and Red Square in Moscow and its buffer zone, including the creation of a special Coordination board aiming at enhancing the protection of the property and its buffer zone,
 - d) The preparation of visual impact studies for existing construction projects;
5. Urges the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, on all planned urban development projects within or nearby the property, before drafting documents for specific projects and before taking decisions that would be difficult to reverse;
6. Requests the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre with three copies of the property management plan;
7. Reiterates its requests to the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, for examination by the World Heritage Committee;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including progress reports on the requested measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

106. Ensemble of the Ferrapontov Monastery (Russian Federation) (C 982)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.106

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.97**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Requests the State Party to implement all the recommendations of the 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, including:
 - a) Establish a series of integrated planning such as urban and development plans, a conservation master plan and a management plan, including tourism strategy,
 - b) Ensure a permanent monitoring of the property with a view of halting and preventing any structural degradation of its components,
 - c) Establish a protection regime for the buffer zone of the property and strengthen the system of development control within it,
 - d) Ensure that all tourism development plans be subservient to the overall master plan, and that control mechanisms be established for the buffer zone and be developed in ways which will not negatively impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,
 - e) Remove or demolish all illegal and inappropriate structures within the property and its buffer zone;
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to establish a special board, including all stakeholders concerned, as well as representatives of the Patriarchate of Moscow and All-Russia, in order to develop appropriate legal measures and rules for specific conservation, restoration and use, as well as a joint management system for the religious World Heritage properties in the Russian Federation;
5. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre of any construction, reconstruction, restoration projects and activities which may threaten the Outstanding Universal Value of a property inscribed on the World Heritage List in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Also requests the State Party to halt work on the "The School of Dionysus" tourism complex until a cultural heritage impact assessment on the Outstanding Universal Value is carried out, in line with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage properties, and submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a progress report on the state of conservation of the property, including the management structure, legal and institutional mechanisms and information or studies related to ongoing developments at the property, as well as the revised draft management plan of the property and a progress report on the

implementation of the abovementioned requests and mission's recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.107

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Regrets that the State Party did not submit a state of conservation report;
3. Expresses its concern about the apparent lack of monitoring mechanisms and adequate management structures and urges the State Party to develop and implement appropriate legal measures and rules for conservation, restoration and management and use of religious World Heritage properties, as well as to develop a joint management system by establishing a special board including all stakeholders, as well as representatives of the Patriarchate of Moscow and All-Russia;
4. Also expresses its concern about the possible reconstruction of the monastery buildings and other major interventions in the sensitive landscape of the property, in terms of impact on its Outstanding Universal Value;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre all project proposals, including those which are part of the special state programme, that may threaten the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and also requests that all new project proposals should be accompanied by heritage impact assessments, in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage cultural properties;
6. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission to the property to:
 - a) Review the existing management system and decision-making mechanisms,
 - b) Assess the overall state of conservation of the property;
7. Invites the State Party and the Moscow Patriarchate to organise a special training workshop, in close coordination with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, for the religious representatives involved in the management and use of the World Heritage properties in the Russian Federation, to take place during the joint reactive monitoring mission;
8. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

108. Tower of Hercules (Spain) (C 1312)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.108

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 8B.27**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes note of the measures taken by the State Party for the protection of the property, in particular the setting up of a Management Plan Monitoring Committee and the development of a management plan;
4. Requests the State Party to ensure, through the Management Plan Monitoring Committee, the implementation of the management plan and the monitoring of the physical condition of the tower, in particular its relative humidity;
5. Notes the financial resources that the State Party is providing for the protection of the property;
6. Also requests the State Party to provide detailed information on the mandate, composition and activities of the Management Plan Monitoring Committee as well as on the Municipality professional staff holding the scientific responsibility for the future museum and visitor centre;
7. Further requests the State Party to ensure that both tourist and urban planning pressures are also included in the overall monitoring programme for the property;
8. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation and information on the above and to keep the World Heritage Centre informed about any future developments, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

109. Works of Antoni Gaudí (Spain) (C 320bis)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.109

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.98**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Takes note of the technical documentation provided by the State Party concerning the conditions for continuing the tunneling works in progress;

4. Notes the progress on the railway tunnel under Mallorca street, in conformity with the predictions of soil stability and structural vibration at the Sagrada Familia;
5. Also notes the placing of a row of concrete piles to protect the foundations of the Casa Milà, in conditions similar to those of the Sagrada Familia;
6. Urges the State Party to implement the following points in order to improve monitoring of the drilling near the Sagrada Familia and Casa Mila, and to facilitate their immediate halt at the slightest alert or the least uncertainty in the soil behaviour to ensure the structural integrity of the Sagrada Familia and Casa Milà:
 - a) Identify technical programmes underway or planned on the following:
 - i) the timetable for progress of the boring towards the Casa Milà,
 - ii) the status of the permanent monitoring programme for soil compaction and structural vibration effects related to rail traffic (subway and / or high-speed train AVE (Alta Velocidad Española)) at the Sagrada Familia and Casa Milà,
 - iii) a monitoring programme for structural vibration effects linked to the rail traffic of the Sagrada Familia and Casa Mila subway,
 - iv) the technical anti-vibration systems foreseen at the time of the installation of the underground railway,
 - v) regulations to limit the speed of high-speed trains in the tunnel, to make vibrational effects completely negligible in the long term,
 - b) Confirm that the Monitoring Committee will remain permanent in order to ensure ongoing monitoring of soils and structures at the Sagrada Familia and Casa Milà,
 - c) Provide the information requested above to the World Heritage Centre by **31 October 2011** at the latest;
7. Requests the State Party to continue to regularly inform the World Heritage Centre of the work in progress and conclusions of the meetings of the Monitoring Committee;
8. Also requests the State Party to immediately inform the World Heritage Centre in the event of soil compaction or other events that could have a negative impact on any of the components of the World Heritage property;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a progress report on the implementation of the above recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

110. Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville (Spain) (C 383 rev)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.110

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add.2,

2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.100**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes that an ICOMOS advisory mission was invited by the State Party;
4. Expresses its concern at the potential adverse impact of the Torre Pelli-Cajasol project on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to halt the construction works and reconsider the current high-rise project in order to avoid any possible adverse impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
6. Requests the State Party to inform as soon as possible the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS about any new developments related to the Torre Pelli-Cajasol project and any other development projects that may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including a progress report on the Torre Pelli-Cajasol project, for review by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

111. Historic Areas of Istanbul (Turkey) (C 356)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.111

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 7B.11**, **33 COM 7B.124** and **34 COM 7B.102** adopted at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008), 33rd (Seville, 2009) and 34th (Brasilia, 2010) sessions respectively,
3. Recognises the efforts of the State Party in the preparation of the detailed Impact Assessments for the Golden Horn Bridge carried out by international experts on the basis of the ICOMOS guidance and acknowledges with concern the conclusions that the bridge design it had considered at its last session would have a grave and detrimental impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
4. Notes the proposed minor changes to the design of the bridge proposed by the experts, in particular reducing the height of the pylons and amending the cover of the metro station which could have some beneficial improvements on the impact from certain views; but expresses its great concern that the bridge, even if amended as proposed, would nevertheless still have an overall negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
5. Deeply regrets that the bridge was approved in principle in 2005 without any referral to the World Heritage Centre, not in compliance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and that its alignment has been fixed by work on metro

tunnels on either end, and that further substantial amendments to its alignment and design appear to be almost impossible;

6. Also regrets the lack of adequate communication and the lack of adequate responses to its recommendations on the bridge and on the need for conservation plans, an effective management system, development strategies for traffic and tourism, and a buffer zone;
7. Acknowledges the efforts of the State Party in the preparation of a draft management plan but considers that the submitted outline of the draft plan falls short of the wide ranging, multi-disciplinary and effective document that is needed, and should be further developed to set out an effective protection and conservation framework and a robust management system that will involve relevant stakeholders, encourage dialogue between authorities and involve citizens and their interest groups and adequately responds to the major challenges that face the historic urban landscape of the city;
8. Also acknowledges the information of the State Party on the progress of approval of the management plan and requests the State Party to submit the final version of the fully developed management plan as approved by the authorities in English or French by **1 October 2011**, to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
9. Recommends that the State Party appoint an independent expert Advisory Committee for the property, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre, to advise on the development of a strategic framework for infrastructural development and conservation, to guide the management of the property, and to also consider all ways possible to mitigate the impacts of the Golden Horn Bridge;
10. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.112

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.103**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes the progress made with the adoption of protection laws since the 2009 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and urges the State Party to define a protected historic urban area for central Kiev as soon as possible;
4. Also urges the State Party to strengthen the regulatory and practical mechanisms to ensure the satisfactory implementation of the above laws;

5. Also notes progress with the development of a Master Plan for Kiev and requests the State Party to submit it once approved;
6. Regrets that no management plan has been provided, as requested by the Committee, and that currently there are no plans to produce one, and further urges the State Party to address this issue as a matter of urgency;
7. Further notes the increasing contradictions between management in the two parts of the property, as highlighted by the mission, and also requests the State Party to put in place a unified system of management for the property as soon as possible;
8. Welcomes the important improvement in the relations between the national and religious authorities, commends the State Party and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church for the organisation of the International Seminar which resulted in the adoption of the Kiev Statement on protection of religious properties within the World Heritage Convention and invites it to actively participate in the development of a thematic paper on religious and sacred heritage;
9. Expresses its great concern at the degradation of the panorama along the Dnieper river, and reiterates its request to the State Party to introduce a moratorium on tall buildings until a survey has been conducted of the overall monastic river landscape;
10. Notes furthermore that the issue regarding urban development pressure is now under special control of the Prime Minister of Ukraine, that the City Administration has been charged to inspect all disputed constructions in the historical part of the city from the point of view of their compliance with acting legislation, and that a special commission composed by all stakeholders concerned is being created;
11. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit the final revised plans for all ongoing projects to the World Heritage Centre as well as all information and documents on any major development, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
12. Notes moreover the multi-disciplinary study that has been carried out on the Varangian caves, and also reiterates its requests to the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre details of the proposed rehabilitation plan for the caves;
13. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

113. L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre (Ukraine) (C 865)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.113

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.104**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),

3. Notes the progress made with the development of a Strategic Management Plan and requests that it be sent to the World Heritage Centre immediately upon completion;
4. Acknowledges that major development projects which could adversely affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and specifically the construction of a hotel and construction on the former Franciscan monastery site within the historic centre and buffer zone, have come to a complete halt;
5. Also acknowledges the progress of restoration works in accordance with established procedures, and reiterates that all future plans for restoration and new development must be submitted to the World Heritage Centre in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Recognises the value of restoration projects implemented in coordination with the international community, and encourages the State Party to continue in such efforts;
7. Urges the State Party to fully address the recommendations of the 2010 World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission in order to achieve substantial progress towards removing the threats to the property;
8. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to assess progress in the implementation of all necessary measures in compliance with its decisions, prior to the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2013;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012** (prior to the mission) and by **1 February 2013**, progress reports on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

114. Tower of London (United Kingdom) (C 488)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.114

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.127** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the completion of the “Tower of London Local Setting Study”, however, expresses great concern that this study only addresses individual views and a very narrow local setting, while the overall setting of the Tower in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value has not been defined and provided with protection in line with Decision **33 COM 7B.127** adopted by the Committee at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009);
4. Considers that the incremental developments around the Tower over the past five years have impacted adversely its visual integrity;

5. Requests the State Party to evaluate the impact of proposed changes to the visual setting of the property on its Outstanding Universal Value, and to develop and apply effective mechanisms for the protection of the setting as a matter of urgency;
6. Also requests the State Party to refrain from approving new construction projects in the vicinity of the property without assessing their potential impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property to discuss with national and local authorities the overall situation of the property with regard to the state of conservation of the site in its urban context and how current and proposed construction projects in its neighbourhood may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and how appropriate protection for its setting may be put in place for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
8. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the steps taken to implement all the decisions of the Committee, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

115. Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church (United Kingdom) (C 426bis)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.115

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.128**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the intention of the State Party to address issues related to the protection of the visual integrity of the property;
4. Notes with regret that specific measures to protect the immediate and wider settings and have not yet been sufficiently developed;
5. Notes with concern that the State Party acknowledges that major developments currently being considered could have a potential impact on the property;
6. Requests the State Party to evaluate the impact of proposed changes to the visual setting of the property on its Outstanding Universal Value, and to develop and apply effective mechanisms for the protection of the setting as a matter of urgency;
7. Also requests the State Party to refrain from approving any new development project until an adequate protection of the setting of the property is in place;
8. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property to review and discuss with national and

local authorities the overall situation of the property with regard to the state of conservation of the site in its urban context, how current and proposed construction projects in its neighbourhood may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and how appropriate protection for its setting may be put in place, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;

9. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and in particular on how protection could be strengthened for its setting and related vistas, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

116. Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites (United Kingdom) (C 373bis)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.116

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.129**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the measures taken in the resolution of the road closure and the visitor facilities issues, in particular the approval of the English Heritage Full Planning Application by Wiltshire Council in June 2010;
4. Requests the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre with details of the location and plans of the proposed visitor centre for evaluation by ICOMOS;
5. Notes that the funding for the implementation of the development project has almost been ensured;
6. Also requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed about any development related to the road closure and the visitor facilities and to report any implementation activities within the Periodic Reporting exercise to be launched in 2012.

117. Old and New Towns of Edinburgh (United Kingdom) (C 728)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.117

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,

2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.132**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009);
3. Notes the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations made by the 2008 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission;
4. Welcomes the application of the “Guidance on the Protection of Key Views” and the policy on tall buildings included in the Edinburgh Local Plan in 2010 as important tools for the evaluation of future developments;
5. Acknowledges the efforts undertaken in awareness-raising during the revision of the management plan and encourages the State Party to continue developing strategies to enhance awareness of World Heritage among stakeholders and developers;
6. Also encourages the State Party to study the feasibility of integrating the current conservation areas recognized by the City of Edinburgh Council in a future buffer zone;
7. Urges the State Party to do all it can to ensure that revised plans are produced for any future development of the Caltongate site that respects the spatial layout of the Old Town;
8. Requests the State Party to provide further information to the World Heritage Centre about the tram system project for evaluation by the Advisory Bodies, undertake an impact assessment of the displacement of traffic to historic and residential areas and implement corresponding protective measures;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre any revised designs of current developments, as well as plans and details of any major new development projects for evaluation by the Advisory Bodies;
10. Further requests the State Party to report about the progress in the implementation of the projects within the Periodic Reporting Exercise for Europe and North America to be launched in 2012.

118. Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (United Kingdom) (C 1150)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.118

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Expresses its extreme concern at the proposed development of Liverpool Waters in terms of the potential impact of its dense, high and mid-rise buildings on the form and design of the historic docks and thus on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
3. Notes that the independent Impact Assessment commissioned by English Heritage clearly sets out the significantly damaging negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;

4. Also notes that the proposed development is not in compliance with the property Management Plan nor with the Liverpool Urban Development Plan;
5. Urges the State Party to ensure that these proposals are not approved, as failure to do so could lead to consideration of loss of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
6. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, as soon as possible, to assess planning procedures and the overall development strategies for the property;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

119. Tiwanaku: Spiritual and Political Centre of the Tiwanaku Culture (Bolivia) (C 567rev)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.119

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.105**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit the required state of conservation report as requested at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010);
4. Notes the results of the November 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and its recommendations and requests the State Party to:
 - a) Finalize the process for the adoption and enforcement of the new Ministerial Decree for the property,
 - b) Secure the required human and financial resources for the conservation and management of the property,
 - c) Carry out an archaeological survey of the area adjacent to the property, in order to define a buffer zone and establish appropriate regulatory measures to ensure its protection;
5. Also requests the State Party, within the framework of the Japanese Funds-in-Trust project, to work in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to:
 - a) Organize an international meeting to define regulations and guidelines for the development of a conservation plan for the property,

- b) Design and install an integrated water drainage system, based on the multidisciplinary study of each monument,
 - c) Develop the Management Plan for the property, including archaeological, conservation and public use components, and articulate it with other existing planning tools, such as land use plans;
6. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies technical specifications on planned projects relating to interventions at the property, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, for consideration and review before any commitment is made toward implementation;
 7. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

120. City of Potosi (Bolivia) (C 420)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.120

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **20 COM VIID.60/61**, adopted at its 20th session (Merida, 1996),
3. Regrets the collapse of a portion of the summit of the Cerro Rico Mountain; and expresses its deep concern regarding the event and the dangerous conditions that exist derived from unregulated and unsafe mining practices at the Cerro Rico Mine;
4. Notes with concern that the recommendations made by the World Heritage Centre/ ICOMOS technical mission in 2005, to improve the security and stability of the property, as well as other conditions necessary to allow for sustainable mining activities, have not been addressed;
5. Requests the State Party to implement, by February 2012, the emergency measures identified by the 2011 World Heritage Centre/ ICOMOS technical mission, in order to protect human lives, to improve working conditions, and to prevent further deterioration of this vulnerable component part of the property, in particular:
 - a) Finalize the geotechnical study of the Cerro Rico Mountain,
 - b) Implement measures to ensure the structural stability of the top of the Cerro Rico Mountain,
 - c) Implement Supreme Decree 27787 and modify article 6 to halt all exploration, extraction and any other interventions under and above ground between altitudes 4400 and 4700m,

- d) Prepare a comprehensive topography study and install a monitoring system to assess the stability conditions of the Cerro Rico Mountain at monthly intervals over the next four to six months,
 - e) Organize a technical expert meeting in early 2012 to evaluate the above studies and monitoring results, and to prepare an Emergency Action Plan for future interventions including rationalisation and planning of the industrial exploitation in the area;
6. Also requests the State Party to initiate the process of developing a participatory Management Plan for the property, and the official submission of the buffer zone;
 7. Further requests the State Party to work in co-ordination with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to implement the additional measures identified by the 2011 technical mission undertaken to the property and invites other relevant bodies and funding partners to co-operate with the State Party for the implementation of the conservation measures for the preservation of the Cerro Rico Mountain;
 8. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012, **with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of ascertained or potential danger to the Outstanding Universal Value, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

121. Brasilia (Brazil) (C 445)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.121

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.106**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit the retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, and requests the State Party to submit it to the World Heritage Centre;
4. Notes the information provided by the State Party and urges it to commence negotiation and the necessary evaluation processes for the definition and implementation of planning tools and regulatory measures to ensure the protection of the property;
5. Encourages the State Party to continue with the implementation of the regularization process for the southern local commerce area, with the revitalization plan for Vila Planalto and the control and enforcement of regulations along the Paranoa Lake rim to ensure the protection of the attributes that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;

6. Also requests the State Party to finalize the establishment of the buffer zone, including the corresponding regulatory measures to control and regulate further development, and submit them to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for review;
7. Reiterates its request, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to submit detailed information and technical studies, as they become available, on planned interventions with special attention on land use, transportation systems and new urban interventions, for consideration and review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, prior to approval and implementation;
8. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to evaluate the existing management arrangements, the status of pending projects and unregulated activities and to assist in the development of appropriate lines of action related to the property's conservation and development;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

122. San Augustin Archaeological Park (Colombia) (C 744)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.122

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.134**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes with satisfaction the efforts made by the State Party to ensure the safeguarding of the property and encourages it to continue such efforts in co-operation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, in particular for reaching a final solution to the closure of the illegal road through San Agustín;
4. Urges the State Party to increase its outreach activities with the communities in order to encourage to discontinuing the use of the illegal road above;
5. Requests the State Party to finalize the delimitation of the components inscribed on the World Heritage List, including zoning activities scheduled for 2011, and to submit to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies the defined boundaries, including appropriate cartography as well as the legal framework for examination by the World Heritage Committee within the framework of the Retrospective Inventory process;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.123

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.108**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Recognizes the efforts made by the State Party in improving the management and conservation arrangements for the property and urges the State Party to finalize the approval process for the delimitation of the buffer zone and its regulations as previously requested by the World Heritage Committee;
4. Reiterates its request to submit, by **30 November 2011**, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, the following information:
 - a) Alternative designs for the Sansouci project which take into account the scale of the inscribed property and the impacts that the urban and touristic development may have on the conservation of the attributes that sustain its Outstanding Universal Value,
 - b) Progress on the definition of height regulations for Santo Domingo East, taking into account the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
5. Also requests to continue to implement the recommendations of the 2009 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, with special attention to:
 - a) Halting future developments foreseen in the buffer zone, mainly affecting the area of Santo Domingo East, that could impact adversely on the property,
 - b) Finalize the approval process for the new law for the protection, safeguarding and development of cultural heritage and the regulations for archaeological investigations,
 - c) Finalize the process of approving the Strategic Plan for the Integral Revitalization of the Colonial City of Santo Domingo and the Steering Committee and to secure the necessary resources for the operation of the management system currently in place;
6. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.124

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.109**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Acknowledges the progress made by the State Party in improving the overall framework for the conservation and management of the property and encourages the State Party to finalize the approval of the Law of Culture;
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to finalize the inventory of the built heritage of the property and to develop a holistic conservation plan for it, including regulations and principles for intervention, and to submit this to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for consideration and review;
5. Requests the State Party, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to submit to the World Heritage Centre:
 - a) Detailed information on major projects, such as the potential subway proposal, that may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, as soon as they become available,
 - b) The proposal for the new intervention in the architectural ensemble of the Society of Jesus, including the alternative proposals to restore the use of the bell tower and the tourism studies;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.125

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.110**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party regarding the arrangements for implementing the decisions of the World Heritage Committee, recognizes the efforts made by the State Party to ensure the safeguarding of the property and commends the Haitian Institute for the Preservation of the National Heritage (ISPAN)

for the work undertaken and the respect of the decisions of the World Heritage Committee;

4. Welcomes the initiative of the Culture Sector of UNESCO in organizing the Haiti Donors Conference for Culture on 19 April 2011, and requests that the projects foreseen for the property be one of the priorities of the action plan that will be developed.
5. Also thanks the Government of Spain and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation for their generous contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the World Heritage Committee;
6. Also takes note of the mission report prepared by the World Heritage Centre;
7. Further takes note of the progress of the Haitian Ministry for Public Works' proposal for an alternative to the 003 national road, and reiterates its request that the final draft, as well as the environmental impact studies and the assessment of impact on the heritage be submitted to the World Heritage Centre and to the Advisory Bodies for review before any intervention;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit the technical project for the improvement of the existing road within the Park, including its route, the engineering work for the canalization of the river, the type of asphalt and the width of the route, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. Further requests the State Party to take all necessary measures at the inter-ministerial level to ensure that no undertaking, work or facilities destined for tourism are developed before they are taken into consideration in the conservation plan;
10. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre the draft Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the property and to take all necessary steps to officially finalize the cadastral survey, as well as the delineation of the Park boundaries and its buffer zone and the legal framework for their protection;
11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

126. Maya Site of Copan (Honduras) (C 129)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.126

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,

2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.137**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party regarding the measures implemented to address the recommendations made by the World Heritage Committee, and urges it to submit an official management plan, including provisions for public use and risk management and to secure the necessary resources to ensure its full implementation;
4. Also urges the State Party to develop and implement a comprehensive conservation programme for the tunnels and to establish conservation guidelines for interventions at the property;
5. Reiterates its concern that the site of Rio Amarillo is being considered for the construction of the airfield, in spite of previous World Heritage Committee decisions, yet acknowledges that additional information has been gathered and new studies have been produced after the 2005 reactive monitoring mission conducted by ICOMOS, which requires further analysis;
6. Accepts the State Party's invitation for a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission in 2011 to assess the state of conservation of the property and particularly review all the information produced up to this date regarding the project of building an airfield in the site of Rio Amarillo, including environmental impact assessments, and a heritage impact assessment, in order to update the analysis for consideration and review by the World Heritage Committee;
7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, the related technical information for the new protective shelter for the hieroglyphic stairway and for the conservation laboratory for sculptures, prior to approval and implementation;
8. Further urges the State Party to officially submit information on regulatory measures, land tenure, related cartography for the protection and management of the property and the buffer zone by **30 November 2011**;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and on the progress made in the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

127. Historic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco (Mexico) (C 412)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.127

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.139**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),

3. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party regarding progress made in the implementation of recommendations made by the World Heritage Committee and the 2009 World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, and requests the State Party to continue with their implementation;
4. Recognizes the efforts made by the State Party in the participatory development of the management plan for the property and encourages it to continue such efforts by putting into action the Plan for the Historic Centre of Mexico City and the Management Unit in Xochimilco and also requests the State Party to submit, by **1 September 2011**, three printed and electronic copies of the final management plan for the Historic Centre of Mexico City, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
5. Expresses its concern that no information was submitted, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies prior to the renovation works undertaken at the Palacio de Bellas Artes and further requests the State Party to submit a request for International Assistance to the World Heritage Centre for the organization of an international meeting to examine interventions undertaken and provide technical interdisciplinary recommendations to ensure the conservation of this twentieth century masterpiece;
6. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, detailed and updated technical information on:
 - a) Urban projects for the three spaces where historical buildings were demolished in 2007, including the area located in Regina 97,
 - b) The tramway project and its current status,
 - c) The Environmental Impact Study, including the heritage impact assessment, of Line 12 of the metro;
7. Requests moreover the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

128. Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (Mexico) (C 1351)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.128

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 8B.41**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes the information provided on the choice of component sites but considers that this has not yet defined how each of the sites contributes towards the property's Outstanding Universal Value;

4. Also notes the information provided regarding buffer zones for the components under Item 8 of the Agenda of the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee (Document WHC-11/35.COM/8B);
5. Further notes the information provided by the State Party and encourages it to establish a management strategy with the necessary legislative framework to effectively sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
6. Requests the State Party to develop a management plan for the property, including a public use component, based on an understanding of how the component sites contribute to Outstanding Universal Value; and to provide upon completion, three printed and electronic copies, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

129. Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobello-San Lorenzo (Panama) (C 135)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.129

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.112**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes the efforts undertaken by the State Party to address the state of conservation of the property;
4. Expresses its deep concern regarding the state of conservation of the property, in particular the significant and accelerated degradation of the historic fabric which directly impacts on its Outstanding Universal Value;
5. Also notes the progress made by the State Party to implement previous Committee decisions;
6. Takes note of commitments of the State Party regarding:
 - a) The Emergency plan, a preventative conservation strategy and maintenance measures at San Lorenzo and Portobelo approved and implemented,
 - b) National laws and policies for the conservation of built heritage at San Lorenzo and Portobelo defined and in place,
 - c) Long-term consolidation and conservation through annual plans for the components of the inscribed property ensured,

- d) The Operational and participatory management system, including its related public use plan, approved and implemented,
 - e) The Management plan fully integrated within territorial and urban development plans,
 - f) Encroachments and urban pressure adequately controlled,
 - g) The boundaries and buffer zone of all component parts of the World Heritage property precisely clarified,
 - h) Budgets for the preparation, implementation and follow-up of the management structures and conservation measures secured;
7. Requests the State Party to implement the following measures within the defined timeframe:
- a) To be carried out immediately (September 2011-March 2012)
 - i) Emergency plan for all the components of the property in coherence with the recommendations of the reactive monitoring mission and defined timeframe and phasing for their implementation finalized,
 - ii) Operational management arrangements and budgets for its implementation ensured,
 - iii) Budgets for the implementation of the emergency plan (first stage) secured,
 - iv) Encroachments and urban pressure adequately controlled and reforestation undertaken,
 - v) Technical Office in Portobelo to secure the implementation of the conservation measures and management arrangements set up and functioning:
 - b) To be carried out within one year (until September 2012)

First phase of the Emergency Plan implemented:

Protection

 - i) Boundaries and buffer zones for each of the component parts of the property defined,
 - ii) Regulatory measures for the established buffer zones for controlling development and addressing existing threats finalized and approved,
 - iii) Monitoring indicators as a tool to assess the state of conservation of the fortified built heritage put in place;

Management and Planning

 - i) Development of a management plan begun,
 - ii) Awareness raising activities within the local communities to identify opportunities for eco and cultural tourism to contribute to the improvement of living conditions of the surrounding communities undertaken in full coherence with the conservation measures for the property.
 - c) To be carried out within two years (until September 2013):

Second phase of the Emergency Plan implemented

Protection

- i) National laws and policies for the conservation of built heritage at San Lorenzo and Portobelo developed,

Management and planning

- i) Management plan for the property, including scheduled and costed provisions for conservation, preventative conservation and maintenance of built heritage, public use, and risk management finalized, approved and adopted,
 - ii) Management, territorial and urban development plans integrated,
 - iii) Annual conservation plans for each of the components of the inscribed property developed and in place;
- d) To be carried out within two-three years (until September 2014):
- i) Implementation of the Emergency Plan completed,
 - ii) Operational management arrangements and budgets for the continued implementation of the approved management plan secured;
8. Reiterates its request to the State Party to finalize, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, a draft statement of Outstanding Universal Value, which should be submitted within the framework of the Latin America and the Caribbean Periodic Reporting exercise;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the steps taken to implement the recommendations set out above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012, **with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of ascertained or potential danger to the Outstanding Universal Value, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

130. Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panama (Panama) (C 790bis)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.130

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.113**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes the efforts made by the State Party to improve the state of conservation of the property, in particular in aspects referring to the management system and the suspension of the implementation of the Cinta Costera project within the property;

4. Also notes the commitment of the State Party to submit for evaluation of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, all projects, studies and proposals related to alternatives for future works of the Cinta Costera, including technical specifications for the project, as well as heritage impact assessments for review prior to approval;
5. Further notes the results of the October 2010 joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, endorses its recommendations and requests the State Party to:
 - a) Complete a comprehensive and legally supported policy for the property,
 - b) Complete and approve the establishment of the Historic District as a special district, and delimit and define the boundaries of the property for submission to the World Heritage Centre, and define its buffer zones including its regulatory framework for approval by the World Heritage Committee,
 - c) Make operational a single responsible management authority for the property to ensure the coordination of activities at both components of the property and the enforcement of regulatory measures,
 - d) Complete the review of the Emergency Plan submitted in 2009, identify priority measures for implementation and a practical plan for implementation, including required resources,
 - e) Discontinue the construction of the Cinta Costera Project Phase 3 which would potentially have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and submit to the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, in line with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, alternatives including technical specifications for the project, as well as heritage impact assessments for review prior to approval;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

131. Lines and Geoglyphs of Nasca and Pampas de Jumana (Peru) (C 700)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.131

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.144**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges that plans for the construction of a National Airport in Nasca have been discarded;
4. Recognizes the efforts of the State Party in working to finalize outstanding issues related to the property's management and recommendations made by the World

Heritage Committee, and urges it to finalize the property's management plan and to secure the necessary resources for its full implementation;

5. Requests the State Party to submit by **30 November 2011**, three printed copies of the management plan to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for review;
6. Expresses its concern about the potential plans to construct a new tourist viewing tower at the property and also urges the State Party to develop, in collaboration with the heritage authorities, alternative designs that take into account the conservation of the attributes that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Also requests the State Party, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to submit new designs and technical specifications for the viewing tower for consideration and review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies prior to approval and implementation;
8. Further requests the State Party to provide updated information on progress achieved in the removal of illegal settlements and mining quarries at the property by **30 November 2011**;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

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

Decision: 35 COM 7B.132

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.114**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party on the efforts made to ensure the conservation of the property, and encourages it to continue with this work in co-operation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
4. Notes the submission of the risk preparedness plan, however expresses its concern that the developed plan does not include provisions to address threats and vulnerabilities derived from natural factors, and urges the State Party to develop this component and to submit three printed and electronic copies to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for review by **1 February 2012**;
5. Requests the State Party to undertake the following activities as indicated by the 2008 World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS joint reactive monitoring mission:
 - a) Finalize the heritage inventory,

- b) Finalize the delimitation of the property and the establishment of the buffer zone and submit the proposed new boundaries, including appropriate cartography and legal framework, for examination by the World Heritage Committee,
 - c) Conclude the declaration of the Chilina Valley and the associated terraces and archaeological sites as national cultural heritage to ensure their adequate protection,
 - d) Carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment for the Via Troncal Interconectora project as a whole, including the assessment and potential mitigation measures for the landscape areas of Lari Lari, Los Tucos, Cayma and Yanahuara, and submit the assessment for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies prior to the approval and implementation of the project,
 - e) Submit the evaluation of the Architectural Regional Technical Committee on the new proposals for the Chilina Bridge, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, for consideration and review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies prior to the approval and construction of the project,
 - f) Finalize the approval process for the proposed “Regulatory Framework for Arequipa’s Historical Centre and Monuments Area”;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

133. City of Cuzco (Peru) (C 273)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.133

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
- 2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.115**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
- 3. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party on the implementation of prior decisions by the World Heritage Committee and requests it to fully set up the Coordinating Board and Technical Secretariat for the management of the property and to secure the necessary resources for their effective operation;
- 4. Notes the results of the December 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and endorses its recommendations and also requests the State Party to:
 - a) Update the Management Plan to include a comprehensive public use plan and provisions to address urban degradation and gentrification,
 - b) Implement a process for the regularization of property titles,

- c) Enforce regulations to control changes to land use and new development, particularly at the property's buffer zone,
 - d) Develop and implement a policy for social housing including financial mechanisms to improve living conditions and the recovery of historic buildings at popular sectors,
 - e) Continue to monitor existing restoration and rehabilitation projects at the Monasterio Hotel and the Marriot Hotel and implement actions to reverse the negative impacts generated by the Ima Sumaq Commercial Centre;
5. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

134. Historic Centre of Lima (Peru) (C 500 bis)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.134

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.116**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party on the actions being taken in the property, and requests the State Party to fully implement the recommendations of the 2010 World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, with special attention to:
 - a) Developing appropriate guidance tools and precise policies for interventions at the Historic Centre both for decision-makers and for property owners,
 - b) Enhancing collaboration among specialized agencies to streamline decision-making processes and to secure the required resources to have a fully operational management system in place,
 - c) Submit the required information on other urban projects to be undertaken within the property, such as Linea Amarilla, the Commercial Centre in Rimac, the Montserrat Urban Renewal Project and the Plaza Acho Project;
4. Regrets that the station Jirón de la Unión has been built despite the commitment of the Municipality and the Committee decision, and also requests the State Party to:
 - a) Complete all the necessary actions to return the area between Camana and Carabaya Streets to the state in which it was prior to the construction of the station Jirón de la Unión,
 - b) Develop alternative plans for the High Capacity Segregated Corridor, including studies of specific transportation systems for the inscribed property and submit them to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies by **30 November 2011**;

5. Further requests the State Party to send complete technical and graphic information:
 - a) Regarding the construction of the Tren Eléctrico and the impact of its trace in the protected area,
 - b) Confirming the halting of the Cable Car project that was presented to the 2010 mission and the alternative routes identified, and carry out visual and environmental impact studies and develop plans that do not impact the attributes sustaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
6. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

135. Historic Quarter of the City of Colonia del Sacramento (Uruguay) (C 747)

Decision: 35 COM 7B.135

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.146**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes note that the State Party submitted a state of conservation report after the established deadline and, therefore, it could not be considered by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for the present session;
4. Urges the State Party to finalize the process for the development of a comprehensive participatory management plan for the property, including zoning and land use regulations and to submit by **1 February 2012**, three printed and electronic copies to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for review;
5. Reiterates its invitation to the State Party to propose the extension of the property to include the "Bay and Islands of the City of Colonia del Sacramento";
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

7C. Reflection on the trends of the state of conservation

Decision: 35 COM 7C

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/7C, WHC-11/35.COM/INF.7C and WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7C**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Thanks the States Parties of Senegal and Australia for the organization of the Expert meeting on the global state of conservation challenges for World Heritage properties (Dakar, Senegal, 13-15 April 2011);
4. Endorses the recommendations of the Expert meeting on the global state of conservation challenges for World Heritage properties presented in Document WHC-11/35.COM/INF.7C and invites States Parties to the *Convention*, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to develop plans to implement them, and identify the required resources;
5. Considering the need for more systematic monitoring of threats, calls upon the States Parties to the *Convention* to support the establishment of a comprehensive "state of conservation information system" to support analytical studies and assist all stakeholders in site-management, with the target to make this system available, on the World Heritage Centre's website, before the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2013;
6. Requests the World Heritage Centre, in consultation with the Advisory Bodies, to prepare clear modalities and guidance for the drafting and adoption of the Desired state of conservation for the removal of properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
7. Decides to amend paragraph 183 of the *Operational Guidelines* to read: "When considering the inscription of a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger, the Committee shall develop, and adopt, as far as possible, in consultation with the State Party concerned, a Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, and a programme for corrective measures";
8. Also requests the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies to prepare a progress report on the issues mentioned above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Item 8 of the Agenda: Establishment of the World Heritage List and of the List of World Heritage in Danger

8A. Tentative Lists submitted by States Parties as of 21 April 2011, in conformity with the *Operational Guidelines*

Decision: 35 COM 8A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/8A,
2. Stressing the importance of the process of revision and updating of Tentative Lists, in conformity with Article 11 of the *World Heritage Convention* and in consistency with the established World Heritage List;
3. Takes note of the Tentative Lists presented in Annexes 2 and 3 of this Document.

8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List

CHANGES TO NAMES OF PROPERTIES INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Decision: 35 COM 8B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/8B,
2. Approves the proposed name change to James Island and Related Sites as proposed by the Gambian authorities. The name of the property becomes **Kunta Kinteh Island and Related Sites** in English and **Île Kunta Kinteh et sites associés** in French.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/8B,
2. Approves the proposed name change to Royal Chitwan National Park as proposed by the Nepalese authorities. The name of the property becomes **Chitwan National Park** in English and **Parc national de Chitwan** in French.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/8B,
2. Approves the proposed name change to Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour as proposed by the Dutch authorities. The name of the property becomes **Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Curaçao** in English and **Zone historique de Willemstad, centre ville et port, Curaçao** in French.

NEW NOMINATIONS

NATURAL PROPERTIES

Decision: 35 COM 8B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Refers the nomination of the **Trinational Sangha, Congo, Cameroon and Central African Republic**, back to the States Parties in order to allow them to:
 - a) Enhance the justification for inscription of the property, including the conditions of integrity and comparative analysis in relation to each criterion, with the assistance of IUCN and the World Heritage Centre as required,
 - b) Increase further the involvement and representation of local and indigenous communities in the nomination process and future management, in line with stated commitments, in order to fully recognize the rich tapestry of cultural and spiritual values associated with the property, and in recognition of contributions by local and indigenous communities, such as local knowledge and adapted resource use practices, with the advice of IUCN and the World Heritage Centre as required,
 - c) Consider potential nomination of adjacent areas where traditional local resource use is permitted, in particular the Réserve spéciale de Dzanga-Sangha, and the concessions (Unités Forestières d'Aménagement) adjacent to Lobéké and Nouabalé-Ndoki National Parks, in either a revised boundary of the nomination and/or as recognised buffer

zones as part of an integrated landscape approach, noting that important values are located outside the currently nominated area, that sustainable resource use is compatible with World Heritage status and also that the future integrity of Trinational Sangha will depend on the balance between resource use and conservation at the landscape level,

- d) Evaluate the potential application of cultural criteria to the nominated property (i.e. nomination as a mixed property), taking into account the rich indigenous cultural heritage of the area,
 - e) Further harmonize objectives and guidelines for the various conservation initiatives and management planning, including tourism planning among the three States Parties,
 - f) Further improve coordination between ministries and sectors to ensure adequate and consistent land use planning and law enforcement,
 - g) Establish and implement clear policies for small-scale mining in order to prevent mining within or affecting the nominated area,
 - h) Ensure high environmental and social standards for all adjacent concessions by integrating a corresponding commitment into the 'cahier des charges' for timber concessionaires,
 - i) Increase funding support for the property and ensure full support to the Trust Fund and to the retention of tourism revenues for conservation and community development purposes;
3. Commends the States Parties on their establishment of a network of functioning protected areas in the property and the surrounding landscape which appear to be providing a balanced approach to conservation and development, in particular the recognition of local and indigenous rights and need for access to natural resources;
4. Further commends the States Parties on their transboundary approach to conservation and management efforts.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
- 2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Pendjari National Park, Benin**, as an extension of **W National Park of Niger, Niger**, under criterion (x);

3. Recommends the State Party of Benin to resubmit the nomination of Pendjari National Park, as an extension of W National Park of Niger (Niger) at its earliest opportunity, with the assistance of IUCN and the World Heritage Centre as required, and having considered the following points to:
 - a) Nominate the extension under identical criteria to the existing inscribed property, namely natural criteria (ix) and (x), and to provide a justification for inscription and comparative analysis in relation to each criterion,
 - b) Provide a proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, agreed jointly with the State Party of Niger, that would relate to the property as a whole, including both serial components,
 - c) Confirm that there are effective means to provide connectivity and buffer zones between the Pendjari National Park, and W National Park of Niger, and to consider identifying relevant hunting zones and other protected areas as either part of the nomination, or as buffer zones to a serial property,
 - d) Establish and explain the overall management system that would be applied to the serial property, in conformity with paragraph 114 of the *Operational Guidelines* for the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* which specifies the requirements for management systems for serial properties,
 - e) Propose an appropriate name for the property if extended that would be agreeable to both States Parties;
4. Encourages the States Parties of Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger, supported by international partners and donors, to continue the cooperation with the aim of establishing eventually an overall transboundary conservation programme for the W-Arli-Pendjari complex, as previously recommended by the World Heritage Committee;
5. Notes with appreciation the high quality of conservation management that has been achieved within Pendjari National Park, and the efforts of the State Party of Benin, supported by the State Party of Germany and other partners to achieve significant conservation success, and encourages these partners to continue their work, including through the establishment of the sustainable finance mechanisms for savannah areas in West Africa, and the building of protection and management capacity within all of the protected areas as in the W-Arli-Pendjari complex.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,

2. Inscribes the **Kenya Lake System in the Great Rift Valley, Kenya**, on the World Heritage List under **criteria (vii), (ix) and (x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Kenya Lake System is composed of three alkaline lakes and their surrounding territories: Lake Bogoria, 10,700 ha; Lake Nakuru, 18,800 ha; and Lake Elementaita, 2,534 ha. These lakes are found on the floor of the Great Rift Valley where major tectonic and/or volcanic events have shaped a distinctive landscape. Some of the world's greatest diversities and concentrations of bird species are recorded within these relatively small lake systems. For most of the year, up to 4 million Lesser Flamingos move between the three shallow lakes in an outstanding wildlife spectacle. Surrounded by hot springs, geysers and the steep escarpment of the Rift Valley with its volcanic outcrops, the natural setting of the lakes provides an exceptional experience of nature.

Criterion (vii): The Kenya Lake System presents an exceptional range of geological and biological processes of exceptional natural beauty, including falls, geysers, hot springs, open waters and marshes, forests and open grasslands concentrated in a relatively small area and set among the landscape backdrop of the Great Rift Valley. The massed congregations of birds on the shores of the lakes including up to 4 million Lesser Flamingos which move between the three lakes is an outstanding wildlife spectacle. The natural setting of all three lakes surrounded by the steep escarpment of the Rift Valley and associated volcanic features provides an exceptional experience of nature.

Criterion (ix): The Kenya Lake System illustrates ongoing ecological and biological processes which provide valuable insights into the evolution and the development of soda lake ecosystems and the related communities of plants and animals. Low species diversity and abundant resident populations of birds and other animals make the soda lakes of the property especially important environments in which to conduct investigations of trophic dynamics and ecosystem processes. The production of huge biomass quantities in these distinctive soda lakes and the food web that this green algae supports are also of international scientific value, and provide critical support to birds, which visit the property in large numbers as part of their migration in response to seasonal and episodic changes in the environment.

Criterion (x): The Kenya Lake System is the single most important foraging site for the Lesser Flamingo in the world with about 1.5 million individuals moving from one lake to the other and provides the main nesting and breeding grounds for Great White Pelicans in the Great Rift Valley. The lakes' terrestrial zones also contain important populations of many mammal and bird species that are globally or regionally threatened. They are home to over 100 species of migratory birds and support globally important populations of Black-Necked Grebe, African Spoonbill, Pied Avocet, Little Grebe, Yellow Billed Stork, Black Winged Stilt, Grey-Headed Gull and Gull Billed Tern. The property makes a critical contribution to the conservation of the natural values within the Great Rift Valley, as an integral part of the most important route of the African-Eurasian flyway system where billions of birds are found to travel from northern breeding grounds to African wintering places.

Integrity

The three lakes constituting the property represent the most significant Rift Valley lakes within Kenya, and are an essential component of those in the Great Rift Valley as a whole. Each of the three components of the property is gazetted as a protected area and whilst the property is of small size, it contains the main ecosystems and features that support its Outstanding Universal Value. Surrounded by an area of rapidly growing population, the property is under considerable threat from surrounding pressures. These threats include siltation from soil erosion, increased abstraction of water in the catchment, degradation of land, deforestation, growth in human settlements, overgrazing, wildlife management, tourism and pollution coming from Nakuru town. Management authorities must be vigilant in continuing to address these issues through effective multi-sector and participatory planning processes.

Protection and management requirements

Each component of the property enjoys adequate legal protection, up-to-date management plans and a satisfactory on-ground management presence. In order to maintain and enhance the Outstanding Universal Value of the property it will be important to sustain and enhance this effective management, and to address a range of long-term issues. These include catchment level management of threats and development with particular emphasis on management of groundwater and surface pollution and forest cover, inter-sectoral and participatory management processes especially with respect to environmental impact assessment of adjoin development and the building of increased ecological connectivity between the component parts of the system. Transboundary cooperation is also important as the values of the property are partly dependant on protection of other lake and wetland areas that support migratory species. In this regard there is potential for other areas, including Lake Natron in Tanzania, to be considered as part of a future transnational serial World Heritage property.

4. Commends the State Party on the significant efforts to improve conservation of the property and to reduce the impacts of surrounding land use through effective management of development and threats within the lake catchments;
5. Also commends the State Party on its decision to abort the proposed landfill development close to Lake Nakuru National Park in order to avoid impact and keep open options for ecological connectivity between Lake Nakuru and Lake Elementaita through the Soysambu Conservancy;
6. Encourages the State Party to continue to strengthen the protection and management of the property, including in relation to the following issues:
 - a) To upgrade the protection of Lake Elementaita through strengthened legal protection, recruitment of site-specific staff, and prohibition of cattle grazing so that it is afforded a similar standard of protection as the other components of the property,
 - b) To take any effective action which could reinforce the link between and the conservation of the three parts of the property, including protecting secondary ecological areas and opening wildlife corridors such as that linking Lakes Nakuru and Elementaita through the Soysambu Conservancy,
 - c) To enhance catchment-wide efforts to curb deforestation especially on the Mau Escarpment within the watershed of Lake Nakuru,

7. Considering the property's essential function within the lakes and wetlands in the region, also encourages the States Parties of Kenya and Tanzania, and other relevant States Parties, to cooperate regarding the effective conservation of Lake Natron and other lakes in the region, and to consider further potential serial extensions as part of a potential transnational serial World Heritage property, taking account of relevant recent thematic studies by Birdlife and IUCN.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Ningaloo Coast, Australia**, on the World Heritage List under **criteria (vii) and (x)**, taking note that the adopted boundary includes the Ningaloo Marine Park (Commonwealth Waters), Ningaloo Marine Park (State Waters) and Muiron Islands Marine Management Area (including the Muiron Islands), Jurabi Coastal Park, Bundegi Coastal Park, Cape Range National Park, Learmonth Air Weapons Range, and requests the State Party to submit a 1:250.000 scale topographic map revised accordingly by **1 November 2011**;
3. Refers back the remaining areas of the nominated property to allow the State Party to further consider its collaboration with stakeholders, including holders of private leases within these areas. These areas could be considered via a subsequent minor boundary modification;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Ningaloo Coast is located on Western Australia's remote coast along the East Indian Ocean. The interconnected ocean and arid coast form aesthetically striking landscapes and seascapes. The coastal waters host a major near shore reef system and a directly adjacent limestone karst system and associated habitats and species along an arid coastline. The property holds a high level of terrestrial species endemism and high marine species diversity and abundance. An estimated 300 to 500 whale sharks aggregate annually coinciding with mass coral spawning events and seasonal localized increases in productivity. The marine portion of the nomination contains a high diversity of habitats that includes lagoon, reef, open ocean, the continental slope and the continental shelf. Intertidal systems such as rocky shores, sandy beaches, estuaries, and mangroves are also found within the property. The most dominant marine habitat is the Ningaloo reef, which sustains both tropical and temperate marine fauna and flora, including marine reptiles and mammals.

The main terrestrial feature of the Ningaloo Coast is the extensive karst system and network of underground caves and water courses of the Cape Range. The karst system includes hundreds of separate features such as caves, dolines and subterranean water

bodies and supports a rich diversity of highly specialized subterranean species. Above ground, the Cape Range Peninsula belongs to an arid ecoregion recognized for its high levels of species richness and endemism, particularly for birds and reptiles.

Criterion (vii): The landscapes and seascapes of the property are comprised of mostly intact and large-scale marine, coastal and terrestrial environments. The lush and colourful underwater scenery provides a stark and spectacular contrast with the arid and rugged land. The property supports rare and large aggregations of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) along with important aggregations of other fish species and marine mammals. The aggregations in Ningaloo following the mass coral spawning and seasonal nutrient upwelling cause a peak in productivity that leads approximately 300-500 whale sharks to gather, making this the largest documented aggregation in the world.

Criterion (x): In addition to the remarkable aggregations of whale sharks the Ningaloo Reef harbours a high marine diversity of more than 300 documented coral species, over 700 reef fish species, roughly 650 mollusc species, as well as around 600 crustacean species and more than 1,000 species of marine algae. The high numbers of 155 sponge species and 25 new species of echinoderms add to the significance of the area. On the ecotone, between tropical and temperate waters, the Ningaloo Coast hosts an unusual diversity of marine turtle species with an estimated 10,000 nests deposited along the coast annually.

The majority of subterranean species on land, including aquatic species in the flooded caves are rare, taxonomically diverse and not found elsewhere in the southern hemisphere. The combination of relict rainforest fauna and small fully aquatic invertebrates within the same cave system is exceptional. The subterranean fauna of the peninsula is highly diverse and has the highest cave fauna (troglomorphic) diversity in Australia and one of the highest in the world. Above ground, the diversity of reptiles and vascular plants in the drylands is likewise noteworthy.

Integrity

The property is embedded into a comprehensive legal framework for the various protected areas and all other land. As a National Heritage area, it is subject to the federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act of 1999 (EPBC) according to which all proposed activities with possible significant impacts on the values of the site require assessments. The EPBC is applicable to activities located outside of the boundaries of the property. While no formal buffer zones have been established for the property, the Act therefore serves as a legal buffer zone. The boundaries encompass the key marine and terrestrial values with the exclusions being small in size and not conflicting with the maintenance of the values if managed adequately.

Both the marine and the terrestrial areas may face a number of threats to the property's integrity. Learmonth Air Weapons Range Facility, located within the property, includes an ancient reef-complex and cave fauna of exceptional importance. It was one of Australia's most active bombing ranges until around 1990 and future bombing activities may pose a threat, in particular for the Bundera sinkhole which is located on Defence Land. Tourism is on the increase leading to associated threats such as damage to vegetation, illegal fishing, sewage and waste disposal and disturbance to wildlife. Comprehensive management programs and an overall tourism development strategy are functioning as well as appropriate responses which require consolidation in anticipation of further

increasing visitation. Future concerns include increased water demand leading to water abstraction with potential effects on the groundwater systems as well documented in arid areas with abruptly increasing numbers of visitors.

Fire, historically part of local indigenous management, is a potential threat to the terrestrial vegetation and requires monitoring and control. Livestock raising on pastoral leases continues to be an important land use which is compatible with nature conservation when managed appropriately.

Potential off-shore hydrocarbon extraction in the region surrounding the property requires careful consideration in order to prevent potential pollution and disturbance. The coastline's significant length and remoteness poses major challenges to responses to pollution incidents suggesting a need for further investments in emergency response.

Sea level rise and increases in seawater temperatures associated with climate change have had comparatively little effect on the property. The good overall integrity suggests a higher resilience that in disturbed systems under additional stress. Still, careful monitoring is highly recommended.

A concern affecting both marine and terrestrial parts of the property and requiring permanent monitoring and management are invasive alien species, most importantly foxes, cats, goats and weeds on land and some marine species.

Protection and management requirements

The Ningaloo Coast benefits from its remoteness and low population density affording it a high degree of natural protection. The entire, mostly state-owned property is comprehensively protected and managed, including by an overarching strategic management framework. Given the various governmental levels and agencies involved and the differentiation between terrestrial and marine parts of the property, effective coordination of the multiple plans in an overall management framework is critical. Full cooperation between agencies, including fisheries, are necessary to ensure management and law enforcement in the vast and remote marine and terrestrial areas. Funding from federal and state levels and staffing as of the time of inscription would benefit from increases.

There is a need for ongoing management of fisheries and careful planning of resource extraction and corresponding monitoring and disaster preparedness to protect the values of the property.

Communication, consultation and joint efforts with local and indigenous stakeholders, including negotiation of native title claims and pastoral leases, are indispensable elements of effective management and local acceptance of conservation efforts. Given the vastness of the area and the limited human and financial resources, co-management approaches with local stakeholders are a promising option. The establishment of a "Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee" or a similar body bringing together representatives from the traditional owners, local government, scientific experts and members of the community, has an important role to play in this regard.

Tourist numbers are expected to rise which will require additional management efforts. Increased water abstraction, including from demand from increased tourism, may affect fragile subterranean aquatic habitats and species communities will require constant monitoring and management.

5. Commends the State Party on its conservation and management efforts on the Ningaloo Coast, including the innovative volunteer camp manager and turtle monitoring programs, eradication of terrestrial invasive species, and the management of increasing tourist numbers;
6. Recommends the State Party to:
 - a) Increase the overall management budget and resources, specifically focused at remote regions of the property, to increase field capacities, strengthen co-management arrangements and consolidate monitoring and law enforcement in both marine and terrestrial areas,
 - b) Strengthen the working collaboration with the Fisheries Department in order to pool resources and strengthen monitoring, surveillance and enforcement considering the vast expanse of ocean and land,
 - c) Utilize existing and successful management models for Marine World Heritage sites in other Australian states, such as the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority to enhance the management framework and capacity of the Ningaloo Coast,
 - d) Bolster its innovative volunteer programs to manage and monitor the large area of the nomination,
 - e) Consider a re-nomination of the property under criterion (ix),
 - f) Consider inclusion of the Exmouth Gulf on the grounds of ecological linkages between the Ningaloo Reef and the gulf, in particular the extensive mangrove stands and other shallow water habitats that function as nurseries and adult foraging grounds for many species;
7. Notes with appreciation the assurance of the State Party that the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List will have no impact on the status of leasehold land, or indigenous title claims related to the property and adjacent areas.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.8

The nomination of **Wudalianchi National Park, China**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Refers the nomination of the **Western Ghats, India**, back to the State Party, noting the potential of the nominated property to meet criteria (ix) and (x), to allow the State Party to address the following important issues:
 - a) Review the scope and composition of the current serial nomination to take account of any recommendations of the 'Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel' or other relevant information, in order to reflect the full spectrum of ecological and biodiversity values of the Western Ghats, and to further enhance the protection of the values of the nominated property,
 - b) Take measures to reduce the impact of existing and planned infrastructure as well as disturbed areas on the values of the property,
 - c) Review and strengthen buffer zones or other measures to provide increased protection or buffering for the values within the nominated property, and strengthen the ecological connectivity measures to ensure consistency and greater functional linkages between component sites,
 - d) Improve coordination and integration between component parts of the property, particularly through the existing mechanisms of the Western Ghats Natural Heritage Management Committee and the preparation and implementation of an overarching management framework, for the serial property as a whole,
 - e) Facilitate increased engagement with all stakeholders to build awareness and support, foster participatory governance approaches, and ensure equitable sharing of benefits,
 - f) Harmonize arrangements between the 'Western Ghats Natural Heritage Committee' and the 'Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel' and strengthen community membership and input through the establishment of the proposed 'Western Ghats Natural Heritage Conservation Authority' and other relevant advisory committees;
3. Highly commends the State Party for its on-going commitment to ensure a comprehensive approach to conserving the globally recognised high biodiversity values of the Western Ghats, noting the scale and complexity of this area.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.10

The nomination of **Harra Protected Area, Islamic Republic of Iran**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Ogasawara Islands, Japan**, on the World Heritage List under **criterion (ix)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Ogasawara Islands are located in the North-Western Pacific Ocean roughly 1,000 km south of the main Japanese Archipelago. The serial property is comprised of five components within an extension of about 400 km from north to south and includes more than 30 islands, clustered within three island groups of the Ogasawara Archipelago: Mukojima, Chichijima and Hahajima, plus an additional three individual islands: Kita-iwoto and Minami-iwoto of the Kazan group and the isolated Nishinoshima Island. These islands rest along the Izu-Ogasawara Arc Trench System. The property totals 7,939 ha comprising a terrestrial area of 6,358 ha and a marine area of 1,581 ha. Today only two of the islands within the property are inhabited, Chichijima and Hahajima.

The landscape is dominated by subtropical forest types and sclerophyllous shrublands surrounded by steep cliffs. There are more than 440 species of native vascular plants with exceptionally concentrated rates of endemism as high as 70% in woody plants. The islands are the habitat for more than 100 recorded native land snail species, over 90% of which are endemic to the islands.

The islands serve as an outstanding example of the ongoing evolutionary processes in oceanic island ecosystems, as evidenced by the high levels of endemism; speciation through adaptive radiation; evolution of marine species into terrestrial species; and their importance for the scientific study of such processes.

Criterion (ix): The property's ecosystems reflect a range of evolutionary processes illustrated through its rich assemblage of plant species from both a Southeast Asian and a Northeast Asian origin. There is also a very high percentage of endemic species in selected taxonomic groups, resulting from these evolutionary processes. Within the flora it is an important centre for active, ongoing speciation.

The Ogasawara Islands provide valuable evidence of evolutionary processes through their significant on-going ecological processes of adaptive radiation in the evolution of the land snail fauna as well as in their endemic plant species. The examples of fine-scale adaptive radiation between and sometimes within the different islands of the archipelago are

central to the study and understanding of speciation and ecological diversification. This is further enhanced by the relatively low extinction rates in taxa such as the land snails.

It is the combination of both the concentration of endemism and extent of adaptive radiation evident in the Ogasawara Islands which sets the property apart from other places illustrating evolutionary processes. When taking into account their small area, the Ogasawara Islands show exceptionally high levels of endemism in land snails and vascular plants.

Integrity

The boundaries of the serial property cover the key values of the property and are well designed. The zonation and the legal protection provide an appropriate framework, while the boundaries of Ogasawara National Park serve as a functional overall buffer zone. Marine protected areas are partly included, contributing to more effective management of the terrestrial-marine interface and thus integrity. Integrity issues are mostly related to external threats, most importantly invasive alien species. The effects of invasive alien species and historic logging have already altered many of the archipelago's habitats. Future invasions have the potential to compromise the very values the Ogasawara Islands have been recognized for and therefore need careful and continuous attention. Possible future air access, as well as increased visitation and corresponding development potentially have strong and even irreversible effects in a fragile island environment. Control of access to the islands and of alien invasive species, two in part overlapping issues, is of critical importance for the conservation of the archipelago.

Protection and management requirements

The majority of the property is state-owned and under the authority of various agencies. Some land is owned by Ogasawara Village with some other areas privately owned. The property contains five legally designated categories of protected area managed by three national Government agencies and is surrounded by the much larger Ogasawara National Park serving as a functional buffer zone. The property is protected through seven pieces of national legislation which overlap in jurisdiction and objectives specifying the mandate of the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency and the Cultural Agency. Any jurisdictional conflicts are resolved through an interagency Regional Liaison Committee structure.

The 2010 multi-agency Ogasawara Islands Management Plan and companion Ogasawara Islands Ecosystem Conservation Action Plan cover a wide area of 129,360 ha and include controls beyond the property such as ship navigation routes. The plans deal with critical issues such as access to the islands and control of alien invasive species. Management activities are detailed for the different island groups within the property with clear coordination mechanisms and monitoring plans prescribed. The plan is based on scientific knowledge and includes timetabled and prioritized actions.

The property benefits from strong links and dialogue between researchers, managers and community. Particularly commendable is the role of the Scientific Council and the approach to research which is adaptive and management-oriented. Local involvement and the maintenance of community benefits are crucial elements in the management of this remote archipelago.

4. Commends the State Party on the major and increasing conservation investments evident in the nomination, a high level of community participation, the multi-agency approach taken and the decision to increase the marine area of the property during the nomination process;
5. Requests the State Party to:
 - a) Continue its efforts to address invasive alien species;
 - b) Ensure all significant infrastructure development, including for tourism and access to the islands, is subject to rigorous prior environmental impact assessment;
6. Strongly encourages the State Party to:
 - a) Consider further expansion of the property's Marine Park Zones to facilitate more effective management and thereby enhance the integrity of the marine-terrestrial ecosystem dynamic,
 - b) Develop and implement a research and monitoring programme to assess and adapt to the impacts of climate change on the property,
 - c) Ensure careful tourism management in anticipation of increased future visitation and, in particular, to strengthen the Ogasawara Ecotourism Council integrating the Scientific Council as a member of the Ogasawara Ecotourism Council and advising on appropriate tourism policies that protect the island's values,
 - d) Ensure careful regulation and incentivization of commercial operators to manage visitor impacts, including through mandatory requirements and certification incentives for tourism operators.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Recalling that the Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park, Viet Nam, is already inscribed on the World Heritage List under criteria (viii);
3. Refers the re-nomination of **Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park, Viet Nam**, under the additional criterion (x) back to the State Party to allow it to address the integrity, protection and management issues affecting the property, including:
 - a) The need to considerably strengthen, including through improved interagency cooperation and cooperation with Viet Nam's border police and army, law enforcement in the region to reduce the illegal harvest of, and trade in wildlife, timber

and non-timber forest products that is adversely affecting the Outstanding Universal Value of the Park,

- b) The need to update the Park's management plan, which expired in 2006, through a participatory process involving all relevant stakeholders, adopt the updated management plan and provide adequate resources for its effective implementation, especially in relation to safeguarding the newly identified values that are being proposed. The updated management plan should ideally cover both the park and the proposed extension of the park. The revised management plan should incorporate a landscape level vision and potential cooperation regionally for the recovery of wide-ranging and significant keystone species;
4. Also recommends the State Party to consider submission of an extension to the property, with the assistance of IUCN and the World Heritage Centre as required, including consideration of the following points:
 - a) Completion of the ongoing process to extend the park from 85,754 ha to 125,729 ha, in addition to actively pursuing continued discussions with the Government of PDR Lao with a view to the potential nomination of Hin Namno National Biodiversity Conservation Area as part of a transboundary approach,
 - b) The potential application of a revised nomination to be put forward for criterion (ix), as well as criteria (viii) and (x), in recognition of the potential for an enlarged area to meet these criteria;
 5. Also encourages the State Party, Quang Binh Provincial People's Committee, Park management, and all partners of the Park to continue their efforts to strengthen conservation and management of the Park and its buffer zone, in order to ensure that tourism development and the use of natural resources by local communities is environmentally sustainable and benefits equitably shared;
 6. Urges the State Party to ensure that Environmental Impact Assessments are undertaken and acted upon, in order to ensure that any infrastructure and tourism developments being considered within the property and in adjacent areas that could be part of a future extension, do not adversely affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
 7. Further encourages the State Party, with the support of IUCN, World Heritage Centre and other partners, to seek additional technical and financial assistance for staff training and equipment to strengthen law enforcement, management and monitoring capacity, for adoption of a tailored management effectiveness evaluation framework, and for improved heritage interpretation and conservation at local and landscape scales.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,

2. Approves the extension of the **Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians, Slovakia and Ukraine**, to include the **Ancient Beech Forests of Germany, Germany**, and becomes the **Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany, Slovakia, Ukraine and Germany**, on the basis of **criteria (ix)**;
3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany are a serial property comprising fifteen components. They represent an outstanding example of undisturbed, complex temperate forests and exhibit the most complete and comprehensive ecological patterns and processes of pure stands of European beech across a variety of environmental conditions. They contain an invaluable genetic reservoir of beech and many species associated and dependent on these forest habitats.

Criteria (ix): The Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany are indispensable to understanding the history and evolution of the genus *Fagus*, which, given its wide distribution in the Northern Hemisphere and its ecological importance, is globally significant. These undisturbed, complex temperate forests exhibit the most complete and comprehensive ecological patterns and processes of pure stands of European beech across a variety of environmental conditions and represent all altitudinal zones from seashore up to the forest line in the mountains. Beech is one of the most important elements of forests in the Temperate Broad-leaf Forest Biome and represents an outstanding example of the re-colonisation and development of terrestrial ecosystems and communities after the last ice age, a process which is still ongoing. They represent key aspects of processes essential for the long term conservation of natural beech forests and illustrate how one single tree species came to absolute dominance across a variety of environmental parameters.

Integrity

The individual components of this serial property are of sufficient size to maintain the natural processes necessary for the long-term ecological viability of the property's habitats and ecosystems. Buffer zones including surrounding protected areas (nature parks, biosphere reserves) will be managed to protect the property and enhance integrity.

Protection and Management requirements

Long-term protection and management is ensured through national legal protection as national parks or core areas of a biosphere reserve. Effective implementation of the integrated management plan and the trilateral integrated management system is required to guide the planning and management of this serial property. Key management issues include forest fire control and conservation of monumental old trees, conservation and management of mountain meadows, river corridors and freshwater ecosystems, tourism management, research and monitoring. Cooperative management agreements with local groups and tourism agencies can enhance the achievement of management goals and ensure local community engagement in the component parts.

4. Recommends the States Parties of Slovakia, Ukraine and Germany to address the following points:

- a) The establishment of the Integrated Management System for the trilateral property that ensures the protection of the functional linkages between the component parts,
 - b) The establishment of cooperative and transnational research and monitoring plans in order to monitor and report on the transnational serial property as a whole,
 - c) Set up cooperative international programmes of capacity building to share best practices from countries included in the series, and other countries with significant primeval and ancient beech forests;
5. Commends the States Parties of Ukraine, Slovakia and Germany for their on-going commitment to ensure a comprehensive approach to conserving the primeval and ancient beech forests of Europe and for their exploration of the potential for the *World Heritage Convention* to further these efforts by cooperating with the support of IUCN and the World Heritage Centre, with other interested States Parties towards a finite serial transnational nomination in order to assure the protection of this unique forest ecosystem.

MIXED PROPERTIES

Decision: 35 COM 8B.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B, WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Refers the nomination of the **Saloum Delta, Senegal**, back to the State Party under criterion (x) to allow the State Party to further develop studies on endangered species and biological diversity within the property;
3. Inscribes the **Saloum Delta, Senegal**, as a cultural landscape on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii), (iv) and (v)**;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The region of the Saloum Delta is a remarkable testimony to the synergy between a natural environment with extensive biodiversity and a style of human development that is still present albeit fragile. Sustainable shellfish gathering and fishing practices in brackish water, and the processing of the harvest for its preservation and export was developed here. The shell mounds and the tumulus mounds form specific and exceptional cultural landscapes.

The numerous shell mounds in the Saloum Delta are generally well-preserved and they sometimes have imposing dimensions. They are direct testimony of sustainable and very ancient socio-economic practices. Over the centuries, they have led to the formation of numerous man-made islets contributing to the stabilisation of the delta's land and channels. With their characteristic vegetation within the delta's natural environment, the shell mounds form typical cultural landscapes. Some mounds include tumuli; they form, with their baobab vegetation and their undulating forms, funerary sites with specific landscape features.

Criterion (iii): With its numerous shell mounds, associated landscapes and the presence of a rare and well-preserved ensemble of funerary tumulus mounds, the Saloum Delta provides exceptional testimony to a coastal lifestyle, in a Sahelian subtropical environment, with brackish water rich in shellfish and fish.

Criterion (iv): All the shell mounds built up over a 2,000 year-long cultural process have formed a physical structure of stable islets and reclaimed land within the Saloum Delta. The resultant cultural landscapes are exceptional and illustrate a long period of the history of human settlement along the West African coast.

Criterion (v): The Saloum Delta is an eminent example of traditional human settlement. It represents a lifestyle and sustainable development based on the gathering of shellfish and fishing, in a considered interaction with a natural environment of extensive but fragile biodiversity.

Integrity

The conditions of cultural integrity of the Saloum Delta are in theory very adequate, even if some shell mounds have been damaged, but the integrity remains fragile. The shell mounds and the cultural landscapes and the biodiversity of the natural environment may be threatened by poorly controlled socio-economic behaviour.

Authenticity

The conditions of authenticity of the mounds, tumulus mounds and their landscapes are generally adequate. They are complemented by the anthropological authenticity of the shellfish gathering practices and to a lesser degree of the fishing practices.

Protection and Management requirements

The protection of the shell mounds and the tumuli mounds is ensured by adequate regulatory measures. However, the active protection of the cultural sites in the field is recent and must be extended to the property as a whole, and not just concern the National Park. Additionally, the general policy for the property's conservation is closely tied to the conservation of the natural environment and the sustainable development programmes for the delta as a whole.

The property's management relies on numerous individuals in the field. Together they form an adequate management system for the property, with the key stakeholders and those in charge clearly identified, notably the National Park, the rural communities and the United Nations MDG-Fund. However, this management system is evolving and the multiplicity of programmes and stakeholders tends to make some situations somewhat confused. The overall management committee still has to be set up (2011), its resources confirmed, and the homogeneous handling of management and conservation for the entire property needs to be improved.

5. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) Prioritise attention on the simultaneous protection and conservation of the property's cultural elements and associated natural elements within the context of the Management Plan and economic and social development programmes. Ensure this joint protection-conservation is of the same level across the entire property, especially by means of eco-guards throughout the whole property,
 - b) Confirm the official promulgation of the Management Plan (2010-2014) and the establishment of the Management Committee tasked with its implementation and coordination; stipulate the Management Committee's human and material resources as well as its ties with, on the one hand, the Community House in Toubacouta and, on the other hand, the Saloum Delta National Park,
 - c) Consider specific conservation measures for the shell mounds threatened by erosion and/or by currents,
 - d) Improve waste and wastewater management in order to limit pollution of the environment and to protect the inhabitants' health and traditional lifestyle, and those cultural landscapes near inhabited areas,
 - e) Pay particular attention to the landscape management aspects of tourism development,
 - f) Pay particular attention to the complete integration of the protection-conservation of the property's cultural elements in the property's management and development programmes,
 - g) Specify the frequency of, and the responsibility for, the implementation of monitoring. It should be extended with respect to the most significant cultural landscapes. The publication of an annual report on the state of the property's cultural and landscape conservation is also desirable;
6. Also recommends the State Party, in relation to the associated natural values of the property, to seek assistance via the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme and the Ramsar Convention, in order to ensure that the international recognition of the Saloum Delta as both a Biosphere Reserve and as a Ramsar Site contributes to the effective conservation of the site, and also assists the development of well-planned and equitable approaches to sustainable development within the property and the surrounding area, including via sustainable tourism;
7. Further recommends the State Party to clarify and strengthen the legal protection of the property, and to increase the available human and financial resources to ensure the protection and conservation of the site, including the protection, and restoration where appropriate, of the important natural values within the area, including the high quality mangrove habitat, dry forest areas capable of supporting conservation of the Red Colobus, the important bird and turtle conservation area of the Île aux Oiseaux, and to also put in place an effective protection and management regime to secure the conservation of the nearby Île de Kousmar.;

8. Requests the State Party to submit a report by **1 February 2012** on the implementation of its protection and management system for the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B, WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Wadi Rum Protected Area, Jordan**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii), (v) and (vii)**;
3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Wadi Rum Protected Area (WRPA) is located in the southern part of Jordan close to the border with Saudi Arabia, around 290 km south of Amman and 60 km northeast of the coastal city of Aqaba. The total area of WRPA is 74,200 ha. The property extends approximately 42 km from north to south and approximately 33 km from east to west. A buffer zone of c.5 km in width, with some excepted areas, surrounds the area and is stated as having a total area of 60,000 ha.

Wadi Rum is a major feature within the Hisma desert lying to the east of the Jordan Rift Valley and south of the steep escarpment of the central Jordanian plateau. Its natural values include desert landforms developed within continental sandstones. These landforms have been developed under the influence of a combination of various controlling factors such as lithology, tectonic activities (including rapid uplift, numerous faults and joints) and surface processes (including various types of weathering and erosion associated with desert climate as well as humid climates in the past), representing million years of ongoing landscape evolution.

Widespread petroglyphs, inscriptions and archaeological remains testify to 12,000 years of human occupation and interaction with the natural environment, illustrating the evolution of pastoral, agricultural and urban human activity in the Arabian Peninsula and the environmental history of the region.

Criterion (iii): The Wadi Rum Protected Area bears a unique testimony to the practice of rock art and inscriptions that has been on-going for millennia. The combination of 25,000 petroglyphs with 20,000 inscriptions and their continuity over a period of at least 12,000 years sets Wadi Rum apart from other rock art and/or inscription sites. The petroglyphs, representing humans and animals, are engraved on boulders, stones, and cliff faces. They trace the evolution of human thought, the long term patterns of pastoral, agricultural and urban human activity in the Arabian Peninsula, and the environmental

history of a distinct region that has evolved climatically from mildly humid to semi-arid. The engravings indicate an elaborate sense of aesthetics and a pictorial culture. Numerous inscriptions in four different North-Arabian scripts testify to the very early emergence of alphabets from iconic representations, and widespread literacy among pastoral societies in the Arabian Peninsula.

Criterion (v): The variety of landforms at Wadi Rum has played an essential role in fostering human settlement and, as a result, the development of sophisticated intellectual activity that is documented by abundant petroglyphs and rock inscriptions. This graphic testimony to diverse cultural traditions and civilizations over millennia is one of the world's richest sources of documentation. Nowhere else in the world can one find such a wealth of information that enables the study and understanding of the continuum of settled and mobile lifestyles in a desert landscape illustrating the adaptability and ingenuity of human communities who have made the most of scarce resources to sustain continuous presence after the climate became dryer in the Bronze Age.

Criterion (vii): Wadi Rum is recognised globally as an iconic desert landscape, renowned for its spectacular series of sandstone mountains and valleys, natural arches, and the range of narrow gorges, towering cliffs, massive landslides, and dramatic cavernous weathering forms displayed. Key attributes of the aesthetic values of the property include the diversity and sheer size of its landforms, together with the mosaic of colours, vistas into both narrow canyons and very large wadis, and the scale of the cliffs. The property displays, in a protected setting, an exceptional combination of landforms resulting from drainage incision, severe weathering by salt, biological and other processes, and the undermining of steep sandstone cliffs by these weathering processes, together with the world's most spectacular networks of honeycomb weathering features. Its associations with the writings of T.E. Lawrence, stressed strongly in the nomination, have ensured a high profile for the property and have reinforced its reputation of the area as a classic desert landscape both globally and within the Arab States.

Integrity

The boundaries of the property include the key cultural and natural attributes and are well designed. Low population density and lack of development impacts have helped maintain WRPA in relatively pristine and authentic conditions. Nevertheless there are a number of threats which require careful and increased attention including mainly the impacts of visitor pressure and car tracks, and to a lesser extent possible encroachment of the village of Rum, groundwater exploitation and firewood collection by local people.

The boundaries of the property have been clearly defined and the 5 km buffer zone surrounding the property is adequately configured to address threats to the area arising from outside its boundaries.

Authenticity

The rock art remains in its original setting, largely unaltered except for the effects of weathering which has led to fading by rain and wind erosion, leaving some hard to distinguish. In addition in some cases, there is the addition of modern graffiti. However the fact that so many have been documented means that their ability to convey the

cultural traditions of the people who made them has been captured and they can be studied.

Protection and management requirements

WRPA was established as a protected area in 1997 to conserve the desert landforms and ecosystems along with their associated cultural values. The property lies within the Aqaba Special Economic Zone (ASEZA) and was designated as a Special Regulations Area in perpetuity in two phases. In 1997 54,000 ha was designated and in 2002 a further 18,000 ha was added.

The entirety of the property falls within a special regulation considered the strongest governance framework for a protected area in Jordan.

The primary plan guiding the management and development program of WRPA is the ASEZA land use plan which covers the whole governorate of Aqaba. The property requires the maintenance and continuous updating of an effective management plan.

4. Requests the State Party to ensure that the management plan provides effective policies, backed by the necessary staff and financial resources, to enable effective management of the property and its buffer zone, including the regulation of development activities, tourism infrastructure and facilities, and to develop a strategy for visitor management including vehicle route control within the property;
5. Also requests the State Party to ensure, in implementing the management plan, provision for additional and appropriately trained staff within the management unit for the property focused on research, protection and presentation of the geological, geomorphological and cultural values of the property and engagement of national and international research institutions in the management system for the property;
6. Recommends the State Party to ensure the implementation of the integrated monitoring programme for both natural and cultural values;
7. Also recommends strengthening the focus on the management of the cultural attributes of the property fully involving the Department of Antiquities in the management of the property and the Ministry of Environment;
8. Encourages the State Party to extend funding for the natural and cultural components of the site;
9. Further recommends that the State Party consider the following in relation to the cultural attributes of the property:
 - a) Establish a solid and liquid waste management system for Rum Village and camping sites,
 - b) Ensure the effective implementation of the strategy for visitor management including vehicle route control,

- c) Observe with great caution what concerns exterior reconstruction of the archaeological sites, which could impact on their authenticity. The remains appear to be sufficient to enable understanding, and reconstruction works should cease;
10. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies mission to the property to assess progress on the above recommendations and report back to the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B, WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park, Jamaica**, to the World Heritage List under criteria (ix) and (x), to allow the State Party, with the assistance of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN as requested, to consider options for a future revised nomination related to natural criteria in Jamaica;
3. Notes the national and regional biodiversity importance of the nominated property and encourages the State Party to strengthen the management of the site to address threats to its natural values, including agricultural encroachment both for subsistence and commercial purposes, alien invasive species, unregulated non-timber products harvesting, fires and poaching;
4. Encourages the State Party to consider experience elsewhere with environmentally friendly forms of coffee production, including certification schemes and compensation schemes for water provision for industry, drinking water and agriculture;
5. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park, Jamaica**, to the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Deepen the comparative analysis in order to demonstrate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property by examining how, and to what extent, the nominated property bears witness to the associated values in respect to other properties related to other relevant Maroon groups,
 - b) Revise the nomination dossier so that the values of the property can better present the proposed Justification for inscription and the selected criterion,
 - c) Modify the boundaries of the nominated property or of the buffer zone to include the cultural resources documented in the additional information, received by ICOMOS on 8 November 2010, as well as those areas with the potential to yield additional information on Maroon culture in future archaeological campaigns,

- d) Develop and enforce as soon as possible protective measures, both legal and planning-based, for the cultural heritage of the nominated property,
 - e) Develop and adequately fund a comprehensive strategy for cultural heritage within the 2011-2016 Management Plan under elaboration, including inventorying, documentation, conservation, maintenance, disaster management, promotion and tourism,
 - f) Finalize and implement the 2011-2016 Management Plan without delay;
6. Recommends that the State Party gives consideration to criterion (iii) in a revised nomination;
 7. Also recommends that the State party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Involve representatives of the Maroon community in the management framework,
 - b) Develop training programmes in cultural heritage for the Park rangers, so that they can be involved in the daily protection of cultural resources;
 8. Requests the Advisory Bodies and World Heritage Centre to provide support, if required by the State Party, in order to assist it to identify and prioritise Jamaican sites which have the strongest potential for nomination to the World Heritage List, including an assessment of the potential of the Cockpit Country Forest Reserve.

CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Decision: 35 COM 8B.17

The nomination of the **Oke-Idanre Cultural Landscape, Nigeria**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Inscribes the **Konso Cultural Landscape, Ethiopia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (v)**;

3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief Synthesis

The Konso Cultural Landscape is characterized by extensive dry stone terraces which witnesses hundreds of years of persistent human struggle to harness the hard, dry and rocky environment, which has resulted in the beautifully outlined rows of dry stone terrace. The terraces retain the soil from erosion, collect maximum water and discharge the excess, and create terrace saddles that are used for agriculture. The terraces are the main features of the Konso landscape and the hills are contoured by the dry stone terraces that could reach at some places up to 5 meter high.

The dry stone walled towns (Paleta) of the Konso are located on high hills selected for their strategic and defensive advantage. These towns are circled by, between one and six rounds of dry stone defensive walls, built using locally available rock.

The cultural spaces in the walled towns, called Mora retain an important and central role in the life of the Konso. Some walled towns have as many as 17 Moras. The tradition of erecting a generation marking stone called Daga-hela, quarried, transported and erected through a ritual process makes them among the last of the megalithic people.

The traditional forests are used as burial places for ritual leaders, which are performed ritually, and for medicinal purposes. Wooden anthropomorphic statue called Waka, carved out of a hard wood, and mimicking the deceased is erected as a grave marker. Their water reservoirs (Harda) are communally built in the landscape and maintained culturally.

Criterion (iii): The Konso could be referred to as megalithic for their intensive and systematic use of stone. The Konso Cultural Landscape is mainly constituted by the most spectacularly executed dry stone terrace works in the world, which is still actively in use by the people who created it. This extraordinary terrace work is a witness of the struggle of man to harness its environment in an otherwise hostile environment in an area that covers over 230 square km and which stands today as an example of major human achievement. The Cultural Landscape also includes a living tradition of stele erection. The Konso erect stones/steles every 7 and 11 years to commemorate and mark the transfer of responsibility from the older generation to the younger generation, and erect generation trees to commemorate a full cycle generation transfer every 18 years. In addition to this, they also erect man-hood stones called Daga-Diruma on tombs. The Konso are perhaps among the last stele-erecting people in the world: and thus they 'bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or a civilization which is living or which has disappeared'. The Konso funerary system involves the tradition of mummification of their ritual leaders (Poqolas). This and the carving and erection of anthropomorphic wooden statuette (Waka) representing the dead is an exceptional living testimony to traditions which are on the verge of disappearance.

Criterion (v): The Konso Cultural Landscape, with its settlement pattern, harness of hostile environment and its highly organized social systems, is forged by a strong tradition which is based on common values that have resulted in the creation of the Konso cultural and socio-economic fabrics. The dry stone terraces, which are the dominant feature of the Konso country side, show the adaptive strategy that the Konso followed in dry

environment. The labor needed to construct terraces must have necessitated a strong cohesion and unified bond among all the clans. The social organization that enabled the work forces to execute the terrace construction and the indigenous engineering knowledge applied have required certain work divisions which still exist in today's Konso traditional system. The Konso consistently perform maintenance and conservation works. They still maintain their strong traditions of harnessing their environment following an effective indigenous knowledge of water and soil conservation techniques. This has served as a lesson in environmental protection to people of similar environments in Ethiopia; and visits to Konso by farmers and students of agriculture from all corners of the country are common.

Integrity

The boundary of the Konso Cultural Landscape is demarcated taking note of the visual, cultural and socio-economic history of the Konso people. The wholeness of the terraced landscape is considered. The landscape is bounded by natural and cultural markers. Thus the wholeness is maintained.

Authenticity

The Konso Cultural Landscape still largely retain its original form and design. The materials used for the original construction of the terraces and the town walls are local and their conservation is done by the community members. The terraces continue their original use and function. The walled towns are inhabited by the communities and organized following the traditional system. The traditionally protected forests are still protected and used for ritual and burial. The ponds are still in use and periodically conserved. The conservation of the terraces, the walled towns, the forests and the ponds is still performed traditionally. The tradition of the ritual erection of generation and manhood stones and generation trees following the generations old "age-grading system" is actively practiced. The active age group still use the collective cultural houses (Moras). Wooden funerary statues are still erected on the graves. The communities respect the traditional code of respect to the culture and adherence to the age group (Hela) and the ward (Kanta) which is responsible for the protection and conservation of the walled towns, the ponds, Mora, the dry stone terraces.

Protection and management requirements

The property is protected by traditional, Regional and Federal laws. The traditional code of management of the cultural landscape is practiced side by side with the modern administrative system. Elected community members and elders ensure the protection and management of the cultural properties. Management committees are formed at all levels - community and district - and involved all stakeholders. A Konso Cultural Landscape Management Office (with six governmental personnel) has been put in place, to address the planning, funding, supervision and conservation tasks.

The Constitution (Proclamation No. 1/1995), The Cultural Policy adopted by the House of Representatives (Parliament) of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in October 1997, Federal law that provides for the protection and conservation legislation, the regional land proclamation, Proclamation No. 209/2000, Rural Land Administration and Utilization Proclamation No.53/2003, and the 'Proclamation to provide for the protection of Konso Cultural Landscape Heritage' provide the necessary legal protection for the Konso Cultural Landscape. The walled towns are all protected by the last decree that no development work is to be undertaken within 50 meters of the outer most wall. The issue of the interface between Karat town and lower Dokatu and other neighboring traditional towns is solved by the new proclamation and the boundary posts that are in place defining the boundaries.

4. Recommends the State Party to:
 - a) Undertake and consider that further inventory and research should take place in the Konso Cultural Landscape to further strengthen the information on in this exceptional landscape, in particular issues related to the walled towns,
 - b) Revise the existing Management Plan to include community members, in addition to the District Management Committee, from the added greater area,
 - c) Undertake further research work in order to fully justify criteria (vi) for its eventual consideration in the future;
5. Encourages the State Party to invite an advisory mission to provide assistance in determining a possible further revision to the boundaries to conform to the attributes that convey Outstanding Universal Value.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Inscribes Fort Jesus, Mombasa, Kenya, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;
3. Takes note of the following provisional statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Built by the Portuguese at the end of the 16th century and used by them for over 100 years, Fort Jesus, Mombasa bears testimony to the first successful attempt by Western civilization to control the Indian ocean trade routes which had remained under Eastern influence over several millennia. The design of the fort, with its imposing walls and five bastions, is based on the human body, and reflects the characteristics of Renaissance military architectural theory. The Fort also represents an exceptional symbol of the interchange of cultural values and influences between and among peoples of African, Arab, Turkish, Persian and European origin, whose lives have been touched by the presence and role of this imposing structure.

Criterion (ii): Built in a period and in a region which were at the centre of the emerging political, commercial, and cultural globalisation, Fort Jesus, with its imposing structure, is an exceptional witness to the interchange of cultural values among peoples of African, Arab, Turkish, Persian and European origin. Built and occupied first by the Portuguese, the Fort changed hands many times throughout its history, coming under Arab, Swahili and English control. It's important role in the control of trade also saw it host many of the peoples of the Indian Ocean basin. Fort Jesus, Mombasa, also symbolizes the struggle for freedom, as it became a place for resistance for the local Swahili population against domination by any other power. The Fort is also a landmark of social cohesion as it is

used by people of diverse cultures while still retaining the characteristics of its previous functions.

Criterion (iv): Fort Jesus, Mombasa is an outstanding, surviving 16th century Portuguese military fortification. It exemplified a new type of fortification that resulted from the innovations in military and weapons technology that occurred in the 15th and 16th centuries. In its layout and form, it reflected the Renaissance ideal that perfect proportions and geometric harmony are to be found in the proportions of the human body, while at the same time meeting the functional needs of a modern and well-defended fortification. No other fortress demonstrates a better relationship to the human body as the model for its layout. This layout, though simple, ensured the complete protection of the Fort and allowed it to survive almost unchanged over centuries of continued occupations and reoccupations. The Fort, in fact, marked a milestone in 16th century fortress design, and stood as a stronghold for the safeguard of Portuguese interests on the East African coast and along the trans-Indian Ocean trade. The successful design of Fort Jesus, Mombasa, led to the adoption of some of its strategic aspects to improve other forts in Africa.

Integrity

The boundaries of the property have been selected to ensure that the functional and visual integrity of Fort Jesus are retained. The boundaries have been delineated so as to include the underwater archaeological remains adjacent to Fort Jesus that are integral to its historical context, as well as the moat area adjacent to the Mombasa Old Town. The property is in good conditions and there is no urban or development encroachment in its immediate vicinity. Minor changes inside the Fort bear witness to its history and do not threaten its integrity.

Authenticity

In regard to authenticity, Fort Jesus, Mombasa, has retained its form, design and materials, with coral stone and lime mortar still being used in the traditional way, where necessary, for repair and conservation work. It has also retained its authenticity of setting, located on an otherwise unbuilt property along the coast of Mombasa Island adjacent to the Mombasa Old Town with which it shares a common history.

Protection and management requirements

The legal protection and management system for the property are adequate. Fort Jesus, Mombasa, was originally designated a National Park in 1958. This designation protected the Fort and a 100-meter strip around it. Today it is protected under the National Museums and Heritage Act, 2006. A satisfactory management plan has been put in place for the property with the National Museums of Kenya acting as the key stakeholder in its conservation and safeguarding. Long-term conservation issues include protection of the Fort from urban encroachment and inappropriate design in the areas adjacent to the Fort and the surrounding Mombasa Old Town, control of erosion of the rocks along the sea coast, and the ongoing maintenance and conservation of the Fort itself.

4. Recommends that the State Party:

- a) Amend the designation notice so as to eliminate the discrepancy between the sizes of the conservation area and the buffer zone and /or ensure that the entirety of the buffer zone is protected so that the additional layer of protection to the property is effective,
- b) Develop a holistic management structure for Mombasa Old Town that involves all the stakeholders including the local community, the municipal council, and the managers of

the property, and ensure that the Mombasa Old Town Conservation Office has the necessary tools to ensure that the buffer zone effectively acts as an additional layer of protection to the property,

- c) Install markers to clearly identify the boundaries of the property and buffer zone, including its marine boundaries,
- d) Give the highest priority to rigorous monitoring and remedial action for the rock erosion,
- e) Also give priority to programmed maintenance over restoration, based on the 2009-2019 Maintenance Plan included in the Management Plan.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of **Pearling, testimony of an island economy, Bahrain**, back to the State Party in order to provide a more detailed conservation approach for the urban buildings that sets out how the conservation of original fabric will be optimised, how the necessary skills will be put in place for the restoration of decorative woodwork and plasterwork, and how the overall conservation work will be phased and implemented.
3. Recommends the State Party to extend the boundary of the Bū Māhir fort site to cover its archaeological remains;
4. Also recommends that the State Party requests an advisory mission to the site.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.21

The nomination of the **Historical City of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia** was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Inscribes the **Archaeological Sites of the Island of Meroe, Sudan**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)**;
3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding of Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Island of Meroe is the heartland of the Kingdom of Kush, a major power in the ancient world from the 8th century BCE into the 4th century CE. Meroe became the principal residence of the ruler, and from the 3rd century BCE onwards it was the site of most subsequent royal burials. It also has evidence for industrial activities, particularly iron-working. Naqa has important implications for understanding the palaeoclimate and hydrological regime in the area in the later centuries BCE and the first few centuries CE. Musawwarat es-Sufra is a religious complex that, along with Naqa, raises the question of how it functioned in what is today a very arid environment: in this context, the massive water reservoirs (hafirs) are particularly significant.

These three sites comprise the best preserved relics of the Kingdom of Kush, encompassing a wide range of architectural forms and occupying a range of environments. They testify to the wealth and power of the Kushite state and to its wide-ranging contacts with the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern worlds: this is the meeting place of the Pharaonic and Classical worlds and Sahelian Africa.

Some of the sites are located in a semi-desert (Meroe pyramids, Musawwarat es-Sufra, and Naqa), whilst the Meroe town site is in a riverine landscape. The temples of Musawwarat es-Sufra and Naqa and the pyramid of Meroe, set against reddish-brown hills and contrasting with the green bushes that cover them, are striking when viewed from an almost empty distance of more than 30 km from the bank of the Nile. The neighbourhood of these sites is inhabited by traditional communities that have changed little over many centuries.

The three sites of the serial property (Meroe, Musawwarat es-Sufra and Naga) exhibit an architectural tradition of pyramids, temples, palaces, industrial areas that shaped the political, religious, social, artistic and technological scene of the Middle and Northern Nile Valley for more than 1000 years (8th Century BC-4th Century AD).

Criterion (ii): The archaeological sites of the Island of Meroe provide a detailed insight into the interchange of ideas between central Africa and the Mediterranean world along what was the major corridor to and from Africa over a very long period during the ancient world. The interaction of local and foreign influences are demonstrated by the architecture, art, iconography, religion, and language.

Criterion (iii): All aspects of Kushite civilization were largely expunged by the arrival of Christianity on the Middle Nile in the 6th century CE. The nominated properties with their wide range of monument types, well preserved buildings, and potential for future excavation and other avenues of research are unique testimony to this, perhaps the greatest civilization of sub-Saharan Africa.

Criterion (iv): The pyramids at Meroe are outstanding examples of this highly distinctive Kushite funerary monument, and their intimate association with the well preserved remains of the urban centre is noteworthy. The evidence for iron-working is of

considerable importance for studying the role of Meroe in the diffusion of metal-working technology in sub-Saharan Africa.

At Naqa the „Roman kiosk,“ with its juxtaposition of architectural and decorative elements from Pharaonic Egypt, Greece, and Rome as well as from Kush itself, and the Lion Temple, which preserves superb reliefs of the Kushite gods and royalty, are of especial importance.

Musawwarat is a unique architectural ensemble with temples, courtyards, and domestic buildings, as well as major installations connected with water management, quarries, and industrial areas.

Criterion (v): The major centres of human activity far from the Nile at Musawwarat and Naqa raise questions as to their viability in what is today an arid zone devoid of permanent human settlement. They offer the possibility, through a detailed study of the palaeoclimate, flora, and fauna, of understanding the interaction of the Kushites with their desert hinterland.

Integrity and authenticity

The integrity and authenticity of the three sites (the Meroe town site, the North and South cemeteries, Musawwarat es-Sufra, and Naqa) conform with the requirements of the World Heritage Committee. They have been subject to no inappropriate interventions of any significance since their abandonment and their places in the natural landscape have not been compromised or degraded. The treasure hunting of Ferlini in the 1830s was very deleterious to some of the pyramids in the Meroe cemeteries, but the overall appearance of the ensembles has survived.

A certain amount of restoration has been carried out since the mid 20th century, most notably on a number of pyramids and a few buildings (eg the “Royal Baths” and the Kiosk at Naqa). Whilst the materials and techniques employed do not in certain instances conform with current conservation principles and practice, which have made considerable advances since these works were carried out, the precepts of the Venice Charter (1954), the Nara Document (1995), and the concept of anastylosis have not been violated. Two or three small pyramids have been completely rebuilt, with a didactic purpose, to demonstrate how they would have appeared in antiquity.

Protection and management requirements

The property is protected by the Antiquities Protection Ordinance of 1905, amended in 1952 and recently in 1999.

- The sites are guarded by a military force from the Police of Tourism and Antiquities.
- A resident site manager has been appointed. He is assisted by a group of technicians.
- Establishment of a Management Committee for the property.
- A consultant company is preparing the design and cost for the fencing and basic infrastructure on the sites.
- Attempts to attract foreign and local partners to contribute to the ongoing efforts for the preservation of the archaeological heritage of the sites.

4. Recommends the State Party to:

- a) Consider, in the future, the addition of other important sites in the region to the property to give a complete vision of the “Island of Meroe” during Meroitic times,

- b) Include the archaeological remains of the northern part of the Royal City within the boundaries of the property,
 - c) Include the southern flanks of the northern hills within the buffer zone of Meroe,
 - d) Reinforce the Management Committee, obtain dedicated funding to include a maintenance programme for the sites, linked to the monitoring system; and establish mandatory guides for visitors,
 - e) Develop an overall inventory and database for the sites as a basis for the conservation program and monitoring,
 - f) Develop a co-ordinated Conservation Plan with an agreed conservation policy for the three nominated sites,
 - g) Strengthen protection of the setting of Meroe to ensure that mining in the setting is not allowed where it would impact adversely on the property,
 - h) Provide a timetable for rerouting the highway, power transmission lines around the outside of the Meroe site;
5. Encourages the State Party to seek international assistance for the protection and conservation of the property, through the development of the co-ordinated Conservation Plan, in accordance with Paragraph 235 (c) and Paragraph 241 (Conservation and Management Assistance) of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Invites the international community to consider support for these extraordinary sites and cooperate to help with the development of the co-ordinated data-base and the Conservation Plan.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Ancient Villages of Northern Syria, Syrian Arab Republic**, as cultural landscape on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii), (iv) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Located in a vast Limestone Massif, in the northwest of Syria, some forty ancient villages provide a coherent and exceptionally broad insight into rural and village lifestyles in late Antiquity and the Byzantine Period. Abandoned in the 8th-10th centuries, they still retain a

large part of their original monuments and buildings, in a remarkable state of preservation: dwellings, pagan temples, churches and Christian sanctuaries, funerary monuments, bathhouses, public buildings, buildings with economic or artisanal purposes, etc. It is also an exceptional illustration of the development of Christianity in the East, in village communities. Grouped in eight archaeological parks, the ensemble forms a series of unique and exceptional relict cultural landscapes.

Criterion (iii): The Ancient Villages of Northern Syria and their relict landscapes provide exceptional testimony to the lifestyles and cultural traditions of the rural civilisations that developed in the Middle East, in the context of a Mediterranean climate in mid-altitude limestone mountains from the 1st to the 7th centuries.

Criterion (iv): The Ancient Villages of Northern Syria and their relict landscapes provide exceptional testimony to the architecture of the rural house and civilian and religious community buildings at the end of the Classical era and in the Byzantine Period. Their association in villages and places of worship forms relict landscapes characteristic of the transition between the ancient pagan world and Byzantine Christianity.

Criterion (v): The Ancient Villages of Northern Syria and their relict landscapes provide an eminent example of a sustainable rural settlement from the 1st to the 7th centuries, based on the careful use of the soil, water and limestone, and the mastery of production of valuable agricultural crops. The economic functionality of the habitat, hydraulic engineering, low protective walls and the Roman agricultural plot plan inscribed on the relict landscapes are testimony to this.

Integrity

The architectural integrity is expressed adequately. The sites are sufficiently extensive; they encompass a large number of villages, places of worship, and monumental and archaeological testimonies to adequately express the Outstanding Universal Value. The number and quality of the relict landscapes are also adequate and essential to the expression of this value. Nonetheless, the recent trend of an agricultural re-settlement of the Limestone Massif could affect the built integrity of certain villages and the associated landscapes.

Authenticity

As a result of the absence of human occupation for a thousand years, the absence of any re-use of the stones and the absence of restoration/reconstruction campaigns in the 20th century, the property and its landscapes have retained a very high degree of authenticity. However, recent rural relocation could affect the conditions of authenticity, although replanting respectful of the ancient agricultural plot plan should contribute to revitalising the landscape without affecting its authenticity.

Protection and management requirements

The dynamic of the legal protection is heading in the right direction, notably following the decrees creating the parks, and to control farming and urban development compatible with the archaeological, monumental and landscape values of the sites. This must be reinforced by a revision of the Antiquities Law to improve the protection of the relict cultural landscapes.

The property is currently (2010) managed by the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums (DGAM), but on a transitional basis. The final management structure for the property will include eight parks set up for each of the sites, two management centres and the Maison du patrimoine to manage the ensemble overall and coordinate conservation, under the control of the DGAM, the Ministry of Tourism and the provincial governors. These bodies are currently being set up and are essential. In liaison with the municipalities, they will be tasked with overseeing successful economic, social and tourism development compatible with the conservation and expression of the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Pursuing and extending the policy of protection and conservation of the cultural landscapes, notably through the revision of the Antiquities Law,
- b) Increase the number of guards for those parks with the least number or which are most exposed to illegal activity,
- c) Confirm that Park No 1 (Saint Simeon Sanctuary) is not affected by a project for high voltage power lines,
- d) Confirm the complete rejection of the large property development project in Park No 3 (Sinkhar site),
- e) Confirm that the visual integrity of Park No 5 (Jabal Zawiya) is not compromised by large quarry and/or industrial projects,
- f) Complete as soon as possible the land surveys for each of the parks, under DGAM's supervision,
- g) Maintain throughout the management transition period, DGAM's prerogatives for the supervision of the preservation and conservation of the sites,
- h) Provide the Maison du patrimoine and park management centres with the human and material resources commensurate with their new missions for the protection, conservation, and economic and tourism development of the sites as stipulated in the Management Plan,
- i) Finalise the Management Plan and the Action Plan with a schedule of actions considered suitable for the property's conservation and its expression of Outstanding Universal Value, together with their implementation timeframes,
- j) Detail the monitoring indicators for the property's conservation as a function of the particularities of each site and as a function of more extensive landscape data;

5. Requests the State Party to submit a report by **1 February 2012** on the implementation of its new protection and on the management system for the property for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Cultural Sites of Al Ain (Hafit, Hili, Bidaa Bint Saud and Oases Areas), United Arab Emirates**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii), (iv) and (v)**;
3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Located in the city of Al Ain, on the eastern region of Abu Dhabi Emirate, in the United Arab Emirates, The Cultural Sites of Al Ain comprise the Hafit Assemblage; Hili Assemblage; Bidaa Bint Saud site; and the Oases (Al Ain Oasis, Mutared, Muwaiji, Hili, Jimi and Qattara) spread across the city's interior. The sites are reminiscent of the cultures of Hili, Hafit (both type-sites) and Umm an-Nar. They are set together in a landscape characterized by the oasis, the desert and the mountain, and bear witness to unique cultural traditions, which developed on the crossroads of ancient routes between what is nowadays Oman, Saudi Arabia and the coastal settlements of the UAE. These cultural sites are the remaining representatives of a vanished culture which developed and manifested its cultural expression via unique and quite distinctive technological developments such as the ingenious falaj system and its associated falaj management system, through specific architectural traditions such as the circular fortified settlement at Hili 8 and through the specific funerary traditions of Hafit and Hili Grand Tomb and Tomb N architecture, among others.

Criterion (iii): The Cultural Sites of Al Ain trace the evolution of society in that part of the world from mobile hunter-gatherer groups of the Neolithic period (6th millennium to 4th millennium BC in Al Ain) with remains discovered alongside the eastern ridge of Jebel Hafit, to small- scale farming communities (3rd millennium BC Bronze Age communities) which practiced limited well-irrigation farming and lived in fortified circular settlements (Hili 1, 8 and 10), to larger oasis- agriculture communities (late second to first millennium BC sites at Hili 2, 14 and 17) with expanded farm-land that evolved following the successful invention of the falaj system and its complex management structure. The Iron Age settlement at Hili Archaeological Park, with its distinctive fortified architecture and circular tombs, includes one of the most ancient extant falaj irrigation systems in the world. The so-called Beit al Falaj public building provides insights into this complex culture, which challenged the environment, developed a distinctive repertoire of defensive settlement architecture and produced an enigmatic funerary tradition representative of highly sophisticated communal burial traditions and rituals. The Grand Tomb at Hili, the largest and most well-known from the Umm an- Nar period tombs in the UAE and Oman (2500 – 2000 BC) is just one example of this unique and indigenous repertoire of funerary architecture. Circular cairns characteristic of the Hafit archaeological horizon are built tombs where long distance trade between ancient civilizations is evidenced by imported objects from Mesopotamia. Ubaid/Jemdet Nasr period painted pottery and beads were among the items imported. Textual evidence from Mesopotamia as well as copper objects discovered in some of these graves indicate that ancient Magan (the UAE

and Oman) was the source of much Mesopotamian copper.

Criterion (iv): Each of the Cultural Sites of Al Ain yielded an outstanding example of a type of building, an architectural or technological ensemble or a landscape: Hili represents the invention of the falaj system during the Iron Age period, signaled a significant leap from the Bronze Age small-scale agriculture based on irrigation from underground wells, to the Iron Age large scale irrigation system via water brought through channels from a distant aquifer. This leap brought a transition from the self-contained small-scale Bronze Age circular tower settlements with a central water well (Hili 1, 8, 10) to larger scale spread-out settlements protected with thick walls and towers at the corners of defensive walls (Hili 14). Villages as well, started to emerge in and around oases such as at Hili 2. The dead were housed in circular multiple burial tombs of different sizes and typologies; but the most spectacular example is the Bronze age Grand Tomb at Hili. The Hafit Assemblage presents a unique set of features, including prehistoric desert encampments, late 4th millennium and 3rd millennium cairns, an Islamic period falaj system, and associated fort and oasis. These features all attest to a cultural model that survived several millennia with much success and relevance to the attributes of the natural environment. The Bidaa Bint Saud Site, with its Bronze Age Hafit-type graves, its Iron Age falaj systems and its Iron Age water management administrative building, all set at the crossroads of ancient trade routes, testify to the major leap in culture and human development made possible by the invention of the falaj system. The Oases present continuously settled agricultural areas with tightly knit farmlands irrigated by a complex network of falaj systems with an embedded architectural ensemble of historic buildings where people lived, collected produces, stacked their surpluses, traded and defended their water and food resources against attackers.

Criterion (v): The oases of Al Ain, with roots in the Bronze and Iron Age cultures of the place, represent this outstanding traditional and continuous human interaction with the arid desert environment, gathering the resources of the land to enable growth and development of a distinctive oasis culture with unique agricultural, architectural and technological achievements and a socio-administrative organization reflective of tribal structures which revolve around the unit and the whole, bound by one destiny, sharing resources, security and identity, both in life and death. It is exactly this settlement pattern, land use, human interaction with the environment and belief in the collective fate in the afterlife, which are reminiscent of millennia of continuous evolution.

Integrity

The Cultural Sites of Al Ain: Hafit, Hili, Bidaa Bint Saud and Oases Areas cover an area that is of sufficient size and inclusive of elements and attributes expressive of the site's Outstanding Universal Value. The sites form a comprehensive representation of the unique culture of southeast Arabia, encompassing the necropolis graveyards of the Bronze and Iron Age (Hafit Assemblage, Hili Assemblage and Bidaa Bint Saud), settlements associated with these graveyards (Hili Assemblage), an evolving agricultural tradition based on the invention of the falaj system and its complex administrative management system (the aflaj found in Hili Archaeological Park, Bidaa Bint Saud and at the Oases Areas), and evidence of international trade depicted in the items of import from and evidence of export to the main cultures of the Ancient World in that region. The boundaries of the property have been defined in a manner that captures the core physical areas reflecting the site values, in compact and contiguous form; this forms a set of sites connected by their associated attributes and by their proximity within the landscape of Al Ain, but which are enveloped by the modern fabric of the living, contemporary city of Al Ain. The intact archeological sites and oases endure in the urban terrain as a symbol of

life in the past and the capacity of man to settle and adapt to the harsh desert environment, and could be subject to threats of encroaching urban development unless provisions for their protection are provided.

Authenticity

In spite of the fast pace of development in the UAE, the Cultural Sites of Al Ain managed to retain a high level of authenticity. From a broad perspective, the city of Al Ain maintains its unique environmental setting consisting of a lush canopy of palm trees and other native desert trees, desert dunes and mountainous ridges, which form the natural setting of the property. The fact that Al Ain maintains strict regulations over building heights in the city preserves views across from and to the components of the serial nomination. The Cultural Sites of Al Ain rate highly for form and design, use and function, traditions and techniques, location and setting, and spirit and feeling, as criteria expressed in the Nara Document on Authenticity. The authenticity of materials and substance is high in terms of material type, but original building materials (earthen masonry, earthen finishes, and palm logs and fronds) are fragile, requiring continuous maintenance and repair. Some restorations have been carried out at a portion of Al Ain Oases historic buildings by the former Department of Antiquities in the 1980's and 90's, which have helped to preserve the form of the structures, but led to the loss of authentic fabric and architectural elements. These restorations are now being readdressed to correct errors in repair, while the buildings not previously restored are being conserved with meticulous methodologies ensuring proper documentation and minimal intervention to the authentic fabric.

Protection and Management requirements

The property's protection is provided by numerous sectorial arrangements reflecting the complexity of the property's definition. The Abu Dhabi Cultural Heritage Management Strategy, developed in 2005 by experts from UNESCO, provides the overarching management framework for the Cultural Sites of Al Ain. It has an implementation plan consisting of 19 action plans, some of which have been completed already, and which inform the Entity Strategic Plan of the Abu Dhabi Authority for Culture and Heritage (ADACH). The ADACH Entity Strategic Plan is a live document reissued on a rolling basis, and its 2010-14 cycle is completed. The UNESCO Strategy is currently being reviewed and updated, to incorporate specific management plans and other projects for specific sites. The various property components fall under two types of ownership: ownership by the government of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi for the museums and forts, private ownership for the most part of the oases and other buildings. For the Emirate-owned components, ownership is exercised by ADACH. The property is protected legally by the ADACH Establishment Law of 2005 and the Oasis protection laws of 2004 and 2005, as well as the Law of Archaeology and Excavations of 1970. Building regulations of Al Ain Municipality's Town Planning Department forbids the construction of new buildings of more than four storeys and a maximum height of 20 metres. The sites within the property and its buffer zones are registered on the inventory managed by ADACH, which also administers the Preliminary Cultural Review, the cultural heritage component of the emirate's Environmental Impact Assessment process. Two draft laws, the emirate-level Law for the Protection, Conservation and Management of Cultural Properties, and the Federal Archaeological Resources Protection Act, are both in the final stage of review by government agencies. These laws will improve the existing protective framework for the sites.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Clarify the situation regarding public ownership within the property, for the parks and the tombs outside the parks in particular, as well as for the private ownership of buildings and land within the property,
- b) Pass the new law for the protection, conservation, management and promotion of cultural heritage and confirm the drafting of a law on the protection of water resources for the traditional aflaj system,
- c) Pursue research to clarify the issues of authenticity and integrity of the restorations of the protohistoric tombs and mud brick constructions performed prior to the 2000s,
- d) Extend the systematic monitoring to include tourism,
- e) Improve the distinction between the archaeological spaces and leisure spaces in the Hili Archaeological Park,
- f) Mark out the boundaries of the property sites and buffer zones in open areas.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou, China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

West Lake is surrounded on three sides by ‘cloud-capped hills’ and on the fourth by the city of Hangzhou. Its beauty has been celebrated by writers and artists since the Tang Dynasty (AD 618-907). In order to make it more beautiful, its islands, causeways and the lower slopes of its hills have been ‘improved’ by the addition of numerous temples, pagodas, pavilions, gardens and ornamental trees which merge with farmed landscape. The main artificial elements of the lake, two causeways and three islands, were created from repeated dredgings between the 9th and 12th centuries. Since the Southern Song Dynasty (thirteenth century) ten poetically names scenic places have been identified as embodying idealised, classic landscapes – that manifest the perfect fusion between man and nature. West Lake is an outstanding example of a cultural landscape that display with great clarity the ideals of Chinese landscape aesthetics, as expounded by writers and scholars in Tang and Song Dynasties. The landscape of West Lake had a profound impact on the design of gardens not only in China but further afield, where lakes and causeways imitated the harmony and beauty of West Lake. The key components of West Lake still allow it to inspire people to ‘project feelings onto the landscape’. The visual

parameters of this vast landscape garden are clearly defined, rising to the ridges of the surrounding hills as viewed from Hangzhou.

Criterion (ii): The improved landscape of West Lake can be seen to reflect Buddhist ideals imported into China from India such as 'Buddhist peacefulness' and 'nature as paintings', and in turn it had a major influence on landscape design in East Asia. Its causeways, islands, bridges, temples, pagodas and well defined views, were widely copied over China, notably in the summer Palace at Beijing and in Japan. The notion of ten poetically named scenic places persisted for seven centuries all over China and also spread to the Korean peninsula after the 16th century, when Korean intellectuals made visits to the West Lake.

Criterion (iii): The West Lake landscape is an exceptional testimony to the very specific cultural tradition of improving landscapes to create a series of 'pictures' that reflect what was seen as a perfect fusion between people and nature, a tradition that evolved in the Tang and Song Dynasties and has continued its relevance to the present day. The 'improved' West Lake, with its exceptional array of man-made causeways, islands, bridges, gardens, pagodas and temples, against a backdrop of the wooded hills, can be seen as an entity that manifests this tradition in an outstanding way.

Criterion (vi): The Tang and Song culture of demonstrating harmony between man and nature by improving the landscape to create pictures of great beauty, captured by artists and given names by poets, is highly visible in the West Lake Landscape, with its islands, causeways, temples, pagodas and ornamental planting. The value of that tradition has persisted for seven centuries in West Lake and has spread across China and into Japan and Korea, turning it into a tradition of outstanding significance.

Integrity

The property contains all the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value in terms of the lake, the wooded hills surrounding it on three sides up to their skyline and the causeways, islands, bridges, temples, pagodas and ornamental planting that create the beautiful landscape within which are the ten, celebrated, poetic views. The physical fabric of the property and its significant features are mostly in excellent condition. The Lake itself and surrounding landscapes, along with scenic places, historic monuments and sites are well maintained. No signs of neglect are detected and the deterioration processes seem mostly controlled. Thus none of the key attributes that relate to Outstanding Universal Value are under threat. The visual integrity of the property is well maintained towards the three hill sides, which seem to have been almost similar for the past 1,000 years. The views to the east are vulnerable to further expansion of Hangzhou city. However, considering the drastic urban changes of Hangzhou city over the past 10 years, from a regional town to a metropolis of eight million people, the property's visual integrity toward the city side is well managed. The skylines of the buildings are under the strong municipal regulations to maintain current heights and mass limits and to stop expansion that might impact on the skyline of West Lake.

Authenticity

The West Lake still clearly conveys the idea of a 'lake with cultural meaning', as all the key components that were created by the time of the Song dynasty can be read clearly in the landscape, and the beauty of the ten views can still largely be readily appreciated.

There is an abundance of documents recording the development of the lake (although more for some elements than others) and these are well archived in official institutions. These records and documents are a basis for the authenticity of the property. From 'cloud capping hills' and lakeshore settings, down to the single willow trees, and the West Lake itself, all reflect elements of the landscapes as described in the old texts since the 10th century. The views to the east over Hangzhou have change dramatically over the past fifty years and the lake is no longer closed on its fourth side by a low lying town that relates in scale to the overall landscape and is in itself beautiful (as Marco Polo described). Hangzhou with its tall buildings dominates the view to the east and tends to dwarf the lake buildings. However, the skyline of hills to the north and south as viewed when looking east is still intact and the Baochu Pagoda can be seen against the sky. It will be absolutely crucial that this skyline is maintained and that there is no encroachment of the city behind those hills that are visible from the lake.

Protection and Management requirements

The nominated property is protected at both national and provincial level by laws and regulations. These include the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics (national), Regulations on Scenic Areas (national), Regulations on the Conservation and Management of World Cultural Heritage Sites in China (national), and Regulations on the Conservation and Management of West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou (local). The most relevant national protection is afforded by the national West Lake Scenic area that was promulgated in 1982. The Hangzhou Municipal People's Government Specific Control Plan for the Buffer Zone of West Lake Cultural Landscape, 2010, puts in place constraints on the overall development of the city in relation to its potential impact on the West Lake landscape. It is crucial that these constraints ensure that there is no encroachment of the city behind the hills that are visible from the lake and that all relevant development is subject to Heritage Impact Assessments that consider impact on the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value. Management is the overall responsibility of the Hangzhou Administration of Gardens and Cultural Heritage with advice from the provincial bureau of cultural heritage in Zhejiang and the national State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH). The authority operates both as an 'internal institution' and as a 'grassroots unit', with various local organisations and with communities and villages. There is however a need to strengthen the community management system and to coordinate the interests of stakeholders. The Conservation and Management Plan of West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou (2008-2020) provides a basis for the systematic conservation and management of the property and for implementing protection measures in compliance with national standards for the protection of World Heritage sites. There is also a Master Plan for the West Lake Scenic Area, 2002-2020. In order to contain incremental change that might impact on the harmony of the landscape and its key views, an inventory needs to be established of key visual attributes as a basis for monitoring.

The Municipal authority has drafted nine special plans for scenic areas within West Lake. Other special plans have been prepared such as the Master Plan for Transportation in West Lake Scenic Area of Hangzhou, the Plan for the Integration of the South-Route Scenic Places of West Lake of Hangzhou, the Detailed Plan for the Control over the Westward Expansion of West Lake, the Plan for the Protection of the Beishan Historic and Cultural Street, the Detailed Plan for the Control over the Lingyin Scenic Area, and the Plan for the Construction of the New Socialist Countryside in the Hangzhou West Lake Scenic Area.

The West Lake is both robust and vulnerable: it can absorb comparatively large number of visitors but beyond a certain point, the needs of the visitors and their impact on the landscape could impact adversely on the authenticity of the property, on the quality of their visits, and on the ability of the landscape to inspire. Visitor management needs to be given a high priority in relation to the overall management of the property.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Strengthening visitor management arrangements,
 - b) Gaining a commitment from the local government that in due course the Shanghri-La Hotel will either be lowered or demolished,
 - c) Establishing an inventory of the property in terms of a documentary record of its key visual attributes in the form of survey drawings or through a systematic photographic record of its condition as a baseline for future monitoring of the inter-relationship between the various components,
 - d) Maintaining the skyline of hills to the north and south as viewed when looking east and ensure that there is no encroachment of the city behind those hills that are visible from the lake and that all relevant development is subject to Heritage Impact Assessments that consider impact on the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value,
 - e) Ensuring that the protection in place is adequately applied in practice, so that incremental change does not impact on the overall harmony of the landscape.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **The Persian Garden, Islamic Republic of Iran**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Persian Garden consists of a collection of nine gardens, selected from various regions of Iran, which tangibly represent the diverse forms that this type of designed garden has assumed over the centuries and in different climatic conditions. They reflect the flexibility of the Chahar Bagh, or originating principle, of the Persian Garden, which has persisted unchanged over more than two millennia since its first mature expression was found in the garden of Cyrus the Great's Palatial complex, in Pasargadae. Natural elements combine with manmade components in the Persian Garden to create a unique

artistic achievement that reflects the ideals of art, philosophical, symbolic and religious concepts. The Persian Garden materialises the concept of Eden or Paradise on Earth.

The perfect design of the Persian Garden, along with its ability to respond to extreme climatic conditions, is the original result of an inspired and intelligent application of different fields of knowledge, i.e. technology, water management and engineering, architecture, botany and agriculture. The notion of the Persian Garden permeates Iranian life and its artistic expressions: references to the garden may be found in literature, poetry, music, calligraphy and carpet design. These, in turn, have inspired also the arrangement of the gardens. The attributes that carry Outstanding Universal Value are the layout of the garden expressed by the specific adaptation of the Chahar Bagh within each component and articulated in the kharts or plant/flower beds; the water supply, management and circulation systems from the source to the garden, including all technological and decorative elements that permit the use of water for functional and aesthetic exigencies; the arrangement of trees and plants within the garden that contribute to its characterisation and specific micro-climate; the architectural components, including the buildings but not limited to these, that integrate the use of the terrain and vegetation to create unique manmade environments; the association with other forms of art that, in a mutual interchange, have been influenced by the Persian Garden and have, in turn, contributed to certain visual features and sound effects in the gardens.

Criterion (i): The Persian Garden represents a masterpiece of human creative genius. The design of the Persian Garden, based on the right angle and geometrical proportions, is often divided into four sections known as Chahar Bagh (Four Gardens). The creation of the Persian Garden was made possible due to intelligent and innovative engineering solutions and a sophisticated water-management system, as well as the appropriate choice of flora and its location in the garden layout. Indeed, the Persian Garden has been associated with the idea of earthly Paradise, forming a stark contrast to its desert setting.

Criterion (ii): The Persian Garden exhibits an important interchange of human values, having been the principal reference for the development of garden design in Western Asia, Arab countries, and even Europe. It is the geometry and symmetry of the architecture, together with the complex water management system, that seem to have influenced design in all these gardens. The word Paradise entered European languages from the Persian root word "Pardis", which was the name of a beautiful garden enclosed behind walls.

Criterion (iii): The Persian Garden bears exceptional, and even unique, testimony to the cultural traditions that have evolved in Iran and the Middle East over some two and a half millennia. Throughout its evolution, the Persian Garden has had a role in various cultural and social aspects of society, becoming a central feature in private residences, palaces and public buildings, as well as in ensembles associated with benevolent or religious institutions, such as tombs, park layouts, palace gardens, Meidans, etc.

Criterion (iv): The Persian Garden is an outstanding example of a type of garden design achieved by utilising natural and human elements and integrating significant achievements of Persian culture into a physical and symbolic-artistic expression in harmony with nature. Indeed, the Persian Garden has become a prototype for the geometrically-designed garden layout, diffused across the world.

Criterion (vi): The Persian Garden is directly associated with cultural developments of Outstanding Universal Value. These include literary works and poetry for example by Sa'di, Hafez and Ferdowsi. The Persian Garden is also the principal source of inspiration for the Persian carpet and textile design, miniature painting, music, architectural ornaments, etc. In the Avesta, the ancient holy book of the Zoroastrians, the Persian Garden and its sacred plants are praised as one of the four natural elements (earth, heavens, water, and plants). The Chahar Bagh is a reflection of the mythical perception of nature, and the cosmic order in the eyes of the ancient Iranian peoples.

Integrity

The Persian Garden comprises a sufficient number of gardens from across Iran and each garden contains sufficient elements to concur to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the series. The component gardens are in good condition and well maintained.

Authenticity

The Persian Garden, through its components, has developed alongside the evolution of the Persian society, while adhering to its early geometric model, the Chahar Bagh. Pasargadae and Bagh-e Abas Abad may be read as fossil landscapes while the other seven gardens retain their active role within their physical and social contexts.

Protection and Management requirements

Each garden is registered in the National Heritage List and therefore protected according to the Iranian legislation. Protection provisions established for the gardens and their 'buffer zones', defined according to the Iranian law in force, are also included in the Master Plans, the approval of which is issued by the Higher Council for Architecture and Urban Planning, in which sits also the Head of the Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organisation (ICHHTO).

The existence of the National ICHHTO Base for the Persian Garden ensures that the management framework is one for the whole series, granting the coordination and harmonisation of strategies and objectives. The Management Plan includes objectives common to all component gardens of the series and a programme for strengthening presentation and promotion to the public has been developed.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Finalise and approve the Management Plan for the Persian Garden and for each of its components,
 - b) Amend the provisions concerning the height of the buildings in Bagh-e Dolat Abad and Bagh-e Akbariyeh buffer zones to allow buildings with two storeys and a maximum height of 4.5m,
 - c) Ensure that conservation work respect principles of prudence and minimum intervention and develop programmed maintenance plans for each garden, to maximise the available resources,

- d) Assess carefully any possible future measure concerning the replacement of plants beforehand and on the basis of specific scientific investigation,
- e) Implement a strategy for dealing with natural or manmade disasters as soon as possible for each garden, following common principles established for the whole serial property,
- f) Establish at each ICHHTO Provincial Base a monitoring body that includes representatives from all relevant institutions and agencies for monitoring purposes.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Yapese Stone Money Sites in Palau and Yap, Palau** and **Micronesia**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the States Parties to:
 - a) Further justify the selection of sites by deepening the comparative analysis with sites in Yap and Palau and consideration of criterion (vi),
 - b) Further justify the Outstanding Universal Value of the property by deepening the comparative analysis to include similar sites in the Pacific region,
 - c) Develop a common structure of management in accordance with paragraphs 114 and 135 of the *Operational Guidelines*,
 - d) Develop Memoranda of Understanding between government agencies and traditional/customary owners on the protection, conservation and management of the nominated sites,
 - e) Confirm registration of the Yap sites under The Federated States of Micronesia Code, Title 26 (Historical Sites and Antiquities) and on the Historic Properties Register of Yap State;
3. Recommends that the States Parties consider seeking international assistance with revision of the nomination in accordance with paragraph 235 (b) and paragraph 241 Preparatory Assistance (iii) of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*;
4. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
5. Also recommends that the States Parties give consideration to the following:

- a) Complete the inventories of sites in both Palau and Yap as a high priority to provide a context for the nominated sites,
- b) Undertake an inventory and typology of the stone money discs that are part of the nominated sites as the basis for an adequate monitoring system, and to enable a chronology to be established,
- c) Undertake a survey and inventory of all attributes including traditional structures as a basis for research,
- d) Document and archive the cultural tradition of the layout of the discs and the rituals associated with the money bank and dancing grounds for the benefit of future generations,
- e) Develop a risk preparedness and management strategy to deal with storm damage,
- f) Set-up a strategy to deal with tourism-related factors such as inadequately controlled and unsafe access, and waste-management,
- g) Develop a process whereby monitoring results will be considered and acted upon through the joint Management Committee.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai, Mongolia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (iii)**;
3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai Mountain consists of three rock art sites which display large concentrations of petroglyphs and funerary monuments linked to the development of human culture over a period of some 12,000 years. The earliest images reflect a time during the Middle Holocene (c. 11,000 – 6,000 years BP) period when the area was partly heavily forested and the valleys provided an ideal habitat for hunters of large wild game. Later images reflect the late middle Holocene (c. 6,000 – 4,000 years BP) period when the Altai landscape assumed its present mountain steppe character, and the herding of large and small animals emerged as a dominant economic way of life, with the high valleys used for summer pastures. The most recent images show the transition to horse-dependent nomadism when the significant populations grazed the high valleys in both summer and winter during the Early Nomadic period (early 1st

millennium BCE), the Scythian Period (1st millennium BCE), and the later Turkic Period (7th-8th c. CE). Historically and culturally, the three properties complement and extend each other; together they represent the most complete and undamaged representational documentation of the ancient cultures associated with a large region at the intersection of Central and North Asia. In these respects, the properties together are of outstanding universal value.

Criterion (iii): While a few other sites in North Asia include imagery from a period considerably earlier than the Bronze Age, none have the number of images or the integrity of imagery to compare with these sites. The Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai Mountain provide an exceptional testimony to understanding of pre-historic communities. The images of mammoths, rhinoceros, and the ostriches that has been identified with the “mammoth steppe”: a period when North Asia was significantly colder, drier, covered by rough grasses and forbs rather than forest, when it supported a very different fauna. Images of elk executed in a typically archaic style reflect the transition to a more forested environment in the Early Holocene.

Integrity

The boundaries of the three sites encompass all the key images. The three sites are, to a certain degree, complementary with Aral Tolgoi presenting a unique array of early images and the other two sites reflecting the highpoint of Bronze Age cultures.

Authenticity

There has been no action ever taken or human process ever applied that impinges on the authenticity of the rock art images in question.

Protection and management requirements

The three sites of Tsagaan Salaa-Baga Oigor of Ulaankhus soum and Upper Tsagaan Gol (Rock arts of Shiveet mountain) and Aral Tolgoi of Tsengel soum of Bayan-Ulgii are included on the list of historical and cultural properties under state protection as listed in 2008 under the provisions of the Law on Protecting Cultural Heritage of Mongolia, 2001.

Under the Mongolian Law on Special Protected Areas, 1994, the whole of Aral Tolgoi and half of the Upper Tsagaan Gol Complex are included within the Altai Tavan Bogd National Park. This offers protection to the natural aspects of the area, including water sources, and controls the development of villages and the construction of facilities for camping sites to pasture cattle permanently. An amended version of the Law on Protecting Cultural Heritage of Mongolia which has specific articles concerning management of cultural and natural heritage inscribed in the National Tentative list as well as those inscribed in the World Heritage list has been approved by the cabinet of the government and pending approval by the Parliament.

4. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following :
 - a) Establishing a database system for the property, and a timescale for populating this database through assembling the existing material for the sites,

- b) Ensuring the effective implementation of the management plan for the three sites,
- c) Extending the Altai Tavan Bogd National Park to cover all of the three nominated sites,
- d) Assuring that mining will be banned in the inscribed areas,
- e) Assuring that illegal road building activities will be stopped.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Acknowledging the designation of the La Thanh Outer Wall as National Heritage and the recent adoption of legal documents to enhance the protection and preservation of the property,
3. Inscribes the **Citadel of the Ho Dynasty, Viet Nam**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;
4. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Citadel of Ho Dynasty built in 1397, composed of the Inner Citadel, La thanh Outer Wall and the Nam Giao Altar covers 155.5 ha, surrounded by a buffer zone of 5078.5 ha. It is located in accordance with geomantic principles in a landscape of great scenic beauty between the Ma and Bui rivers in Vinh Loc district, Thanh Hoa province of Viet Nam.

The Inner Citadel constructed of large limestone blocks represents a new development of architectural technology and urban planning in an East Asian and South-East Asian context. It demonstrates the use of architectural elements in terms of space management and decoration designed for a centralized imperial city in order to show a concept of royal power, based on the adoption of the Confucian philosophy within a predominantly Buddhist culture.

Being the capital of Viet Nam from 1398 to 1407 and also the political, economic and culture centre of the North Central Viet Nam from the 16th to the 18th century, it bears an exceptional testimony to a critical period in Vietnamese and South-East Asian history when traditional kingship and Buddhist values were giving way to new trends in technology, commerce and centralized administration.

Criterion (ii): The property exhibits important interchanges of values in terms of Chinese Confucianism influence on a symbol of regal centralized power in the late 14th – early 15th century. It represents new developments in architectural style with respect to technology and urban planning in an East Asian and South-East Asian context, makes full use of the natural surroundings and incorporated distinctly Vietnamese and East and Southeast Asian elements in its monuments and urban landscape.

Criterion (iv): It is an outstanding example of an architectural ensemble in a landscape setting which illustrates a flowering of pragmatic Neo-Confucianism in late 14th century Viet Nam, at a time when it was spreading throughout East Asia to become a major philosophical influence on government in the region. The use of large blocks of stone testifies to the organizational power of the Neo-Confucian state, reflects the exchanges in building technologies in South-East Asian region, and the shift in the main axis distinguishes the Citadel layout from the Chinese norm.

Integrity

The integrity of the property is guaranteed by the areas of the three major components which represent the characteristics of the Ho Dynasty: the Inner Citadel, the Nam Giao altar and part of La Thanh Outer Wall. These elements reflect the presence of a citadel that has remained almost intact, with massive stone wall within a landscape setting that is easily recognizable. Excavations have also demonstrated a rich source of archaeological evidence preserved underground below the present rice and other crops within the boundaries of the three components.

Authenticity

The conditions of authenticity in terms of the geo-cultural location and landscape setting of the property are almost unchanged; the layout and architectural design and materials of the Inner Citadel's walls, four gates, sections of moat, and section of La Thanh Outer Wall and archaeological remains of Nam Giao Altar are well preserved. The archaeological excavations in the property reveal well-preserved structures contemporaneous with the Ho Dynasty. The buffer zone includes all cultural elements that were part of a large imperial city during the late 14th – early 15th century, including religious monuments, traditional villages, common houses, ancient roads, markets, landing places and scenic beauty spots, which are a direct tangible expression of the cultural values of the property.

Protection and management requirements

The boundaries of the property and the buffer zone are well protected by the Law of Cultural Heritage and related laws of Viet Nam, and by the Regulations of Thanh Hoa People's Committee. The property is directly managed by the Conservation Center of the Ho Citadel. A Management Plan for the property was adopted in November, 2010. The decision on the promulgation of management of planning, renovating and constructing the project of Vinh Loc Town and surrounding areas relating to the Ho Citadel (Decision No. 1784/QD-UBND) is the legal document for the control of urban development near the Inner Citadel, in Vinh Loc town particularly along the axis between the Inner Citadel and Mount Don Son, and in the buffer zone generally, so as to protect all view lines along the axes between topographical features, and views within the area enclosed by the line of the outer wall and the Ma and Buoi rivers. A special attention is needed for development of risk-preparedness and management strategy and a strategy for involving local people in the protection and management of the property. The local authority and people are

working closely for the preservation and protection of the property through a training and public-awareness raising program.

5. Recommends that the State Party :

- a) Extend the property boundary to encompass the landscape setting of the Ho Citadel, including the Imperial Way from the South gate of the Inner Citadel to the Nam Giao Altar, as well as traditional villages, religious monuments, ancient roads, markets, landing places, imperial tombs, caves and scenic view points within the line of the La Thanh Outer Wall,
- b) Undertake a systematic inventory of the temples, caves, villages and other places such as the royal landing place, stone landing place and associated folklore that have connections with the Ho Dynasty and comprise attributes of Outstanding Universal Value,
- c) Undertake a strategic archaeological investigation program directed at understanding drainage problems in the Inner Citadel and elements embodying the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including validation of the line of the Imperial Way,
- d) Clarify the composition of the Management Plan Zone 2: Historical village and standing monument protected zone,
- e) Review the Management Plan in relation to the expanded property boundary and amend it accordingly,
- f) Develop a risk-preparedness and management strategy in the event of storms causing landslides at the Nam Giao Altar site and floods affecting the La Thanh Outer Wall and other sites,
- g) Set-up a waste management system at the Inner Citadel,
- h) Encourage involvement of local people in the protection and management of the property.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Commends the State Party for its excellent work to revise its originally deferred nomination in only three years, closely following the recommendations by ICOMOS and the World Heritage Committee;

3. **Inscribes Hiraizumi – Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing the Buddhist Pure Land, Japan**, with the exception of the component part Yanaginogosho Iseki, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (vi)**:
4. **Adopts** the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value;

Brief synthesis

The four Pure Land gardens of Hiraizumi, three focused on the sacred mountain Mount Kinkeisan, exemplify a fusion between the ideals of Pure Land Buddhism and indigenous Japanese concepts relating to the relationship between gardens, water and the surrounding landscape. Two gardens are reconstructed, with many details recovered from excavations, and two remain buried. The short-lived city of Hiraizumi was the political and administrative centre of the northern realm of Japan in the 11th and 12th century and rivalled Kyoto, politically and commercially. The four gardens were built by the Ôshû Fujiwara family, the northern branch of the ruling clan, as symbolic manifestations of the Buddhist Pure Land on this earth, a vision of paradise translated into reality through the careful disposition of temples in relation to ponds, trees and the peaks of Mount Kinkeisan. The heavily gilded temple of Chûson-ji – the only one remaining from the 12th century -, reflects the great wealth of the ruling clan.

Much of the area was destroyed in 1189 when the city lost its political and administrative status. Such was the spectacular rise and conspicuous wealth of Hiraizumi and its equally rapid and dramatic fall, that it became the source of inspiration for many poets. In 1689, Matsuo Basho, the Haiku poet, wrote: ‘Three generations of glory vanished in the space of a dream...’. The four temple complexes of this once great centre with their Pure Land gardens, a notable surviving 12th century temple, and their relationship with the sacred Mount Kinkeisan are an exceptional group that reflect the wealth and power of Hiraizumi, and a unique concept of planning and garden design that influenced gardens and temples in other cities in Japan.

Criterion (ii): The temples and Pure Land gardens of Hiraizumi demonstrate in a remarkable way how the concepts of garden construction introduced from Asia along with Buddhism evolved on the basis of Japan’s ancient nature worship, Shintoism, and eventually developed into a concept of planning and garden design that was unique to Japan. The gardens and temples of Hiraizumi influenced those in other cities, notably Kamakura where one of the temples was based on Chûson-ji.

Criterion (vi): The Pure Land Gardens of Hiraizumi clearly reflect the diffusion of Buddhism over south-east Asia and the specific and unique fusion of Buddhism with Japan’s indigenous ethos of nature worship and ideas of Amida’s Pure Land of Utmost Bliss. The remains of the complex of temples and gardens in Hiraizumi are symbolic manifestations of the Buddhist Pure Land on this earth.

Integrity

The property encompasses the remains of the temple complexes with their Pure Land Gardens and the sacred mountain of Mount Kinkeisan to which they are visually aligned. Although the sites of Chûson-ji, Môtsû-ji, Kanjizaiô-in Ato and Mount Kinkeisan conserve their visual links in a complete manner, at the Muryôko-in site, houses and other structures have a negative influence. The visual links between the temples and Mount Kinkeisan span areas outside the property in the buffer zone. To protect the spatial landscape relating to Pure Land cosmology, the spatial integrity of these links need to be sustained.

Authenticity

There is no doubt of the authenticity of the excavated remains. Two of the gardens have been reconstructed and this work has been underpinned by rigorous analysis of the built and botanical evidence. For the surviving structures, the main building Chûson-ji Konjikidô is a remarkable survival and has been conserved with great skill in a way that ensures its authenticity of materials and construction. The authenticity of the temple in its landscape has to a certain extent been compromised by the concrete sheath building that now surrounds it. To sustain the ability of the property to convey its value, it is essential that the four temples are able to convey in an inspiring way their association with the profound ideals of Pure Land Buddhism.

Protection and Management requirements

The property and its buffer zone are well protected through a range of designations - Historic Sites, Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty or Special Places of Scenic Beauty. Protecting views between sites and protecting their setting will be crucial to ensure that the sites have the ability to demonstrate their relationship with the landscape in a meaningful way though allowing them to be oases of contemplation. Iwate Prefecture and the relevant municipal government have set up the Iwate Prefecture World Heritage Preservation and Utilization Promotion Council to provide the overall management framework for the property. This Council receives expert advice from the Instructing Committee for Research and Conservation of the Group of Archaeological Sites of Hiraizumi.

The Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan was completed and implemented in January 2007, and revised in January 2010. Any projects to implement proposals in the plan to re-instate and restore the other two buried gardens will need to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for evaluation by ICOMOS, and consideration by the World Heritage Committee, in line with paragraph 172 of *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*. The local government has signed an agreement with the local institutions and invited the local community to patrol the property and offer suggestions on protection, management and presentation.

5. Also recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Keep unobstructed the visual links between Mount Kinkeisan and the four ensembles,
 - b) Subject any proposals for major road improvements to Heritage Impact Assessments for their impact on the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, including the visual surroundings of each individual sites,

- c) Submit any proposals for re-excavating and re-instating the two buried gardens at Chûson-ji and Muryôkô-in Ato to the World Heritage Centre for assessment by ICOMOS and consideration by the World Heritage Committee in line with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*,
- d) Protect actively the buried archaeological resources,
- e) Put in place a visitor management strategy based on a detailed study of the carrying capacity of the various sites.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Fagus Factory in Alfeld, Germany**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii)** and **(iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Designed in around 1910, the Fagus factory in Alfeld constitutes an architectural complex which foreshadows the modernist movement in architecture. Built by Walter Gropius, it is notable for the innovative use of walls of vast glass panels combined with an attenuated load-bearing structure. It bears testimony to a major break with the existing architectural and decorative values of the period, and represents a determined move towards a functionalist industrial aesthetic.

The Fagus factory in Alfeld establishes several major fundamental aspects of modern functionalist architecture of the 20th century, in particular the curtain wall. It constitutes a homogeneous, territorial and built complex, rationally and completely designed to serve an industrial project. It expresses great architectural unity. The scheme is at once architectural, aesthetic and social, and bears witness to a determination to achieve humanist control of the social and aesthetic changes linked to industrialisation. The interior decorative and functional elements are attuned with the architecture and the social project. They represent one of the first consummate manifestations of industrial design.

Criterion (ii): The Fagus factory in Alfeld illustrates a moment of considerable interchange between different generations of German, European and North American architects, which gave rise to a rational and modernist architecture. It was a site of synthesis of these influences, which were technical, artistic and humanistic; it went on to influence many other architectural works; it was the starting point of the Bauhaus movement.

Criterion (iv): A manifesto of modernity in architecture, the Fagus factory won its designer, Walter Gropius, an international reputation. It exemplifies the innovation of the curtain wall, which optimises both luminosity and lightness. It is a concrete expression of the functionality of the industrial complex in the interest of productivity and the humanisation of the working environment. It incorporates into the scheme the concepts of industrial aesthetics and design.

Integrity

All ten buildings constituting the Fagus factory have been conserved in their entirety, in their initial ground plans and architectural forms. The factory corresponds with the programme set out by its designers around 1910. No buildings have been added or demolished. The conditions of integrity in terms of layout and exterior architecture have been preserved.

Authenticity

Major repairs and restorations were carried out from 1985 to 2001. They were carried out with great respect for the property with regard to its outstanding testimony to 20th century industrial architecture, which has contributed to the preservation of the conditions of authenticity both as regards architecture and decoration.

Protection and management requirements

The property has been listed as a historic monument since 1946, which is a very early date for an industrial complex. The 1978 Act of the Regional State of Lower Saxony on Historic Monuments and Buildings redefined the terms of its legal protection. The property is managed under the responsibility of its owner, Fagus-Grecon Greten GmbH & Co. KG. The owner acts in concert with the regional and local historic monument conservation authorities, via the property's Steering Committee, which exercises authority with regard to project control and coordination between the various partners involved. The management system consists of a set of maintenance and conservation measures which is regularly updated by the Steering Committee. If major works are required, joint funding is set up between the private sector owner and the regional and national public authorities.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Consider one or more possible scenarios which could be implemented in the event of a change of owner and/or a change in use of the buildings,
 - b) Set out a medium-term conservation programme, including the participation of professionals specialising in the conservation of 20th century architecture,
 - c) Consider establishing more precise technical indicators for the monitoring of the state of conservation.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.32

The nomination of **Land of Caves and Hiding in the Judean Lowlands, Maresha, Bet-Guvrin and Adulam, Israel**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.), Italy**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The serial property represents the quintessence of the remaining built and artistic heritage of the Lombards in Italy today. A people of Germanic origin, having settled and converted to Christianity, the Lombards assimilated the material and cultural values inherited from the end of the Roman world. Also in contact with Byzantine, Hellenistic and Middle Eastern influences, the Lombards achieved a cultural, architectural and artistic synthesis, unique in terms of its monumental and stylistic diversity and the various secular and religious uses. It is one of the main roots of the beginnings of the medieval European world and the establishment of Western Christianity.

Criterion (ii): The Lombard monuments are an exemplary testimony to the cultural and artistic synthesis that occurred in Italy in the 6th to the 8th centuries, between the Roman heritage, Christian spirituality, Byzantine influence and the values derived from the Germanic world. They paved the way for and heralded the flowering of Carolingian culture and artistry.

Criterion (iii): The Lombard places of the power express remarkable new artistic and monumental forms, testifying to a Lombard culture characteristic of the European High Middle Ages. It takes the form of a clearly identifiable and unique cultural ensemble, the many languages and objectives of which express the power of the Lombard elite.

Criterion (vi): The place of the Lombards and their heritage in the spiritual and cultural structures of medieval European Christianity is very important. They considerably reinforced the monastic movement and contributed to the establishment of a forerunner venue for the great pilgrimages, in Monte Sant'Angelo, with the spread of the worship of St Michael. They also played an important role in the transmission of literary, technical, architectural, scientific, historical and legal works from Antiquity to the nascent European world.

Integrity

The sites meet the conditions of integrity, in particular as regards the serial justification. The application of rigorous selection criteria has led to the exclusion of the ancient Lombard royal capitals and the imposition of strict boundaries. Nonetheless, the sites include all the elements required to express the series' Outstanding Universal Value, notably through the adequate state of conservation of its components.

Authenticity

The conditions of authenticity of the monumental, decorative and epigraphic elements presented are adequate. They are accompanied by detailed architectural, artistic, archaeological and historical documentation that justifies both their selection and their authenticity.

Protection and management requirements

All the nominated sites benefit from the highest level of legal protection, established by the Legislative Decree No 42 of 22 January 2004 (Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio). It is a complex property with many of its important components being intrinsically fragile and delicate to conserve, such as the archaeological remains, paintings and stucco. Nonetheless, adequate conservation measures are implemented by the State Party.

There is a specific management system for each of the seven properties, in relation to their ownership, comprising many and varied stakeholders. The Italia Langobardorum association network has become an overarching authority able to harmonise and monitor the series. The Management Plan includes a very comprehensive range of projects. Nonetheless, they need to be prioritised in terms of the lasting conservation of the properties and the environmental expression of their outstanding value. In addition to the natural seismic and river erosion risks present at certain sites, tourism development pressure could threaten those components of the property most susceptible to human presence.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Pay particular attention to the conservation of the most fragile mural paintings and stucco decorative elements that may be threatened by excessive or poorly controlled tourism,
- b) Identify, prioritise, financially consolidate and guarantee for the long-term the conservation projects included in the Management Plan,
- c) Specify and possibly increase the number of permanent staff of the Italia Langobardorum association,
- d) Examine the possibility of extending the series to include the Lombard remains in Pavia.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Inscribes the **Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana, Spain**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iv) and (v)**;
3. Takes note of the provisional statement of Outstanding Universal Value: ;

Brief synthesis

The cultural landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana exemplifies the Mediterranean agricultural landscape, which, after centuries of transformations of the terrain morphology to exploit the scarce available resources and thank to the specific orogenetic, climatic and vegetation conditions, has made productive and well-adapted to human settlement. The system of terraces, common to many Mediterranean landscapes, is combined with an articulated network of devices for the management of water, revolving around farming units of feudal origins.

Criterion (ii): The landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana is an exceptional example of the introduction, by the Arabs, of complex irrigation systems into an island with long periods of drought, to create orchards and vegetable gardens to produce food and generate wealth for the local inhabitants. This waterwork network is combined with the terraced systems created after the Christian conquest, when the changeover to a feudal model expanded the hillside terraced and complex drainage systems. The landscape was transformed becoming covered in hillside terraces of olive groves, and moving from Islamic small farm holdings to the big estates (posesiones), villages and towns that make up the Serra de Tramuntana.

This landscape exemplifies an important cultural exchange between Muslims and Christians, between the North and the South, representative of the Mediterranean area.

Criterion (iv): The cultural landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana represents an outstanding example of the use of Islamic water supply technology combined with terraces and other elements built with the dry-stone technique. All this, over the centuries, has led to a unique place where many different expressions of dry-stone architecture and water technology can be seen. The Islamic world introduced many underground water galleries that perforate the land horizontally in search of water, with narrow galleries that can be hundreds of metres long covered by a vaulted ceiling with vertical ventilation shafts. Subsequently, via complex networks of irrigation ditches and minimal gradients, the water is transported to places where irrigated terraces could be created for citrus fruit trees or orchards. Dry-stone elements are well represented by the construction over the centuries of kilometres of dry-stone walls to sustain the terraced crops that can range from a few centimetres high to several metres, covering hillsides like scales and retaining the little soil there is. Likewise, sophisticated drainage systems were introduced, which help to drain away surplus water and avoid erosion. Additionally, very long walls enclosing estates and endless cobbled roads form a spider's web across the peaks and valleys of the Tramuntana mountains that make this one of the most spectacular dry-stone landscapes in the world.

Criterion (v): Settlements in the Tramuntana area are living examples of the evolution of the Roman model of a settlement through to the Islamic culture and beyond, with their progressive transformation over the centuries to constitute the farm holdings, towns and villages that today mark it. The large plots of land called 'posesiones' make up this landscape through a land use pattern that includes rocky areas on the tops of mountains,

strips of woodland, slopes with hillside terraces of olive trees, terraces where crops were intensively grown near dwellings, extensive grazing land, fields for reaping, vineyards or different non-irrigated fruit crops on flatter land. The estate houses are made up of a series of buildings surrounding a central courtyard. Round it are rooms for processing and storing the produce and dwellings. Towns and villages are based on a medieval urban design of irregular little streets with steps and cul-de-sacs, marked by the complex water supply systems that led to their original creation. Irrigation ditches, public washing places, orchards, mills and well-type water tanks can be seen amid stone houses piled up on the slopes, forming a fascinating urban ensemble that blends perfectly with the natural surroundings. The Tramuntana area is thus an interesting testimonial of the conservation and evolution of settlements and urban structures in a rugged area of the island characterized by steep slopes.

Integrity

The property is characterised by a high level of uniformity, in which the defining elements are the terraced land arrangements, the olive groves, the spatial organisation in rural estates and the water supply network. The property is exemplary of the historical processes that have taken place in the Tramuntana area and have shaped its actual aspect. The nominated property has received formal protection since 1973 as a “picturesque landscape of the Island of Mallorca” and this has contributed to preserve its values and physical features. The legal and planning instruments in place recognise the value of the cultural landscape of Serra de Tramuntana and contribute to its preservation.

Authenticity

The property is the authentic product of the continuous human presence that different cultures have imprinted on the natural environment, gradually shaping the landscape by erecting the dry-stone walls, clearing the plots of stones, creating the water supply network and thus transforming it into a productive area. The physical aspect of the property bears witness to a socio-economic process that has survived until the present day. Additionally, a wealth of scientific research and publications support the material evidence. The tangible dimension is enriched by intangible expressions that sustain and enrich the significance of the property: technical skills are still alive and contribute to maintaining the main features of this manmade landscape, many festivals and local traditions survive, as well as the rich toponymy. The presence and work of artists and writers amplify the evocative and associative value of the property. The materials and techniques used to repair and restore the traditional structures are the same as in the past, and this ensures the retention of traditional skills. These have been consciously maintained through the establishment of a school for dry-stone wallers, to counter the changes brought by social and economic evolution.

Protection and management requirements

The entire property is included in the Picturesque Site that has been under formal legal protection via a decree since 1972 (Decree 984/1972). Following the approval of the Spanish Historic Heritage Act (1985) and of the Balearic Historic Heritage Act (1998), the site has been declared an Item of Cultural Interest as an historic site. The Balearic Act (1991) governing natural spaces and urban planning regulations provides for the identification of areas to be protected for their ecological, geological and landscape values. The pivotal instrument for spatial planning is the Mallorca Spatial Plan (2004). This plan provides for regulations concerning the human settlement, land-use on the basis of features, values and vocations of different areas, activities and protection of the environment. The Plan acknowledges the cultural and natural values of the Tramuntana

Area. Other existing plans related to specific areas are: the Plan for the Regulation of the Tramuntana Area's Natural Resources (2007) and the Special Plans for: the Protection of the Historic Site of Archduke Ludwig Salvator's Estate (2002), for the Dry-Stone Route (2008), for the Protection of Artà-Lluc Route (2008), for the Historic Artistic Architectural, Ecological and Scenic Value of the Municipality of Deià, for the protection of the Village of Lluc, for the protection of the Village of Escorca and of the Historic Centre of Pollença. The Consortium 'Serra de Tramuntana Paisatge Cultural' is the body in charge for the management of the site. It is composed of the regional government of the Balearic Islands and the Council of Mallorca, and aims at coordinating all the different cultural and natural policies, which are being implemented in the Serra de Tramuntana. It also includes a body for the involvement of local stakeholders.

4. Recommends the State Party to:

- a) Continue with the implementation of the approved management plan for the property,
- b) Continue with the implementation of plans and programmes, as well as inventories related to the management and conservation of the waterwork networks, dry stone terraces and the rest of the heritage elements that feature the cultural landscape,
- c) Keep on with the scientific research programmes on the features of the agrarian landscape in terms of the grain and pattern of the landscape mosaic.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps, Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Slovenia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iv)** and **(v)**;
3. Adopts the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief Synthesis

The series of 111 out of the 937 known archaeological pile-dwelling sites in six countries around the Alpine and sub-alpine regions of Europe is composed of the remains of prehistoric settlements dating from 5,000 to 500 BC which are situated under water, on lake shores, along rivers or in wetlands. The exceptional conservation conditions for organic materials provided by the waterlogged sites, combined with extensive under-water archaeological investigations and research in many fields of natural science, such as archaeobotany and archaeozoology, over the past decades, has combined to present an outstanding detailed perception of the world of early agrarian societies in Europe. The precise information on their agriculture, animal husbandry, development of metallurgy,

over a period of more than four millennia, coincides with one of the most important phases of recent human history: the dawn of modern societies.

In view of the possibilities for the exact dating of wooden architectural elements by dendrochronology, the sites have provided exceptional archaeological sources that allow an understanding of entire prehistoric villages and their detailed construction techniques and spatial development over very long time periods. They also reveal details of trade routes for flint, shells, gold, amber, and pottery across the Alps and within the plains, transport evidence from dugout canoes and wooden wheels, some complete with axles for two wheeled carts dating from around 3,400BC, some of the earliest preserved in the world, and the oldest textiles in Europe dating to 3,000 BC. This cumulative evidence has provided a unique insight into the domestic lives and settlements of some thirty different cultural groups in the Alpine lacustrine landscape that allowed the pile dwellings to flourish.

Criterion (iv): The series of pile dwelling sites are one of the most important archaeological sources for the study of early agrarian societies in Europe between 5,000 and 500 BC. The waterlogged conditions have preserved organic matter that contributes in an outstanding way to our understanding of significant changes in the Neolithic and Bronze Age history of Europe in general, and of the interactions between the regions around the Alps in particular.

Criterion (v): The series of pile dwelling sites has provided an extraordinary and detailed insight into the settlement and domestic arrangements of pre-historic, early agrarian lake shore communities in the Alpine and sub-Alpine regions of Europe over almost 5,000 years. The revealed archaeological evidence allows a unique understanding of the way these societies interacted with their environment, in response to new technologies, and also to the impact of climate change.

Integrity

The series of prehistoric pile-dwelling sites represents the well defined geographic area within which these sites are found to its full extent, as well as all the cultural groups in it during the time period during which the pile dwellings existed. It therefore comprises the complete cultural context of the archaeological phenomena. The sites selected have been chosen to be those that still remain largely intact, as well as to reflect the diversity of structures, groups of structures and time-periods. As a whole the series and its boundaries fully reflect the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value. The visual integrity of some of the sites is to a degree compromised by their urban setting. Many of the component sites can also be said to be vulnerable to a range of threats ranging from the uses of the lakes, intensification of agriculture, development, etc. Monitoring of the sites will be crucial to ensure their continuing integrity.

Authenticity

The physical remains are well preserved and documented. Their archaeological strata, preserved in the ground or under water are authentic in structure, material and substance, without any later or modern additions. The remarkable survival of organic remains facilitates the highest levels of definition in relation to the use and function of the sites. The very long history of research, co-operation and coordination provide an unusual level of understanding and documentation of the sites. However the ability of the sites to

display their value is difficult as they are mostly completely hidden underwater which means that their context in relation to the lake and river shores is important in order to evoke the nature of their setting. This context is compromised to a degree on those sites that survive in intensely urbanised environments. Because the sites cannot be overtly presented in situ, they are interpreted in museums. An over-arching presentation framework needs to be developed that allows coordination between museums and an agreed standard of archaeological data to ensure understanding of the value of the whole property and how individual sites contribute to that whole.

Protection and management requirements

The series of pile dwelling sites are legally protected according to the legal systems in place in the various States Parties. There is a need to ensure that the highest level of legal protection available within each of the States Parties is provided. The common management system integrates all States levels and competent authorities, including the local communities, in each country, and connects the different national systems to an international management system, through an established International Coordination Group, based on a Management Commitment signed by all States Parties. Common visions and aims are translated into concrete projects on international, national and regional / local levels in a regularly adapted action plan. Funding is provided by Switzerland for the Secretariat and by the States Parties for the different projects. Proposed actions that may have a significant impact on the heritage values of the archaeological areas nominated for inscription are restricted. There is a need for consistent application of protection arrangements across the six States Parties to ensure consistency in approaches to development, particularly in terms of lake use, mooring arrangements and private development, and to heritage impact assessments. Given the extreme fragility of the remains, and the pressures on sites especially in urban areas, there is a need to ensure that adequate funding is in place for on-going monitoring.

4. Recommends that the States Parties give consideration to the following:
 - a) Afford the highest level of legal protection available within national systems to all the sites and give priority to protecting all sites in Austria,
 - b) Make available adequate resources to allow regular monitoring and erosion control systems to be put in place for all sites, including strict controls on boat mooring,
 - c) Ensure consistency in approaches to development control across the six States Parties, and especially to heritage impact assessment procedures,
 - d) Develop an over-arching presentation framework that allows coordination between museums and an agreed standard of archaeological data to ensure understanding of the value of the whole property and how individual sites contribute to that whole.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.36

The nomination of the **Old City and Ramparts of Alanya with Seljuk Shipyard, Turkey**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Selimiye Mosque and its social Complex, Turkey**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i)** and **(iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Dominating the skyline of Edirne, former capital of the Ottoman Empire, the Selimiye Mosque Complex commissioned by Selim II is the ultimate architectural expression by the architect Sinan of the Ottoman külliye. The imposing mosque stepping up to its single great dome with four soaring slender minarets, spectacular decorated interior space, manuscript library, meticulous craftsmanship, brilliant Iznik tiles and marble courtyard together with its associated educational institutions, outer courtyard and covered bazaar, represent the apogee of an art form and the pious benefaction of 16th century imperial Islam. The architectural composition of the Selimiye Mosque Complex in its dominant location represents the culmination of the great body of work by Sinan, the most outstanding architect of the Ottoman Empire.

Criterion (i): The Selimiye Mosque Complex at Edirne is a masterpiece of the human creative genius of the architect Sinan, the most famous of all Ottoman architects in the 16th century. The single great dome supported by eight pillars has a diameter of 31.5 over a prayer space of 45mx36m, and with its four soaring minarets it dominates the city skyline. The innovative structural design allowed numerous windows creating an extraordinary illuminated interior. The mosque complex was recognised by Sinan himself as his most important architectural work.

Criterion (iv): The Selimiye Mosque with its cupola, spatial concept, architectural and technological ensemble and location crowning the cityscape illustrates a significant stage in human history, the apogee of the Ottoman Empire. The interior decoration using Iznik tiles from the peak period of their production testifies to a great art form never to be excelled in this material. The mosque with its charitable dependencies represents the most harmonious expression ever achieved of the külliye, this most peculiar Ottoman type of complex.

Integrity

The Selimiye Mosque Complex includes all the attributes of its Outstanding Universal Value within the property boundary, is well-maintained and does not suffer from adverse effects of development. In view of the importance of the dominant setting of the property and its landmark status, it is extremely important that all view corridors continue to be protected.

Authenticity

The Mosque Complex retains its authenticity in terms of form and design, materials and substance. The Mosque and Arasta retain their authenticity in terms of use and function, spirit and feeling. The madrasas have been slightly modified to serve appropriate new uses as museums.

Protection and Management requirements

The property is protected under the National Act on the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage no. 2863 and the Act on Pious Foundations no. 5737, and all works require the approval of the Regional Conservation Council. A Coordination and Supervision Council, constituted by representatives of local and central institutions is being established by the Edirne Municipality to oversee development of the Management Plan for the Selimiye Mosque Complex. In addition there will be an Advisory Body made up of academics, representatives of NGOs, Chamber of Architects, local and central government and local citizens, which will evaluate the Management Plan and provide suggestions. The objectives of the Management Plan are directed at ensuring the preservation of the Selimiye Mosque and transfer of its cultural and functional values as a whole to future generations. They cover structural preservation, management of development pressures including urban development within the buffer zone, management of visitors, visitor services, research and training, data management and administration. An Action Plan is included with short term (1-3 years) and long term (over 5 years) items. Good co-ordination between the various bodies holding responsibility for the Urban Conservation Plan (master plan) for the historical core of Edirne city and the Management Plan for the property, including its conservation, maintenance and visitor management is required to ensure effective management of the property. Documentation of the traditional systems of conservation and management of the property should be part of this.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Submit the urban design proposal currently under preparation for the large green space immediately to the south-west of the complex in accordance with the *Operational Guidelines*, Paragraph 172,
- b) Give specific attention to the overall coordination between the Urban Conservation Plan (master plan) for the historical core of Edirne city which includes the nominated property and buffer zone, and the Management Plan for the property,
- c) Reinforce cooperation between Wakf and local and governmental agencies by including representation of the Wakf on the Coordination and Supervision Council and Advisory Board,
- d) Include documentation of traditional systems of conservation and management of the property in the Management Plan,
- e) Develop a risk preparedness strategy for the possible event of fire, earthquake and storm,
- f) Undertake research of the garden within the outer courtyard with a view to reinstating a more appropriate landscape treatment,

- g) Further develop tourist facilities and interpretation,
- h) Give specific attention to the application of height restrictions in the buffer zone.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.38

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans, Ukraine**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv)**:
3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Situated within the boundaries of the town of Chernivtsi, at the extreme end of the river promontory, named mount Dominic, the architectural ensemble includes three palaces, a 'cour d'honneur' and a park. The Residence, with a dramatic fusion of architectural references, is an outstanding example of 19th century historicist architectural identity of the Orthodox Church within the Austro-Hungarian Empire during a period of religious and cultural toleration. In the 19th century, historicist architecture could convey messages about its purpose and the Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans does this par excellence.

Criterion (ii): Chernivtsi architectural ensemble of the Residence of the Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans embodies social, economical and cultural influences of the development of architecture and urban planning since antique times, the Middle Ages, absolutism and the Gruender period. Especially, the complex represents a version of 19th century historicist architecture and planning.

Criterion (iii): The Residence bears an exceptional testimony of cultural tradition of Orthodox Church which is signified by the use of Byzantine forms for the domed cruciform churches, while the decorative patterns, incorporated in the tiled roofs of the complex signify the folk culture of the people. The prosperous Bukovinian Metropolitanate with episcopacies on territories of Southern and Central Europe stopped its existence in 1940. The name "Bukovina", as well as Bukovinian Orthodox Metropolitanate which borders reached the city of Trieste on Adriatic Sea have disappeared from cultural and geographical maps and exist only in written sources of historical researches.

Criterion (iv): The ensemble of the Residence, combining elements of national, Byzantine, Gothic and Baroque architecture, illustrates a significant stage in human history, expressing cultural identity of the Orthodox Church on the territory of Austro-Hungarian Empire, considerable and numerous historic events in the region of Bukovina that influenced the course of world history and culture. This message is conveyed through a historicist architectural design and planning by an outstanding architect of the European

architectural school in the 19th century. The combination of purposes and architectural, as well as decorative quality and opulence of the property can be considered unique.

Integrity

The integrity of the property is expressed adequately. The ensemble and the adjacent park form the cultural value of the property and contain, within its boundary, all sufficient elements to concur to express the Outstanding Universal Value. The conditions of integrity and all of the components are adequately preserved.

Authenticity

The conditions of authenticity are generally adequate. The change of function of the ensemble, initially being the Residence of Metropolitans and becoming a university did not affect its authenticity. Minor interior restoration works were carried out with respect to property's attributes.

Protection and management requirements

The Residence of the Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans was declared a National Park in 1945. The property on its 8th ha site was transferred to Yuriy Fedkovich Chernivtsi National University under the Ministry of Education of Ukraine in 1955. The nominated property is protected at both regional and national level by regulations and laws. A protection contract is signed annually with the Chernivtsi City Council, covering the responsibilities of the University to the property in terms of use and maintenance. The State funding "Comprehensive program on Preservation of historical architecture in Chernivtsi for 2009-2015" provides a basis for the systematic conservation and management of the property and for implementing protection measures in compliance with national standards for the protection of World Heritage sites. The General Development Plan for Chernivtsi gives main outlines for proper management of the property with special attention to the growth of tourist infrastructure as one of the major branches of the municipal economy. A separate Tourism management plan is to be developed to tackle the long-term consequences of the tourism pressure.

4. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to:
- a) Extending the Management Plan to include a Tourism Management Plan,
 - b) Developing a conservation plan for the gardens and park behind the Residence,
 - c) Submitting to the World Heritage Centre the details of interior restoration works within the property.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Inscribes **The Causses and the Cévennes, Mediterranean agro-pastoral Cultural Landscape, France**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief description

The upland landscapes of the Causses have been shaped by agro-pastoralism over three millennia. In the Middle Ages, the development of cities in the surrounding Mediterranean plains, and especially the growth of religious institutions, prompted the evolution of a land structure based on agro-pastoralism, the basis of which is still in place today. Too poor to host cities, too rich to be abandoned, the landscape of Causses and Cévennes are the result of the modification of the natural environment by agro-pastoral systems over a millennium. The Causses and Cévennes demonstrate almost every type of pastoral organisation to be found around the Mediterranean (agro-pastoralism, silvi-pastoralism, transhumance and sedentary pastoralism). The area has by a remarkable vitality as a result of active renewal of the agri-pastoral systems. This area is a major and viable example of Mediterranean agro-pastoralism. Its preservation is necessary to deal with threats from environmental, economic and social issues that such cultural landscapes are facing globally. The Causses and the Cévennes retain numerous testimonies of the evolution over several centuries of its pastoral societies. Their important built heritage, landscape characteristics and intangible associations that reflect traditional pastoralism will be sustained by a contemporary revival of agro-pastoralism.

Criterion (iii): The Causses and the Cévennes, manifest an outstanding example of one type of Mediterranean agro-pastoralism. This cultural tradition, based on distinctive social structures and local breeds of sheep, is reflected in the structure of the landscape, especially the patterns of farms, settlements, fields, water management, *drailles* and open grazed common land and what it reveals of the way this has evolved, in particular since the 12th century. The agro-pastoral tradition is still living and has been revitalised in recent decades.

Criterion (v): The Causses and the Cévennes can be seen as an exemplar of Mediterranean agropastoralism and specifically to represent a response common to the south-west of Europe. The landscape areas manifest exceptional responses to the way the system has developed over time and particularly over the past millennia.

Integrity

The wholeness or intactness of the cultural landscape is related to the survival of the forces that shaped the landscape as well as to the symptoms that those forces produced. The aim is to maintain these through the perpetuation of traditional activities and the support of those activities through Park staff and external grants. In many places the landscape is almost relict – particularly the terraces in the Cévennes, where only a fraction are actively managed. In some place, the systems of transhumance along drove roads barely survives – only a few flocks make the long journeys each year and many of the tracks are beginning to be covered with scrub. However there is now increasing

attention being paid to supporting and reviving these processes. The water systems that once were the lifeblood of the fields and bergeries are now only maintained in places.

Authenticity

The key structures of the landscape: buildings, terraces, walls and watercourses retain a high degree of authenticity in terms of their built fabric, but many particularly the terraces need conservation. Less of these are now within the nominated area of the Cévennes. As for the authenticity of the agro-pastoral processes that shaped the landscape, these processes are surviving, and although vulnerable and in the hands of very few farmers (no more than 100), they are subject to a renaissance thanks to the combined action of local and national authorities and local communities.

Protection and Management requirements

The whole of the areas is protected either for natural or cultural heritage but only the core of the Cévennes National Park is protected for both. The totality of the nominated area is protected in a variety of different forms, but only part is protected for cultural attributes. The *Parc national des Cévennes* (PNC), with its headquarters at Florac, is a public national administrative body (*établissement public national à caractère administratif*) created in September 1970 under the provisions of the Law of 22 July 1960. There are 117 *communes* within its 321,380ha. It has been a biosphere reserve as part of the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere programme since 1985. In the core area of the park, cultural property is protected and no new building is allowed. The *Parc naturel régional des Grands Causses* (PNR) was founded in 1995 under the provisions of the Law of 5 July 1972 which established the category of Regional Natural Parks. At 315,949ha and covering 94 *communes* it is almost as large as the PNC. Its status and powers are broadly comparable with those of a national park. Its policies are determined by a *Syndicat de collectivités*, a public body which brings together *communes* and other entities with the objective of carrying out works and providing services for the communities involved. The *Centre permanent d'initiatives pour l'Environnement des Causses méridionaux* (CPIE), set up in accordance with 1901 legislation and representing 28 *communes* in the *Départements* of Gard and Hérault, is a body which enables these collectives to prepare and implement policies and activities of common interest. The Gorges du Tarn and de la Jonte, which extend over some 29,000ha, were classified as protected sites on 29 March 2002, as a result of which any proposed changes in their condition or character must be approved by the relevant Minister or by the Prefect of Aveyron. In addition, a large number of historic buildings and architectural ensembles are protected under the provisions of the 1913 historic monuments legislation. A number of architectural groups and small villages are designated as *Zones de protection du patrimoine architectural, urbain et paysager* (ZPPAUP). There is a need for tighter protection for the overall landscape to protect cultural attributes in response to identified threats and a range of complementary measures to coordinate and strengthen existing protection will be put in place by 2015.

The property has a Management Plan supported by the key stakeholders. There is huge involvement and support of the local farming communities in sustaining the agro-pastoral landscape. A Strategy for 2007-2013 addresses key themes related to improving and sharing knowledge, promoting an understanding of the living landscape and encouraging the participation of all the key players. The Strategy includes completing an atlas of the landscape, drawing up an inventory of attributes of the landscape; developing knowledge of the landscape; acquiring a common language for the landscape; developing a decision-making tool for the restoration and the management of the

landscapes; and identifying emblematic sites of the cultural landscape. Implementation of the Strategy is urgently needed to underpin the whole rationale for identification, protection and management of the agro-pastoral landscape.

4. Recommends the State Party to:
 - a) Ensure the implementation of the management plan for the maintenance of attributes, including the processes and practices related to agro-pastoralism,
 - b) Invite an advisory mission to visit the property to consider its revised boundaries and its state of conservation and to provide support for the implementation of the management plan,
 - c) Continue the ongoing work at international level to better document the cultural landscapes of agro-pastoralism in order to promote nominations on the World Heritage List of other sites which reflect different and exceptional cultural responses associated with different types of Mediterranean pastoralism.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 8B.19** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009) and considering the new additional material received from the States Parties,
3. Noting with satisfaction that the nomination of modern heritage reflects an under represented category on the World Heritage List,
4. Noting the manifested divergence regarding the recognition of Outstanding Universal Value of the proposed series as such;
5. Commends the efforts to date by the States Parties for improving the protection of the settings, the management of the individual sites, and the coordination of the overall series;
6. Defers the nomination of the **Architectural work of Le Corbusier, an outstanding contribution to the Modern Movement, France, Germany, Argentina, Belgium, Japan, Switzerland** to the World Heritage List to allow the States Parties to meet the objections stated with regard to this proposal, including the development, through a constructive dialogue with the World Heritage Centre in conjunction with the Advisory Bodies, of a common notion of Outstanding Universal Value of the site,

7. Commends the States Parties with the improvements made to the file, in particular the clarification of buffer zones, the establishment of a network of cities demonstrating the involvement of local communities, and the establishment of a permanent conference as a tool for the conservation and management of the site.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add, recognizes that the nomination entitled “Triple Arch Gate at Dan” (Israel) has Outstanding Universal Value;
2. Takes note of information provided concerning legal and technical data;
3. Postpones consideration of this nomination until the question of boundaries is settled.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison, Barbados**, to the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv)**;
3. Takes note of the following provisional statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief Synthesis

As one of the earliest established towns with a fortified port in the Caribbean network of military and maritime-mercantile outposts of the British Atlantic, Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison was the focus of trade-based English expansion in the Americas. By the 17th century, the fortified port town was able to establish its importance in the British Atlantic trade of a popular tropical staple, sugar. It was an entrepôt for goods and enslaved persons destined for Barbados and the rest of the Americas.

Historic Bridgetown’s irregular settlement patterns and 17th century street layout of English medieval type are attributed to its spontaneous development. The organic serpentine street layout supported the development and transformation of creolized forms of tropical architecture, including Caribbean Georgian, which have been built on the unaltered urban plan.

Historic Bridgetown's fortified port spaces were linked along the Bay Street corridor from the historic town's centre to St. Ann's Garrison. The island's position, being the most windward of the Caribbean territories and first port of call on the trans-Atlantic crossing, gave the colony significant commercial and military advantages at the height of imperial conflict in the 18th century. The property's natural harbour, Carlisle Bay, was perfectly positioned as the launching point for the projection and defense of British imperial power to defend and expand Britain's trade interests in the region and the Atlantic World. Used as a base for amphibious command and control, Historic Bridgetown's Garrison was established as a complex system of Garrison Government by the 1650s, which would later develop into the most structurally complete and functional 18th and 19th century British colonial garrison in the Atlantic World.

Criterion (ii): Historic Bridgetown was built upon a 17th century street layout resembling early English medieval or market towns with its narrow, serpentine configuration of streets and alleys. In its early settlement, the town experienced spontaneous development and quickly became a bustling port in the Atlantic World. The historic town has retained its original footprint for almost four centuries. The preservation of the historic street layout has also continuously supported both the preservation and evolution of functions in the colonial and post-colonial urban space, with administrative, commercial, cultural and residential uses still relatively intact. The communities that inhabited the town, made their mark on the townscape with their urban tropical architecture and monuments. Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison participated in international trade, not only of goods, but also the transmission of ideas and cultures that characterized the developing colonial enterprise in the Atlantic World. By the 17th century, trade relationships were established with England, North America, Africa and the colonial Caribbean, making the port a cosmopolitan centre of commerce, settlement and exploitation.

Criterion (iii): In the pre-emancipation period, the maritime-mercantile orientation of the town produced a cosmopolitan culture comprising free and enslaved persons living in an urban matrix that supported and supplied the dominant plantation-based economy of the island. The social stratification of Bridgetown is well documented and bears exceptional testimony to several occupational, religious, ethnic, free and enslaved groups who helped to both support and, sometimes, contest the commercial interests of the rural plantation economy and international trade. The meeting of cultures in this environment created a hybridized creole culture in the Anglophone Caribbean, which did not wholly abandon either European or African ways, but found expression in new social relations, language, fashion and architecture that suited the Caribbean environment. These traditions live on in the ways in which the urban space functions today and is used by the people who visit, work and live in it. Historic Bridgetown remains a centre for administration, commerce and culture. The tension between order and resourcefulness lives on in the tangible and intangible heritage of Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison.

Criterion (iv): St. Ann's Garrison and its fortifications which protected the town and its port constitute the finest brick Garrison ensemble in the British Atlantic World. The Garrison constitutes an integrated semi-planned urban landscape with a strong brick architectural theme and represents an almost complete 18th-19th century garrison. The remaining landscape and its system of fortifications, which has been essentially unchanged for 200 years, provides an outstanding glimpse into a pivotal period of British imperial rule and the garrison's role as a forward-operating base for amphibious command and control to defend and advance British interests in the Atlantic World, particularly during the American War of Independence. Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison possesses an outstanding collection of colonial warehouses and dock facilities. Built to

withstand hurricanes and to store and protect goods from damage in the tropical environment, the 18th and 19th century warehouses along the Careenage and Hincks Street are some of the best preserved storage facilities that were used for colonial goods in the British Atlantic. Built between 1889 and 1893, the Bridgetown Dry Dock symbolizes the height of maritime technology in the age of sail and steam, when thousands of foreign ships called at Bridgetown to moor in Carlisle Bay for provision and repair.

Integrity

The early 17th century paths and roads still form the basis of Bridgetown's organic street layout. The architectural history of the island, and in particular the buildings found in Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison, is well developed and offers a unique expression of vernacular styles in the evolution of Caribbean architecture. The persistence of the irregular urban layout, the presence of administrative, maritime-mercantile, religious and other cultural buildings, especially the Public Buildings, places of worship and of learning, residential and chattel houses within Historic Bridgetown, all add to its character. The Garrison has retained an exceptionally high percentage of its physical attributes, representing a significant era of British colonial military history and heritage. These buildings and spaces, particularly the Garrison, continue today to provide similar functions for the property's inhabitants as they did during the colonial era.

Authenticity

Historic Bridgetown's early English medieval serpentine street and alley configuration provides a tangible authenticity which can be traced back to its early 17th century origins. This layout continues in spite of the town's transformation from a maritime-mercantile fortified port town to a contemporary cosmopolitan tropical city that remains the island's national centre. Bay Street, one of the oldest roads in Barbados and indeed in the Anglophone Caribbean, continues to provide the link between Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison. The preserved historic street layout and its surrounding urban landscape are witnesses to almost four centuries of change and adaptation in a tropical context.

Protection and Management requirements

Management, legal protection and conservation are the three pillars which buttress the Management Plan for the property. This tool will provide the overall protection of the property by ensuring that development is sustainable and harmonious. The Management Plan is complemented by a well-documented and successful planning framework and a supportive integrated system of legislation and policies. All of the relevant structures have been registered and form the core of a management database.

The management of the site will be public sector-led through the Cabinet of the Government of Barbados which holds ultimate responsibility for the management of the property. Authority has been formally conferred on the Barbados World Heritage Committee. Management will be shared and involves the collaborative effort of several non-governmental organizations and civil society including a number of property owners with responsibilities and interests within the property. The Barbados World Heritage Committee forms the central plank in the administration of the Management Plan and will oversee adherence to the *Convention*. It will advise on policies and programmes for the conservation and management of the property, evaluate and monitor all matters relating to the protection and management of the property and, most importantly, continue to work assiduously to ensure that the management systems maintain and preserve the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;

4. Recommends that the State Party:

- a) Implement a programme of studies and training in traditional building, crafts, materials and conservation in collaboration with local tertiary institutions,
- b) Also implement a programme of measuring and documenting all the listed buildings within the property;

5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a report on the above recommendations, in particular with regard to the implementation of the new management plan for the conservation of the property, **by 1 February 2012**, for examination at the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2012.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.43

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia, Colombia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (v) and (vi)**;
3. Takes note of the following provisional statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia (CCLC) is a cultural productive landscape in which natural, economic and cultural elements are combined with an extraordinarily high degree of homogeneity in the form of the coffee plantations and the landscape. A few decades after the arrival of the settlers in Antioquia in the XIXth century, the region's economy and culture developed around a deeply-rooted coffee tradition, which has left a unique legacy defining regional culture, with rich manifestations of music, food, architecture, and even education. The features of the CCLC are the result of the adaptation process of these settlers, a process which persists to this day. The typical coffee farm in the CCLC is located on a challenging landscape of steep mountains with "slopes of over 25% (55 degrees) which articulate the form and design of the coffee landscape, its architectural typology, and the lifestyle of its communities; thus, its authenticity". The combination of plots and the distances between coffee plants and shade trees form symmetrical geometric figures that give the landscape its singular characteristics. The homogeneity is also evident in the tradition of 'small plots', resulting in the region's typical landownership of small farm production system, shaping the distinctive way of life of the Cafeteros, defining the legacies that have been passed down from generation to generation. Furthermore, as a productive landscape, the CCLC contains significant natural and aesthetic attributes, unique to a coffee region, as it houses a large number of native forests and biological corridors, considered strategic for the conservation of global biodiversity. The typical architecture in the urban settlements is a fusion between the Spanish cultural patterns and the indigenous culture of the region

adapted, as well to the coffee growing process with their sliding roofs. Rural settlements are built with coffee cultivation in mind. 'The house is both the dwelling unit and the center of economic activity'. The search for a more suitable material gave rise to the more flexible and dynamic 'bahareque': a series of walls built on a wooden framework with vertical and horizontal beams and slanting braces, covered by 'esterilla de guadua', a layer of bamboo well known for its resistance and malleability.

Criterion (v): The Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia is an outstanding example of a centenary cultural, sustainable and productive landscape, in which the collective effort of several generations of campesino families, forged exceptional social, cultural and productive institutions, while at the same time, generating innovative practices in the management of natural resources in extraordinarily challenging landscape conditions. The typical coffee farm in the CCLC is located on a difficult landscape of steep mountains, which articulate the form and design of the coffee landscape, its architectural typology, and the lifestyle of its communities. They managed to create an unparalleled cultural identity where the institutional aspect related to the CCLC does not equal any other coffee growing site in the world.

Criterion (vi): The 100-year old coffee tradition is the most representative symbol of national culture in Colombia, for which Colombia has gained worldwide recognition. The coffee culture has led to rich tangible and intangible manifestations in the territory, with a unique legacy, included but not limited to music, cuisine, architecture, and even education, legacies that have been passed down from generation to generation. The architectural typology, unique to the coffee farms and most of the buildings in the urban areas, evolved through the use of available indigenous materials, in particular the unique native species known as *guadua angustifolia*. The CCLC represents a harmonious integration of the productive process, the social organization and the housing typology, unique in the world, and necessary for the development of the culture of coffee in such a challenging rural area.

Integrity

The property's elements of social adaptation to a unique use of land, and the development of highly specific cultural and social traditions developed around the coffee production, demonstrate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. The cohesion of these characteristics and their resistance to change although suffering from the impact of the temporary price crises, demonstrate its high level of integrity. The collective values of the global uniqueness of CCLC promote an active sustainable human development in the cultural landscape.

Authenticity

The Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia is an authentic reflection of a centenary process of man's adaptation to geological, hydrological, climatic, and natural conditions of this area known nationally and internationally as the 'Axis of Coffee'. The CCLC shows an extraordinary degree of authenticity, with no contemporary incongruous addition to its traditional architectural pattern and no substantial modifications to the small towns located in the main as well as the buffer area of the site. Aspects as traditions, language and other forms of intangible heritage, have been preserved, mostly by owners and the community who have a high sense of social appropriation of their cultural heritage.

Protection and management requirements

The management plan is detailed and comprehensive. This is based on an inclusive institutional strategy with all concerned stakeholders including territorial entities (local authorities and councils), regional environmental authorities (Corporaciones regionales autonomas), cultural institutions (Ministry of Culture), and some from specific sectors (the Colombian Coffee Growers Federation). The plan is also supported by research and training institutions such as regional universities and their respective research departments. Within this context, the economic and social well-being of all the inhabitants, their appropriation of the cultural heritage, and environmental sustainability are set as the principles for the Management Plan of the landscape. The management framework contains an action programme including short, medium and long-term actions. As a result, some of the landscape's values are under pressure from different sources, the management and protection plans associated to the inscription of the CCLC on the World Heritage List would immediately help counteract these pressures, and guarantee the conservation of the outstanding cultural values of the landscape.

4. Recommends that the State Party gives consideration to:
 - a) Continue the undertaking of the inventory of the farmhouses, urban architecture and associated buildings,
 - b) Continue enhancing adequate protection for both cultural and natural parameters, including for buildings in the semi-urban and rural areas and for the overall landscapes,
 - c) Not to authorize any mining activity within the property and its immediate surroundings.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.44

The nomination of the **Fundidora Monterrey Blast Furnaces, Mexico**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.45

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **León Cathedral, Nicaragua**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Constructed between 1747 and the early 19th century, León Cathedral merges a basilica rectangular layout of Spanish derivation with regional architectural proportions and features. Stylistically, the monument shows the transition from late Baroque to Neo-Classic with sober decoration.

León Cathedral exceptionally illustrates the Antigua Guatemala Baroque architectural style and, in its combination of Spanish art and regional features, shaped by the geographical environment and the groups that supported its erection, is a material expression of the formation of the Latin American society.

The application of the typical quadrangular layout of Spanish origin is outstandingly integrated with architectural features coming from both European Baroque and Neo-classical styles and Antigua Guatemalan interpretation. Among the Antigua features are the mainly horizontal proportions and the low and thick towers as a response to earthquakes, and the internal and external decoration.

Criterion (ii): León Cathedral is an outstanding example of an exchange of human values demonstrated by the different architectural influences from Spanish Art that merge in the monument, shaped by the local workmanship and the geographical and social environment. León Cathedral materially encapsulates the social, religious and artistic syncretism of the new Latin American society appearing during the 18th century.

Criterion (iv): León Cathedral constitutes an outstanding example of a regional Central American interpretation of a typology of religious building merging several architectural and stylistic sources in an ensemble featured by its unity and architectural and social significance.

Integrity

León Cathedral has been properly conserved, it is intact and, although subject to repair and maintenance, has not had extensive alteration.

Authenticity

Authenticity is maintained by the permanence of the original plan, materials, functions, social significance and relationships with the urban setting.

Protection and management requirements

The property is adequately protected by national and municipal legislation and regulations but the protection of the buffer zone awaits the approval of the Development Municipal Plan and corresponding enforcing legal instruments. The management of the nominated property is the responsibility of a number of public and private institutions. Namely the León's Diocese, which is also the owner, the National Institute for Culture (INC), responsible for conservation and promotion of national culture, the Department of the Historic Centre of León Municipality, responsible for the protection and preservation of the historic centre and its main buildings. A Management Plan for León Cathedral was prepared and approved by the National Institute for Culture (INC 2009) but it awaits official approval from the Diocese

and the Municipality and integration with a risk preparedness plan. The Development Municipal Plan, the approval of which is under finalization, is the comprehensive instrument envisaged by the State party for the development, revitalisation and management of the city. The Plan integrates all other existing plans, including the Cathedral Management Plan and the Plan for the Historic Centre of León.

4. Recommends that the State Party strengthen:
 - a) The implementation of the management plan of the Cathedral by all administrative stakeholders and the State Party itself,
 - b) The implementation of the local development plan;
5. Also recommends that the State Party submit a request for a minor modification of the boundaries of the buffer zone in order to remove the linear axis going through El Sagrario heading to Guadalupe, preserving the Calle Real axis;
6. Requests that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Continue to work to find ways to resolve the situation concerning street vendors who use the streets and public spaces surrounding the Cathedral for their businesses,
 - b) Urgently address the electrical system connection issue and the lightning system grounding issue because they are public safety issues,
 - c) Relocate the unsightly commercial communication tower located in front of the Cathedral,
 - d) Complete the Cathedral Management Plan with a section on risk preparedness.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Acknowledges the State Party's legitimate need to ensure the well-being of its population, fight against poverty and diversify its economy while continuing to protect its natural environment under the framework of and in compliance with domestic provisions in this regard;
3. Refers the minor modification to the boundaries of the **Selous Game Reserve, United Republic of Tanzania**, to allow the State Party to complete the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and to also allow for adequate time for IUCN to complete its evaluation of the proposed boundary modification, including a mission to the property;

4. Requests IUCN to urgently undertake an advisory mission to ensure that the EIA process can be completed expediently and in accordance with the standards of the *World Heritage Convention*;
5. Welcomes the commitment of the State Party to secure and enhance the continued effectiveness of the Selous-Niassa corridor as a key feature to maintaining the long-term integrity of the property;
6. Also welcomes the commitment of the State Party to make proposals for the inclusion into the property of additional land to the effect of further maintaining and enhancing the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Considers that modifications to boundaries of World Heritage properties that are related to mining activities should be considered through the procedure for significant modifications of boundaries, in accordance with paragraph 165 of the *Operational Guidelines*, given the potential impact of such projects on Outstanding Universal Value.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 8B.4**;
3. Approves the minor boundary modification of **The Wadden Sea, Germany / Netherlands**, to include the Hamburg Wadden Sea National Park (13,611 ha), in order to strengthen the integrity of the inscribed property and support its effective protection and management;
4. Notes with appreciation that the Hamburg Wadden Sea National Park is already fully subject to the agreements and decisions made in the framework of the Trilateral Wadden Sea cooperation, as detailed in the original nomination dossier for the Wadden Sea;
5. Encourages the State Parties to continue to strengthen their transboundary collaboration in managing the property, and with the State Party of Denmark, to consider the potential for nomination of an extension of the property to include the Danish Wadden Sea, taking into account the Committee's recommendations at the time of inscription of the property on the World Heritage List.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.48

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Recalling its Decision **29 COM 8B.9**, which recommended the State Party consider further extensions to this serial property;
3. Approves the minor boundary modification of the **Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California, Mexico**, to include the “Balandra Zone of Ecological Conservation and Community Interest” (1,197 ha) as a new component part of the existing serial property, in order to strengthen the integrity of the inscribed property, provide connectivity and support its effective protection and management;
4. Requests the State Party, in close collaboration with the relevant local communities to complete the management plan for this component of the property and to submit this to the World Heritage Centre before the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2012, and to ensure continued attention to the measures to manage tourism development and fisheries within and associated with the new component;
5. Notes with appreciation the restoration of the mangroves within Balandra and encourages consideration of similar approaches to reestablish additional mangrove areas and new marine protected areas in the Sea of Cortez.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.49

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add, WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Recalling consideration of this property at the time of its original nomination and as outlined in document WHC-98/CONF.203/INF.18 and in Decisions **22 COM VII.28**, and **29 COM 8B.9**, including in relation to the Koongarra Project Area and other areas;
3. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Kakadu National Park, Australia** to include the Koongarra Project Area (1,228 ha), in order to strengthen the integrity of the inscribed property and support its effective protection and management;
4. Requests the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre by **1st February 2012**:
 - a) An inventory of the rock art sites within the extension, including a map, and of their associated archaeological sites,
 - b) Details of their state of conservation,
 - c) Details of their conservation management arrangements;

5. Recommends that the State Party ensures that the rock art sites are included as attributes in the draft retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value that is to be drafted as part of the Periodic Reporting process and submitted to the World Heritage Committee for approval;
6. Commends the State Party on its efforts to integrate the Koongarra Project Area into Kakadu National Park which will involve an absolute prohibition of mining through the application of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999, and requests the State Party to expedite this process as soon as possible, in collaboration with the traditional landowners of the property;
7. Notes with appreciation the commitment of the State Party, and the traditional land owners, not to permit any mining within the property, as extended through the addition of the Koongarra project area.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.50

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundaries of **Le Morne Cultural Landscape, Mauritius**.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.51

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Old City of Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic**;
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following points:
 - a) Consider extending the buffer zone as currently defined so as to ensure a better connection between the historic quarters of the ancient city and the inscribed property,
 - b) Continue the regulation and control efforts, either currently under way or announced, for the various parts of the buffer zone, and to keep the World Heritage Committee up to date with progress in this matter.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.52

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Melaka and George Town, Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca, Malaysia**.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.53

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the examination of the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Choirokoitia, Cyprus**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Extend the boundary of the World Heritage property in order to enclose all of the State-owned property of the peninsular bounded by the Maroni river,
 - b) Identify the full extent of the site through field survey and geophysics, and strategic excavation if necessary, as prescribed by paragraph 100 of the *Operational Guidelines* and amend the boundary of the World Heritage property accordingly,
 - c) Enlarge the buffer zone to the north, east and south and complete negotiations on the final extent of the Controlled Zone.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.54

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,

2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Pilgrimage Church of Wies, Germany**.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.55

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch, Germany**;
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the inclusion of the piece of land extending along the north-east extension of Nibelungenstrasse from the northern boundary of the original monastic enclosure to meet Alte Bensheimer Strasse, in order to protect the view of the Torhalle as approached along Alte Bensheimer Strasse from the north-east;
4. Encourages the State Party to keep the World Heritage Committee informed of the open air museum project in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.56

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary of the **Historic Centre of Naples, Italy**;
3. Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Historic Centre of Naples, Italy**;
4. Expresses concern for the recurrent danger, despite the considerable efforts by the State Party, of giving priority to prestigious built structures and areas to the detriment of modest and fragile urban fabric, the intangible heritage, and traditional economic activities and recommends that the State Party should allocate part of the funding collected to restoring the balance.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.57

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Decides not to approve the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza, Spain**.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.58

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works, Chile**;
3. Recommends that the State Party provide a map showing the revised boundary and buffer zone. This could be done in a series of 2 maps, using different scales.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.59

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the examination of the proposed buffer zone for the **Maya Site of Copan, Honduras**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Re-submit map No. 1 showing the nominated property and its immediate surroundings. This map should be either topographic or cadastral, presented at a scale which is appropriate to the size in hectares of the property, include title and legend in English and bear a labelled coordinate grid,
 - b) Re-submit map No. 3 showing the proposed buffer zone and the nominated area with the same standards as the ones required for map No. 1,
 - c) Provide justification for the extent of the buffer zone, its delineation and its exact area,

- d) Provide information on regulatory measures for the protection and management of the property and its buffer zone.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.60

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add,
2. Adopts the following Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for the following World Heritage properties inscribed at its 34th session of the World Heritage Committee (Brasilia, 2010):
 - Saudi Arabia: At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah;
(Note: remove the word "Wahhabism" from line 9 of the brief synthesis and from line 8 of criterion (vi), and use the word "Salafiyya" instead at the same place)
 - China: China Danxia;
 - Kiribati: Phoenix Islands Protected Area;
 - Viet Nam: Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long – Hanoi;
 - Brazil: São Francisco Square in the Town of São Cristóvão.

Decision: 35 COM 8B.61

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **31 COM 10** adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007);
3. Decides to re-establish the practice of examining two complete nominations per State Party per year provided that at least one of such nominations concerns a natural property or cultural landscapes;
4. Also decides to amend paragraph 61(c) of the *Operational Guidelines* accordingly, which takes effect on **2 February 2012**, in order to ensure a smooth transition period for all States Parties;
5. Further decides that it will review the impact of this decision at its 39th session in 2015;
6. Encourages States Parties to submit draft nominations by 30 September to ensure that nominations have the best opportunity of being considered complete by the deadline of 1 February.

8C: Establishment of the World Heritage List in Danger

Decision: 35 COM 8C.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Following the examination of the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List (WHC-11/35.COM/7B, WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add.2) and of proposals for inscription of properties on the World Heritage List (WHC-11/35.COM/8B, WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add),
2. Decides to inscribe the following properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - Honduras, Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Decision **35 COM 7B.31**)
 - Indonesia, Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (Decision **35 COM 7B.16**)

Decision: 35 COM 8C.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Following the examination of the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger (WHC-11/35.COM/7A, WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add.Corr),
2. Decides to maintain the following properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - Afghanistan, Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (Decision **35 COM 7A.24**)
 - Afghanistan, Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Decision **35 COM 7A.25**)
 - Belize, Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Decision **35 COM 7A.15**)
 - Central African Republic, Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park (Decision **35 COM 7A.1**)
 - Chile, Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Decision **35 COM 7A.32**)
 - Colombia, Los Katios National Park (Decision **35 COM 7A.16**)
 - Côte d'Ivoire, Comoé National Park (Decision **35 COM 7A.2**)
 - Côte d'Ivoire / Guinea, Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (Decision **35 COM 7A.3**)

- Democratic Rep. of the Congo Virunga National Park (Decision **35 COM 7A.4**)
- Democratic Rep. of the Congo Kahuzi-Biega National Park (Decision **35 COM 7A.5**)
- Democratic Rep. of the Congo Garamba National Park (Decision **35 COM 7A.6**)
- Democratic Rep. of the Congo Salonga National Park (Decision **35 COM 7A.7**)
- Democratic Rep. of the Congo, Okapi Wildlife Reserve (Decision **35 COM 7A.8**)
- Egypt, Abu Mena (Decision **35 COM 7A.19**)
- Ethiopia, Simien National Park (Decision **35 COM 7A.9**)
- Georgia, Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (Decision **35 COM 7A.29**)
- Georgia, Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Decision **35 COM 7A.30**)
- Iraq, Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (Decision **35 COM 7A.20**)
- Iraq, Samarra Archaeological City (Decision **35 COM 7A.21**)
- Islamic Republic of Iran, Bam and its Cultural Landscape (Decision **35 COM 7A.26**)
- Jerusalem, Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (Decision **35 COM 7A.22**)
- Madagascar, Rainforests of the Atsinanana (Decision **35 COM 7A.10**)
- Niger, Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves (Decision **35 COM 7A.11**)
- Pakistan, Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Decision **35 COM 7A.27**)
- Peru, Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (Decision **35 COM 7A.33**)
- Philippines, Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras (Decision **35 COM 7A.28**)
- Senegal, Niokolo Koba National Park (Decision **35 COM 7A.12**)
- Serbia, Medieval Monuments in Kosovo (Decision **35 COM 7A.31**)
- United Republic of Tanzania, Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (Decision **35 COM 7A.18**)
- Uganda, Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Decision **35 COM 7A.17**)
- United States of America, Everglades National Park (Decision **35 COM 7A.14**)
- Venezuela, Coro and its Port (Decision **35 COM 7A.34**)
- Yemen, Historic Town of Zabid (Decision **35 COM 7A.23**)

Decision: 35 COM 8C.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Following the examination of the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger (WHC-11/35.COM/7A, WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/7A.Add.Corr),
2. Decides to **remove** the following properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - India, Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (Decision **35 COM 7A.13**)

Item 8D: Clarifications of property boundaries and areas by States Parties in response to the Retrospective Inventory

Decision: 35 COM 8D

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/8D,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 8D**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Recalls that the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies will not be able to examine proposals for minor or significant modifications to boundaries of World Heritage properties when the delimitation of such properties as inscribed is unclear;
4. Acknowledges the excellent work accomplished by States Parties in the clarification of the delimitation of their World Heritage properties and thanks them for their efforts to improve the credibility of the World Heritage List;
5. Takes note of the clarifications of property boundaries and areas provided by the following States Parties in response to the Retrospective Inventory, as presented in the Annex of Document WHC-11/35.COM/8D:
 - Algeria: Timgad;
 - Australia: Kakadu National Park;
 - Czech Republic: Historic Centre of Český Krumlov; Kutná Hora: Historical Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec;
 - France: Amiens Cathedral; Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Remi and Palace of Tau, Reims; Bourges Cathedral; Historic Centre of Avignon: Papal

- Palace, Episcopal Ensemble and Avignon Bridge; Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne; Historic Site of Lyons;
- Georgia: Upper Svaneti;
- Italy: Rock Drawings in Valcamonica; Historic Centre of Naples; Villa Romana del Casale;
- Madagascar: Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve;
- Russian Federation: Volcanoes of Kamchatka;
- Spain: Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada; Burgos Cathedral;
- Syrian Arab Republic: Ancient City of Damascus;
- Uganda: Bwindi Impenetrable National Park; Rwenzori Mountains National Park;

6. Requests the European, Arab and African States Parties, which have not yet answered the questions raised in the framework of the Retrospective Inventory, to provide all clarifications and documentation as soon as possible and by **1 December 2011** at the latest.

Item 8E: Adoption of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value

Decision: 35 COM 8E

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/8E,
2. Adopts the retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value, as presented in the Annex I of Document WHC-11/35.COM/8E, for the following World Heritage properties:
 - Afghanistan: Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam; Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley;
 - Bahrain: Qal'at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun;
 - Benin: Royal Palaces of Abomey;
 - Botswana: Tsodilo;
 - Cameroon: Dja Faunal Reserve;
 - Central African Republic: Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park;
 - China: Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas;
 - Germany: Upper Middle Rhine Valley;
 - India: Manas Wildlife Sanctuary;
 - Kenya: Lake Turkana National Parks; Lamu Old Town;
 - Malawi: Chongoni Rock-Art Area;
 - Mali: Old Towns of Djenné;
 - Pakistan: Fort and Shalimar Gardens in Lahore;
 - Peru: Chan Chan Archaeological Zone;
 - Philippines: Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras;
 - Senegal: Island of Saint-Louis;
 - South Africa: iSimangaliso Wetland Park; Robben Island; Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape; Cape Floral Region Protected Areas; Vredefort Dome;
 - Togo: Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba;
 - Turkey: Historic Areas of Istanbul;
 - Uganda: Bwindi Impenetrable National Park; Rwenzori Mountains National Park;

- United Republic of Tanzania: Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara;
 - Yemen: Old Walled City of Shibam; Old City of Sana'a;
 - Zimbabwe: Mana Pools National Park, Sapi and Chewore Safari Areas;
3. Decides that retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for World Heritage properties in Danger will be reviewed in priority;
 4. Further decides that, considering the high number of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value to be examined, the order in which they will be reviewed will follow the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting, namely:
 - World Heritage properties in the Arab States;
 - World Heritage properties in Africa;
 - World Heritage properties in Asia and the Pacific;
 - World Heritage properties in Latin America and the Caribbean;
 - World Heritage properties in Europe and North America.

Item 9 of the Agenda: Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List

9A. Evaluation of the Global Strategy and the PACT Initiative

Decision: 35 COM 9A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/9A and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.9A,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 9A**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Also recalling Resolution **17 GA 9**, adopted by the 17th session of the General Assembly (UNESCO, 2009),
4. Requests the World Heritage Centre to transmit the documents to the 18th session of the General Assembly (UNESCO, 2011) for examination.

9B. Presentation and adoption of the World Heritage strategy for capacity building

Decision: 35 COM 9B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/35.COM/9B,
2. Welcomes the finalization of a new World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy and notes the participatory process used to develop this strategy;

3. Notes with appreciation the ongoing contribution of the State Party of Switzerland to the finalization of the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy and to the implementation of the interim capacity building programme for World Heritage;
4. Adopts the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy found in Document WHC-11/35.COM/9B;
5. Requests ICCROM, in collaboration with IUCN, ICOMOS, the World Heritage Centre, the UNESCO Chairs, and UNESCO category 2 centres related to World Heritage and other capacity building partners to begin the implementation of the strategy based on their specific areas of interest and resources;
6. Takes note of the need for a significant amount of additional funding in order to fully implement the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy;
7. Encourages States Parties to support the new World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy and consider the allocation of additional financial resources to contribute to its implementation, taking into account the most important needs identified.

9C. Recommendations of the Science and Technology Expert Working Group in the context of World Heritage nominations

Decision: 35 COM 9C

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/9C,
2. Recalling Decisions **31 COM 9** and **32 COM 10A** adopted at its 31st (Christchurch, 2007) and 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) sessions respectively,
3. Notes the information provided on the Recommendations of the Science and Technology Expert Working Group in the context of World Heritage Nominations (London, 2008) and subsequent discussions on revisions to the *Operational Guidelines*;
4. Further notes the completion of the thematic study on “Heritage Sites of Astronomy and Archaeoastronomy in the context of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention” and progress made on the study on “Water Heritage Management”;
5. Encourages States Parties to take into account the recommendations provided by the Science and Technology Expert Working Group in the context of World Heritage Nominations (London, 2008), as well as recommendations developed within the framework of the Thematic Initiative “Astronomy and World Heritage” while preparing nominations to the World Heritage List and requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to integrate relevant issues into a future expert meeting on criterion (vi);
6. Further encourages States Parties and donors to identify additional resources for the completion of thematic studies, their publication and dissemination.

Item 10 of the Agenda: Periodic Reports

10A. Report on the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa region

Decision: 35 COM 10A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined document WHC-11/35COM/10A,
2. Recalling Decisions **33 COM 11C** and **34 COM 10B.1**, adopted respectively at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009) and 34th session (Brasilia, 2010);
3. Expresses its sincere appreciation to the States Parties from the Africa region for their efforts in preparing and submitting their Periodic Reports;
4. Notes with satisfaction that all the 44 States Parties of the Africa region participated in the completion of Section I of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire and that all 78 World Heritage properties in the region were reported on;
5. Commends the Governments of Senegal, Cameroon, Kenya, Namibia and South Africa for respectively hosting various meetings for the Periodic Reporting exercise;
6. Thanks the Governments of Norway, Switzerland, the Netherlands and France, as well as the African World Heritage Fund and the Nordic World Heritage Foundation for their support;
7. Also thanks in particular, the Regional Coordinator, all Focal Points and site managers for their commitment and participation throughout the periodic reporting exercise;
8. Also notes the successful use of the electronic tool and the ensuing pertinent documentation gathered in the World Heritage Centre database for future monitoring and follow-up;
9. Welcomes with satisfaction the synthesis report of the Africa region States Parties and encourages the development of a regional Action Plan as agreed by the States Parties at the final Regional meeting in South Africa and thanks the government of Denmark for its support towards this process;
10. Strongly encourages publication of the synthesis report of the Africa region States Parties to ensure its wide distribution in the region, and calls on the international community to support this action;
11. Decides that significant modifications to boundaries and changes to criteria (re-nominations) requested by States Parties as a follow-up to the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise will not fall within the limit of two nominations per State Party per year imposed by Paragraph 61 of the *Operational Guidelines*, while they will still fall within the overall limit of forty-five complete nominations per year. This decision shall apply for the **1 February 2012** and **1 February 2013** deadlines for the Africa region, after which time the normal limit established in Paragraph 61 will be resumed;
12. Further notes the States Parties' request for concerted efforts to effectively address the conflicting interests of conservation and development needs and requests the World Heritage Centre to organise, in partnership with the African World Heritage Fund, a

special meeting on managing the impacts of development activities and resource extraction in and around World Heritage properties in the Africa region;

13. Recognises the valuable role played by local communities, including indigenous peoples, in the management of cultural and natural heritage properties in Africa and also requests that research programmes on African World Heritage properties should also focus on the involvement of the local communities in their implementation and derivation of direct benefits;
14. Takes note of the initial work undertaken by the two regional training institutions, Ecole du Patrimoine Africain and Centre for Heritage Development in Africa, to propose a Capacity Building Strategy, and calls on the international community to continue the support to these two institutions so that they can continue to play a vital role in the implementation of the *Convention* in the region;
15. Encourages States Parties to focus on national train-the-trainers programmes to ensure that the impacts of the global World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy are maximised at national level while fully involving young professionals in these activities for long term sustainability;
16. Also welcomes the role that the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) has been playing in the implementation of its mandate and calls upon African States Parties to reinforce their financial and human resource support for the Fund;
17. Also calls upon African State Parties to avail themselves of the opportunities for International Assistance as offered by the African World Heritage Fund;
18. Further requests the States Parties to continue to work closely with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to further develop the regional and sub-regional Action Plans into an operational Regional Programme including priorities, time tables, and budgetary implications for the African States Parties, tailored to sub-regional needs, and finally requests the World Heritage Centre to present the Action Plan, the Africa Nature and Africa 2020 programmes to the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

10B. Progress Report on the first cycle of the Periodic Reporting and launching of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting in Latin America and the Caribbean

Decision: 35 COM 10B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/10B,
2. Recalling decisions 28 COM 16, 7 EXT.COM 5E, 29 COM 5, 30 COM 11E, 32 COM 11D and 34 COM 10B.2 adopted respectively at its 28th session (Suzhou, 2004), 7th extraordinary session (UNESCO, 2004), 29th session (Durban, 2005), 30th session (Vilnius 2006), 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008) and 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Takes note of the progress achieved in the follow-up to the first cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Latin America and Caribbean region, as well as the results of activities in preparation for the launching of its second cycle, and in particular of the

sub-regional workshops organized in Zacatecas (Mexico), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), and Bridgetown (Barbados);

4. Welcomes the financial collaboration for the Periodic Reporting exercise offered by the Spanish Funds-in-Trust for World Heritage, Category 2 centres and States Parties and encourages them to continue to provide assistance for the implementation of the process;
5. Commends the States Parties of the Region for their achievements in the submission of the draft retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value before the official launching of the Periodic Reporting exercise as requested in Decision **31 COM 11D.1**;
6. Decides to launch the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting in the Latin American and Caribbean region and requests the States Parties to actively participate in this process;
7. Welcomes the creation of the web platform for the follow-up and implementation of the Periodic Reporting exercise and encourages the World Heritage Centre, States Parties, Category 2 centres, Advisory Bodies and other concerned partners to explore all the opportunities that this tool can provide for communication and coordination;
8. Also requests States Parties of the Latin American and Caribbean region and the Advisory Bodies to complete the review process for the retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
9. Notes with satisfaction the results already achieved and also requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to continue providing assistance to the States Parties in the Latin American and Caribbean region in the framework of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting;
10. Further requests the World Heritage Centre to keep it informed of progress achieved in the Periodic Reporting exercise at its 36th session in 2012.

10C. Progress report on Periodic Reporting in all other regions

Decision: 35 COM 10C.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/10C,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 11C** adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Takes note of the information proving the progress accomplished in the preparations of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise in the Asia and the Pacific region;
4. Commends the States Parties of the Asia and the Pacific region which have engaged themselves in the Periodic Reporting exercise for their active involvement and

commitment, and especially for submitting all the draft retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value of 166 properties in the region;

5. Thanks the States Parties of Australia, China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, France (French Polynesia) and Samoa for their financial and in-kind contributions to the organization of regional/sub-regional workshops and other activities;
6. Also thanks regional training institutions in Asia for their support and encourages them to continue to assist the process;
7. Requests the States Parties of the Asia and the Pacific region to complete and submit the Periodic Report questionnaires to the World Heritage Centre, at the latest by **31 July 2011**;
8. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to submit a final report on the results of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Asia and the Pacific for examination by the World Heritage Committee, at its 36th session in 2012.

Decision: 35 COM 10C.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/10C,
2. Recalling Decisions **30 COM 11A.1**, **30 COM 11A.2**, **31 COM 11A.1**, **31 COM 11A.2**, **32 COM 11D** and **34 COM 10B.3** adopted at its 30th (Vilnius, 2006), 31st (Christchurch, 2007), 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 34th (Brasilia, 2010) sessions respectively,
3. Takes note of the follow-up activities to the first cycle of Periodic Reporting exercise in the region of Europe and North America and the results of the sub-regional meetings for Nordic, Western and Mediterranean Europe;
4. Thanks the Israeli authorities for having organized the follow-up meeting for Mediterranean Europe in 2010 in Acre, the Estonian authorities for having hosted the follow-up meeting for Nordic and Baltic Europe in 2010 in Tallinn with the support of the Nordic World Heritage Foundation, the Dutch authorities for having hosted the follow-up meeting for Western Europe in 2010 in Amersfoort, the Czech authorities for having hosted a meeting for Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe in 2011 in Prague, and the authorities of Malta for having proposed to host a meeting in Malta in September 2011 for the Mediterranean Europe sub-region, currently under preparation;
5. Welcomes the proposal of Italy to host a preparatory meeting for the Mediterranean Europe sub-region in 2012 in Florence, and takes note of the interest of the authorities of Azerbaijan, Germany and Greece to host preparatory meetings in 2012, for their respective sub-regions, namely Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, Western Europe and Mediterranean Europe sub-regions, to be confirmed, as well as of the intention of the State Parties in North America to organize preparatory Periodic Reporting meetings and/or teleconferences with the site managers in 2011 and 2012;

6. Thanks the Netherlands and Monaco for their financial contributions for the preparation of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise and calls upon the States Parties and the international community to support financially the Periodic Reporting exercise in the Europe and North America region, considering the scope of work to be done, including capacity-building activities and evaluation of Statements of Outstanding Universal Value;
7. Invites the States Parties to prepare, in coordination with the World Heritage Centre, the launch of the second cycle of Periodic Reporting exercise for the Europe and North America region at the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee and decides that it will take place on a two year basis (North America, Western, Nordic and Baltic Europe sub-regions, for the first year, and Mediterranean, Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, for the second year) provided that a report on the Periodic Reporting exercise for North America will be presented at the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2014, and a report on the Periodic Reporting exercise for Europe at the 39th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2015;
8. Reiterates its request that the States Parties should submit the retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2012**, in order to ensure the preparation of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise;
9. Also requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to prepare a progress report on the follow-up of the first cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Europe and North America and on the preparations for the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Europe and North America, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Decision: 35 COM 10C.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/35.COM/10C and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.10C,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 10A** adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Takes note of the progress accomplished in the follow-up of the second cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Arab States;
4. Commends the States Parties of the Arab Region for their commitment and thanks especially all focal points for their effective participation and involvement;
5. Notes with satisfaction the increased concern for natural heritage issues and requests the States Parties to designate a focal point for nature to stand by and work in close liaison with the focal point for culture;
6. Approves the Regional Programme prepared by the focal points of the Arab States Parties and encourages them to continue the cooperation initiatives shown in Algiers and Rabat to implement the activities described in the sub-regional action plans, including through extra-budgetary funding, for the effective implementation of the Regional Programme in the Arab Region;

7. Also encourages the States Parties to continue their efforts in the preparation and implementation of their National Action Plans and to follow the recommendation of the Rabat meeting regarding the establishment of national entities for World Heritage, as early as possible;
8. Invites States Parties to work closely with the Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage in Bahrain for the reinforcement of their capacities in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention;
9. Decides that significant modifications to boundaries and changes to criteria (re-nominations) requested by States Parties as a follow-up to the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise will not fall within the limit of the two nominations per State Party per year imposed by Paragraph 61 of the *Operational Guidelines*, while they will still fall within the overall limit of forty-five complete nominations per year. This decision shall apply for the **1 February 2012** deadline for the Arab region, after which time the normal limit established in Paragraph 61 will be resumed;
10. Reiterates its request to the Arab States Parties to submit the remaining retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value no later than **1 February 2012**, and boundary clarifications for their properties, no later than **1 December 2011**;
11. Further requests the World Heritage Centre to publish the results of the second cycle of Periodic Reporting and the Regional Programme and to present a progress report at its 37th session in 2013.

Item 11 of the Agenda: Protection of the Palestinian cultural and natural heritage

Decision: 35 COM 11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/11,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 11** adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Takes note of the information provided by the World Heritage Centre and regrets that the mission requested by the World Heritage Committee could not take place;
4. Commends the efforts of all professionals involved in preserving the Palestinian cultural and natural heritage despite prevailing conditions;
5. Urges all parties concerned with the safeguarding of heritage to take appropriate measures to prevent and avoid any damage to the Palestinian cultural and natural heritage;
6. Encourages the reactivation of the joint Israeli-Palestinian Technical Committee for Archaeology, in coordination with the concerned parties, as recommended at the 29th, 30th and 34th sessions of the World Heritage Committee;

7. Reiterates its request that the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS undertake a mission to assess the state of conservation of the main sites listed in the Inventory of Palestinian heritage of potential Outstanding Universal Value;
8. Requests the World Heritage Centre to continue assisting the Palestinian institutions concerned in reinforcing their capacity in the protection, preservation and management of the Palestinian cultural and natural heritage;
9. Decides to allocate USD 50,000 from the World Heritage Fund to this end for the biennium 2012-2013 to complement the existing extrabudgetary funding;
10. Further requests the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report to the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Item 12 of the Agenda: Reflection on the Future of the *World Heritage Convention*

I. Strategic Action Plan and Vision for the *Convention*

Decision: 35 COM 12A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/12A,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 10** adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008), **33 COM 14A.2** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009), **34 COM 12** adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010) and Resolution **17 GA 9** adopted at the 17th General Assembly of States Parties (UNESCO, 2009),
3. Notes that the *World Heritage Convention* is fast approaching a number of important milestones, including its 40th anniversary in 2012, the potential inscription of the 1000th property to the World Heritage List, and near universal ratification and that it is therefore appropriate to reflect on the successes of the *Convention* and on how it can best evolve to meet emerging challenges;
4. Recognizes the ongoing open-ended and inclusive participation of States Parties, Advisory Bodies, various UNESCO related institutions, programmes and networks, and non-governmental organizations in promoting and implementing the *World Heritage Convention*, including in relation to the transparent process of reflection on the future directions of the *Convention*;
5. Also notes that documents relating to the process of reflection on the future of the *World Heritage Convention* continue to be available for States Parties and other interested organizations at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/futureoftheconvention/>;
6. Also recalling that a consultative body was established under Rule 20 of its Rules of Procedure, and welcomes the progress made on the reflection on the future of the *Convention* at the Committee's 35th session (UNESCO Headquarters, 2011);
7. Expresses its appreciation to States Parties, Advisory Bodies, UNESCO Category 2 Centres specializing in cultural and natural heritage, and non-governmental organizations for their written submissions on the overall framework and particular

activities that could be contained within the Strategic Action Plan, as well as the Draft Vision;

8. Takes note of the positive progress made in developing the draft Strategic Action Plan and Vision to guide the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* over the decade 2012-2022 and the need to continue to reflect on the draft Strategic Action Plan and Vision as well as the activities to be described within the Strategic Action Plan;
9. Requests the Chair of the Consultative Group and the World Heritage Centre to expeditiously streamline and further refine the draft Strategic Action Plan and Vision, taking into account the discussions at the 33rd, 34th and 35th sessions of the World Heritage Committee, written submissions received, as well as the discussions at the 17th General Assembly of States Parties;
10. Decides to transmit the streamlined and refined draft Strategic Action Plan and Vision to the 18th session of the General Assembly of States Parties for consideration;
11. Notes the independent evaluation of the Global Strategy and PACT initiative, and in particular its recommendations (Document WHC-11/35.COM/INF.9A) to be transmitted to the 18th session of the General Assembly of States Parties for careful examination and reflection and requests the World Heritage Centre to seek written comments from States Parties on this document expeditiously for distribution on the World Heritage Centre website at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/futureoftheconvention/>
12. Also notes the need to develop an Implementation Plan to operationalise the priorities detailed in the Draft Strategic Action Plan and Vision, as well as priorities for international assistance as outlined in paragraph 235 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and further requests the World Heritage Centre to work with the Advisory Bodies to develop a draft Implementation Plan, including potential sources of funding for actions included within it, for consideration by the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee (2012), drawing upon inter alia the external audits on the implementation of the Global Strategy from its inception in 1994 to 2011 and the Partnership for Conservation Initiative (PACT), other existing strategy documents (such as the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy and the Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy), as well as the recommendations of the expert working group meetings held on:
 - the global state of conservation challenges for World Heritage properties (Dakar, Senegal, 13-15 April 2011),
 - decision-making procedures of the statutory organs of the *World Heritage Convention* (Manama, Bahrain, 15-17 December 2010),
 - improvements to 'upstream processes' prior to consideration of nominations by the World Heritage Committee (Phuket, Thailand, 27-29 April 2010),
 - the relationship between the *World Heritage Convention*, conservation and sustainable development (Paraty, Brazil, 29-31 March 2010);
13. Recommends the 18th session of the General Assembly takes note of documents WHC-11/35.COM/12A, WHC-11/35.COM/12B, WHC-11/35.COM/12C, WHC-11/35.COM/12D and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.7C, as part of a summary of the work undertaken in relation to the reflection on the future of the *Convention*.

II. Working methods of statutory organs of the *Convention*

Decision: 35 COM 12B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/12B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 10** adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, Canada, 2008), Decision **33 COM 14A.2** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, Spain, 2009), **34 COM 12** adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, Brazil, 2010) and Resolution **17 GA 9** adopted at the 17th General Assembly of States Parties (UNESCO Headquarters, 2009);
3. Expresses its appreciation to the States Parties of Bahrain and Australia and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre for organizing the expert meeting on the decision-making procedures of the statutory organs of the *World Heritage Convention* (Manama, Bahrain, 15-17 December 2010), and notes the report provided by the participants (Document WHC-11/35.COM/12B);

Amendments to Rules of Procedure

4. Adopts the following amendments to its Rules of Procedure:

Rule 8.3. The United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as, upon written request, at least 15 days prior to the date of the session of the Committee, other international governmental and non-governmental organizations, permanent observer missions to UNESCO and non profit-making institutions having activities in the fields covered by the Convention, **[according to criteria defined by the World Heritage Committee.]** may be authorized by the Committee to participate in the sessions of the Committee as observers.

Rule 14. Duties of the Chairperson, **[Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur]**

14.1 In addition to exercising the powers which are conferred upon him elsewhere by the present Rules, the Chairperson shall open and close each plenary meeting of the Committee. He shall direct the discussions, ensure observance of these Rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. He shall rule on points of order and, subject to the present Rules, shall control the proceedings and the maintenance of order. He shall not vote, but he may instruct another member of his delegation to vote on his behalf. **[He shall work, with the assistance of the vice-chairpersons at his discretion, to anticipate and address potentially contentious issues, including out of session.]** He shall exercise all other functions given to him by the Committee.

14.2 **[Should the Chairperson be absent during a meeting, or any part thereof, he shall be replaced by a Vice-Chairperson.]** A Vice-Chairperson acting as Chairperson shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairperson.

14.3 The Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson, or Vice-Chairpersons, of a subsidiary body of the Committee shall have the same duties with regard to the bodies over which they are called upon to preside as the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairpersons of the Committee.

[14.4 In addition to exercising the powers which are conferred upon him elsewhere by the present Rules, the Rapporteur shall certify that the Secretariat has accurately recorded the Committee's decisions. He shall work with the Secretariat to monitor and record Committee debate on amendments.]

Rule 22. Order and time-limit of speeches

22.1 The Chairperson shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their wish to speak.

22.2 The Chairperson may limit the time allowed to each speaker if the circumstances make this desirable.

[22.3 The Chairperson, at his discretion, shall call on speakers from the Advisory Bodies and the Secretariat prior to the Committee taking a final decision.]

22.4 The representatives of organizations, individuals and observers referred to in Rules 6, 7 and 8 may address the meeting with the prior consent of the Chairperson.

[22.5 The Chairperson shall put Committee members' questions to a State Party once at the end of the Committee's debate on the property]

[22.6 Committee members shall not speak to World Heritage properties in their own territories, except at the explicit invitation of the Chairperson and in response to specific questions posed. Advocacy in favour of a particular proposal will not be entertained.]

22.7 Representatives of a State Party, whether or not a member of the Committee, shall not speak to advocate the inclusion in the World Heritage List of a property nominated, [the state of conservation of a property on their territory] or the approval of an assistance request submitted by that State Party, but only to deal with a point of information in answer to a question. This provision also applies to other observers mentioned in Rule 8.

Responsibilities of Statutory Organs

5. Requests the World Heritage Centre to present a study, for consideration at the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee (2012), on options for:
 - a) oversight and monitoring mechanisms for the statutory organs of the *World Heritage Convention* to ensure that actions associated with priority policy issues are implemented, and
 - b) enhancing the role of the Bureau in facilitating the work of the Committee (without it assuming a decision-making role);

Expert meetings

6. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to develop and present annually a consolidated list of all proposed meetings in order for the Committee to decide which to sanction on the basis of priorities and available resources (human and financial), and encourages the option to hold virtual meetings where appropriate;
7. Requests the World Heritage Centre to clarify the different types and categories of expert meetings and decides that all meetings attended by the Secretariat should be documented in the Report on the Secretariat's activities to the Committee;

Conduct of statutory meetings

8. Decides that policy discussions in the Committee should be organised to enable participation by all States Parties through the use of Consultative Groups, or the recognition of requests for interventions from non-members of the Committee on policy agenda items, at the discretion of the Chair;

9. Decides that three regular (not extended) sessions of the Committee should be held each biennium as follows:
 - a) Even years – host country; agenda: reports, budget, nomination and state of conservation reports,
 - b) Odd years – host country; agenda: reports, budget, nomination and state of conservation reports, and
 - c) Odd years – UNESCO Headquarters immediately after the General Assembly, (which should be held within the period of UNESCO's General Conference); agenda: strategic and policy issues and as necessary, reports on the state of conservation needing urgent examination;
10. Recognizes the need to improve processes for monitoring the state of conservation of World Heritage properties as a means of reducing workload, and decides to default to a minimum two-year cycle for the examination of state of conservation reports for individual properties on the World Heritage List, and for the discussion of those inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, except for cases of utmost urgency;
11. Decides to establish a four-year cycle for updating the *Operational Guidelines* and that the *Operational Guidelines* should be restricted to operational guidance, and that a new document, "Policy Guidelines", be developed as a means to capture the range of policies that the Committee and the General Assembly adopt;
12. Decides to develop "Policy Guidelines" for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*, drawing in part on the results of expert meetings and consultative bodies;
13. Decides to establish a standing consultative body for review of the Committee's biennial budget;
14. Recommends Committee members consider refraining from bringing forward new nominations that might be discussed during their term serving on the Committee, without prejudice to nomination files already submitted, deferred or referred during previous Committee sessions, or nominations from least represented States Parties and that this provision be implemented on an experimental basis and be reviewed at its 38th session in 2014;
15. Also recommends that States Parties already well represented on the World Heritage List should exercise restraint in bringing forward new nominations in order to achieve a better balance of the List;
16. Requests States Parties to consider refraining from providing additional information regarding nominations and/or state of conservation issues after the deadlines indicated in the *Operational Guidelines*, as this information is not able to be evaluated by the Advisory Bodies;

Capacity building for participation in statutory meetings

17. Requests the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies to:
 - a) Include the orientation/induction session for Committee members on the annual Committee agenda and invite the direct participation of the Chairperson and Rapporteur,
 - b) Cooperate to develop tools to support Committee members, including a guide to standard language adopted in decisions, an updated searchable database of decisions, simple explanations of key procedures (especially voting procedures) and a republished edition of the Basic Texts,

- c) Assess the advantages and disadvantages of merging the referral and deferral options for consideration of a nomination into a single mechanism, and give consideration to elaborating a proposal for draft amendments to paragraphs 159 and 160 of the *Operational Guidelines* in this regard,
- d) Provide a simple explanation for consideration at the 36th session of the Committee of the processes and methods used to evaluate nominations and the state of conservation of World Heritage properties,
- e) Develop further capacity building activities for the Chairperson, Rapporteur and Committee members, including through the systematic explanation of documents to States Parties;

Guidance on draft decisions

18. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to ensure that draft decisions:
 - a) Are concise and focused on issues central to the *Convention* (notably on matters related to Outstanding Universal Value),
 - b) Be limited to consideration of priority issues, and
 - c) Include, for inscription of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger, a costed programme of operations needed, as relevant, based on the desired state of conservation for the removal of the property of the List of World Heritage in Danger, as required in article 11.4 of the *Convention* and encourages the use of the international assistance in meeting these needs;
19. Also decides to enhance consistency, and as a standard practice, draft decisions addressing:
 - a) Development threats, recommend use of Environmental Impact Assessment/Heritage Impact Assessment,
 - b) Lack of capacity, recommend assessments of management effectiveness,
 - c) Funding required for particular actions, recommend applications for International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund;
20. Requests the World Heritage Centre to develop standard modular costs for core activities for consideration at the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee, to enable the Committee to assess the costs and workload implications of decisions for all stakeholders (States Parties, Committee, Secretariat, Advisory Bodies) prior to adoption;

Transparency of documents and statutory meetings

21. Requests the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies to continue the reflection on the best way for the States Parties to engage in a constructive dialogue with the Advisory Bodies during the assessment of the nominations processes, and with the Advisory Bodies and the Secretariat during the reactive monitoring process;
22. Decides that World Heritage Committee meetings should be live-streamed over the web and requests the World Heritage Centre to strengthen relations with media, including through media briefings prior to the opening of Committee sessions, capacity building for journalists on World Heritage matters, regular interface between the media and the Chairperson during Committee sessions and media training for the Chairperson and representatives of the Advisory Bodies and decides to open the meetings to accredited journalists;

23. Requests the World Heritage Centre to transmit Advisory Body evaluation reports to the relevant States Parties as soon as they are finalised, to allow time for proper dialogue and to make working documents public, at the time of their distribution to the States Parties.

III. Reflection concerning the upstream process

Decision: 35 COM 12C

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/12C,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 10** adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008), Decision **33 COM 14A.2** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009), **34 COM 12** adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010) and Resolution **17 GA 9** adopted at the 17th General Assembly of States Parties (UNESCO Headquarters, 2009);
3. Taking into consideration the findings and recommendations of the evaluation of the Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage List (Final report of the Audit of the Global Strategy and the PACT initiative, Document WHC-11/35.COM/INF.9A),
4. Welcomes all the actions undertaken to improve the processes and practices prior to consideration by the World Heritage Committee of a nomination (the 'upstream processes') and expresses its appreciation to States Parties for their collaboration in the selection of the proposed pilot projects and to the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre that prepared the feasibility studies;
5. Takes note of the pilot projects that have been chosen to implement this experimental approach and requests the States Parties concerned to nominate focal points for this purpose;
6. Requests the States Parties concerned to fully collaborate, providing technical support and seed funding to implement the required actions, encourages them to seek assistance from the World Heritage Fund, if necessary and calls upon States Parties and the international community to provide technical and financial support to assist the States Parties concerned in the implementation of their pilot projects;
7. Decides that priority should be given to Preparatory Assistance requests submitted by concerned States Parties who do not have the necessary financial means;
8. Invites the Director General to use existing extra-budgetary funds to support the upstream processes and to seek new extra-budgetary funds for this purpose;
9. Also requests States Parties whose heritage is already well represented on the World Heritage List to consider linking each of their nominations with a nomination presented by a State Party whose heritage is un-represented or under-represented as foreseen in paragraph 59c of the *Operational Guidelines*, in the framework of the Global Strategy;
10. Further requests the Advisory Bodies to work with the States Parties concerned to place the work of the upstream process within the larger context of national capacity building, and where possible, link this work to the development of national capacity-building strategies foreseen within the World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy;
11. Requests furthermore the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre to report on the progress in implementing the pilot projects for consideration of the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

IV. Celebration of the 40th Anniversary

Decision: 35 COM 12D

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/12D and WHC-11/35.COM/9B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 10** adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008), Decision **33 COM 14A.2** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009), **34 COM 12** adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010) and Resolution **17 GA 9** adopted at the 17th General Assembly of States Parties (UNESCO Headquarters, 2009),
3. Notes that the *World Heritage Convention* is fast approaching a number of important milestones, including its 40th anniversary in 2012;
4. Takes note of the progress made in preparing for celebrating the 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention under the theme “World Heritage and Sustainable Development: the Role of Local Communities”;
5. Encourages States Parties to develop, support and carry out activities to promote the anniversary and to notify the World Heritage Centre of their intention to host events to celebrate the 40th anniversary as soon as practicable, and further encourages States Parties to mobilize various UNESCO related institutions, programmes and networks to join in celebrating the anniversary and reaching out to the broader public;
6. Invites the World Heritage Centre to implement the proposed programme of activities assisted by extrabudgetary funding available or to be identified;
7. Requests the World Heritage Centre, with the support of the Advisory Bodies, to develop, for further consideration the proposal contained in Document WHC-11/35.COM/12D on the establishment of a Site Management Network to facilitate exchange and sharing of information on best practice heritage management and further to explore ways of recognising and rewarding best practice through a one-off initiative at the closing event of the 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention (November 2012, Japan); also requests the World Heritage Centre to seek extrabudgetary funding to secure the necessary resources and technical support;
8. Notes that the World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy (WHC-11/35.COM/9B) includes several global activities for capacity building under the theme of World Heritage and Sustainable Development;
9. Requests the World Heritage Centre to research further the implications of and possible timing for an International World Heritage Day for raising awareness on World Heritage;
10. Acknowledges the statements made by the Representative of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) at its 34th and 35th sessions, held in Brasilia (Brazil, 2010) and Paris (UNESCO Headquarters, 2011), respectively, and notes that UNESCO is in the process of preparing a policy with regard to its programs on indigenous peoples; further notes that these considerations should be included in the theme of the 40th anniversary, “World Heritage and Sustainable Development: the Role of Local Communities”;
11. Invites the World Heritage Centre to organise an exhibition paying tribute to Egyptologist Christiane Desroche-Noblecourt (1913-2011) and her role in saving the Nubian Temples in 1959, which gave rise to international cooperation for the safeguarding of monuments

and the creation of the *World Heritage Convention*, provided extra-budgetary funds are identified for this purpose;

12. Requests the World Heritage Centre to report on the progress made to the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee (2012).

V. Global state of conservation challenges of World Heritage properties

Decision: 35 COM 12E

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/INF.7C,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 10** adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008), Decision **33 COM 14A.2** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009), **34 COM 12** adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010) and Resolution **17 GA 9** adopted at the 17th General Assembly of States Parties (UNESCO Headquarters, 2009),
3. Expresses its appreciation to the States Parties of Australia and Senegal and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre for organising the expert meeting on global state of conservation challenges of World Heritage properties (Dakar, Senegal, 13-15 April 2011);
4. Notes the report provided by the participants at the above-mentioned expert meeting;
5. Invites contributions of relevant expertise and financial resources to assist States Parties implement decisions on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties;
6. Reiterates that nominations of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List must demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value in line with the criteria for inscription and comply with integrity/authenticity, protection and management requirements, as set out in the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to develop guidance, for consideration at the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee, to clarify:
 - a) The uses, limits and documentation requirements for traditional management (paragraphs 108 and following),
 - b) The need for Environmental Impact Assessments/Heritage Impact Assessments of potential developments' impact on Outstanding Universal Value, the range of proposed activities with a likely impact on Outstanding Universal Value to be reported on and the documentation required by the World Heritage Centre (Paragraph 172), and
 - c) Buffer zones or other protection mechanisms, noting the recommendations contained in document WHC-08/32.COM/7.1;
8. Requests that aspects concerning partnerships should be dealt with after the report of the external auditor on PACT at the 18th General Assembly of States Parties;
9. Requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to develop options to strengthen and improve the state of conservation reporting process, in particular to increase dialogue with States Parties about World Heritage properties facing challenges;

10. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to formally notify States Parties of the state of conservation reports on World Heritage properties on their territory which will be the subject of examination by the Committee at the session indicated;
11. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to report at the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee on possible ways to encourage United Nations recognition for the protectors of World Heritage properties in conflict and post conflict zones, including through the use of blue/green berets or other appropriate insignia, and reminds States Parties to include details of Disaster Risk Reduction/Emergency Planning arrangements in their nomination dossiers and management plans;
12. Further requests the World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies, in addition to the presentation of state of conservation reports on individual properties, to prepare a thematic report on significant global and regional factors negatively impacting the Outstanding Universal Value of the properties, grouped according to the five categories of factors affecting the Outstanding Universal Value identified in the Periodic Report questionnaire, Section II, to ensure a greater coherence in the decision making on individual sites;
13. Requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to provide, in the state of conservation reports on individual properties, a link to an integrated online database compiling all relevant background information concerning the property (previous state of conservation reports and Committee decisions, desired state of conservation, corrective measures, International Assistance requests, etc.) necessary for well-informed decision-making, to be hosted on the World Heritage Centre's website;
14. Also requests the Advisory Bodies to develop a database of existing guidance on key factors negatively impacting on the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties and tools for best management practice;
15. Recalling that being a signatory to the *World Heritage Convention* entails certain responsibilities, including a requirement to follow the *Operational Guidelines*, management of World Heritage properties according to the highest international standards, promotion of good governance and allocation of adequate funding for the protection of World Heritage properties, encourages States Parties to:
 - a) Develop adequate legislative frameworks to ensure compliance with the *Operational Guidelines* and set up a collaborative framework between agencies for the conservation of properties, including agencies in charge of the follow up of other conventions and international agreements,
 - b) Source assistance and support beyond what is available under the UNESCO World Heritage Fund, noting that tools, methodology and guidance are available both internationally and nationally from the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre and additional support should be sought from other donors, NGOs and international organizations,
 - c) Be proactive in relation to development and conservation of World Heritage properties by conducting a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) at the time of nomination to anticipate the impact of any potential development on the Outstanding Universal Value,
 - d) Ensure that EIA/HIA are conducted for development projects which could affect properties and that these specifically assess the impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of properties,
 - e) Involve indigenous peoples and local communities in decision making, monitoring and evaluation of the state of conservation of the properties and their Outstanding Universal Value and link the direct community benefits to protection outcomes,
 - f) Respect the rights of indigenous peoples when nominating, managing and reporting on World Heritage sites in indigenous peoples' territories;

- g) Establish and promote horizontal cooperation and understanding among various institutions that have an impact on cultural and natural heritage, also including governmental institutions responsible for UNESCO programmes implementation on national level, economy, finance, regional development/ planning, tourism, social welfare as well as local authorities,
- h) Follow the Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted simultaneously with the *World Heritage Convention*, by the General Conference of UNESCO on 16 November 1972.

Item 13 of the Agenda: Revision of the Operational Guidelines

Decision: 35 COM 13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/13,
2. Recalling Decisions **31 COM 16**, **32 COM 13**, **33 COM 13**, **34 COM 8B.31** and **34 COM 13** respectively adopted at its 31st (Christchurch, 2007), 32nd (Quebec City, 2008), 33rd (Seville, 2009) and 34th (Brasilia, 2010) sessions,
3. Takes note of the results of the Working Group on the revision of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* established as a Consultative Body (Brasilia, July-August 2010) presented in Section I and the results of the Working Group (UNESCO, Paris, November 2010) presented in Section II of Document WHC-11/35.COM/13;
4. Adopts these revisions to the *Operational Guidelines*;
5. Welcomes the offer of the Government of Poland to host an expert meeting on criterion (vi) in the first quarter of 2012 and requests the World Heritage Centre to report on the results of this meeting to the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2012;
6. Reiterates its request to the World Heritage Centre, in cooperation with the Advisory Bodies, to organize an expert meeting to reflect on the integrity of cultural properties and to seek extrabudgetary funding to support the organization of this meeting;
7. Requests the World Heritage Centre to integrate all changes in a revised version of the *Operational Guidelines* for electronic and hardcopy publication.
8. Decides to establish an open-ended working group on the *Operational Guidelines* at the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2012 to consider the proposals made by Jordan on paragraph 68 and reflect on other elements of the *Operational Guidelines* as may be proposed by other States Parties.

13A. Progress report of the Informal Working Group on the World Heritage Emblem

Decision: 35 COM 13A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/13A,

2. Takes note of the progress made by the Informal Working Group on the use of the World Heritage emblem;
3. Recalls that Chapter VIII of the *Operational Guidelines* on the World Heritage Emblem remains in vigour;
4. Requests the World Heritage Centre, together with the Advisory Bodies, to continue working with the Informal Working Group on the World Heritage Emblem in order to: 1. Prepare, if necessary, complementary guidance on the use of the World Heritage Emblem, including a draft table of uses of the Emblem; 2. circulate this guidance 6 weeks before the 36th session for consideration by States Parties and site authorities and seek their feedback; and 3. to report back to the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee on the progress made.

Item 14 of the Agenda: Examination of International Assistance requests

Decision: 35 COM 14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having considered Document WHC-11/35.COM/14,
2. Takes note of the status of implementation of the International Assistance request for Atsinanana Forests (Madagascar) approved in 2010;
3. Requests the Secretariat to submit a report on the implementation of this request at the 36th session of the Committee in 2012, under the agenda item International Assistance.

Item 15 of the Agenda: Report on the execution of the 2010-2011 and Budget and preparation of the 2012-2013 Budget

Decision: 35 COM 15A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Taking into account Rule 21 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Heritage Committee, on the creation of Subsidiary bodies,
2. Establishes a Working Group on Item 15 (Budget) of the Agenda of its 35th session as a Subsidiary Body, that shall meet for the duration of the 35th session, with a specific mandate to:
 - a) Examine item 15 of the Agenda and to formulate its recommendations thereon; and
 - b) Report back to the Committee at its plenary session.

Decision: 35 COM 15B

The World Heritage Committee,

Part I

1. Having examined document WHC-11/35.COM/15 Part I on the execution of the Budget 2010-2011,
2. Takes note of the statement of accounts of the World Heritage Fund for 2010-2011 and the situation of the reserves and contributions as at 31 December 2010;
3. Thanks the States Parties, who have already made their contributions and urges the other States Parties, who have not yet paid the totality of their contributions, including voluntary ones to ensure that their contributions are paid expeditiously;
4. Recommends the General Assembly of States Parties to the *Convention* to authorize, at its 18th session, the write-off of the arrears of the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FFRY) for US\$32,794, following the same principles adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the General Conference of UNESCO on this matter;
5. Also takes note with appreciation of the new mechanism developed by the Bureau of Financial Management to present the status of assessed contributions through the World Heritage Centre website (<http://whc.unesco.org>) while acknowledgments of receipt can be dispatched upon requests of interested States Parties;
6. Approves to transfer US\$60,000 from the “Reinforced Monitoring” budget line to the “Reactive monitoring” one;
7. Also approves the requests from ICOMOS and IUCN for additional funding for the amount of US\$90,150 and US\$56,035 respectively from the reserve;

Part II

8. Having examined document WHC-11/35.COM/15 Part II on the preparation of the 2012-2013 Budget proposal,
9. Recalling Decisions **28 COM 11**, **32 COM 16B**, **33 COM 16B** and **34 COM 16** adopted at its 28th (Suzhou, 2004), 32nd (Québec City, 2008), 33rd (Seville, 2009) and 34th (Brasilia, 2010) sessions respectively,
10. Notes that the resources of the World Heritage Fund have not kept pace with the increasing workload under the *Convention*;
11. Also takes note with deep concern of the decline in the International Assistance budget and the increasing difficulties faced by the World Heritage Fund to meet the actual costs of providing the expert advice that underpins the *Convention* as a flagship of UNESCO;
12. Taking due consideration of the request from ICOMOS in Annex IV for additional funding allocation to meet costs of services requested by the Committee in the 2012-2013 biennium,
13. Approves the total budget of US\$6,608,205 for the World Heritage Fund for the biennium 2012-2013 and its corresponding breakdown as shown in the Annex III;
14. Requests the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS to reconsider the detailed budget for ICOMOS in order to determine the unfunded activities;

15. Also requests the World Heritage Centre together with the Advisory Bodies to submit to the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session a proposal to provide for the full range of unfunded activities in the 2012-2013 biennium as necessary;
16. Decides to maintain the Contingency Reserve at US\$1,000,000;
17. Accepts to merge for the next biennium the 'Reinforced Monitoring' and the 'Reactive Monitoring' missions under one heading and one budget allocation;
18. Agrees to the proposed presentation of the information contained in Annexes II and III (i.e. without the Tables 1 and 2) for future budget documents;
19. Invites the World Heritage Centre to work with the Advisory Bodies in order to consider the harmonization of the structure and format of their budget proposals;
20. Further requests the World Heritage Centre to present at each session of the Committee an updated financial report of the World Heritage Fund, as well as in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies specific statements of income, expenditure and commitments regarding the agreements signed with the Advisory Bodies corresponding to the report of activities submitted to the Committee;
21. Requests furthermore the World Heritage Centre, in consultation with the Advisory Bodies, to provide to the Committee at each session a list of missions and travel (by the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM) completed, still to be achieved, and expected to be undertaken, to be paid through the World Heritage Fund in relation with the past and current biennia decisions of the Committee, including information about their costs;
22. In addition requests the States Parties in the future to pay their annual contributions by 31 January wherever possible in order to facilitate the timely implementation of the activities financed by the World Heritage Fund;
23. Also invites States Parties to make supplementary contributions to the World Heritage Fund with a view to implement activities under the *World Heritage Convention*;
24. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to provide an analytical report, in full collaboration with the Advisory Bodies, on ways to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and sustainability of the World Heritage Fund, including a sustainable funding model and measures to ensure adequate resourcing for Advisory Bodies to meet their responsibilities under the *Convention*;
25. Finally requests the World Heritage Centre to report on the implementation of this Decision at its 36th session in 2012.

Item 16 of the Agenda: Provisional Agenda of the 18th session of the General Assembly

Decision: 35 COM 16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/16,
2. Submits to the consideration of the General Assembly the following provisional Agenda for its 18th session as amended:

1. Opening of the session
 - 1A. Opening of the General Assembly by the Director-General
 - 1B. Election of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur of the General Assembly
2. Adoption of the Agenda of the 18th session of the General Assembly and Timetable for the elections to the World Heritage Committee
 - 2A. Adoption of the Agenda of the 18th session of the General Assembly
 - 2B. Adoption of the Timetable for the elections to the World Heritage Committee
3. Elections to the World Heritage Committee
4. Report of the rapporteur of the 17th session of the General Assembly of States Parties (UNESCO, 2009)
5. Report of the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee on the activities of the World Heritage Committee
6. Examination of the statement of accounts of the World Heritage Fund, including the status of the States Parties' contributions
7. Determination of the amount of the contributions to the World Heritage Fund in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 of the *World Heritage Convention*
8. Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List: Evaluation of the Global Strategy and the PACT initiative
9. Audit Plan on the World Heritage Centre by the Internal Oversight Service (IOS)
10. Report on the activities of the World Heritage related category 2 centres
11. The Future of the *World Heritage Convention*, including: 40th Anniversary of the *Convention*
12. Closure of the session

Item 17 of the Agenda: Other business

Decision: 35 COM 17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Recalling its Decision **34 COM 5C** (Roles of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies);
2. Following the examination of nominations of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List (WHC.11/35.COM/8B and WHC.11/35.COM/8B.Add);
3. Requests the World Heritage Centre to formally notify States Parties, as soon as possible, of the evaluations and recommendations from the Advisory Bodies with respect to their nominations;

4. Strongly encourages the Advisory Bodies to give consideration to identifying means of strengthening the dialogue with States Parties, under their mandates and within available resources and timelines;
5. Also requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to present a progress report on the implementation of the above for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012, as part of their regular reporting;

Item 18 of the Agenda: Election of the Bureau of the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee (June/July 2012)

Decision: 35 COM 18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Recalling its Decision **34 COM 18**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010), which elected a Bureau whose mandate began at the end of its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010) until the end of its 35th session (Manama, 2011),
2. Decides to elect, in accordance with Rule 13.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee, a Bureau with the following composition:
 - a) Ms Eleonora Mitrofanova (Russian Federation) as Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, whose mandate will begin at the end of the 35th session of the Committee (UNESCO Headquarters, 2011) until the end of the 36th session of the Committee (June/July 2012);
 - b) United Arab Emirates,

Mexico,

France,

Australia (until the 18th session of the General Assembly) and

South Africa

as Vice-Chairpersons of the World Heritage Committee, whose mandates will begin at the end of the 35th session of the Committee (UNESCO, 2011) until the end of the 36th session of the Committee (June/July 2012);
 - c) The Rapporteur of the World Heritage Committee, whose mandate will be until the end of the 36th session of the Committee (June/July 2012) will be designated during the 18th session of the General Assembly (UNESCO, 2011);
3. Further decides that the Bureau of the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee (June/July 2013) will be elected at the end of the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee (June/July 2012) in accordance with Rule 13.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Heritage Committee.

Item 19 of the Agenda: Provisional Agenda of the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee (2012)

Decision: 35 COM 19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/19,
2. Decides that its 36th session will take place in Saint Petersburg (Russian Federation) tentatively between 25 June and 5 July 2012;
3. Requests the World Heritage Centre to consult with the incoming Chairperson regarding the provisional Agenda as well as prepare, in consultation with her a detailed timetable that duly takes into consideration the need to make major changes to the organization of the work of the sessions, in particular by allowing necessary breaks, limiting the number of side events and excluding evening sessions;
4. Adopts the following provisional Agenda for the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2012:

OPENING SESSION

1. Opening session
2. Admission of Observers
3. Adoption of the Agenda and the Timetable
 - 3A. Adoption of the Agenda
 - 3B. Adoption of the Timetable

REPORTS

4. Report of the Rapporteur of the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee (UNESCO, 2011)
5. Reports of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies
 - 5A. Report of the World Heritage Centre on its activities and the implementation of the World Heritage Committee's decisions
 - 5B. Reports of the Advisory Bodies
 - 5C. *World Heritage Convention* and sustainable development
 - 5D. Report on the World Heritage Thematic Programmes
 - 5E. World Heritage Tourism Programme
6. Progress report on the World Heritage related category 2 centres

EXAMINATION OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION

7. Examination of the State of Conservation of World Heritage properties:
 - 7A. State of conservation of World Heritage properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger
 - 7B. State of conservation of World Heritage properties inscribed on the World Heritage List
 - 7C. Reflection on the trends of the state of conservation

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST AND OF THE LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER

8. Establishment of the World Heritage List and of the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - 8A. Tentative Lists submitted by States Parties as of 15 April 2012
 - 8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List
 - 8C. Update of the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger
 - 8D. Clarifications of property boundaries and sizes by States Parties in response to the Retrospective Inventory
 - 8E. Review and approval of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value

GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR A REPRESENTATIVE, BALANCED AND CREDIBLE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

9. Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List
 - 9A. Implementation of the recommendations of the Evaluation of the Global Strategy and the PACT initiative
 - 9B. Follow up to the Capacity-building strategy

PERIODIC REPORTS

10. Periodic Reports
 - 10A. Final report on the results of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Asia and the Pacific
 - 10B. Progress report on the follow-up of the first cycle and preparation of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Europe and North America
 - 10C. Progress report in the Periodic Reporting exercise for Latin America and the Caribbean
 - 10D. Follow-up of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Africa

SPECIAL REPORTS

11. Protection of the Palestinian cultural and natural heritage

WORKING METHODS AND TOOLS

12. Reflection on the Future of the *World Heritage Convention*
 - 12A. Reflection on the Future of the *World Heritage Convention*
 - 12B. Decision-making procedures of the statutory organs of the *World Heritage Convention*
 - 12C. Progress report on the reflection concerning the upstream process
 - 12D. Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the *Convention*
13. Revision of the *Operational Guidelines*

FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

14. International Assistance requests
15. Presentation of the final accounts of the World Heritage Fund for 2010-2011, the interim financial statement and the state of implementation of the 2012-2013 budget.
16. Other business

CLOSING SESSION

17. Election of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur of the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee (2013)
18. Provisional Agenda of the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee (2013)
19. Adoption of Decisions
20. Closing ceremony