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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL
AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Twenty-seventh session
Paris, UNESCO Headquarters Room XII
29 June – 5 July 2003

**Item 7C of the Provisional Agenda: Report of the Second High Level Mission to
Kathmandu Valley World Heritage site, Nepal, 19-22 February 2003**

Summary: The Committee and its Bureau has examined the state of conservation of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site at 23 sessions since 1992. At its 25th session, the Committee decided to dispatch a Second High Level Mission between December 2002 and June 2003 so that its findings and recommendations could be examined by the Committee at its 27th session, when the inscription of this site on the List of World Heritage in Danger would be reconsidered.

Action by the Committee: The Committee may wish to examine the findings and recommendations of the Second High Level Mission to Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site and reconsider whether or not to inscribe this property on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and adopt one of the recommended options presented on paragraph 5.4 of this document.

This document should be read in conjunction with document WHC-03/27.COM/7B (State of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List) and in particular with the Draft Decision presented in that document.

Second High Level Mission to Kathmandu Valley World Heritage site (Nepal) 19-22 February 2003

Report

1. Background:

1.1 Kathmandu Valley site in Nepal was inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1979 as a single site composed of seven Monument Zones. These seven Monument Zones are located in different geographic areas within the greater Kathmandu Valley at considerable distances from each other, and differ significantly in character, function, and state of conservation. The heritage values of the seven Monument Zones, (Buddhanath, Bhaktapur Darbar Square, Changu Narayan, Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square, Pashupatinath, Patan Darbar Square, Swayambhunath), collectively justified the site's designation as World Heritage on the basis of cultural heritage criteria (iii), (iv) and (vi).

1.2 The Kathmandu Valley World Heritage site has been the subject of continuing concern by the World Heritage Committee and its Bureau. Since 1992 until 2001, the Committee and its Bureau regularly examined the state of conservation of the site at every single session in light of the persistent and continued deterioration of the materials, structures, ornamental features, and overall architectural coherence in most Monument Zones. The Committee repeatedly deferred inscription of Kathmandu Valley on the List of World Heritage in Danger, since 1993, taking into consideration the assurances of His Majesty's Government of Nepal to ensure adequate protection of the site, and to allow sufficient time for the authorities to implement the 16-point Recommendation (1993) and 55 Recommendations and Time-Bound Action Plan (1998) adopted by the Government.

1.3 After consecutively deferring inscription of the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 1998 and 1999, the Committee requested a First High Level Mission to be organized in 2000 to hold consultations with representatives of His Majesty's Government of Nepal to transmit the Committee's concern for the site. The Committee, stressing that the gravity of the situation should not be underestimated, underlined that while it deferred inscription of the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger until its 24th session in 2000, it was obliged to recognise the serious loss of the authentic urban fabrics detected within the site over the past years.

1.4 During its 24th Session in 2000, the Committee examined the findings and recommendations of the First High Level Mission (25-29 October 2000). The Committee noted that the situation was indeed grave, and expressed its disappointment that the State Party was not convinced of the constructive objectives of the list of World Heritage in Danger, as a mechanism for strengthening further political commitment and mobilizing international technical co-operation and greater awareness at both national and international levels. The Committee reiterated its deepest concern for the state of conservation of Kathmandu Valley, where urban encroachment and alteration of the historic fabric in most of the seven Monument Zones composing the site have significantly threatened its integrity and authenticity. The Committee requested the State Party to produce a new structured framework for monitoring all corrective measures by the State Party, to be reviewed in 2002 by the Committee within the context of the Asia-Pacific Regional Periodic Reporting exercise. In the interim, the State Party was requested to submit a progress report for consideration by the Committee at its twenty-fifth session in 2001.

1.5 During its 25th session, the Committee examined the state of conservation of Kathmandu Valley including new information on the total demolition and reconstruction of a public building in Patan Darbar Square Monument Zone, as well as the continued demolition of historic buildings or illegal construction within the seven Monument Zones. After lengthy discussion, the Committee decided to dispatch a Second High Level Mission to be undertaken between December 2002 and June 2003 so that the findings and recommendations could be examined by the Committee at its 27th session, where the inscription of this site on the List of World Heritage in Danger would be reconsidered. (A list of all previous Committee and Bureau decisions are found in Annex A of this Report. All decisions are posted in English and French on the World Heritage Centre's public web-page, and will be available in hard copies during the 27th session of the Committee.)

2. Goals of the Second High Level Mission:

2.1 The goals of the Second High Level Mission were to:

2.1.1 hold discussions with representatives of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and local authorities responsible for safeguarding the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage site to

2.1.1.a. transmit the concerns of the World Heritage Committee and UNESCO regarding the continued deterioration of the materials, structure, ornamental features, and architectural coherence constituting the essential settings of the Monument Zones as well as in their authentic characters;

2.1.1.b. underline that, while the Committee has deferred inscription of the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger until its 27th session, it recognised the serious loss of the authentic urban fabrics detected within the site over the past years, and to stress that the gravity of the situation should not be underestimated;

2.1.1.c. underscore that inscription of a site on the List of World Heritage in Danger should not be considered as an exercise of "black-listing" sites, but understood to serve as a conservation tool and as part of a process to draw international technical assistance and to rally the necessary political will and public support at the national level in favour of conservation;

2.1.2 examine the state of conservation of the seven Monument Zones;

2.1.3 facilitate the decision to be taken by the World Heritage Committee at its 27th session concerning whether or not to finally inscribe the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and to recommend actions to be taken by the Committee to ensure the credibility of the World Heritage Committee and the World Heritage List, and to safeguard the remaining World Heritage values of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage property in the coming years.

3. Composition of the Second High Level Mission:

3.1 The Second High Level Mission was comprised of the following individuals:

(a) The Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, Mr Tamás Fejérdy;

- (b) Mr Francesco Bandarin, Director, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Representative of the Director-General of UNESCO during the Second High Level Mission;
- (c) Mr Ray Bondin, Deputy Secretary-General of ICOMOS International and Chairperson of the ICOMOS Committee for Historic Cities.

3.2 The Mission was accompanied during the entire duration of the Mission in Kathmandu by:

- (a) Mrs Shobha Shrestha, Acting Director-General, Department of Archaeology, HMG of Nepal;
- (b) Mr Chandra Prasad Tripathy, Chief, World Heritage Section, Department of Archaeology, HMG of Nepal.

4. Date, schedule and meetings of the Second High Level Mission:

4.1 The Second High Level Mission, undertaken between 19-22 February 2003, was very warmly greeted by the concerned authorities. The High Level Mission undertook site-visits to six of the seven Monument Zones and held meetings with the following representatives of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and of the local authorities responsible for the conservation and development of the Kathmandu Valley site:

4.1.1 The Right Honourable Prime Minister, Mr Lokendra Bahadur Chand, who confirmed the full commitment of the Government to halt the illegal constructions and to ensure the conservation of the site;

4.1.2 The Honourable Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Narandra Biksan Shah, who agreed that further efforts should be deployed to counter the illegal construction process;

4.1.3 The Honourable Minister of Culture, Tourism, and Civil Aviation, Mr Kuber Sharma, and the Assistant Minister, Mr Ravi Bhakta Shrestha, who stressed the weakness of the Central Administration, lack of resources and personnel, and the difficulties of controlling a phenomenon driven by local needs and population pressure, and also requested additional financial support for the Monument Zones conservation effort;

4.1.4 The Secretary of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism, and Civil Aviation, Ms Riddhi Baba Pradham, who informed the Mission of the recent activities of the Department of Archaeology to protect the sites, and pointed out reduction in the cases of illegal construction and increase in the demolition of some illegal buildings as tangible results;

4.1.5 The Acting Director-General, Department of Archaeology, Mrs Shobha Shrestha, Ministry of Culture, Tourism, and Civil Aviation and the concerned officers of the Department of Archaeology;

4.1.6 Site-management authorities of six Monument Zones visited and representatives of all the local municipalities concerned.

5. Conclusive findings of the Second High Level Mission:

5.1 The Mission made the following observations concerning the seven Monument Zones which together compose the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage site:

	Monument Zone	State of conservation and the degree of authenticity retained	Continuing threats, new or on-going pressures and degree of national action addressing the threats	Necessary actions by the State Party & Committee to ensure the credibility of the World Heritage List
5.1.1	Bhaktapur Darbar Square	<p>Monuments: The monuments are mostly in a good state of conservation.</p> <p>Authenticity: HIGH DEGREE RETAINED</p> <p>Authentic vernacular architectural heritage and urban landscape: The new and additional illegal modern construction or illegal additional floors continue to decrease the degree of authenticity of the Monument Zone, especially the vernacular buildings which compose this historic city.</p> <p>Authenticity: SIGNIFICANT DEGREE LOST & DECREASING CONTINUOUSLY</p>	<p>► Uncontrolled development continues to threaten the world heritage values.</p> <p>► No or little effective action on the part of the authorities was visible to control illegal demolition and new construction within the Monument Zone. Examples of new buildings with traditional elements integrated within the modern architecture, and additional floors which disrupt the coherent architectural fabric in the immediate vicinity of the monuments, were on-going during the Mission.</p> <p>► The Mission was shown a reconstructed new building within the Monument Zone which will become a museum.</p>	<p>1. Delete areas which are currently designated as World Heritage Monument Zones which have lost authenticity and World Heritage values;</p> <p>2. Establishment of a newly redefined Monument Zone core and support zones accompanied with a management plan to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the designated core zone has World Heritage values, passes the test of authenticity, and has adequate protective mechanisms to ensure long-term conservation and; the new support zone ensures effective development control.
5.1.2	Patan Darbar Square	<p>Monuments: The monuments are mostly in a good state of conservation.</p> <p>Authenticity: HIGH DEGREE RETAINED</p> <p>Authentic vernacular architectural heritage and urban landscape: The vernacular historic buildings immediately surrounding the monuments include a significant number of modern buildings or traditional buildings with illegal modern additions. The new and additional illegal modern construction or illegal additional floors continue today, to decrease the degree of authenticity of the Monument Zone, especially the vernacular buildings which compose this historic city.</p> <p>Authenticity: SIGNIFICANT DEGREE LOST & DECREASING CONTINUOUSLY</p>	<p>► Uncontrolled development continues to threaten the world heritage values.</p> <p>► No or little effective action on the part of the authorities was visible to control illegal demolition and new construction within the Monument Zone. Examples of new buildings with non-traditional styles and additional floors which disrupt the coherent architectural fabric in the immediate vicinity of the monuments were on-going during the Mission.</p> <p>► The Mayor of Patan assured the Mission that no new buildings would take place in future.</p>	<p>1. Delete areas which are currently designated as World Heritage Monument Zones which have lost authenticity and World Heritage values;</p> <p>2. Establishment of a newly redefined Monument Zone core and support zones accompanied with a management plan to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the designated core zone has World Heritage values, passes the test of authenticity, and has adequate protective mechanisms to ensure long-term conservation and; the new support zone ensures effective development control.

	Monument Zone	State of conservation and the degree of authenticity retained	Continuing threats, new or on-going pressures and degree of national action addressing the threats	Necessary actions by the State Party & Committee to ensure the credibility of the World Heritage List
5.1.3	Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square	<p>Monuments: The monuments are mostly in a good state of conservation, except for some monuments which have been clad with marble.</p> <p>Authenticity: SIGNIFICANT DEGREE RETAINED</p> <p>Authentic vernacular architectural heritage and urban landscape: The new and additional illegal modern construction or illegal additional floors continue to decrease the degree of authenticity of the Monument Zone, especially the vernacular buildings which compose this historic city.</p> <p>Authenticity: MOSTLY LOST</p>	<p>► Uncontrolled development threatening the world heritage values has mostly destroyed the authentic vernacular architectural heritage and the historical setting for the monuments.</p>	<p>1. Delete areas which are currently designated as World Heritage Monument Zones which have lost authenticity and World Heritage values;</p> <p>2. Establishment of a newly redefined Monument Zone core and support zones accompanied with a management plan to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the designated core zone has World Heritage values, passes the test of authenticity, and has adequate protective mechanisms to ensure long-term conservation and; the new support zone ensures effective development control.
5.1.4	Swayanbunath	<p>Monuments: mostly good state of conservation.</p> <p>Authenticity: HIGH DEGREE RETAINED</p> <p>Authentic vernacular architectural heritage and rural landscape: Illegal encroachment and new constructions have reduced the level of integrity of the Monument Zone's natural setting. New modern additions to traditional buildings within the Monument Zone has reduced partially the authentic vernacular architectural heritage.</p> <p>Authenticity: PARTIALLY LOST</p>	<p>► Pressure to accommodate pilgrimage activities has contributed to uncontrolled development within the Monument Zone.</p> <p>► The site management authority has been strengthened and is well organized and eager to conserve the World Heritage values of the Monument Zone. To correct illegal actions taken in the past, illegal buildings are being replaced by buildings that are of traditional height and style, using traditional methods, thanks to the positive efforts made by the site-management authority. Nevertheless, the ground floor of one of the new reconstructed building is higher than the authentic traditional buildings, which alters the building's external facades and negatively impacts on the general vernacular architectural fabric and morphology of the heritage area.</p>	<p>1. Delete areas which are currently designated as World Heritage Monument Zones which have lost authenticity and World Heritage values;</p> <p>2. Establishment of a newly redefined Monument Zone core and support zones accompanied with a management plan to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the designated core zone has World Heritage values, passes the test of authenticity, and has adequate protective mechanisms to ensure long-term conservation and; the new support zone ensures effective development control.
5.1.5	Bauddhanath	<p>Monuments: mostly good state of conservation.</p> <p>Authenticity: SIGNIFICANT DEGREE RETAINED</p> <p>Authentic vernacular architectural heritage and urban landscape: The new and additional illegal modern construction following demolition of the</p>	<p>► Site-management authorities are trying to correct illegal construction</p> <p>► Site-management authorities are active with awareness on heritage.</p>	<p>1. Delete areas which are currently designated as World Heritage Monument Zones which have lost authenticity and World Heritage values;</p> <p>2. Establishment of a newly redefined Monument Zone core and support zones accompanied with a management plan to ensure that:</p>

	Monument Zone	State of conservation and the degree of authenticity retained	Continuing threats, new or on-going pressures and degree of national action addressing the threats	Necessary actions by the State Party & Committee to ensure the credibility of the World Heritage List
		vernacular buildings surrounding the large stupa has reduced the visibility of the monument, decreased the degree of authenticity of the vernacular buildings which provided an essential setting to the monument. Authenticity: MOSTLY LOST		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the designated core zone has World Heritage values, passes the test of authenticity, and has adequate protective mechanisms to ensure long-term conservation and; the new support zone ensures effective development control.
5.1.6	Pashupati-nath	<p>Monuments: mostly good state of conservation with some main monuments under restoration. Authenticity: HIGH DEGREE RETAINED</p> <p>Authentic vernacular architectural heritage and rural landscape: Illegal encroachment and new constructions have slightly reduced the level of integrity of the Monument Zone's natural setting. New modern additions to traditional buildings within the Monument Zone has reduced partially the authentic vernacular architectural heritage.</p> <p>However, most significantly, the implementation of the Management Plan has led to the removal and disappearance of authentic traditional buildings within the Monument Zone which were in relatively good condition.</p> <p>The current Monument Zone includes part of the runway of the Kathmandu International Airport which has no World Heritage value. Authenticity: PARTIALLY LOST</p>	<p>► Former inappropriate use of some religious buildings have been corrected thanks to the efforts made by the Pashupatinath site-management authority.</p> <p>► The site management authorities were discussing the removal of three buildings to develop "open spaces", which the Department of Archaeology does not agree to.</p> <p>► The Monument Zone has a Master Plan with a technical team to implement it. However, the Master Plan includes the demolition of authentic vernacular architectural heritage which is still in relatively good condition, for creating new public spaces or forest areas to accommodate the needs of pilgrims who visit the Monument Zone.</p> <p>► Nevertheless, the Mission compliments the site management authorities for their energetic work in trying to implement the past recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. The approach to conservation and rehabilitation of this Monument Zone is a useful model to be enhanced and adaptively reused at other Monument Zones.</p>	<p>1. Delete areas which are currently designated as World Heritage Monument Zones which have lost authenticity and World Heritage values;</p> <p>2. Establishment of a newly redefined Monument Zone core and support zones accompanied with a management plan to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the designated core zone has World Heritage values, passes the test of authenticity, and has adequate protective mechanisms to ensure long-term conservation and; the new support zone ensures effective development control.
5.1.7	Changu Narayan	<p>Monuments: reported to be in mostly good state of conservation. Authenticity: HIGH DEGREE RETAINED</p> <p>Authentic vernacular architectural heritage and rural landscape: Illegal encroachment and new constructions have been rare in this Monument Zone, and the natural setting has been well</p>	<p><i>Not visited during this Second High Level Mission as the First High Level Mission noted the good state of conservation of this Monument Zone, and international experts who recently visited informed the World Heritage Centre on its continued good state of conservation.</i></p>	<p>This is the only Monument Zone which still passes the test of authenticity and retains to a high degree, the World Heritage value which justified its inscription on the World Heritage. This Monument Zone also has an adequate legal protective area.</p>

	Monument Zone	State of conservation and the degree of authenticity retained	Continuing threats, new or on-going pressures and degree of national action addressing the threats	Necessary actions by the State Party & Committee to ensure the credibility of the World Heritage List
		maintained. Authenticity: HIGH DEGREE RETAINED		

5.2 The Mission noted the following weaknesses in the existing management mechanism in place and reiterates the corrective measures recommended repeatedly in previous years by UNESCO, World Heritage Committee and the Advisory Bodies, which address these persisting weaknesses to enhance the general conservation process at Kathmandu Valley property:

5.2.1. CO-OPERATION BETWEEN NATIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES:

There persists a general lack of co-ordination and co-operation between the seven Monument Zones and the national and local authorities responsible for managing each zone. While each site management authority has or is trying to elaborate and implement sound management plans for their respective Monument Zone, the lessons learnt or experiences at each Monument Zone is not shared. Better co-ordination with the authorities responsible for taking legal measures to enforce heritage conservation regulations continues to be a necessity.

The Mission recommends that the Department of Archaeology establishes a system (eg. Joint Management Commission) of regular co-ordination meetings between the relevant authorities to increase the capacity of the site managers, to standardize the legal regulations for strengthening the protection of the World Heritage values remaining within the property, and to jointly implement heritage awareness raising activities for the local communities and tourists.

5.2.2. LEGAL REGULATIONS AND THEIR ENFORCEMENT:

The existing legal regulations and their implementation remain insufficient and require strengthening.

To this end, the Mission recommends that the national and local authorities take further and increased actions to strengthen both the regulations and the enforcement of such regulations.

5.2.3. EFFECTIVE MONITORING:

The existing monitoring mechanism remains insufficient. Illegal demolition and new construction can be controlled better if regular and effective monitoring is planned and implemented, based upon a complete inventory of the existing buildings within each Monument Zone. To date, the inventories of the Monument Zones of Bhaktapur Darbar Square, Baudhanath, Patan Darbar Square, and Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square has been completed or is being completed with previously granted World Heritage Fund. However, these inventories are evidently not being used as tools for regularly monitoring the changes occurring within the Monument Zones.

The Mission recommends that inventories for all seven Monument Zones be completed. Based upon an analysis of the inventories, appropriate core and support zones must be redefined for the areas which still pass the test of authenticity and retain World Heritage value. Thereafter, the inventories must be used systematically to control development activities within the newly defined core and support zones.

5.2.4. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

The cost of planning and implementing appropriate conservation measures remains a difficult challenge for the authorities in conserving both monuments and the vernacular architecture composing the Kathmandu Valley property, compounding the difficulty in mobilizing national and local authorities to enforce existing regulations and to convince the local community members on the value of protecting the authentic character of this property. Subsidy provisions have been experimented unsuccessfully in the past for assisting private homeowners in conserving their traditional authentic buildings according to conservation regulations in place. New, creative and more pragmatic incentives must be elaborated and tested in the future. Long-term capacity building for conservation experts also requires systematic financial backing, possibly through the re-investment of tourism income at individual Monument Zones.

The Mission recommends that an in-depth financial study be undertaken by an international economist with heritage conservation experience to examine pragmatic means for enhancing the conservation and development process within the property, as well as capacity building of conservation experts.

5.3 The Mission concluded that:

5.3.1. Since the time of inscription of the Kathmandu Valley property on the World Heritage List, there has been significant and continuous loss in the historic urban fabric and vernacular architecture in almost all the seven Monument Zones. Due to this serious and irreversible loss, the level of authenticity as well as the world heritage value of the property has significantly decreased over the years.

5.3.2. The national and local authorities responsible for the conservation of the Kathmandu Valley property are aware of the serious situation and have begun to implement corrective measures recommended in the past by the World Heritage Committee, especially after 1998 when the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger was repeatedly and regularly discussed. However, although corrective measures are planned or are being implemented, the development pressures and threats of illegal demolition and construction of new buildings have not been effectively controlled. Therefore, the property continues to face persistent threats which negatively impacts upon what remains in terms of World Heritage values of the property.

5.3.3. In light of the fact that Nepal annually receives a large amount of Official Development Assistance, and that International Technical Assistance has been provided by the World Heritage Fund and other donors for the preservation of the Monument Zones, the Mission concluded that the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger may not lead in the present circumstances to a substantial increase in international assistance to benefit the conservation process of the property. Having noted this, the Mission recognized that the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger could draw international attention and attract technical support, and could induce the government to take more decisive actions.

5.3.4. If the Kathmandu Valley property is to continue receiving recognition by the World Heritage Committee as passing the test of authenticity and having World Heritage value, the State Party and the Committee needs to:

5.3.4.a. Delete areas which are currently designated as World Heritage Monument Zones which have lost authenticity and World Heritage values;

5.3.4.b. Establish newly redefined core and support zones in six of the seven Monument Zones (i.e. Bauddhanath, Bhaktapur Darbar Square, Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square, Pashupatinath, Patan Darbar Square, Swayambunath) accompanied with management plans to ensure that (a) each new designated core zone has World Heritage values, passes the test of authenticity, and has

adequate protective mechanisms to ensure long-term conservation and; (b) the new support zones ensure effective development control.

5.4 In view of the above findings and conclusions of the Mission, the Mission puts forth three possible options to the World Heritage Committee for its consideration.

5.4.1. OPTION 1:

Delete the Kathmandu Valley property from the World Heritage List, and simultaneously recommend the State Party to re-nominate the property for inscription on the World Heritage List after legally redefining the core and support zones of six of the seven Monument Zones, accompanied with realistic management mechanisms to adequately conserve the property in the long-term. Corrective measures should continue to address the illegal activities in the future core and support zones.

5.4.2. OPTION 2:

Inscribe the Kathmandu Valley property on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and simultaneously recommend the State Party to legally redefine the core and support zones of all Monument Zones, accompanied with management mechanisms to adequately conserve the property in the long-term. Once the redefinition of the core and support zones of all Monument Zones are completed and the State Party establishes adequate management mechanisms which effectively address the development pressures and threats facing all Monument Zones, the property may be taken off the List of World Heritage in Danger. Corrective measures should continue to address the illegal activities in the future core and support zones.

5.4.3. OPTION 3:

Maintain the Kathmandu Valley property on the World Heritage List, recommending that the State Party legally redefine the core and support zones of all Monument Zones, accompanied with management mechanisms to adequately conserve the property in the long-term within two years. Corrective measures should continue to address the illegal activities in the future core and support zones. After two years, the Committee reconsiders at its 29th session in 2005, Options 1 and 2 again, after examining the state of conservation of the property and actions taken by the State Party in redefining the core and support zones and establishing effective management mechanisms for the property.

ANNEX A: World Heritage Committee and Bureau Decisions on the Kathmandu Valley site (1992-2001)

YEAR	Title	Authority	Reference
1992	Report on the sixteenth session (Santa Fe), paragraph VIII.9.	World Heritage Committee	WHC-92/CONF.002/12
1993	Report of the Rapporteur, seventeenth session (UNESCO Paris), paragraph VIII.3.	Bureau of the World Heritage Committee	WHC-93/CONF.002/2
1993	Report on the seventeenth session (Cartagena), paragraph X.8	World Heritage Committee	WHC-93/CONF.002/14
1994	Report of the Rapporteur, eighteenth session (UNESCO Paris), paragraph VI.21.	Bureau of the World Heritage Committee	WHC-94/CONF.001/10
1994	Report on the eighteenth session (Phuket), paragraph IX.22.	World Heritage Committee	WHC-94/CONF.003/16
1995	Report of the Rapporteur, nineteenth session (UNESCO Paris), paragraph VI.20.	Bureau of the World Heritage Committee	WHC-95/CONF.201/12
1995	Report on the nineteenth session (Berlin), paragraph VII.46.	World Heritage Committee	WHC-95/CONF.203/16
1996	Report of the Rapporteur, twentieth extraordinary session (Merida), paragraph III.B.	Bureau of the World Heritage Committee	WHC-96/CONF.201/5
1996	Report on the twentieth session (Merida), paragraph VII.52.	World Heritage Committee	WHC-96/CONF.201/21
1997	Report of the Rapporteur, twenty-first session (UNESCO Paris), paragraph IV.50.	Bureau of the World Heritage Committee	WHC-97/CONF.204/11
1997	Report of the Rapporteur, twenty-first extraordinary session (Naples)	Bureau of the World Heritage Committee	WHC-97/CONF.208/4B
1997	Report on the twenty-first session (Naples), paragraph VII.52.	World Heritage Committee	WHC-97/CONF.208/17
1998	Report of the Rapporteur, twenty-second session (UNESCO Paris), paragraph V.55.	Bureau of the World Heritage Committee	WHC-98/CONF.201/9
1998	Report of the Rapporteur, twenty-second extraordinary session (Kyoto), paragraph III.C.b.	Bureau of the World Heritage Committee	WHC-98/CONF.203/5
1998	Report on the twenty-second session (Kyoto), paragraph VII.37.	World Heritage Committee	WHC-98/CONF.203/18
1999	Report of the Rapporteur, twenty-third session (UNESCO Paris), paragraph IV.69.	Bureau of the World Heritage Committee	WHC-99/CONF.204/15
1999	Report of the Rapporteur, twenty-third extraordinary session (Marrakech), paragraph III	Bureau of the World Heritage Committee	WHC-99/CONF.208/8
1999	Report on the twenty-third session (Marrakech), paragraph X.42	World Heritage Committee	WHC-99/CONF.209/22
2000	Report of the Rapporteur, twenty-fourth session (UNESCO Paris), paragraph IV.70.	Bureau of the World Heritage Committee	WHC-2000/CONF.202/17
2000	Report of the Rapporteur, twenty-fourth extraordinary session (Cairns), paragraph III.2 (ii)	Bureau of the World Heritage Committee	WHC-2000/CONF/204/4
2000	Report on the twenty-fourth session (Cairns), paragraph VIII.32	World Heritage Committee	WHC-2000/CONF.204/21
2001	Report of the Rapporteur, twenty-fifth extraordinary session (Helsinki), paragraph III.253	Bureau of the World Heritage Committee	WHC-01/CONF.208.4
2001	Report on the twenty-fifth session (Helsinki), paragraph VIII.134	World Heritage Committee	WHC-01/CONF.208/24