



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

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

World Heritage

37 COM

WHC-13/37.COM/20

Paris, 5 July 2013

Original: English / French

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

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

World Heritage Committee

**Thirty-seventh session
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
16 - 27 June 2013**

**DECISIONS ADOPTED
BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE
AT ITS 37TH SESSION (PHNOM PENH, 2013)**

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2. Requests for Observer status

Decision: 37 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 37th 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 document WHC-13/37.COM/2;
3. Further confirms the participation in the 37th 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 document WHC-13/37.COM/2.

3A. Provisional Agenda of the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee (Phnom Penh, 2013)

Decision: 37 COM 3A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/3A;
2. Adopts the Agenda included in the above-mentioned document.

3B. Provisional Timetable of the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee (Phnom Penh, 2013)

Decision: 37 COM 3B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/3B.Rev,
2. Adopts the timetable included in the above-mentioned document.

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

Decision: 37 COM 5A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/5A,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 5A.1** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note with appreciation of the results of the activities undertaken by the World Heritage Centre over the past year in pursuit of its five strategic objectives as presented in Document WHC-13/37.COM/5A;
4. Notes the consultations between the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies towards the elaboration of a thematic paper proposing to States Parties general guidance regarding the management of their cultural and natural heritage of religious interest, and the progress report on this activity;
5. Also takes note of the establishment of a steering group in charge of coordinating the elaboration of this thematic paper and invites States Parties to support this initiative;
6. Further takes note of the report of the International Expert Meeting on "World Heritage and Indigenous Peoples" (Copenhagen, 20-21 September 2012), following Decision **35 COM 12D**, and the report of the Expert Meeting on Visual Integrity (Agra, 6-9 March 2013) and requests the Consultative Body on *Operational Guidelines* to consider any implications for future revisions of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Welcomes the establishment of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and encourages the use the network of natural World Heritage sites as priority sites for assessing the state of the planet's biodiversity, its ecosystems and the essential services they provide to society;
8. Also encourages the World Heritage Centre to continue its cooperation with the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG) to create further synergies between the Conventions, as well as the joint activities initiated with the Secretariats of the CITES, Ramsar Convention and the Council of Europe, and further requests State Parties to ensure their National Biodiversity Strategy and their Action Plans fully consider the importance of natural World Heritage sites to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
9. Finally takes note of progress achieved through the Culture Conventions Liaison Group (CCLG) created by the Assistant Director-General for Culture in 2012 and further encourages it to pursue this work towards enhanced synergies among the Culture Conventions, including on working methods, procedures and in addressing resource issues for statutory meetings.

5B. Reports of the Advisory Bodies

Decision: 37 COM 5B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/5B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 5B** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note of the reports of the Advisory Bodies (ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN) on their activities and expresses its gratitude for the efforts undertaken;
4. Welcomes the harmonization of the reports by the Advisory Bodies and the comments on the progress made and also takes note of the gaps identified in the implementation of the *Convention*.

5C. Summary and Follow-up of the Director General's meeting on "The World Heritage Convention: Thinking Ahead" (UNESCO HQs, 2-3 October 2012)

Decision: 37 COM 5C

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/5C;
2. Recalling Decisions **33 COM 5A**, **34 COM 5C**, **35 COM 5D** and **36 COM 12B** adopted at its 33rd (Seville, 2009), 34th (Brasilia, 2010), 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 36th (Saint Petersburg, 2012) sessions respectively,
3. Takes note of the Summary of the Director General's meeting on "*The World Heritage Convention: Thinking Ahead*" (UNESCO HQs, 2-3 October 2012);
4. Acknowledges the follow-up actions already undertaken and urges to pursue efforts in the framework of the implementation plans of the UNESCO External Auditor and of the Strategic Action Plan 2012-2022 which will be presented to the General Assembly at its 19th session in 2013;
5. Encourages all parties concerned to further enhance and improve dialogue and communication within the framework of the implementation of the *Convention's* mechanisms and requests the World Heritage Centre to present a plan and a report on the actions taken and progress achieved at the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2014.

5D. Revised PACT Initiative Strategy

Decision: 37 COM 5D

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/5D and Document WHC-13/37.COM/INF.5D,
2. Adopts the revised PACT strategy to improve the development of partnerships for World Heritage with the private sector, their implementation and their evaluation through adequate tools and guidelines;
3. Requests the Secretariat to continue to report, in an analytical manner, on the implementation of the PACT strategy by submitting at each regular session of the World Heritage Committee a detailed inventory of on-going and envisaged partnerships as an Annex to the Report of the World Heritage Centre, using the current template.

5E. Report on the 40th anniversary celebrations

Decision: 37 COM 5E

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/5E,
2. Takes note with appreciation of the results of the activities undertaken for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the *World Heritage Convention* under the theme “World Heritage and Sustainable Development: the Role of Local Communities”;
3. Requests the World Heritage Centre, in cooperation with the Advisory Bodies and in the framework of the Capacity Building Strategy, to seek extrabudgetary support with a view to the possible establishment, on a biennial basis, of a recognition of a best practice in priority domains of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*;
4. Also requests the Advisory Bodies in consultation with the Centre to seek extrabudgetary funding to develop, for examination at the next session, a scoping study on the establishment of a Site Management Network to facilitate sharing of best practice heritage management, including on its possible composition and functioning, its added value and cost implications, and report on this within the framework of the item on capacity building;
5. Further requests the World Heritage Centre to build upon the results from the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the *Convention*;
6. Finally requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to report on the implementation of the two initiatives within the progress report on the Capacity Building Strategy to be presented at the 38th Committee session in 2014.

6. Follow-up to the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy and Progress report on the World Heritage related category 2 centres

Decision: 37 COM 6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/6,
2. Recalling Decisions **35 COM 9B**, **36 COM 6** and **36 COM 9B**, adopted at its 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 36th (Saint Petersburg, 2012) sessions respectively,
3. Welcomes the progress made on the implementation of the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (WHCBS) and the capacity building activities carried out in 2012 and 2013;
4. Thanks the Government of Switzerland for its continued support for the implementation of the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy;
5. Calls on all States Parties and other organizations with an interest in capacity building to provide funding and other support for the implementation of the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy and its associated programmes at the international and regional levels;
6. Acknowledges the very important role that category 2 centres and the capacity-building centres related to World Heritage are playing in the implementation of the WHCBS, and their potential to further contribute to capacity-building in general;
7. Welcomes the progress made by all category 2 centres related to World Heritage in implementing their activities as well as the outcomes of their third coordination meeting (Oslo, 5-8 March 2013), notably the decision by all of them to review, with the support of UNESCO, their strategies and plans by applying the results-based management (RBM) approach so as to ensure that their activities are tied to the overall objectives of UNESCO and the priorities established by the Committee;
8. Further welcomes the proposed strengthening of synergies and cooperation at the regional level between UNESCO category 2 centres and UNESCO Chairs, IUCN regional networks and ICOMOS National Committees, and at the thematic level with ICCROM, ICOMOS International Scientific Committees and the UNESCO UNITWIN Networks;
9. Thanks the Nordic World Heritage Foundation (Oslo, Norway) for having hosted the third annual coordination meeting of category 2 centres related to World Heritage, with financial support from the Norwegian Ministry of Environment;
10. Requests the World Heritage Centre and ICCROM to submit a progress report on the implementation of the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy and the activities of the UNESCO category 2 centres related to World Heritage for examination by the Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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: 37 COM 7A.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.1** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note with satisfaction of the adoption by the countries of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) of a Plan of Extreme Emergency Anti-Poaching in the northern zone of Central Africa as well as the agreement being validated between the Central African Republic, Chad and Cameroon to combat large-scale transfrontier poaching and launches an appeal to the States Parties concerned for this agreement to be signed without delay, so that effective actions may be established immediately and that Sudan and South Sudan be associated as soon as possible in this dynamic;
4. Reiterates its utmost concern regarding the continued insecurity problems within the property due to the political situation in Central African Republic and the collateral repercussions of conflict in the neighbouring countries;
5. Considers that the delay in the preparation of the emergency plan to safeguard the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, the prevalence of poaching and the impacts of transhumant livestock, increase the risks of the disappearance of all the flagship species of large mammals in the property, and thus possibly calling into question the OUV for which the property was inscribed;
6. Notes, nevertheless, that there still remains a potential for regeneration of the populations of fauna from the relict pockets of biodiversity adjacent to the property, but recalls with concern that this potential remains very fragile, and could rapidly disappear if security in the region and an effective control of poaching are not guaranteed;
7. Reiterates its request to the State Party to prepare an emergency action plan based on the corrective measures adopted by the Committee at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009) and the guidelines contained in the conclusion of the present report;
8. Regrets that the workshop to develop an emergency action plan was postponed due to political instability, and requests the World Heritage Centre to assist in the organization

of this workshop before the 38th session in 2014, in a neighbouring country, if the situation in the Central African Republic remains unchanged;

9. Also requests that this workshop considers the feasibility of the restoration of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property under the current conditions of security and draws necessary conclusions on the pertinence of this restoration action;
10. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2014**, a detailed report on the results of the workshop and the preparation, financing and implementation of an emergency plan, for the safeguarding of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
11. Decides to continue to apply the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism for the property;
12. **Also decides to maintain 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: 37 COM 7A.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7.A.2** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Warmly welcomes the important progress accomplished by the State Party in the implementation of certain corrective measures since the normalization of the security situation, notably regaining control of the property by the management authority and the resumption of management and surveillance operations once again;
4. Regrets that the State Party has still not responded to the Committee request to confirm officially that no mining exploration permit affecting the property has been granted, and requests the State Party to officially confirm that no mining permit, exploration or exploitation, industrial or artisanal, affects the property and to submit the results of the impact studies on the mining permits granted in the northern part of the property on its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) to the World Heritage Centre, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
5. Notes with concern the conclusion of the IUCN monitoring mission that the OUV for which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List is greatly degraded and that the populations of key species like the elephant, the chimpanzee and the lion have been reduced to a worrying degree, but notes that the current populations of other species can recover if the appropriate conditions are reunited, and therefore the OUV can be recuperated;
6. Also requests the State Party to carry out an aerial inventory without delay to confirm the status of the populations of flagship species that motivated the inscription of the

property and to repeat it at least once every two years to monitor the rehabilitation of the populations;

7. Takes note of the draft Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, and urges the State Party in cooperation with IUCN to define the value indicators once the inventory data is made available;
8. Strongly urges the State Party to implement the corrective measures as highlighted by the monitoring mission, notably:
 - a) Complete the development and rehabilitation of the necessary infrastructure for the effective control and patrolling of the property, including the establishment of staffed and equipped control posts in all the sectors of the Park,
 - b) Approve and implement the Management Plan for the property, as well as the three-year Rehabilitation Plan, taking specific note of the following points:
 - (i) Define the boundaries of all the proposed zones in the provisional zoning of the property and the activities allowed and forbidden in each zone,
 - (ii) Establish provisions for the formalization and responsabilization of the participatory management structures within all the villages that surround the property, including the control and monitoring of the property,
 - c) Finalise the restoration of the integrity of the property, totally excluding cattle in the Park, combating agricultural encroachment in all the sectors of the property and in rehabilitating the degraded land;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the corrective measures for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
10. **Decides to retain the 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: 37 COM 7A.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.3**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note of the conclusion of the joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN mission that the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property is still present but that it remains threatened by increasing anthropogenic pressures, notably uncontrolled fires, poaching, destruction of habitats on the periphery of the property, extension of agricultural and forestry practices on the boundaries and inside the property;

4. Notes with concern the granting of two new mining exploration permits near and/or overlapping the Guinean part of the property with cumulative impacts that could threaten the integrity of the property and urges the Guinea State Party to review the boundaries of the nickel exploration permits for the SAMA Resources Company to exclude the zone inside the property;
5. Requests the two States Parties that no new mining exploration or exploitation permits located around the property be granted without a Strategic Environmental Impact Study (EIES) be carried out to assess the impacts, including cumulative of these projects;
6. Recalls its request to the two States Parties that:
 - a) the EIES of the mining projects located in the mining enclave or the immediate boundary of the property be carried out in accordance with the highest international standards and in close consultation with all the stakeholders,
 - b) these EIES must qualify and quantify the potential impacts of these projects on the OUV of the property, at each stage of their cycle, including the construction and exploitation, taking into account their cumulative and collateral impacts linked to the treatment at site of the minerals and their transport, as well as socio-economic changes to be expected,
 - c) these EIES should be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for evaluation by IUCN prior to any decision based on their conclusions and recommendations, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Warmly welcomes the slight progress accomplished in the implementation of some of the corrective measures by the two States Parties, but also takes note of the conclusion of the reactive monitoring mission of 2013 that there remains an important effort to be made to achieve the restoration of the integrity of the property and conserve the OUV over the long term;
8. Also requests the two States Parties to implement the corrective measures as updated by the 2013 mission, notably:
 - a) Finalize the geo-referencing of the Park boundaries, correct and concretize these boundaries on the ground and submit a precise map to the World Heritage Committee at its next session,
 - b) Restore the integrity of the cleared parts of the property, notably by the suppression of illegally planted crops with the ecological restoration of the degraded areas,
 - c) Reinforce the management capacity of the Guinean Office for Biological Diversity and Protected Areas (OGUIDAP) and the Ivorian Parks and Reserves Authority (OIPR), notably by providing them with a operating budget for the site, increasing the number of surveillance staff, their capacities, their presence on the ground and technical resources, notably in transportation and arms and ammunition,
 - d) Create a buffer zone around the property in collaboration with local communities to enable an effective conservation of the OUV of the property, resorting to the establishment of communal forests,
 - e) Strengthen actions to benefit local communities, promoting socio-economic activities compatible with the preservation of the OUV of the property, preferably in the outlying areas further away from the boundaries,
 - f) Establish a harmonized ecological monitoring mechanism between OGUIDAP and OIPR in the two parts of the property,

- g) Finalize and implement the management plans of the two parts of the property located in both countries and prepare a master plan establishing a general vision of the management of the whole property, that will serve for the local, public and private donors, including the mining companies, an action plan for conservation of the property and the sustainable socio-economic development of its periphery, to strengthen the visibility of the property and its OUV,
 - h) Organize joint surveillance operations between OGUIDAP and OIPR throughout the property,
 - i) Establish a permanent funding mechanism for conservation of the property and the sustainable socio-economic development of its periphery;
9. Recommends that a second phase of the UNDP/GEF programme for the conservation of biological diversity of Mont Nimba be developed, extended to the Ivorian part of the property to assist the two States Parties in the full implementation of these corrective measures;
 10. Commends the States Parties of Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia for the efforts undertaken to implement a trans-boundary cooperation for the Mont Nimba Massif and encourages them to formalize this cooperation by a signature of the prepared framework agreement in the near future;
 11. Notes that in the absence of data on the current state of the biological values of the property that would enable the definition of appropriate indicators, the mission was not in a position to define the Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger and further requests the States Parties, with support from the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, to develop it as soon as an operational ecological monitoring mechanism of the state and tendencies of evolution of the property is established;
 12. Requests furthermore the two States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and the progress accomplished in the implementation of the corrective measures and other recommendations of the 2013 mission, as well as on progress in the environmental and social impact studies linked to mining exploitation, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
 13. **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: 37 COM 7A.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.4** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),

3. Addresses its most sincere condolences to the families of the guards killed in operations for the protection of the Park;
4. Expresses its utmost concern as to the degradation of the security situation that has serious repercussions on the state of conservation of the property, notably the loss of control of a part of the property, the increase in organized and armed poaching, and the illegal occupation of several parts of the property with the risk of cancelling the progress accomplished in the implementation of the corrective measures;
5. Recalls the commitments taken by the Congolese Government in the Kinshasa Declaration of January 2011, notably regarding the security of the World Heritage properties and the strengthening of ICCN operational capacities;
6. Reiterates its deep concern that the State Party has not yet revised the authorizations for petroleum exploration in the Park, as requested in its Decision **36 COM 7A.4**, and on the consequences of the declaration of the Minister of Environment indicating that the government envisaged de-gazetting a part of the Park for petroleum exploitation;
7. Expresses its serious concern regarding the project for a new Hydrocarbons Code that would allow petroleum exploitation in protected areas, including World Heritage properties, and requests the State Party to renounce this project;
8. Reiterates its request to the State Party to cancel all the oil exploitation permits granted within the property and recalls the incompatibility of oil and mining exploitation and exploration with World Heritage status;
9. Also recalls its appeal to the TOTAL and SOCO companies to subscribe to the commitments already accepted by SHELL and ICMM (International Council on Mining and Metals) not to undertake petroleum or mining exploration or exploitation within World Heritage properties, and its request to States Parties to the Convention to do their utmost to ensure that the mining or petroleum companies established on their territories do not damage World Heritage properties, in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention;
10. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to assess the state of conservation of the property and notably the status of the petroleum exploration projects and the impact of the security situation on the property and, if necessary, to revise the corrective measures and their timetable;
11. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, **by 1 February 2014**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including an update of the progress accomplished in the implementation of the corrective measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
12. Decides to continue the application of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism of the property;
13. Also decides to retain 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: 37 COM 7A.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.5**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Expresses its utmost concern about the renewed insecurity as a result of the infiltration of armed groups which has led to the suspension of surveillance in the lowland sector, covering 90% of the property;
4. Considers that there is a significant risk that the achievements made in implementing the corrective measures will again be lost and notes that restoring security is the pre-condition for implementing the corrective measures and restoring the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
5. Strongly urges the State Party to take all necessary measures to restore security in the area and evacuate armed groups from the property in line with the commitments made in the Kinshasa Declaration and in order to create the conditions to allow the protected area management authority “Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature” (ICCN) to restore the surveillance in the entire property and continue the implementation of the corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010);
6. Takes note of the establishment of an inter-ministerial committee to deal with land use disputes and reiterates its request to the State Party to cancel land rights illegally granted in the property as well as mining concessions encroaching on the property, in conformity with the commitments made in the Kinshasa Declaration;
7. Reiterates its position that mining and oil exploration and exploitation are incompatible with World Heritage status;
8. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to carry out as soon as possible a survey of the main populations of wildlife in the lowland sectors of the property to enable an assessment of the state of the Outstanding Universal Value and the establishment of a timetable for the rehabilitation of the property;
9. 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 an update on the security situation in the property, mining concessions and land rights granted on the territory of the property, progress accomplished in the resolution of the problem of illegal occupation of the ecological corridor and in the implementation of the corrective measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
10. Decides to maintain the Reinforced monitoring mechanism for the property;
11. **Also decides to retain the 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: 37 COM 7A.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.6** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Expresses its utmost concern regarding the alarming reduction of the elephant population by 85% compared to the number present at the time of inscription of the site on the World Heritage List, and the fact that the presence of the Northern White Rhinoceros in the property remains unconfirmed;
4. Regrets the increase in poaching due to persistent pockets of armed groups, notably the "Lord's Resistance Army" (LRA) as well as the network of well equipped and heavily armed professional poachers and notes that the lack of arms and ammunition continues to pose important risks for the guards during patrols;
5. Commends the efforts of the management authority and its partners to extend the surveillance area well as efforts to strengthen the guard numbers, provide equipment, train and establish a rapid intervention team to respond to the poaching crisis;
6. Recalls the commitments taken by the Congolese Government in the Kinshasa Declaration of January 2011, specifically regarding security of the World Heritage properties and strengthening of the operational capacities of the Congolese Nature Conservation Institute (ICCN), and the availability of arms and ammunitions for surveillance activities;
7. Requests the State Party to continue its efforts to implement the corrective measures to rehabilitate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
8. Also requests the State Party, based on the results of the survey of large mammal populations and in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, to finalize the Desired State of Conservation of the property for removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger and update the required timetable, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2014**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including an update of progress achieved in the implementation of the corrective measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
10. Decides to continue the application of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism for the property;
11. 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: 37 COM 7A.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.7**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Warmly welcomes the important efforts of the State Party to secure the property and reduce large-scale poaching, notably elephants, enabling the management authority to regain control of 80% of the property;
4. Takes note of the progress reported by the property managers and their partners concerning the participatory management of the natural resources and their involvement in the marking of the property;
5. Considers that it will need time to establish an effective management of the site in view of the vast area, logistical problems, available budgets and the security situation that, despite improvements, remains an important challenge;
6. Urges the State Party to continue to implement the corrective measures, as updated by the World Heritage Centre/IUCN joint reactive monitoring mission in 2012 to rehabilitate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Requests the State Party to carry out inventories of the flagship species to quantify the state of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, establish a Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, and a realistic timetable;
8. Reiterates its request to the State Party to provide detailed information on the oil exploration and exploitation projects in the central basin that risk encroaching on the property and recalls its position on the incompatibility of mining and oil exploration and exploitation with World Heritage status;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2014** a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and progress achieved in the implementation of the corrective measures for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
10. Decides to continue to apply the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism;
11. **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: 37 COM 7A.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.7**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Expresses its deep concern at the continued deterioration of the security situation in the property, the total loss of control of the southern part and its buffer zone, invaded by Simba rebels, increased poaching and the reopening of artisanal mining sites and considers that if this situation continues it is likely to destroy all progress made over the past five years;
4. Notes with concern the results of the 2010/2011 inventories that show that the degradation of the Outstanding Universal Value continues and that the impact of the current insecurity may further aggravate the situation;
5. Expresses its appreciation to the field staff of the site who, at great risk, continue efforts for the conservation of the site, and notes that the guards continue to lack the necessary material support, arms and munitions, to deal with heavily armed poachers;
6. Recalls the commitments made by the Congolese Government in the Kinshasa Declaration in January 2011, notably securing World Heritage properties and the strengthening of the operational capacity of the Congolese wildlife authority ICCN, including the provision of material support, arms and munitions for monitoring activities;
7. Requests the State Party to continue its efforts to implement the corrective measures and the emergency plan of the Okapi Wildlife Reserve to halt the degradation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and begin its rehabilitation;
8. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission, as soon as the security situation permits, to assess the state of conservation of the property and progress in the implementation of corrective measures, to evaluate the Desired state of conservation for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, and if necessary to revise the corrective measures and their implementation schedule accordingly, taking into account the evolution of the situation on the ground;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including an update on progress made in the implementation of corrective measures, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
10. Decides to apply the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism for the property;
11. Also decides to retain the Okapi Wildlife Reserve (Democratic Republic of the Congo) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

9. General Decision on the properties of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Decision: 37 COM 7A.9 The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.36** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Welcomes the establishment of an inter-ministerial committee, a framework agreement with the Mining Cadaster and the progress made in the establishment of the Trust Fund, also known as "Okapi Fund";
4. Notes with concern the worsening of insecurity in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage properties in this region;
5. Reiterates its request to ensure the full implementation of the commitments made in the Declaration of Kinshasa, and the implementation of the Strategic Action Plan, and requests the State Party to allocate to the inter-ministerial committee, the necessary technical and financial means to ensure adequate monitoring;
6. Expresses its deep concern about the Hydrocarbons Code project that could make possible oil exploration activities in the protected areas and the World Heritage properties, contrary to the commitments made by the State Party in the Kinshasa Declaration and urges the State Party to ensure that the status of protection of World Heritage properties is maintained;
7. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to review its mining and oil exploration and exploitation permits to exclude World Heritage properties, and not to grant them within the boundaries of the DRC properties, and recalls the incompatibility of mining and oil exploration and exploitation with World Heritage status;
8. Also warmly welcomes the support of donor countries to the conservation of the five DRC properties, and calls on the international community to continue its support in the implementation of the corrective measures and the Strategic Action Plan to create the conditions necessary for the rehabilitation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the five properties of the DRC;
9. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a detailed report on the implementation of the Kinshasa Declaration, the status of mining and oil exploration and exploitation permits which affect the World Heritage properties, as well as on the Hydrocarbons Code, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.9**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Welcomes the report by the State Party that the re-gazettal of the Simien Mountains National Park in its revised boundaries is almost completed as well as the efforts to strengthen the management effectiveness of the property and to implement the recommendations of previous monitoring missions;
4. Also welcomes the successful organization of the donor conference and requests the State Party to follow up with the interested donors in order to mobilize the additional funding necessary to implement key outstanding corrective measures, in particular the grazing pressure reduction strategy and alternative livelihoods strategies;
5. Notes with appreciation the support already provided by different donors to assist the State Party with the implementation of the corrective measures, in particular by the Austrian Development Cooperation, Spain and UNDP and renews its call to the International Community to increase the financial support for this effort;
6. Urges the State Party to continue its current efforts to implement the three remaining outstanding corrective measures, as requested by the Committee in its previous decisions, in particular:
 - a) finalize the gazettal of the extended park boundaries into national law,
 - b) implement an effective grazing reduction strategy,
 - c) provide alternative livelihoods for those who currently depend on cultivation and other forms of resource use within the property;
7. Encourages the State Party to request international assistance from the World Heritage Fund to review the Grazing Pressure Reduction Strategy in order to identify priorities for immediate implementation as recommended by the 2009 monitoring mission;
8. Requests the World Heritage Centre and IUCN to provide advice to the State Party on the preparation of a proposal for boundary modification of the World Heritage property once the re-gazettal is completed, to reflect the new boundaries of the National Park and for which financial assistance has been provided from the World Heritage Fund;
9. Recommends that the State Party establish a programme to monitor and report on the six indicators of the Desired state of conservation for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger to evaluate progress in restoring the ecological integrity and Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
10. Also 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, in particular on progress accomplished in the implementation of the outstanding corrective measures and the recommendations of the 2009 mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;

11. **Decides to retain the Simien National Park (Ethiopia) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.10** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Welcomes important progress made by the State Party in the implementation of the corrective measures as well as its clear political will as expressed by the Prime Minister to eliminate all illegal stocks of rosewood;
4. Takes note of the preparatory studies which are underway to identify possible solutions and requests that the results are reviewed and discussed by the relevant stakeholders in order to arrive at a broad consensus on the way forward to eliminate the illegal rosewood stocks and prevent illegal logging in the future;
5. Considers that eliminating the illegal stocks is a key condition for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
6. Also welcomes the decision by 16th Conference of Parties (COP16) of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) to include all species of Dalbergia and Diospyros occurring in Madagascar in Appendix II of CITES and also requests all State Parties to rigorously implement that decision and ensure that illegal timber from Madagascar is both forbidden and cannot enter their domestic markets;
7. Further requests the State Party to continue its efforts to implement corrective measures and the other recommendations of the 2011 monitoring mission;
8. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the entire serial property, including an evaluation of the implementation of corrective measures, and data on progress made towards achieving the Desired state of conservation for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
9. **Decides to retain Rainforests of the Atsinanana (Madagascar) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

12. Aïr and Ténéré Natural Reserves (Niger) (N 573) ok

Decision: 37 COM 7A.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.10**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Regrets that the lack of precise information in the State Party's report prevents a meaningful assessment of the implementation of corrective measures identified by the IUCN monitoring mission of 2005 in response to Committee decisions;
4. Reiterates its deep concern about the serious deterioration of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property but notes with satisfaction the gradual return of security in the area;
5. Welcomes the organization of a preliminary inventory mission to the property with the support of the IUCN Species Survival Commission, and notes that this mission identified the existence of populations of certain ungulate species, but that it did not improve the knowledge of critically endangered species, and that it was not able to confirm the presence of flagship species in the site such as the Saharan cheetah, Addax and Dama gazelle;
6. Also notes that a request for international assistance has been submitted to the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee for a more detailed inventory mission, and reiterates its request to the State Party to invite a monitoring mission led by IUCN to the property as soon as the results of the inventory are available, in order to:
 - a) assess its state of conservation and progress in the implementation of corrective measures,
 - b) define the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger,
 - c) update the corrective measures and set a timetable for their implementation;
7. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to clarify information regarding the existence of an oil concession in the property and recalls that mining and oil exploration is incompatible with World Heritage status;
8. Urges the State Party to continue and strengthen its efforts to fully implement all corrective measures, and in particular the anti-poaching measures, as well as the other recommendations made by the 2005 monitoring mission;
9. Also takes note of the of the State Party's report, in particular the fact that the current difficulties are mainly related to the lack of mobilization of additional financial resources for the completion of corrective measures , and reiterates its invitation to the International community to increase its support to the property;
10. Requests the State Party to assess the presence of land mines within the property resulting from the last rebellion in Niger (2006-2009), and to envisage demining operations as appropriate;

11. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and in particular the implementation of corrective measures and other recommendations of the World Heritage Committee, notably the complete study of endangered species within the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
12. **Decides to retain the Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves (Niger) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.12** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Notes with satisfaction the efforts undertaken by the State Party to reinforce the anti-poaching measures and the delineation of the property, in consultation with the neighbouring communities, and encourages the State Party to strengthen the operational means for the mobile brigades throughout the year by establishing a special anti-poaching budget;
4. However, expresses once again its utmost concern with regard to the low density of large animals within the property and urgently requests the State Party to strengthen the implementation of the corrective measures and the Emergency Action Plan prepared with assistance from IUCN, aimed at preserving the still existing elements of Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to submit a specific study on the impacts of the Sambangalou Dam project on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, prior to any decision-making on its construction, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2014**, an updated explicit and informative report on the state of conservation of the property, including progress achieved in the implementation of the seven corrective measures and the other issues mentioned above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
7. **Decides to retain the Niokolo-Koba National Park (Senegal) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

ASIA-PACIFIC

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

Decision: **37 COM 7A.14**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.13**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Welcomes progress on several items previously requested by the Committee, but notes that these have not yet been finalized, and urges the State Party to continue its efforts, namely to:
 - a) Finalize the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger in consultation with IUCN and the World Heritage Centre,
 - b) Draft corrective measures for consideration by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN,
 - c) Complete the Emergency Action Plan, ensuring its complementarity with the Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
4. Also welcomes the announcement that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the road network in the Bukit Barisan Mountain Range is expected to proceed in 2013, and also urges the State Party to impose a moratorium on the construction of new roads that could compromise the outcomes of the SEA, until it has been completed;
5. Further welcomes the reported progress with the designation of the property's components as National Strategic Areas and its implications for broader spatial and economic planning beyond the property's boundaries;
6. Notes the detailed results obtained from various ecological monitoring efforts, and requests the State Party to continue these efforts, with the objective of developing a property wide understanding of the population trends for key species;
7. Further urges the State Party to conduct Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) of any plans to develop geothermal energy within the property boundaries, including an assessment of their potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on the property's Outstanding Universal Value, and submit these EIAs to the World Heritage Centre before any decisions are taken that would be difficult to reverse, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
8. Urges furthermore the State Party to continue to take measures to address the other main threats noted by the Committee in previous decisions, including encroachment, poaching, and governance issues that complicate the resolution of these threats;

9. Also requests the State Party to invite an IUCN reactive monitoring mission as soon as possible, in order to conclude through consultation with the relevant institutions, including the World Heritage Centre, the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, the corrective measures, and the Emergency Action Plan, and provide an agreed version of these documents to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2013**;
10. Further requests the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a comprehensive report on the state of conservation of the property, including a report on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
11. **Decides to retain the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (Indonesia) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.14**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Welcomes the significant effort of the State Party to provide clear indication of the trends in conditions for the indicators developed for the Desired state of conservation for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger and to connect them to the 14 corrective measures allowing a comprehensive report on progress;
4. Notes with appreciation that the State Party is making progress on the implementation of the corrective measures, and requests the State Party to maintain this level of effort in particular toward completion of the three major projects including the Tamiami Trail Next Steps, the Everglades Restoration Strategies, and the Central Everglades Planning Project;
5. Notes the continuous postponements in the finalization of the General Management Plan and urges the State Party to give priority to its finalization particularly in view of the importance to ensure an entire catchment scale approach to the planning and management of the property, and the cooperation among all partners toward protection of the Outstanding Universal Value as a consistent high priority;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including progress achieved in implementing the corrective measures and in meeting the indicators developed for the Desired state of conservation for removal of the property from the

List of World Heritage in Danger, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015;

7. **Decides to retain Everglades National Park (United States of America) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.15**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Commends the State Party for the progress made in implementing certain corrective measures, but urges it to address as a matter of priority the critically important issues related to permanent cessation of the sale and lease of lands throughout the property, clear definition and strict control of development rights on existing private and leased lands, the restoration of areas disturbed by unauthorized activities and to make a clear commitment toward no oil exploration with the property;
4. Welcomes the decision of the Government of Belize to develop an offshore oil exploration and exploitation policy that would be compatible with the World Heritage Status of the property and requests the State Party that the draft of such policy is provided for review by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;
5. Also urges the State Party to continue its efforts to implement the remaining corrective measure as updated:
 - a) Implement the necessary legal measures to guarantee the permanent cessation of the sale and lease of lands throughout the property,
 - b) Undertake an inventory of the lands previously disturbed by unauthorized activities with a view to identifying a set of practical solutions to restore the degraded lands within the boundaries of the property,
 - c) Finalize the legislative instruments and policy documents relevant to the management of the property, including the Coastal Zone Management Plan, Land Use Policy Implementation Plan, National Protected Areas System Bill, Aquatic Living Resources Bill, Forest (Protection of Mangroves) Regulations and Petroleum Exploration Framework and ensure that the requirements for the protection and management of the property are addressed in those documents as well as in their implementation and financial plans,
 - d) Make an unequivocal legislative commitment to eliminating all oil concessions granted within the boundaries of the property and adjacent waters and ensure that necessary legal and institutional instruments are in place to effectively

control oil exploration and exploitation in areas outside the property which might have negative impact on its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV),

- e) Carry out a property-wide assessment of marine no take zones in the property, and based on ecological criteria, identify and put into place a process designed to expand them in those areas of the property where the OUV is considered to be most vulnerable to fishing pressures and climate change,
 - f) Carry out an assessment of the threat arising from introduced species at the property, and develop and put into place a coordinated approach amongst its components to identifying priority actions for eradication and control campaigns;
6. Notes with concern that the National Environmental Appraisal Committee of Belize approved the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Yum Balisi Resort without previously submitting it for review by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and urges the State Party to suspend the signed Environmental Compliance Plan for the Yum Balisi Resort and not to renew it until the EIA of the project has been reviewed;
 7. Also requests the State Party to prepare, based on the updated list of corrective measures and the Retrospective Statement of OUV and in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, the draft 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 38th session in 2014;
 8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a report of the state of conservation of the property, including on progress made in implementing corrective measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
 9. **Decides to retain the Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Belize) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **36COM 7A.16**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Acknowledges the notable progress made by the State Party in response to the updated corrective measures and towards the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
4. Encourages the State Party to consolidate the current efforts in order to be able to meet the indicators established for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger and in particular, to ensure that any agreement signed with the

communities established within the Park take full and explicit consideration of the need to ensure the long term conservation of the property's Outstanding Universal Value;

5. Regrets that the State Party did not provide further information on the status of the electrical utilities corridor planned near the property's boundaries, and requests the State Party to report on the status of the Environmental Impact Assessment for this project to the World Heritage Centre, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, or otherwise to confirm that the project has been abandoned;
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 and the implementation of the remaining corrective measures and recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
7. **Decides to retain Los Katíos National Park (Colombia) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A;
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.17**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012);
3. Welcomes progress made towards the land titling for communities surrounding the property and in the provision of instruments designed to provide managed access to natural resources, and encourages the State Party to put in place further measures to provide greater tenure and livelihood security for indigenous communities and to ensure respect for their rights;
4. Also welcomes the establishment of a systematic monitoring platform, ensuring a systematic and integrated monitoring effort on land use and land use changes in and around the property, and the efforts undertaken to control illegal activities;
5. Notes with concern that new illegal settlements appeared on the property and urges the State Party to continue to deal swiftly and effectively with such incursions in full observance of the rule of law;
6. Requests the State Party to increase its efforts to implement the corrective measures identified in Decision **35 COM 7B.31**, in particular the measures listed in paragraph 8 items b, c, e and f;
7. Strongly urges the State Party to advance on the proposal for the property's boundary modification, without which the corrective measures cannot be adequately implemented and the property's Outstanding Universal Value remains at risk;

8. Reiterates its request to the State Party to finalize, 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 38th session in 2014;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, with a particular focus on the advances related to the corrective measures and on the clarification of the property's boundaries, particularly measures b, c, e and f mentioned above;
10. **Decides to retain Rio Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Honduras) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

CULTURAL PROPERTIES

AFRICA

19. Timbuktu (Mali) (C 119rev)

Decision: 37 COM 7A.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **36 COM 7B.106** and **36 COM 7B.107**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Commends the State Party for having requested emergency assistance from the World Heritage Fund to implement priority actions to strengthen the protection of the Timbuktu property;
4. Expresses its concern regarding the damage caused to the Timbuktu property, in particular to the 11 mausoleums and the door on the western side of the Djingareyberre Mosque and the lack of maintenance and conservation activities concerning the other elements that constitute the property, which threatens the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of Timbuktu;
5. Also expresses its concern with regard to the State Party's inability to field a mission to evaluate the precise state of conservation of the property and propose measures for the preservation of its OUV, due to armed conflict;
6. Thanks the Director-General of UNESCO for the efforts deployed to respond to Decisions **36 COM 7B.106** and **36 COM 7B.107**, notably through the creation of a Special Account to safeguard Mali cultural heritage and raise awareness within the international community;
7. Also thanks France, Mali and UNESCO for having organized a solidarity day for Mali during which an international expert meeting was held resulting in the adoption of an

Action Plan for the rehabilitation of cultural heritage and the ancient manuscripts of Mali;

8. Further thanks the UNESCO expert group on Mali, composed of the Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, ICCROM), the International Council of Museums (ICOM), the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), the School of African Heritage (EPA), the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) and International Center for Earthen architecture, – National Superior School of Architecture in Grenoble (CRAterre-ENSAG) for having contributed to the preparation of this Action Plan in close cooperation with Malian and French experts;
9. Requests the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to prepare the corrective measures as well as a Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, once the situation in the northern regions of Mali is stable, and after the UNESCO evaluation mission to Timbuktu;
10. Launches an appeal to the State Parties to the *World Heritage Convention*, African Union, European Union, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), other African organizations and the international community to contribute to the implementation of the Action Plan for the rehabilitation of the cultural heritage and safeguarding of ancient manuscripts in Mali;
11. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, and specifically the progress achieved for the preservation of its OUV, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
12. **Decides to retain Timbuktu (Mali) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

20. Tomb of the Askia (Mali) (C 1139)

Decision: 37 COM 7A.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **36 COM 7B.106** and **36 COM 7B.107**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Commends the State Party for its request for emergency assistance from the World Heritage Fund to implement priority actions to strengthen protection for the Tomb of Askia property;
4. Expresses its concern with regards to the lack of maintenance of the property causing the deterioration of its architectural elements and increasing the risk of collapse of its columns, due to the closure of the management structure of the property since April

2012, which constitutes a threat to the conservation of its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);

5. Also expresses its concern that the State Party has been unable to carry out a field mission, due to armed conflict in the region, and evaluate the precise state of conservation of the property and propose measures for the preservation of its OUV;
6. Thanks the Director-General of UNESCO for the efforts undertaken to respond to **Decisions 36 COM 7B.106** and **36 COM 7B.107** through notably the creation of a special account for the safeguarding of Mali's cultural heritage and awareness-raising of the international community;
7. Also thanks France, Mali and UNESCO for organizing a solidarity day for Mali during which an international expert meeting was held, which resulted in the adoption of an action plan for the rehabilitation of the cultural heritage and ancient manuscripts of Mali;
8. Further thanks the UNESCO expert group on Mali, composed of the Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, ICCROM), the International Council of Museums (ICOM), the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), the School of African Heritage (EPA), African World Heritage Fund (AWHF), and the International Centre for Earth Construction – Ecole nationale supérieure d'architecture, Grenoble CRA-Terre-ENSAG), for having contributed in the preparation of this action plan in close collaboration with Mali and French experts;
9. Requests the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to prepare all the corrective measures, as well as a Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, once a return to stability in the northern regions of Mali is effective, and following the UNESCO evaluation mission to Gao;
10. Launches an appeal to the States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention*, the African Union, the European Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), and to other African organizations and the international community for their contribution in the implementation of the action plan for the rehabilitation of the cultural heritage and the ancient manuscripts of Mali;
11. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, and in particular on progress achieved for the preservation of its OUV, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
12. **Decides to retain the Tomb of Askia (Mali) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.18**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Welcomes the continued progress made by the State Party on preliminary work for the major reconstruction project on the Muzibu Azaala Mpanga, in particular the continuing research on traditional architecture, the training of craftspeople, capacity building in skills, and pilot re-building projects, and urges it to continue its efforts in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
4. Notes that no revised timeline for the Muzibu Azaala Mpanga project has been provided, or a critical path established with proposed benchmarks, as recommended by the 2011 mission; and also urges the State Party to progress on these as soon as possible;
5. Takes note with appreciation of the important contributions provided by the Government of Uganda and the Buganda Kingdom for the reconstruction project for the Muzibu Azaala Mpanga;
6. Thanks the Government of Japan for providing additional funding, and for its continuing support through UNESCO to the re-construction project, in particular towards fire fighting and disaster risk management, and for research on thatching of royal tombs;
7. Also notes the progress made with the development by the Buganda Kingdom, in consultation with the Government, of a phased draft Master Plan for the reconstruction and conservation of the entire property;
8. Reiterates the need for the Master Plan to address wider issues than the restoration project, such as urban encroachment and unregulated urban development that can pose additional threats to the property, and to include appropriate regulations, guidelines and a work plan and timeframe for its implementation; and requests the State Party to submit the Master Plan to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
9. Also takes note of the capacity building work that has been undertaken, especially the continuing research on traditional architecture, the training of craftspeople, and development of skills needed for the project, and further notes the need for capacity building to be structured, as recommended by the 2011 mission;
10. Suggests that a fully-fledged capacity building strategy still needs to be put in place to include components such as maintenance, resources management, conservation and documentation training, among others, and also requests the State Party to submit this strategy to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
11. Further takes note of progress made with the first phase of an interpretation and public awareness programme on the restoration of the property, and further urges the State

Party to continue this work through the development of the second phase of this programme;

12. Encourages the State Party to invite an ICOMOS advisory mission to the property in order to provide technical advice on the continued implementation of the reconstruction project and appropriate monitoring arrangements;
13. Further 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, and on the implementation of the above and the recommendations of the 2011 mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
14. **Decides to retain the Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Uganda) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

22. Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (United Republic of Tanzania) (C 144)

Decision: 37 COM 7A.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.19** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Notes with appreciation the progress made by the State Party in the implementation of the corrective measures and encourages it to continue its efforts, particularly in the approval and the sustained implementation of the management plan and the clarification of the boundaries of the property;
4. Requests the State Party to provide three printed and electronic copies of the draft revised management plan for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
5. Also requests the State Party to invite a World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property to review the current state of conservation and evaluate whether the conditions for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger have been met;
6. Further 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
7. **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

23. Abu Mena (Egypt) (C 90)

Decision: 37 COM 7A.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.20**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Notes with alarm the devastating effect the de-watering has had on the archaeological remains, and urges the State Party to undertake conservation condition surveys as soon as possible and establish a prioritized treatment programme that could be implemented urgently;
4. Also notes the need to delay immediate de-watering of the remaining archaeological areas until adequate stabilisation methodologies have been devised and in the meantime to consider burying existing remains on the basis of a detailed re-burial strategy;
5. Expresses its concern at the inappropriate dismantling and rebuilding carried out at the Great Basilica and its impact on authenticity, and also urges the State Party not to undertake further reconstruction;
6. Requests the State Party to demolish the inappropriate structures that have been built around parts of the monuments (apart from the temporary wooden church and pilgrim rest house to be considered at a later stage) as soon as possible and put in place a moratorium on all construction within the property;
7. Recommends that the State Party develops a visitor strategy, within the framework of a Management Plan, that allows for a coordinated approach to all visitations and to the provision of information and interpretation for both visitors to the archaeological site and for pilgrims;
8. Notes the progress that has been made by the State Party in recent years, in particular regarding the de-watering of the site, and also requests work on basic surveys and conservation plans or on the Management Plan, all of which are part of the corrective measures;
9. Encourages the State Party to continue the work in order that an agreed action plan can be put in place based on the attributes of the property's Outstanding Universal Value;
10. Further requests the State Party, on the basis of surveys, to submit a logical boundary for the property and an appropriate buffer zone as a minor boundary modification;
11. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit, by **1 February 2014**, a detailed progress report on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World

Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014; and if the Desired state of conservation is met, the Committee may remove the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger in accordance with paragraph 191.b of the *Operational Guidelines*;

12. **Decides to retain Abu Mena (Egypt) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.21**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Welcomes the announcement by the State Party of the cancellation of the Makhool Dam project;
4. Requests the State Party to submit, in accordance to Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, the details of all on-going or planned interventions at the site, including the construction of the protective shelter at the Royal Cemetery;
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;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, proposals for corrective measures and for the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, together with a proposed timeframe, and to finalize the retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
7. 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
8. **Decides to retain Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (Iraq) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-17/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.22**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Urges the State Party to pursue its efforts in implementing the recommendations of the 2011 reactive monitoring mission, and to prioritize the implementation of the following actions:
 - a) Develop baseline documentation, including missing architectural plans and topographic surveys, carry out a detailed conservation condition survey,
 - b) Undertake identified preventive conservation actions to ensure the stability of the built fabric,
 - c) Identify regulatory measures to ensure the protection of the property and establish protocols for the approval of public works in the vicinity of the site, including the development of heritage and environmental impact assessments,
 - d) Initiate the planning process for the development of the Management Plan for the property, including a comprehensive conservation plan,
 - e) Establish a site management unit with adequate staff to implement priority conservation measures as well as maintenance and monitoring actions;
4. Encourages the State Party to submit an International Assistance Request to facilitate the implementation of the above;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, proposals for corrective measures and for the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, together with a proposed timeframe for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
6. 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
7. **Decides to retain Samarra Archaeological City (Iraq) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.26

I

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/ 37.COM/7A.Add 2,
2. 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 and its related protocols, 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, including Decision 36 COM 7A.23 (I), adopted at its 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012),
3. Reaffirming that nothing in the present decision, which aims at the safeguarding of the authenticity, integrity and cultural heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem on both sides of 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,
4. Deplores the continued Israeli failure to cooperate and facilitate the implementation of the World Heritage Committee Decision 34 COM 7A.20, which requests a joint World Heritage Centre/ICCROM/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls and despite its own letter to the Director General of UNESCO dated 23 April 2013 accepting the Mission as reflected in the agreement reached at the 191st session of the Executive Board and as stipulated in the Executive Board 191 EX/Decision 9, and asks Israel to refrain from any new preconditions in order not to obstruct the implementation of the above mentioned agreement;
5. Deeply deplores the persistence of Israeli archaeological excavations and works in the Old City of Jerusalem and on both sides of its Walls and the failure of Israel to cease such works, and requests the Israeli authorities to prohibit all such excavations and works, in conformity with its obligations under the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954 and its related protocols, the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972, and as clearly stated in the Delhi UNESCO Recommendation of 1956 concerning excavations undertaken in occupied territories;
6. Reiterates the necessity of cooperation to facilitate access to the Old City of Jerusalem and both sides of its Walls, including religious heritage sites therein, in the context of the UNESCO Conventions for the protection of the cultural heritage, and expresses its concern regarding the restricting obstacles imposed by the Israeli authorities on the freedom of access provided to Jordanian and Waqf experts to safeguard such sites;
7. Also deplores, in this regard, the damaging effect of the Jerusalem Light rail (tram line), itinerant at few meters from the Walls of the Old City of Jerusalem, which severely affects the visual integrity and the authentic character of the site and urges Israel to restore the original character of the site in conformity with its obligations under the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954 and its related protocols and the Convention for the Protection of the World

Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972 as well as the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Historic Urban Landscape;

8. Regrets the Jerusalem Municipality plan to build a two-line cable car system to connect the Mughrabi Quarter with the Mount of Olives in East Jerusalem, and also urges Israel to prevent any damage to the integrity and authenticity of the property by abandoning the above mentioned project in conformity with its obligations under the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954 and its related protocols and the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972;
9. Also regrets the decision of the Jerusalem District Planning and Building Committee, that approved the construction of a visitor centre on the Givati Parking lot in Silwan at a distance of twenty meters from the Walls of the Old City as well as its approval of the so called “Liba House” project, a huge structure of three storeys and approximately 3700 square meters in the Old City of Jerusalem, the extension of the Strauss Building and the Western Wall elevator, and further urges Israel to renounce to the above mentioned projects in conformity with its obligations under the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954 and its related protocols and the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972;
10. Requests the World Heritage Centre to continue applying the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism to the Old City of Jerusalem on both sides of its Walls, including the Mughrabi Ascent, and also requests it to report every four months on this matter;
11. Thanks the international donors for their generous contributions to UNESCO projects for the Safeguarding of the Cultural Heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem on 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 Old City of Jerusalem and both sides of its walls;
12. Also thanks the Director-General of UNESCO and the World Heritage Centre for their efforts aimed at the Safeguarding of the Cultural Heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem on both sides of its walls and invites them to report on this matter at the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2014;

II

13. Recalling 176 EX/Special Plenary Meeting Decision, and Executive Board 189 EX/ Decision 5 (II) relating to the Ascent to the Mughrabi Gate in the Old City of Jerusalem,
14. Taking into consideration the 12th and all previous Reinforced Monitoring Reports and their addenda prepared by the World Heritage Centre,
15. Expresses its concern about 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;
16. Requests that, despite the decisions mentioned in paragraph 15, the design process of the Mughrabi Ascent be inclusive of, and accepted by, all parties concerned in accordance with obligations and duties of such parties as stipulated in the provisions of the relevant UNESCO Conventions on the protection of Cultural Heritage;

17. Reaffirms in this regard that no measures, unilateral or otherwise, shall be taken which will affect the authenticity, integrity and the distinctive character of the site, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972 and the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954;
18. Also notes in this regard reports of preliminary discussions reached by Jordan and Israel respectively regarding the Mughrabi Ascent which stipulate that no measures, unilateral or otherwise, shall be taken on the site in accordance with paragraph 17 above;
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 provisions of the relevant UNESCO Conventions for the Protection of Cultural Heritage;
20. Expresses its concern regarding Israel's submission and content of its plan for the Mughrabi Ascent, and requests that the World Heritage Centre be proactive in the evaluation of the design received in accordance with above paragraph 19;
21. Reiterates in this regard, the need for the parties concerned to cooperate on all related aspects of this issue and regrets Israel's refusal to fulfil World Heritage Committee Decision 36 COM 7A.23.II, Executive Board 191 EX/Decision 5 (I) and related UNESCO Resolutions and Decisions;
22. Expresses its concern regarding the continuous, intrusive archaeological demolitions and excavations in and around the Mughrabi Gate Ascent since 22 May 2012, and calls on the Israeli authorities to end such violations, respect the Status Quo, and cooperate with Jordanian and Waqf experts as the competent authorities to maintain and safeguard the site in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972 and the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954;
23. Further regrets Israeli religious-extremist groups' provocative incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque Compound through the Mughrabi Gate, and urges the Israeli authorities to take the necessary measures to prevent such abuses that violate the sanctity and integrity of the Compound and inflame tension on the ground;
24. Affirms, in this regard, the necessity to respect and safeguard the integrity, authenticity and cultural heritage of Al-Aqsa Mosque Compound, as reflected in the Status Quo as a holy place for Muslim worship and as an integral part of a World Cultural Heritage site;
25. Thanks the Director-General for her attention to the sensitive situation in the Ascent and calls upon her to consult with the concerned parties on the dispatch of the necessary expertise to assess possible damages incurred to the site through the conduct of recent Israeli demolitions as referenced in the 12th Reinforced Monitoring Report prepared by the World Heritage Centre and above paragraph 22;

III

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

27. Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Palestine) (C 1433)

Decision: 37 COM 7A.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 8B.5**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Requests the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to develop proposals for corrective measures and for the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, together with a timeframe for their implementation, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
4. Recalls the need for an overarching conservation strategy for the Church of the Nativity to be developed as early as possible to guide the restoration project;
5. Also requests the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre, for examination by the Advisory Bodies according to Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, the conservation strategy and details of the restoration project for the Church of the Nativity, in particular for the roof for which tendering has commenced;
6. Urges the State Party to develop a specific conservation and management plan for the property as a whole that includes approaches to tourism and development regulations;
7. Further 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
8. **Decides to retain the Birthplace of Jesus, Church of the Nativity and the pilgrimage route, Bethlehem (Palestine) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.24**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),

3. Acknowledges the efforts made by the State Party in the implementation of the corrective measures and urges it to secure adequate resources and support to ensure their sustained and comprehensive implementation;
4. Welcomes the development of the Conservation Plan and also urges the State Party to allocate the necessary resources for its implementation;
5. Requests the State Party to finalize the approval process for regulatory measures for the property, in particular the adoption of the Law of Protection of historic sites, monuments, cities and their urban and cultural heritage, as well as new construction codes, and to ensure their appropriate enforcement;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit a boundary clarification indicating precisely the boundaries of the property at the time of inscription no later than **1 December 2013** and a boundary modification request for a buffer zone, according to Annex 11 of the *Operational Guidelines*, no later than **1 February 2014**;
7. Further 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
8. **Decides to retain the Historic Town of Zabid (Yemen) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

ASIA AND PACIFIC

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

Decision: 37COM 7A.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM7A.25**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Reiterates its request to the State Party to continue its efforts in the implementation of all the corrective measures adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007), and requests the State Party to update the time frame for their implementation in order to achieve the Desired state of conservation for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
4. Also requests the State Party to endorse the detailed topographic map of the property produced in 2012 with GeoEye Satellite Stereo Image Technology, and to submit the minor boundary modification request to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;

5. Calls upon the international community to continue its technical and financial support in co-operation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies in the efforts to carry out the prioritised programme identified by the Third Expert Working Group Meeting in Turin (September 2012), in particular the river defense programme dealing with Jam and Hari Rud rivers;
6. Encourages the State Party to continue its efforts to develop and implement a comprehensive management system including a long-term conservation policy for the property;
7. Further requests the State Party to continue its work on the implementation of the adopted corrective measures and to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, a revised timeframe for the implementation of the corrective measures;
8. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by 1 February 2014, a detailed report on the progress achieved in the state of conservation of the property, along with a revised timeframe for the implementation of the corrective measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session 2014;
9. **Decides to retain the Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (Afghanistan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision 36 COM 7A.26, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Commends the progress made by the State Party on the implementation of the corrective measures and on capacity building;
4. Takes note of the concerns expressed by the State Party on the critical condition of the large Western Buddha niche;
5. Urges the State Party to:
 - a) finalise the Management Plan with an overall strategy of managing the property as a Cultural Landscape,
 - b) ensure that the Cultural Master Plan is shared with other stakeholders intervening in the valley, and

- c) enforce building codes and regulations on development in the buffer zones of the property and other areas protected under the 2004 Afghan Law on the Protection of Historical and Cultural Properties;
6. Encourages the State Party to elaborate and implement a capacity building strategy with a view to reinforcing national capacity in the field of conservation and management of important historical and archaeological sites within the property, with the support of international donors;
7. Reiterates its request to 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. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to submit detailed information on any planned development within or nearby the property, in particular the proposed Foladi Valley Road, to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, including a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. Requests the State Party to continue its work on the implementation of the adopted corrective measures and to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, a revised timeframe for the implementation of the corrective measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
10. Calls upon the international community to continue providing technical and financial support for the protection and management of the entire property, including component parts such as Shahr-i Gholghola, Shahr-i-Zuhak and Kakrak, in order to achieve the Desired state of conservation;
11. 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
12. **Decides to retain the Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Afghanistan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.27**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Commends the considerable efforts made by the State Party, with the support of the international community, to address the threats that led to the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger and to implement the corrective measures;
4. Considers that the State Party has addressed the work needed to complete the remaining corrective measures identified by the October 2011 reactive monitoring mission and has now met the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
5. Notes that the property remains vulnerable and recommends that the State Party pay attention to the following:
 - a) Revise the existing Management Plan to include visitor management component and action plans with timeframes and adequate resources for implementation,
 - b) Control illegal construction and ensure effective protection of the buffer zone through the development and adoption of regulatory measures,
 - c) Achieve consistency in restoration through the development guidelines and criteria for interventions to ensure a balanced approach to conservation that sustains the conditions of authenticity and integrity of the property,
 - d) Ensure continuing site security with the involvement of the local authorities and communities;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015** 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 39th session in 2015;
7. **Decides to remove Bam and its Cultural Landscape (Islamic Republic of Iran) from the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decisions **34 COM 7B.88**, **35 COM 7A.29**, **36 COM 7A.30**, adopted at its 34th (Brasilia, 2010), 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) sessions respectively,
3. Welcomes the progress in the implementation of the conservation programme plan for Gelati Monastery and encourages the State Party to continue to implement all relevant conservation measures regarding Gelati Monastery, including elaboration of a management plan;
4. Expresses its deep regret that despite previous decisions the re-building of Bagrati Cathedral has been completed and considers that the Bagrati Cathedral has been altered to such an extent that its authenticity has been irreversibly compromised and that it no longer contributes to the justification for the criterion for which the property was inscribed;
5. Requests the State Party to submit, by **1 February 2014**, a request for a major boundary modification for the property to allow Gelati Monastery to justify the criterion on its own;
6. Also encourages the State Party to seek the advice of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies in developing the boundary modification and submit the draft to the World Heritage Centre for comments by the Advisory Bodies, by **30 September 2013**;
7. **Decides to retain Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (Georgia) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decisions **34 COM 7A.27**, **35 COM 7A.30** and **36 COM 7A.31**, adopted at its 34th (Brasilia, 2010), 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) sessions respectively,

3. Acknowledges the detailed information provided by the State Party on the progress made to implement the corrective measures and urges the State Party to continue its work on all the corrective measures adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010);
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to submit a minor boundary modification proposal for a unified buffer zone of the property to enhance the protection of the property and to allow a clear understanding of the archaeological and visually sensitive areas around the property;
5. Notes that a draft Management Plan was submitted by the State Party and encourages the State Party to strengthen the Plan by clearly identifying the attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value as the basis for legal protection, planning processes and management;
6. Also notes that the State Party has halted inappropriate developments within the property and its setting and also urges the State Party to finalize the Urban Land-Use Master Plan, including zoning regulations with particular emphasis on the establishment of no-construction zones, strict limits to development rights and a conservation master plan *and which should take into consideration the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, its specific landscape setting, as well as important views and connection lines*;
7. Encourages the State Party to adopt as a matter of urgency the Urban Land-Use Master Plan as a major step towards the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
8. Notes with concern that the proposed location of the waste water treatment plant would have a highly negative impact on the sensitive river landscape that forms the setting for the monuments, and requests the State Party as a matter of urgency to re-locate the plant to a position that does not impact adversely on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
9. Takes note that the State Party plans to develop a national law for World Heritage properties in Georgia, as well as a “5C World Heritage Programming Approach”;
10. 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
11. **Decides to retain the Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Georgia) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.34

The World Heritage Committee,

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

35. Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (C 1150)

Decision: 37 COM 7A.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.93**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Also recalling the results of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission of November 2011,
4. Notes the information provided by the State Party that the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government decided not to call in the Liverpool Waters development for consideration at the national level, and that the Liverpool City Council had granted consent to the application submitted by the developer;
5. Reiterates its serious concern over the potential threat of the proposed Liverpool Waters development on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and also notes that the implementation of the development, as currently planned, would irreversibly damage the attributes and conditions of integrity that warranted inscription, and could lead to the potential deletion of the property from the World Heritage List;
6. Therefore, strongly urges the State Party to reconsider the proposed development to ensure the continued coherence of the architectural and town-planning attributes, and the continued safeguarding of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property including the conditions of authenticity and integrity;
7. Further notes that the State Party has not yet developed a proposal for the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger and a set of corrective measures and requests the State Party to pursue its consultations with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies to elaborate a Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger along with a set of corrective measures, and a time frame for their implementation;
8. 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
9. **Decides to retain Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) on the World Heritage List in Danger.**

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.36

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.102**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party on the conditions at the property and the actions implemented and regrets that the report did not specifically relate information to the adopted corrective measures;
4. Expresses its serious concern for the limited progress that has been achieved in the execution of the corrective measures and urges the State Party to implement them within the approved timeframe, with particular attention to:
 - a) formulation of a budgeted Emergency Plan that includes the identification of priority interventions for stabilization, conservation and protection with timeframes and priority interventions for implementation,
 - b) ensuring that operational conservation arrangements are in place and that budgets have been secured for the implementation of the Emergency Plan,
 - c) identification of measures to address encroachments and urban pressure;
5. Requests the State Party to submit comprehensive technical and graphic information on the planned construction of a retaining wall at the Santiago de la Gloria fort in Portobelo by **30 October 2013**, and to halt the interventions until the evaluation of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies is submitted to the State Party;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit clear information on the role of the Patronato de Portobelo for the conservation of the property within the framework of a collective Management Plan for this property and the Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá;
7. Further requests the State Party to invite an advisory mission to support the State Party in providing guidelines to finalize the diagnosis and to prepare a comprehensive conservation Emergency Plan **as soon as possible**;
8. Requests furthermore 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
9. **Decides to retain Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.33**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note of the results of the International Expert meeting (October 2012) and urges the State Party to integrate them in a comprehensive Conservation Plan for the property, including financial estimations of costs and a precise timeframe for its implementation;
4. Acknowledges the progress made by the State Party in the implementation of conservation and management measures and also urges it to continue its efforts with particular attention to the following:
 - a) Continue with the implementation of the Priority Interventions Programme and secure the necessary resources for sustained interventions,
 - b) Based on the Conservation Plan, finalize and adopt the Management Plan and ensure that adequate resources exist to make an effective preservation system for the property operational;
5. Adopts the following Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, as follows:
 - a) Urban and industrial constructions of the Santa Laura and Humberstone saltpeter works have been stabilised, and their integrity and authenticity are guaranteed, on the basis of an agreed, long-term, comprehensive conservation strategy, and conservation plan. These buildings bear witness to the key historical, industrial, and social processes associated with the Humberstone and Santa Laura saltpetre works,
 - b) The management system is fully operational, with adequate funding for operation. The comprehensive management plan, with conservation and management provisions for the property and its buffer zone, is fully enforced and implemented through an interdisciplinary group, with the participation of involved institutions and social stakeholders,
 - c) The World Heritage property complies with safety and security standards for visitors and workers, and the assets of the property are adequately protected. Its Outstanding Universal Value is reliably conveyed to the public, which facilitates comprehension of the saltpetre era and the mining processes,
 - d) There is a buffer zone that is protected and regulated;
6. Also adopts the following corrective measures and timeframe for their implementation in order to ensure conditions of integrity and authenticity of the property and meet the Desired state of conservation:
 - a) Measures to be implemented within two years:
Stability, authenticity, integrity, safety, and security:
 - (i) Continued implementation of the Priority Interventions Programme (PIP), according to its 2005 and 2008 definitions,

- (ii) Development of a draft comprehensive conservation plan based on the necessary scientific research, a clear conservation strategy, and the appropriate safety and security standards,
- (iii) Continued implementation of security and protection for the site, preventing the theft of materials, and prosecuting those who engage in this kind of activity,

Management system and plan:

- (iv) Review, approval and initial implementation of the management plan for the new period,
- (v) Set up qualified management team,
- (vi) Explore means to count with appropriate and sustained human, material, and financial resources,

Presentation of the property:

- (vii) Assessment and definition of visitation and presentation requirements and enhance visitor security measures,
- (viii) Definition and adoption of a visitor strategy and interpretation plan,

Buffer zone:

- (ix) Establishing a buffer zone, defining regulatory measures to ensure its protection, and initiate procedures for gaining necessary approvals,

b) Measures to be implemented within five years:

Stability, authenticity, integrity, safety, and security:

- (i) Full implementation of the Priority Interventions Programme (PIP), according to its 2005 and 2008 definitions,
- (ii) Full design and initial implementation of the comprehensive conservation plan, based on the necessary scientific research, a clear conservation strategy, and the appropriate safety and security standards,
- (iii) Security and protection measures for the site fully operational,

Management system and plan:

- (iv) Sustained implementation of the management plan and fully operational management system in place,
- (v) Management plan articulated with local and regional planning instruments,
- (vi) Appropriate and sustained human, financial and material resources for the conservation and management of the property secured,
- (vii) Stable and continuous contribution by the State for the conservation and management of the property, in a framework of shared funding (public / private),

Presentation of the property:

- (viii) Visitor strategy and interpretation plan fully in place,
- (ix) Site's facilities and activities contribute to the conservation and protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,

Buffer zone:

- (x) Buffer zone fully established and approved and regulatory measures for its protection adopted and enforced,

c) Proposed indicators:

Stability, authenticity, integrity, safety, and security:

- (i) Number of adequate and efficient conservation interventions carried out (following the prioritized course of action set forth in the Programme for High Priority Interventions),
- (ii) Monitoring of state of conservation (material integrity) of the buildings,
- (iii) Evaluation of the appropriateness and efficacy of interventions for the buildings,
- (iv) Adoption of the conservation plan,
- (v) A safety and security system implemented (guards, information signs),

Management system and plan:

- (vi) Adoption of the management plan,
- (vii) Funds allocated for the operational needs, considering sources and levels of furnishing of financial funds (private, public, generated by the property, etc.),
- (viii) Number of personnel working on the site (professional, technical and administrative levels),
- (ix) Prioritized yearly action plans derived from the Management Plan,

Presentation of the property:

- (x) Proactive social participation in conservation and management endeavours,
- (xi) Number of visitors, frequency of visit, origin and type of visitors,
- (xii) Satisfaction with the visit,
- (xiii) Increased resources derived from sustainable tourism practices,

Buffer zone:

- (xiv) Adopted buffer zone map and integrated with local and regional planning instruments,
- (xv) Definition and implementation of regulatory measures for the buffer zone;

7. Requests the State Party to provide three printed and electronic copies of the Management Plan upon completion;
8. 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
9. **Decides to retain Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.38

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.34**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Notes the progress made by the State Party in the implementation of the adopted corrective measures and urges to continue its sustained efforts so as to meet the Desired state of conservation within the expected timeframe;
4. Requests the State Party to submit a report on the conservation strategy for decorated surfaces and its related monitoring strategy;
5. Urges the State Party to approve and enforce the required legislation and regulations for each archaeological component of the property as well as the buffer zone to ensure their adequate protection, including the submission of legal texts and the related strategy for their implementation;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to update the Master Plan, including a public use plan and a comprehensive risk preparedness plan for the property by **1 February 2014**;
7. Takes note of the documents “Guidelines for an Integral Plan for Risk Prevention”, “Plan for the Conservation of the Chan Chan Archaeological Complex in View of the El Niño Phenomenon” and “Guidelines for a comprehensive Plan for Risk Prevention in the Chan Chan Archaeological Complex”, and requests the submission, by **30 November 2013**, of three printed copies and one electronic version to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for evaluation;
8. Also requests that 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
9. **Decides to retain Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (Peru) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 37 COM 7A.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7A.35**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Acknowledges the efforts made by the State Party in addressing conservation concerns at the property and encourages it to continue such efforts in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
4. Urges the State Party to develop and approve the Management Plan for the property, including a conservation programme with short, medium and long term priorities, provisions for risk management and provisions for public use, and requests it to submit three printed and electronic copies of the draft Management Plan by **1 February 2014** for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
5. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, the technical specifications and details of the projects for large scale drainage at the property and regulation of vehicular traffic at Zamora Street prior to implementation;
6. Reiterates its request to 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, as well as a revised timeframe, and to submit a proposal to the World Heritage Centre by **30 November 2013** for examination by the Advisory Bodies, in view to submit the final proposal to World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014 for approval;
7. Further 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
8. **Decides to retain Coro and its Port (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

Guidance for the drafting of the Desired State of Conservation for the Removal of properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR)

Decision: 37 COM 7A.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7C**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Welcomes the publication of the Guidance on the Desired State of conservation for the removal of a property from the List of World Heritage Danger (DSOCR);
4. Requests the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies to continue supporting States Parties in developing and submitting DSOCRs for all properties included in the List of World Heritage in Danger, by its 40th session in 2016 at the latest, and considers that properties should be retained on the List of World Heritage in Danger until the Desired state of conservation for removal is met.

Emerging trends and general issues

Decision: 37 COM 7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/7A, WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add, WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add.2, WHC-13/37.COM/7B, WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add.Corr,

I
2. Expresses its utmost concern about the many conflicts which are affecting World Heritage properties and in particular the recent cases where World Heritage properties are intentionally destroyed by parties involved in the conflict, and the people in charge of their protection targeted;
3. Takes note of the efforts of the World Heritage Centre and partners to try to minimize the impacts of conflicts on the properties by raising the awareness of the parties concerned and mobilizing financial support for their conservation, and appreciates the United Nations Security Council resolution 2100 of 25 April 2013 to ensure that, for the first time, the protection of cultural and historical sites, in collaboration with UNESCO, has been included in the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA);
4. Launches an appeal to UNESCO and to the Parties to The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954), seeks their support for Mali and their cultural and technical cooperation, in particular for

establishing property inventories and also requests the implementation of conservation measures for cultural properties threatened by armed conflict in other countries;

II

5. Also expresses its utmost concern about the impacts on World Heritage properties due to the rising poaching pressure on African elephants and rhinoceros linked to a growing illicit trade to Asia, fuelled by soaring prices for rhino horn and ivory and the increasing involvement organized crime in this lucrative business;
6. Welcomes the measures taken by the 16th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) to help address this poaching crisis and requests the World Heritage Centre and IUCN to strengthen its cooperation with the CITES Secretariat to assist States Parties to implement these measures;

III

7. Also welcomes the relevant conclusions of the “Living with World Heritage in Africa” Conference held in Gauteng, South Africa (26-29 September 2012), which build on the recommendations of the independent review of the “No-go” commitment of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) concerning mining exploration/exploitation in World Heritage properties, noted in Decision **36 COM 7C**;
8. Notes with concern the growing impact of the extractive industries on World Heritage properties, and urges all States Parties to the Convention and leading industry stakeholders, to respect the “No-go” commitment by not permitting extractives activities within World Heritage properties, and by making every effort to ensure that extractives companies located in their territory cause no damage to World Heritage properties, in line with Article 6 of the Convention;
9. Also requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to continue a dialogue with the extractive industries on extending the commitment made by Shell and the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) to not explore or develop oil, gas and mineral resources within World Heritage properties to other companies and parts of the industry, and also to ensure that existing and future operations in areas surrounding World Heritage properties are compatible with the protection of their Outstanding Universal Value and do not threaten their integrity;

IV

10. Takes note that guidance on impact assessments is now available from the Advisory Bodies for both natural and cultural properties, and that more detailed joint guidelines are needed to provide a comprehensive overview of how the results of these assessments can be successfully integrated into decision-making processes for land-use planning;

V

11. Thanks the State Party of the Netherlands, and the European Union for their support for the publication of the Managing Natural Heritage Resource Manual in printed versions and encourages other States Parties to the Convention to support translation and dissemination of this resource manual in a range of regional languages.

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

NATURAL PROPERTIES

AFRICA

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.1**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Notes with satisfaction that the State Party has undertaken an emergency safeguarding plan for the protected areas of Cameroon, and that this is evidenced by the assignment of agents and supplementary budgets for the property, and calls on the State Party to continue and strengthen this support;
4. Welcomes the initiative of the State Party to revise the development plan for the property and to set up a framework for multi-stakeholder dialogue throughout the property and its periphery, as well as the funds obtained by the State Party from the Franz Weber Foundation to contribute to the sustainable conservation of the property over a five-year period; and also welcomes that this year the State Party has already undertaken a series of activities to mitigate the threats due to the impacts of development projects around the property, to strengthen the technical and operational capacities of the property's management body, and to promote the involvement of local communities in the management of the property and the improvement of their living conditions;
5. Further welcomes the decision of the State Party to reduce by 20% the size of the Venture Capital Company's exploitation zone in order to halt encroachment observed by the Committee on the property, but considers that its proximity to the property could engender negative impacts on its Outstanding Universal Value and requests the State Party to undertake an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the operation and submit it to the World Heritage Centre in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Notes that the State Party is considering a moratorium on mining exploration and exploitation in protected areas and also calls on the State Party to validate this commitment by a text of appropriate laws;
7. Also notes that, although no exploitation activity has begun exploration activities continue at the GEOVIC mining site, and reiterates its request to the State Party to suspend the GEOVIC mining operations until a new ESIA meeting international standards is conducted on the basis of the terms of reference that will be developed

with the support of the Franz Weber Foundation and submitted to the World Heritage Centre;

8. Expresses its concern about the potential impacts of the Mekin Dam, the consequences of which could affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and in particular its integrity;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, explicit measures taken to prevent, reduce and offset the negative effects of the industrial plantation project of Sud Hevea on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, following the Memorandum of Understanding;
10. Further notes that the means of action of the management authority of the property are too weak in regard to the issues at stake, particularly in terms of equipment and logistics, and that an efficient environmental monitoring system for the property is slow to materialize;
11. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, especially on progress made in mitigating threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

2. Sangha Trinational (Cameroun / Central African Republic / Congo) (N 1380rev)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 8B.8** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Expresses its utmost concern about the recent attacks on the part of the property situated in the Central African Republic, which lead to in the destruction and theft of most of essential materials and equipment, including vehicles and communication materials and the evacuation of the manager of the site together with the international staff and international researchers working at the property and about the reported increase in elephant poaching in and around the property;
4. Urges the State Party of the Central African Republic to take all necessary action to restore security in the area and ensure the protection of the property;
5. Requests the State Parties of Cameroun and Congo to increase surveillance activities to avoid insecurity and poaching also affecting areas of the property located within their respective territories;
6. Launches an appeal to the State Parties of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) to consider the sub-regional dimension regarding the consequences of crimes against wildlife to which the property is confronted, in order to ensure a sustainable and efficient control of poaching in Central Africa;

7. Also requests the States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a detailed joint report on the state of conservation of the property, in particular on the impacts of the current security problems on the property, and the response undertaken, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.2**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Commends the State Party for the effective collaboration between the Wildlife and Forest Services and their efforts to increase stakeholder involvement in the site's management, particularly through agreements with Community Forest Associations;
4. Notes with concern the significant forest fire that affected the property in March 2012 and reportedly affected 10% of the Mount Kenya National Park; and requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a report on the impacts of this fire on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and the actions taken for ecological restoration of the affected areas;
5. Notes with satisfaction the initiatives taken to improve fire risk preparedness, and to participate in the design of a climate change adaptation methodology for World Heritage Site managers but regrets that the State Party provided only limited information on the implementation of the recommendations of the 2008 reactive monitoring mission or the concerns raised by the Committee at its 35th session;
6. Also requests the State Party to urgently implement the remaining recommendations of the 2008 reactive monitoring mission, in particular the replacement of physical boundary signs and the establishment of additional wildlife corridors;
7. Further 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 and in particular on the impacts of the 2012 forest fire as well as on the progress made in implementing the outstanding recommendations of the 2008 reactive monitoring mission.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add.Corr,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.3** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Noting the statement made by the State Party of Ethiopia during the 36th session of the Committee (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) to express its concern regarding the decision by the Committee requesting Ethiopia to halt construction of the dam,
4. Regrets that the State Party of Ethiopia has not submitted a progress report on the implementation of the actions requested in its Decision **36 COM 7B.3**, including inviting a joint reactive monitoring mission to Ethiopia;
5. Also regrets that construction of Gibe III and associated projects have continued without ensuring that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been accomplished and reiterates its utmost concern about the potential and ascertained cumulative impacts of the Gibe III dam on Lake Turkana, and the related on-going and planned irrigation projects in the Lower Omo valley and the planned Gibe IV and Gibe V projects, which present a clear threat to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, in accordance with Paragraph 180 (b) of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Reiterates its request to the States Parties of Kenya and Ethiopia to address this issue on a bilateral basis and conduct a SEA to assess the cumulative impacts of all developments impacting on the Lake Turkana basin in order to identify appropriate corrective measures to ensure that the water level in Lake Turkana, as well as a level of seasonal variation be maintained, which is sufficient to maintain the OUV of the property;
7. Welcomes the confirmation by the State Party of Kenya that no oil exploration will take place within the property but notes that oil exploration or exploitation in the immediate vicinity of the property, in particular in the areas of the lake not included within its boundaries, could represent an important risk to its OUV and would need to be carefully assessed through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
8. Reiterates its call upon Tullow Oil to subscribe to the “No-go” commitment already supported by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) and Shell not to explore or exploit oil or minerals inside World Heritage properties;
9. Requests the State Party of Kenya to implement the recommendations of the 2012 World Heritage Centre/IUCN monitoring mission to address the significant impacts of poaching, fishing and livestock grazing on the property;
10. Also reiterates its request to the State Party of Ethiopia to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to review the impacts of the Gibe III dam and other hydro-electric developments and associated large-scale irrigation in the Omo region on the OUV of Lake Turkana;

11. Urges the States Parties to allow for the completion of the on-going bilateral discussions on the impact of GIBE Dam on the Lake Turkana Property;
12. Also requests the State Party of Kenya, in consultation with the State Party of Ethiopia, to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a progress report for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014, and a state of conservation report by **1 February 2015** for examination at its 39th session in 2015.

5. Lake Malawi National Park (Malawi) (N 289)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Expresses its concern about oil exploration activities in Lake Malawi, and considers that oil drilling poses a potentially severe risk to the integrity of the entire lake ecosystem, including the aquatic zone and shoreline of the property and reiterates that mining, oil and gas exploration and exploitation are incompatible with World Heritage status;
3. Urges the State Party of Malawi to ensure that no oil exploration or exploitation is carried out in Lake Malawi until a full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been carried out;
4. Requests the State Party to provide full details of the proposed oil exploration activities, including a map of the concession area and details of the activities, operations and environmental safeguards envisaged as well as copies of the ESIA mentioned above, for review by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
5. Commends the State Party of Mozambique for recently declaring its portion of the lake as a reserve, with designated zones providing total protection of species in some areas;
6. Encourages the States Parties of Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania to initiate a technical study/studies to ascertain the most significant localities throughout the lake for endemic fish species, other biodiversity and evolutionary processes, with a view to protecting these localities and possibly incorporating them into an extended trans-national World Heritage property;
7. Also requests the State Party of Malawi to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to review the state of conservation of the property, in particular the potential impacts of oil exploration on the Outstanding Universal Value of Lake Malawi, other potential threats and concerns related to the integrity of the property;
8. Further requests the State Party of Malawi to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including the requested information on the oil exploration activities, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **33 COM 7B.5** and **35 COM 7B.5**, adopted at its 33rd (Seville, 2009) and 35th (UNESCO, 2011) sessions respectively,
3. Commends the State Party for the progress achieved in securing the support of all stakeholders for the proclamation of the property under national legislation, and requests the State Party to complete the proclamation process as soon as possible and to notify the World Heritage Centre when this has been completed;
4. Takes note of the efforts undertaken by the State Party to respond to the previous requests of this Committee and in particular the progress achieved in relation to land use planning controls, the establishment of the Management Authority, and the preparation of Regulations and guidance material for the effective on-ground management by the Authority and also requests the State Party to finalise work associated with previous requests as early as possible;
5. Further requests the State Party to implement the other recommendations of the 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN monitoring mission, in particular in relation to the presentation of the World Heritage property to visitors, the alignment of the boundaries of the buffer zone with existing farm cadastres, visitor access and associated site protection mechanisms;
6. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2015**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **36 COM 7B.5** and **36 COM 8B.43** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Welcomes the anti-poaching measures initiated by the State Party as well as the reinstatement of the retention scheme and requests the State Party to submit as soon as possible a report on the efficiency of these measures;

4. Takes note of the fact that no official notification has been made to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism on any proposed hydroelectric power projects in the property but notes with concern that the planning of the Stiegler's Gorge dam project is reportedly advancing and a proposal for the development of the project was presented to the Government;
5. Reiterates its utmost concern that the Stiegler's Gorge dam project could seriously damage the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and urges the State Party to respect its commitment not to undertake any development activities within Selous Game Reserve and its buffer zone without prior approval of the World Heritage Committee in accordance with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Also urges the State Party to implement the recommendations of the 2010 reactive monitoring mission as well as its commitment to conservation concerning the minor boundary modification granted for the Mkuju uranium mine as requested in Decision **36 COM 8B.43**, in particular adding valuable forestland to the property and finalizing compensation in line with the prescribed national legal procedures, including gazettelement;
7. Also requests the State Party to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment to comprehensively identify the cumulative impacts of the following developments, assess least damaging alternatives and plan mitigation measures as appropriate: mining, energy, agriculture and associated infrastructure, such as road building, both within the property as well as in important wildlife corridors and dispersal areas that are critical for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value and integrity of the property;
8. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property to assess the state of conservation of Selous Game Reserve, including the impacts of elephant poaching, the management of the impacts of the Mkuju uranium mine adjacent to the property, assess the status of the Kidunda dam and Stiegler's Gorge dam projects as well as the implementation of the recommendations of the 2010 monitoring mission;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a progress report on the implementation of the above, as well as a progress report on the implementation of Decision **36 COM 8B.43**, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014, **with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of ascertained or potential danger, the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

ARAB STATES

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,

2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.11**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Commends the State Party for its rapid response to the letter from the World Heritage Centre and for the exemplary management of the property;
4. Requests the State Party to take all necessary measures to ensure that the mining activities undertaken in the region of the property do not have a negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and reiterates that mining activities and oil and gas exploration and exploitation are incompatible with World Heritage status;
5. Welcomes the information provided by the State Party that work on the road that would connect the village of Mamghar with the Nouakchott – Nouadhibou road has been halted, pending the implementation of a number of ministerial conditions, and also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre copies of the Environmental Impact Assessments for this road and the other developments in the municipality of Nouamghar, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Further requests the State Party to notify the World Heritage Committee of any development that might negatively impact the property before any decisions are taken that are difficult to reverse, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Encourages the State Party to continue providing adequate financial and material resources to the park authorities in order to prevent illegal fishing within and in the immediate surroundings of the property;
8. Requests furthermore the State Party to invite an IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property, in order to assess the potential impacts from mining, fisheries and oil exploration on the OUV of the property and the measures taken to mitigate them and provide recommendations for the continued protection of its OUV;
9. Finally 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 a report on progress with the implementation of the above requests, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

9. Socotra Archipelago (Yemen) (N 1253)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 8B.5**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Welcomes the State Party's formal pledge to conservation of the property through reconfirming commitment to the full implementation of the 2008 Cabinet Decrees addressing the various challenges facing the property;

4. Notes the challenging period the State Party is facing which hindered its ability to activate and follow up on the agreed strategies and actions for the conservation of the property;
5. Requests the State Party to immediately devise and adopt an action plan for the full activation and implementation the 2008 Cabinet Decrees;
6. Also requests the State Party to commence the establishment of an independent management authority mandated for the management and long term sustainable development of the property;
7. Further requests the State Party to ensure that the road network in the property is not expanded and that the road master plan is revised in line with the property's zoning plan, with a particular focus on mitigating impacts from existing roads;
8. Urges the State Party to implement the other recommendations of the 2012 IUCN mission, including:
 - a) Put in place an effective biodiversity monitoring system with the objective to assess the current impacts of other threats, such as cattle grazing and invasive species, and devise threat specific strategies to ensure their minimal long term impacts,
 - b) Adopt a strategy on strengthening the marine enforcement capacity supported by a clear policy framework,
 - c) Undertake a comprehensive tourism carrying capacity assessment and establish a monitoring system to ensure tourism sustainability and its minimal impact on the natural heritage and associated cultural values of the Archipelago,
 - d) Develop and implement a tourism development and marketing strategy for the Archipelago in collaboration with local and international private sectors;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2015**, a report on the progress made with the improvement of the management of the property and in addressing key conservation challenges and opportunities, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

ASIA-PACIFIC

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.8**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),

3. Welcomes the progress made by the State Party with the Strategic Assessment and reiterates its request to the State Party to ensure that the assessment and the resulting long-term plan for the sustainable development of the property are completed against defined criteria for success, fully address direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on the reef and lead to concrete measures to ensure the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property;
4. Also welcomes the establishment of an independent review of the management arrangements for Gladstone Harbour, and requests that these efforts result in the optimization of port development and operation in Gladstone Harbour and on Curtis Island, as well as other existing port developments, consistent with the highest internationally recognized standards for best practice commensurate with iconic World Heritage status;
5. Also welcomes the renewed commitment for the Reef Water Quality Protection Plan and associated Reef Rescue measures and the positive results indicated in the Second Reef Plan Record Card;
6. Notes with concern the limited progress made by the State Party in implementing key requests made by the Committee (Decision **36 COM 7B.8**) and the recommendations of the March 2012 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission as well as on-going coastal development on the Reef, and urges the State Party to strengthen its efforts in order to fully implement the Committee requests and mission recommendations that have not yet or only partially been implemented, including by making commitments to:
 - a) Ensure rigorously that development is not permitted if it would impact individually or cumulatively on the OUV of the property, or compromise the Strategic Assessment and resulting long-term plan for the sustainable development of the property,
 - b) Ensure that no port developments or associated port infrastructure are permitted outside the existing and long-established major port areas within or adjoining the property,
 - c) Ensure that the legislation protecting the property remains strong and adequate to maintain and enhance its OUV;
7. Considers that the above-mentioned issues represent a potential danger to the OUV of the property in line with paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
8. Further 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 on the implementation of actions outlined above as well as on the other points raised in the 2012 mission report, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014, **with a view to considering, in the absence of substantial progress, the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

11. Macquarie Island (Australia) (N 629 rev)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.10**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Expresses its satisfaction about the preliminary results of the Macquarie Island Pest Eradication Plan which show that no rodents have been detected since June 2011, that the vegetation has been re-established and that seabirds returned to breed in previously affected areas and notes the on-going efforts of the State Party to implement measures to mitigate the dieback of the Macquarie Cushion Plant, and to limit impacts of long-line fishing within and outside the Australian Exclusive Economic Zone around Macquarie Island;
4. Welcomes the commitment of the State Party to continue to monitor the results of the Macquarie Island Pest Eradication Plan and requests the State Party to include the monitoring of outcomes to confirm the continued recovery of the property's vegetation and ecosystems;
5. Also requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed on the progress made in implementing the above recommendations.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.9** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Notes with concern that the depth and quality of the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) appear to be incompatible with the scale and complexity of the planned hydropower development that may affect the property;
4. Also notes with concern that preparatory construction has advanced in the absence of approved EIAs in several locations, and reiterates its request to the State Party not to proceed with project implementation prior to appropriate EIAs being completed;
5. Requests the State Party to conduct a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the West-East Electricity Transfer Project, including a thorough assessment of its direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and encourages the State Party to seek the assistance of the World

Heritage Centre and IUCN for the identification of technical expertise to support the preparation of such a SEA;

6. Also requests the State Party to submit maps of all licenses related to mining in the region surrounding the property, and including the area between the Hongshan and Haba Snow Mountain components of the property, to ensure that none overlap with the property;
7. Further requests the State Party to ensure and monitor ecological and landscape connectivity in the area between the Hongshan and Haba Snow Mountain components of the property, including areas included in prospecting licenses;
8. Urges the State Party to ensure no mining activities, including prospecting and illegal mining, take place within the property or in adjacent areas if this would impact the OUV of the property;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to undertake by **1 December 2014** a Management Effectiveness Assessment of the property, possibly using the “Enhancing Our Heritage” methodology, and considering the recommendations noted in the April 2013 IUCN reactive monitoring mission report;
10. Also urges the State Party to develop and implement a systematic wildlife monitoring programme, to inform about the current status and trends of the populations of key species, as well as poaching activities, and to serve as a basis for the formulation and implementation of measures that would facilitate the recovery of wildlife populations;
11. Requests moreover the State Party to implement the other recommendations of the April 2013 IUCN reactive monitoring mission report;
12. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including progress achieved in the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.15**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Takes note that the State Party did not submit its report by **1 February 2013**, and notes the information provided by the State Party in its report of 22 May 2013;
4. Notes with serious concern the State Party’s intent to proceed with the construction of the Lake Habema – Nduga – Kenyem road without undertaking a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the integrated transport plan for Papua, and considers that the continuation of construction of the Lake Habema – Nduga – Kenyam road and

the proposed Jayapura – Wamena – Mulia road, if built through the property would represent a clear potential danger to its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) in line with paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and be a clear basis for the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;

5. Urges the State Party to rigorously ensure the protection and conservation of the property's OUV, and prevent the fragmentation of the largely intact wilderness that makes up the property;
6. Requests the State Party to provide detailed information about the revival of the Trans-Papua Highway plan, and the measures taken to ensure the protection of the property's OUV;
7. Reiterates its request to the State Party to fully implement the 2008 and 2011 monitoring mission recommendations, and to prioritize the following:
 - a) Cease all road construction in the property and rehabilitate recently constructed roads and mitigate their impacts,
 - b) Further investigate and address forest die-back, and develop management guidelines for all relevant stakeholders undertaking activities within the property to contain the spread of the die-back disease,
 - c) Review the budgeting for the property in order to ensure that resources are directed to address the major threats to its OUV,
 - d) Build the capacity of park staff to manage complex ecological, technical and sociological issues;
8. Also requests the State Party to provide an electronic copy and three printed copies of the Management Plan and zoning plan for review by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;
9. Further requests the State Party to invite an IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property in order to assess its state of conservation, in particular in relation to impacts from road construction, to assist the State Party with developing a conservation strategy that will ensure the conservation and strict protection of the property's OUV, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
10. Calls upon the international community to support *the State Party in resolving the severe constraints to the effective operation of the Park management including funding, limited monitoring and surveillance equipment, and limited staff capacity and technical expertise*;
11. Requests furthermore 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 progress achieved in implementing the recommendations of the 2008 and 2011 monitoring missions, as well as the results of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the integrated transport programme for Papua Province, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

14. East Rennell (Solomon Island) (N 854)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.15**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Commends the State Party for passing the Protected Areas Act 2010 and for drafting the 2009 Rennell-Bellona Province Lake Tegano Heritage Park Ordinance, and urges the State Party to apply both of these instruments to the East Rennell property as soon as possible to ensure full and strict legal protection of the property;
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to immediately ban all commercial logging from East Rennell to avoid loss of the property's Outstanding Universal Value;
5. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to urgently undertake an assessment of the impact of invasive species, especially of associated introduction of rats and invasive snails, to institute control and eradication measures as a matter of utmost priority, and to assess the feasibility of a long-term biosecurity programme to prevent reinvasion, and encourages the State Party to apply for International Assistance to support these actions;
6. Requests the State Party to address the over-exploitation of coconut crab and other marine resources and to apply harvesting regimes based on traditional resource management practices, and including the restrictions recommended by the mission;
7. Also requests the State Party to take full account of the impacts of climate change on the property and the livelihoods of the East Rennell community, and make provisions in the Management Plan for climate change adaptation and mitigation measures;
8. Further requests the State Party to undertake an assessment to ascertain whether on-going logging of forests in West Rennell could have severe adverse impacts on the forests within the property, the fact that the property is not strictly protected against logging, and the introduction of invasive species represent a clear ascertained and potential danger respectively to the ecological integrity of the property and its Outstanding Universal Value, in conformity with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. **Decides to inscribe East Rennell (Solomon Islands) on the List of World Heritage in Danger;**
10. Requests furthermore the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN and with both in-country and other international partners' support, to develop and implement an Emergency Action Plan to remove the threats and provide support to the customary owners to enable them to protect the property to World Heritage standards and in accordance with traditional management practices;
11. Requests moreover the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, to develop a proposal for the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the

property from the List of World Heritage in Danger and a set of corrective measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;

12. Finally 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 a report on the progress made in the implementation of the above recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.45** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Extends its deepest condolences to the family of the guard killed during operations conducted to protect the property;
4. Notes with concern that implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, to address impacts from expansion works on Highway 304, particularly along the sections of the highway within the property, have not been undertaken and no timeline for completion has been provided, and urges the State Party to expedite the construction of ecologically effective wildlife corridors, based on detailed plans and on completed, approved Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), including detailed assessments of different options and carefully planned measures for mitigating impacts in the long term for both sections of the Highway transecting the property;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to implement and enforce speed limits and impact mitigation actions on other roads that bisect the property, and to monitor and restrict the use of other roads as shortcuts and transport routes through the property;
6. Requests the State Party to complete an up-to-date assessment of the level of encroachment and any increase therein since the inscription of the property, including a detailed mapping exercise, as a matter of priority, and recommends that the State Party considers submitting a request for a major boundary modification to exclude encroached areas that do not contribute to Outstanding Universal Value, and to include adjoining areas of high conservation value, following the relevant procedures as outlined in the *Operational Guidelines*, and with prior advice of IUCN;
7. Also requests the State Party to take the necessary measures to halt all illegal logging in the property, and ensure that all people participating in illegal resource extraction activities are removed from the property, and with the support of other States Parties concerned, particularly Cambodia, China, Lao People Democratic Republic and Viet Nam, halt illegal trade in Siamese rosewood (*Dalbergia cochinchinensis*);

8. Also notes that construction continues at the Huay Samong Dam site, and also reiterates its request to the State Party to undertake all necessary mitigation, enforcement and anti-encroachment actions to ensure this project does not impact the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
9. Further reiterates its request to the State Party to implement all the recommendations of the 2012 joint UNESCO/IUCN reactive monitoring mission, including a clear statement on the extent and status of cattle grazing in the property, by **June 2014**;
10. Further request the State Party to invite an IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property before the 38th session of the Committee in 2014, in order to assess progress in the implementation of the above recommendations and those made by the 2012 reactive monitoring mission, and to consider whether the property should be considered for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
11. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, an updated and detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the 2012 mission recommendations and those actions outlined above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-12/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.20** adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Notes that the State Party is yet to submit the plan for the sustainable use of the Cua Van Cultural Centre, and requests the State Party to submit this and other recently developed management related plans to the World Heritage Centre and urges the State Party to expedite any measures included in the plan to ensure sustainable use of the Centre and to limit tourism impacts on the property;
4. Welcomes the efforts made by the State Party to develop a number of management plans to address the multiple development, population and tourism pressures affecting the property, but also notes that these do not represent an integrated management approach of the property and its buffer zone, without which it will be extremely difficult to address these pressures over the long-term;
5. Also welcomes the State Party's intention to request international assistance to undertake a Management Effectiveness Evaluation for the property, in line with the 'Enhancing our Heritage' tool kit;
6. Regrets that the State Party did not provide Environmental Impact Assessments on the impacts of the landfill and other major developments recently completed within the

buffer zone of the property, but further notes that water quality within the property is reported to be well within national standards;

7. Also urges the State Party to ensure that visitor regulations are effectively enforced to limit impacts from tourists in key areas in order to reduce visitor pressure on the property's Outstanding Universal Value whilst enhancing visitor's quality experience;
8. Requests the State Party to invite an IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property before the 38th session of the Committee in 2014, in order to assist the State Party with the design of an action plan for the implementation of an integrated management of the property and its buffer zone and assess progress in the implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee at its 33rd (Seville, 2009) and 35th (UNESCO, 2011) sessions;
9. Also 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 report on the outcome of the Management Effectiveness Evaluation for the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.18** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Notes that a proposed amendment to the management plan of Pirin National Park which would allow further skiing developments within the buffer zone of the property, is currently under consideration by the State Party;
4. Requests the State Party to ensure that the proposed amendment is in line with the 2010 Strategy for Sustainable Nature Tourism and that an appropriate monitoring mechanism is put in place, as requested by the Committee and the 2011 Reactive monitoring mission, before approval of the proposed amendment;
5. Also requests the State Party to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the development of the buffer zone, including consultations with stakeholders, and urges the State Party to ensure that these proposals will not negatively impact the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and in particular the integrity of the property;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to confirm that no further ski development inside the property will be permitted and recalls its position that if any additional development of ski facilities, ski runs, or associated infrastructure within the property

are undertaken, the conditions for inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger will be fulfilled;

7. Urges the State Party to expedite the implementation of the outstanding recommendations of the 2011 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property which have not been fully implemented to date;
8. 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

18. Gros-Morne National Park (Canada) (N 419)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Notes with serious concern the plans to drill and hydraulically fracture (frack) three onshore-to-offshore test wells in the immediate vicinity of the property which could impact the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and in particular the integrity of the property as a result of pollution, industrial infrastructure and shocks to geological formations;
3. Urges the State Party to complete the Environmental Impact Assessment process to review the potential impacts on the OUV of the property and to submit a copy of the EIA to the World Heritage Centre, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, prior to making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse;
4. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property to assess these risks;
5. 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 the conclusions of the environmental assessment process, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th Session in 2014.

19. Gulf of Porto: Calanche of Piana, Gulf of Girolata, Scandola Reserve (France) (N 258)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,

2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.19** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note of the fact that the gas prospection license has not been renewed so far and considers that any exploratory drilling would require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), which would need to assess its potential impact on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, in particular its marine ecosystems, and be submitted to the World Heritage Committee for review;
4. Requests the State Party to develop an overall management plan for the entire property and to clarify the existing management arrangements;
5. Notes with concern the increase in tourism pressure on the property and its possible impact on the OUV, and also requests the State Party to include in the Management Plan a sustainable tourism strategy and a set of measures to address the tourism pressure;
6. Further requests the State Party to provide further details on the proposed construction of a new sewage treatment station for the city of Porto, and the possible enlargement of the D424 and D81 roads, in line with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Welcomes the proposed enlargement of the Scandola Reserve and recommends that the State Party consider reflecting this enlargement into the property, following the appropriate procedures for boundary modifications as outlined in the *Operational Guidelines*;
8. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2016**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, as well as of the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

20. Pitons, cirques and remparts of Reunion Island (N 1317)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34COM 8B.4**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Welcomes the progress achieved by the State Party in the preparation of a management plan and the implementation of a strategy to combat invasive alien species, and requests the State Party to provide all the technical and financial resources for the effective long-term implementation of these mechanisms, and to undertake the necessary measures to remove the cattle from the property;
4. Also requests the State Party to:

- a) strengthen the means to eradicate the Chinese Guava tree (*Psidium cattleianum*) within the boundaries of the property, and to ensure that this objective is inscribed in the forestry development and multi-annual programmes, and support the restructuration of the Guava fruit production activities in the buffer zone,
 - b) prepare a prevention, monitoring and rapid intervention strategy to combat fires and ensure minimal impact in implementation on the values of the property, in particular to avoid opening new tracks and to preferably opt for the use of aerial means to combat fires during the dry season,
 - c) ensure close coordination with the different stakeholders regarding the actions to be implemented for fire management, and involve the population in fire surveillance activities;
5. Recommends the State Party to seek IUCN's expertise with regards to post-fire management and the control of invasive alien species;
 6. Further requests the State Party to develop a tourism management strategy for the property taking into account the results of the evaluation survey, currently underway, on the potential impact of major sporting events on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property;
 7. Recalls that the geothermal development project is incompatible with World Heritage status and requests furthermore the State Party to respect the commitment made in 2010, prior to inscription of the property, to definitively abandon the geothermal project in the 'Plaine des Sables';
 8. Also recalls that economic activities such as agriculture, arboriculture, energy production and tourism must be managed in a way to avoid negative impacts to the integrity and the OUV of the property, that the development projects for economic purposes having a potential impact on the property must be the subject of environmental evaluations, in conformity with international best practice and requests moreover the State Party to submit the environmental impact assessments to the World Heritage Centre, in conformity with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
 9. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, and on the implementation of the above.

21. Volcanoes of Kamchatka (Russian Federation) (N 765bis)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.21** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Notes with concern that the State Party reports that potential threats on the property from adjacent areas are getting more significant every year and regrets that the State

Party does not provide sufficiently detailed information on trends in wildlife populations inside the property, nor on the implementation of several of the recommendations of the 2007 reactive monitoring mission;

4. Considers that, in the absence of this information, the current state of conservation and management effectiveness of the property cannot be fully assessed;
5. Also notes with serious concern the decline in populations of wild Reindeer and Snow Sheep, and encourages the State Party to create a conservation zone to better protect the wintering grounds of these species as has been proposed by the Commission for Rare and Endangered Species of Kamchatka Krai;
6. Welcomes the clarification by the State Party that there are no plans to construct hydropower stations inside the property, and requests the State Party to provide detailed information about possible plans to construct a hydropower station on the Zhupanova river, a key wintering area for wild Reindeer outside the property and their potential impact on Outstanding Universal Value, including copies of Environmental Impact Assessments once these are available, before taking any irreversible decisions, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Reiterates its request to the State Party to clarify apparent contradictions regarding the overall area of the four regional nature parks that form part of the property, by providing detailed information, including maps, about the boundary “specifications” implemented in 2010 on these four parks, and a detailed map showing the boundaries of all components of the property;
8. Urges the State Party to fully implement the recommendations of the 2007 reactive monitoring mission, particularly regarding the development and implementation of one integrated management plan and coordination structure, a comprehensive tourism management plan, and the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the administrations of the property, both in terms of human and financial resources;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, 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 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.22**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Welcomes the State Party’s decision to close down the Baikalsk Paper and Pulp Mill (BPPM), as well as the brief outline of a closure plan and timeframe which was

submitted to the World Heritage Centre including the measures foreseen to address the industrial legacy of the plant;

4. Urges the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a detailed closure plan with a precise timeframe;
5. Requests the State Party to ensure that any plans for the future use of the BPPM site are subject to rigorous Environmental Impact Assessment, including specific assessment of potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and to submit the results of such assessments to the World Heritage Centre in line with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Notes with concern the potential impacts on the property from the planned construction of a dam on the Orkhon river in Mongolia and also requests the State Parties of the Russian Federation and Mongolia to provide more information on the status of these plans as well as on the environmental impact assessments which are foreseen to quantify these potential impacts, in line with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Welcomes the confirmation that mineral exploration remains prohibited in the Central Ecological Zone of the Baikal Nature Area but notes with concern that the license for the mining of ore at the Kholodninskoye deposit remains in effect until March 2025;
8. Reiterates that mining is incompatible with World Heritage status, and also urges the State Party to cancel the mining license;
9. Expresses its concern on a number of important existing and potential threats to the property in particular on-going and planned developments in the “Baikal Harbour” and “Gate of Baikal” Special Economic Zones, changes to federal legislation that permit development of tourism infrastructure in Barguzinskiy Strict Nature Reserve Biosphere Polygon; reported changes in the regulations in Baikalo-Lenskiy Strict Nature Reserve; pollution of the Selenga river and air pollution;
10. Reiterates its request to the State Party to develop, under the umbrella of the Special Law for Baikal, an integrated management plan and land-use plan for the property that fully considers all proposed projects, including those inside the Special Economic Zones “Baikal Harbour” and “Gate of Baikal”, to ensure that they are implemented in a way that is compatible with the Outstanding Universal Value and conditions of integrity of the property;
11. Further urges the State Party to assess the potential impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property of the above mentioned projects through an Environmental Impact Assessment and submit the results to the World Heritage Centre before a decision is taken to proceed, 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 2014**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, including a detailed report of progress achieved with the implementation of the closure plan for the BPPM, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.23

The World Heritage Committee

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.23**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Expresses its concern about the changes in the legal protection of the property which make it possible to develop large scale tourism infrastructure on the Lagonaki Plateau situated within the property boundaries and reiterates its request to the State Party to ensure that no large scale ski or tourism infrastructure is built within the property;
4. Though the State Party reiterates its commitments not to develop any new capital construction projects that would affect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) within the property boundaries, the World Heritage Committee considers that the installation of any such construction on the Lagonaki Plateau including Mount Fisht and Oshten would constitute a case for inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger in line with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines* and its previous decisions;
5. Notes the conclusion of the joint 2012 World Heritage Centre/IUCN monitoring mission that anthropogenic pressures on the property are increasing and urges the State Party to implement all its recommendations, in particular to:
 - a) Develop an overall sustainable tourism strategy and comprehensive plan for the property and adjacent special protected areas, privileging low impact tourism activities and ensuring that proposed tourism and recreational infrastructure does not impact on the OUV of the property,
 - b) Ensure that no areas of high biodiversity and key to the OUV of the property are included within the components of the biosphere polygon of the Caucasus Strict Nature Reserve, which might be used for construction of recreational infrastructure and that no activities are permitted within the polygon which are contrary to the property's integrity,
 - c) Urgently clarify the delimitation of the northern buffer zone of the Caucasus Strict Nature Reserve, which is part of the property, and reinstate its legal protection,
 - d) Ensure that the potential impacts of any proposed infrastructure upgrading inside the property on its OUV are carefully assessed and that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is sent to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies before a decision is taken in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*,
 - e) Finalize the exact delineation of the boundary of all components of the property, establish a functional buffer zone for the property and submit an updated map of the property and its buffer zone to the World Heritage Centre,
 - f) Ensure the implementation of an overall management plan for the property by developing an operational plan and establishing an overall coordination body,
 - g) Adapt the "certificates" of the Nature Monuments included in the property to ensure all logging, including sanitary cutting, construction of roads, overpasses,

power lines and other communication infrastructure are not allowed and the construction of capital construction projects for recreational use is prohibited,

- h) Halt all construction and/or extension of buildings and facilities in the upper Mzimba Valley within the property boundaries and upgrade the legal protection status of this area;
6. Takes note of the intention of the State Party to submit a proposal for a boundary modification by excluding parts of the Lagonaki plateau from the property which are reported to be degraded and by including other parts and recalls that such a proposal has to be clearly justified in terms of the OUV for which the property was inscribed, should be based on reliable scientific data and should be submitted as a new nomination, in accordance with Paragraph 165 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. 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 a report on progress achieved with the implementation of the recommendations made above and by the mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.24**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Taking note of the information recently received from the State Party that confirms major progress made in preparation of a proposal for significant modifications of the boundaries of the property aiming to clarify the legal status of all the components of the property and its extension of the property by 215 000 ha of unique virgin forests and also takes note of the intention of the State Party to submit the proposal for the significant boundary modification by 1 February 2014;
4. Further takes note of the statement made by the State Party that no gold mining exploitation within the “Chudnoe” deposit is being implemented;
5. Expresses its concern that the State Party is carrying out gold mining exploration within the property and has not reversed the boundary changes which removed the legal protection of four areas within the property, including the 19.9 square km gold mining concession, and notes that maps submitted with the nomination clearly show that no areas inside the property have been excluded and hence, that these four areas are well within the boundaries of the property as inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1995;
6. Considers that these issues clearly constitute an ascertained danger to the property’s Outstanding Universal Value, in line with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Requests the State Party to implement the following measures:

- a) Revoke or freeze the exploration and exploitation licenses already granted,
 - b) Reverse the boundary changes made to Yugyd Va National Park;
8. Recalls that mining is incompatible with World Heritage status, which is supported by the International Council of Mining and Metals' (ICMM) international position statement of not undertaking such activities within World Heritage properties, calls upon the mining companies concerned not to proceed with gold mining within the property, and the financial institutions supporting the mining operation to withdraw their financial support;
 9. Also recalls that any proposed changes to the boundaries of a World Heritage property are subject to official procedures at least as rigorous as those involved in the nomination of the property, and should be considered through the procedure for major modifications of boundaries, as required under Paragraph 165 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
 10. Also requests the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, to develop a Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for examination by the World Heritage Committee;
 11. Recommends to the State Party to invite an IUCN advisory mission;
 12. Further 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 and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.25**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Expresses its utmost concern about a new decree 212 N 202 dated 2 August 2012 of the Republic of Altai which allows the "construction and exploitation of linear objects as well as structures that are an integral part of the process", which weakens the legal provisions protecting the property and recalls that in accordance with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines* the modification of legal protection status of an area included in a property is considered as a potential danger to its Outstanding Universal Value and a reason for inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
4. Notes with concern reports that preparatory survey works on the pipeline route have been conducted within the World Heritage property since its 36th session;

5. Takes note of the information recently provided by the State Party that as of April 30, the design works on the Altai pipeline project have been suspended and that no further funding for design works will be provided in the period 2014-2015;
6. Reiterates its position that any decision to go forward with the gas pipeline through the property would represent and ascertained danger to its Outstanding Universal Value in line with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and represent a clear case for inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
7. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to make an unequivocal decision to abandon the construction of the Altai gas pipeline through the property and urges the State Party to ensure that no further preparatory works be undertaken within the property, and that the Government of the Altai Republic restores the legal protection status of the Ukok Quiet Zone in line with the protection requirements of the *Convention*;
8. Requests the State Party to ensure that Environmental Impact Assessments be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for any infrastructure development in or around the property, including the gas pipeline and hydropower projects, which could affect its Outstanding Universal Value, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. Also requests the State Party to continue its efforts to implement the recommendations of the 2012 reactive monitoring mission;
10. Also reiterates its position that all legal issues concerning natural properties in the Russian Federation, which are composed of federal and regional protected areas, be addressed through a comprehensive national legal framework for the protection and management of natural World Heritage properties in order to ensure the fulfilment of the State Party's obligations under the *Convention*, and further reiterates its request that the State Party convene a workshop to assist in developing such a framework, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;
11. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, 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 39th session in 2015.

26. Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany (Slovakia / Germany / Ukraine) (N 1133bis)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 8B.13**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Expresses its concern about the level of threats which might be affecting the Outstanding Universal Value and integrity of the property and about the lack of adequate management response to address those pressures;

4. Requests the State Party of Slovakia to ensure that a comprehensive vision for development around the Slovak component of the property and practical guidance for achieving an effective protection of its Outstanding Universal Value and in particular its integrity be included in the management plan requested by the Council of Europe, in order to ensure that both the requirements of the Convention and those of the Council of Europe can be met in one single management plan;
5. Also requests the State Party of Slovakia to strengthen cooperation between different Ministries and Agencies relevant for the management of the property and to ensure that the World Heritage status of the property is recognized in their strategies and plans;
6. Urges the State Party of Slovakia to halt unsustainable logging activities within component sites of the World Heritage property;
7. Recalls that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) should be conducted and submitted to the World Heritage Centre for all development projects within the property and its surroundings that could affect its Outstanding Universal Value, in line with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and further requests the State Party of Slovakia to immediately halt all infrastructure development that could affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property until such EIAs are conducted ;
8. Encourages the State Parties of Germany, Slovakia and Ukraine to enhance their transnational cooperation and to implement the recommendations adopted in its Decision **35 COM 8B.13**, in particular the establishment of an integrated management system for the trilateral property to ensure the protection of the functional linkages between the component parts, as well as research and monitoring plans in order to monitor the property as a whole, and the development of capacity building to share best practices;
9. Requests furthermore 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.27**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Acknowledges the efforts made in response to the recommendations of the joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN/RAMSAR mission conducted in 2011 and requests the State Party to continue these efforts;
4. Reiterates its concern about the cumulative impacts of a number of threats to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, in particular the possible

deepening dredging of Guadalquivir estuary, the issue of over-extraction of the Doñana Aquifer and the potential impacts from hydrocarbon projects in the vicinity of the property and considers that if these issues are not effectively addressed, the property could meet the conditions for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger in the near future;

5. Welcomes the conclusion of the Environmental Impact Statement of the Balboa Refinery and its associated infrastructure and the non-approval of the construction of the refinery and associated infrastructure and also requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre of any possible revision of the decision in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Urges the State Party not to permit any deepening dredging in the Lower Guadalquivir River and to ensure that any maintenance dredging activities are ecologically optimized, in line with the recommendations of the Scientific Commission and Decision **35 COM 7B.27** and to integrate the conclusions of the Scientific Commission as binding conditions into the Environmental Impact Statement;
7. Expresses its concern on the possible impacts of planned projects for gas extraction and storage in the immediate vicinity of the property and further requests the State Party to ensure that the potential impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is fully considered as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment and the results transmitted to the World Heritage Centre in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
8. Requests furthermore the State Party to further invest in the follow-up and implementation of the multiple risk preparedness plans and to establish direct communication lines between the management authority of the property and the La Rábida refinery in view of the expansion of that refinery;
9. Requests moreover the State Party to approve and implement the Special Management Plan of the Irrigation Zones (located to the North of the Forest Crown of Doñana) without further delay;
10. Finally 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 and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

28. Giant Causeway and Causeway Coast (United-Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (N 369)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7C**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),

3. Regrets that the State Party did not keep the Committee fully informed about the Runkerry golf resort development prior to any decisions being taken that are difficult to reverse, in line with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to halt the proposed golf resort development project until its potential impact on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property has been thoroughly assessed;
5. Invites the State Party to consult the World Heritage Centre and IUCN on potential modifications and alternatives to the golf resort development project to avoid adverse impacts on the OUV of the property;
6. Strongly encourages the State Party to consider strengthening its legal provisions and planning framework to allow the national authorities to ensure their responsibilities for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* at the national level regarding planned developments that could potentially impact on its World Heritage properties, and by ensuring that potential impacts on the OUV of any World Heritage property located on its territory be adequately assessed as part of the required Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for such developments, or through a specific Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), and to also ensure that developments that adversely impact OUV are not permitted;
7. 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 and the implementation of the above requests, as well as a copy of the EIA of the proposed Runkerry golf resort development, including a thorough assessment of its impacts on the OUV of the property.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.30**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Reiterates its concern that the majority of the Chapada dos Veadeiros component of this serial property continues to no longer benefit from National Park status, and that its integrity is no longer guaranteed;
4. Recognizes the positive actions undertaken by the State Party to develop new conservation units to restore some of the legal protection that has been lost, and notes

that the process of putting in place effective protection and management, based on due public consultation, is taking more time than previously anticipated;

5. Considers that the possible boundary changes currently being considered by the State Party would represent a major boundary modification, and will require a re-nomination, as per Paragraph 165 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Reminds the State Party that until such a re-nomination is presented for consideration by the World Heritage Committee, the property as it is currently recognized under the *World Heritage Convention* is no longer afforded the full benefit of an adequate legal protective status, and therefore is regarded as being in potential danger in line with Paragraph 180 (b)(i) of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Also considers that if significant progress to address the lack of protection of parts of the property has not been achieved by the 39th session of the World Heritage Committee, or in case of the emergence of a significant threat to the property before that time, the property will be considered for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
8. Requests the State Party to finalize the establishment of new conservation units within and outside the property before the end of 2013, taking into consideration the following criteria:
 - a) the need to ensure optimal public consultation with all affected land owners, and promote and support the establishment of private natural heritage reserves,
 - b) the application of management regimes that ensure the best possible protection of biodiversity and ecological processes, and ensure full collaboration in management between Federal and State agencies, as well as private owners. In case the proposed management regimes do not guarantee integral protection of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), additional regulations need to be put in place,
 - c) consider extending the property to include the areas within and outside the property with the best status of conservation, prioritizing the area of Rio das Pedras (within the property), São Bartolomeu, the area of Rio dos Couros (south of the property) and the area of Ríos Macaco and Macaquinho (within and outside the property);
9. Also requests the State Party to fully implement all the other recommendations of the 2013 IUCN reactive monitoring mission;
10. Further requests the State Party to submit, by **1 February 2015**, in line with Paragraph 165 of the *Operational Guidelines*, a major boundary modification for consideration by the World Heritage Committee, that will include additional lands of conservation value not currently included in the property, and result in a property that meets all requirements of OUV, including effective protection and management;
11. Requests furthermore 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 report on the state of advancement of the re-nomination, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.31**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Commends the States Parties for the progress achieved in strengthening transboundary cooperation in the management of the property;
4. Regrets that construction of the Bonyic dam has continued without prior consideration of the results of the on-going Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), and urges the States Parties to complete it as a matter of priority and in line with international standards of best practice, in particular to:
 - a) Analyse impacts based on evidence and science, including impacts on Outstanding Universal Value (OUV),
 - b) Consider least damaging alternatives, including the “no project” alternative,
 - c) Ensure broad stakeholder consultation and validation processes;
5. Also regrets that the State Party of Panama did not suspend the construction of the Bonyic dam until the SEA has been completed and its results considered, as requested by Decision **34 COM 7B.32**;
6. Notes with concern the irreversible damage to fresh water biodiversity in at least two watersheds (Changuinola and Bonyic) and the absence of adequate measures to mitigate for biodiversity loss, and requests the State Party of Panama to implement mitigation measures and put in place an effective and long-term monitoring programme to measure the extent to which these measures are effective;
7. Also notes with concern the social conflicts related to the hydroelectric dams in both countries, which complicates governance of the wider region and multiplies the direct threats originating from the economic development projects;
8. Also requests the States Parties to implement other recommendations of the 2013 IUCN reactive monitoring mission, in particular:
 - a) Not permit any further development of hydro-energy projects, mining or road construction within or directly adjacent to the property, particularly in neighbouring protected areas and indigenous territories,
 - b) Ensure that any further planned economic development that could potentially negatively affect the property be subjected to independent Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) that include a specific assessment of impacts on the OUV of the property and counts with all elements of due process to achieve Free, Prior and Informed Consent by indigenous peoples having territorial rights in the affected lands,

- c) Guarantee the long term integrity of complete unaffected watersheds (from source to sea), which form part of the property at altitudes below 1,200 metres, to preserve aquatic ecosystems therein,
 - d) Harmonize the management plans of the protected areas that constitute the property within the framework of one overarching management plan,
 - e) Compile and monitor field data on the present state of human activities, including intensity of cattle grazing and impact on OUV, extent of illicit crop cultivation within and directly adjacent to the park, including number of hectares affected, number of families making use of resources within the property, and nature and extent of overland pathways / trails present,
 - f) Continue to increase the number of park staff and include indigenous peoples and local farmers within park monitoring efforts to ensure integration of key stakeholders to the conservation agenda;
9. Further requests the States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, a joint report on the state of conservation of the property, including a report on progress with the implementation of the above recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
- 2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.33**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
- 3. Requests the State Party to urgently finalize a draft Management Plan for the Special Zone of Marine Protection, adopt it and initiate its implementation, and to start with the independent Management Effectiveness Evaluation in order to inform the effective management for both Coiba National Park and its Special Zone of Marine Protection;
- 4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to develop and implement a coastal zone development and conservation policy in order to ensure that cumulative and combined coastal zone 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;
- 5. Expresses its concern about the potential impacts of the naval base on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and also requests the State Party to take the necessary measures to minimize these impacts, in particular:
 - a) Put in place biosecurity measures to avoid that the naval base become a source of introduction of alien species,
 - b) Educate personnel to ensure they do not engage in trafficking of wildlife,

- c) Ensure that personnel does not engage in agricultural production,
 - d) clearly mark boundaries, ideally with a fence, and as small as possible, with restrictions on movement of people beyond those boundaries,
 - e) Ensure that shore facilities are built and managed in such a way as to not destroy sea bottoms and contribute to erosion,
 - f) Not permit the airport to contribute to development pressures, such as tourism and hotels;
6. Urges the State Party to finalize the retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value;
 7. Further requests the State Party to invite a World Heritage Centre / IUCN reactive monitoring mission to consider the state of conservation of the property as a whole, including in regards to impacts from the development of a naval base, and to advise on the development of a management plan and on coastal policy development issues;
 8. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, and on the progress made on the issues mentioned above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.34**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Also recalling the State Party's intervention at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010), in which it committed to a strict moratorium on further development within the property,
4. Further recalling the repeatedly stated concerns by the World Heritage Committee that the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) may already have been significantly, and potentially irreversibly, compromised by past developments within the property,
5. Takes note of the activities reported in the State Party's report on the state of conservation of the property, including commissioning the Limits of Acceptable Change study, and welcomes the efforts by the State Party to improve the protection and management of the property;
6. Notes the clear statement from the State Party that, through Cabinet Order No. 58, as approved on 28 January 2013, a full moratorium on all development in the property will be observed, and that "all previous development approvals have lapsed, and none have been renewed";

7. Considers essential that the moratorium on all development remains fully in place and effective, across the whole extent of the property, until clear development control regulations are finalized to the satisfaction of the World Heritage Committee, and applied through the necessary legislative instruments, and based on the results of the Limits of Acceptable Change study;
8. Also considers that, should development once again be allowed to take place before this time, the integrity of the property would clearly be compromised, leading to consideration of the inclusion of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
9. Requests the State Party, as construction may not have commenced, to not approve any additional developments until the Limits to Acceptable Change study, along with development regulations and guidelines, are completed and legally integrated into the development review process;
10. Also 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, focusing specifically on progress in establishing an effective development control system, and confirming the effective and continued implementation on development within the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

MIXED PROPERTIES

AFRICA

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **31 COM 8B.54**, adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007),
3. Expresses its grave concern regarding the Alembe-Mikouyi Road Development Project that could have an impact on the property, as well as the lack of information provided to the World Heritage Centre concerning the implementation of the main recommendations of Decision **31 COM 8B.54**, notably those regarding the establishment of a management authority, the approval of the law on the National Parks and the training of staff specifically assigned to the conservation of archaeological sites;
4. Urges the State Party to create this management authority and to appoint a site manager responsible for the equal conservation of both cultural and natural values of the property;

5. Reiterates its request to the State Party that high priority be accorded to the assignment of one or several well-trained persons to reinforce the preventive conservation measures and conduct restoration work at the archaeological sites;
6. Requests the State Party to transmit to the World Heritage Centre the revised environmental and social impact study and the heritage impact study on the Alembe-Mikouyi Road Development Project, for examination by the Advisory Bodies;
7. Also requests the State Party to desist from undertaking any work until such times as the requested additional information has been submitted to the World Heritage Centre;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2014** a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above-mentioned points for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Commends the State Party for its efforts in the protection and conservation of the property in the difficult context of armed conflict in the northern regions of Mali;
3. Expresses its concern about the problems arising from the crisis and linked to the shutdown of cultural tourism which is one of the most important sources of income for local communities, the decline of cultural identities due to the crisis, and the resurgence of the phenomenon of illicit trafficking and sale of cultural property;
4. Thanks the Director-General of UNESCO for her efforts to respond to Decisions **36 COM 7B.106** and **36 COM 7B.107**, notably through the creation of a special account for the safeguarding of Malian cultural heritage and awareness-raising of the international community;
5. Also thanks France, Mali and UNESCO to have organized a day of solidarity for Mali during which an international meeting of experts was held and resulted in the adoption of an Action Plan for the rehabilitation of the cultural heritage and ancient manuscripts of Mali;
6. Further thanks the UNESCO experts group on Mali consisting of the Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, ICCROM), the International Council of Museums (ICOM), the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), the School of African Heritage (EPA), the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) and the International Centre for Earthen Architecture (CRAterre-ENSAG) in Grenoble for having contributed to the development of the action plan in close collaboration with the Malian and French experts;
7. Appeals to States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention*, the African Union, the European Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the

West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), other African organizations and the entire international community to contribute to the implementation of the action plan for the rehabilitation of the cultural heritage and ancient manuscripts of Mali;

8. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a detailed report on the State of conservation of the Bandiagara Cliffs (Dogon Country). Property and especially on progress made in the preservation of their Outstanding Universal Value, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **33 COM 7B.42**, **34 COM 7B.42**, **35 COM 7B.38** and **36 COM 7B.39**, adopted at its 33rd (Seville, 2009), 34th (Brasilia, 2010), 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) sessions respectively,
3. Expresses its deep concern that no strong and decisive action has been taken to implement the Emergency Action Plan drawn up in 2009 or the Revised Action Plan developed by the Advisory Mission of 2012, as a means of addressing threats to the property that have been underscored for more than ten years and which have increased since 2009;
4. Notes that the International Support Panel has not had a dynamic impact in terms of fostering action to address the acknowledged threats to the property and also notes that the State Party did not submit a technical and financial proposal to continue supporting the collaboration with the International Support Panel;
5. Considers that the long-standing threats to the property derived from increased public use, deficiencies in decision-making and governance mechanisms, uncontrolled development at Machu Picchu Village, among others, have not been comprehensively addressed and its effects have been further exacerbated;
6. Urges the State Party to confirm, by **30 July 2013**, that the International Support Panel will assist national authorities in addressing, as a matter of urgency, all the unresolved issues, and requests that said confirmation includes an explicit course of action to implement the recommendations made in 2012 with a clear indication on the financial and technical resources available;
7. Also requests the State Party, in line with the proposals made in the 2009 Emergency Action Plan, the recommendations of the 2012 advisory mission and previous decisions

of the World Heritage Committee, to implement the following measures within the noted timeframe:

- a) Harmonize legislative frameworks and enforce regulatory measures and related sanctions for violations by **1 April 2014**,
 - b) Develop a comprehensive strategy for the Western access to the property by **1 April 2014**,
 - c) Undertake the Management effectiveness assessment to assist in the review and update of the Management Plan for the property by **1 April 2014**,
 - d) Finalize and adopt public use plan, in line with the provisions of the Management Plan for the property, including the definition of carrying capacity for the Historic Sanctuary and Machu Picchu village and the measures anticipated in respect to the visitation limits by **1 April 2014**,
 - e) Finalize risk reduction and disaster recovery plans, including all parts of the disaster risk cycle, not only the response to emergency situations, by **1 April 2014**,
 - f) Finalize and approve the Urban Plan for Machu Picchu Village, containing the definition of regulatory measures, including building codes and processes for approval of new construction in the village and adjacent areas at the property and its buffer zone by **1 April 2014**;
8. Also considers that if the absence of the implementation of the above-mentioned actions is noted by the Committee at its 39th session in 2015, the cumulative impacts of the identified and long-standing threats would irreversibly impact the property, which could lead to the consideration of the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger by the Committee at its 39th session in 2015;
9. Further 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 and the implementation of the above and the final reports on the requested measures by **1 April 2014**, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

CULTURAL PROPERTIES

AFRICA

36. Royal Palaces of Abomey (Benin) (C 323 bis)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.36

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.40**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),

3. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party concerning progress on the updating of the Management Plan and the development of a Disaster Risk Management Plan and a Reconstruction Policy;
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to prioritise the development of a Disaster Risk Management Plan and a Reconstruction Policy and to finalize the updating of the management plan, including the development of a new overall vision for the property beyond that of its function as a museum, and to include clearer administrative, human and financial resource frameworks;
5. Urges the State Party to reinforce its efforts to ensure proper conservation and maintenance at the property, especially in regard to reducing the risk of fires and other hazards;
6. Also urges the State Party to undertake a through inventory of all of the buildings within the property and to ensure proper documentation before and after undertaking future restoration works;
7. 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 and the implementation of the above recommendations for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

37. Historic Town of Grand-Bassam (Côte d'Ivoire) (C 1322rev)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 8B.17** adopted at the 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party, in particular the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone;
4. Notes with satisfaction the inscription of all the outstanding monuments and sites of the property on the National Heritage List, the establishment of the local Management Committee, the institutionalisation of the Heritage Centre, an improved functioning of the Building Permits Commission and the implementation of different restoration programmes for the outstanding monuments and houses of the property;
5. Encourages the State Party to pursue its efforts for the improved knowledge of the property (cadastral inventory) and further to continue its efforts to strengthen the protection of the property through the Building Permits Commission, the conservation of the property and its monitoring as concerns the privately owned buildings and tree-lined areas, daily management (illegal habitations, waste and pollution) and the surveillance of natural threats (closure of the lagoon and its consequences, coastal erosion);

6. Requests the State Party to:
 - a) Provide a global map showing the boundary of the property and its new buffer zone,
 - b) Indicate the human resources of the local Management Committee and the Heritage Centre responsible for the management of the property,
 - c) Confirm that the notifications of the Heritage Centre and/or the local Management Committee of the property, for the attention of the Building Permits Commission are, in fact, suspensive and not simply consultative, as indicated in some of the documents provided at the time of inscription,
 - d) Implement a policy to assist in the conservation of private immovable property at both the technical level (practical conservation guide) and financial (combined public/private assistance),
 - e) Implement a plantation and green spaces programme that respects the authenticity of the property in this domain, and carry out the necessary prior studies,
 - f) Define more diversified and precise monitoring indicators for conservation, to be applied to both monuments and houses, public squares and plantations. They must cover all the constitutive components of the property, both public and private;

7. 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 providing information on the implementation of the above-mentioned points, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

38. Aksum (Ethiopia) (C 15)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.38

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.41**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Notes the results of the mission that the Church Museum when completed will not have an adverse visual impact on specific views within the property if a screen of tall trees is maintained and the building façade is slightly modified as recommended by the mission; and requests the State Party to submit the final plans to the World Heritage Centre as soon as possible;
4. Urges the State Party to implement the Management Plan with, if possible, the involvement of the Department of Archaeology, Aksum University, and to review the Aksum Master Plan in terms of heritage management;

5. Also urges the State Party to finalise the clarification of the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone as a matter of urgency and to submit a minor boundary modification to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2015** for examination by the World Heritage Committee;
6. Also notes that the State Party considers that the cause of the rising water table in the Tomb of the Brick Arches has a direct relation with the destabilization of Stele III, which in turn is believed to be related to the re-installation of Stele II and that the State Party has not identified funding to deal with either an investigation of the rising water table or with strengthening the foundations of Stele III, as recommended by a technical report;
7. Appeals to the international community, to consider supporting work to address the implications of the consolidation project of Stele III;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, 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 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **20 COM 7D.64/65**, adopted at its 20th session (Merida, 1996),
3. Expresses its concern over the Kuraz Sugar Cane Development Projects, which may have a negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Lower Valley of the Omo, if located within or near the property;
4. Regrets that the State Party has not replied to the World Heritage Centre's letters regarding its official position and clarification on the projects and their location in relation to the boundaries of the property;
5. Urges the State Party to provide details on all planned development projects, and documents on the Kuraz Sugar Cane Development Projects, including the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) carried-out in 2011, to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2013** for review by the Advisory Bodies;
6. Requests the State Party to carry-out Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs), in particular for relevant roads and the sugar development projects, and submit them to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies before work commences and before any irreversible commitments are made;
7. Also expresses its concern over the absence of a management plan, and the lack of clarification of the boundaries and buffer zone for the property;

8. Invites the State Party to carry-out the above as a matter of urgency, and encourages the State Party to request international assistance for this endeavour;
9. Also 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, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.43**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note of the documentation submitted by the State Party in regard to the Lamu Port – South Sudan – Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) corridor and the new Lamu Port and Metropolis Development Project and also for the Management Plan for the property;
4. Reiterates its deep concern about the likely negative impact of the LAPSSET corridor and the new Lamu Port and Metropolis Development Project on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property;
5. Requests that the State Party urgently carry out a full Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) which focuses on potential impacts on the OUV of the property following ICOMOS Guidance, covering not merely the first three berths of the Lamu Port, but for the full scope of the project; the HIA should focus not only on the possible impacts on the built heritage and natural environment of the property, but also on the social, cultural, and religious impacts to the property and its surrounding landscape and setting;
6. Also requests the State Party to halt all work on the LAPSSET corridor and the new Lamu Port and Metropolis Development Project until the HIA has been carried out and its results discussed by the World Heritage Committee;
7. Further requests the State Party that a chapter on management issues, specifically related to the LAPSSET corridor and the new Lamu Port and Metropolis Development Project, be written and integrated into the management plan;
8. Reiterates its request from its 34th (Brasilia, 2010), 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) sessions that the State Party furnish maps clearly showing the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone;
9. Requests furthermore 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.44** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note of the actions implemented by the State Party at the property;
4. Notes with deep concern the existing conservation conditions, including the recent collapse of historic buildings, and the limited progress that has been made in past years to address them;
5. Urges the State Party, within the framework of the UNESCO Mali Action Plan adopted on 18 February 2013, to cooperate with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, as well as any other relevant international bodies, to identify means to implement the existing urban regulations, to update and approve a conservation and management plan for the property and to identify mechanisms to improve synergies among different stakeholders to ensure adequate protection and conservation of the historic fabric and the archaeological sites;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a boundary clarification in the framework of the Retrospective Inventory process;
7. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to assess the state of conservation of the property, in particular the vulnerability of its distinctive architecture, the conditions of the archaeological components of the property and development proposals for different sectors, and to develop an emergency action plan for the implementation of priority conservation and protection measures;
8. 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.43** adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),

3. Notes with satisfaction the progress accomplished by the State Party with regard to the financial consolidation of its tourism development projects for Saint-Louis and its region, with an important percentage to be allocated to the conservation of the property;
4. Expresses its deep concern with regard to the continued degradation of the historic urban fabric and the construction of non-conform buildings that affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to consolidate the conservation and management mechanisms for the property, and in particular:
 - a) Ensure sufficient human resources necessary in the conservation and management of the property,
 - b) Apply, without derogation, the control mechanisms for constructions and grant building permits, in coordination with the Secretariat of the Safeguarding Committee of the property and the municipality of Saint-Louis,
 - c) Ensure adequate coordination between the initiatives carried out at the site and between the different institutional actors at the national, regional and local levels,
6. Invites the State Party and the municipality to provide the World Heritage Centre with detailed information concerning the rehabilitation projects for the quays and surrounding areas, including major public buildings such as the Governance, the Cathedral and the Rognât as well as on the Tourism Development Programme and in general any major project foreseen on the Island of Saint-Louis and its region;
7. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, in cooperation with the France-UNESCO Convention, to evaluate the general state of conservation of the property and progress in its management;
8. 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 indicating progress in the implementation of the above points for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.43

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.48**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Acknowledges that archaeological advice will be provided to oversee the mitigation measures associated with the impact of open-cast coal mining on archaeological sites associated with the Mapungubwe Kingdom;

4. Notes the progress made in establishing a buffer zone for the property that will cover land to the east of the boundary, and progress with the establishment of the Limpopo-Shashe Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA);
5. Urges the State Party to submit a minor boundary modification for a buffer zone that clarifies the policies for protecting the property with respect to mining in the buffer zone and in relation to “off-set benefits”;
6. Also notes the production of the detailed and comprehensive Management Plan, requests the State Party to provide copies of the final approved plan to the World Heritage Centre and also urges the State Party to implement the plan with immediate effect;
7. Takes note of the proposed underground expansion of the De Beers Venetia Mine in the buffer zone and also requests the State Party to provide further details to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies on the infrastructure arrangements associated with this expansion, in particular for transport and water supplies, and to provide appropriate Heritage Impact Assessments before any irreversible commitments are made;
8. Commends the State Party for not authorizing mining projects in World Heritage properties;
9. Requests moreover the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016;

44. Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs (South Africa) (C 915bis)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.44

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Acknowledges the submission by the State Party of a study on the “Situation assessment of the surface water and groundwater resource environments in the Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site”, undertaken in accordance with best practice and reflecting current scientific knowledge;
3. Notes with satisfaction progress made by the State Party in implementing the recommendations of the study;
4. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and progress made in putting in place satisfactory systems to mitigate the impacts of the Acid Mining Drainage (AMD) on the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

ARAB STATES

45. Tipasa (Algeria) (C 193)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.45

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **33 COM 7B.51** and **35 COM 7B.46**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009) and 35th (UNESCO, 2011) sessions respectively,
3. Takes note of the progress made by the State Party in implementing the plan for the protection and enhancement of the property and its protected area;
4. Also takes note of the State Party's invitation of an advisory mission to the property and reiterates its request to submit to the World Heritage Centre an Heritage impact assessment of the proposed enhancement of Tipasa's port, before the advisory mission and prior to any commitment being made;
5. Requests the State Party to submit further details on the protection and enhancement works foreseen at the property;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, 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 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.47**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party concerning measures taken to protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and commends its commitment for securing substantial funding for the urgently needed rehabilitation and conservation work on the urban fabric;

4. Encourages the State Party to continue its efforts through the implementation of the approved Permanent Plan for the Safeguarding and Enhancement of the property;
5. Requests the State Party to provide, **as soon as possible** and before any irreversible commitments are made, a Heritage impact assessment for the Metro station access to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, 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 39th session in 2015.

47. Qal'at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun (Bahrain) (C 1192bis)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 8B.54** and **33 COM 7B.53** adopted at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions respectively,
3. Commends the State Party for its commitment to the conservation and protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property including its conditions of integrity, and for its close cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies towards the identification of alternative solutions of the route of the N-Road;
4. Invites the State Party to continue its efforts towards the protection of the property as well as its cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
5. Approves the request of the State Party to explore options for the location of the bridge foreseen to cross the visual corridor within a distance ranging from 2 to 3 km to the shore and strongly recommends that priority be given to the options which would provide the maximal distance between the bridge and the shore;
6. Requests the State Party to submit the results of the studies carried out concerning the location and design of the proposed bridge to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies before a final decision is taken;
7. Reiterates its request to the State Party to finalize the integrated management and conservation plan for the property and submit, by **1 February 2014**, three printed and electronic copies of this plan, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, 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 39th session in 2015.

48. Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis (Egypt) (C 87)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.48

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.50**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012),
3. Notes the information provided by the State Party on the implementation of projects at the property and urges the State Party to reduce interventions at the property to only essential stabilization works until the integrated management plan is fully developed and adopted;
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party, in accordance to Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to provide detailed information on the planning and design of proposed and on-going projects, in particular those related to infrastructure development, for review prior to implementation;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, 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 39th session in 2015.

49. Historic Cairo (Egypt) (C 89)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.49

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.51**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Notes that the State Party has established a management mechanism;
4. Requests the State Party to consider the boundaries of the property as proposed by the UNESCO Urban Regeneration of Historic Cairo Project (URHC) team, to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2015**;
5. Notes with concern the information provided by the State Party and the URHC team on the alarming situation of the state of conservation of the property;
6. Strongly urges the State Party to ensure that measures are taken **as soon as possible** to stop illegal construction and to protect the archaeological areas;

7. Also urges the State Party to prepare a management plan for the property;
8. 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

50. Petra (Jordan) (C 326)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.50

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.49**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party on the implementation of conservation and management measures to address existing conditions at the property;
4. Urges the State Party to sustain on-going efforts, with particular attention to the following:
 - a) Finalize the delineation of the buffer zone and develop adequate regulatory measures to ensure its protection, and submit a minor boundary modification proposal by **1 February 2014** for review by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014,
 - b) Finalize the Petra Conservation Plan and develop a comprehensive Management Plan for the property, building on previous documents and ensuring synergies with existing planning initiatives; ensure official endorsement of existing plans (e.g. Operational Priorities Plan 2010-2015 or the Strategic Master Plan 2011-2030) by the governing bodies; submit all completed plans related to the conservation and management of the property for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, and undertake the necessary adoption process to ensure their effective enforcement,
 - c) Finalize the development of the Disaster Risk Reduction Plan and secure the necessary resources for its implementation, prioritising the stabilization of the Siq,
 - d) Finalize the development of a visitor management strategy, including regulations for public use, in consideration of the carrying capacity of the property,
 - e) Identify priority capacity building needs and implement the necessary measures to address them,
 - f) Ensure that Heritage Impact Assessments, in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, are carried out for development works foreseen, and submit, in accordance to Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, project proposals and their technical specifications to the World Heritage Centre for review prior to committing to their implementation;

5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, 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 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.51

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.50**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Takes note of the progress in the implementation of conservation and monitoring measures at the Stylite tower and requests the State Party to provide additional technical details about these measures to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
4. Urges the State Party to complete the management plan which must include 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 2015**, a progress report on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

52. Tyre (Lebanon) (C 299)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.52

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.52**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Acknowledges the comprehensive information provided by the State Party on the implementation of actions to address pressing conservation and management concerns and urges it to continue with the systematic implementation of the 2012-2014 Action Plan;
4. Takes note of the September 2012 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and also urges that the State Party implement its recommendations, with particular attention to the following:

- a) Undertake a planning process for the development of a management plan for the property and include provisions for a conservation strategy, risk preparedness, presentation and interpretation as well as for regulatory measures,
 - b) Ensure that the management structure becomes fully operational by securing adequate resources for all aspects of documentation, conservation and monitoring,
 - c) Establish a maritime protection zone around the seashores of Tyre,
 - d) Improve on-going maintenance practices for vegetation control and put in place measures for fire prevention and adequate drainage and sewage systems,
 - e) Establish a recovery programme for detached mosaics and ensure their protection until a decision is made on their conservation and restoration,
 - f) Monitor conservation interventions to assess their efficacy and use the monitor results to inform the development of the conservation strategy,
 - g) Further develop and implement the framework for coordination of the Baalbek and Tyre Archaeological Project (BTAP) and enhance cooperation between the General Directorate of Antiquities (DGA), the “Cultural Heritage and Urban Development” (CHUD), the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to effectively monitor the design and implementation of the project;
5. Requests the State Party to carry out a comprehensive traffic study that clarifies all projected street networks and roundabouts, including Heritage Impact Assessments for the South Highway and its crossing at Tel el Maachouk, and to submit this study to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
 6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, 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 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.53

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.54**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Commends the State Party for the progress made in the reinforcement of the protection and conservation of the property as well as the implementation of other measures recommended by the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS mission of January 2007;
4. Thanks all the donors and partners which have technically and financially supported the State Party in its efforts towards the reinforcement of the protection of the property and the improvement of its state of conservation and invites them to continue to support these actions;

5. Requests the State Party to finalize, as soon as possible, the conservation and management plan of the property and submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, within the framework of the Retrospective Inventory, a map clearly showing the boundaries of the property as well as regulatory measures foreseen to ensure the protection of the property;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, a state of conservation report of the property, with a specific attention to the key attributes which carry its Outstanding Universal Value, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.54

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.55**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note of the on-going actions taken to implement the recommendations made by the 2011 reactive monitoring mission, but expresses its concern about the lack of information on the current state of conservation of the property;
4. Urges the State Party to launch the conservation and recovery measures of the sites vandalised in 2009, as identified in the 2011 reactive monitoring mission, as soon as the security conditions permit;
5. Reiterates its recommendation to the State Party to consider submitting an International Assistance request for the implementation of priority measures and for the development of a conservation and management strategy for the property;
6. Thanks the Government of Italy for its contribution towards the safeguarding of Libya's cultural heritage and calls upon the international community to provide additional and sustained support to the State Party for the implementation of a long-term conservation and management plan for the property;
7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, 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 39th session in 2015.

55. Ancient Ksour of Ouadane, Chinguetti, Tichitt and Oualata (Mauritania) (C 750)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.55

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.56**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note of the establishment of the national conservation programme and the enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage of the Ancient Towns and the creation of a fund to finance all the conservation activities and enhancement of the property,
4. Also notes the progress achieved by the State Party in the implementation of some of its recommendations;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to transmit to the World Heritage Centre a technical report on the restoration of the Tichitt Mosque and details of its conservation projects for the Town;
6. Encourages the State Party to pursue its action in directly involving the local populations in the sustainable management of the ksour;
7. Urges the State Party to complete the Management and Conservation Plan of the property, through an International Assistance request, if need be;
8. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2015**, an updated report on the implementation of the above points.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.56

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.57**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit neither the report nor detailed topographical maps of the five component parts of the property, as requested;
4. Expresses its concern about the absence of information on the state of conservation of the property and about the implementation of the recommendations of the 2011 mission;
5. Urges the State Party to implement the actions requested in paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 of Decision **35 COM 7B.57**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011);

6. Reiterates its request to 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 2013**;
7. Also reiterates its request to 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 2014** for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
8. Encourages the State Party to benefit from the Sudan-Qatar Archaeological Project (QSAP) in order to address the above issues and requests it to keep the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies informed of any major conservation, restoration and development projects related to the property;
9. 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

57. World Heritage properties of Syria

Decision: 37 COM 7B.57

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Deplores the conflict situation prevailing in the country and the loss of human lives;
3. Takes note of the report provided by the State Party regarding the state of conservation of the six Syrian World Heritage properties and expresses its utmost concern at the damage occurred and threats facing these properties;
4. Considers that the optimal conditions are not present anymore to ensure the conservation and protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the properties and that they are threatened by both ascertained and potential danger, in accordance with paragraphs 177 to 179 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
5. Decides to inscribe the Ancient City of Damascus, Ancient city of Bosra, Site of Palmyra, Ancient City of Aleppo, Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din, and Ancient Villages of Northern Syria (Syria) on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
6. Launches an appeal to the neighbouring countries and to the international community to cooperate in fighting against the illicit trafficking of cultural properties coming from Syria;
7. Urges all parties associated with the situation in Syria to refrain from any action that would cause further damage to cultural heritage of the country and to fulfil their obligations under international law by taking all possible measures to protect such

heritage, in particular the safeguarding of World Heritage properties and those included in the Tentative List;

8. Requests the State Party to invite the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to undertake a mission to Syria as soon as the security conditions permit in order to assess the state of conservation of the properties and elaborate, in consultation with the State Party, an action plan for their recovery;
9. Also requests the State Party in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to prepare, as soon as the situation allows, the corrective measures as well as a Desired state of conservation for the removal of the properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger, once a return to stability is effective in the country;
10. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties in Syria for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
11. Suggests the State Party to consider ratifying the Second Protocol (1999) of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Heritage during times of Armed Conflict;
12. Requests the Director-General of UNESCO to consider the creation of a Special Fund aimed at the conservation of the World Heritage properties in Syria.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.58

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.60**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit the report in time as requested;
4. Expresses its concern at the apparent continuing vulnerability of the property as a result of the current difficult situation;
5. Urgently calls upon the international community to support the State Party, in co-operation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, in any way possible for priority conservation, management measures and capacity building programmes;
6. 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 identify measures needed to reverse the decay and ensure the conservation and protection of the property, as soon as the security situation allows;

7. Also requests the State Party to provide information to the World Heritage Centre on progress with the Heritage Protection Bill being currently considered by Parliament;
8. Further 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

ASIA-PACIFIC

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.59

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.64**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Takes note of the progress made in addressing the continuing inadequacy of the current management system in providing effective protection of, and addressing potential threats to, the attributes that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
4. Also takes note of the State Party's efforts to establish appropriate legal and planning instruments to protect, inter alia, the visual linkages between the inscribed property and the wider urban landscape and seascape of Macao;
5. Requests the State Party to finalise the Management Plan by **1 February 2015** in compliance with the new Macao Heritage Law, the correlated new Urban Planning Law and other legal and planning instruments, and to submit the plan to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.60

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **28 COM 15B.62**, adopted at its 28th session (Suzhou, 2004),

3. Notes with concern that a project to raise the Yuzhen Palace above the levels of the raised Danjiangkou Reservoir was planned in 2007 and implemented since 2012 without details being provided to the World Heritage Committee, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of *Operational Guidelines*;
4. Also notes that as result of the project, the Yuzhen Palace will become an island within the enlarged reservoir instead of being connected to the foot of the mountain, and that its relationship with the landscape and with other buildings within the property would be compromised;
5. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission to assess the potential negative impact of the project on the Outstanding Universal Value, including authenticity and integrity of the property and to review the management system for the property as well as progress with the implementation of a Management Plan;
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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.61

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.66** adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Acknowledges the steps taken by the State Party to address the removal of debris of the collapsed bridge and the relocation of the vehicular bridge outside of the property;
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to 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,
5. Also acknowledges the information provided by the State Party concerning the demolition works in the Hampi bazaar area following a decision of the High Court of Karnataka and the compensation scheme for affected families;
6. Encourages the initiatives of the State Party to elaborate, in close cooperation with the local community, a strategy and action plan for the bazaar area to:
 - a) Develop within the IMP necessary legal and planning tools to prevent any further encroachments at the Hampi bazaar,
 - b) Develop a conservation strategy for the protection of the historic mandapas near the Virupaksha temple, in line with the IMP.

7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, an updated report on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

62. Meidan Emam, Esfahan (Islamic Republic of Iran) (C 115)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.62

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.62**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Regrets that the State Party has not submitted a state of conservation report that addresses the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session;
4. Notes the results of the May 2013 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property and encourages the State Party to implement its recommendations, with particular attention to:
 - a) Submit to the World Heritage Centre, the detailed documentation on the plan and routing of Metro Line 2, together with a comprehensive Heritage Impact Assessment in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidelines on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage cultural property as well as an extensive monitoring plan, for review by the Advisory Bodies, in order to ascertain any potential impacts on the property and to identify possible mitigation measures prior to approving the project and making commitments to its implementation,
 - b) Immediately finalize the remaining demolition works at Jahan Nama building and officially inform the World Heritage Committee of its completion,
5. Requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed about any construction and emerging major development proposals in Esfahan in line with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Encourages the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre the proposal for the boundaries of the property and the modification of the buffer zone, in accordance to Paragraph 164 of the *Operational Guidelines*, as well as the statement of Outstanding Universal Value, for review by the Advisory Bodies and approval by the Committee;
7. Takes note of the development of the Conservation Management Plan for the property and also encourages the State Party to finalize its review process by considering the following:
 - a) Integrate the approved Statement of Outstanding Universal of the property and the definition of the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone and identify provisions for its protection,
 - b) Carry out an assessment study of the vulnerability of the property against disasters such as earthquake or fire and develop a systematic strategy on risk preparedness,

- c) Broadly disseminate the finalised Management Plan among all stakeholders and general public,
 - d) Ensure that the Management Plan becomes part of a larger strategic vision for urban development and conservation of Esfahan and integrate it with the Esfahan Master Plan and municipal by-laws,
 - e) Submit the finalized version to the World Heritage Centre, for comments by the Advisory Bodies;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, 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 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.63

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 8B.23**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Regrets that the State Party did not provide a state of conservation report as requested;
4. Reiterates its requests to the State Party to urgently revise the Meydan-e Atiq project, in particular its north-western corner in the immediate vicinity of the Masjed-e Jāmé of Isfahan, in a way that will:
 - a) not foresee any structural connection between the new galleries and the historic walls of the mosque or the structures connected to the mosque walls, which could transmit loads or vibrations to these,
 - b) provide ample passage for pedestrians, in particular through redesign of the entrance gate situation to the Meydan in the north-western corner, to ensure that the mosque and its adjacent historic structures are not endangered by crowds accessing the square during major events,
 - c) ensure that the overall design is appropriate to the local urban design tradition and setting of the mosque and sensitive to its Outstanding Universal Value,
 - d) following the availability of a revised project design (following the criteria listed above) as well as a revised implementation schedule, conduct a comprehensive Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) and further archaeological excavation in order to ensure that the revised project proposal does not cause any negative impact on the historic structure of the mosque or its setting;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre detailed information on the revision of the Meydan-e Atiq project, including independently prepared HIA for the revised proposal, for review by the Advisory Bodies;

6. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to invite an ICOMOS Advisory Mission to be financed by the State Party to assist in the revision of the Meydan-e Atiq project;
7. Reiterates its recommendation to the State Party to give consideration to the following:
 - a) ensure that the design and presentation of information in the property are based on the principle of minimal intervention in full respect for the aesthetic and religious significance of the Masjed-e Jāmé of Isfahan,
 - b) give priority attention to the challenge posed by the necessary removal of the bracings in the shabestani domed areas;
8. Further reiterates its requests to the State Party to strengthen the protection of the buffer zone and its wider setting and expand the monitoring mechanisms related to urban development, in particular through:
 - a) integration of the buffer zone in the Isfahan Master Plan and municipal by-laws;
 - b) development and adoption of an integrated conservation and Management Plan, with special sections on visitor management and risk-preparedness strategies;
9. Also reiterates its recommendation to the State Party that Heritage Impact Assessments are carried out for any future developments in the buffer zone, such as further rehabilitation of the surrounding historic bazaar or the envisaged ablution facilities to the north-west of the mosque, in particular if these are intended to be directly attached to the mosque complex or in its immediate vicinity, to ensure that any developments do not impact adversely on the property and its wider setting;
10. Also 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 progress made in the implementation of the above recommendations, for examination by the Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.64

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party, in particular concerning the actions that have been taken to reduce the potential negative impact of the new mosque construction on the setting of the property;
3. Requests the State Party to:
 - a) Submit detailed drawings of the latest mosque design, including the proposed exterior infrastructure, to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies,
 - b) Involve key stakeholders, including national experts and local community in the process of the new mosque project to seek their views and recommendations,

- c) Provide information on the revised Master Plan of Turkestan, and an official commitment to retain the standard construction height of 2-3 storeys in Turkestan, the non-construction regulation in the buffer zone, and control over tall buildings in the wider setting,
4. Also requests the State Party to provide details of any construction proposals in the buffer zone and in the wider setting of the property which might impact adversely on the historic landscape of the property, with appropriate Heritage Impact Assessments to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
5. Further 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 and the implementation of the above, together with the Management Plan, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

65. Kathmandu Valley (Nepal) (C 121)

Decision 37 COM 7B.65

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.66**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Welcomes the State Party's progress in finding an alternative route for the new Tilganga-Tamranganga tunnel and road;
4. Encourages the State Party to submit details of alternative routes for the road to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, at the earliest opportunity, preferably at the concept stage and before irreversible commitments are made;
5. Notes the adoption of ecological measures to manage environmental damage in the Mrigasthali deer park and on the route of the abandoned road through the Pashupati Monument Zone;
6. Also welcomes the progress with review and update of the 2007 Integrated Management Plan (IMP); the Disaster Risk Management Plan; and the formulation of regulations to ensure that Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) are produced for all significant developments within the property;
7. Also notes the considerable conservation efforts evident in the list of recent projects undertaken, the awareness of and adherence to good conservation principles and the monitoring by the Department of Archaeology;
8. Regrets that the HIA of the new electric crematorium concurrently under construction in the Pashupati Monument Zone, was not undertaken on time to improve its design and position, especially with regard to the 30m high chimney which will have an adverse visual impact on the property;

9. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, a scheme of mitigation of the impact of the crematorium chimney, including its position, colour and fabric, potential for screening and assurances that its construction method would allow removal;
10. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies:
 - a) Information concerning verification of the closure of the abandoned road,
 - b) Information on progress on the review of the IMP and the development of a Disaster Risk Management Plan,
 - c) HIAs of all significant development proposals in the property, including visitor and parking provisions mentioned in the Pashupati Master Plan, the extension to the airport and the route of the new road, and of any major conservation or reconstruction project, in particular the Bhaidegah temple, before approval for the schemes is granted, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
11. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, 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 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.66

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.66**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Acknowledges the efforts made by the State Party in addressing the conservation issues of the property but expresses its concerns that significant threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property have yet to be fully addressed;
4. Encourages the State Party to invite an ICOMOS/ICCROM advisory mission to the property to assist in the following:
 - a) Develop a comprehensive programme for conservation and stabilisation of the most threatened monuments,
 - b) Finalise the boundaries of the property and its buffer zones,
 - c) Define the objectives of a Management Plan for the property to address critical issues, including disaster risk management and public use,
 - d) Elaborate a capacity building strategy with a view to reinforcing national capacity in the field of heritage conservation and management;

5. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, 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 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.67

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **34 COM 7B.72**, **35 COM 7B.78** and **36 COM 7B.68**, adopted at its 34th (Brasilia, 2010), 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) sessions respectively,
3. Regrets that the State Party has provided limited or no response to the decisions of the Committee and expresses its concern that no details have been given on the following:
 - a) the revised port development project and its Heritage Impact Assessment or of its proposed timescale,
 - b) the extension of the property to include maritime archaeology and the definition of a buffer zone,
 - c) the proposed intentions for the International Cricket Stadium,
 - d) strengthening the role of the Galle Heritage Foundation and the overall management system for the property;
4. Requests the State Party to supply detailed plans for the revised port project and to conduct a comprehensive Heritage Impact Assessment study, in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidance for World Heritage cultural properties, to assess the impacts on Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including a technical study to ascertain potential impacts on the underwater archaeology and submit these as a matter of urgency to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies in advance of any irreversible commitments;
5. Also requests the State Party to formally submit the proposals for the revision of the buffer zone and encourages them to consider an extension of the property to cover maritime archaeology of the bay;
6. Further requests the State Party to provide updated information on their intentions in relation to the International Cricket Stadium;
7. Reiterates its request to strengthen the Galle Heritage Foundation or establish a cross-department Government Agency, Galle Conservation and Development Authority, in line with the recommendations made by the 2010 reactive monitoring mission, with a view to enhancing the management mechanism of the property;
8. Requests furthermore 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 and the

implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 36 COM 7B.68

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.79**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Notes the progress made by the State Party with the development of the GIS database as part of the development of the Management Plan;
4. Requests the State Party, as a matter of urgency, to complete the Management Plan and implement it as soon as it is finalized and to establish a Steering Committee for the property to ensure its proper management and conservation;
5. Also requests the State Party to develop a coordinated conservation approach to bring together key conservation activities carried out and planned within the property and its buffer zone;
6. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2015**, an updated report on the state of conservation and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.69

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.69**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Acknowledges the submission of the Management Plan and commends the efforts by State Party to address the issues affecting the property;
4. Considers that the management framework and conservation principles for restoration and conservation presented in the Management Plan provide a clear and sound basis for preservation of the property and its buffer zone;

5. Urges the State Party to officially adopt the Management Plan and secure adequate human and financial resources to ensure its implementation;
6. Takes note of the development of the draft traffic scheme that is a crucial project for the city and recommends on-going dialogue between the State Party and the Advisory Bodies as the project evolves further;
7. Notes that construction and infrastructure projects are anticipated within the framework of the traffic scheme and the Management Plan and reiterates that the World Heritage Committee shall be notified prior to any major restorations or new constructions which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse, in accordance to the Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
8. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2015** 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 39th session in 2015.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.70

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.82**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Notes the details of illegal buildings provided by the State Party for both Berat and Gjirokastra, and expresses its serious concern about its scale in Gjirokastra and the lack of progress in developing and implementing an Action Plan to deal with these violations;
4. Also notes the lack of adequate legal tools that would stop illegal interventions, urges the State Party to approve and implement the 'Regulation for the Historic Centre of Berat and its buffer zone' as soon as possible, and requests it to introduce a similar regulation for Gjirokastra;
5. Further notes the report of the 2012 ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and that the two historic cities of Berat and Gjirokastra are not managed as a single property and also urges the State Party to put in place as soon as possible an over-arching management structure for the property that has responsibility for monitoring and adaptation of illegal constructions and for ensuring parity of management approaches across the property;
6. Stresses the need for the State Party to underpin the management of the property, and particularly the processes of monitoring and controlling development, by a clearer

articulation of the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value and by a focused set of monitoring indicators that clearly relate to it;

7. Also requests the State Party to address urgently the need for further fire hydrants to be provided at Gjirokastra and for those parts of Berat not covered by the on-going EU-funded project;
8. Encourages the State Party to continue measures to raise awareness of World Heritage status amongst local communities in Berat and Gjirokastra;
9. Further requests the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre details of the second phase of work at Berat Castle, taking into account the mission's views, in advance of project approval, for review by the Advisory Bodies in line with Paragraph 172 of *Operational Guidelines*;
10. Regrets that no information about the new Kodra House Hotel project was submitted to the mission, takes note of the recently submitted documentation by the State Party, and requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a heritage impact assessment, in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidelines on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage cultural properties and to halt any works on the project until it has been evaluated by the Advisory Bodies;
11. Further urges the State Party to address all the recommendations of the reactive monitoring mission and implement the recommended Action Plan, **by the end of 2014**, in order to reverse the decline within the property and ensure its vulnerabilities do not increase to a degree that would threaten its Outstanding Universal Value;
12. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014** and **1 February 2015** respectively, updated reports on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

71. World Heritage properties of Vienna (Austria)

- Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn (Austria) (C 786)

- Historic Centre of Vienna (Austria) (C 1033)

Decision 37 COM 7B.71

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.84** adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Notes that a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property took place in September 2012 and requests the State Party to implement the recommendations of the mission;

4. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party on 31 May 2013 concerning the new project proposed in and around the Intercontinental Hotel, urges the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies with details of the two proposed options for the development of the area and also urges the State Party to halt any redevelopment higher than existing structures until an evaluation has been made by the Advisory Bodies;
5. Regrets the remaining visual impact of the developments at Vienna Main Train Station on the immediate and wider setting of the properties and also requests the State Party to endorse planning policies, in particular through amending item 46 of Vienna's Urban Development Guidelines, to prevent similar developments in the future;
6. Further requests the State Party to integrate standard requirements for comprehensive visual impact assessments in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of the properties in its urban planning policies (including regulations for night-time impacts caused by illuminated advertisements);
7. Requests furthermore the State Party to inform, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, the World Heritage Centre of any additional major urban development projects as well as amendments to current projects that may have a negative impact on the World Heritage properties, before any planning permissions are granted;
8. Finally requests the State Party to provide a report to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above.

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

Decision 37 COM 7B.72

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.83**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Notes the results of the April 2013 ICOMOS advisory mission to the property, invited by the State Party;
4. Takes note of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the hydroelectric power plant Lehne and information provided by the State Party concerning a number of proposed new projects which may constitute negative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);
5. Encourages the State Party to continue to provide to the World Heritage Centre any development proposals before their official approval in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* for review by the Advisory Bodies;
6. Requests the State Party to initiate the modification of the project designs and proportions of the Residential Buildings City Life Rehrplatz, the project at

Schwarzstrasse 45 / Ernest-Thunstr. 2 and the Nelböck Viaduct Rainerstrasse / Bahnhofsvorplatz and to carefully consider all other developments proposed on the basis of HIAs, in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidelines on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage cultural properties, before any building permission is granted;

7. Reiterates its request to revise the draft Management Plan and to fully implement the recommendations of the 2009 World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission;
8. Expresses its concern about the apparent lack of adequate, legislative and planning mechanisms to protect the property from the various proposed, often aggressive, urban and infrastructure developments as well as a lack of an officially approved management system, which regulates compulsory participation of all concerned agencies in the review of these proposals;
9. Also requests the State Party to integrate standard requirements for HIA in urban planning and development approval policies, and to strengthen legal mechanisms for the protection of monuments in their setting, especially through an expansion of the Austrian Monument Protection Law;
10. 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.73

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.87**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Welcomes the progress made by the State Party in the implementation of its previous decisions and urges the State Party to adopt and implement the Management Plan;
4. Takes note of the results of the November 2012 ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property and requests the State Party to implement its recommendations, in particular:
 - a) Approve effective legislative and regulatory measures, including those for new construction and development, for the management of the buffer zone and the surrounding sea coastline and for the regulation of tourism activities,
 - b) Maintain the moratorium on any new constructions within the World Heritage property, its buffer zone and at the surrounding sea coastline until the development and approval of an Urban Master Plan and a Conservation Plan,
 - c) Strengthen the protection status of the sea coastline and include mandatory heritage impact assessments for proposed developments,

- d) Make operational the proposed management system, including adequate staffing and resources for the implementation of the proposed projects,
 - e) Implement priority conservation and maintenance works, as identified in the Management Plan, for the historic buildings and archaeological sites, and prepare a technical manual for conservation, rehabilitation and restoration,
 - f) Develop capacity building activities for all professional staff involved with the conservation, protection and management of the property;
5. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.74

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.92**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Welcomes the important progress in identifying micro-organisms responsible for the mould outbreak, and in stabilising of the atmospheric conditions through limiting access;
4. Notes that these steps forward will be followed by further work on the hydro-climatic conditions starting in 2013, for the recording and mapping of areas most severely affected, which could lead to development of measures being developed to control the atmosphere of the caves;
5. Commends the State Party for the significant improvements in communicating both results of its research to the scientific community and the educational aspects to the general public by means of publication, websites and exhibitions;
6. Also notes the progress made by the State Party towards the removal of undesirable infrastructure from the property and its replacement with new roads and car parks further from the focus of the property,
7. Further notes the enhancement of the system of management of the caves;
8. Requests the State Party to provide details of the proposed new developments at the property, especially the development of the new reconstruction, new road and car park with appropriate Heritage Impact Assessments before their implementation, in accordance with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, 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 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.75

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **34 COM 7B.87**, **35 COM 7B.93** and **35 COM 8E**, adopted at its 34th (Brasilia, 2010) and 35th (UNESCO, 2011) sessions respectively,
3. Notes the State Party's decision not to pursue the plan to construct a bridge across the Rhine River in the vicinity of St Goar and St Goarshausen for the remaining legislative period, which is due to end in 2016, and to implement an extended ferry service on a trial basis until 2016 instead;
4. Also notes the recommendations of the ICOMOS advisory mission carried out to the property in December 2012;
5. Welcomes the progress made in developing the "World Heritage Master Plan" document, and in particular the exemplary participatory process used in its elaboration, and requests the State Party to refine the Master Plan in order to:
 - a) clearly define the World Heritage property's importance, and the Master Plan's position in balancing the various interests,
 - b) complete the "implementation concept", and include a procedure for future revision,
 - c) clarify procedures, authorities, responsibilities, and terminology, and
 - d) provide for a clear definition of an acceptable form of river crossing (ferry, tunnel, bridge), based on the impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
6. Recommends that the State Party:
 - a) dismantle the cable car system between the town of Koblenz and the fortress Ehrenbreitstein by 30 June 2026 at the latest,
 - b) refuse the final permit for the bobsleigh track on the Loreley Plateau, dismantle the bobsleigh track, and rehabilitate the site to its previous state,
 - c) deny approval for the large-scale hotel buildings contemplated for the Loreley Plateau;
7. Encourages the State Party to consider viable solutions for a smaller-scale redevelopment of the Loreley Plateau in consultation with the Advisory Bodies and all stakeholders;
8. Also requests the State Party to closely monitor the situation related to alternative energy production installations such as wind turbines and pump storage stations, complete the related sightlines study, and submit this study to the World Heritage Centre for examination by the Advisory Bodies;
9. Also encourages the State Party to reinforce efforts to reduce the noise from the railway in the most effective and sensible way;

10. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, 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 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.76

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.95**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Notes the recent withdrawal of demolition and development schemes in the Jewish quarter and Becsí Street but notes with concern the deteriorating condition of existing historic buildings;
4. Welcomes the new World Heritage legislation that took effect on 1 January 2012, and the statutory underpinning of World Heritage management plans;
5. Also notes the reorganization and enhancement of administration of World Heritage properties protection both at the national and at the municipal level;
6. Encourages the State Party to continue the work of preparation of the management plan and management structure for the property and its buffer zone, and the proposed enlargement of the buffer zone;
7. Requests the State Party to implement the recommendations of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission by establishing stringent controls over applications for new development within the property and buffer zone;
8. Further notes the details of proposed developments in the property and also requests the State Party to supply the World Heritage Centre with details of the Royal Garden project, detailed reports concerning soils, geology and hydrology in order to underpin the project at Kossuth Square; and details of the proposed new Museum Park as soon as design work is completed, with Heritage Impact Assessments, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, 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 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision 37 COM 7B.77

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **35 COM 7B.96** and **36 COM 7C**, adopted at its 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) sessions respectively,
3. Takes note of the numerous initiatives put in place by the State Party, including the “Great Pompeii Project”, supported by the European Commission, and the “Towards a system of Governance” project;
4. Notes that a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property took place in January 2013 and requests the State Party to implement the recommendations of the mission, in particular:
 - a) finalize the new management plan, with the involvement of all the authorities in charge at different levels, different stakeholders and the community, and submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies by **1 February 2014**,
 - b) include in the new management plan a public use plan and a risk management plan, as well as provisions to regulate and control development at the vicinity of the property,
 - c) ensure, through the new management plan, that adequate qualified staff, contractors and funds are allocated for the supervision and maintenance of the site,
 - d) officially submit the proposal of the new buffer zone to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, in accordance with Paragraphs 163-165 of the *Operational Guidelines*,
 - e) closely monitor the quality of work in the interventions to be done in the framework of the “Great Pompeii Project” and the daily maintenance of the site;
5. Also requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre regularly and in due time about any project planned in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission in 2014-2015 in order to assess the progress achieved in implementing the measures outlined above;
7. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a progress report by **1 February 2014**, and an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above by **1 February 2015**, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015, **with a view to considering, in the absence of substantial progress, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

78. Portovenere, Cinque Terre and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) (Italy) (C 826)

Decision 37 COM 7B.78

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.77** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note of the emergency response provided by the State Party and commends the authorities for the steps undertaken for the safeguarding of the property;
4. Notes that a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS advisory mission to the property, invited by the State Party, took place in October 2012;
5. Requests the State Party to implement the recommendations of the mission and more particularly:
 - a) Review the management system for the entire property, involving all the stakeholders, including local communities and focusing on the necessity to face the increasing socio-economic pressure, with a living landscape approach that recognizes and promotes the knowledge of traditional land uses in the property,
 - b) Revise the Management Plan and incorporate within it a sustainable tourism strategy for the property, and an integrated risk management strategy,
 - c) Define a buffer zone for the appropriate protection of the wider landscape and officially submit the proposal to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, in accordance with Paragraphs 163-165 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Also requests the State Party to carry out Heritage Impact Assessment studies on the major recuperation and improvement projects in the property, including the construction of the tunnel and the project to upgrade the public spaces in the Municipality of Vernazza, and to submit these with details of the plans to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, before any irreversible commitments are made, 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 2015**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above.

79. Alto Douro Wine Region (Portugal) (C 1046)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.79

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,

2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.81**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note of the conclusions and recommendations of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/IUCN reactive monitoring mission, and thanks the Director-General of UNESCO for endorsing the recommendations of the mission;
4. Notes with satisfaction the comprehensive documentation provided by the State Party in response to the mission's recommendations;
5. Requests the State Party to continue to implement the recommendations of the joint reactive monitoring mission regarding the Foz Tua Hydro-Electric Dam project and in particular to:
 - a) Provide the Environmental Impact Assessment for the high voltage transmission lines by **1 September 2013** to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, before any decision on their trajectory is taken,
 - b) Suspend further excavation of the navigation channel until hydraulic studies have been finalized and demonstrate that its lay-out is satisfactory in respect to its impact on the flow of the River Douro;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit the revised World Heritage Management Plan of the Alto Douro Wine Region by **1 February 2014** for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.80

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.83**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Notes the progress made by the State Party in the conservation and protection of the Church of the Transfiguration and on the Church of the Intercession and urges it to sustain these efforts in timely manner and secure the necessary resources to ensure that no further loss of fabric and design features, which could constitute a threat to the property, occurs;
4. Takes note of the steps the State Party is making towards developing legal measures for the protection of World Heritage cultural properties;

5. Also takes note of the recommendations made by the April 2013 reactive monitoring mission to the property and also urges the State Party to implement its recommendations, in particular:
 - a) Revise the management plan to ensure that the conservation and protection of attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property drive decision-making ; the revised Management Plan should include regulations for land use and for new developments, provisions for the management of the agricultural landscape, a sustainable tourism strategy, risk preparedness measures and measures for monitoring the state of archaeological resources,
 - b) Halt all proposed new developments in the buffer zone and setting of the property, including visitor and administration facilities, until the Management Plan has been revised and until Heritage and Environmental Impact Assessments have been undertaken to take into account the expected impacts and compatibility of development with the OUV of the property,
 - c) Enhance the implementation of the fire protection and security plans to improve the level of protection and quality of the environment at the property,
 - d) Finalise the development of Guiding Principles for the restoration projects that relate the conservation work to the key attributes of the property ;
6. Requests, in accordance to Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, the State Party to submit the project proposal, technical specifications and heritage and environmental impact assessments, for the Office and Public Centre of the Kizhi Museum and for any other planned development projects, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies prior to committing to its implementation;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies the draft Management Plan in three printed and electronic copies;
8. Further requests the State Party to invite an ICOMOS advisory mission in early 2014 to assess the progress made in the restoration works and on the implementation of the above;
9. Requests furthermore 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

81. Historic Centre of the City of Yaroslav (Russian Federation) (C 1170)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.81

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.84**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),

3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit a state of conservation report in 2012 or 2013 despite the requests of the Committee at its 35th and 36th sessions and that therefore the concerns raised by the 2012 reactive monitoring mission have not been addressed;
4. Urges the State Party to strengthen the national and regional legislative and regulatory protection for the property and its buffer zone;
5. Also urges the State Party to improve the management structure of the property and its buffer zone, produce a Management Plan and consider appointing a site manager with an appropriate advisory board with representation from national and regional professional conservation bodies;
6. Notes the significant number of conservation projects undertaken on the property since 2008 but considers that a Conservation Strategy for the property, appropriate conservation guidance underpinned by research and archaeological recording would result in more consistent and better quality results;
7. Reiterates its concerns that new development with inappropriate scale, height and mass, or incorporating non-traditional materials, imposes a particular threat to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property inscribed for its importance in town planning and spatial relationships between buildings;
8. Strongly reiterates its request to the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, details of any proposed developments, including those said to have been halted in 2012, that may have an adverse impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, accompanied by heritage impact assessments, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. 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 and progress with the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.82

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **35 COM 7B.107** and **36 COM 7B.86** adopted at its 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) sessions respectively,
3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit a state of conservation report;
4. Takes note of the steps the State Party is making towards developing legal measures for the protection of World Heritage cultural properties, as well as for the establishment

of a “Committee on the conservation of the spiritual, cultural and natural heritage of the Solovetsky Archipelago”;

5. Notes that the State Party decided to organise, further to the Committee’s request and in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre, ICCROM and ICOMOS, a training workshop for the religious representatives involved in the management and use of the World Heritage properties in the Russian Federation;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre detailed information concerning the Master Plan of the Solovetsky Monastery and any other planning documents prior to the reactive monitoring mission;
7. Reiterates its concern about the possible reconstruction of the monastery buildings and other major interventions in the landscape of the property in terms of the impact on its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and also requests the State Party to provide detailed information to the World Heritage Centre prior to the mission;
8. Reiterates its request to the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre all project proposals that may threaten the OUV of the property, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, as well as to submit alongside all new proposals Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs), in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidance on HIAs for World Heritage cultural properties;
9. Further reiterates its request to the State Party to invite, as a matter of urgency, a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission to the property to assess the overall state of conservation of the property and recommends that the mission be scheduled as soon as possible;
10. 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 and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.83

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **35COM 7B.105** adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Takes note of the efforts the State Party is making towards to developing legal measures for the protection of World Heritage properties;
4. Regrets that the State Party did not submit a state of conservation report;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, all project proposals that may threaten the Outstanding Universal Value of the property accompanied by

appropriate Heritage Impact Assessments, in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage cultural properties;

6. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies three copies of a management plan for the property;
7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.84

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.88**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Notes the progress with finalising and approving Special Protection Plans for sectors of the Conjunto Histórico, due for completion in 2013;
4. Also notes that the buffer zone will be completely covered by these Plans which should provide it with adequate protection;
5. Further notes that for the wider setting, the local authorities will be tasked with establishing adequate control measures for new constructions;
6. Considers that impact assessments for new constructions which can potentially impact the Outstanding Universal Value should be carried out in line with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments;
7. Takes note that no collaboration with ICOMOS has so far been undertaken on studies necessary to avoid further high-rise buildings that would impact adversely on the Outstanding Universal Value, but notes furthermore the request made by the State Party to ICOMOS to start this process;
8. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, a progress report on the implementation of the above.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.85

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.89**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Take notes of the results of the 2012 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and requests the State Party to implement its recommendations and to duly proceed with the annual review of the Management Plan;
4. Acknowledges the commitment of the State Party to halt work on the Golden Horn Bridge for a year in order to consider ways of further improving its design and mitigating its intrusion into the historic landscape, but notes that although amendments have refined the original design, the bridge will still impact adversely on views of the Historic Peninsula and on the ability of the property to convey certain aspects of its Outstanding Universal Value;
5. Recognises the logic and benefits of a Bosphorus road tunnel, but also notes that the currently preferred shorter 5.4 km tunnel option, emerging partway along the southern shore of the Historic Peninsula with a wide 8-13 lane approach road, would have a highly significant, negative impact on the Sea Walls, the Marble Tower, and the overall relationship between the Historic Peninsula and the sea;
6. Urges the State Party to undertake multi-disciplinary studies (technical, environmental, social, cultural and economic) as a basis for considering the extension of the tunnel beyond the Land Walls and to remove an intersection at Yenikapı in order to ensure that the impacts on the Historic Peninsula are both limited and largely positive; and to duly take all options into consideration when finalising the Heritage Impact Assessment, and submit this to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies before any irreversible decision or commitment is made;
7. Notes with concern that the Yenikapı project for reclaiming a large area of land (58 hectares) to the south-west of the Historic Peninsula and thus create a recreation area for up to a million people, was started before a Heritage Impact Assessment had been undertaken, and without any advance notification being provided to the World Heritage Committee; and also requests that the State Party finalise the Heritage Impact Assessment, which should include the potential impact of such large gatherings on the environment and infrastructure of the peninsula as a whole, and submit it as soon as possible to the World Heritage Committee for review by the Advisory bodies;
8. Also notes with concern the mission's opinion that a crisis point has been reached for the remaining Ottoman timber buildings, and further requests the State Party to consider a rapid assessment of Ottoman buildings at risk, to reconsider renewal area schemes, to undertake first-aid works in order to slow down the rate of decay and loss, and, if possible, to reinstate grants allowing private owners to repair their buildings;
9. Welcomes that height restrictions have been put in place by the State Party in a timely manner to protect the silhouette of the Historic Peninsula;

10. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, 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 39th session in 2015.

86. Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük (Turkey) (C 1405)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.86

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 8B.36**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Welcomes the progress made by the State Party with regards to the Management Plan and takes note of the information regarding its approval and imminent implementation;
4. Also takes note that the State Party intends to revise this Management Plan and requests it to ensure, within the framework of the revision process that:
 - a) the actions listed in the Management Plan, including suitable monitoring indicators, are elaborated in a such a way that they enable the State Party to adequately monitor the conservation and management of the property,
 - b) the legal underpinning of the Plan is secured, and that a more detailed financial strategy is elaborated to ensure that adequate funding is in place for all necessary actions;
5. Also requests the State Party to provide printed and electronic copies of the revised Management Plan to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2014**, for review by the Advisory Bodies.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.87

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.113**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Acknowledges the halting of the development of the Citadel and Bernadine monastery, the adoption of the Integrated Concept for the Redevelopment of the Centre of L'viv and of the Regulations for placing announcements in the city of L'viv, and the completion of the digitised mapping of the property;

4. Takes note of the 2012 reactive monitoring mission and urges the State Party to implement its recommendations and more particularly, address pressing conservation and management issues through the following:
 - a) Formalise the statutory basis for measures of protection of the city's Historic Zone, the property and buffer zone, and ensure that development projects are supported by adequate archaeological investigation and recording,
 - b) Establish regulations for restoration and redevelopment, underpinned by detailed studies of the attributes contributing to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and introduce a system of Visual Impact Studies for new development proposals,
 - c) Establish a management body, with wide representation to include non-governmental organisations, to oversee the management of the property,
 - d) Prepare a Strategic Management Plan for the property and its buffer zone, including provisions for zoning with specific area plans for important ensembles, for archaeological conservation and for traffic management;
5. Also urges the State Party to halt work on developments at the Hotel complex (Fedorova 23-15), at the Residence of the Minister of Interior (Krivonosa 1) and at the Residential complex (Dovboucha 15), allowing the development of Heritage Impact Assessments and their review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, in conformity with the *Operational Guidelines*, Paragraph 172, details of all new major developments within the property, with appropriate Heritage Impact Assessments, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, an updated report on the State of Conservation of the property and the progress on the implementation of the above for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.88

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.90**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Notes that a moratorium on all high-rise and non-conforming buildings is under consideration by Kiev City Council and supported by the Ministry of Culture and reiterates its request to the State Party to implement such a moratorium and to take all necessary measures, including the development of appropriate regulations to ensure that there are no adverse impacts to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property from future developments;

4. Also notes the decision by the State Party to undertake an independent expert assessment of the overall monastic Dnieper river landscape, including studies on visual perspectives, as a basis for planning and impact assessment, and requests the State Party to complete and submit these assessments to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**;
5. Expresses its regret that the building on Klovisky descent has been completed despite the requests made at its 35th and 36th sessions, notes with concern that proposals are being considered to clad in glass the 150m building rather than modify its height and also reiterates its request to the State Party to reduce its adverse effect by demolishing constructed levels to an appropriate scale;
6. Further notes the continuing progress in the development of an urban development Master Plan for Kiev, and urges the State Party to finalise its approval process and to begin implementation as soon as possible;
7. Notes furthermore the progress made in defining a protected historic urban area and related conservation master plan for central Kiev and urges the State Party to continue with the development of strengthened protective and planning mechanisms, including special Area Plans for the property, its buffer zone and its setting, with particular attention on the preservation of the urban fabric at the buffer zone;
8. Welcomes the placement of the World Heritage property under the direct control of a single State authority in order to create a unified system of management, but regrets that no unified management plan has been fully developed yet, and also urges the State Party to address this issue as a matter of urgency and to submit the management plan to the World Heritage Centre for review prior to approval;
9. Also welcomes the State Party's proposal to create a special national council in order to enhance collaboration between all stakeholders concerned and the work carried out for the development of a Strategy for the implementation of the 1972 *World Heritage Convention*;
10. Takes note of the results of the April 2013 reactive monitoring mission to the property and further urges the State Party to implement its recommendations with particular attention to the following:
 - a) Finalise the approval process for the Law on cultural heritage to harmonise the legal frameworks at the local and national level and to strengthen the role of the heritage authorities,
 - b) Finalise the development of regulatory measures for the integrated buffer zone that was recently created to improve the protection of the conditions of integrity of the property,
 - c) Develop detailed regulatory measures for the buffer zone in accordance to the specificities of each sector and in response to the analysis of the characteristics of the urban fabric,
 - d) Continue with the development of the conservation and rehabilitation for the Grottes Varègues and ensure the systematic monitoring of the geological and hydrological factors to inform the decision-making process;
11. Urges furthermore the State Party, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to make available detailed information on major restorations projects or new constructions, which may affect the attributes that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property before making any decisions that, would be difficult to reverse;

12. Reminds the State Party, in line with Paragraph 110 of the *Operational Guidelines* and in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidelines on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage cultural properties, that impact assessments for proposed interventions are essential for all World Heritage properties;
13. Further 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 and the implementation of the above, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.89

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **30 COM 8B.50**, **34 COM 8E**, and **36 COM 7B.94**, adopted at its 30th (Vilnius, 2006), 34th (Brasilia, 2010) and 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) sessions respectively,
3. Also recalling past decisions regarding mining in World Heritage properties as well as the International Council on Mining and Metals' (ICMM) Position Statement on Mining and Protected Areas to "not explore or mine in World Heritage properties",
4. Notes the information provided by the State Party on the resumption of mining at South Crofty and on various development proposals;
5. Requests the State Party to provide updated information on the proposed mining project at South Crofty including comprehensive graphic documentation of the project and its relationship to the property and its setting, for review by the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, and also requests the State Party to halt any resumption of mining at the property until such time as the World Heritage Committee has been able to examine and scrutinize all of the necessary documentation;
6. Further requests the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, details of any mining proposals for Redmoor mine, Tamar Valley, as soon as possible and before any decision is made that would be difficult to reverse;
7. Regrets that the State Party has not complied with the request expressed by the Committee in Decision **36 COM 7B.94** to halt the Hayle Harbour project, and, given that planning permission has already been granted, strongly urges the State Party to halt the development of Hayle Harbour in the light of its potential impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and to consider, as a matter of urgency, all possible ways to develop alternative solutions for smaller-scale heritage-led

regeneration for the Hayle Harbour site that respect its role as the port and harbour for the mining industry;

8. Decides, in case the Hayle Harbour development project is not halted and reconsidered, to consider inscribing Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) on the List of World Heritage in Danger at its 38th session in 2014;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit additional relevant information on the proposal for a mixed use development on land adjacent to Callington Road, Tavistock, Devon, when it becomes available;
10. Requests moreover the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission to assess the overall state of conservation of the property and the strategies in place to address mining exploration and sustainable development within the whole serial property;
11. Finally 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 and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.90

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.92**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Expresses its concern about the proposed developments at Elizabeth House, Nine Elms Regeneration Development and Vauxhall Island Site and their potential adverse impact on the setting and views of the property and urges the State Party to ensure that these proposals are not approved in their current form and that they be revised in line with the concerns raised by English Heritage;
4. Requests the State Party to strengthen its policy and planning frameworks to ensure the adequate protection of the setting of the property by defining the immediate and wider setting and view cones of the property in relation to its Outstanding Universal Value and by identifying adequate mechanisms within the respective policies of all relevant planning authorities to ensure that new constructions do not impact on views and other attributes of the property;
5. Also urges the State Party to refrain from approving any large-scale development projects in the vicinity of the property until an adequate protection of its immediate and wider setting is in place;

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 and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.91

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.96**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note of the information submitted by the State Party and regrets that insufficient details were provided to comprehensively assess the current factors affecting the property;
4. Reiterates its requests the State Party to:
 - a) Clarify whether Article 6 of Supreme Decree 27787 of October 2004 has been modified and if the moratorium on all exploration, extraction and any other interventions under and above ground between altitudes 4400m and 4700m is currently enforced,
 - b) Provide further details on the scope and extent of operations foreseen for interventions at the summit of the Cerro Rico,
 - c) Finalise the scientific studies for Cerro Rico and develop a comprehensive strategy for its stabilization and monitoring,
 - d) Provide details on the current arrangements for the management system for the property, including information on provisions and timeframes for conservation and rehabilitation works, proposals for public use and plans for risk management;
5. Requests the State Party to invite an ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission during 2013 to assess the current state of conservation of the property and to evaluate whether there are ascertained or potential dangers to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property would warrant inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.92

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.119**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Notes with satisfaction the adoption of the Presidential Decree of September 2011, creating the Centre of Archaeological and Anthropological Research and Management of Tiwanaku (CIAAAT);
4. Also notes the results of the International Meeting of experts held at Tiwanaku, Bolivia in August 2012 and organized within the framework of the Japanese Funds-in-Trust project to define regulations and guidelines for the development of a conservation plan for the property, and endorses its recommendations;
5. Requests the State Party to finalize the Conservation Plan for Tiwanaku and submit it to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for review by **1 February 2014**;
6. Also requests the State Party upon approval of the Conservation plan, to develop the Management Plan for the property, which should include risk preparedness and public use components; and articulate it with other existing planning tools, such as the land use plan and submit the draft to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for evaluation;
7. Further requests the State Party to finalize the process of appointment of the Executive Director of the CIAAAT, to ensure adequate staffing for the implementation of the conservation measures and the management plan of the property, and to inform the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies on the activities undertaken by the CIAAAT.
8. Requests furthermore the State Party to establish a buffer zone for the property to ensure the protection of its Outstanding Universal Value and conditions of authenticity and integrity;
9. Requests moreover the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, as per Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, technical specifications on planned projects relating to interventions at the property and its museums, for consideration and review prior to implementation;
10. Finally 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

93. Brasilia (Brazil) (C 445)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.93

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.97**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the 2012 reactive monitoring mission and notes with concern that the legal, technical and institutional requests were not sufficiently addressed;
4. Urges the State Party to:
 - a) Finalize the review of the Preservation Plan of the Brasilia Urban Area (PPCUB) and ensure that adequate provisions are included to conserve and protect the attributes of the World Heritage property,
 - b) Ensure that adequate regulations exist for the use of open spaces defined by the Plano Piloto in the review of the PPCUB,
 - c) Formally establish and put in place the proposed Management Structure;
5. Requests the State Party to submit, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2014** the proposals for infrastructure development around the Stadium and its surroundings, as well as those related to the Public Transportation Strategy, for review by the Advisory Bodies, prior to making commitments of approval or construction;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a progress report by **1 February 2014** and an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above by **1 February 2015** for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.94

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37COM/7B,
2. Takes note of the comprehensive information submitted by the State Party but regrets that the information was submitted almost a year after having been requested;
3. Also regrets that the shopping mall was constructed, given its impact on the setting and skyline of Castro;

4. Requests the State Party to invite, as soon as possible, a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to address the following elements:
 - a) The definition of the characteristics of the wider setting for all component parts, in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and put in place appropriate protection, including the review of the buffer zones and regulatory measures for the protection of the setting of the Churches of Chiloe,
 - b) The review of the current protection and management arrangements for the property and the required measures to improve the legal framework and permit granting processes between types of preservation and institutional competences,
 - c) The update and enforcement of legislative and regulatory measures to ensure that the defined characteristics of the wider setting are adequately protected and that new development takes into account the visual relations between the inscribed property and its setting,
 - d) The measures to mitigate the visual impact of the Castro shopping mall on the component part as well as other measures to better integrate it with the existing setting;
5. 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.95

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Takes note of the coordinating meeting organized by the National Monuments Council on 6 December 2012 with stakeholders and also notes the efforts made by national and municipal authorities to submit the plans and comprehensive technical documentation;
3. Further notes the active role of the civil society in the preservation of the values of the seaport city of Valparaíso and its contribution to create a social dialogue for the conservation of the property;
4. Notes the complexity of the legal procedures for interventions, as well as the distribution of responsibilities between national and local authorities and the Ministries and National agencies involved in the preservation and development of the city;
5. Welcomes the invitation made by the State Party for an advisory mission, to be financed by the latter, to assess the current state of conservation, the overall management and protection, and on-going and planned projects, in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;

6. Also requests the State Party to delay any irreversible interventions in Puerto Barón, until the Advisory mission makes its recommendations;
7. Further 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.96

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.123**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party on the actions carried out in response to the decisions made by the World Heritage Committee and urges the State Party to continue its work, with particular attention to:
 - a) Formal establishment of the buffer zone at Santo Domingo East and approval of regulations for construction heights,
 - b) Approval and implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Integral Revitalization of the Colonial City of Santo Domingo,
 - c) Approval of regulations for the Steering Committee to ensure that the management system becomes fully operational,
 - d) Finalization of the approval process for the new law for the protection, safeguarding and development of cultural heritage and the regulations for archaeological investigation;
4. Encourages the State Party to submit, according to paragraphs 163-165 of the *Operational Guidelines*, the designated buffer zone as a minor boundary modification to allow a clear understanding for the protection of the visually sensitive areas around the property;
5. Reiterates its deep concern to the State Party about the results of the view shed studies for the proposed Sansouci development at the left bank of the Ozama River;
6. Reiterates its request, as expressed in Decisions **34 COM 7B.108** and **35 COM 7B.123** to develop alternative designs which take into account the attributes and scale of the inscribed property, and to submit the revised designs for evaluation prior to making any commitments for implementation;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre the project proposal, technical specifications and heritage impact assessment for the potential subway line and associated infrastructure, for review by the Advisory Bodies prior to

making commitments to its construction, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

8. Welcomes the request of the State Party to receive an ICOMOS Advisory mission to assist in identifying the necessary measures to ensure the protection and conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
9. Further 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 and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.97

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.124**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2010),
3. Takes notes of the information provided by the State Party on the actions implemented in terms of enhancing the conservation and management of the property;
4. Also takes note of the submission by the State Party of a Heritage Impact Assessment, including technical, environmental and social studies concerning the option of the two metro stations in the historical centre;
5. Recommends that the State Party consider the implementation of the following measures:
 - a) Integration of all existing planning tools into a management plan, with a clear management structure,
 - b) Development of a single comprehensive conservation plan, with details on costs and timeframes for implementation at different heritage sectors, on the established guidelines and criteria for interventions on the anticipated changes in use,
 - c) Development of a heritage impact assessment, in accordance with ICOMOS *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties*, for the proposed interventions at the architectural ensemble of the Compañía de Jesús;
6. Welcomes the State Party's invitation for an ICOMOS advisory mission to be financed by the State Party to evaluate the state of conservation of the property, the conservation, protection and management arrangements, including the alternatives for location of the metro stations and its related infrastructure, and provide guidance on the development of the conservation plan and the integration of the planning tools;
7. 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 and the implementation

of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.98

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.99**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party, the World Heritage Centre and the World Bank concerning the measures undertaken to implement the decisions of the World Heritage Committee and acknowledges the efforts made by the Institute for the Preservation of National Heritage (ISPAN) to ensure the safeguarding of the property;
4. Thanks the Government of Spain and the Spanish Agency of International Development Cooperation for its generous contribution that enabled the continued implementation in 2013 of the Committee decisions;
5. Also takes note of the State Party's invitation for a World Heritage Centre/Advisory Bodies technical mission to examine the final project for the construction of the last section of National Road RN003, as well as the environmental, heritage and socio-economic impact studies on the site, and endorses the recommendations of the mission;
6. Requests the State Party to continue its efforts to complete the cadastral survey as well as the delineation of the boundaries and regulations of the buffer zone and to await the results of this study before proceeding with the physical marking out of the property and to facilitate the establishment of a participatory strategy for the conservation and management of the Park;
7. Further takes note of the latest results of the structural stabilization studies for the Citadel and urges the State Party to undertake the necessary measures to initiate emergency actions in cooperation with the technical and financial institutions to ensure the integrity of the fortified structures of the Citadel and Ramiers, as well as the Sans-Souci Palace;
8. Also requests the State Party to await the finalization and approval of the Conservation Plan before pursuing tourism development projects and further requests the participation of local communities in the conservation and management process for the site;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit a study on visitor capacity levels for the Citadel, Ramiers and the Sans-Souci Palace to guarantee correct access conditions for visitors;

10. Requests, in addition, the State Party to submit by **30 December 2013**, the Action Plan relating to the project for the Citadel, coordinated by the World Heritage Centre in close collaboration with ISPAN;
11. Reiterates its request to the international community to ensure by every possible means, its support in the implementation of the recommendations to rapidly approve financial and human resources in order to assist the State Party to ensure the conservation of the entire property and in particular the quality of life of the inhabitants;
12. Finally 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 and the implementation of the above recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.99

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.100**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note of the information provided concerning the actions being implemented for the conservation of the property, and the decision made by the State Party to proceed with the construction of the aerodrome at Rio Amarillo and requests the State Party to ensure that the construction of the runway be limited to 1200 meters in order to avoid any possible impacts on the Archaeological site of Piedras Negras;
4. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for review the complete cartographic information for the buffer zone of the property in the framework of the Retrospective Inventory;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to update the Environmental Impact Assessment and carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment in conformity with ICOMOS guidance *on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties*;
6. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies by **1 May 2014** three printed copies in addition to an electronic copy of the updated Management Plan for the property, which should include:
 - a) Zoning and regulatory measures for the different use zones, and measures taken for a coherent territorial planning, accompanied by adequate cartographic material,
 - b) Public use provisions based on the results from the carrying capacity study, including detailed information on appropriate measures to ensure that no impacts occur as a result of the increased touristic visitation,

- c) Guidelines for conservation and restoration interventions, in particular concerning tunnels, as well as an action plan that includes a monitoring system for their conservation and maintenance,
 - d) Final prototype of the protective shelter for the Hieroglyphic Stairs for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
7. Requests furthermore that the State Party submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, 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 39th session in 2015.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.100

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **33 COM 7B.141**, **34 COM 7B.113**, **35 COM 7B.130**, **36 COM 7B.103**, adopted at its 33rd (Seville, 2009), 34th (Brasilia, 2010), 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 36th (Saint Petersburg, 2012) sessions respectively, and its concern that the construction of the Cinta Costera Phase III (Maritime Viaduct) would irreversibly impact on the property,
3. Also recalling the state of conservation reports and reactive monitoring mission reports of March 2009, March 2010 and October 2010 that underscored the impacts of the Cinta Costera project, in particular the Maritime Viaduct, and the poor state of conservation of the property;
4. Notes the progress with developing a Management Plan, with quantifying the number of buildings at risk and with work on the streetscapes, and undergrounding networks, and reiterates its deep concern about the overall state of conservation of the property and regrets that no sufficient progress has been made in comprehensively and sustainably addressing issues, or in implementing the emergency Action Plan agreed in 2009;
5. Also regrets that the State Party decided to launch the construction of the Cinta Costera Phase III (Maritime Viaduct) that modifies in an irreversible manner the relation of the historic centre with its wider setting;
6. Requests the State Party to submit by **1 February 2015** a significant modification to the boundaries to allow it to justify a revision of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Also requests the State Party to invite as soon as possible a high-level World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring Mission, guided by the World Heritage Centre, to discuss the different possibilities of this modification;

8. Considers that in the absence of the implementation of the request made in this decision, the property would be deleted from the **World Heritage List** at its **39th session in 2015**, in conformity with Chapter IV.C of the *Operational Guidelines*.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.101

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.104**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party on the actions taken to implement the recommendations made by the World Heritage Committee and reiterates its concern that measures to ensure the conservation and protection of the property continue to be at the planning stages;
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to finalize the following documents for submission to the World Heritage Centre by **30 November 2013**, for evaluation:
 - a) Risk Preparedness plan for the property,
 - b) Delineation of the buffer zone and approval of adequate regulatory measures,
 - c) Master Plan for the property in three printed copies, in addition to an electronic, for review by the Advisory Bodies,
 - d) Proposal for a minor boundary modification, according to the procedure established by the *Operational Guidelines*;
5. Urges the State Party to finalize the management plan for the property as it has been requested by the World Heritage Committee since 2009 and submit three copies to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies by **1 February 2014**;
6. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment, including Heritage Impact Assessments for the Via Troncal Interconectora project as a whole, including the assessment of potential impacts on the landscape areas of Lari Lari, Los Tucos, Cayma and Yanahuara and the identification of mitigation measures, and submit the assessment study to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, prior to the approval and implementation of the project;
7. 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 and the implementation of the above for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7B.102

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.134**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Acknowledges the efforts made by the State Party in the implementation of the recommendations made by the 2010 reactive monitoring mission and encourages it to continue with these efforts, in particular regarding the establishment of a fully functional and resourced management system for the property;
4. Takes note of large scale projects being implemented and requests the State Party to:
 - a) Consider the development of alternative plans for the High Capacity Segregated Corridor, responsive to studies of transportation systems, and develop the adequate heritage impact assessments in the sections that could potentially impact the World Heritage property,
 - b) Submit to the World Heritage Centre the final design, technical specifications and precise location of the route, in relation to the inscribed property, for the Cable Car Project, including relevant heritage and visual impact assessments, for review by the Advisory Bodies prior to making any commitment to its implementation by **30 October 2014**;
5. Also requests the State Party to submit three printed and electronic copies of the finalised Master Plan for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
6. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the abovementioned requests, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

Omnibus Decision

Decision: 37 COM 7B.103

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **34 COM 8B.6, 35 COM 7B.42, 35 COM 7B.63, 35 COM 7B.67, 35 COM 7B.68, 35 COM 7B.69, 35 COM 7B.73, 35 COM 7B.88, 35 COM 7B.94, 35 COM 7B.98, 35 COM 7B.102, 35 COM 7B.106, 35 COM 7B.109, 35 COM 7B.122, 35 COM 7B.127, 35 COM 7B.128, 35 COM 7B.131 and 35 COM 7B.133**, adopted at its 34th (Brasilia, 2010) and 35th (UNESCO, 2011) sessions respectively,

3. Takes note with satisfaction of the measures taken by the States Parties concerned to address its previous requests to mitigate the threats on the Outstanding Universal Value of the following World Heritage properties :
- Old Town of Lijiang (China)
 - Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa (China)
 - San Augustin Archaeological Park (Colombia)
 - Historic Centre of Český Krumlov (Czech Republic)
 - Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape (Hungary)
 - Taj Mahal (India)
 - Agra Fort (India)
 - Fatehpur Sikri (India)
 - Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (India)
 - Prambanan Temple Compounds (Indonesia)
 - Monte San Giorgio (Italy / Switzerland)
 - Vilnius Historic centre (Lithuania)
 - Melaka and George Town, Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca (Malaysia)
 - Historic centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco (Mexico)
 - Camino real de Tierra Adentro (Mexico)
 - Lines and Geoglyphs of Nasca and Pampas de Jumana (Peru)
 - City of Cuzco (Peru)
 - Churches of Moldavia (Romania)
 - Ensemble of the Ferrapontov Monastery (Russian Federation)
 - Island of Gorée (Senegal)
 - Works of Antoni Gaudi (Spain)
4. Encourages the States Parties concerned to pursue their efforts to ensure the conservation of World Heritage properties;
5. Reminds the States Parties concerned to inform the World Heritage Centre in due course about any major development project which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of a property, before any irreversible commitments are made, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

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

Decision: 37 COM 7C

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7C,
2. Recalling Decisions **35 COM 7C** and **36 COM 7C**, adopted at its 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) sessions respectively,
3. Expresses its appreciation to the Flemish Government for its support in establishing the online “State of Conservation Information System of World Heritage properties”;
4. Welcomes the contribution of the Information System to the improved transparency of World Heritage Reactive Monitoring and informed decision-making processes;
5. Encourages States Parties to make public the reports submitted on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties in order to facilitate their consultation by all stakeholders and contribute to an improved transparency of the reactive monitoring process and, in this case, requests the World Heritage Centre to make them publicly accessible through the State of Conservation Information System;
6. Also encourages the World Heritage Centre to continue exploring opportunities to link the Information System to other existing relevant databases as part of a wider Information and knowledge management system, in order to improve the synergies between the *World Heritage Convention* and other international conventions or programmes;
7. Calls upon all States Parties to the Convention to support the activities proposed to contribute towards the improvement of the Information System and its access for the international community.

8A. Tentative Lists submitted by States Parties as of 15 April 2013, in conformity with the *Operational Guidelines*

Decision: 37 COM 8A

The World Heritage Committee,

8. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/8A,
9. Stressing the importance of the process of revision and updating of Tentative Lists, as a tool for the regional harmonisation of the World Heritage List and of long term planning of its development;
10. 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: 37 COM 8B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/8B,
2. Approves the name change to **Old Havana and its Fortification** as proposed by the Cuban authorities. The name of the property in English becomes **Old Havana and its Fortification System**.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/8B,
2. Approves the name change to the **Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne** as proposed by the Irish authorities. The name of the property becomes **Brú na Bóinne - Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne** in English and **Brú na Bóinne - Ensemble archéologique de la Vallée de la Boyne** in French.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/8B,
2. Approves the name change to **Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland** as proposed by the Polish authorities. The name of the property becomes **Wooden Churches of Southern Małopolska** in English and **Eglises en bois du sud de Małopolska** in French.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/8B,
2. Approves the name change to **Cracow's Historic Centre** as proposed by the Polish authorities. The name of the property becomes **Historic Centre of Kraków** in English and **Centre historique de Kraków** in French.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/8B,
2. Approves the name change to the **Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs** as proposed by the South African authorities. The name of the property becomes **Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa** in English and **Sites des hominidés fossils d’Afrique du Sud** in French.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/8B,
2. Approves the name change to the **Convent of St Gall** as proposed by the Swiss authorities. The name of the property becomes **Abbey of St Gall** in English and **Abbaye de St-Gall** in French.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/8B,
2. Approves the name change to **Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret’s Church** as proposed by the English authorities. The name of the property becomes **Palace of Westminster and Westminster Abbey including Saint Margaret’s Church** in English and **Palais de Westminster et l’abbaye de Westminster incluant l’église Sainte-Marguerite** in French.

EXAMINATION OF NOMINATIONS OF NATURAL, MIXED AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

NATURAL PROPERTIES

AFRICA

New Nominations

Decision: 37 COM 8B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2,

2. Inscribes the **Namib Sand Sea, Namibia**, on the World Heritage list on the basis of **criteria (vii), (viii), (ix) and (x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief Synthesis

The Namib Sand Sea lies along the arid African coast of the South Atlantic lying wholly within Namibia's Namib-Naukluft Park. It covers an area of 3,077,700 hectares, with an additional 899,500 hectares designated as a buffer zone.

The Namib Sand Sea is a unique coastal fog desert encompassing a diverse array of large, shifting dunes. It is an outstanding example of the scenic, geomorphological, ecological and evolutionary consequences of wind-driven processes interacting with geology and biology. The sand sea includes most known types of dunes together with associated landforms such as inselbergs, pediplains, and playas, formed through aeolian depositional processes. It is a place of outstanding natural beauty where atmospheric conditions provide exceptional visibility of landscape features by day and the dazzling southern hemisphere sky at night.

Life in the fog-bathed coastal dunes of the Namib Sand Sea is characterised by very rare behavioural, morphological and physiological adaptations that have evolved throughout its specialist communities. The large number of endemic plants and animals are globally-important examples of evolution and the resilience of life in extreme environments.

Criterion (vii): The property is the world's only coastal desert that includes extensive dune fields influenced by fog. This alone makes it exceptional at a global scale, but it also represents a superlative natural phenomenon on account of the three-part 'conveyor system' which has produced the massive dune field from material transported over thousands of kilometres from the interior of the African continent by river erosion, ocean currents and wind. Most dune fields elsewhere in the world are derived from bedrock eroded in situ. The age, extent and height of the dunes are outstanding and the property also exhibits a range of features that give it exceptional aesthetic qualities. The diversity of dune formations, their ever-changing form and the range of colour and texture create landscapes of outstanding natural beauty.

Criterion (viii): The property represents an exceptional example of ongoing geological processes involving the formation of the world's only extensive dune system in a coastal fog desert through transport of material over thousands of kilometres by river, ocean current and wind. Although the nominated area encompasses only the Aeolian elements of this ongoing geological process the other elements of the 'conveyor system' are assured. The diversity of the ever-changing dune formations, sculpted by pronounced daily and seasonal changes in dominant wind directions is also exceptional at a global scale within such a relatively small area.

Criterion (ix): The property is an exceptional example of ongoing ecological process in a coastal fog desert where plant and animal communities are continuously adapting to life in a hyper arid environment. Fog serves as the primary source of water and this is harvested in extraordinary ways while the ever-mobile wind-blown dunes provide an unusual substrate in which well-oxygenated subsurface sand offers respite and escape for 'swimming' and 'diving' invertebrates, reptiles and mammals. The outstanding combination and characteristics of the physical environment – loose sand, variable winds and fog gradients across the property – creates an ever-changing variety of micro-habitats and ecological niches that is globally unique on such a scale.

Criterion (x): The property is of outstanding importance for the in-situ conservation of an unusual and exceptional array of endemic species uniquely adapted to life in a hyper-arid desert environment in which fog serves as the primary source of water. These are mostly invertebrate animals and display a range of very rare behavioural and physiological adaptations to the desert environment where they live that contributes significantly to the property's OUV.

Integrity

The boundaries of the property encompass all the elements of the Namib Sand Sea that exemplify its Outstanding Universal Values. These elements are well conserved and included at a scale appropriate to maintaining ongoing dynamic processes. The large size of the area (30,777 km²) ensures that all the active and underlying (fossilized) dune formations and features, causative processes and ancillary habitats are included. The extensive dune-scapes are unspoilt and continuously refreshed and maintained by wholly natural processes. Because of its vast size, difficulty of access and current management within the protected Namib-Naukluft Park (49,768 km²), the Namib Sand Sea is well conserved and in an excellent, undamaged state. Permanent visitor and management infrastructure is non-existent within the boundaries of the property and visitation is restricted to small, temporary point locations that have no measurable effect on the area.

Protection and management requirements

The Namib Sand Sea has been under conservation management for more than 50 years with well-established management and resource allocation systems, based on regularly revised and updated management plans and long-term budgetary planning. Prior to establishment of conservation management, the area was protected for its potential as a diamond-mining area, but this was never realised. Key management issues today include managing the increasing demand for visitor access to pristine areas and precluding mineral exploration rights that would impact on the values and attributes of the area. There is potential for serial extension of the Namib Sand Sea beyond the Namib-Naukluft Park and beyond national borders to include other significant dune systems within other protected areas of the larger Namib Desert.

4. Commends the State Party for its landmark decision to terminate all existing mineral exploration licenses within the property, thus eliminating the threat of any future mining operations that would affect its integrity;
5. Requests the State Party to provide a finalized management plan and map showing the intended zonation of the property and the institutional arrangements for its implementation and monitoring to the World Heritage Centre by **31 December 2013**;
6. Considers that inscription of the property on the World Heritage List provides an opportunity to further enhance a number of protection and management arrangements for the property and therefore also requests the State Party to:
 - a) Confirm as soon as possible, through a letter to the World Heritage Centre, the termination of all remaining mineral prospecting licenses within the property at the earliest opportunity, noting that none of these old licences will be activated, and all will be extinguished by the end of January 2014;
 - b) Strengthen further participatory management arrangements with the indigenous peoples with rights related to the property, including to maintain traditional access and sustainable use of natural resources within the property and its buffer zone;
 - c) Improve visitor interpretation facilities to foster an appreciation of the unique values of the property;

- d) Establish and implement a long-term programme to monitor key ecological and management effectiveness indicators and the State of Conservation of the property;
 - e) Strengthen management capacity in terms of financial and human resources, including the highly effective support provided to the property by the Gobabeb Training and Research Centre;
 - f) Enhance arrangements for the identification, allocation, management and monitoring of tourism concessions; and
 - g) Further strengthen efforts to control and eliminate invasive alien species within the property.
7. Further requests the State Party to provide a report to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2015** on progress in implementing the above recommendations for possible consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015;
 8. Encourages the State Party, and neighbouring States Parties, to consider options to nominate further outstanding areas of the Namib Desert, including the potential for nominations to form serial extensions of the present property.

Extensions of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Decision: 37 COM 8B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Approves the extension of **Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest**, Kenya, to include the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy and Ngare Ndare Forest Reserve, on the basis of **criteria (vii) and (ix)** and takes note that the name of the property remains **Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest** to accommodate potential future extensions;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Mount Kenya straddles the equator about 193 km north-east of Nairobi and about 480 km from the Kenyan coast. At 5,199 m, Mount Kenya is the second highest peak in Africa and is an ancient extinct volcano. There are 12 remnant glaciers on the mountain, all receding rapidly, and four secondary peaks that sit at the head of the U-shaped glacial valleys. With its rugged glacier-clad summits and forested middle slopes, Mount Kenya is one of the most impressive landscapes in East Africa. The evolution and ecology of its afro-alpine flora also provide an outstanding example of ecological processes.

The property includes the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy and Ngare Ndare Forest Reserve (LWC-NNFR) to the north. The two component parts of the property are connected via a wildlife corridor which is part of the buffer zone for the property, and which provides vital connectivity for elephants moving between Mount Kenya and the larger conservation complex of the Somali/Maasai ecosystem. The LWC-NNFR extension incorporates the forested foothills and steep valleys of the lower slopes of Mount Kenya and extends

northwards onto the relatively flat, arid, volcanic soils supporting grassland and open woodland communities on the Laikipia plain.

Criterion (vii): At 5,199 m, Mount Kenya is the second-highest peak in Africa. It is an ancient extinct volcano, which during its period of activity (3.1-2.6 million years ago) is thought to have risen to 6,500 m. The entire mountain is deeply dissected by valleys radiating from the peaks, which are largely attributed to glacial erosion. There are about 20 glacial tarns (small lakes) of varying sizes and numerous glacial moraine features between 3,950 m and 4,800 m asl. The highest peaks are Batian (5,199 m) and Nelion (5,188 m). There are 12 remnant glaciers on the mountain, all receding rapidly, and four secondary peaks that sit at the head of the U-shaped glacial valleys.

With its rugged glacier-clad summits and forested middle slopes, Mount Kenya is one of the most impressive landscapes in East Africa. This setting is enhanced by the visual contrast and diversity of landscapes created between the Kenyan Highlands and Mount Kenya looming over the flat, arid, grassland and sparse wooded plains of the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy extension to the north.

Mount Kenya is also regarded as a holy mountain by all the communities (Kikuyu and Meru) living adjacent to it. They use the mountain for traditional rituals based on the belief that their traditional God Ngai and his wife Mumbi live on the peak of the mountain.

Criterion (ix): The evolution and ecology of the afro-alpine flora of Mount Kenya provides an outstanding example of ecological processes in this type of environment. Vegetation varies with altitude and rainfall and the property supports a rich alpine and subalpine flora. Juniperus procera and Podocarpus species are predominant in the drier parts of the lower zone (below 2,500 m asl). Cassipourea malosana predominates in wetter areas to the south-west and north-east. Higher altitudes (2,500-3,000 m) are dominated by bamboo and Podocarpus milanjianus. Above 3,000 m, the alpine zone offers a diversity of ecosystems including grassy glades, moorlands, tussock grasslands and sedges. Continuous vegetation stops at about 4,500 m although isolated vascular plants have been found at over 5,000 m.

In the lower forest and bamboo zone mammals include giant forest hog, tree hyrax, white-tailed mongoose, elephant, black rhinoceros, suni, black-fronted duiker and leopard. Moorland mammals include the localized Mount Kenya mouse shrew, hyrax and common duiker. The endemic mole-rat is common throughout the northern slopes and the Hinder Valley at elevations up to 4,000 m. Lewa Wildlife Conservancy and Ngare Ndare Forest Reserve enhance the species diversity within the property including being home to the largest resident population of Grevys' Zebra in the world. An impressive array of birdlife includes green ibis (local Mount Kenya race); Ayres hawk eagle; Abyssinian long-eared owl; scaly francolin; Rüppell's robin-chat; numerous sunbirds (Nectariniidae); the locally threatened scarce swift; and near endemic alpine swift.

The Lewa Wildlife Conservancy and Ngare Ndare Forest Reserve component of the property incorporates lower lying, scenic foothills and arid habitats of high biological richness and diversity. The component lies at the ecological transition zone between the Afro Tropical Mountain ecosystem and the semi-arid East African Savannah Grasslands. Lewa Wildlife Conservancy and Ngare Ndare Forest Reserve also lie within the traditional migration route of the African elephant population of the Mount Kenya – Somali/Maasai ecosystem and has always been the traditional dry season feeding area for elephants.

Integrity

The serial property comprises Mount Kenya National Park managed by the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and parts of the Mount Kenya Forest Reserve managed by the Kenya

Forest Service (KFS). Both these protected areas are designed to protect the main natural values and the watershed of the mountain above the 2,000 - 2,500m elevations. To the north the property is connected via a 9.8 km elephant corridor to the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy and Ngare Ndare Forest Reserve (LWC-NNFR) which adds lowland drier ecosystems and habitats and a suite of additional species to the property. The corridor is within the buffer zone but critical to maintain ecological connectivity between the two components of the property. Despite a number of threats to the property, wildlife populations, though reduced from the years prior to the first inscription of the property on the World Heritage List, are still considered healthy.

The boundaries of the property on the main area of Mount Kenya are limited to the upper reaches of the mountain above the montane forest zone and most of the forest destruction, illegal grazing, poaching and other human activities which impact the broader ecosystem are occurring outside the property, in the area of forest/national reserve that serves as a 'buffer zone'. Understanding and mitigating these threats to the broader ecosystem is important because they impact the long-term viability of the property.

Climate change is probably one of the most serious long-term threats to the site. Glaciers are melting fast and appear destined to disappear altogether within a few decades. As the climate warms the vegetation zones can be expected to shift higher up the mountain. For example, the lower parts of the bamboo zone (which occur at the lower limit of the property) will likely gradually be replaced with mixed montane forest. It is essential that the threat of climate change is buffered through enhanced connectivity and ensuring that natural habitats covering the full range of altitude are maintained as a continuum, thus providing ecosystem resilience and allowing for adaptation to the inevitable change. The LWC-NNFR by establishing the corridor and regional linkages via several conservancies to link with Samburu National Park, Shaba National Reserve and Buffalo Springs to the north and beyond to the Matthew's Range is a significant proactive intervention to mitigate climate change impacts on the biodiversity of this region of East Africa providing mobility for biodiversity to adapt to changing temperature and rainfall regimes.

Protection and management requirements

The property's legislative framework is generally sound and provides for adequate protection of the site. The most relevant legislation is provided by the Wildlife Act, the Environment Management and Coordination Act (1999), the Water Act (2002), and the Forest Act (2005). The Government of Kenya, through KWS has promoted the formation of wildlife conservancies amongst owners of large tracks of land especially amongst local communities as a long-term strategy to increase range for biodiversity conservation and management in the country. LWC is managed for the conservation of biological diversity and thus has met the national legal requirements for designation as a conservancy. In addition the National Land Policy of the Ministry of Lands supports the establishment of corridors for biodiversity conservation.

Three institutions require close coordination to manage the serial property. These include KWS and KFS as well as the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy managed through a Board of Trustees. KWS and KFS are signatories to the Mount Kenya Ecosystem Management Plan which provides an overarching management planning framework. It is essential that the separate management plans applying to the components of the property are harmonised in terms of management approaches and timeframes.

More sustainable management of various sections of the forest has been supported through the establishment of Community Forestry Associations (CFAs) and the production of operational forest management plans and related agreements signed between KFS and the CFAs.

There is a major problem with crop damage caused by elephant, buffalo and other large mammals moving into fields along the lower boundary of the Mount Kenya National/Forest Reserve. Various attempts have been made to mitigate this human-wildlife conflict problem by fencing and construction of other barriers to stop animals moving out of the reserve. These have had mixed results, nevertheless, as experience has shown elsewhere, effective and well considered fencing is likely to be the best option for mitigating human/wildlife conflict in such a densely populated landscape.

Past threats from commercial tree plantation development and associated cultivation/habitat destruction have been alleviated through long term efforts. Government policy not to convert any more natural forest for plantation development has significantly reduced the threat to the property from plantation development and associated cultivation in the adjacent buffer zone. Nevertheless, the ecological consequences of the failed plantation development activities of past decades remain. Areas which were cleared for plantations, but never planted, have been colonised by grasses and are being maintained as open grazing lands, rather than being allowed to revert to natural forest.

Threats from illegal logging, grazing, poaching and tourism are being managed and appear to be stable notwithstanding on-going issues. Continued monitoring and effective management of these issues will be needed. Fire is a major threat, especially in the high altitude moorlands of the World Heritage property. The threat is exacerbated by the increasing number of people living around the periphery of the forest, and making daily incursions up the mountain to graze livestock and collect non-timber forest products. Stakeholders have jointly developed a Mount Kenya Hotspot Strategic Fire Plan to guide future fire preparedness within the ecosystem.

The maintenance of the 9.8km elephant corridor connecting Mount Kenya to the lowland areas of the LWC-NNFR is critical to provide a contiguous link between the two components of the property, thereby supporting wildlife movements and buffering against climate change impacts. It is also critical to explore other opportunities to create connectivity within the larger ecosystem complex to enhance the ecological viability of the property.

4. Emphasizes the critical importance of maintaining the wildlife and elephant corridor between the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy - Ngare Ndare Forest Reserve and the Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest World Heritage Site as vital to conservation connectivity and the viability of the property's Outstanding Universal Value;
5. Commends the State Party of Kenya for enhancing the ecological connectivity and habitat diversity of the Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest through this serial extension;
6. Encourages the State Party to consider further extension of the boundary of Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest World Heritage Site, so as to include the lower natural forests and to achieve broader ecological connectivity and coherence.

ASIA / PACIFIC

New Nominations

Decision: 37 COM 8B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2;
2. Inscribes the **Xinjiang Tianshan, China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii) and (ix)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Xinjiang Tianshan is a serial property consisting of four components totaling 606,833 hectares, with buffer zones totaling 491,103 hectares located in the People's Republic of China in the Xinjiang Tianshan, the eastern portion of the Tianshan mountain range. The four components are located along the 1,760 kilometers of the Xinjiang Tianshan, a temperate arid zone surrounded by Central Asian deserts. The property was nominated under criterion (vii) for its outstanding beauty and superlative natural features and criterion (ix) for capturing a range of biological and ecological processes.

The property has outstanding scenic values and many superlative natural features – from red bed canyons to high peaks and glaciers to beautiful wetlands, meadows and steppe. The visual impact of these features is magnified by the stark contrasts between the mountain areas and vast Central Asian deserts, and between the dry south slopes and the much wetter north slope. Xinjiang Tianshan is also an outstanding example of ongoing biological and ecological evolutionary process in a temperate arid zone. Altitudinal vegetation distributions, significant differences between north and south slopes, and diversity of flora, all illustrate the biological and ecological evolution of the Pamir-Tian Shan Highlands. Xinjiang Tianshan has outstanding biodiversity and is important habitat for relic species, and numerous rare and endangered species, as well as endemic species. It provides an excellent example of the gradual replacement of the original warm and wet flora by modern xeric Mediterranean flora.

Criterion (vii): The Tianshan is a large mountain range in Central Asia stretching about 2,500 kilometers. It is the largest mountain chain in the world's temperate arid region, and the largest isolated east-west mountain range globally. The Xinjiang portion of the Tianshan runs east-west for 1,760km and is a mountain range of outstanding natural beauty. The Xinjiang Tianshan is anchored in the west by the highest peak in the Tianshan, Tomur Peak at 7,443 meters, and in the east by Bogda Peak at 5,445 meters. The range lies between two Central Asian deserts, Junggar Desert in the north and the Tarim Desert in the south. The beauty of the Xinjiang Tianshan lies not only in its spectacular snow-capped mountains and glacier-capped peaks, beautiful forests and meadows, clear rivers and lakes and red bed canyons, but also in the combination and contrast between the mountain elements and the vast deserts. The stark difference of bare rocks on its south slope and luxuriant forest and meadow on the north creates a striking visual contrast of environments which are hot and cold, dry and wet, desolate and luxuriant – and of exceptional beauty.

Criterion (ix): Xinjiang Tianshan is an outstanding example of ongoing biological and ecological evolutionary process in a temperate arid zone. The landforms and ecosystems

have been preserved since the Pliocene epoch because of the Tianshan's position between two deserts and its Central Asian arid continental climate, which is unique among the world's mountain ecosystems. Xinjiang Tianshan has all the typical mountain altitudinal zones of a temperate arid zone, reflecting the moisture and heat variations at different altitudes, gradients and slopes. The property is an outstanding example for the study of biological community succession in mountain ecosystems in an arid zone undergoing global climate change. Xinjiang Tianshan is also an outstanding representative of biological and ecological evolution in the Pamir-Tian Shan Highlands. Altitudinal vegetation distributions, significant differences between north and south slopes, and diversity of flora, all illustrate the biological and ecological evolution of the Pamir-Tian Shan Highlands. The property is also an important habitat for relic species, and numerous rare and endangered species, as well as endemic species. It is representative of the process whereby the original warm and wet flora has gradually been replaced by modern xeric Mediterranean flora.

Integrity

The property is a serial property consisting of four components totaling 606,833 hectares, with buffer zones totaling 515,592 hectares. The four components include: Tomur, Kalajun-Kuerdening, Bayinbuluke and Bogda. The four components follow the boundaries of existing protected areas, except in the case of the Kalajun-Kuerdening component, where two parks have been merged. The boundaries of the various components follow prominent natural features including ridgelines, rivers, vegetation zones, etc.

The property is representative of the many superlative features and ecological processes in the Xinjiang Tianshan. The property includes spectacular landscapes from red bed canyons to the highest peaks and largest glaciers in the entire range, to highly scenic and ecologically rich alpine meadows, to areas of rivers, lakes and wetlands. The property captures the full range of altitudinal zones of a temperate arid zone and the evolutionary processes of the Pamir-Tian Shan highlands.

The area benefits from a very low degree of threat. There are no permanent inhabitants in the property. Extractive industries and infrastructure development is limited in the region and does not exist within the property. There is no record of invasive species. The entire property is legally protected and all of the components have buffer zones.

Protection and management requirements

The components of the property range from IUCN Categories I-IV, though several of the units, including the largest component (Tomur) are managed as Category Ia. The property has been under conservation management for some time. The Tomur Peak National Nature Reserve in particular has been under conservation management since 1985. A broad range of environmental and natural resource use laws governs and the property therefore benefits from a high level of legal protection.

Each of the components has a management plan, and a management plan also exists for the property as a whole. A new management plan for the whole property will come into effect in 2014. The property has an adequate staff and is well funded. Extensive research has been conducted in the property giving park staff a strong knowledge base to work from.

Special attention needs to be given to ensuring effective management planning and coordination across the components of the property which are geographically well separated from each other. Future efforts should focus upon opportunities to extend or add to the property to increase its size and integrity given the overall very large scale of the Tianshan Mountain Range system. This should also consider initiatives with neighbouring

countries to consider transnational opportunities to extend protection of the Tianshan system.

Attention should also be given to working with IUCN and other partners to better understand the implications of grazing on the natural ecosystems of Tianshan and to explore the potential of integrating local communities and in particular traditional herdsmen into the management of the property.

4. Requests the State Party to:
 - a) Complete a revised management plan for the entire property by 2014;
 - b) Complete gazettal and legal protection of the areas merging Kalajun and Kuerdening;
 - c) Consider progressive extensions and additions to the property noting the relative small size given the very large size of the Tianshan range;
 - d) Initiate collaboration with neighbouring countries to explore the potential for a transnational serial nomination;
 - e) Work with IUCN and other partners to explore the potential of integrating local communities and in particular traditional herdsmen into management of the property; and
 - f) Cooperate with neighbouring State Parties, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to undertake a regional comparative biodiversity and geodiversity study of Inner Asian high mountains and deserts and to conduct a regional expert workshop with a view to developing opportunities for future transnational potentially serial nominations.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2;
2. Refers the examination of the nomination of the **Great Himalayan National Park, India**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Finalize the addition of Tirthan and Sainj Wildlife Sanctuaries to the nominated property to create a single area thereby increasing the overall size of the site and improving its integrity and potential to meet World Heritage criteria;
 - b) Continue to strengthen the engagement of local communities in participatory governance of the site including the Tirthan and Sainj Wildlife Sanctuaries;
 - c) Confirm the outstanding universal value of an enlarged property through further detailed comparative analysis of the values of the site with reference to other sites within the Western Himalayas and, in particular, the Nanda Devi and Valley of the Flowers National Parks World Heritage property;
 - d) Consider undertaking a comparative study to fully assess the relative values of the nominated property against other sites in the Himalayas and adjacent mountain regions;

- e) Continue longer term plans to progressively increase the size of the nominated property with the addition of other surrounding protected areas to form an aggregated property that potentially includes the Rupi Bhabha Wildlife Sanctuary, Pin Valley National Park, Khirganga National Park and the Kanawar Wildlife Sanctuary.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2;
2. Refers the nomination of **Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary, Philippines** back to the State Party taking note of the potential for this site to meet criteria (x), in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Continue the work with the National Commission for Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) to resolve any outstanding land claims to ensure there is broad based support for the nomination of the site and that any future use of the area does not compromise the Outstanding Universal Value of the site;
 - b) Implement the envisaged expansion of the site to include important nesting habitats for endangered species such as the Philippine Eagle and implement the envisaged expansion of the buffer zone in order to enhance the integrity of the site;
 - c) Prepare a detailed Visitor and Tourism Management Plan as a sub-plan to the Management Plan in recognition of the potential for increasing pressure for access and higher numbers of park visitors. Such a plan should be prepared in consultation with local communities to anticipate and plan for the impact of opening the site to increased visitation and to ensure that local people share in the benefits of future tourism use of the site;
 - d) Develop and implement a research and monitoring programme to assess and adapt to the impacts of climate change on the site;
3. Commends the State Party for having finalized the Memorandum of Understanding with the stakeholders to secure their cooperation in the management and protection of the site and requests the State Party to submit it to the World Heritage Centre as soon as possible.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.13

The nomination of **Cat Tien National Park, Viet Nam**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Decision: 37 COM 8B.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2;
2. Inscribes the **Tajik National Park (Mountains of the Pamirs), Tajikistan**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii) and (viii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statements of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Tajik National Park (2,611,674 ha in area) encompasses almost the entire Pamir Mountains, the third highest mountain ecosystem in the world after the Himalaya and Karakorum Mountains. The Pamir Mountains lie at the centre of the 'Pamir Knot', the term used by geographers to describe the tangle of the highest mountain ranges on the Eurasian continent. Huge tectonic forces stemming from the collision of the Indian-Australian plate with the Eurasian Plate have progressively thrown up the Himalaya, Karakoram, Hindu Kush, Kunlun and Tien Shan – all radiating out from the Pamir Mountains. Along with the Karakoram Mountains, the Pamir region is one of the most tectonically-active locations in the world.

Tajik National Park stands out as a very large protected area, with a stark treeless landscape of exceptional natural beauty. The outstanding scenic values are enhanced by the landform juxtaposition of heavily-glaciated high peaks and high plateaux with an alpine desert character. The property contains a number of superlative natural phenomena, including: Fedchenko Glacier (the longest glacier in the world outside of the Polar Regions); Lake Sarez (a very high, deep lake impounded just over a century ago by a severe earthquake which generated a huge landslide forming the Uzoi Dam, the highest natural dam in the world); and Karakul Lake, likely to be the world's highest large lake of meteoric origin.

Criterion (vii): Tajik National Park is one of the largest high mountain protected areas in the Palearctic Realm. The Fedchenko Glacier, the largest valley glacier of the Eurasian Continent and the world's longest outside of the Polar Regions, is unique and a spectacular example at the global level. The visual combination of some of the deepest gorges in the world, surrounded by rugged glaciated peaks, as well as the alpine desert and lakes of the Pamir high plateaux adds up to an alpine wilderness of exceptional natural beauty. Lake Sarez and Lake Karakul are superlative natural phenomena. Lake Sarez, impounded behind the highest natural dam in the world, is of great geomorphic interest. Lake Karakul is likely to be the highest large lake of meteoric origin.

Criterion (viii): The Pamir Mountains are a major centre of glaciation on the Eurasian continent and Tajik National Park illustrates within one protected area an outstanding juxtaposition of many high mountains, valley glaciers, and deep river gorges alongside the cold continental desert environment of the high Pamir Plateau landforms. An outstanding landform feature of the property's geologically dynamic terrain is Lake Sarez. It was created by an earthquake-generated landslide of an estimated six billion tonnes of material and is possibly the youngest deep water alpine lake in the world. It is of international scientific and geomorphological hazard significance because of the on-going geological processes influencing its stability, and the sort of lacustrine ecosystem which will develop

over time. Tajik National Park furthermore offers a unique opportunity for the study of plate tectonics and continental subduction phenomena thereby contributing to our fundamental understanding of earth building processes.

Integrity

The property comprises the entire area of the Tajik National Park and, because of its large size, mountainous and alpine desert character, and remoteness from human settlements, the property is considered to have an outstandingly high level of physical integrity. Consequently there is no need for a formal buffer zone. The defined core zone of TNP makes up nearly 78% of the property, with the other three sustainable 'limited use' zones ranged around the periphery of the park. Tajik National Park is owned by the State and, as a national park, it has the highest legal protection status in Tajikistan.

Protection and management requirements

The legislative framework and management arrangements for the property are comprehensive and clear and all activities that could threaten the integrity of the property, including mining, are legally prohibited.

There is a medium-term management plan approved by the Government and the State Agency of Natural Protected Areas is responsible for coordination of all activities in the park. The implementation of the management plan involves the participation of local communities and their traditional rights over the use of natural resources are respected. The zoning of the property accommodates both traditional and biodiversity conservation needs. The financing for the park comes largely from national sources with a minor contribution from donor funded projects.

Inscription on the World Heritage list presents an increased opportunity to the State Party to develop ecotourism. Therefore, long-term protection and management requirements for the property include the need to prevent negative impacts from tourism whilst accommodating any increased visitation to the property through the provision of quality visitor services.

There is a need for secured and adequate financing for the park to fully implement the management plan and carry out law enforcement measures. Since Government sources are limited, alternative sources of funding need to be investigated. In this respect, the concept of trophy hunting management needs to be developed, as trophy hunting could be an important supplementary income source for the management of the park. However, it should encompass all necessary elements of a science-based approach to game and habitat management, involve independent and external experts, and have a tight regulatory framework.

The property requires an effective long-term monitoring programme, including defined key indicators of the conservation and habitat health of the property.

4. Commends the State Party on its continued and responsive efforts to improve protection and management of the property, in particular for the development and future implementation of the management plan;
5. Recommends the State Party to marshal the necessary human and financial resources to ensure effective long term protection and management in accordance with the property's management plan and to explore options to secure additional international financial assistance for capacity building;

6. Encourages the State Party to cooperate with the neighbouring State Party of Kyrgyzstan to develop improved and sustainable tourism programmes which enhance visitor services, income and which foster community-based tourism development;
7. Also encourages the State Party to cooperate with neighbouring State Parties, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to undertake a regional comparative biodiversity and geodiversity study of Inner Asian high mountains and deserts and to conduct a regional expert workshop with a view to developing opportunities for future transnational potentially serial nominations.

EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

New Nominations

Decision: 37 COM 8B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2;
2. Inscribes Mount Etna, Italy, on the World Heritage List under **criterion (viii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Mount Etna World Heritage Site (19,237 ha) comprises the most strictly protected and scientifically important area of Mount Etna, and forms part of the Parco dell'Etna Regional Nature Park. Mount Etna is renowned for its exceptional level of volcanic activity, and the documentation of its activity over at least 2,700 years. Its notoriety, scientific importance, and cultural and educational value are of global significance.

Criterion (viii): Mount Etna is one of the world's most active and iconic volcanoes, and an outstanding example of ongoing geological processes and volcanic landforms. The stratovolcano is characterized by almost continuous eruptive activity from its summit craters and fairly frequent lava flow eruptions from craters and fissures on its flanks. This exceptional volcanic activity has been documented by humans for at least 2,700 years – making it one of the world's longest documented records of historical volcanism. The diverse and accessible assemblage of volcanic features such as summit craters, cinder cones, lava flows, lava caves and the Valle de Bove depression have made Mount Etna a prime destination for research and education. Today Mount Etna is one of the best-studied and monitored volcanoes in the world, and continues to influence volcanology, geophysics and other earth science disciplines. Mount Etna's notoriety, scientific importance, and cultural and educational value are of global significance.

Integrity

The boundaries of the property are clearly defined and encompass the most outstanding geological features of Mount Etna. The property includes very little infrastructure: a few forest / mountain tracks, a number of basic mountain shelters along the main forest tracks, and over 50 small seismic monitoring stations and a scientific observatory.

A buffer zone of 26,220 ha surrounds the property, including parts of Mount Etna Regional Nature Park, and two tourism zones. These tourism zones include accommodation (hotels,

huts), car parks, restaurants, cafes, a cableway, chair and drag lifts for ski tourism, information points, and ticket kiosks for guided drives, hikes and horse/donkey safaris.

Protection and management requirements

The Parco dell'Etna (Etna Park) was established as a Regional Nature Park by Decree of the President of the Sicilian Regional Authority in May 1987. The property includes part of this Park, comprising the zone defined as an integral reserve. In addition, nine Natura 2000 sites overlap the property to various degrees, providing additional protection for 77% of the area under European legislation.

The regulations provided within the Decree provide for adequate protection of the key values of the property. Since the completion of a land acquisition process in 2010, 97.4% of the property's area is in public ownership (region or communities). In contrast, 56.6% of the buffer zone is privately owned.

The management of the property is coordinated by Ente Parco dell' Etna, established as the managing authority of Etna Park by Decree of the President of the Sicilian Regional Authority in May 1987, working in close cooperation with the Regional Authority of State Forests and the Regional Corps of Forest Rangers (Corpo Forestale). Management is guided by a long-term management plan and Triennial Intervention Programmes.

The property has no permanent population, is free of roads, and its use restricted to research and recreation. Vehicle access to the limited network of forest and mountain tracks appears to be strictly controlled (e.g. through gates and fences) and is only permitted for park management purposes and authorized activities such as research and organized 4x4 drives on the main track from the tourism facilities in the buffer zone to the INGV observatory. Except for possible maintenance of the observatory, no construction projects are permitted or planned within the property. Public access to the top of Mount Etna may be officially prohibited for safety reasons, although this regulation has been difficult to enforce. Organized recreational activities such as mountain biking and horse / donkey riding require advance authorisation. Although they appear to be limited at present, they need to be well monitored and managed to avoid negative impacts such as erosion and disturbance of wildlife. No dogs are allowed in the property and illegal hunting appears to be under control. Low-intensity grazing is permitted and occurs in parts of the property in the summer season. Limited silvicultural interventions are implemented in the property to reduce the risk from forest fires and maintain access routes. Climate change has the potential to increase the risk of forest fires in the region and impact the species and communities on Mount Etna. Natural hazards resulting from the volcanic activity of the property will always pose a risk to certain features and facilities of the park and beyond. Strengthened park visitor facilities are needed, taking into account best practice and lessons learned at other comparable World Heritage properties.

4. Commends the local, regional and national government authorities, park staff, forest rangers, cooperating scientists and scientific institutions, and non-governmental organizations for their commitment and support to the nominated property;
5. Requests the State Party to coordinate regional and national authorities to maintain and strengthen their support to the property, to further increase the management capacity of the property;
6. Recommends the State Party to review and update the management plan, to:
 - a) Strengthen harmonization between the various management organizations and private sector partners in the use of the proposed property to ensure that the outstanding geological features are not adversely impacted by increasing tourism pressures.

- b) Strengthen mechanisms to monitor visitor use that balance the protection of natural heritage values with enhanced visitor experience and safety.
 - c) Encourage improved research and monitoring of the values with the inclusion of technical staff (geologist, geomorphologist and volcanologist) as an integral part of the management team on the site.
 - d) Encourage the exchange of management experience and promotion of scientific and educational opportunities between Mount Etna and Isole Eolie (Aeolian Islands, Italy).
7. Also recommends the park, regional and national authorities work together with relevant funding and technical partners in order to enhance the visitor experience of the property. This should include improvements to the environmental education and ecotourism facilities in the property, and tourism facilities in the buffer zone and wider park area;
 8. Encourages the State Party improve the integration of the property and its buffer zone into the wider landscape, to recognize and promote existing education, monitoring, research and training activities, and to improve the prospects for sustainable development of the region, including through possible adoption of experience from the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme;
 9. Recalling Decision **31 COM 8B.12** adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007), reiterates that “there is increasingly limited potential for further inscriptions of volcanic sites on the World Heritage List”, and also requests IUCN to revisit and update its thematic study on “World Heritage Volcanoes”, with input from reviewers expert in volcanic sites, to clearly articulate a short and appropriately balanced list of the strongest remaining candidate volcanic sites with potential for inscription on the World Heritage List.

LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

New Nominations

Decision: 37 COM 8B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2;
2. Inscribes the **El Pinacate and Gran Desierto de Altar Biosphere Reserve, Mexico**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii), (viii) and (x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

El Pinacate and Gran Desierto de Altar Biosphere Reserve (EPGDABR) is located in the Sonoran Desert. The Sonoran Desert is one of four great North American deserts along with the Chihuahuan Desert, the Great Basin Desert and the Mojave Desert. EPGDABR has a surface of 714,566 hectares with 354,871 hectares of buffer zone. It is a large and relatively undisturbed protected area which comprises two very distinct broad landscape types. To the East, there is a dormant volcanic area of around 200,000 ha, comprised of

the Pinacate Shield with extensive black and red lava flows and desert pavement. The volcanic shield boasts a wide array of volcanic phenomena and geological formations, including a small shield-type volcano. The most visually striking feature is the concentration of a total of 10 enormous, deep and almost perfectly circular Maar (steam blast) craters.

In the West towards the Colorado River Delta and South towards the Gulf of California, is the Gran Altar Desert, North America's largest field of active sand dunes and only active Erg dunes. The dunes can reach 200 meters in height and contain a variety of dunes types. The dunes originate from sediments from the nearby Colorado Delta and local sources. In addition, there are several arid granite massifs emerging like islands from the sandy desert flats, ranging between 300 and 650 m.a.s.l., which represent another remarkable landscape feature harbouring distinct plant and wildlife communities.

The variety of landscapes results in extraordinary habitat diversity. The diversity of life forms across many different taxa is notable with many species endemic to the Sonoran Desert or more locally restricted to parts of the property. All feature sophisticated physiological and behavioural adaptations to the extreme environmental conditions. The subtropical desert ecosystem reportedly hosts more than 540 species of vascular plants, 44 mammals, more than 200 birds, over 40 reptiles, as well as several amphibians and even two endemic species of freshwater fish.

Criterion (vii): The property presents a dramatic combination of desert landforms, comprising both volcanic and dune systems as dominant features. The volcanic shield in the property boasts a wide array of volcanic phenomena and geological formations, including a small shield-type volcano. The most visually striking feature is the concentration of a total of 10 enormous, deep and almost perfectly circular Maar (steam blast) craters, believed to originate from a combination of eruptions and collapses. The property is visually outstanding through the stark contrast of a dark-coloured area comprised of a volcanic shield and spectacular craters and lava flows within an immense sea of dunes. The dunes can reach 200 meters in height and contain linear dunes, star dunes and dome dunes, displaying enormous and constantly changing contrasts in terms of form and color. In addition to these predominant features there are several arid granite massifs emerging like islands from the sandy desert flats, ranging between 300 and 650m high. The combination of all these features results in a highly diverse and visually stunning desert landscape.

Criterion (viii): The property's desert and volcanic landforms provide an exceptional combination of features of great scientific interest. The vast sea of sand dunes that surrounds the volcanic shield is considered the largest and most active dune system in North America. It includes a diverse range of dunes that are nearly undisturbed, and include spectacular and very large star-shaped dunes that occur both singly and in long ridges up to 48km in length. The volcanic exposures provide important complementary geological values, and the desert environment assures a dramatic display of a series of impressive large craters and more than 400 cinder cones, lava flows, and lava tubes. Taken together the combination of earth science features is an impressive laboratory for geological and geomorphological studies.

Criterion (x): The highly diverse mosaic of habitats is home to complex communities and surprisingly high species diversity across many taxonomic groups of flora and fauna. More than 540 species of vascular plants, 44 mammals, more than 200 birds and over 40 reptiles inhabit the seemingly inhospitable desert. Insect diversity is high despite not being fully documented. Several endemic species of plants and animals exist, including two freshwater fish species. One local endemic plant is restricted to a small part of the volcanic shield within the area. Large maternity caves of the migratory Lesser Long-Nosed Bat, which is an important pollinator and seed dispersal vector are found within the property.

Noteworthy species include the Sonoran Pronghorn, an endemic subspecies restricted to the South-western Arizona and North-western Sonora and threatened by extinction.

Integrity

El Pinacate and Gran Desierto de Altar Biosphere Reserve is relatively undisturbed and has an outstandingly high level of physical integrity to a greater extent related to its harsh environment. Whilst there are a limited number of private land ownership (Ejidos) areas, the entire property is under the authority of the Federal Agency for Protected Areas (CONANP).

Protection and management requirements

The property counts on an effectively enforced adequate legal framework and its management is well supported in terms of human and financial resources. Management of the property is guided by a long-term management plan supported by annual operational plans and implementation is supported by local governments, NGOs and indigenous peoples. Future revisions of the existing management plan should consider ways and means to maintain and enhance the Outstanding Universal Values and conditions of integrity of the property. It should also propose new options and mechanism to ensure the financial sustainability required for the effective long term management of the property. In addition the management plan should establish enhanced mechanisms to effectively involve indigenous peoples in the planning and management of the property.

Special attention should be given to avoid the indirect impacts of nearby tourism development including from increased traffic, which creates ecological disturbance, littering and wildlife road kills. More importantly, tourism can create pressure to extend existing road infrastructure which could facilitate entry points for alien invasive species. Increasing impact from off-road vehicles has been observed, requiring monitoring and effective law enforcement in EPGDABR. However the most critical long term management issue is to address potential problems derived from tourism-related water consumption.

Long term protection and management of the property also includes the need to minimize and/or mitigate impacts derived from existing or proposed roads; to ensure effective implementation of measures to avoid further depletion of scarce water resources; to maintain and enhance ecological connectivity so as to buffer against climate change impacts and to effectively control and eradicate alien invasive species. Transboundary cooperation to maintain and enhance the management of the property is essential and therefore the formal establishment of a Transboundary Protected Area with adjoining protected areas in the United States is highly recommended.

4. Commends the State Party on the decision to not locate electricity transmission infrastructure along the coast, in order to conserve the visual integrity of the area, and requests the State Party to apply the highest environmental standards in the alternative corridor in the northern part of the property;
5. Requests the State Party to ensure full compliance with Environmental Impact Assessment requirements as regards the ongoing expansion of the Route 2 road development;
6. Encourages the State Party to consider the future expansion of the property to include the adjacent Ramsar site of Bahia de Adair;
7. Also encourages the State Parties of Mexico and the United States of America to strengthen cooperation on the conservation and management of the shared Greater Sonoran Desert Ecosystem, building upon the existing agreements and working

relationships at all levels, which may eventually lead to the formal establishment of a transboundary protected area;

8. Further encourages the State Parties of Mexico and the United States of America to further cooperate on the saving of the Sonoran Pronghorn from possible extinction;
9. Furthermore encourages the State Party, and the neighbouring State Party of the United States of America, to fully consider environmental concerns in security efforts along the international border that forms the northern boundary of the property.

MIXED PROPERTIES

AFRICA

New Nominations

Decision: 37 COM 8B.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Bijagós Archipelago – Motom Moranghajogo, Guinea Bissau**, to the World Heritage List to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Strengthen the legal protection status of the property to ensure that all areas nominated have adequate legal and/or customary protection;
 - b) Consider modification of the boundaries of areas to be nominated within the overall biosphere reserve to conform to integrity requirements and exclude heavily modified areas that do not contain attributes that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. These areas, including the towns of Bolama and Bubaque, could be included in a buffer zone for the property as defined in paragraph 103 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
 - c) Deepen the comparative analysis so as to ascertain whether the property might be considered to have the potential to demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value for cultural criteria;
 - d) Ensure that an overall management plan/system is established for the nominated site with appropriate institutional and financial means and measures in place, including an overall coordination body for the whole property;
 - e) Ensure that this management plan/system includes a clear and agreed strategy for sustainable tourism, including appropriate policies, programmes and tourism infrastructure that does not degrade the integrity of the property and its OUV;
 - f) Update, detail and strengthen management plans for the existing legally protected areas included within the property in a way that is compatible with the overall management plan/system of the property;
 - g) Establish effective protection and management measures and activities that minimize the effects of the non-native species, including those considered as invasive, and restore degraded areas where appropriate;

- h) Ensure that new shipping routes are not be established through the nominated site;
 - i) Ensure that oil exploration and exploitation operations do not take place within the nominated property and that operations outside of the site do not have any significant impact on the nominated site; and
 - j) Ensure that human and financial resources are sufficient to maintain the integrity of the property and the long-term preservation of its Outstanding Universal Value; in particular raise sufficient financial resources for the trust fund project (the “Fondation Bioguinée”), and take all measures to ensure that an adequate proportion of this fund is earmarked for the proposed site;
3. Recommends that the State Party move forward plans to designate either the National Parks, or possibly the entire Biosphere Reserve, as a Ramsar site, to strengthen national and local protection and management and international recognition;
 4. Commends the State Party and its partner organisations for its committed and innovative work in participatory community management in this important protected area;
 5. Considers that the evaluation of any revised nomination would need to include an expert mission to the site;
 6. Encourages the State Party, under the principles of the Upstream Process, with the assistance of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to seek advice on the potential of the site to satisfy cultural criteria and on reframing the nomination for natural criteria to address the concerns above.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Approves the extension of **uKhahlamba / Drakensberg Park, South Africa**, to include Sehlabathebe National Park, Lesotho, to become the **Maloti-Drakensberg Park, Lesotho/South Africa**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i), (iii), (vii) and (x)**;
3. Adopts the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park is renowned for its spectacular natural landscape, importance as a haven for many threatened and endemic species, and for its wealth of rock paintings made by the San people over a period of 4000 years. The Park, located in the Drakensberg Mountains, covers an area of 242,813 ha making it the largest protected area along the Great Escarpment of southern Africa.

With its pristine steep-sided river valleys and rocky gorges, the property has numerous caves and rock shelters containing an estimated 600 rock art sites, and the number of individual images in those sites probably exceeds 35,000. The images depict animals and human beings, and represent the spiritual life of this people, now no longer living in their original homeland. This art represents an exceptionally coherent tradition that

embodies the beliefs and cosmology of the San people over several millennia. There are also paintings done during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, attributable to Bantu speaking people.

Extending along most of KwaZulu-Natal's south-western border with Lesotho, the property provides a vital refuge for more than 250 endemic plant species and their associated fauna. It also holds almost all of the remaining subalpine and alpine vegetation in KwaZulu-Natal, including extensive high altitude wetlands above 2,750m and is a RAMSAR site. The Park has been identified as an Important Bird Area, and forms a critical part of the Lesotho Highlands Endemic Bird Area.

Criterion (i): The rock art of the Drakensberg is the largest and most concentrated group of rock paintings in Africa south of the Sahara and is outstanding both in quality and diversity of subject.

Criterion (iii): The San people lived in the mountainous Drakensberg area for more than four millennia, leaving behind them a corpus of outstanding rock art, which throws much light on their way of life and their beliefs.

Criterion (vii): The site has exceptional natural beauty with soaring basaltic buttresses, incisive dramatic cutbacks and golden sandstone ramparts. Rolling high altitude grasslands, the pristine steep-sided river valleys and rocky gorges also contribute to the beauty of the site.

Criterion (x): The property contains significant natural habitats for in situ conservation of biological diversity. It has outstanding species richness, particularly of plants. It is recognised as a Global Centre of Plant Diversity and endemism, and occurs within its own floristic region – the Drakensberg Alpine Region of South Africa. It is also within a globally important endemic bird area and is notable for the occurrence of a number of globally threatened species, such as the Yellow-breasted Pipit. The diversity of habitats is outstanding, ranging across alpine plateaux, steep rocky slopes and river valleys. These habitats protect a high level of endemic and threatened species.

Integrity

The uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park, composed of 12 protected areas established between 1903 and 1973 has a long history of effective conservation management. Covering 242,813 ha in area, it is large enough to survive as a natural area and to maintain natural values. It includes 4 proclaimed Wilderness areas almost 50% of the Park, while largely unaffected by human development, the property remains vulnerable to external land uses including agriculture, plantation forestry and ecotourism, although agreements between Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife and local stakeholders have been implemented to manage these threats.

Invasive species and fire also threaten the integrity of the site, along with land claims in certain areas, infrastructural developments, soil erosion caused by fire and tourist impacts on vulnerable alpine trails, and poaching. The lack of formal protection of the mountain ecosystem over the border in Lesotho exacerbates these threats.

Boundary issues highlighted at time of inscription included the gap belonging to the amaNgwane and amaZizi Traditional Council between the northern and much larger southern section of the Park. While planning mechanisms restrict development above the 1,650m contour to maintain ecological integrity, it was recommended that a cooperative agreement between the amaNgwane and amaZizi Traditional Council and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife be envisaged. Extending conservation areas by agreements with privately-owned land along the escarpment to the south of the property was also

recommended. Finally an important step to strengthening integrity has been the development of the Drakensberg Maloti Transfrontier Conservation and Development Area, which has recognised the importance of a Transboundary Peace Park linking the Sehlabathebe National Park (and eventually the contiguous Sehlabathebe and Mohotlong Range Management Areas) in Lesotho with uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park. Project Coordinating Committees in both KwaZulu-Natal and Lesotho are cooperating in a planning process.

The property contains the main corpus of rock art related to the San in this area. Although the area has changed relatively little since the caves were inhabited, management practices, the removal of trees (which formerly sheltered the paintings) and the smoke from burning grass both have the capacity to impact adversely on the fragile images of the rock shelters, as does unregulated public access.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the paintings, and their shelter and cave settings, as a reflection of the beliefs of the San peoples, are without question. The images are however vulnerable to fading that could lessen their ability to display their meaning.

Protection and management requirements

Management of the Park is guided by an Integrated Management Plan with subsidiary plans, and is undertaken in accordance with the *World Heritage Convention Act*, 1999 (Act No. 49 of 1999); National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003); National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No 10 of 2004); KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Management Amendment Act (No 5 of 1999); *World Heritage Convention Operational Guidelines*; and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife policies. In terms of these legislation, all development within or outside the property is subjected to an Environmental Impact Assessment, which considers the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. In addition all World Heritage Sites are recognized as protected areas, meaning that mining or prospecting will be completely prohibited from taking place within the property or the proclaimed buffer zone. Furthermore, any unsuitable development with a potential impact on the property will not be permitted by the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs who is responsible for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

Invasive species and fire are major management challenges. At the time of inscription 1% of the property was covered with alien vegetation, including existing plantations and wattle infestations. This poses a threat to the ecological integrity of the Park as well as to the yield of water from its wetlands and river systems. Park management is actively addressing the removal of alien species. The interaction between the management of invasive species and the management of fire should also be carefully considered, taking into account the effects of fire on fire-sensitive fauna such as endemic frogs. Management of fire and invasive species needs to be addressed jointly by Lesotho and KwaZulu-Natal, ideally within the framework established for transboundary protected area cooperation.

There is a need to ensure an equitable balance between the management of nature and culture through incorporating adequate cultural heritage expertise into the management of the Park, in order to ensure that land management processes respect the paintings, that satisfactory natural shelter is provided to the rock art sites, that monitoring of the rock art images is conducted on a regular basis by appropriately qualified conservators, and that access to the paintings is adequately regulated. Furthermore, there is a need to ensure that Cultural Heritage Impact Assessments are undertaken in conjunction with Environmental Impact Assessments for any proposed development affecting the setting within the property.

4. Requests the State Party to:
 - a) Conduct further research on rock art on the basis of the ARAL (Analysis of Rock Art in Lesotho) project findings, in Sehlabathebe National Park and its surroundings to add on the existing inventory;
 - b) Include in this inventory the state of conservation of the documented rock art sites;
 - c) Study the potential cultural contribution of landscape elements, such as rock pools, in Sehlabathebe as part of on-going research;
 - d) Designate on the basis of the revised inventory and the research, the most significant rock art sites as national historic sites through public gazetting;
 - e) Collaborate with the State Party of South Africa, to update the existing cultural heritage management plan to include a risk preparedness and a disaster response plan;
 - f) Further build capacity through the training of staff of the Sehlabathebe management base and the Department of Culture in the documentation and conservation of rock art, provide significantly enhanced qualified staff within Sehlabathebe National Park;
 - g) Allocate a specific and adequate annual budget to allow for medium-term planning in conservation, inventorying and monitoring.

5. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to:
 - a) Submitting an International Assistance request for strengthening of heritage management;
 - b) Ensure that oral history is included in the research priorities of the park and Maloti Drakensberg Transboundary Park in order to enhance interpretation of San rock art;
 - c) Continuing a cautious approach towards conservation interventions on rock art sites and restrict such interventions to exceptional cases where rock art would otherwise become very fragile and vulnerable;
 - d) Improving the presentation of cultural aspects and in particular the rock art sites within the Environmental Centre;
 - e) Continuing the involvement of the local communities in the buffer zone and assisting them in establishing small-scale visitor services to generate direct revenues for the community;

6. Also requests the State Party to carefully consider any proposed development of wind farms in areas neighbouring the Sehlabathebe National Park and to ensure that such developments do not adversely impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the transboundary site in particular on populations of Bearded Vultures and Cape Vultures in the Lesotho Highlands and the surrounding escarpment of South Africa;

7. Further requests the States Parties to:
 - a) Finalize revisions, amendments and enactment of relevant laws pertinent to the property, in particular to approve and enact the draft Nature Conservation Act 2005 in Lesotho;
 - b) Update the current Sehlabathebe National Park and joint Sehlabathebe National Park/ uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park management and business plans which

- expire by 2013 and to ensure they provide for enhanced cooperation and joint management of both natural and cultural World Heritage values;
- c) Formalize the buffer zones surrounding the property and continue their cooperative attempts towards providing a buffer zone to the south of Sehlabathebe located in the territory of South Africa;
 - d) Strengthen transnational collaboration to share technical capacity and ensure improved management capacity within Sehlabathebe National Park;
8. Congratulates both States Parties on their cooperation in the nomination of the extension to create a new transboundary World Heritage property, and their collaborative approach to protect and manage the property to the highest international standards, and continue collaborating with the Advisory Bodies to improve the management plan of the property;
 9. Requests furthermore the State Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including a report on the progress made in the implementation of the above recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

New Nominations

Decision: 37 COM 8B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B4,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Pimachiowin Aki, Canada**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Consider options, in collaboration with the First Nations and the partners in the nomination, to refine and strengthen the boundaries of the nominated property to meet integrity requirements in relation to the operation of ecological processes within the property and surrounding areas;
 - b) Explore whether there is a way that the relationship with nature that has persisted for generations between the Anishinaabe First Nations and Pimachiowin Aki, might be seen to have the potential to satisfy one or more of the cultural criteria and allow a fuller understanding of the inter-relationship between culture and nature within Pimachiowin Aki and how this could be related to the *World Heritage Convention*.
3. Recommends that the State Party invite a joint ICOMOS and IUCN Advisory Mission, under the principles of the Upstream Processes, in order to address the above mentioned issues;
4. Commends the State Party, the First Nations and other stakeholders for their exemplary efforts to develop a nomination that will protect, maintain and restore the significant cultural and natural assets and values associated with Pimachiowin Aki;

5. Recognizes that this mixed nomination and the associated IUCN and ICOMOS evaluations have raised fundamental questions in terms of how the indissoluble bonds that exist in some places between culture and nature can be recognized on the World Heritage List, in particular the fact that the cultural and natural values of one property are currently evaluated separately and that the present wording of the criteria may be one contributor to this difficulty;
6. Further recognizes that maintaining entirely separate evaluation processes for mixed nominations does not facilitate a shared decision-making process between the Advisory Bodies;
7. Requests the World Heritage Centre, in consultation with the Advisory Bodies to examine options for changes to the criteria and/or to the Advisory Body evaluation process to address this issue and decides to include a debate on this item on the agenda of its 38th session.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.20

The nomination of **Sviyazhsk Historical, Architectural, Natural and Landscape Complex, Russian Federation**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

CULTURAL PROPERTIES

AFRICA

New Nominations

Decision: 37 COM 8B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of **Isandra Zoma, Madagascar**, back to the State Party, in order to allow it, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
 - a) Complete the comparative analysis at the national level (historic areas of the Betsileo people and of the central highlands), to determine whether the property is the most representative and best preserved in Madagascar and in what way it is outstanding; and complete the comparative analysis at the regional level, notably in Africa,
 - b) Review the property boundaries to include its various attributes currently in the buffer zone: tombs, vatolahy, defensive trenches, etc.,
 - c) Update the property data with archaeological surveys and regular scientific monitoring,
 - d) Implement a conservation plan for the property based on regular monitoring,

- e) Implement a management plan for the property by the overarching management body, which must include a tourism development and management plan, and be able to be incorporated into the local community development plans,
 - f) Review and expand the notion of indicators for the property's monitoring and conservation;
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) Making the property's map boundaries identifiable on the ground,
 - b) Developing tourism facilities and accommodation involving the local population.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Noting that the State Party agreed to a revised name of property;
3. Inscribes the **Historic Centre of Agadez, Niger**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iii)**;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The historic centre of Agadez dates back to the 15th and 16th centuries, when the Sultanate of Aïr established itself there, encouraging the consolidation of Tuareg tribes and the development of trans-Saharan economic and cultural exchanges. Sedentarisation took place based around the former encampments, which led to an original street plan, which is still respected today. The historic centre includes a large amount of housing, and a well preserved palatial and religious ensemble, including a tall minaret made entirely of mudbrick. The old town is characterised by mudbrick architecture and a decorative style that are specific to the Aïr region. The traditional sultanate system is still in place, ensuring social unity and economic prosperity. It is a living historic centre inhabited by about 20,000 people.

Criterion (ii): From the 15th century, Agadez, “the gateway to the desert”, became an exceptional crossroads for the caravan trade. It bears witness to an early historic town, forming a major centre for trans-Saharan cultural interchanges. Its architecture embodies a synthesis of stylistic influences in an original urban ensemble, made entirely of mudbrick and which is specific to the Aïr region.

Criterion (iii): The historic town and its outstanding monumental ensemble, including the Grand Mosque, with its minaret, the tallest ever constructed in mudbrick, and the Sultan's Palace, bear witness to an exceptional architectural tradition, based on sophisticated use of mudbrick. For more than five centuries, the city has developed a cultural, commercial and handicraft tradition, based on the continuity of the Sultanate of Aïr, up to the present day.

Integrity

The boundaries of the nominated property are those of the historic centre. The overall urban fabric is well preserved, and is spatially organised around the politico-religious monuments linked to the Sultanate of Air. A significant number of houses (easily a majority) have been preserved, which allows the satisfactory expression of the specific values linked to the mudbrick architecture and decoration specific to the Air region. The nominated property has good visual unity from many observation points, and gives the visitor the sense of being in an historic town of great integrity. There are however some significant local alterations: inappropriate buildings made of breeze blocks, the use of corrugated iron for roofs, an overhead electricity cable network which is particularly visible and unsightly, and the appearance of large advertisements painted on walls.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the component parts of the property is generally satisfactory, particularly for the monuments and palaces, except for the window and door frames, which have often been renewed using non-traditional materials. The authenticity of the housing is good, but it is also threatened by the use of modern materials which do not respect tradition: breeze blocks, cement-based plasters, metal elements and corrugated metal, and the appearance of painted advertisements in aggressive colours.

Management and protection requirements

The property is in a good general state of conservation. The religious monuments and palaces are well maintained, under the responsibility of the sultan and of the neighbourhood chiefs. In the case of the houses, the situation is more variable. The property is protected by national legislation and by the traditional local power of the sultanate, with its system of neighbourhood chiefs and committees. Town planning regulations were recently instituted for the property inside the protected perimeter; the building permit regulations must however be implemented in a way that is both homogeneous and educational, so that the population is informed about the values of the property and the maintenance efforts required for its conservation. The putting in place of the Property Conservation and Management Unit must be completed, and the Unit must be provided with sufficient staffing and material resources to carry out its missions. The definition and organisation of the monitoring of the property must be specifically stated.

5. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Continuing working on the inventory of monuments and housing, and on the intangible heritage,
 - b) Establishing restoration standards to ensure the conservation of the authenticity of the property,
 - c) Monitoring the results of the recently introduced policy to ban the use of non-traditional materials for walls, rendering, roofs and the renovation of door and window frames,
 - d) Paying particular attention to the situation of advertisements inside the property and buffer zone limits, and the effectiveness of the measures taken to curb this phenomenon,
 - e) Describing in a unified and practical form the indicators for monitoring the property and the results of their application.
6. Requests the State Party to submit by **1 February 2014** a report to the World Heritage Centre about the progress made in implementing the above recommendations, to be examined by the Committee at its 38th session in 2014;

7. Also recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Putting in place procedures for engagement with the population and for raising the population's awareness about the conservation of the property,
 - b) Paying particular attention to the transmission of knowhow concerning traditional construction practices,
 - c) Paying particular attention to the question of traditional wood species which are now becoming rare,
 - d) Paying more attention to the question of sanitation in general, both in technical and health terms.

ARAB STATES

Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Decision: 37 COM 8B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Inscribes **Al Zubarah Archaeological Site, Qatar**, 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

The walled coastal town of Al Zubarah in the Arabian Gulf flourished as a pearling and trading centre for a short period of some fifty years in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Founded by Utub merchants from Kuwait, its prosperity related to its involvement in trade of high value commodities, most notably the export of pearls. At the height of its prosperity, Al Zubarah had trading links with the Indian Ocean, Arabia and Western Asia.

Al Zubarah was one of a long line of prosperous, fortified trading towns around the coast in what is now Qatar, and in other parts of the Gulf, that developed from the early Islamic period, around the 9th century AD, onwards and established a symbiotic relationship with inland settlements. Individually these trading towns probably competed with each other over the many centuries during which the India Ocean trade was plied.

Al Zubarah was mostly destroyed in 1811 and finally abandoned in the early 20th century, after which its remaining rubble stone and mortar buildings collapsed and were gradually covered by a protective layer of sand blown from the desert. A small part of the town has been excavated. The property consists of the remains of the town, with its palaces, mosques, streets, courtyard houses, and fishermen's huts, its harbour and double defensive walls, and, on its land side, of a canal, two screening walls, and cemeteries. A short distance away are the remains of the fort of Qal'at Murair, with evidence of how the desert's supplies of water were managed and protected, and a further fort constructed in 1938.

What distinguished Al Zubarah from the other trading towns of the Gulf is that it lasted a comparatively short space of time, secondly that it was abandoned, thirdly that it has lain largely untouched since being covered by the desert sands, and fourthly that its wider

context can still be read through the remains of small satellite settlements and the remains of possibly competing towns nearby along the coast.

The layout of Al Zubarah has been preserved under the desert sands. The entire town, still within its desert hinterland, are a vivid reflection of the development of an eighteenth- and nineteenth-century trading society in the Gulf region and its interaction with the surrounding desert landscape.

Al Zubarah is not exceptional because it was unique or distinguished in some way from these other settlements, but rather for the way that it can be seen an outstanding testimony to an urban trading and pearl-diving tradition which sustained the major coastal towns of the region from the early Islamic period or earlier to the 20th century, and to exemplify the string of urban foundations which rewrote the political and demographic map of the Gulf during the 18th and early 19th centuries and led to the development of small independent states that flourished outside the control of the Ottoman, European, and Persian empires and which eventually led to the emergence of modern day Gulf States.

Criterion (iii): The abandoned settlement of Al Zubarah, as the only remaining complete urban plan of an Arabian pearl-merchant town, is an exceptional testimony to the merchant and pearl trading tradition of the Arabian Gulf during the 18th and 19th centuries, the almost final flourishing of a tradition that sustained the major coastal towns of the region from the early Islamic period or earlier to the 20th century.

Criterion (iv): Al Zubarah, as a fortified town linked to settlements in its hinterland, exemplifies the string of urban foundations that rewrote the political and demographic map of the Gulf during the 18th and early 19th centuries through building on the strategic position of the region as a trading conduit. Al Zubarah can thus be seen as an example of the small independent states that were founded and flourished in the 18th and early 19th centuries outside the control of the Ottoman, European, and Persian empires. This period can now be seen as a significant moment in human history, when the Gulf States that exist today were founded.

Criterion (v): Al Zubarah bears a unique testimony to the human interaction with both the sea and the harsh desert environment of the region. Pearl divers' weights, imported ceramics, depictions of dhows, fish traps, wells and agricultural activity show how the town's development was driven by trade and commerce, and how closely the town's inhabitants were connected with the sea and their desert hinterland.

The urban landscape of Al Zubarah and its relatively intact seascape and desert hinterland are not intrinsically remarkable or unique amongst Gulf settlements, nor do they exhibit unusual land management techniques. What makes them exceptional is the evidence they present as a result of complete abandonment over the last three generations. This allows them to be understood as a fossilised reflection of the way coastal trading towns harvested resources from the sea and from their desert hinterland at a specific time.

Integrity

Al Zubarah has lain in ruins following its destruction in 1811. Only a small part of the original area was resettled during the late 19th century. As a result, the 18th century urban layout of Al Zubarah has been almost entirely preserved in situ.

The property contains the whole town and its immediate hinterland. The boundary encompasses all the attributes that express siting and functions. The buffer zone encompasses part of its desert setting and context.

The physical remains are highly vulnerable to erosion, both those that are still undisturbed and those that have been excavated. However detailed research and experimentation conducted over the past few seasons, and still on-going is addressing the optimum stabilisation and protection approaches. The whole property is within a strong fence. The integrity of the wider setting is adequately protected.

Authenticity

Only a small part of the town has been excavated in three phases: early 1980s, between 2002 and 2003 and since 2009. Restoration work carried out during the 1980s involved some re-construction of walls and, in some cases, the use of cement which had a destructive effect. Lack of maintenance during the twenty-five years before 2009 also resulted in substantial decay of the exposed walls. Thus the authenticity of the remains revealed by the early excavations has to a degree been compromised. But as this only pertains to a very small percentage of the remains, the overall impact is limited.

Since 2009, new excavations have been back-filled. Starting in 2011 a project has begun to stabilize walls using methods devised following extensive trials and research, and using the latest available information and technologies. These methods should allow parts of the excavated area to be consolidated so that they may be viewed by visitors.

Protection and Management requirements

Al Zubarah is designated as an archaeological site according to the Law of Antiquities no. 2 of 1980, and its amendment, Law no. 23 of 2010. As such, it is a legally protected property.

The buffer zone has been legally approved by the Ministry of Municipality and Urban Planning of Qatar. This ensures that no permits will be granted for any economic or real estate development within the Buffer Zone.

Al Reem Biosphere Reserve and the National Heritage Park of Northern Qatar, in which Al Zubarah Archaeological Site is included, have the status of legally Protected Areas. These effectively extend protection to the wider setting, The Madinat Ash Shamal Structure Plan due to be approved in 2013 will guarantee the protection of the site from any urban encroachment from the north-east.

The Qatar National Master Plan (QNMP) states that the protection of cultural heritage sites, of which Al Zubarah Archaeological Site is the country's largest, is of crucial importance throughout Qatar (Policy BE 16). 'Conservation Areas' are established in order to ensure this protection and the policy actions expressly state that this includes Qatar's northern coastline (Coastal Zone Protection Area) and the area between Al Zubarah and Al Shamal (Al Shamal Conservation Area). The Plan also states that growth will be constrained by the protected areas and that planned road networks shall avoid the Buffer Zone.

A Site Management Unit for the property will until 2015 be run jointly by the Qatar Islamic Archaeology and Heritage (QIAH) project and the Qatar Museums Authority (QMA). A QIAH-appointed Site Manager works in collaboration with a QMA-appointed Deputy Site Manager. A National Committee for the property includes representatives of the various stakeholders groups, including the local community, various Ministries and the Universities of Qatar and Copenhagen, and is chaired by the Vice-Chair of the QMA. Its aim is to facilitate dialogue and to advise the QMA on protection and monitoring of the property.

An approved Management Plan will be implemented in three phases over nine years. The first phase (2011-2015) focuses on archaeological investigation, conservation and the preparation of a master plan for tourism development, including the planning and designing of a visitor centre to be opened in 2015, and capacity building; the second phase (2015–2019) is a medium-term strategy for presentation and capacity building but will include further archaeological investigations and the development of a risk prevention strategy, while in the third phase (2019 onwards), the QMA will take full responsibility for managing the property which should by this time be conserved and presented.

The Qatar Islamic Archaeology and Heritage Project (QIAH) was launched jointly by the QMA and the University of Copenhagen in 2009. This ten year project aims to research the property and its hinterland and preserve its fragile remains.

A Conservation Strategy has been developed that is specifically tailored to the characteristics of earthen architecture and devised to meet the needs of the Al Zubarah ruins. It aims to protect and strengthen the urban remains in order for them to be preserved

for future generations; to take a certain amount of annual visitors; and to allow them to be understandable in terms of explaining the town's history. It is acknowledged that owing to the environmental conditions and the composition of the historic buildings, conservation work cannot completely stop deterioration and a regular programme of maintenance and monitoring is planned. A Conservation Handbook has been prepared that includes the Conservation Concept and a Conservation Manual and overall allows the extensive research and analysis that has been undertaken and the agreed conservation strategy to be readily available to all, in a straightforward, readily accessible but highly professional manner.

A group of experts known as the Heritage Conservation Strategy Group meets regularly to follow up on the conservation activities and optimise the implementation of the conservation strategy. A programme of training in conservation techniques has been initiated the programme to create a skilled workforce specifically trained to undertake all restoration activities at the property.

The challenges facing the conservation of the highly fragile remains in a hostile climate are immense. The approaches being devised for survey, analysis and conservation, as well as visitor management, aim to be exemplary.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Carrying out Heritage Impact Assessments for major infrastructural projects considered in the vicinity of the property, in order to ensure that these do not impact adversely on the town and its wider desert setting,
 - b) Continuing its wide-ranging survey, research and analysis of the wider setting of the property, and, in particular, its relationship with other coastal towns and inland settlements.

ASIA / PACIFIC

New Nominations

Decision: 37 COM 8B.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces, China**, as a cultural landscape on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

On the south banks of the Hong River in the mountainous terrain of southern Yunnan, the Honghe Hani Rice terraces cascade down the towering slopes of the Ailao mountains. Carved out of dense forest over the past 1,300 years by Hani people who migrated here from further to the north-west, the irrigated terraces support paddy fields overlooking narrow valleys. In some places there are as many as 3,000 terraces between the lower edges of the forest and the valley floor.

Responding to the difficulties and opportunities of their environment of high mountains, narrow valleys criss-crossed by ravines, extremely high rainfall (around 1400mm) and sub-

tropical valley climate, the Hani people have created out of dense forest an extraordinarily complex system of irrigated rice terraces that flows around the contours of the mountains.

The property extends across an area of some 1,000 square kilometres. Three areas of terraces, Bada, Duoyishu and Laohuzui, within three river basins, Malizhai, Dawazhe and Amengkong-Geta, reflect differing underlying geological characteristics. The gradient of the terraces in Bada is gentle, in Douyishu steeper, and in Laohuzui very steep.

The landscape reflects an integrated four-fold system of forests, water supply, terraces and houses. The mountain top forests are the lifeblood of the terraces in capturing and sustaining the water needed for the irrigation. There are four types of forests, the ancient 'water recharge' forest, sacred forest, consolidation forests, and village forests for the provision of timber for building, food and firewood. The sacred forests still have strong connotations. Above the village are places for the Village God "Angma" (the soul of the village) and for the Land Protection God "Misong", where villagers pray for peace, health and prosperity.

Clefts in the rocks channel the rain, and sandstone beneath the granite mountains traps the water and then later releases it as springs. A complex system of channels has been developed to spread this water around the terraces in and between different valleys. Four trunk canals and 392 branch ditches which in length total 445.83km are maintained communally.

Eighty-two relatively small villages with between 50 and 100 households are constructed above the terraces just below the mountain top forests. The traditional vernacular buildings have walls built of rammed earth, of adobe bricks or of earth and stone under a tall, hipped, roof thatched with straw that gives the houses a distinctive 'mushroom' shape. At least half the houses in the villages are mainly or partly of traditional materials.

Each household farms one or two 'plots' of the rice terraces. Red rice is produced on the basis of a complex and integrated farming and breeding system involving buffalos, cattle, ducks, fish and eels. This system is underpinned by long-standing traditional social and religious structures, based on symbiotic relationships between plants and animals that reinforce communal obligations and the sacredness of nature and reflect a duality of approach between the individual and the community, and between people and gods, one reinforcing the other.

The Honghe Hani rice terraces are an exceptional reflection of a resilient land management system that optimises social and environmental resources, demonstrates an extraordinary harmony between people and their environment in spiritual, ecological and visual terms, and is based on a spiritual respect for nature and respect for both the individual and the community, through a system of dual interdependence known as the 'Man-God Unity social system'.

Criterion (iii): The Honghe-Hani terraces are an outstanding reflection of elaborate and finely tuned agricultural, forestry and water distribution systems that are reinforced by long-standing and distinctive socio-economic-religious systems.

Red rice, the main crop of the terraces is farmed on the basis of a complex, integrated farming and breeding system within which ducks fertilise the young rice plants, while chickens and pigs contribute fertiliser to more mature plants, water buffalo slough the fields for the next year's planting and snails growing in the water of the terraces consume various pests. The rice growing process is sustained by elaborate socio-economic-religious systems that strengthen peoples' relationship with the environment, through obligations to both their own lands and to the wider community, and affirm the sacredness of nature. This system of

dual interdependence known as the 'Man-God Unity social system' and its physical manifestation in the shape of the terraces together form an exceptional still living cultural tradition.

Criterion (v): The Honghe Hani Rice terraced landscape reflects in an exceptional way a specific interaction with the environment mediated by integrated farming and water management systems, and underpinned by socio-economic-religious systems that express the dual relationship between people and gods and between individuals and community, a system that has persisted for at least a millennium, as can be shown by extensive archival sources.

Integrity

The overall boundary encompasses a large area within which the overall terraced system can be appreciated and all its attributes, forests, water system, villages and terraces are present to a sufficient degree. None of the key physical attributes are under threat and the traditional farming system is currently robust and well protected. The buffer zone protects the water-sheds and the visual setting and contains enough space to allow for coordinated social and economic development.

The terraces are said to have high resilience against climate change and drought – as has been demonstrated during the major drought of 2005. They are however vulnerable to landslides as on average the terraces are constructed on 25% slopes.

There is an overall vulnerability of the integrated farming and forestry system in relation to how far they are capable of providing an adequate living for farmers that will allow them to remain on the land. The overall farming system is also vulnerable to fluctuations in the price of red rice, but there are strategies in place to increase the price of organic agricultural products.

Currently there are no adverse impacts from tourism as this is only just beginning and some of the villages are currently off the tourist trails. But tourist number are increasing rapidly and it is acknowledged that the provision of tourism facilities and overall tourism management are challenges for the property in order that the villages are not over-whelmed by the more damaging impacts of tourism.

Authenticity

The terraced landscape has maintained its authenticity in relation to the traditional form of the landscape elements, continuity of landscape function, practices and traditional knowledge, and continuity of rituals, beliefs and customs.

An area where authenticity is or could be vulnerable is in the traditional materials for traditional houses, as these are said to be difficult to obtain. New materials in houses – such as concrete bricks that replace adobe or tiles that replace thatched roofs to– are beginning to have a marked impact on the overall image of villages in the landscape as the colour as well as the forms of the buildings are subject to change. There is a potential conflict between sustaining traditional houses and continuing to support traditional building materials and techniques and meeting modern aspirations for domestic spaces. In recent decades, extraneous architectural styles have entered into the villages, causing some negative effects.

Overall traditional farming practices are also vulnerable to increasing expectations amongst farmers which could draw them away from the valleys, and to the potential impact of tourism which currently does not have an overall defined strategy to ensure its sustainable development.

Management and protection requirements

The property is protected by law as a State Priority Protected Site designated by the State Council of China. The property was also designated in 2008 as a protected historic site by Yuanyang County People's government.

Along with all inscribed properties in China the property is protected within the Measures for Conservation and Management of World Cultural Heritage Sites, issued by the Ministry of Culture, and the supreme legislation issued by the national authority of China. This legal instrument, along with conservation and management plans, special local laws and regulations, and village rules, are combined to constitute a complete system for identification, conservation, management and monitoring of World Heritage sites. This means that these sites need to be managed in line with requirements of the Ministry of Culture.

The local government has issued the Measures for Protection and Management of the Villages and Residences of the Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces and Guidelines for Conservation, Renovation and Environmental Treatment of Traditional Hani Residences in Honghe. These two legal documents set out technical standards to be followed within all the villages to control development and construction activities. They cover the rice terraces, forests, irrigation systems, traditional villages and residences, and the traditional culture in the region. These measures are ways of delivering the obligations of the national protection for World Heritage. New construction projects within the property will be strictly examined and controlled, by the provincial authority. The Guidelines were developed in association with School of Architecture, Tsinghua University. They stress the need to acknowledge that buildings in different villages and areas have their own characteristics that need to be respected. It is anticipated that buildings that are inconsistent with traditional style but not to the extent seriously threatening the overall landscape will be gradually improved in accordance with these guidelines.

Each of the villages is under the administration of village committees. The Tusi Native Chieftain System is still an important part of the terrace culture in Ailao Mountain. Two Tusi governments, namely, Mengnong Government and Zongwazhai Government in Yuanyang County, are involved in the planned area. As the basic unit of Hani People society, each village has developed a series of customary laws for managing natural resources and solving the inner discords of villagers and exterior grievances against other villages.

A Management Plan has been written for the property. After legal approval, it will be accepted as a legal and technical document for the protection, conservation and management of the property and included in Honghe Hani & Yi Autonomous Prefecture's Urban System Plan, Master Plan for Towns and related plans of local social and economic development. The plan runs from 2011 to 2030, and is divided into short term, from 2011 to 2012, medium term from 2013 to 2020, and long term from 2021 to 2030, aims. The Hani Rice Terraces Cultural Heritage Protection and Development Management Committee is responsible for implementing the Plan. This includes members from many departments of the Honghe Prefecture. The Hani Terraces Administration of Honghe Prefecture set up in 2007 with 12 staff members services the Committee, oversees the day-to-day administration carried out at County level and liaises with local stakeholders.

Local authorities are formulating specific plans for tourism management and development of the region and these plans are expected to be completed by the end of 2013. A major information centre is being developed at Xinjie Town that will focus on the terraces and their social and religious structures and this will be completed by 2020.

So as to ensure there is a clear understanding of what is being sustained and how tourists can support the overall management process, it would be desirable if the Management Plan

could be supported by a detailed Sustainable Eco-Tourism Strategy for the property and its buffer zone and by an Interpretation Strategy that allows understanding of the complex farming and water management systems and the distinctive social-economic and religious systems of the Hani communities.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Putting in place a sustainable eco-tourism strategy for the property and its buffer zone,
 - b) Providing an interpretation strategy that allows understanding of the complex farming and water management systems and the distinctive social-economic and religious systems of the Hani communities;
5. Requests the State Party to submit by **1 February 2015**, a report to the World Heritage Centre outlining progress made in the implementation of the abovementioned recommendations to be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015, given the considerable pressure that the rice terraces could face from increased tourism;
6. Also recommends that consideration is given to arranging an international workshop on the management of extensive terraced landscapes so that the work done on putting in place sustainable management of the Hani Honghe terraces might be shared with other properties in Asia that face similar challenges.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Levuka Historical Port Town, Fiji**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Levuka Historical Port Town is set amongst coconut and mango trees along the beach front of Ovalau Island against the forested slopes of the island's extinct volcano. From the 1820s onwards the port was developed as a centre of commercial activity by American and European colonisers and the town became the first colonial capital of Fiji, peacefully ceded to the British by Tui (King) Cakobau in 1874. A stone and concrete sea wall runs the length of Beach Street, from which other streets and lanes branch inland in a radial pattern following the contours of the land. Inland are the sites of two former indigenous villages Totoga (Vitoga) and Nasau located on one of the three creeks draining the slopes above the coastal plain. Copra sheds, warehouses, bond stores, port facilities and commercial buildings developed along Beach Street, and residences, religious, educational and social institutions grew up around the villages of the indigenous population. These are generally single or two storied corrugated iron or weatherboard clad timber buildings with hipped or gable roofs. Development continued beyond removal of the capital to Suva in 1882 as companies continued to establish bases at Levuka, reflecting all stages of colonial development in the South Pacific. Key elements include the former

Totoga and Nasau village sites, the former Cakobau Parliament House site (now the European Memorial), Morris Hedstrom bond store, the Baba indentured labour settlement, the Hennings residence, Captain Robbie's bungalow, Sacred Heart Cathedral and Presbytery dating from the 1860s, the Royal Hotel founded in the late 1860s, Deed of Cession site, former Government (Nasova) House site, Port Authority, Post and Customs buildings together with their remnant tram tracks to the wharf, former Methodist Church and mission, Levuka Public School, Town Hall, Masonic Lodge, Ovalau Club, Bowling Club, workers cottages and the shell button factory site.

Criterion (ii): Levuka Historical Port Town exhibits the important interchange of human values and cultural contact that took place as part of the process of European maritime expansion over the 19th century in the geo-cultural region of the Pacific Islands. It is a rare example of a late colonial port town, which illustrates the cultural hybridity of non-settler communities in the Pacific, with an urban plan that merges local settlement traditions with colonial standards. As such, the town exhibits the processes of the late, industrialized stage of colonization, which was based on maritime extraction and export processes.

Criterion (iv): The urban typology of Levuka Historical Port Town reflects the global characteristics and institutions of European colonization in the 19th century. As a specific type of Pacific port settlement, which reflects the late 19th century stages of maritime colonization, Levuka provides insights to the adaptation of European naval powers to a specific oceanic social, cultural and topographic environment. The combination of colonial settlement typologies with the local building tradition has created a special type of Pacific port town landscape.

Integrity

All of the elements necessary to express the full range of relevant themes and values in terms of Levuka's Outstanding Universal Value are included in the property. The buildings are remarkably intact, largely due to the attention paid to the town's historic values since these were first recognised in 1973. Some commercial buildings are vulnerable to underuse, lack of maintenance and lack of fire protection. The setting of the property depends on strict protection of the cliff terrain behind the town, which is vulnerable to storm damage and tourism development.

Authenticity

The ensemble of heritage elements of Levuka Historical Port Town in its setting possesses an inherently high authenticity as a primary source of information in terms of materials, form, layout and function. This is supported by documentary and photographic data in Fijian and overseas archives. The main street and the lanes, bridges, footpaths, and steps follow the topography, and have remained substantially unchanged since they were first laid out. Established building uses generally persist.

Management and protection requirements

Levuka Historical Port Town will be protected under the Fiji World Heritage Decree 2013, approved by Cabinet in April 2013 and subsequently implemented. The Decree will be administered by the Fiji World Heritage Council in conjunction with the Town Council and the Director of Town and Country Planning. The National Trust of Fiji has no regulatory power but is compiling the National Heritage Register, which includes Levuka Historical Port Town and is required to be consulted by the Town Councils, the Department of Town and Country Planning, and the Department of Environment in the administration of their regulatory responsibilities. The Levuka Town Planning Scheme under the Fijian Town Planning Act is the primary mechanism for regulating the development of new buildings and the alteration of existing buildings within the Levuka town boundary and requires that any exterior changes, demolition, or new construction shall be considered by a review body comprising the Levuka Town Council, the Levuka Historical and Cultural Society, the

Director of Town and Country Planning, and the National Trust of Fiji, and approval of a development proposal may be subject to conditions based on recommendations from the National Trust of Fiji or the Fiji Museum, such as requiring an archaeological management plan or a prior archaeological investigation. Tourism developments constitute a major risk for potential negative impact on the property and have to be strictly regulated, and where approved carefully designed and evaluated by Heritage Impact Assessments following the ICOMOS Guidance for world cultural heritage properties (2011). The Environment Act regulates activities which would be likely to alter the land or water in Levuka Historical Port Town or in the surrounding marine or terrestrial areas, including those which may harm cultural or historic resources. The Preservation of Objects of Archaeological and Palaeontological Interest Act empowers the Fiji Museum to declare any area of land in which any objects of archaeological interest are believed to exist as a monument. Revision of the Act is now being considered to also encompass Maritime Heritage and provide the necessary protection mechanism.

Under the Fiji World Heritage Decree, a World Heritage Council comprising 13 members representing relevant government, statutory, and non-governmental organisations, and chaired by the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Education, National Heritage, and Culture & Arts oversees a Core Group of the Levuka and Ovalau Management Forum which comprises representatives of the National Trust of Fiji; Department of National Heritage, Culture and the Arts; Fiji Museum; Levuka Town Council; Lomaiviti Provincial Council; Levuka Heritage Society; Levuka and Ovalau Tourism Association and other groups as required. The role of the Core Group is to implement the Management Plan, and report to the Fiji World Heritage Council. A Management Plan was prepared for the historic town of Levuka and the island of Ovalau between November 2009 and July 2010, amended in February 2013 with the involvement of stakeholders and has been approved by the Minister for Education, National Heritage, Culture and Arts.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Approving, promulgating and implementing the Fiji World Heritage Decree which provides for legal protection of the property and the buffer zone;
 - b) Developing a medium-term plan for the conservation of structures in poor condition and for the professional development of expertise in conservation;
 - c) Including archaeological sites in the inventory and completing it as soon as possible;
 - d) Keeping the maximum building height and building density specified for hotel development to the prevalent level of existing buildings and integrating the requirement of Heritage Impact Assessments for any type of tourism developments in the property, buffer zone and wider setting;
 - e) Finalizing the Levuka town-planning scheme.
5. Requests the State Party to submit by **1 February 2015** a report to the World Heritage Centre outlining the progress made in the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations to be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B.1 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B.4,
2. Takes note of the extended buffer zone provided by the State Party;
3. Inscribes the **Golestan Palace, Iran (Islamic Republic of)**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv)**;
4. Adopts the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis:

Golestan Palace is located in the heart and historic core of Tehran. The palace complex is one of the oldest in Tehran, originally built during the Safavid dynasty in the historic walled city. Following extensions and additions, it received its most characteristic features in the 19th century, when the palace complex was selected as the royal residence and seat of power by the Qajar ruling family. At present, Golestan Palace complex consists of eight key palace structures mostly used as museums and the eponymous gardens, a green shared centre of the complex, surrounded by an outer wall with gates.

The complex exemplifies architectural and artistic achievements of the Qajar era including the introduction of European motifs and styles into Persian arts. It was not only used as the governing base of the Qajari Kings but also functioned as a recreational and residential compound and a centre of artistic production in the 19th century. Through the latter activity, it became the source and centre of Qajari arts and architecture.

Golestan Palace represents a unique and rich testimony of the architectural language and decorative art during the Qajar era represented mostly in the legacy of Naser ed-Din Shah. It reflects artistic inspirations of European origin as the earliest representations of synthesized European and Persian style, which became so characteristic of Iranian art and architecture in the late 19th and 20th centuries. As such, parts of the palace complex can be seen as the origins of the modern Iranian artistic movement.

Criterion (ii): The complex of Golestan Palace represents an important example of the merging of Persian arts and architecture with European styles and motifs and the adaptation of European building technologies, such as the use of cast iron for load bearing, in Persia. As such Golestan Palace can be considered an exceptional example of an east-west synthesis in monumental arts, architectural layout and building technology, which has become a source of inspiration for modern Iranian artists and architects.

Criterion (iii): Golestan Palace contains the most complete representation of Qajari artistic and architectural production and bears witness to the centre of power and arts at the time. Hence, it is recognized as an exceptional testimony to the Qajari Era.

Criterion (iv): Golestan Palace is a prime example of the arts and architecture in a significant period in Persia, throughout the 19th century when the society was subject to processes of modernization. The influential role of artistic and architectural values of ancient Persia as well as the contemporary impacts of the West on the arts and

architecture were integrated into a new type of arts and architecture in a significant transitional period.

Integrity

The delimitation of the palace compound includes all elements which convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Although the Qajari architectural heritage of Golestan Palace has been much richer in the past and a considerable proportion of the palace complex has been demolished and replaced under successive rulers, all elements which have survived until the present time are included within the property boundaries.

At present the property is free of any acute threats, especially those which could compromise the visual perspectives into the wider landscape from within the palace compound. To ensure that this situation is retained in the future, emphasis should be given to the protection of visual perspectives from the inside of Golestan Palace and Gardens.

Authenticity

The characteristic architectural structures of the Qajari era retain authenticity in design and layout and have preserved the exceptional interior and exterior façade decorations. All conservation activities carried out have paid due respect to authenticity of material, design and workmanship. In addition, the palace complex has partly retained its use and function, in particular those galleries and wings that were created as museums during Qajari times. Many of the residential, representative and administrative rooms have changed purpose but the palace is still used as a location for contemporary state activities. It is probably the setting of the Qajari monuments that has changed most significantly during Pahlavi times and the authenticity of which is only retained in fragmented form. While this situation is acceptable in light of the demonstrated authenticity in material and design, it is essential that all remaining references to the historic Qajari setting of the property are carefully managed and preserved.

Protection and management requirements

Golestan Palace is classified as a national monument according to the Law for Protection of National Heritage (1930). It has further been transferred into government ownership according to the Law Concerning the Acquisition of Land, Building and Premises for Protection of Historic Properties (1969) and is accordingly protected by both legislative means and property ownership. The buffer zone is protected by legal regulations, which were approved by ICHHTO. These limit construction and infrastructure developments, the cutting of trees, create a pedestrian zone and suggest a variety of measures for the improvement of facades and structures. It is important that the height restrictions in the buffer zone and wider surroundings of the historical district of Tehran are strictly observed to protect the sightlines from inside Golestan Palace complex.

The management of the property is guided by short, medium and long-term objectives which emphasize the conservation and restoration of the palace complex. Management responsibility lies with the Golestan Palace Base, a subsection of ICHHTO exclusively responsible for the property and functioning as a site management office. While management objectives have been presented, it would be desirable to develop a full management plan for the property, in which risk preparedness and risk response procedures should be given adequate attention.

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

- a) Developing an awareness-raising programme at the public level related to risk preparedness, within the adopted buffer zone,
- b) Identifying an alternative location for the storage yard and plant nursery north of Shams-ol Imareh to allow for adequate conservation of this section of Golestan Palace as well as future public access.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B4,
2. Recognizing the Outstanding Universal Value of the site, refers the nomination of the **Cultural Landscape of Maymand, Iran (Islamic Republic of)** back to the State Party, in order to allow it to set the property into its wider agro-pastoral context, and demonstrate in which way the site is an outstanding reflection of transhumance in its geo-cultural region;;
3. Requests the State Party and the Advisory Bodies to continue to work closely on the nomination dossier as well as with the other States Parties, especially those in the region, to promote the concept of Desert Cultural Landscape;
4. Also requests the State Party to develop a land-use strategy that integrates traditional agro-pastoralism into an economic development strategy;

Decision: 37 COM 8B.28

The nomination of **Kamakura, Home of the Samurai, Japan**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B4;
2. Inscribes **Fujisan, sacred place and source of artistic inspiration, Japan**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The solitary, often snow-capped Mount Fuji (Fujisan), rising above villages and tree-fringed sea and lakes, has inspired artists and poets and been the object of pilgrimage for centuries. Fujisan is a solitary strato-volcano, around 100 km south-west of Tokyo that rises to 3,776 meters in height. The base of its southern slopes extends to the sea shores of Suruga Bay.

The awe that Fujisan's majestic form and intermittent volcanic activity has inspired was transformed into religious practices that linked Shintoism and Buddhism, people and nature, and symbolic death and re-birth, with worship ascents and descents to and from the summit, formalised in routes and around shrines and lodging houses at the foot of the mountain. And the almost perfect, snow-capped conical form of Fujisan inspired artists in the early 19th century to produce images that transcended cultures, allowed the mountain to be known around the world, and had a profound influence on the development of Western art.

From ancient times, pilgrims carrying a long staff, set off from the compounds of the Sengenjinja shrines at the foot of the mountain to reach the crater at its summit where it was believed that the Shinto deity, Asama no Okami resided. At the summit, they carried out a practice called ohachimeguri (literally, "going around the bowl"), processing around the crater wall. There were two types of pilgrims, those who were led by mountain ascetics, and from the 17th century onwards, those in greater numbers who belonged to Fuji-ko societies that flourished in the prosperous and stable Edo period.

As pilgrimages became more popular from the 18th century onwards, organizations were established to support the pilgrims' needs and routes up the mountain were delineated, huts provided, and shrines and Buddhist facilities built. Curious natural volcanic features at the foot of the mountain, created by lava flowing down after volcanic eruptions, came to be revered as sacred sites, while the lakes and springs were used by pilgrims for cold ablutions, Mizugori, to purify their bodies prior to climbing the mountain. The practice of making a circuit of eight lakes, Hakkaimeguri - including the five lakes included in the Fujigoko (Fuji Five Lakes) - became a ritual among many Fuji-ko adherents. Pilgrims progressed up the mountain through what they recognised as three zones; the grass area around the base, above that the forest area and beyond that the burnt or bald mountain of its summit.

From the 14th century, artists created large numbers of images of Fujisan and between the 17th to the 19th century, its form became a key motif not only in paintings but also in literature, gardens, and other crafts. In particular the wood block prints of Katsushika Hokusai, such as the Thirty-Six Views of Mount Fuji, had a profound impact on Western art in the 19th century and allowed the form of Fujisan to become widely known as the symbol of 'Oriental' Japan.

The serial property consists of the top zone of the mountain, and spread out around its lower slopes shrines, lodging houses and a group of revered natural phenomena consisting of springs, a waterfall lava tree moulds and a pine tree grove on the sand beach, which together form an exceptional testimony to the religious veneration of Fujisan, and encompass enough of its majestic form to reflect the way its beauty as depicted by artists had such a profound influence on the development of Western art.

Criterion (iii): The majestic form of Fujisan as a solitary strato-volcano, coupled with its intermittent volcanic activity, has inspired a tradition of mountain worship from ancient times to the present day. Through worship- ascents of its peaks and pilgrimages to sacred sites around its lower slopes, pilgrims aspired to be imbued with the spiritual powers possessed by the gods and buddhas believed to reside there. These religious associations were linked to a deep adoration of Fujisan that inspired countless works of art depicting what was seen as its perfect form, gratitude for its bounty, and a tradition that emphasised co-existence with

the natural environment. The series of sites are an exceptional testimony to a living cultural tradition centred on the veneration of Fujisan and its almost perfect form.

Criterion (vi): Images of Fujisan as a solitary strato-volcano, rising above lakes and sea, have been a font of inspiration for poetry, prose and works of art since ancient times. In particular the images of Fujisan in early 19th-century Ukiyo-e prints by Katsushika Hokusai and Utagawa Hiroshige had an outstanding impact on the development of Western art, and have allowed the majestic form of Fujisan, which can still be appreciated, to be known around the world.

Integrity

The series contains all the necessary components needed to express the majesty of Fujisan and its spiritual and artistic associations. However, because of development in the lower part of the mountain, the relationship between pilgrims' routes and supporting shrines and lodging houses cannot readily be appreciated. The serial property currently does not clearly project itself as a whole, nor does it allow a clear understanding of how each of the component sites contributes to the whole in a substantial way. There is a need to strengthen the inter-connectedness between the component sites and to introduce interpretation that allows a more accessible understanding of the value of the whole ensemble and the functions of the various parts in relation to pilgrimages.

In terms of spiritual integrity, the pressure from very large numbers of pilgrims in two summer months, and the infrastructure that supports them in terms of huts, tractor paths to supply the huts and large barriers to protect the paths from falling stones, works against the spiritual atmosphere of the mountain. The Fuji Five Lakes (Fujigoko), and especially the two larger lakes – Lake Yamanakako and Lake Kawaguchiko, face increasing pressure from tourism and development, and the springs and ponds also face threats from low-rise development.

Authenticity

In terms of the ability of the series as a whole to convey its spiritual and aesthetic value, currently this is limited in relation to the way individual sites project their meaning in relation to each other, and to the whole mountain. The component parts need to be better integrated into the whole, with the relationship between shrines, and lodging houses and the pilgrim routes being clearly set out.

In terms of the authenticity of individual sites, the physical attributes relating to the upper routes, shrines and lodging houses are intact. The renewal of shrines on a periodic basis is a living tradition. The Ise Shrine is renewed on a 20-year cycle while some shrines (or parts of some shrines) associated with Fujisan are renewed on a 60-year cycle. This means their authenticity rest on their siting, design, materials and function as well as on the age of their component parts. However the location and setting of some of the component parts, such as between the five lakes, ponds, waterfall and a pine tree grove, is compromised by development that interferes with their inter-visibility.

Management and protection requirements

Various parts of the property have been officially designated as an Important Cultural Property, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, a Place of Scenic Beauty, and a Natural Monument, in addition to it being designated as a National Park. The overall landscape of the summit is protected as part of the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park and this includes the lava tree molds and Lakes Yamanakako and Lake Kawaguchiko. Most component sites, including the ascending routes, shrines and lakes within the summit, have been given national protection as important cultural properties, historic sites or places of scenic beauty – within the last two years. The Murayama and Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrines and the Oshino Hakkai springs were protected in September 2012.

For the buffer zone protection is provided by the Landscape Act and Guidelines for Land Use Projects (and related legislation). All component parts and the buffer zones are planned to be covered by Landscape Plans around 2016. These provide the framework within which Municipalities undertake development control.

What needs strengthening is how these various measures in practice control the scale and location of buildings that might impact on the sites. In principle they relate to the need for harmonious development (in colour, design, form, height, materials and sometimes scale). However, the strictest controls seem to relate primarily to colour and height. There is a need to control more tightly the scale of buildings, as well as the location of buildings, especially the siting of buildings, including hotels, on the lower flanks of mountains.

The two prefectures, Yamanashi and Shizuoka with relevant municipal governments have established the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council to create a comprehensive management system for the property. These bodies also work in close cooperation with the main relevant national agencies that are the Agency for Cultural Affairs, which is the competent authority charged with preserving and managing Japan's cultural heritage properties, the Ministry of the Environment and the Forestry Agency. This Council is also receiving input from an academic committee of experts for the surveying, preservation and management of Fujisan.

The Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan was established in January 2012 to coordinate the actions of all parties, including local residents. The plan lays out not only methods for the preservation, management, maintenance, and utilization of the property overall but also for each individual component site and also sets out the respective roles that the national and local public bodies and other relevant organizations should play. In addition, there are park plans under the Natural Parks Law and forest management plans under the Law on the Administration and Management of the National Forests that provide measures for the management of the visual landscape from important viewpoints.

The property is subject to conflicting needs between access and recreation on the one hand and maintaining spiritual and aesthetic qualities on the other hand. A 'vision' for the property will be adopted by the end of 2014 that will set out approaches to address this necessary fusion and to show how the overall series can be managed in a way that draws together the relationships between the components and stresses their links with the mountain. This vision will then over-arch the way the property is managed as a cultural landscape and inform the revision of the Management Plan by around the end of 2016.

An overall conservation approach is needed for the upper routes and for the associated mountain huts in order to stabilize the paths, manage the erosion caused by visitors and water, and manage delivery of supplies and energy.

The Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council is planning to complete the development of a Visitor Management Strategy and adopt it by the end of 2014. This is needed as a basis for decisions on carrying capacities for the heavily used upper routes, parking, service buildings and visual clutter, but also on how visitors may perceive the coherence of the sites and their associations. This is particularly crucial for the sites in the lower parts of the mountain where their relationship with the pilgrim routes is unclear. An Interpretation Strategy will be adopted around the end of 2014.

4. Recommends that the State Party operationalize the management system in order to manage the property as an entity and as a cultural landscape with respect to the following:

- a) Put in place an overall vision for the property related to its conflicting needs to offer access and recreation and to maintain spiritual and aesthetic qualities,
 - b) Delineate the pilgrim routes on the lower slopes of the mountain in relation to the shrines and lodging sites and to their links to the upper ascent routes, and consider how these might be perceived and understood,
 - c) Develop a visitor management strategy based on researched carrying capacities for the upper access routes,
 - d) Develop an overall conservation approach for the upper access routes and their associated huts and tractor routes,
 - e) Develop an interpretation strategy that informs how each of the individual sites can be appreciated and understood as part of the overall property and of the overall pilgrimage routes around both the upper and lower slopes of the mountain, in order to guide the development of visitor centres and interpretation at individual sites,
 - f) Strengthen the monitoring indicators to reflect spiritual and aesthetic aspects of the landscape;
5. Requests the State Party to submit a state of conservation report to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2016** in order to provide an update on the progress with the development of an overall vision for the property, a tourism strategy, a conservation approach for the access routes, an Interpretation strategy, a risk management strategy with the overall revision of the management plan to reflect a cultural landscape approach to be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016 and encourages the State Party to ask ICOMOS advice on these approaches.

Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Decision: 37 COM 8B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B4,
2. Inscribes the **Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong, Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Within the mountain-ringed basin of Kaesong City and extending into the foothills to the west, the Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong comprise an ensemble representing the ruling base of the Koryo dynasty (918-1392) with its associated tombs. The ensemble embodies the political, cultural, philosophical and spiritual values of the capital of the unified Koryo state as it transitioned from Buddhist to Confucian philosophy, through the geomantic layout of the city, palace and tomb complexes, the urban defence system of walls and gates, and educational institutions. The serial property consists of twelve separate property components, five of which are separate sections of the Kaesong City Walls forming parts of the triple-walled Koryo defence system. This included the innermost

Palocham Wall of 896, within which the palace was later built; the Outer Wall built 1009-1029 to surround the city, connecting the mountains that protect it according to geomancy (Mt Songak, Mt Puhung, Tokam Peak, Mt Ryongsu and Mt Jine); and the Inner Wall of 1391-3. The other seven components are the Manwoldae Palace archaeological site and remains of the Kaesong Chomsongdae (an astronomical and meteorological observatory); the Kaesong Namdae Gate (the main southern city gate in the Inner Wall); Koryo Songgyungwan (a former high state education institute which educated Koryo national officials); Sungyang Sowon (a Confucian private school on the site of the former residence of Jong Mong Ju, 1337-1392, a Koryo minister whose assassination marked the overthrow of the Koryo); Sonjuk Bridge (where Jong Mong Ju was assassinated) and Phyochung Monuments (two stelae commemorating Jong Mong Ju); the Mausoleum of King Wang Kon with associated Seven Tombs Cluster and Myongrung Tombs Cluster; and the Mausoleum of King Kongmin.

Criterion (ii): The Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong exhibit the assimilation of the cultural, spiritual and political values of the various states that existed on the Peninsula prior to the Koryo, and the interchange of such values with other neighbouring kingdoms over five centuries.

Criterion (iii): The Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong are exceptional testimony to the unified Koryo civilisation as Buddhism gave way to neo-Confucianism in East Asia.

Integrity

The property components individually and together ensure the complete representation of the values of the Koryo state as it transitioned from Buddhism to neo-Confucianism and do not suffer from development or neglect. The excavated remains of Manwoldae Palace express credibly and truthfully its value in demonstrating the Buddhist foundation and geomantic beliefs of the Koryo dynasty and the property component is of sufficient size to include areas yet to be excavated which may contribute further to the understanding of the palace and observatory. Its natural environment has remained intact. The geomantic setting of the property is contained within the buffer zone, which encloses all the property components and covers the basin in which Kaesong City is sited including areas of traditional architecture, and the hilly areas to the west where the royal tombs are located. It includes the geomantic markers around the city: Mt Songak to the north, Mt Jine to the west, Mt Puhung and Tokam Peak to the east and Mt Ryongsu to the south. Strict management of the buffer zone will ensure that these elements that constitute the existence of this site and unite the property components as a reflection of the Koryo dynasty continue to dominate.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the individual nominated property components is retained in terms of form, design, materials, spirit and feeling, location and the overall geomantic setting of surrounding mountains.

Management and protection requirements

The serial property components are protected at the national level by the Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Protection of Cultural Property (1994) and its Regulations (2009), administered by the National Bureau for Cultural Property Conservation (NBCPC). All except the Seven Tombs Cluster and the Myongrung Tombs Cluster are designated as National Treasure Sites; these two are protected as Preservation Sites. The mountains and forests in the buffer zone are protected by the Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Environmental Protection (1986) and the Forest Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1992). The urban land within the buffer zone is administered under the Land Law of the DPR Korea (1977) and the Law of the DPR Korea on City Management (1992). The amended Law on Protection of

Cultural Property, the Regulation for the Implementation of the Law on Protection of Cultural Property and the newly prepared Guidelines for Protection and Management of the Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong to be approved and implemented in September 2013 will ensure protection of the buffer zone as a contiguous property, and will cover specific protection of the area of traditional houses located immediately north-northwest of the Namdae Gate.

Management of the serial property components as a whole is overseen by the Kaesong City Cultural Heritage Preservation Committee, which includes the head officials of the institutions that are involved in the implementation of national laws and policies related to the protection of cultural property in Kaesong. Individual property components are managed by the Cultural Preservation Department of the Kaesong People's Committee, of which the Cultural Property Management Office and the Management Office for the Mausoleum of King Wang Kon are responsible for executing the Management Plan. Under these offices, site managers are assigned to each site, with their corresponding monitors and caretakers. The site managers oversee actions related to the daily maintenance of the sites, including restoration and repair works, as well as convening the communities who are engaged to assist in the regular activities and maintenance of the properties.

The Management Plan for the property was prepared by the Korean Cultural Preservation Centre (KCPC) as authorised by the National Bureau for Cultural Property Conservation (NBCPC), and was approved by the Government of DPR Korea on 15 January 2011. The Management Plan has 5 and 10 year objectives and was drawn up in consultation with both the Kaesong City People's Committee and the Kaesong City Cooperative Farm Management Committee. It will be supplemented by guidelines for development in the buffer zone and should be taken into account by the local government organs in framing and implementing their regional development plans. The guidelines will specify that heights will be controlled on the basis of sightlines between key elements of the nominated property components and natural features; the original alignment of ancient roads in Kaesong city will be preserved; the visual harmony in form and colour of buildings will be controlled; the layout of waterways and volume of water flowing in the vicinity of the historical sites will be controlled; new development will be prohibited in the surrounding natural landscape that shows the relationship of feng shui with individual historical sites, including Mt Songak, Mt Jine, Mt Ryongsu, Mt Puhung, Tokam peak, Mt Janam, Jujak hill, Mt Mansu and Acha peak; any unnecessary and obtrusive structures or facilities will be removed and the natural landscape recovered as much as possible by promoting forestation where appropriate, and factory construction will be prohibited in the urban area. Tourism management and interpretation plans are also required.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Developing tourism management and interpretation plans for the nominated property components;
 - b) Further developing the monitoring system to ensure coordination between the monitoring bodies.
5. Requests the State Party to submit by **1 February 2015** a report to the World Heritage Centre outlining the progress made in the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations and the guidelines for protection and management to be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B4,
2. Inscribes the **Hill Forts of Rajasthan, India**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Within the State of Rajasthan, six extensive and majestic hill forts together reflect the elaborate, fortified seats of power of Rajput princely states that flourished between the 8th and 18th centuries and their relative political independence.

The extensive fortifications up to 20 kilometres in circumference optimized various kinds of hill terrain, specifically the river at Gagron, the dense forests at Ranthambore, and the desert at Jaisalmer, and exhibit an important phase in the development of an architectural typology based on established “traditional Indian principles”. The vocabulary of architectural forms and of ornaments shares much common ground with other regional styles, such as Sultanate and Mughal architecture. Rajput style was not ‘unique’, but the particular manner in which Rajput architecture was eclectic (drawing inspiration from antecedents and neighbours) together with its degree of influence over later regional styles (such as Maratha architecture) do make it distinctive.

Within the defensive walls of the forts, the architecture of palaces and other buildings reflects their role as centres of courtly culture, and places of patronage for learning arts and music. As well as housing for the court and military guard, most had extensive urban settlements within their walls, some of which have persisted to the present day. And some also had mercantile centres as the forts were centres of production and of distribution and trade that formed the basis of their wealth. Most of the forts had temples or sacred buildings, some pre-dating the fortifications and outliving the Rajput kingdoms, and many of these remarkable collections of buildings still attract followers. Collectively the forts contain extensive water harvesting structures, many of which are still in use.

As a former capital of the Sisodia clan and the target of three famous historical sieges, Chittorgarh is strongly associated with Rajput history and folk lore. Furthermore the sheer number and variety of architectural remains of early date (ranging from the 8th to the 16th centuries) mark it as an exceptional fort in its scale and monumentality comparable to very few other Indian forts. Kumbhalgarh was constructed in a single process and (apart from the palace of Fateh Singh, added later) retains its architectural coherence. Its design is attributed to an architect known by name –Mandan – who was also an author and theorist at the court of Rana Kumbha in Chittorgarh. This combination of factors is highly exceptional. Situated in the middle of forest, Ranthambore is an established example of forest hill fort and in addition, the remains of the palace of Hammir are among the oldest surviving structures of an Indian palace. Gagron is an exemplar of a river-protected fort. In addition its strategic location in a pass in the hills reflects its control of trade routes. Amber Palace is representative of a key phase (17th century) in the development of a common Rajput-Mughal court style, embodied in the buildings and gardens added to Amber by Mirza Raja Jai Singh I. Jaisalmer is an example a hill fort in desert terrain. The extensive township contained within it from the outset, still inhabited today, and the group of Jain temples, make it an important (and in some respects even unique) example of a sacred and secular (urban) fort.

Criterion (ii): The Hill Forts of Rajasthan exhibit an important interchange of Princely Rajput ideologies in fort planning, art and architecture from the early medieval to late medieval period, within the varied physiographic and cultural zones of Rajasthan. Although Rajput architecture shared much common ground with other regional styles, such as Sultanate and Mughal architecture, it was eclectic, drawing inspiration from antecedents and neighbours, and had a degree of influence over later regional styles such as Maratha architecture.

Criterion (iii): The series of six massive hill forts are architectural manifestations of Rajput valour, bravery, feudalism and cultural traditions, documented in several historic texts and paintings of the medieval and late medieval period in India. Their elaborate fortifications, built to protect not only garrisons for defence but also palatial buildings, temples, and urban centres, and their distinctive Rajput architecture, are an exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions of the ruling Rajput clans and to their patronage of religion, arts and literature in the region of Rajasthan over several centuries.

Integrity

As a series, the six components together form a complete and coherent group that amply demonstrate the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, without depending on future additions to the series.

When considered as individual components, Chittorgarh and Ranthambore include all relevant elements to present their local, fort-related significances. However, ICOMOS is concerned about the surrounding development and industrial activities around Chittorgarh Fort, in particular the pollution and landscape impact of the nearby quarries, cement factories and zinc smelting plants, which, if continued or even expanded, have the potential to adversely affect the property.

The wider setting of Chittorgarh is vulnerable to urban development as well as industrial and mining activities that cause notable air pollution. At Jaisalmer the wider setting and views to and from the fort could be vulnerable to certain types of urban development in the surrounding town. While at Gagron the setting could be under threat from unregulated construction.

Within the forts, there are acknowledged development pressures derived from continued encroachment and enlargement of residential communities. The stability of the overall hill on which Jaisalmer rests is vulnerable to water seepage as a result of the lack of adequate infrastructure.

Authenticity

As a series, the six sites have the capacity to demonstrate all the outstanding facets of Rajput forts between the 8th and 18th centuries. Each of the sites is necessary for the series.

For the individual forts, although the structures at each of the sites adequately convey their value, some are vulnerable. The original exterior plaster at Amber Fort and Gagron Fort has been replaced, which has caused a loss of historic material and patina. At Chittorgarh and Kumbhalgarh Forts, there are structures in a state of progressive decay or collapse, which are vulnerable to losing their authenticity in material, substance, workmanship and design. At Jaisalmer within the urban area, individual buildings are in need of improved conservation approaches.

Protection and Management requirements

Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Ranthambore and Jaisalmer Forts are protected as Monuments of National Importance of India under the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Act of 1951 (No. LXXI of 1951 (AMASR)) and the AMASR Amendment of 2010. They were listed in 1951 (Kumbhalgarh, Ranthambore and Jaisalmer) and in 1956 (Chittorgarh) respectively. The 1951 national legislation provides unlimited protection to the monuments designated in its

framework and the 2010 amendment establishes a 200 metre protection zone around the area of the designated Monuments of National Importance.

Gagron and Amber Forts are designated as State Protected Monuments of Rajasthan under the Rajasthan Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Antiquities Act of 1968. They were both listed in the very year the act was adopted. The 1968 Act stipulates that no person, including the owner of the property, can carry out any construction, restoration or excavation work, unless permission has been granted by the responsible state authorities. In the case of Amber Palace an additional notification for the protection of a 50 metre buffer zone around the property has been issued. All sites have buffer zones designated, but there is a need for clearer planning policies for these in order to regulate development.

The overall management of the six properties is steered by the State Level Apex Advisory Committee, which was established through Order A&C/2011/3949 on 11 of May 2011. It is chaired by the Chief Secretary of Rajasthan and comprises members of the concerned ministries, namely Environment & Forests, Urban Development and Housing, Tourism, Art, Literature & Culture, Energy and various representatives of the heritage sector including the ASI. The Apex Advisory Committee meets on a quarterly basis and is designed to constitute the overall management framework of the serial property, guide the local management of the six serial components, coordinate cross-cutting initiatives, share research and documentation, share conservation and management practices and address the requirements of common interpretative resources.

To implement the recommendations of the Apex Advisory Committee, the Amber Development and Management Authority, acts as an overarching authority for management implementation. This was legalized through notification by the Chief Secretary of the Government of Rajasthan dated 14 October 2011.

There are Management Plans designed to cover the period 2011 to 2015 for five of the six sites. For Jaisalmer, the Management Plan for the property along with sub-plans including visitor management, risk preparedness, and livelihood generation for the local population, will be completed by end of 2013. There is a need for policy statements in the Plans to reference Outstanding Universal Value and for more detailed action plans to be produced for the implementation of the management policies, as well as for indicators for management quality assurance during the implementation processes. For the first revision of the Plans, it would be desirable to provide an over-arching volume for the whole series that sets out agreed approaches.

To reverse the vulnerabilities of certain individual structures within the forts, there is a need for short-term conservation actions. For Jaisalmer, there is a need to ensure the major conservation project for infrastructure and conservation of individual buildings is delivered according to the agreed timescale. Conservation of the extremely extensive fortifications and ensembles of palaces, temples and other buildings will call for extensive skills and resources. A capacity building strategy to raise awareness of the importance and value of these skills, as part of an approach to livelihood generation, could be considered.

In order to ensure a clear understanding of how each of the forts contributes to the series as a whole, there is a need for improved interpretation as part of an interpretation strategy for the overall series.

4. Requests the State Party to submit, by **1 February 2015**, a State of Conservation Report to the World Heritage Centre, reporting on progress with the conservation project at Jaisalmer, and conservation work at Chittorgarh and Kumbhalgarh Forts, to be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

New Nominations

Decision: 37 COM 8B.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B4,
2. Inscribes the **Red Bay Basque Whaling Station, Canada**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii)** and **(iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Situated in Labrador, in north-eastern Canada, on the shores of the Strait of Belle Isle, Red Bay was an Arctic maritime base for Basque mariners in the 16th century. It is the earliest, most comprehensive and best preserved archaeological testimony of a pre-industrial whaling station. It was used for coastal whale hunting in the summer, the butchery of the whales, and the rendering of the oil and its storage. The whale oil was sold in Europe primarily for lighting purposes. The property includes the remains of rendering ovens, cooperages, a wharf, living quarters and a cemetery, together with the underwater wrecks of vessels and whale bone deposits.

Criterion (iii): Red Bay Basque Whaling Station is an outstanding example of the tradition of whale hunting established by the Basques in the 16th century for the production of oil which was transported for sale in Europe. In terms of the diversity of its archaeological remains, this is the most extensive, best preserved and most comprehensive whaling station of this type.

Criterion (iv): Red Bay Basque Whaling Station constitutes a fully intelligible ensemble of archaeological elements illustrating the establishment of a proto-industrial process of large-scale production of whale oil, during the 16th century.

Integrity

The property includes all the terrestrial and underwater elements that illustrate all the major phases of the whale hunting process. The various attributes of the property are generally well preserved, and their relationships with the land remain engraved on and visible in the landscape. They therefore satisfactorily express the Outstanding Universal Value of the property; however, as visibility of the remains is limited, a policy of active and thorough interpretation is necessary. The knowledge of the socio-technical system involved is sufficient to allow full interpretation of the ensemble of preserved remains at Red Bay.

Authenticity

The various attributes of the property are of unquestionable authenticity, as is the general landscape around the present-day village of Red Bay. However, the authenticity perceived by the visitor remains limited to an impression of the landscape, as the tangible attributes have been reburied, which is however justified in view of the need for conservation. The Visitor Interpretation Centre is essential to enable an understanding of the site and its authenticity.

Management and protection requirements

Red Bay was listed as a National Historic Site of Canada in 1979. The property management and protection plan has been in place for a long time; it is effective, and the responsibilities of each of the players are clearly identified. The Management Committee was set up at the end of the preparation of the nomination dossier, between the four institutional property management partners. The Management Plan for Red Bay, the National Historic Site of Canada is designed to be used in conjunction with the Management Plan for the Red Bay Whaling Station, which brings together all the partners involved in the management of the property. At present, the protection of the property – following an intensive phase of archaeological research from the 1970s to the 1990s - is ensured by the permanent covering and reburial of both terrestrial and underwater remains. Current management thus consists of monitoring the state of conservation and developing structures for visitor interpretation and reception.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Notifying the World Heritage Committee of any agricultural or mining project which could possibly arise in the surroundings of the property and which could potentially have a negative impact on it, in accordance with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
 - b) Improving and deepening the interpretation of the site for visitors, in view of the inexplicit nature of the remains preserved on land and in the bay.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B4,
2. Noting that the State Party agreed to a revised name of property;
3. Inscribes the **Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe, Germany**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (iv)**;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Inspired by the dramatic topography of its site, the Hercules monument and water features of the Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe created by the Landgrave Carl from 1689 combine in an outstanding demonstration of man's mastery over nature. The monumental display of rushing water from the Octagon crowned by the massive Hercules statue via the Vexing Grotto and Artichoke Basin with their hydro pneumatic acoustic effects, Felsensturz Waterfall and Giant's Head Basin down the Baroque Cascade to Neptune's Basin and on towards the crowning glory of the Grand Fountain, a 50 metre high geyser that was the tallest in the world when built in 1767, is focused along an east-west axis terminating in the centre of the city of Kassel. Complemented by the wild Romantic period waterfalls, rapids and cataracts created under Carl's great-grandson the Elector Wilhelm I, as part of the 18th century landscape in the lower part of the Bergpark, the whole composition is an outstanding demonstration of the technical and artistic mastery of water in a designed landscape. Together with the 11.5m high bronze Hercules statue towering above the park and visible from many kilometres, which represents an extraordinary sculptural achievement, they are testimony to the wealth and power of the 18th & 19th century European ruling class.

Criterion (iii): The towering statue of Hercules and the water displays of the Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe are an exceptional symbol of the era of European Absolutism.

Criterion (iv): The water displays of Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe are an outstanding and unique example of monumental water structures. Cascades of similar size and artificial waterfalls of comparable height can be found nowhere else. The Hercules statue, towering over the 560 hectare park, is both technically and artistically the most sophisticated and colossal statue of the Early Modern era. The ensemble of water features with their monumental architectural settings is unparalleled in the garden art of the Baroque and Romantic periods.

Integrity

The nominated property includes all elements necessary to express its values and does not suffer from adverse effects of development or neglect. All water features except the New Waterfall are still operable and together with the Hercules Monument preserve their visual integrity and setting.

Authenticity

The nominated property is authentic in terms of its form and design, materials and substance, use and function, techniques, location and setting. The technology required for the water features has been preserved, complete and functional.

Management and protection requirements

The property is protected by laws of the Federal Republic of Germany including the Regional Planning Act, Town and Country Planning Code, Federal Nature Conservation Act, the Environmental Impact Assessment Act, and the Federal Forest Act, as well as by the laws of the Federal State of Hesse including the Act on the Protection of Cultural Monuments, the Hessian State Planning Act, Hessian Forest Act, the Hessian Act on the Implementation of the Federal Nature Conservation Act, and the Hessian building regulations. The property is protected in its entirety by the Hessian Act on the Protection of Cultural Monuments. The property is managed under the direction of a Steering Committee comprising representatives of the Hessian Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Arts, the City of Kassel, the Museumslandschaft and Kassel County and served by a Steering Board, which is a panel of experts that appoints specialised task groups as required to work with the World Heritage Hesse Staff Unit within the Hessian State Office for the Preservation of Historical Monuments. The woods and open spaces of the water catchment areas of the Habichtswald are managed by the Hessen-Forst State Forestry Administration, Wolfhagen forestry office.

The Bergpark is considered as a protected complex in the Regional Plan North Hesse 2009, and as having recreational value within a pristine environment. According to the City of Kassel's Urban Development Concept (2006) the traffic situation around the Bergpark will be improved, Wilhelmshöher Allee's periphery will be finalised as a boulevard and certain roads through the park will be closed. The Management Plan for the Water features and Hercules within the Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe, prepared in 2008-2010 jointly by representatives of the State of Hesse, the city and county of Kassel, and citizens' representatives is being implemented by the Steering Committee and focuses on protection and preservation of the monuments, garden buildings, natural resources, views and vistas, sustainable tourism and public use. Local citizens are involved in working groups and residents in the buffer zone are consulted on all planning matters relating to the Bergpark. Management will be improved by inclusion of a risk preparedness strategy.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Medici Villas and Gardens in Tuscany, Italy**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The economic, financial and political fortunes of the Medici were behind extensive patronage that had a decisive effect on the cultural and artistic history of modern Europe. Among the resulting architectural and aesthetic forms, the Medici villas in deep harmony with their gardens and rural environment are among the most original of the Italian Renaissance. The nominated property is a selection of twelve complete villas with their gardens and two additional pleasure gardens spread across the Tuscan countryside and near to Florence. The Medici villa and its gardens embody an ideal of the princely residence in the country where it was possible to live in harmony with nature, and dedicate as much to leisure pastimes as to the arts and knowledge.

Criterion (ii): The Medici villas and gardens in Tuscany are testimony to a synthesis of the aristocratic rural residence, at the end of the Middle Ages, which made material a series of new political, economic and aesthetic ambitions. Villas and gardens formed models that spread widely throughout Italy during the Renaissance and then to the whole of modern Europe.

Criterion (iv): The Medici baronial residences provide eminent examples of the rural aristocratic villa dedicated to leisure, the arts and knowledge. Over a period spanning almost three centuries, the Medici developed many innovative architectural and decorative forms. The ensemble is testimony to the technical and aesthetic organisation of the gardens in association with their rural environment, giving rise to a landscape taste specific to Humanism and the Renaissance.

Criterion (vi): The villas and gardens, together with the Tuscan landscapes of which they are a part, made an early and decisive contribution to the birth of a new aesthetic and art of living. They are testimony to exceptional cultural and artistic patronage developed by the Medici. They form a series of key locations for the emergence of the ideals and tastes of the Italian Renaissance followed by their diffusion throughout Europe.

Integrity

Despite some reservations due to the changes made to certain of the sites and their environment, at times affected by changes in use and modern development, the serial nomination forms an ensemble with sufficient integrity to testify in a credible and satisfactory manner to its Outstanding Universal Value. The serial composition has been fully justified. A significant effort to preserve the characteristic landscapes associated with the sites, and still surviving today, has been announced by the State Party.

Authenticity

The components of the sites testifying to the preservation of the authenticity of the architectural forms, the preservation of decorative styles and materials, the composition of

the gardens, usage of the places respectful of the Medici's achievements and ideals, and the preservation of the main components of the landscapes largely offset the reservations raised during the critical examination of each of the sites that make up the serial property. For those attributes whose authenticity has suffered, many are the subject of a restoration or usage reassignment programme, notably as museums or cultural venues.

Management and protection requirements

The serial property includes villas and gardens listed as national monuments. They are subject to Italian laws on the protection of historic monuments or as cultural sites of national value. These legislative texts are implemented under the Regional Orientation Plan of the Region of Tuscany, then within each municipality through approved structural plans. In addition to the buffer zones, a series of listed or protected landscape zones has been instituted for all the sites, except two (Nos 9 and 10).

An adequate individual management system is in place at each of the sites, together with technical coordination for conservation actions, under the aegis of the Region of Tuscany and the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities. This cooperation for standardised and agreed management was recently extended and formalised in the Memorandum of Understanding, a deed shared by the property's various partners (Ministry, Region, 4 provinces and 10 municipalities). It has led to the creation of a Steering Committee for the serial property that is scheduled to begin operation starting in fiscal year 2013. It is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Management Plan, and coordinating the property's protection, promotion and communication. The Committee will be supported by a Technical Bureau and an Observatory for the property and its conservation. However, their actual implementation needs to be specified. Furthermore, while the conservation of each of the sites is adequately organised, its overall planning should be better highlighted in the Management Plan.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Confirming the actual operation of the Steering Committee's transversal management system and its two bodies: the Technical Bureau and the Observatory, detailing the human and material resources available to them;
 - b) Establishing precise secondary monitoring indicators; coordinating and analysing the property's monitoring by the transversal management entity;
 - c) Establishing an updated Management Plan, including implementation dates, and in particular add a conservation schedule for the property's constituent components;
 - d) Compiling a table of the available and necessary human resources, levels of qualification and training requirements as part of the management plan.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Town and the Castle of Vianden, Luxembourg**, on the World Heritage List.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.36

The nomination of **Teylers, Haarlem, Netherlands**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Wooden Tserkvas of the Carpathian Region in Poland and Ukraine, Poland / Ukraine**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii)** and **(iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Located at the eastern fringes of Central Europe within the Polish and Ukrainian Carpathian mountain range, the sixteen wooden tserkvas (churches) are outstanding examples of the once widespread Orthodox ecclesiastical timber-building tradition in the Slavic countries that survives to this day. The architectural forms of the tserkvas with tripartite plans, pyramidal domes, cupolas and bell towers conform to the requirements of Eastern liturgy while reflecting the cultural traditions of the local communities that developed separately due to the mountainous terrain. They include Hutsul types in the Ukrainian south-eastern Carpathians at Nyzhniy Verbizh and Yasynia; Halych types in the northern Carpathians either side of the Polish/Ukrainian border at Rohatyn, Drohobych, Zhovkva, Potelych, Radruż and Chotyń; Boyko types either side of the Polish/Ukrainian border near the border with Slovakia at Smolnik, Uzhok and Matkiv, and western Lemko types in the Polish west Carpathians at Powroźnik, Brunary Wyżne, Owczary, Kwiatów and Turzańsk. Built using the horizontal log technique with complex corner jointing, and exhibiting exceptional carpentry skills and structural solutions, the tserkvas were raised on wooden sills placed on stone foundations, with wooden shingles covering roofs and walls. The tserkvas with their associated graveyards and sometimes free-standing bell towers are bounded by perimeter walls or fences and gates, surrounded by trees.

Criterion (iii): The tserkvas bear exceptional testimony to a distinct ecclesiastical building tradition, which is grounded in the mainstream traditions of the Orthodox Church interwoven with local architectural language. The structures, designs and decorative schemes are characteristic for the cultural traditions of the resident communities in the Carpathian region and illustrate a multiplicity of symbolic references and sacred meanings related to the traditions.

Criterion (iv): The tserkvas are an outstanding example of a group of buildings in traditional log construction type which represents an important historical stage of architectural design in the Carpathian Region. Based on building traditions for Orthodox ecclesiastical purposes which were adapted in accordance with the local cultural traditions, the tserkvas, as they evolved from the 16th to the 19th centuries, reflect the sacred references of the resident communities.

Integrity

All elements necessary to express the value of the properties are included within the boundaries, including the perimeter wall or fence with gateways, and may include bell towers, graveyard and secondary buildings. The buildings are not threatened by

development or neglect. However, special attention needs to be given to the location of car parks, as the integrity of the properties and the important views to and from thereof are still well maintained. The perimeter walls or fences with trees planted along them constitute a clearly recognizable zone or landmark.

Authenticity

The properties are considered to be authentic in terms of location and setting, use and function, 13 tserkvas are still used as churches, the other three - Radruż, Rohatyn and Drohobych are kept intact as museums. Also the authenticity of materials remains high as the structural timbers have been carefully repaired by traditional methods over the years. The art work has a high degree of authenticity and the timber exterior roof and wall cladding which requires replacement every 20-30 years has in most cases been appropriately restored. Given that periodic replacement of the wall cladding is part of the ongoing maintenance schemes, continuation of technical knowledge related to techniques and workmanship is an essential requirement for future preservation of authenticity in workmanship and maintenance techniques. Almost all tserkvas retain their original doors and locking devices, with inscriptions on the lintels giving the dates of construction and names of carpenters.

Management and protection requirements

All nominated properties in Poland are protected at the highest level by inclusion in the National Heritage Register under the Act on Preservation and Protection of Historic Monuments (2003). In Ukraine all nominated properties are protected at the highest level by inclusion on the State Register of Immovable Historical Monuments under the State Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage (2000). The properties and buffer zones will be recognised and protected in relevant district and local land use/development plans.

Management of the serial property will be coordinated by a Steering Committee acting on behalf of the Ministers for Culture of both countries, which will work with the administrators of the tserkvas to ensure their conservation and initiate training courses. Experts in various fields will be invited to meetings of the Steering Committee, which is also obliged to invite the owners and curators of properties, as well as ecclesiastical and secular authorities to participate in the ongoing cooperation, together with regional and local self-government authorities and restoration services. The Steering Committee will oversee municipal land use/development plans in cooperation with local authorities. In place of individual management plans, the Steering Committee will also oversee all matters relevant to the continuing maintenance of the properties' cultural value; maintenance of their physical condition and elimination of potential threats, including restrictions of development in land use plans within the immediate vicinity of the properties and their buffer zones. These restrictions are essential in some cases and the State Parties committed to establish adequate protection mechanisms in all concern land-use and development plans. Optimisation of tourist accessibility involving construction of tourist facilities and car parking has to be carefully planned to not compromise the integrity of the property components the important views to and from thereof, and risk prevention involving protection against fire and floods needs to be strong at all times to prevent impacts from potential disasters.

4. Recommends that the States Parties give consideration to the following:
 - a) Ensuring that all district and local land use and development plans recognise and provide specific protection for the nominated properties and buffer zones in order to provide protection at all levels and prevent any negative impact of future developments;
 - b) Completing the establishment of the overarching Steering Committee in accordance with *Operational Guidelines* for the Implementation of the *World*

Heritage Convention, paragraph 114 and the timeframe provided by the States Parties.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.38

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B.1 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B.4,
2. Inscribes the **University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia, Portugal**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Situated on a hill overlooking the city, the University of Coimbra-Alta and Sofia has grown and evolved over more than seven centuries to form its own well-defined urban area of two components within the old town of Coimbra. Created initially as an academy in the late 13th century on the hill above the town (Alta), it was established in the Royal Palace of Alcáçova in 1537 before developing as a series of colleges. Coimbra University is an exceptional example of a university city, which illustrates the interdependence between city and university and in which the city's architectural language reflects the university's institutional functions.

As the centre for training the elite for all the territories under Portuguese administration, the University played a key role in the institutional and architectural development of universities in the Portuguese colonies. Key components of the university's pedagogical institutions are the 16th & 17th century buildings including the Royal Palace of Alcáçova, St Michael's Chapel, the Joanine Library, the Colleges of Jesus, Holy Trinity, St. Jerome, St. Benedict, St. Anthony of the Quarry and St. Rita; the colleges along Sofia Street including St Michael (Inquisition - old Royal College of the Arts), Holy Spirit, Our Lady of Carmel, Our Lady of Grace, St Peter of the Third Order, St. Thomas, New St Augustine, and St Bonaventure; the 18th century facilities in the Alta area including the Chemistry and other laboratories, Botanical Garden and the University Press, and the large 'University City' created during the 1940s.

Criterion (ii): The University of Coimbra-Alta and Sofia influences educational institutions of the former Portuguese empire over seven centuries received and disseminated knowledge in the fields of arts, sciences, law, architecture, town planning and landscape design. Coimbra University played a decisive role in the development of institutional and architectural design of universities in the Lusophone world and can be seen as a reference site in this context.

Criterion (iv): The University of Coimbra demonstrates a specific urban typology, which illustrates the far-ranging integration of a city and its university. In Coimbra the city's architectural and urban language reflects the institutional functions of the university and thereby presents the close interaction between the two elements. This feature has also been reinterpreted in several later universities in the Portuguese world.

Criterion (vi): The University of Coimbra — Alta and Sofia has played a unique role in the formation of academic institutions in the Lusophone world through dissemination of its norms and institutional set-up. It has distinguished itself from early on, as an important centre for the production of literature and thought in Portuguese language and

the transmission of a specific academic culture, which was established following the Coimbra model in several Portuguese overseas territories.

Integrity

The property contains all the elements that demonstrate its Outstanding Universal Value as a university city that illustrates through its architectural ensemble the several periods of university development relating to ideological, pedagogical and cultural reformations. These periods are represented by the corresponding periods of Portuguese architecture and art. The visibility of the University as a 'citadel of learning' due to its hilltop location is vulnerable to inappropriate surrounding development, and the setting of the University within the old town and the visual and functional relationships that this generates are vulnerable to development within the university itself.

Authenticity

In formal, architectural and material terms, each of the buildings of the University is representative of the historical, artistic and ideological periods in which it was constructed. Conservation, restoration and rehabilitation interventions have been made in accordance with the prevailing theories in each period. Some interventions used new materials that were incompatible and have been corrected in later conservation campaigns. The topographical setting of a hilltop town in the landscape remains clearly defined, but its authenticity has been modified by the development of large scale buildings in the surrounding landscape. The University of Coimbra-Alta and Sofia also retains its authenticity of use and student traditions.

Management and protection requirements

The property components are protected as National Monuments in accordance with Law 107/2001, no. 7 article 15. The Coimbra Municipal Master Plan is anticipated to be completed in November 2013 and will incorporate the property components and buffer zone as Special Protected Zones. The buffer zone is protected according to Decree-Law 309/2009, article 72 and will be supplemented by controls in the revised Coimbra Municipal Master Plan to protect views to and from the property.

Management of the property is the responsibility of the Association RUAS (Recreate the Univers(c)ity – Uptown and Sofia) set up for the purpose whose foundation members are the University of Coimbra (UC), the City Hall of Coimbra (CMC), the Regional Delegation of the Ministry of Culture (DRCC), and Coimbra Viva (SRU - Society for Urban Rehabilitation). The detailed University Alta Master Plan is being reviewed with the aim of improving public space by reducing surface parking, and improving vehicular traffic control. The main goal of the Management Plan (2009-16) is to sustain the University as the *raison d'être* of the city; preserving the heritage and at the same time reinforcing the functions of education and research. It provides for visitor management and facilities, and will be extended to include a consultative forum for community and non-government organisation involvement; provision for impact assessments for all development projects and policies for minor buildings within the property, as well as an improved monitoring system.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to augmenting the monitoring system to include specific indicators, responsibilities and timeframes for monitoring exercises in the different property components.
5. Also recommends that the State Party give consideration to creating a consultative forum for community and NGO involvement.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.39

The nomination of the **Historic City of Alanya, Turkey**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Noting that the State Party agreed to a revised name of property;
3. Inscribes the **Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora, Ukraine**, with the exception of serial component no. 7 Cape Vinogradny, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (v)**;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Tauric Chersonese and its chora are the remains of an ancient city, founded in the 5th century BCE as a colonial settlement of the Dorian Greeks, located on the Heracleian Peninsula in south-west Crimea. The polis and extended chora of Tauric Chersonese form an outstanding example of an ancient cultural landscape, consisting of a Greek polis and its agricultural hinterland established as part of colonist activities in the 4th and 3rd century BCE. The significant archaeological ruins of the city retain physical remains constructed between the 5th century BCE and the 13th century AD laid out on an orthogonal grid system. The basic orientation of this orthogonal grid continues into the wider landscape where fragments of a vast land demarcation system of 400 equal allotments in an area of 10,000 hectares have been preserved.

The Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its chora is an exceptional example of a peripheral centre of movement of people which acted as an important gateway to the north-eastern parts of the Greek trade influence, including the Crimea and the Scythian state. The city maintained its strategic role over almost two millennia and provides a unique example for the continuity and longevity of a mercantile outpost connecting the different Black Sea trade routes.

Criterion (ii): Tauric Chersonese provides an outstanding physical testimony to the exchange that took place between the Greek, Roman and Byzantine Empires and the populations north of the Black Sea. The polis and its chora stand out for having retained this role as a centre of exchange of influences and cross-fertilization between these cultures for a very long time and with continuity over millennia.

Criterion (v): Tauric Chersonese and its Chora represents a relict agricultural landscape of a vast and, at locations, well-preserved land allotment system, of formerly over 400 equal allotments connected to a preserved polis. The remains of the division walls, fortifications, farmsteads and the characteristic grid layout embodied the lifestyles of the city's inhabitants and illustrate the agricultural use and continuity of the landscape despite later changes in production.

Integrity

The six property components include the complete ancient polis of Tauric Chersonese as well as fragments of its chora. About half of the chora has been lost due to urban

development and yet, only small parts of what remains have been inscribed. This selection provides a sufficient fragment of the chora landscape, but a future expansion of the property to include further chora segments would be desirable and would further strengthen the integrity of the property.

The impact of urban development on the chora setting is significant and the integrity of the wider landscape is fragile and requires decisive and consistent protection and planning mechanisms to prevent further negative impacts by insensitive urban or infrastructure developments. Likewise, the city of Tauric Chersonese has experienced significant developments of intrusive character, some of which have been committed to be relocated.

Authenticity

The condition of authenticity in material, design and substance is good for the archaeological remains of the polis and the chora. About 10 of the 40 hectares of the site of Tauric Chersonese have been excavated leading to a good understanding of the history and development of the town. Less excavations have taken place in the chora but its structure and layout is nevertheless well understood. No major restoration or conservation projects were carried out with the exception of a few cases of anastylosis. This has retained high degrees of authenticity in material and substance. Authenticity in form and design is well retained in its relations to the urban layout and chora plot division.

The authenticity in setting and location is partly affected, predominantly by the 20th century constructions which destroyed parts of the ancient city but also by urban encroachments and infrastructure projects close to the chora sites. Their impact could be reduced to the extent possible by removing the yacht club and associated structures from its present location and better integrating the cathedral within the archaeological site.

Management and protection requirements

The property enjoys the highest level of national protection according to the Law of Ukraine on Cultural Heritage Protection (No. 2518-VI of 9 September 2010). This status prohibits any activities within the boundaries that may have any negative impact on the state of preservation, or use of any cultural heritage sites and designated monuments. A recently launched project entitled "Boundaries and land use regimes for the protected areas of the monuments of the Tauric Chersonese National Preserve located on the territory of the Heracleian Peninsula in the City of Sevastopol" aims at integrating a more sophisticated zoning and protection concept in the Master Development Plan, which would strengthen the protection status of the extended chora landscape. The official adoption of the draft plan should be given priority.

The authority responsible for the property is the Tauric Chersonese National Preserve which was mandated as the management agency by the Ministry of Culture. Key protection challenges of the property are erosion, in particular shore erosion, the establishment of adequate security measures on all site components and urban development. Urban development has in the past been and will continue to be a key risk as the city of Sevastopol is located at very close distance to the archaeological sites and continues to grow. Inappropriate urban expansions will negatively impact the already fragile integrity of the archaeological landscape. Important works are underway to integrate the archaeological landscape into the wider land-use and protection system. These have to be finalized to cover a wider area beyond the presently designated protected areas and landscape protection zones. Future inclusion of these features through boundary extensions of the property would ensure that the relict landscape of the Chersonese chora could be protected in its larger context.

A revised management plan which is to be finalized in mid 2013 should be officially adopted and management priority should be given to conservation needs. In view of the critical state

of conservation of the ruins in the city of Tauric Chersonese, some of which are highly dilapidated or even close to collapse, budgetary resources need to be increased to respond to the urgent conservation and security challenges. Clear budgetary priority needs to be given to conservation and visitor security rather than interpretation and other tourism projects.

5. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Finalizing and officially adopting the management plan including interpretation, visitor and risk management strategies;
 - b) Approving the project for the revision of boundaries and land use regimes and integration of the protection zones proposed in the municipal zoning and Development Master Plan;
 - c) Launching immediate conservation and stabilization measures for the most fragile section of exposed archaeological remains to prevent collapses and disintegration;
 - d) Attributing adequate financial resources for a medium-term conservation programme and management of the site;
 - e) Developing a schedule and plan for the relocation of the yacht club and a cooperation plan with the church authorities aimed at better integrating the use and activities of the church within the archaeological site;
 - f) Providing an overview of possible later extensions of the landscape property and its anticipated expansion in line with paragraph 139 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
 - g) Surveying the wider chora landscape with the help of non-destructive remote sensing techniques to gain a better understanding of the extension and significance of further chora components;
 - h) Initiating underwater archaeological surveys of the port bay of Tauric Chersonese to gain better knowledge about the extension and significance of the quay structures.
6. Request the State Party to submit by **1 February 2015** a report to the World Heritage Centre outlining progress made in the implementation of the demands and abovementioned recommendations to be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015;
7. Encourages States Parties to provide international cooperation to assist in financing the most urgent conservation requirements.

Extensions of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Decision: 37 COM 8B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B4,

2. Approves the extension of the **Wieliczka Salt Mine** to include the Bochnia Salt Mine and Wieliczka Saltworks Castle, and thus become the **Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines, Poland**, on the basis of **criterion (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Wieliczka and Bochnia salt mines are located on the same geological rock salt deposit in southern Poland. Situated close to each other, they were worked in parallel and continuously from the 13th century until the late 20th century, constituting one of the earliest and most important European industrial operations.

The two mines include a large ensemble of early galleries which extend to great depths. The residual excavations have been altered, and made into chapels, workshops and storehouses, etc. A substantial ensemble of statues and decorative elements sculpted into the rock salt has been preserved in both mines, along with an ensemble of tools and machinery. An underground tourist route has existed since the early 19th century.

The two mines, which over a long period were combined as one company with royal status (Kraków Saltworks), were administratively and technically run from Wieliczka Saltworks Castle, which dates from the medieval period, but has been rebuilt several times in the course of its history.

Criterion (iv): The Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines illustrate the historic stages of the development of mining techniques in Europe, from the 13th to the 20th centuries. The galleries, the subterranean chambers arranged and decorated in ways that reflect the miners' social and religious traditions, the tools and machinery, and the Saltworks Castle which administered the establishment for centuries, provide outstanding testimony about the socio-technical system involved in the underground mining of rock salt.

Integrity

This serial property consists of all three components historically constituting one royal enterprise Kraków Saltworks: Wieliczka salt mine, Bochnia salt mine and the Saltworks Castle in Wieliczka. Both mines present the diversity of the ensemble, in mining, technical and artistic terms, and the completeness of the evidence of the historically ancient working of rock salt in this region of what is today Southern Poland. The Wieliczka Saltworks Castle, which historically administered the mines and managed sales of the salt for the benefit of the princes and kings of Poland, gives a new dimension for the Outstanding Universal Value of the ensemble.

Authenticity

The property expresses relatively satisfactory mining authenticity. Although most parts of the preserved structure are of the 18th century, the technical testimony relates essentially to the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Technical knowledge about earlier periods stems mainly from historic records, and from the resulting reconstructions, which in some cases are slightly over-interpreted, rather than from direct evidence.

Management and protection requirements

The Wieliczka salt mine is legally protected both as a registered historic monument (N° A-580, 1976) and as the Monument of History (Presidential decree, 1994). The Bochnia salt mine is legally protected both as a registered historic monument (N° A-238, December 1981) and as the Monument of History (presidential decree, September 2000). Wieliczka Saltworks Castle is inscribed on the register of historic monuments of the State Party (N° A-579, March 1988). The protection of the monuments is the responsibility of the Conservator's Office for Protecting Historic Monuments. The application of mining laws and regulations is the responsibility of the Krakow District Mining Office. The system for the individual management of each site has been satisfactorily put in place. Each site can draw on a large number of competent specialists. The functioning of the programmes for the conservation and management of the sites is satisfactory. The mining elements have been fully taken into account, which has led to a lengthy programme of stabilisation of the abandoned galleries, and the selection of the most representative galleries, in historic and heritage terms, for conservation. However, the very recent setting up of a Monitoring and Coordination Team common to the three sites must be confirmed, both in terms of its structure and the way it will function, particularly in order to harmonise the conservation plans and to ensure the involvement of all the partners concerned.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Clarifying and specifying the extent of the subsurface and connecting shafts forming the Wieliczka mine; provide an adequate map to show the extent and area of the mine;
 - b) Confirming the setting up of the Monitoring and Coordination Team for the property which was recently announced; specify its composition, its human and material resources and how it will function in practice;
 - c) Paying particular attention to the control of urban development in the buffer zone, in the vicinity of Wieliczka Saltworks Castle, and for the development of the "Pôle Campi" at Bochnia, and keep the World Heritage Committee informed, in accordance with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* for the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*;
 - d) Providing a better description of the safety plan with regard to the operation of the tourism activity;
 - e) Strengthening the study and monitoring of the risks associated with humidity affecting the underground structure and the sculptures of the Bochnia mine, particularly in view of the high level of tourist visits and the development of the spa;
 - f) Paying particular attention to the risks of flooding at the Bochnia mine, bearing in mind a possible increase in torrential rain as a result of climate change;
 - g) Stating the monitoring used for the underground electrical and mechanical systems at the Bochnia mine, and provide details about the emergency evacuation plans;
 - h) Paying greater attention, in the case of architectural restorations and of technical historical reconstructions, to inaccurate reconstructions and the risk of over-interpretation of existing remains.

Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Decision: 37 COM 8B.42

The nomination of the **Sacral Complex on the remains of the Roman Forum in Zadar, Croatia**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.43

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B.1 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B.4,
2. Recognizing the Outstanding Universal Value of the site, refers the nomination of the **Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex, Russian Federation**, back to the State Party in order to allow it, in collaboration with the Advisory Body (ICOMOS), in particular by inviting an advisory mission to the site, to take adequate measures for an inscription on the basis of criteria (iii) and (vi) at its next session.

EXAMINATION OF MINOR BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS OF NATURAL, MIXED AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES ALREADY INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

MIXED PROPERTIES

ASIA / PACIFIC

Decision: 37 COM 8B.44

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B4.,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.41**, Decision **34 COM 7B.38**, Decision **34 COM 8B.46** and Decision **36 COM 8B.45**;
3. Notes that the proposed minor boundary modification has been submitted under natural criteria only although it appears to contain significant cultural attributes that relate to those located within the inscribed property;
4. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification of the **Tasmanian Wilderness, Australia**, and requests the State Party to address the following concerns regarding the cultural values of the property:

- a) Undertake further study and consultation with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community in order to provide more detailed information on the cultural value of the additional areas and how these relate to the Outstanding Universal Value of the existing property;
- b) Provide detailed information on the legal provisions for the protection of cultural heritage in the extended property;
- c) Provide detailed information on the management arrangements for cultural heritage and in particular for the control of access to archaeological sites and sites of cultural significance.

CULTURAL PROPERTIES

ARAB STATES

Decision: 37 COM 8B.45

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed minor boundary modification and buffer zone for **Tyre, Lebanon**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Consider including in the property the underwater archaeology following the boundary of the Marine Archaeology Protection Area of the Marine Protection Zone (MPZ), in process of approval, as well as the tower remains located along Hamra Street, the reburied remains of the Byzantine basilica and of the aqueduct;
 - b) Develop a comprehensive and updated archaeological map indicating the physical remains and the areas with archaeological potential, according to the results of the most recent investigations, and the designated protected zones, which could act as a reliable reference for any minor boundary modification;
 - c) Consider the creation of a marine buffer zone on the basis of the marine Buffer Protection Zone (MB), the Coastal Protection Area (MC) and the Marine Environment Protection Area (ME) of the MPZ;
 - d) Prepare a map for the District of Tyre to include adjacent municipalities, the territory of which has yielded archaeological findings or possesses archaeological potential, and depict existing remains and areas as well as enforced protection regimes according to the legal and planning provisions, as a basis for the elaboration of a buffer zone which is functionally related to the property and may therefore contribute to sustaining its Outstanding Universal Value and protecting its integrity;
 - e) Provide detailed information on how the buffer zone would function in contributing to the protection and sustainment of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and how the relevant stakeholders are involved.

ASIA / PACIFIC

Decision: 37 COM 8B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification and buffer zone for the **Jeongneung area**, component part of the **Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty, Republic of Korea**.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification and buffer zone for the **Town of Luang Prabang, Lao People's Democratic Republic**.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.48

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification and buffer zone of the **Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin (Manila)**, component part of the **Baroque Churches of the Philippines, Philippines**;
3. Refers the examination of the proposed minor boundary modification and buffer zone of the component of the **Church of San Agustin (Paoay)** component part of the **Baroque Churches of the Philippines, Philippines**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Justify the specific contribution of the convent ruins to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
 - b) Extend the nominated area of the church to include the convent in order to form one single component;
 - c) Expand the buffer zone towards the directions in which the property component is not yet surrounded by a protective buffer zone or to provide justification for the rationale of not establishing buffer zone in these areas.
4. Also refers the examination of the proposed buffer zone for the **Church of Santo Tomas de Villanueva (Miagao)**, component part of the **Baroque Churches of the Philippines, Philippines**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to expand the

buffer zone towards the directions in which the property component is not yet surrounded by a protective buffer zone or to provide justification for the rationale of not establishing buffer zone in these areas;

5. Further refers the examination of the proposed minor boundary modification and buffer zone of the **Church of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción** (Santa Maria), component part of the **Baroque Churches of the Philippines, Philippines**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Justify the reduction of the property along the eastern slopes towards the old Spanish cemetery and provide the rationale for expansion of the boundaries towards the south;
 - b) Expand the buffer zone towards the directions in which the property component is not yet surrounded by a protective buffer zone or to provide justification for the rationale of not establishing buffer zones in the respective areas.

EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

Decision: 37 COM 8B.49

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for **Amiens Cathedral, France**.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.50

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for **Bourges Cathedral, France**.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.51

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for **Aachen Cathedral, Germany**.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.52

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the examination of the proposed buffer zone for the **Historic Centre of Warsaw, Poland**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Provide detailed information regarding the protection afforded by the buffer zone as a Monument of History and under the Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments;
 - b) Consider legal protection and regulation of the buffer zone as a whole by inclusion in the National Heritage Register.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.53

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Garrison Border Town of Elvas and its Fortifications, Portugal**.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.54

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification of the **Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments, Russian Federation**;
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Slightly modifying the protection zones established according to the Saint Petersburg Law no. 820-7 where necessary to cover with the appropriate regime (CZ or DRZ1) those small portions of territory that are proposed to be included in the inscribed property and are currently not covered by the appropriate level of protection (CZ or DRZ1) regime;
 - b) Establishing a buffer zone based on the DRZ2 zone according to an agreed timeframe, considering the reiterated requests made by the World Heritage Committee since its 30th Session for boundary clarifications and the need for a robust protection of the cultural historic setting of component 540-001;

- c) Modifying the juridical status of the property component “Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg” within the Russian legal framework to become a ‘remarkable site’ and modifying the detailed provisions of the protection zone regimes established in 2009 by the Saint Petersburg Law no. 820-7 in order to better detail and differentiate them;
- d) Developing a comprehensive management framework for the entire inscribed property, together with a management plan, on the basis of detailed urban and safeguard plans for the Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg, to be elaborated as early as possible.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.55

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the examination of the proposed buffer zone for **Burgos Cathedral, Spain**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Provide a detailed overview of the site management arrangements that would be put in place in the proposed buffer zone; and in relation to both World Heritage properties;
 - b) Provide a map showing the relationship between the two World Heritage properties of Burgos Cathedral and the Route of Santiago de Compostela within Burgos.

Decision: 37 COM 8B.56

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add.2 and WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add.2.Corr,
2. Adopts the Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for the following World Heritage properties inscribed at the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee (Saint Petersburg, 2012):
 - Brazil: Rio de Janeiro: Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea;
 - India: Western Ghats;
 - Palestine: Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem;
 - Russian Federation: Lena Pillars Nature Park.

8C. Update of the List of World Heritage in Danger

Decision: 37 COM 8C.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List (WHC-13/37.COM/7B, WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add.Corr) and the proposals for inscription of properties on the World Heritage List (WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add),
2. Decides to inscribe the following properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - Solomon Islands, East Rennell (Decision **37 COM 7B.14**)
 - Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient City of Damascus, Ancient City of Bosra, Site of Palmyra, Ancient City of Aleppo, Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din, Ancient Villages of Northern Syria (Decision **37 COM 7B.57**)

Decision: 37 COM 8C.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger (WHC-13/37.COM/7A, WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add.2),
2. Decides to maintain the following properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - Afghanistan, Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (Decision **37 COM 7A.29**)
 - Afghanistan, Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Decision **37 COM 7A.30**)
 - Belize, Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Decision **37 COM 7A.16**)
 - Central African Republic, Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park (Decision **37 COM 7A.1**)
 - Chile, Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Decision **37 COM 7A.37**)
 - Colombia, Los Katíos National Park (Decision **37 COM 7A.17**)
 - Côte d'Ivoire, Comoé National Park (Decision **37 COM 7A.2**)
 - Côte d'Ivoire / Guinea, Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (Decision **37 COM 7A.3**)
 - Democratic Rep. of the Congo, Virunga National Park (Decision **37 COM 7A.4**)
 - Democratic Rep. of the Congo, Kahuzi-Biega National Park (Decision **37 COM 7A.5**)
 - Democratic Rep. of the Congo, Garamba National Park (Decision **37 COM 7A.6**)
 - Democratic Rep. of the Congo, Salonga National Park (Decision **37 COM 7A.7**)
 - Democratic Rep. of the Congo, Okapi Wildlife Reserve (Decision **37 COM 7A.8**)

- Egypt, Abu Mena (Decision **37 COM 7A.23**)
- Ethiopia, Simien National Park (Decision **37 COM 7A.10**)
- Georgia, Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (Decision **37 COM 7A.32**)
- Georgia, Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Decision **37 COM 7A.33**)
- Honduras, Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Decision **37 COM 7A.18**)
- Indonesia, Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (Decision **37 COM 7A.14**)
- Iraq, Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (Decision **37 COM 7A.24**)
- Iraq, Samarra Archaeological City (Decision **37 COM 7A.25**)
- Jerusalem, Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (Decision **37 COM 7A.26**)
- Madagascar, Rainforests of the Atsinanana (Decision **37 COM 7A.11**)
- Mali, Timbuktu (Decision **37 COM 7A.19**)
- Mali, Tomb of Askia (Decision **37 COM 7A.20**)
- Niger, Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves (Decision **37 COM 7A.12**)
- Palestine, Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Decision **37 COM 7A.27**)
- Panama, Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Decision **37 COM 7A.36**)
- Peru, Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (Decision **37 COM 7A.38**)
- Senegal, Niokolo-Koba National Park (Decision **37 COM 7A.13**)
- Serbia, Medieval Monuments in Kosovo (Decision **37 COM 7A.34**)
- Uganda, Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Decision **37 COM 7A.21**)
- United Republic of Tanzania, Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (Decision **37 COM 7A.22**)
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (Decision **37 COM 7A.35**)
- United States of America, Everglades National Park (Decision **37 COM 7A.15**)
- Venezuela, Coro and its Port (Decision **37 COM 7A.39**)
- Yemen, Historic Town of Zabid (Decision **37 COM 7A.28**)

Decision: 37 COM 8C.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger (WHC-13/37.COM/7A, WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add.2),
2. Decides to remove the following property from the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - Islamic Republic of Iran, Bam and its Cultural Landscape (Decision **37 COM 7A.31**)

8D. Clarifications of property boundaries and areas by States Parties in response to the Retrospective Inventory

Decision: 37 COM 8D

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/8D,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 8D**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012),
3. 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;
4. 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 whenever the delimitation of such properties as inscribed is unclear;
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 Annexes of Document WHC-13/37.COM/8D:
 - Algeria: Kasbah of Algiers;
 - Brazil: Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas; Brasília; Historic Centre of São Luís;
 - Cuba: San Pedro de la Roca Castle, Santiago de Cuba;
 - Dominican Republic: Colonial City of Santo Domingo;
 - Germany: Hanseatic City of Lübeck; Völklingen Ironworks;
 - Jordan: Petra;
 - Mexico: Sian Ka'an; Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque; Historic Centre of Puebla; Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines; Historic Centre of Morelia; Whale Sanctuary of El Vizcaino; Historic Centre of Zacatecas; Rock Paintings of the Sierra de San Francisco; Archaeological Zone of Paquimé, Casas Grandes; Historic Monuments Zone of Tlacotalpan;
 - Panama: Darien National Park;
 - Paraguay: Jesuit Missions of La Santísima Trinidad de Paraná and Jesús de Tavarangue;
 - Peru: City of Cuzco; Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu; Chavin (Archaeological Property); Chan Chan Archaeological Zone; Historic Centre of Lima; Río Abiseo National Park; Lines and Geoglyphs of Nasca and Pampas de Jumana;
 - Russian Federation: Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments; Kizhi Pogost;
 - Spain: Old Town of Ávila with its Extra-Muros Churches; Historic City of Toledo; Historic Walled Town of Cuenca; Palau de la Música Catalana and Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona;
 - Viet Nam: Complex of Hué Monuments;

6. Requests the 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 2013** at the latest.

8E. Adoption of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value

Decision: 37 COM 8E

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8E and WHC-13/37.COM/8E.Add,
2. Congratulates States Parties for the excellent work accomplished in the elaboration of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for World Heritage properties in their territories;
3. Adopts the retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value, as presented in the Annex of Document WHC-13/37.COM/8E, for the following World Heritage properties:
 - Andorra: Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley;
 - Argentina: Cueva de las Manos, Río Pinturas; Jesuit Block and Estancias of Córdoba; Quebrada de Humahuaca; Iguazu National Park;
 - Australia: Shark Bay, Western Australia; Greater Blue Mountains Area; Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens; Willandra Lakes Region; Kakadu National Park;
 - Austria / Hungary: Fertö / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape;
 - Bangladesh: The Sundarbans; Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur;
 - Belgium : La Grand-Place, Brussels;
 - Belgium / France: Belfries of Belgium and France;
 - Bolivia: Fuerte de Samaipata; Tiwanaku: Spiritual and Political Centre of the Tiwanaku Culture; Historic City of Sucre; Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos;
 - Brazil: Serra da Capivara National Park;
 - Chile: Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works; Rapa Nui National Park; Churches of Chiloé; Sewell Mining Town; Historic quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso;
 - China: Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area; Mount Huangshan; Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde; Ancient City of Ping Yao; Classical Gardens of Suzhou; Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing; Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui – Xidi and Hongcun; Longmen Grottoes; Yungang Grottoes; Yin Xu; Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties; Historic center of Macao; Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor;
 - Colombia: Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena; Historic Centre of Santa Cruz de Mompox; San Agustín Archaeological Park; National Archeological Park of Tierradentro;
 - Costa Rica: Area de Conservación Guanacaste;

- Cuba: Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios; Desembarco del Granma National Park; Alejandro de Humboldt National Park; Old Havana;
- Cyprus: Choirokoitia; Painted Churches in the Troodos Region;
- Denmark: Kronborg Castle;
- Ecuador: City of Quito; Historic Centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca; Galápagos Islands;
- El Salvador: Joya de Cerén Archaeological Site;
- Ethiopia: Aksum; Fasil Ghebbi;
- Finland / Sweden: High Coast / Kvarken Archipelago;
- Guatemala: Archeological Park and Ruins of Quirigua; Antigua Guatemala;
- Germany: Classical Weimar; Messel Pit Fossil Site; Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier; Aachen Cathedral; Cologne Cathedral; Hanseatic City of Lübeck; Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar; Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin; Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof; Speyer Cathedral; Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen; Town of Bamberg;
- Greece: Mount Athos;
- Honduras: Maya Site of Copan;
- Hungary: Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings; Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment; Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs (Sopianae); Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape; Hortobágy National Park - the Puszta; Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrassy Avenue;
- Hungary / Slovakia: Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst;
- India: Sun Temple, Konârak; Group of Monuments at Hampi; Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya; Elephanta Caves; Great Living Chola Temples; Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus); Mountain Railways of India;
- Indonesia: Ujung Kulon National Park; Komodo National Park; Lorentz National Park; Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra; Sangiran Early Man Site;
- Iran (Islamic Republic of): Pasargadae; Takht-e Soleyman;
- Ireland: Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne;
- Italy: Venice and its Lagoon;
- Japan: Yakushima; Shirakami-Sanchi; Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area; Shiretoko; Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities); Shrines and Temples of Nikko; Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range; Itsukushima Shinto Shrine; Himeji-jo;
- Latvia: Historic Centre of Riga;
- Lao People's Democratic Republic: Town of Luang Prabang;
- Lithuania: Vilnius Historic Centre;
- Luxembourg: City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters and Fortifications;
- Malaysia: Kinabalu Park;

- Mauritius: Aapravasi Ghat;
- Mexico: Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan; Historic Centre of Morelia; Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl; Historic Monuments Zone of Querétaro; Historic Fortified Town of Campeche; Franciscan Missions in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro; Agave Landscape and the Ancient Industrial Facilities of Tequila; Whale Sanctuary of El Vizcaino; Ancient Maya City of Calakmul, Campeche; Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco; Historic Monuments Zone of Tlacotalpan; Pre-Hispanic City of Chichen-Itza; Historic Centre of Zacatecas; Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological Site of Monte Albán; Sian Ka'an; Luis Barragán House and Studio; Rock Paintings of the Sierra de San Francisco; Archaeological Zone of Paquimé, Casas Grandes; Historic Centre of Puebla; Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines; Pre-hispanic town of Uxmal; Hospicio Cabañas, Guadalajara; Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California; Historic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco; Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque; El Tajin, Pre-Hispanic City;
- Netherlands: Ir.D.F. Woudagemaal (D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station); Schokland and Surroundings; Droogmakerij de Beemster (Beemster Polder); Rietveld Schröderhuis (Rietveld Schröder House);
- Nicaragua: Ruins of León Viejo;
- Nigeria: Sukur Cultural Landscape;
- Norway: Rock Art of Alta; Urnes Stave Church; Bryggen;
- Oman: Archaeological Sites of Bat, Al-Khutm and Al-Ayn;
- Pakistan: Taxila; Historical Monuments at Makli, Thatta; Rohtas Fort; Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol;
- Panama: Darien National Park; Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá;
- Paraguay: Jesuit Missions of La Santísima Trinidad de Paraná and Jesús de Tavarangue;
- Peru: City of Cuzco; Chavin (Archaeological Site); Historic Centre of Lima; Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu;
- Philippines: Historic town of Vigan;
- South Africa: uKhahlamba / Drakensberg Park;
- Switzerland: Abbey of St Gall; Benedictine Convent of St John at Müstair; Old City of Berne; Three Castles, Defensive Wall and Ramparts of the Market-Town of Bellinzona;
- Thailand: Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex; Thungyai-Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries; Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historic Towns; Ban Chiang Archaeological Site;
- Turkey: Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia; Nemrut Dağ; Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği; Hierapolis-Pamukkale;
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Blaenavon Industrial Landscape; Blenheim Palace; Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church; Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd; City of Bath; Durham Castle and Cathedral; Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast; Heart of Neolithic Orkney; Ironbridge Gorge; Maritime Greenwich; New Lanark; Old and New Towns of Edinburgh; Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites;

Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey; Tower of London; St Kilda; Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church;

- Uruguay: Historic Quarter of the City of Colonia del Sacramento;
 - Uzbekistan: Itchan Kala;
 - Venezuela : Coro and its Port; Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas;
4. Decides that retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for World Heritage properties in Danger will be reviewed by the Advisory Bodies in priority;
 5. 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 by the Advisory Bodies 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;
 6. Requests the World Heritage Centre to harmonise all sub-headings in the adopted Statements of Outstanding Universal Value where appropriate and when resources and staff time allow to carry out this work;
 7. Also requests the State Parties, Advisory Bodies and World Heritage Centre to ensure the use of gender-neutral language in the Statements proposed for adoption to the World Heritage Committee;
 8. Further requests the World Heritage Centre to keep the adopted Statements in line with subsequent decisions by the World Heritage Committee concerning name changes of World Heritage properties, and to reflect them throughout the text of the Statements, in consultation with States Parties and Advisory Bodies;
 9. Finally requests the States Parties to provide support to the World Heritage Centre for translation of the adopted Statements of Outstanding Universal Value into English or French respectively, and finally requests the Centre to upload these onto its web-pages.

9. Progress report on the upstream processes

Decision: 37 COM 9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/9,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 13.III** adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010), Decision **35 COM 12C** adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011) and Decision **36 COM 12C** adopted at its 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012),

3. Requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to take into account the rich debate held at its 37th session, in particular on capacity-building, methodology and processes for Tentative Lists and upstream nomination projects, in order to enhance dialogue and communication among all relevant parties including the World Heritage Centre, UNESCO field offices, IUCN regional offices, ICOMOS national committees, international scientific committees and ICCROM capacity-building programmes, as well as UNESCO Category 2 Centres related to world heritage and universities;
4. Suggests to the States Parties to take into account the assessments of impact on natural and cultural heritage;
5. 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 commends the States Parties, the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre for the pilot projects in which progress was made;
6. Also commends the State Party of Namibia for having successfully achieved the pilot project concerning the Namib Sand Sea;
7. Urges the States Parties concerned that have not yet done so, to fully collaborate providing technical and financial support to implement the required actions to make progress with the pilot projects and encourages them to seek assistance from the World Heritage Centre to identify opportunities to secure resources to progress the project, if necessary;
8. Calls upon the international community to provide technical and financial support to assist the States Parties concerned in the implementation of their pilot projects which were not able to identify adequate resources;
9. Also requests the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre to report on the progress in implementing the pilot projects for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

10A. Final Report on the results of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise for Latin American and the Caribbean

Decision: 37 COM 10A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined document WHC-13/37.COM/10A,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 11D**, **34 COM 10B.2**, **35 COM 10B** and **36 COM 10C** adopted respectively at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008), 34th (Brasilia, 2010), 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 36th (Saint Petersburg, 2012) sessions,
3. Expresses its sincere appreciation to the States Parties from Latin America and the Caribbean for their efforts in preparing and submitting their Periodic Reports and thinks especially all focal points and site managers for their effective participation and commitment;

4. Notes with satisfaction that all the 32 States Parties from Latin America and the Caribbean have participated actively in the Periodic Reporting exercise and 29 Section I questionnaires and 122 Section II questionnaires were successfully submitted;
5. Reiterates its satisfaction that at the moment of the launching of the second cycle, 116 draft retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value were submitted and welcomes the final submission of 66 Statements for adoption by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session;
6. Thanks the authorities of Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic and Mexico for their support in successfully organizing regional and sub-regional meetings, in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and UNESCO field offices;
7. Takes note of the successful use of the special electronic platform as an indispensable tool in providing the comprehensive documentation, gathered in the World Heritage Centre database for future monitoring and follow-up of the Action Plan and acknowledges the importance of this tool in developing the thematic working groups and their related programmes;
8. Welcomes with satisfaction the synthesis report and endorses the proposal to develop the Action Plan to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session for evaluation;
9. Requests the World Heritage Centre to develop the above-mentioned Action Plan, in collaboration with the States Parties of the region, the Advisory Bodies, the focal points, site managers and the World Heritage related-Category 2 Centres in the region and other partners;
10. Also takes note of the significant progress made concerning the Retrospective Inventory for the region, both in terms of clarification of boundaries and minor boundary modifications and also requests the States Parties to continue participating actively in this regard, especially when clarifications or modifications of boundaries have been requested by the World Heritage Committee in relation to the evaluation of the state of conservation of the respective properties;
11. Also thanks the Government of Spain for financing the translation of the Report containing the results of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting into Spanish, further requests the World Heritage Centre to widely disseminate the Report among all stakeholders in the region, encourages the publication of the report in the World Heritage Papers series and calls on the international community to support the request;
12. Decides that the 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 2014** and **1 February 2015** deadlines for the Latin America and the Caribbean Region, after which time the normal limit established in Paragraph 61 will be resumed;
13. Encourages the States Parties and all other World Heritage partners and stakeholders, including the UNESCO Category 2 Centres in the Region, to actively cooperate and to take the necessary actions to follow-up, in a concerted and concrete manner, towards the development of the Action Plan;

14. Also encourages UNESCO Category 2 Centre for World Heritage of Zacatecas (Mexico) and the UNESCO Category 2 Centre Lucio Costa of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) for heritage management, when appropriate, to coordinate their activities and the development of learning tools in Portuguese and Spanish to implement the capacity-building strategy and associated programmes, also welcomes the establishment of an observatory for heritage management foreseen in Brazil, and calls for a close cooperation with the Caribbean Capacity building Programme (CCBP);
15. Recognizes the valuable role played by local communities, including indigenous peoples, in the management of cultural and natural heritage properties and further encourages programmes at Latin America and the Caribbean World Heritage properties to also focus on the active involvement and participation of the local communities in their implementation and derivation of direct benefits;
16. Also calls on the States Parties to cooperate with technical and financial resources at the national level to implement the Action Plan, and on the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to provide support for its implementation.

10B. Progress report on the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Europe and North America

Decision: 37 COM 10B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/10B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 10B** adopted at its 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012),
3. Recalling furthermore that the second cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe and North America takes place on a two-year basis (Group A: North America, Western, Nordic and Baltic Europe sub-regions for the first year 2012-2013, and Group B: Mediterranean, Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe for the second year 2013-2014), 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 an overall report on the Periodic Reporting exercise for Europe will be presented at the 39th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2015,
4. Takes note of the activities implementing the second cycle of Periodic Reporting for Group A and preparing the launch of Periodic Reporting for Group B;
5. Thanks the German authorities and the Georgian authorities for having hosted preparatory meetings in the framework of the Periodic Reporting exercise;
6. Also thanks the Nordic World Heritage Foundation for its collaboration in the preparation of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting;
7. Reiterates its sincere appreciation to the Italian authorities, the Azerbaijani authorities and the Luxembourg authorities for their proposals to host future meetings in the framework of the Periodic Reporting exercise in 2013-2015;

8. Welcomes the progress made with the initiative to prepare an integrated and targeted strategy addressing the priority needs in training and capacity-building for the preservation of World Heritage properties in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe and commends the Steering Group for its commitment to carry forward this work;
9. Also commends the States Parties which have submitted draft retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value before the official launch of the Periodic Reporting exercise as requested in Decision **35 COM 10C.2**, and urges the States Parties to submit the pending retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value as soon as possible;
10. Reiterates its gratitude to the Andorran, Monegasque, Portuguese and Dutch authorities, as well as the Flemish authorities for their financial contributions to the implementation of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting in Europe and North America, and encourages further support and collaboration in the future;
11. Requests the World Heritage Centre to report back to the World Heritage Committee on progress made with Periodic Reporting at its 38th session in 2014.

10C. Progress report on Periodic Reporting in all other regions

Decision 37 COM 10C.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/10C,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 10A**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012),
3. Welcomes the progress made in the follow-up of the second cycle of Periodic Reporting in Asia and the Pacific;
4. Thanks the Government of Indonesia for its contribution to the organization of a sub-regional workshop for the follow-up of the second cycle of Periodic Reporting;
5. Also thanks the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP), the UNESCO Category 2 Centre for its contribution to the implementation of integrated capacity-building activities for the follow-up to the second cycle of Periodic Reporting;
6. Calls upon States Parties to actively implement the regional Action Plans and encourages them to intensify their contributions to the implementation of follow-up activities while working closely with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
7. Requests the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report at its 38th session in 2014.

Decision 37 COM 10C.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/10C,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 10A**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012),
3. Welcomes the progress made in the follow-up of the second cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa Region;
4. Thanks the Government of South Africa and the UNESCO Category 2 Centre, the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) for financing and organizing the 40th anniversary conference on World Heritage and Sustainable Development; and for contributing to the implementation of integrated capacity-building activities for the follow-up to the second cycle of Periodic Reporting;
5. Also thanks the Governments of Norway, Flanders (Belgium), Spain and UNDP for their financial contribution to workshops carried-out in the framework of the implementation of the 2012-2017 Action Plan for Africa and its Regional Capacity Building Programme;
6. Further thanks the Government of Switzerland for generously supporting the publication of the first publication on World Heritage sites in Africa: "African World Heritage: A Remarkable Diversity";
7. Calls upon States Parties to financially and technically support the implementation of the Regional Action Plan (2012-2017) through follow-up activities with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
8. Reiterates its request to State Parties to submit their national plans and budgets, which should be drawn up in accordance with the Management and Conservation Plans of the properties, in order to protect their Outstanding Universal Value;
9. Further reminds States Parties which have not already done so to submit their Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value by **1 February 2014** at the latest, as well as clarifications on boundaries by **1 December 2013** at the latest;
10. Encourages States Parties to intensify their contributions to the AWHF while working closely with the Fund to improve the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the Africa region;
11. Requests the World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies, and with the support of States Parties to continue its efforts to coordinate and implement the Regional Capacity Building Programme as per the Action Plan 2012-2017;
12. Also requests the State Parties in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, to pay special attention to the management of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger due to armed conflict;
13. Further requests the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report on the implementation of the Action Plan for the Africa region at its 38th session in 2014.

Decision: 37 COM 10C.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document **WHC-13/37 COM/10C**,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 10C.3**, adopted at its 35th session (Brasilia, 2011),
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 designation of focal points for natural heritage related issues and requests the States Parties which have not yet done so to designate a focal point for nature;
6. Encourages the States Parties to follow the recommendation of the Rabat meeting regarding the establishment of national entities for World Heritage;
7. Also thanks the Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH), based in Bahrain, for its commitment and its important financial support to projects aiming at developing the implementation of the Convention in the Arab States and invites the latter to reinforce their cooperation with the Regional Centre;
8. Reiterates its request to the Arab States Parties to submit the remaining retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value, no later than **1 February 2014**, and boundary clarifications for their properties, no later than **1 December 2013**.

11. Revision of the Rules of Procedure

Decision: 37 COM 11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/11,
2. Recalling Decisions **35 COM 12B** and **36 COM 9A** adopted at its 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 36th sessions (Saint Petersburg, 2012) respectively,
3. Decides to amend Articles 22.6, 22.7, 23.1 and 23.2 of the Rules of Procedure as follows:

Rule 22. Order and time-limit of speeches

22.6 States Parties shall not speak to World Heritage properties in their own territories, except at the explicit invitation of the Chairperson within the allowed time for their speech and in response to specific questions posed.

22.7 Representatives of a State Party, whether or not a member of the Committee, may be invited by the Chairperson to present their views after the Advisory Bodies have presented their evaluation of the site proposed by the State, a report on the state of conservation of a property on their territory, or to support the approval of an

assistance request submitted by that State. After this permitted time, the State Party may be allowed to take the floor again, but only in order to answer questions, within a limited time, that have been asked. This provision also applies to other observers mentioned in Rule 8.

Rule 23. Text of proposals

23.1 At the request of any member of the Committee, supported by two other members, discussion of any motion, resolution or amendment may be suspended until the written text is circulated in the working languages to all Committee members present.

23.2. The proposed amendments or Decisions will only be accepted and communicated to the members of the Committee if they are signed only by the member of the Committee who is author.

12. Revision of the *Operational Guidelines*

Decision: 37 COM 12.I

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/12,
2. Recalling Decisions **36 COM 13.I**, **36 COM 13.II** adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) and **35 COM 12B** adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Decides to establish a Consultative Body under Rule 20 of the Rules of Procedure during its 37th session to examine proposed revisions to the *Operational Guidelines*.

Decision: 37 COM 12.II

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/12,
2. Recalling Decisions **36 COM 13.I** and **36 COM 13.II** adopted at its 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012) and **35 COM 12B** adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Noting Decisions 7.COM 3 and 7.COM 6 adopted by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict at its seventh meeting in December 2012, and welcoming the reflections on the interaction between the *World Heritage Convention* and the Second Protocol (1999) to the 1954 Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict;
4. Requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to develop, in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Hague Convention (1954), a revision of Annex 5 of the *Operational Guidelines* (Format for the Nomination of Properties for Inscription on the World Heritage List) in order to allow Parties to the Second Protocol (1999) to

request, if they wish so, the inscription of the nominated property on the List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection;

5. Takes note of the recommendations of the International World Heritage Expert Meeting on Earthen Architecture and further requests the World Heritage Centre to prepare, in the framework of the World Heritage Earthen Architecture Programme (WHEAP), a draft text and review the best place in which such a proposal could be reflected (e.g. Resource Manuals, web-pages or *Operational Guidelines*);
6. Notes the results of the International Expert Meeting on Visual Integrity (India, 2013) following the International Expert Meeting on Integrity for Cultural Heritage (UAE, 2012) and considers that further examination of proposed revisions may be brought to the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee after the expert meeting on the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape and World Heritage (Brazil, September 2013), which should reflect upon the identification of urban heritage within the categories of the Convention and propose the appropriate revisions to the *Operational Guidelines*, together with the proposed revisions of the relevant section in Annex 3 to reflect the guidance required for the nomination, evaluation and management of urban heritage, for examination by the Committee when establishing the next cycle of revision of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Also notes the results of the International Expert Meeting on *World Heritage Convention* and Indigenous Peoples (Denmark, 2012) and decides to re-examine the recommendations of this meeting following the results of the discussions to be held by the Executive Board on the UNESCO Policy on indigenous peoples for further steps;
8. Approves the revisions of the *Operational Guidelines* for these paragraphs: 127, 128, 132, 150, 161, 162 and 240 as follows:

Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*

Letters from the concerned State(s) Party(ies), **submitted in the appropriate form in Annex 12**, detailing the factual errors that they might have **been** identified in the evaluation of their nomination made by the Advisory Bodies, must be received by the Chairperson **World Heritage Centre at least no later than** 14 days before the opening of the session of the Committee with copies to the relevant Advisory Body(ies). ~~Provided that the Chairperson, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Body, is satisfied that the letter deals only with factual errors and contains no advocacy,~~ **The letters shall be distributed in the working languages to the members of the Committee and may be read out by the Chairperson the presentation of the evaluation made available as an annex to the documents for the relevant agenda item, and no later than the first day of the Committee session.** If a letter contains both notification of factual errors and advocacy, only those parts of it dealing with factual errors shall be distributed. **The World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies may add their comments to the letters, in the relevant section of the form, before they are made available.**

Paragraph 161 of the *Operational Guidelines*

The normal timetable and definition of completeness for the submission and processing of nominations will not apply in the case of properties which ~~in the opinion of the relevant Advisory Bodies, would unquestionably meet the criteria for inscription on the World Heritage List and~~ **which would be in Danger, as a result of having** suffered damage or ~~face~~ **fac**ing serious and specific dangers from natural events or

human activities, **which would constitute an emergency situation for which an immediate decision by the Committee is necessary to ensure their safeguarding, and which, according to the report of the relevant Advisory Bodies, may unquestionably justify Outstanding Universal Value.**

Such nominations will be processed on an emergency basis and **their examination is included in the agenda of the next Committee session.** ~~may be~~ **These properties** may be inscribed ~~simultaneously~~ on the World Heritage List. **They shall, in that case, be simultaneously inscribed** ~~and~~ on the List of World Heritage in Danger (see paragraphs 177-191).

Paragraph 162 of the Operational Guidelines

The procedure for nominations to be processed on an emergency basis is as follows:

- a) A State Party presents a nomination with the request for processing on an emergency basis. The State Party shall have already included, or immediately include, the property on its Tentative List.
- b) The nomination shall:
 - i) describe **the property** and identify **precisely its boundaries** ~~the property~~;
 - ii) justify its Outstanding Universal Value according to the criteria;
 - iii) justify its integrity and/or authenticity;
 - iv) describe its protection and management system;
 - v) describe the nature of the emergency, ~~including~~ **and** the nature and extent of the damage or **specific** danger and showing that immediate action by the Committee is necessary **to ensure the safeguarding** ~~for the survival~~ of the property.
- c) The Secretariat immediately transmits the nomination to the relevant Advisory Bodies, requesting an assessment of **the qualities of the property which may justify** its Outstanding Universal Value, ~~and~~ of the nature of the **danger and the urgency of a decision by the Committee.** ~~emergency, damage and/or danger.~~ A field visit may be necessary if the relevant Advisory Bodies consider it appropriate **and if the time allows**;
- ~~d) If the relevant Advisory Bodies determine that the property unquestionably meets the criteria for inscription, and that the requirements (see a) above) are satisfied, the examination of the nomination will be added to the agenda of the next session of the Committee.~~
- de) When reviewing the nomination the Committee will also consider:
 - i) ~~inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger;~~
 - ii) **i) allocation of International Assistance** to complete the nomination; and
 - iii) **ii) follow-up missions as necessary by the Secretariat and the relevant Advisory Bodies as soon as possible after inscription to fulfil the Committee's recommendations.**

Paragraph 240 of the Operational Guidelines

A balance will be maintained in the allocation of resources between cultural and natural heritage and between Conservation **and** Management and Preparatory Assistance.

This balance is reviewed and decided upon on a regular basis by the Committee and ~~during the last 3 months~~ **during the second year** of each biennium by the Chairperson ~~of~~ or the World Heritage Committee.

Paragraph 128 of the Operational Guidelines

Nominations may be submitted **at any time during the year** [original in bold], but only those nominations that are "complete" (see paragraph 132) and received by the Secretariat on or before **1 February**³ [original in bold] [³ If 1 February falls on a weekend, the nomination must be received by 17h00 GMT the preceding Friday.] will be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee during the following year. Only nominations of properties included in the State Party's Tentative List will be examined by the Committee (see paragraphs **63 and 65**).

Paragraph 132 of the Operational Guidelines

For a nomination to be considered as "complete", the following requirements (see format in Annex 5) are to be met:

1. Identification of the Property

The boundaries of the property being proposed shall be clearly defined, unambiguously distinguishing between the nominated property and any buffer zone (when present) (see paragraphs 103-107). Maps shall be sufficiently detailed (**see Explanatory Note of section 1.e in Annex 5**) to determine precisely which area of land and/or water is nominated. Officially up-to-date published topographic maps of the State Party annotated to show the property boundaries **and any buffer zone (when present)** shall be provided if available **in printed version**. A nomination shall be considered "incomplete" if it does not include clearly defined boundaries.[...]

10. Number of printed copies required (including map annexed)

- Nominations of cultural properties (excluding cultural landscapes): 2 identical copies
- Nominations of natural properties and cultural landscapes: 3 identical copies
- Nominations of mixed properties: 4 identical copies

Explanatory Notes of Annex 5

1.e Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone [original in bold]

Annex to the nomination, and list below with scales and dates:

- (i) ~~An~~**Original copies** of a topographic maps showing the property nominated, at the largest scale available which shows the entire property. The boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone should be clearly marked. ~~Either on this map, or on an accompanying one, there should also be a record of~~ The boundaries of zones of special legal protection from which the property benefits **should be recorded on maps to be included under the protection and management section of the nomination text**. Multiple maps may be necessary for serial nominations (see table in 1.d). The maps provided should be at the largest available and practical scale to allow the identification of topographic elements such as neighbouring settlements, buildings and routes in order to allow the clear assessment of the impact of any proposed development within, adjacent to, or on the boundary line. **The choice of the adequate scale is essential to clearly show the boundaries of the proposed site and shall be in relation to the**

category of site that is proposed for inscription: cultural sites would require cadastral maps, while natural sites or cultural landscapes would require topographic maps (normally 1:25 000 to 1:50 000 scale).

Utmost care is needed with the width of boundary lines on maps, as thick boundary lines may make the actual boundary of the property ambiguous.

Maps may be obtained from the addresses shown at the following Web address <http://whc.unesco.org/en/mapagencies>.

~~If topographic maps are not available at the appropriate scale other maps may be substituted.~~ All maps should be capable of being geo-referenced, with a minimum of three points on opposite sides of the maps with complete sets of coordinates. The maps, untrimmed, should show scale, orientation, projection, datum, property name and date. If possible, maps should be sent rolled and not folded.

Geographic Information in digital form is encouraged if possible, suitable for incorporation into a GIS (Geographic Information System), **however this may not substitute the submission of printed maps.** In this case the delineation of the boundaries (nominated property and buffer zone) should be presented in vector form, prepared at the largest scale possible. The State Party is invited to contact the Secretariat for further information concerning this option. [...]

Paragraph 127 of the *Operational Guidelines*

States Parties may submit draft nominations to the Secretariat for comment and review **at any time during the year. However States Parties are strongly encouraged to transmit to the Secretariat by 30 September** [original in bold] ~~of each the preceding year (see paragraph 168) the draft nominations that they wish to submit by the 1 February deadline.~~ This submission of a draft nomination ~~is voluntary~~ **should include maps showing the boundaries for the proposed site. Draft nominations could be submitted either in electronic format or in printed version (only in 1 copy without annexes except for maps). In both cases they should be accompanied by a cover letter.**

9. Decides not to approve the changes proposed for paragraphs 61, 141 and 168;
10. Further requests the World Heritage Centre to proceed with the corrections of language inconsistencies between the English and French versions of the *Operational Guidelines*.



**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF
FACTUAL ERRORS IN
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES):

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION¹:

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre

- The Factual Errors submission form, as well as an example of such a completed form, are available from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/factualerrors>.
- Further guidance on the submission of Factual Errors can be found in Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*.
- States Parties are requested to immediately submit this information in electronic format or by e-mail to wh-nominations@unesco.org.

The original signed version of the completed Factual Errors submission form should be received in English or French by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, at the following address: 7 place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France, no later than 14 days before the opening of the session of the Committee.

¹ For nominations of mixed sites, if there are errors in both the Evaluations of the Advisory Bodies, separate forms should be submitted for each Advisory Body indicating which Advisory Body's Evaluation each submission is referring to.

13. Draft Policy Guidelines

Decision: 37 COM 13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/13,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 12** adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011), which requested 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” (Decision **35 COM 12B**, point 11) and to “develop ‘Policy Guidelines’ for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*, drawing in part on the results of expert meetings and consultative bodies” (Decision **35 COM 12B**, point 12),
3. Welcomes the first draft Policy Guidelines document prepared by the World Heritage Centre in consultation with the Advisory Bodies;
4. Takes note of the workload and financial constraints to carry out a full analysis of all relevant decisions and policies developed by the General Assembly and the World Heritage Committee from 1978 to 2013;
5. Encourages States Parties to consider providing earmarked contributions to the World Heritage Fund for the development of Policy Guidelines and their review;
6. Requests ICCROM, in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and the other Advisory Bodies, to further develop the Policy Guidelines and present a scoping document so that stakeholders are made fully aware of policy decisions that have been taken by the World Heritage Committee or the General Assembly subject to available funding;
7. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to present a report on progress made to the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

14. Examination of International Assistance requests

Decision: 37 COM 14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/14 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.14,
2. Expresses its deep concern at the status of the International Assistance budget;

3. Warmly thanks the Governments of Italy and India for their generous contribution to the International Assistance budget, which made the approval of several requests possible since 2010;
 4. Encourages other States Parties to follow their example, since without additional contributions being made to the World Heritage Fund, it will not be possible to effectively respond to International Assistance requests, thereby weakening the credibility of the Convention and the fulfilment of its objectives;
 5. Recalls its Decision **37 COM 12** whereby it adopted the revision of paragraph 240 related to International Assistance in the *Operational Guidelines*;
 6. Also recalls that, according to the new calendar which entered into force last year, the deadline for receiving all International Assistance requests for the 2014 cycle is 31 October 2013;
 7. Takes note of the status of implementation of the International Assistance request for Atsinanana Forests (Madagascar) approved in 2010 by the Committee and requests the Secretariat to submit the revised budget and activities of the second installment of US\$65,000 for approval by the Chairperson of the Committee;
 8. Also requests the Secretariat to submit a progress report on the implementation of this request at the 39th session of the Committee in 2015, under the agenda item relating to International Assistance;
 9. Also takes note of the analysis on Preparatory Assistance dedicated to the preparation of nomination files during the period 2001-2010.
- 15. Report on the execution of the 2012-2013 Budget and preparation of the 2014-2015 Budget**

Decision: 37 COM 15.I

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/15.Rev,
2. Recalls its budget decisions adopted since the 28th session of the Committee;
3. Also recalls its decision **35 COM 12B** paragraph 13 adopted at its 35th session to establish a Budget Working Group as a Standing Consultative Body of the Committee in order to examine item 15 of the Agenda, to formulate its recommendations thereon and to report back to the Committee at its plenary session;

PART I

4. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/15.Rev Part I on the Budget implementation for the Biennium 2012-2013,

5. Takes note of the statement of accounts of the World Heritage Fund for 2012-2013 and the situation of the reserves and contributions as at 31 December 2012 and as at 31 March 2013;
6. Recalls that the payment of assessed compulsory and voluntary contributions is, as per the Article 16 of the *World Heritage Convention*, an obligation incumbent on States Parties having ratified the *Convention*;
7. Thanks the States Parties, who have already made their contributions and calls upon the other States Parties, who have not yet paid the totality of their assessed contributions, including voluntary contributions in accordance with Article 16.2 of the *Convention*, to ensure that their contributions are paid as soon as possible;
8. Approves the request from ICOMOS for additional funding to the 2012-2013 budget in the amount of US\$154,790.54 from the operating reserves of the World Heritage Fund for the evaluation of three large and complex nominations and 15 reactive monitoring missions;
9. Notes with concern the impact of the budget reduction of the UNESCO regular budget on programme activities, and appreciates the continuing efforts undertaken to manage and mitigate the challenges brought about by this situation;

PART II

10. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/15.Rev Part II related to the budget for the biennium 2014-2015,
11. Approves the budget of US\$6,579,559 for the World Heritage Fund for the biennium 2014-2015 and its corresponding breakdown as shown in Annex V in proposal 1;
12. Recalls with deep concern the current financial situation of the World Heritage Fund which hampers its ability to provide for activities related to the *Convention*, including conservation and management of properties, which is a top priority, as well as nominations, and recognizes the necessity to urgently improve the sustainability of the Fund, which is required to underpin the *Convention* as a flagship of UNESCO;
13. Also recognizes that the current financial situation of the World Heritage Fund may result in insufficient funding for the biennium 2014-2015, and recommends that in the event of a significant funding shortfall the World Heritage Centre utilizes the allocations provided for in proposal 2 in Annex V as a guide whereby to implement the budget;
14. Requests the Secretariat to prepare a chart which visualizes the major reductions of activities from 2010 to 2012 in the light of the plan of the statutory activities to be implemented according to the relevant decisions of the World Heritage Committee, and to distribute it to all the States Parties and the Advisory Bodies at the General Assembly of the State Parties to the *Convention* to be held in November 2013 in order to fully share the increasingly difficult financial situation of the World Heritage Fund as well as the necessity to consider seriously the sustainability of this Fund;
15. Also recommends that the World Heritage Centre, in its implementation of the budget for the next biennium (2014-2015), give priority to conservation and monitoring activities;

16. Notes that a variety of priority activities and strategic initiatives adopted by the World Heritage Committee regarding capacity building, upstream processes, and programmes of the World Heritage Centre are at risk without sufficient funding;
17. Invites the Advisory Bodies to continue to focus on more efficient ways of working, keeping administrative costs to a minimum and identifying opportunities to make savings;
18. Also notes that the provision of funding for the costs of all advisory missions requested by States Parties, and all advice provided in relation to (a) tentative lists, (b) possible nominations or (c) specific conservation issues not considered through reactive monitoring missions, is the responsibility of the State(s) Party/ies concerned;
19. Further recommends that States Parties that do not possess the necessary financial resources seek assistance from the World Heritage Centre to mobilize funding through extrabudgetary sources and facilitate bilateral assistance;
20. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to prepare guidelines, in consultation with the Advisory Bodies, for consideration during the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee on the funding of advisory missions and the provision of advice as specified in paragraph 18 (a) to (c), in order to safeguard the integrity of the advice provided by the Advisory Bodies;
21. Further requests concerned States Parties to provide voluntary assistance in covering the travel and accommodation expenses for evaluation and reactive monitoring missions;
22. Decides that future decisions presented for the Committee's approval that have financial implications not provided for in the approved budget be clearly identified and reflected in the relevant decisions of the Committee, upon adoption;
23. Takes note of the suggestions made in paragraph 17 of Document WHC-13/37.COM/5A and requests furthermore the World Heritage Centre to propose to the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session possible measures that would decrease the costs of statutory meetings;

PART III

24. Having examined document WHC-13/37.COM/15.Rev Part III on the sustainability of the World Heritage Fund,
25. Notes that the World Heritage Fund will not increase significantly in future due to the universality of the *Convention*, as well as the provisions of the *Convention* that determines the statutory funding of the World Heritage Fund, while at the same time the number of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List will continue to increase;
26. Considers that without additional contributions being made to the World Heritage Fund, financial resources will not be sufficient to provide for the statutory processes as well as International Assistance, thereby threatening the credibility of the *Convention* and the fulfilment of its objectives;
27. Expresses its concern that the staffing of the World Heritage Centre is not sufficient to implement the statutory activities required by the *Convention* and that the World Heritage Centre is increasingly depended on staff hired for the implementation of

extrabudgetary activities to implement statutory work, as well as unpaid overtime to ensure the Secretariat functions;

28. Also expresses its utmost concern that the budget for International Assistance has decreased from 55% to 16% between 2001 and 2010, and is not sufficient to accommodate requests from Least Developed and Low Income States Parties that are recommended for approval by the International Assistance Panel and particularly for sites on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
29. Recognizes that States Parties have an obligation to fulfil the objectives of the *Convention* and have a responsibility to provide sufficient funding for statutory processes and International Assistance;
30. Highlights the urgent need to ensure the sustainability of the World Heritage Fund and having considered a range of options to this end, calls upon all States Parties to consider allocating unrestricted supplementary voluntary contributions to the World Heritage Fund to the extent possible and within their capacity to pay;
31. Recommends that the General Assembly requests the Director-General of UNESCO to include, in the letter requesting payment of the assessed compulsory and voluntary contributions to States Parties, a request for supplementary voluntary contributions, and to report back to the 20th session of the General Assembly in this regard;
32. Decides to review annually the response of States Parties in terms of paragraph 30 and to continue to explore appropriate ways to ensure the sustainability of the Fund;
33. Calls upon States Parties to give serious consideration to the second general appeal to States Parties for additional supplementary voluntary contributions made on 18 June 2013 in order to ensure the sustainability of the World Heritage Fund as well as the integrity of the World Heritage regime;
34. Also decides that additional contributions received in terms of the second general appeal be utilized for International Assistance towards conservation and management of World Heritage properties;
35. Requests the World Heritage Centre to report annually to the Committee on the amounts of supplementary voluntary contributions received as well as the contributors of such voluntary contributions;
36. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to further promote the PACT strategy to develop partnerships with the private sector, in order to encourage the private sector to make contributions directly to the World Heritage Fund and to report back to the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee in the Annex to the Report of the World Heritage Centre as per Decision **37 COM 5D** paragraph 3;
37. Notes with appreciation the supplementary costs absorbed by the Cambodian Authorities as host of the 37th session of the Committee in addition to those listed in the Statement of Requirements;
38. Also recognizes that supplementary costs of future sessions of the Committee are reflected, in consultation with the host country, in the Host Country Agreement and the Statement of Requirements for the host country;
39. Finally requests the World Heritage Centre to report on the implementation of this Decision at its 38th session in 2014.

Decision: 37 COM 15.II

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Urges the Executive Board of UNESCO to maintain its support for an adequate level of financial allocations for the effective implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*, as a flagship programme of UNESCO, in the framework of the 2014-2015 biennium.

16. Other business

No decision.

17. Election of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur of the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee (2014)

Decision: 37 COM 17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Recalling its Decision **36 COM 17**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012), which elected its Bureau whose mandate will be until the end of its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),
2. Decides to elect, in accordance with Rule 13.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee, its Bureau with the following composition:
 - a) H.E. Sheika Al Mayassa Bint Hamad Al-Thani (Qatar) as Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, whose mandate will begin at the end of the 37th session of the Committee (Phnom Penh, 2013) until the end of the 38th session of the Committee (2014);
 - b) Senegal,

Japan,

Germany,

Colombia and

Algeria

as Vice-Chairpersons of the World Heritage Committee, whose mandates will begin at the end of the 37th session of the Committee (Phnom Penh, 2013) until the end of the 38th session of the Committee (2014);

- c) Mr. Francisco J. Gutierrez (Colombia) as the Rapporteur of the World Heritage Committee whose mandates will begin at the end of the 37th session of the Committee (Phnom Penh, 2013) until the end of the 38th session of the Committee (2014);
3. Also decides that the Bureau of the 39th session of the World Heritage Committee (2015) will be elected at the end of the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee (2014) in accordance with Rule 13.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Heritage Committee;
4. Takes note of the invitation by Germany to host the 39th session of the Committee in 2015.

18A. Provisional Agenda of the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee (2014)

Decision: 37 COM 18A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/18A,
2. Decides that its 38th session will take place in Doha, Qatar from 15 to 25 June 2014;
3. Requests the World Heritage Centre to consult with the incoming Chairperson regarding the Provisional Agenda and a detailed timetable;
4. Adopts the Provisional Agenda for the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2014 as contained in Document WHC-13/37.COM/18A.

18B. Feasibility study on an additional ordinary session of the World Heritage Committee

Decision: 37 COM 18B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/18B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 12B** adopted at its 36th session;
3. Considering the costs inherent to the holding of an additional ordinary session of the World Heritage Committee and the financial situation that UNESCO, including its World Heritage Centre, is facing;
4. Decides not to hold an additional ordinary session in October/November 2013;

5. Requests the World Heritage Centre to re-assess the eventual possibility of holding an additional ordinary session of this Committee in 2015 and to present a report on this issue at its 39th session in 2015.

19. Provisional Agenda of the 19th session of the General Assembly of States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* (UNESCO, 2013)

Decision: 37 COM 19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/19,
2. Submits to the consideration of the General Assembly of States Parties the Provisional Agenda for its 19th session as follows:
 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 19th session of the General Assembly and Timetable for the elections to the World Heritage Committee
 - 2A. Adoption of the Agenda of the 19th session of the General Assembly
 - 2B. Adoption of the Timetable of the 19th General Assembly and of the Timetable for the elections to the World Heritage Committee
 3. Elections to the World Heritage Committee
 4. Revisions to the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly
 5. Report of the Rapporteur of the 18th session of the General Assembly (UNESCO, 2011)
 6. Report of the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee on the activities of the World Heritage Committee
 7. Examination of the statement of accounts of the World Heritage Fund, including the status of the States Parties' contributions
 8. 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*
 9. Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List: Report on the Follow-up to Resolution **18 GA 8**

10. Future of the *World Heritage Convention* Outcomes and Progress in the implementation on the Strategic Action Plan including a Report on the 40th anniversary celebrations
11. Closure of the session