

# Bahrain

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 - State Party

Bahrain

**1.2 - Date of ratification/accession/acceptance of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage**  
28/05/1991

### 1.3 - Groups and institutions involved in the preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
Focal points of other international Conventions/programmes
World Heritage site managers/coordinators
ICOMOS International

## 2. Synergies with other Conventions

### 2.1. Multilateral Environmental Agreements

**2.1.1 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, in addition to the World Heritage Convention, your State is party to/not party to/in the process of adhering to the following agreements. Please check and amend as necessary.**

		Not Party to	Party to	Adhesion in Progress
2.1.1.1	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage		X	
2.1.1.2	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)		X	
2.1.1.3	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)		X	
2.1.1.4	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)		X	
2.1.1.5	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)		X	
2.1.1.6	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	X		
2.1.1.7	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	X		

**2.1.2 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, the following World Heritage property(ies) in your State Party is/are also designated (in whole or in part) as (a) Ramsar site(s) under the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List). Please check and amend as necessary.**

According to information available, no property in your State Party is currently listed.

**2.1.3 - Does your State Party intend to designate any World Heritage property(ies) (in whole or in part) for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance in the next three years?**

No

**2.1.4 - Please indicate which World Heritage property(ies) your State Party intends to designate (in whole or in part) for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance in the next three years.**

**2.1.5 - Please list any other relevant global or regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) on natural heritage which have been joined by your State Party.**

Unified Law (Regulation) of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) for the Arab States on the Control of Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer /
Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol Concerning the Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer /
Convention concerning the Protection of Workers against Occupational Hazards in the Working Environment Due to Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration, signed in Geneva, 1977 /
1999 Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol Concerning the Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer /
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade /
Agreement between the Kingdom of Bahrain and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons /
Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety /
Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident /
International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (OPRC) /

Convention on Nuclear Safety /
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its amendments /
Amended Arab Agreement cooperation on the Use of Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Purposes /
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants /
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) /
Convention on the Conservation Wildlife and its Natural Habitats In the Gulf Cooperation Council /
Regional Protocol on the Control of Marine Trans-boundary Movements and Disposal of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes /
Amendments to the Copenhagen (1992), and Montreal (1997) Protocols on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer /
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification /
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage /
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer /
Arab Convention No. 7 of 1977 and Recommendation No. 1 of 1977 concerning occupational safety and health /
Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, and its amendment /
Protocol concerning Marine Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Protocol for the Protection of the Marine Environment against Pollution from Land-Based Sources /
International Convention for the Safety Of Life at Sea and its Annexes, signed in London on November 1, 1974 /
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, and their Annexes, signed on October 20, 1972 /
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, signed in London in 1954, and amendments to it /
Arab Convention No. (1) of 1981 on Work Environment /
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982) /
Kuwait Regional Convention for Cooperation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution /
International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage /
International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties /

## 2.2. UNESCO Culture Conventions

**2.2.1 - The table below indicates which of the UNESCO cultural Conventions your State is party to, not party to or in the process of adhering to. Please check and amend as necessary.**

		Not Party to	Party to	Adhesion in Progress
2.2.1.1	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage		✗	
2.2.1.2	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict		✗	
2.2.1.3	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict		✗	
2.2.1.4	1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property		✗	
2.2.1.5	2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage		✗	
2.2.1.6	2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage		✗	
2.2.1.7	2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions	✗		

**2.2.2 - Please list any other relevant global or regional Conventions or agreements on cultural heritage to which your State Party is party to or in the process of adhering to.**

**2.2.3 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre the following World Heritage property(ies) located in your State Party have been included on the List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.**

According to information available, no property in your State Party is currently listed.

**2.2.4 - Does your State Party intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection for any of its World Heritage properties under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict in the next three years?**

Yes

**2.2.5 - Please list any World Heritage properties for which your State Party intends to request the granting of Enhanced Protection.**

Qal'at al-Bahrain - Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun Pearlring: Testimony of an Island Economy

## 2.3. UNESCO Programmes

**2.3.1 - The table below indicates which of the selected UNESCO programmes your State Party participates in. Please check and amend as necessary.**

		No	Yes
2.3.1.1	Man and the Biosphere Programme		X
2.3.1.2	UNESCO Global Geoparks	X	

**2.3.2 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, the following World Heritage property(ies) in your State Party is/are also designated (in whole or in part) as (a) Biosphere Reserve(s) under the intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere Programme.**

According to information available, no property in your State Party is currently listed.

**2.3.3 - Does your State Party intend to nominate any of its World Heritage properties (in whole or in part) as (a) Biosphere Reserve(s) under the intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere Programme?**

No

**2.3.4 - Please indicate which World Heritage property(ies), (or part(s) thereof), your State Party intends to nominate as (a) Biosphere Reserve(s) under the intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere Programme:**

**2.3.5 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, the following World Heritage property(ies) in your State Party are also designated (in whole or in part) as UNESCO Global Geopark(s)**

According to information available, no property in your State Party is currently listed.

**2.3.6 - Has your State Party applied for any of its World Heritage properties (or part(s) thereof) to be designated UNESCO Global Geopark(s)?**

No

**2.3.7 - Please indicate which World Heritage property(ies) (or part(s) thereof) is/are (a) UNESCO Global Geoparks applicant(s).**

**2.4. Cooperation and synergies between the Conventions and programmes your State is party to/is associated with/intends to join**

**2.4.1 - Is there communication between the World Heritage Focal Point and the Focal Points of the Convention(s)/programme(s) listed below?**

		Not Applicable	No	Yes
2.4.1.1	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage			X
2.4.1.2	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)			X
2.4.1.3	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)			X
2.4.1.4	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)			X
2.4.1.5	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)			X
2.4.1.6	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	X		
2.4.1.7	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	X		
2.4.1.8	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict			X
2.4.1.9	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict			X
2.4.1.10	1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property			X
2.4.1.11	2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage			X
2.4.1.12	2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage			X
2.4.1.13	2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions	X		
2.4.1.14	Man and the Biosphere Programme			X
2.4.1.15	Global Geoparks	X		

**2.4.2 - Please comment, if applicable, on the communication between the World Heritage Focal Point and the Focal Points of the other Convention(s)/programme(s):**

**2.4.3 - Are World Heritage Focal Points involved in the revision and implementation of national natural heritage strategies, policies and action plans, beyond specific issues related to World Heritage?**

Yes

**2.4.4 - Are World Heritage Focal Points involved in the revision and implementation of national cultural heritage strategies, policies and action plans, beyond specific issues related to World Heritage?**

Yes

## 2.5. UNESCO Recommendations

**2.5.1 - Is your State Party using the provisions of the 1972 Recommendation and the 2011 Recommendation to set policies or strategies for the protection of cultural and natural heritage?**

		Yes	No
2.5.1.1	1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at the National level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage		X
2.5.1.2	2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape	X	

**2.5.2 - Please describe how effectively each of the Recommendations is used:**

2011 Recommendation has been a valuable source for the State Party of Bahrain for the implementation of the zoning law, overall development and management approach of the sites, vision framework for the World Heritage Qal'at al-Bahrain and Urban Revival and Economic Revitalization Project taking place at the World Heritage Site of Pearling. HUL approach has also been referred as a standard setting document for the buffer zone delimitation and implementation.

## 3. Tentative List

**3.1 - In the process of preparing your Tentative List, did you use any of the following tools to make a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value?**

ICOMOS thematic studies
IUCN thematic studies
UNESCO's Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List
Other global comparative analyses
World Heritage Resource Manual 'Preparing World Heritage Nominations'

**3.2 - Have you used the Upstream Process in the revision of your Tentative List?**

No

If you selected 'Yes', please comment on which forms of upstream guidance you have used and on their effectiveness of this guidance.

**3.3 - Do you intend to use the Upstream Process during the next revision of your Tentative List?**

No

**3.4 - Do any of the sites registered on your Tentative List have the potential to generate dialogue and cooperation among States Parties and different communities?**

Yes, among States Parties and communities

**3.5 - Please name the site(s) considered to have this potential**

In principal all the sites on the Tentative List have the potential to strengthen communication among local communities. The SP is investigating possible cooperation among the other SPs for Hawar Islands and Manama sites listed on the Tentative List.

**3.6 - Please rate the level of involvement of the following (if applicable) in the preparation of the Tentative List**

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional/provincial/state government(s)	Fair
Local government(s)	Not applicable
Other government departments	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Fair
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities/residents	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Other specific groups (please specify below)	Not applicable
Landowners	None

Local industries/tourism and other stakeholders	Fair
Non-Governmental Organization(s)	Not applicable
Consultants/experts	Good
Site manager(s)/coordinator(s)	Good
If 'Other specific groups' applies, please specify	

**3.7 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered and implemented in the process of preparing the Tentative List?**

Gender balance is explicitly considered and effectively implemented in the process.

**3.8 - Do any sites on your Tentative List already benefit from other international designations either under other UNESCO Conventions/Programmes or under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands?**

Yes

If you selected 'Yes', please list the site(s), identify the other designation(s)/programme(s) from which it/they benefit(s), and state the additional benefits you expect to gain from inscription on the World Heritage List.

Hawar island

**3.9 - Please provide any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Tentative List (Questions 3.1 to 3.8)**

**4. Nominations**

**4.1 - Please rate the level of involvement of the following entities in the preparation of the most recent nomination dossiers**

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional/provincial/state government(s)	Good
Local government(s)	Not applicable
Other government departments	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Fair
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities/residents	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Other specific groups (please specify below)	Not applicable
Landowners	Good
Local industries/tourist sector and commercial stakeholders	Good
Non-Governmental Organization(s)	Good
Consultants/experts	Good
Site manager(s)/coordinator(s)	Good
If 'Other specific groups' applies, please specify	

**4.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered and implemented in the preparation of the most recent nomination dossiers?**

Yes

**4.3 - Please rate the perceived benefits in your country of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List**

Promoted environmental sustainability, valuing places which are essential for human well-being	High
Enhanced inclusive social development, with full inclusion and equity for all stakeholders	Some
Strengthened protection and conservation of heritage (legislative, regulatory, institutional and/or traditional)	High
Enhanced conservation practices	High
Enhanced wider community appreciation and participation in heritage processes	Some
Improved presentation of sites	High
Enhanced honour/prestige	High
Increased funding	High
Additional tool for lobbying/political influence	Not applicable

Fostered peace and security, including promotion of partnerships and conservation	High
Increased number of tourists and visitors	High
Promoted inclusive economic development, including decent income and employment for communities	High
Other(s)	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

**4.4 - Please rate the extent to which the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List will contribute to achieving the objectives of the 2015 World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.**

Protecting biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services and benefits	Limited
Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change	Limited
Contributing to inclusion and equity	Some
Enhancing quality of life and well-being	Some
Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights	Some
Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities	High
Achieving gender equality	Some
Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods	Some
Promoting economic investment and quality tourism	High
Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship	High
Ensuring conflict prevention	Some
Protecting heritage during conflict	Some
Promoting conflict resolution	Some
Contributing to post-conflict recovery	High
Other(s)	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

**4.5 - Please provide any additional comments and/or recommendations related to the nomination of properties (questions 4.1 to 4.4).**

We believe that the World Heritage nomination has a great potential of having positive impact on prevention conflict in the region, however in practice it is not yet activated. State Party of Bahrain hopes that the Convention will be a tool to promote and ensure peace in the region.

**5. General Policy Development**

**5.1. Principal pieces of national cultural and/or natural heritage legislation**

**5.1.1 - Principal pieces of national legislation for the protection, conservation and presentation of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage**

**Comment**

Decree Law No. 11 of 1995 Concerning the Protection of Antiquities Land Use and Zoning regulations under Physical Planning Legislation of 1994 Resolution No. 28 of 2009 Zoning Regulations for Construction Resolution No. 56 of 2009 Implementation Regulations Bylaw for Subdivision of land prepared for Construction and Development The Legislative Decree No (10) of 1990 with Respect to Control over Pearls and Stones of Value The Legislative Decree No (21) of 1996 in Respect with the Environment

**5.2. Comment on principal pieces of legislation**

**5.2.1 - Please comment, especially if prefilled legislation is no longer in force**

The point 5.1 to be updated to include all the principle pieces of legislation.

**5.3. Other principal pieces of legislation**

**5.3.1 - If there are principal pieces of legislation for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage not listed in the previous question, please add them here.**

5.4. Contribution of legislation and/or regulations at other levels to the identification, conservation and protection of the cultural and/or natural heritage

**5.4.1 - Please describe briefly how legislation and/or regulations at other levels contribute to the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage.**

5.5. Adequacy of the legal framework for the identification of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage

**5.5.1 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) adequate for the identification of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage?**

	Culture	Nature
There is <b>no legal framework</b> for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is <b>inadequate</b> for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is <b>partially adequate</b> for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.	X	X
The legal framework is <b>adequate</b> for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.		

5.6. Adequacy of the legal framework for the conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage

**5.6.1 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) adequate for the conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage?**

	Culture	Nature
There is <b>no legal framework</b> for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is <b>inadequate</b> for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is <b>partially adequate</b> for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.	X	X
The legal framework is <b>adequate</b> for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.		

5.7. Enforcement of the legal framework

**5.7.1 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) for the conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage be enforced?**

		There is no legal framework.	There is no effective capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework.	Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework could be strengthened.	Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework are adequate.
5.7.1.1	Culture			X	
5.7.1.2	Nature			X	

5.8. Comments on the enforcement of the legal framework

**5.8.1 - Please comment on particular problems of enforcement**

The principal legal document for the protection of cultural heritage in Bahrain was promulgated in 1995. Some of the terms and concepts used in the document requires an update. More up to date legal descriptions of heritage categories need to be integrated in the legal framework. The legal framework of protection of natural resources is more up to date however it lacks the integration of heritage concept on the framework level.

5.9. Policies giving cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities

**5.9.1 - How effectively do the State Party's policies give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities?**

	Culture	Nature
There are <b>no specific policies</b> to give heritage a function in the life of communities.	X	
There are <b>no specific policies</b> to give heritage a function in the life of communities <b>but this is being achieved on an ad hoc basis.</b>		
There <b>are specific policies</b> to give heritage a function in the life of communities <b>but there are some deficiencies</b> in their implementation.		X
There <b>are specific policies</b> to give heritage a function in the life of communities that <b>are effectively implemented.</b>		

5.10. Examples of specific policies giving heritage a function in the life of communities

**5.10.1 - Please provide examples of specific policies that give heritage a function in the life of communities**

The cultural heritage protection law requires the implementation of policies giving heritage a function in the life of communities. The principal body responsible of protection of Cultural Heritage in Bahrain identifies and carries out strategies and policies with the target of ensuring the integration of cultural heritage with the communities life.

5.11. Integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national

sustainable development policies and strategies

**5.11.1 - How effectively does your State Party integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies?**

Protecting biological and cultural diversity and providing ecosystem services and benefits.	Some
Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change.	Limited
Contributing to inclusion and equality.	Some
Enhancing the quality of life and well-being.	High
Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights.	Some
Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities.	High
Achieving gender equality.	Some
Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods.	High
Promoting economic investment and quality tourism.	High
Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship.	Some
Ensuring conflict prevention.	Not applicable
Protecting heritage during conflict.	Not applicable
Promoting conflict resolution.	Not applicable
Contributing to post-conflict recovery.	Not applicable
Other (please specify).	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

**5.12. UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), adopted in 2011**

**5.12.1 - In relation to the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), adopted in 2011, please indicate which of the following steps your State Party has taken (you can check multiple boxes):**

<input type="checkbox"/> Adapt the application of the Recommendation and its approach to the States Party's specific context
<input type="checkbox"/> Encourage the HUL approach across its territory
<input type="checkbox"/> Formulate and adopt supporting public policies for the identification and protection of historic layering in urban environments
<input type="checkbox"/> Formulate and adopt supporting public policies for the harmonious integration of contemporary intervention into the historic urban fabric
<input type="checkbox"/> Formulate and adopt supporting public policies for monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation and its impact on the conservation and management of historic cities

**5.13. Integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes**

**5.13.1 - How effectively does the State Party integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes?**

There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

**5.14. Use of policies and strategies agreed by the World Heritage Committee or the World Heritage General Assembly to set national policies or strategies for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage**

**5.14.1 - Is your State Party using policies and strategies agreed by the World Heritage Committee or the World Heritage General Assembly to set national policies or strategies for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage?**

	UNESCO World Heritage Policy or Strategy	No	Yes
5.14.1.1	Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.14.1.2	Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.14.1.3	World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.14.1.4	World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**5.14.2 - Is the implementation of multilateral agreements, programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies coordinated and integrated into the development of national policies for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?**

There is **limited coordination and integration** of the implementation of these multilateral agreements, Programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies into national policies.

**5.15. Specific national policies developed using World Heritage policies and strategies**

**5.15.1 - Please give details of specific national policies developed using World Heritage policies and strategies**

**5.16. Comments on General Policy Development (Questions 5.1 to 5.15)**

**5.16.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to General Policy Development (Questions 5.1 to 5.15)**

**6. Inventories/Lists/Registers of Cultural and Natural Heritage**

**6.1 - If the State Party has already established inventories/lists/registers of cultural and natural heritage, at which level(s) are they compiled, and what is their current status?**

	Cultural heritage	Natural heritage
National/federal	Process completed or continuously updated	Process well-advanced
Regional/provincial/state	Not applicable	Not applicable
Local	Not applicable	Not applicable
Other	Not applicable	Not applicable

**6.2 - Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage of your State Party?**

	Culture	Nature
No inventories/lists/registers of heritage have been established.		
Inventories/lists/registers are <b>inadequate</b> to capture the diversity of heritage.		
Inventories/lists/registers <b>capture some</b> of the diversity of heritage.		✗
Inventories/lists/registers capture the <b>full</b> diversity of heritage.	✗	

**6.3 - Are inventories/lists/registers used to protect the identified cultural and natural heritage?**

	Culture	Nature
No inventories/lists/registers of heritage have been established.		
Inventories/lists/registers <b>are not actively used</b> for the protection of heritage.		
Inventories/lists/registers <b>are sometimes used</b> for the protection of heritage.		
Inventories/lists/registers <b>are frequently used</b> for the protection of heritage.	✗	✗

**6.4 - In addition to heritage practitioners and academic institutions, does the State Party involve communities and indigenous peoples in the identification of natural and cultural heritage for inclusion in inventories/lists/registers?**

	Culture	Nature
The State Party <b>does not involve</b> communities and indigenous peoples in the identification of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers.		
The State Party <b>plans to involve</b> communities and indigenous peoples in the identification sites of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers in the future.		
The State Party <b>sometimes involves</b> communities and indigenous peoples in the identification sites of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers.		✗
The State Party <b>regularly involves</b> communities and indigenous peoples in the identification sites of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers.	✗	

**6.5 - Are inventories/lists/registers used for the identification of sites for the Tentative List?**

	Culture	Nature	Mixed
No inventories/lists/registers of heritage have been established.			
Inventories/lists/registers are <b>not actively used</b> for the identification of sites for inclusion on the Tentative List.			
Inventories/lists/registers are <b>sometimes used</b> for the identification of sites for inclusion on the Tentative List.		✗	
Inventories/lists/registers are <b>frequently used</b> for the identification of sites for inclusion on the Tentative List.	✗		✗

## 6.6 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to inventories/lists/registers of cultural and natural heritage (questions 6.1 to 6.5)

Natural heritage inventory should play a greater role in identifying potential WH nominations. Inventory lists should better represent the cultural and natural diversity, and the links between culture and nature can be better highlighted. The SP is taking steps in this direction, and the cultural and natural authorities are working in close collaboration to achieve the objective.

## 7. Status of Services for the Identification, Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Natural and Cultural Heritage

### 7.1 - How effectively do the principal agencies/institutions responsible for cultural and/or natural heritage cooperate in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of this heritage?

There is **some cooperation** between the principal agencies/institutions for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage **but this could be improved**.

### 7.2 - How effectively do other government agencies (e.g. those responsible for tourism, defence, public works, fishery, etc.) cooperate in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage?

In general, **cooperation exists** between other government agencies and the principal agencies/institutions for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage **but there are still deficiencies**.

### 7.3 - How effectively do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is <b>no cooperation</b> between different levels of government for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
There is <b>limited cooperation</b> between different levels of government for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
In general, <b>cooperation exists</b> between different levels of government for identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage <b>but there are still deficiencies</b> .	×	×
Different levels of government <b>cooperate effectively</b> for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		

### 7.4 - How effectively do different levels of government cooperate with all segments of civil society in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is <b>no cooperation</b> between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
There is <b>limited cooperation</b> between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		×
There is <b>some cooperation</b> between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage <b>but there are still deficiencies</b> .		
Different levels of government <b>cooperate effectively</b> with all segments of civil society, in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.	×	

## 8. Financial Status and Human Resources

### 8.1 - Please assess the relative importance of the following sources of funding for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage in your country.

National government funds	Major source of funding for running costs/maintenance
Other levels of government (provincial, state, local)	Minor source of project funding
International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	No funding/Not applicable
Funds from other international conventions/programmes	No funding/Not applicable
International multilateral funding (e.g. World Bank, IDB, European Union, etc.)	Minor source of funding for running costs/maintenance
International bilateral funding (e.g. AFD, GIZ, DGCS, GEF, etc.)	No funding/Not applicable
Non-Governmental Organizations (international and/or national)	Minor source of project funding
Private sector funds	Major source of project funding
Other	Major source of funding for running costs/maintenance
If 'Other' applies, please specify	national government funds and private sector funds are used both for projects and running costs.

## 8.2 - Does the State Party have policies to allocate site revenues for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage?

		No	Yes
8.2.1	Culture	X	
8.2.2	Nature	X	

## 8.3 - Do you consider that the current budget is sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively?

	Culture	Nature
The available budget is <b>inadequate</b> for basic conservation, protection and presentation and is a serious constraint on the capacity to conserve and protect cultural and natural heritage.		
The available budget is <b>acceptable</b> but could be further improved to fully meet the conservation, protection and presentation needs.	X	X
The available budget is <b>adequate</b> to meet the current conservation, protection and presentation needs.		

## 8.4 - Please indicate the percentage of total annual public expenditure that is spent on the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage

	Category	percentage %
8.4.1	Cultural	1%
8.4.2	Natural	1%

## 8.5 - Please estimate the percentage of the total annual public expenditure (as stated in 8.4) that is spent on cultural and natural heritage at each governmental level

Percentage		Cultural	Natural
8.5.1	National/Federal	50 %	50 %
8.5.2	Regional/Provincial	50 %	50 %
8.5.3	Local	%	%
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

## 8.6 - Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively?

Human resources	Culture	Nature
Human resources are <b>inadequate</b> for conservation, protection and presentation needs of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
A range of human resources exist, to conserve, protect and present cultural and/or natural heritage, but these are <b>below optimum</b> .	X	X
Human resources are <b>adequate</b> to meet the current needs of cultural and/or natural heritage conservation, protection and presentation.		

## 8.7 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to financial and human resources (Questions 8.1 to 8.6)

Revenues generated from cultural or natural sites are gathered under the account of Ministry of Finance as a government policy. The protection and presentation expenses are to be covered by the biannual budgets of the relevant governmental institutions. Financially, cultural and natural heritage resources are managed directly on the national level. 1% is inserted symbolically as it is not possible to have a generic estimate from total annual public expenditure.

## 9. Capacity Development

### 9.1 - Please prioritise the capacity building needs in the following fields identified in your country for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

	Culture	Nature
National/federal	Medium priority	Medium priority
Statutory processes: Tentative Lists	Medium priority	Medium priority
Statutory processes: Nominations	Medium priority	Medium priority
Statutory processes: Reporting and monitoring	High priority	High priority
Statutory processes: International assistance	No priority	Low priority
Conservation and management of heritage sites	High priority	High priority
Technical and scientific issues	High priority	High priority
Traditional conservation processes	High priority	High priority
Sustainable resource utilisation and management	High priority	High priority
Interpretation/communication of World Heritage properties	Low priority	Low priority

Risk preparedness and disaster risk management	High priority	High priority
Impact assessment tools (environmental, heritage and social)	Medium priority	Medium priority
Sustainable tourism use and management	Medium priority	Medium priority
Management effectiveness assessment	Low priority	Low priority
Management approaches and methodologies (including HUL)	Medium priority	Medium priority
Awareness raising and outreach	Low priority	Low priority
Governance: legislative, institutional and financial frameworks and mechanisms	High priority	High priority
Sustainable development	High priority	High priority
Protection and integration of biological and cultural diversity in management systems	High priority	High priority
Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change: adaptation and mitigation	Low priority	Medium priority
Adoption of rights-based approaches to heritage management	No priority	No priority
Development of inclusive, equitable and effective management systems: enhancing quality of life and well-being through heritage	High priority	High priority
Inclusive social development in World Heritage management systems	High priority	Not applicable
Gender balance in management systems	Medium priority	Medium priority
Inclusive economic development in World Heritage management systems	High priority	Not applicable
World Heritage as an enabler and a driver of peace and security	High priority	High priority

**9.2 - Please rate the priority for training target audiences for each of the specific topics/themes/capacity building needs identified below for conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.**

	Administrators and government bodies at all levels	Communities, indigenous peoples, landowners, local businesses, other social groups etc.	Universities, NGOs etc.	Heritage practitioners
Implementation of the <i>Convention</i>	High priority	High priority	Medium priority	High priority
Statutory processes: Tentative Lists process	Medium priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Low priority
Statutory processes: Nomination process	High priority	High priority	High priority	Medium priority
Statutory processes: Reporting and monitoring process	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority
Statutory processes: International assistance, etc.	No priority	No priority	No priority	No priority
Conservation and management of heritage sites	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority
Technical and Scientific issues	High priority	Low priority	High priority	High priority
Traditional conservation processes	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority
Sustainable resource utilisation and management	Medium priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Low priority
Interpretation/communication of World Heritage properties	Low priority	Low priority	Low priority	Low priority
Risk preparedness and disaster risk management	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority
Impact assessment tools (environmental, heritage and social)	High priority	High priority	Low priority	Medium priority
Sustainable tourism use and management	Low priority	Low priority	Low priority	Low priority
Management effectiveness assessment	High priority	High priority	No priority	Medium priority
Management approaches and methodologies (including HUL)	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority
Awareness raising and outreach	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Governance: legislative, institutional and financial frameworks and mechanisms	High priority	High priority	Not applicable	No priority
Sustainable development	High priority	High priority	High priority	Low priority
Building environmental and social resilience	High priority	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority

Integration of eco-social diversity in management systems	Medium priority	Low priority	Low priority	Low priority
Adoption of rights-based approaches to heritage management	Low priority	Low priority	Low priority	No priority
Development of inclusive, equitable and effective management systems	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority
Adaptation to and mitigation of climate change	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority

### 9.3 - Please indicate how the State Party is using the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (2011).

		No	Yes
9.3.1	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level.		X
9.3.2	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level.		X
9.3.3	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities.		X
9.3.4	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes.		X
9.3.5	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage.		X

### 9.4 - Does the State Party have a national training/educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management?

There is **no national strategy** for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but this is **being done on an ad hoc basis**.

### 9.5 - Comments: Please provide any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Capacity Development (Questions 9.1 to 9.4).

universities and NGOs could be included to the category of local communities. In the case of Bahrain, main heritage practitioners are placed under the government and administrator section. Thus heritage practitioners category is assumed to apply on site personnel who receive instructions from the heritage manager working at the relevant national government.

## 10. Policy and Resourcing of World Heritage Properties

### 10.1 - If there are principal pieces of legislation specific to the protection, conservation, presentation and management of World Heritage not listed in 5.1 (which focuses on policy general to all heritage), please list them here.

### 10.2 - Please describe briefly how legislation and/or regulations at other levels contribute to the identification, conservation and protection of the State's Party cultural and natural heritage. Please provide web links for the legislation listed above.

The legislation of the Protection of Antiquities of the year 1995 covers the protection of cultural heritage.

### 10.3 - Are the services provided by agencies/institutions adequate for the protection, conservation, presentation and management of World Heritage properties in your country?

There is **adequate capacity** within services to protect, conserve, present and manage World Heritage properties.

### 10.4 - How does the State Party encourage and support World Heritage properties to manage and develop visitation/tourism sustainably?

By developing policies and/or requiring sustainable tourism strategies to be developed

By providing capacity building for site managers

By facilitating network cooperation and stakeholder engagement through the development of governance structures or other mechanisms for cooperation

### 10.5 - Please indicate here any additional information or clarify how the State Party supports sustainable tourism planning and management at a property level.

Continues to develop cultural infrastructure in WH properties to enhance visitors engagement with the site. Close coordination with the local business owners. Informative sessions with the residents. Coordination sessions with influential non-governmental organizations. Creating incentives programmes to support further improvement of local businesses and creating new sustainable business opportunities. etc.

### 10.6 - Does the State Party require the use of impact assessments for programmes (e.g. strategic environmental assessments) or development projects (e.g. environmental impact assessments, heritage impact assessments) that may have an impact on the World Heritage property, its buffer zone and the wider setting?

There is a **regulatory framework** that requires the use of impact assessments for programmes or development projects and it is **effectively implemented**.

### 10.7 - Please list the different assessment methods used. Please provide weblinks to the guidance for the assessment methods.

HIA and EIA.

### 10.8 - Does the State Party have a national capacity building strategy for World Heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management?

There is a **national capacity building strategy** in relation to World Heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management that is **effectively implemented**

**10.9 - Does the State Party have the institutional capacity to conduct research specifically for World Heritage issues?**

There is capacity at the institutional level to conduct research specifically for World Heritage issues but it could be improved.

**10.10 - Has the State Party helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and receiving donations for the protection of World Heritage?**

Yes

**10.11 - Please add any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage policies and resources**

11. International Cooperation

**11.1 - Has the State Party promoted international cooperation and the establishment of cooperation mechanisms for heritage since the last Periodic Report? If so, please indicate the type of cooperation that best describes your activities.**

Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes
Bilateral and multilateral agreements
Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities
Financial support
Contributions to private organizations for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage
Participation in foundations for international cooperation
Sharing expertise for capacity building
Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars
Distribution of material/information
Other (please specify below)
establishment of ARC-WH

**11.2 - Do you have World Heritage properties that have been twinned with others at a national or international level?**

No

**11.3 - Please add any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to International Cooperation (Questions 11.1 to 11.2). If you have twinned World Heritage properties, please list them along with their twins.**

Bahrain is benefiting from the activities of Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage.

12. Education, Information and Awareness Building

**12.1 - Does the State Party have a strategy to raise awareness among communities and different stakeholders about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage?**

There are strategies to raise awareness about the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage but there are some deficiencies in its implementation.

**12.2 - Please rate the level of general awareness of the following groups about World Heritage in your country**

Communities living in/around heritage sites	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Youth	Good
General public	Good
Decision makers and public officials	Fair
Private sector	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

**12.3 - Does the State Party have heritage education programmes for children and/or youth, that contribute to improving understanding of heritage, promoting diversity and fostering intercultural dialogue?**

There are no heritage education programmes to improve understanding of cultural and natural heritage, promote diversity, and foster intercultural dialogue but this is being done on an ad hoc basis.

**12.4 - Please rate the level of frequency of the following activities to improve understanding of cultural and natural heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue among children and/or youth**

Teacher training courses on the use of the World Heritage in Young Hands Kit	None
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Courses/activities for students within school programmes	Medium
Youth forums	Medium
Skills-training courses for students	Low
Organized school visits to World Heritage properties/cultural and natural sites	High
Activities linked to heritage within the framework of UNESCO Clubs/Associations	High
Other	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other', please specify	

### 12.5 - Does the State Party participate in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme?

The State Party **does not participate** in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme **but intends to do so**.

### 12.6 - Please add any additional comments, description of best practices in World Heritage Education, conclusions and/or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building (Questions 12.3 to 12.5)

BACA has detailed programmes and educational activities aiming at awareness raising among the different groups of the local communities. The targeted workshops, games and other activities have been very beneficial to raise awareness among the younger generation. The institutionalized education system could be further improved at public and private schools. Educational and training programmes could further be enhanced to private sector, especially the ones working in relation with heritage.

## 13. Conclusions and Recommended Actions

### 13.1. State Party's implementation of the World Heritage Convention

<b>Synergies with other relevant Conventions, Recommendations and Programmes</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The State Party is <b>not</b> using the provisions of the 1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at the National level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage</li> <li>There is limited coordination or integration of the implementation of multilateral agreements, programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies</li> </ul>
<b>Identification of heritage</b>
<b>National inventories</b>
<b>Tentative List</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The State Party does not intend to use the Upstream Process during the next revision of its Tentative List</li> </ul>
<b>Effectiveness of legal framework</b>
<b>Function of cultural and natural heritage in the life of the community</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are <b>no specific policies</b> to give this heritage a function in the life of community - <b>cultural heritage</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contribution of heritage to sustainable development policies</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is <b>no integration</b> of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change</li> </ul> </li> <li>There is <b>limited integration</b> of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting biological and cultural diversity and providing ecosystem services and benefits</li> <li>Contributing to inclusion and equality</li> <li>Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights</li> <li>Achieving gender equality</li> <li>Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Larger-scale planning</b>
<b>Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is <b>limited cooperation</b> between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of <b>natural heritage</b></li> </ul>
<b>Financial status</b>
<b>Human resources</b>
<b>Capacity development</b>

- The State Party **is using** the Capacity Building Strategy **for the implementation of capacity building at the national level**
- The State Party **is using** the Capacity Building Strategy **for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level**
- The State Party **is using** the Capacity Building Strategy to **identify capacity building priorities**
- The State Party **is using** the Capacity Building Strategy **by fundraising to support capacity building programmes**
- The State Party **is using** the Capacity Building Strategy **by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage**

- There is **no national strategy** for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but this is **being done on an ad hoc basis**

#### Policy and resourcing of World Heritage properties

#### Research on World Heritage properties

#### International cooperation

Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report:

- Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes
- Bilateral and multilateral agreements
- Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities
- Financial support
- Contributions to private organizations for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage
- Participation in foundations for international cooperation
- Sharing expertise for capacity building
- Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars
- Distribution of material/information

#### Education, information and awareness building

- There **are no heritage education** programmes to improve understanding of cultural and natural heritage, promote diversity, and foster intercultural dialogue **but this is being done on an ad hoc basis**

### 13.2. Actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention (identified from table 13.1).

#### 13.2.1 - Please select the top issues (up to ten)

<b>2.5</b>	<b>UNESCO Recommendations</b>	
2.5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The State Party is <b>not</b> using the provisions of the 1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at the National level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage</li> </ul>	✘
<b>3</b>	<b>Tentative List</b>	
3.3	The State Party does not intend to use the Upstream Process during the next revision of its Tentative List	✘
<b>5.9</b>	<b>Policies giving cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities</b>	
5.9.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are <b>no specific policies</b> to give this heritage a function in the life of communities - <b>cultural heritage</b></li> </ul>	✘
<b>5.11</b>	<b>Integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies</b>	
5.11.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is <b>no integration</b> of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	✘
<b>5.14</b>	<b>Use of policies and strategies agreed by the World Heritage Committee or the World Heritage General Assembly to set national policies or strategies for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage</b>	
5.14.2	There is limited coordination or integration of the implementation of multilateral agreements, programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies	✘
<b>7</b>	<b>Status of Services for the Identification, Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Natural and Cultural Heritage</b>	
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is <b>limited cooperation</b> between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of <b>natural heritage</b></li> </ul>	✘
<b>9</b>	<b>Capacity Development</b>	
9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The State Party <b>is using</b> the Capacity Building Strategy <b>for the implementation of capacity building at the national level</b></li> <li>• The State Party <b>is using</b> the Capacity Building Strategy <b>for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level</b></li> <li>• The State Party <b>is using</b> the Capacity Building Strategy to <b>identify capacity building priorities</b></li> <li>• The State Party <b>is using</b> the Capacity Building Strategy <b>by fundraising to support capacity building programmes</b></li> <li>• The State Party <b>is using</b> the Capacity Building Strategy <b>by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage</b></li> </ul>	✘
9.4	There is <b>no national strategy</b> for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but this is <b>being done on an ad hoc basis</b>	✘
<b>11</b>	<b>International Cooperation</b>	

11.1	Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes</li> <li>• Bilateral and multilateral agreements</li> <li>• Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities</li> <li>• Financial support</li> <li>• Contributions to private organizations for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage</li> <li>• Participation in foundations for international cooperation</li> <li>• Sharing expertise for capacity building</li> <li>• Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars</li> <li>• Distribution of material/information</li> </ul>	✕
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**12 Education, Information and Awareness Building**

12.3	There are <b>no heritage education</b> programmes to improve understanding of cultural and natural heritage, promote diversity, and foster intercultural dialogue <b>but this is being done on an ad hoc basis</b>	✕
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Please select 0 more issues.

Please save this question to reflect changes

### 13.3. Priority Actions Assessment

#### 13.3.1 - Please indicate priority actions to address items rated as poor

2.5 UNESCO Recommendations						
		Action	Short description	Authority(ies) responsible	Timeframe	May this action require International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund?
2.5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The State Party is <b>not</b> using the provisions of the 1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at the National level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage</li> </ul>	The SP has a very good understanding of 1972 Convention and will continue its implementation through legal, strategic and policy levels.	The SP has a very good understanding of 1972 Convention and will continue its implementation through legal, strategic and policy levels.	BACA and SCE	open ended	No

**3 Tentative List**

3.3	The State Party does not intend to use the Upstream Process during the next revision of its Tentative List	N/A	The tentative list of SP of Bahrain is reviewed recently.	BACA	open ended	No
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**5.9 Policies giving cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities**

5.9.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are <b>no specific policies</b> to give this heritage a function in the life of communities - <b>cultural heritage</b></li> </ul>	Develop a policy document regulating the integration of cultural and natural heritage into the life of the communities. Strengthen the understanding of natural heritage and improve its meaning for the locals, thus enhancing their appreciation.	develop specific actions for the integration of cultural and natural heritage in the daily life of local communities.	BACA, SCE, regional governments	2 years	no
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**5.11 Integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies**

5.11.1	Take into consideration all possible ways of integrating cultural and natural heritage protection into the national sustainable development strategies.	Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change aspect to be highlighted. SP do not have specific policies to achieve gender equality, however it is not deemed needed. The gender equity understanding is already integrated in practice.	SCE	2021 - potentially with the new strategic action plan of SCE	no
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5.14	<b>Use of policies and strategies agreed by the World Heritage Committee or the World Heritage General Assembly to set national policies or strategies for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage</b>					
5.14.2	There is limited coordination or integration of the implementation of multilateral agreements, programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies	Closely follow up with the World Heritage policy documents. Integrate WH policy documents on a national level. Improve coordination with other relevant government institutions to achieve this objective.	improve coordination and integration of World Heritage programmes, policy documents and strategies.	BACA, SCE, MOWMAUP and other government authorities.	open ended	no
7	<b>Status of Services for the Identification, Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Natural and Cultural Heritage</b>					
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is <b>limited cooperation</b> between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of <b>natural heritage</b></li> </ul>	Organize activities to inform and involve civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of natural heritage. Conduct campaigns and informative events to regularly update civil society on ongoing efforts.	Improve coordination between civil society and government for the protection, conservation and presentation of natural heritage.	SCE	open ended	no
9	<b>Capacity Development</b>					
9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The State Party is <b>using</b> the Capacity Building Strategy <b>for the implementation of capacity building at the national level</b></li> <li>The State Party is <b>using</b> the Capacity Building Strategy <b>for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level</b></li> <li>The State Party is <b>using</b> the Capacity Building Strategy to <b>identify capacity building priorities</b></li> <li>The State Party is <b>using</b> the Capacity Building Strategy <b>by fundraising to support capacity building programmes</b></li> <li>The State Party is <b>using</b> the Capacity Building Strategy <b>by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage</b></li> </ul>	Continue implementation of capacity building strategy on all levels to improve the capacities at the national authorities and local administrations.	Continue capacity development activities.	BACA, MOE, SCE and other governmental institutions.	open ended	no
9.4	There is <b>no national strategy</b> for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but this is <b>being done on an ad hoc basis</b>	Consider development of a national strategy on capacity development on heritage conservation, presentation and management.	integrate capacity development strategy on a national level.	BACA and other governmental institutions.	open ended	no
11	<b>International Cooperation</b>					

11.1	Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes</li> <li>• Bilateral and multilateral agreements</li> <li>• Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities</li> <li>• Financial support</li> <li>• Contributions to private organizations for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage</li> <li>• Participation in foundations for international cooperation</li> <li>• Sharing expertise for capacity building</li> <li>• Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars</li> <li>• Distribution of material/information</li> </ul>	Continue the international cooperation activities.	Continue the international cooperation activities.	BACA	open ended	no
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**12 Education, Information and Awareness Building**

12.3	There are <b>no heritage education</b> programmes to improve understanding of cultural and natural heritage, promote diversity, and foster intercultural dialogue <b>but this is being done on an ad hoc basis</b>	Improve the heritage related content of institutionalized education strategy. Ensure coordination with BACA, SCE and MOE for content.	Integrate heritage education on all levels of public and private education system, including the higher education.	MOE, BACA and other government authorities	5 years	no
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Please indicate priority actions to address items rated as poor completed

13.4. Additional actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention

**13.4.1 - Please indicate any additional actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention**

14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

**14.1 - Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the State Party level.**

The Pearling Project exemplifies the collaboration on a regional level, with the commitment of Bahraini Government and Islamic Development Bank. The conservation and presentation efforts significantly improves the living conditions of the local residents of Muharraq. As the project has a holistic urban approach, the project outreaches its scope, beyond the protection of World Heritage site, and proposes solutions on the urban challenges of Muharraq. As such, the Pearling Project sets an outstanding example. Qal'at al-Bahrain site is also a very good example of how to integrate cultural and natural heritage in the lives of local communities. It is a frequently visited site with continuous conservation and presentation efforts. In 2017, BACA completed a sound and light installation, which

aimed at an entertaining way of raising awareness about the history of Bahrain and the importance of the site. The SP of Bahrain continuously invests on the ways to improve the experience of local and international visitors, intensively promoting the idea of cultural tourism. The recent nomination of the SP on the World Heritage List: Dilmun Burial Mounds can be considered as the good practice. The serial site contains components from different locations in Bahrain. The community, especially in the villages are very proud to receive this recognition. The SP sets an example of collaboration with the locals. The local communities are also involved in the preservation efforts in all World Heritage sites.

#### 14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of good practice at the State Party level.

Sustainable Development
Synergies
State of Conservation
Management

#### 15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

##### 15.1. Primary institution responsible for communicating with UNESCO on the World Heritage Convention

###### 15.1.1 - Which primary institution is responsible for communicating with UNESCO with regards to the World Heritage Convention?

Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities is the primary contact.

##### 15.2. Relevance and Objectives of Periodic Reporting

###### 15.2.1 - Relevance and Objectives of Periodic Reporting

State Party	Fair
Site Managers	Good
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
Advisory Bodies	Not applicable

##### 15.3. The four Objectives of Periodic Reporting

###### 15.3.1 - How well does the current questionnaire address each of the four Objectives of Periodic Reporting?

	Objective	Not at all	Partially	Adequately
15.3.1.1	Provide an assessment of the implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> by the State Party			✗
15.3.1.2	Provide an assessment as to whether the values of World Heritage properties are being maintained over time			✗
15.3.1.3	Provide updated information about World Heritage properties to record the changing circumstances and state of conservation of the property			✗
15.3.1.4	Provide a mechanism for regional cooperation and exchange of information and experiences between States Parties about the implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> , and World Heritage conservation		✗	

##### 15.4. Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

###### 15.4.1 -

The gender balance has always been in place even though the SP did not pay an explicit attention to it. A separate option should be added reflecting gender balance being in place under the relevant sections. The action plan generated at the end of the questionnaire is not fully relevant. Obligation of selecting at least 10 actions did not allow to eliminate any of the points. The SP does not think all the summed up actions were relevant

##### 15.5. Use of Data

###### 15.5.1 - How does your State Party plan to use the data?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Awareness raising
Improve the States Party implementation on the Convention

##### 15.6. Timing and resources

###### 15.6.1 - Were your national authorities given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in the questionnaire during this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

Yes

###### 15.6.2 - Please estimate the time (working hours) and the number of people involved in completing Section I of the questionnaire.

	Time & people	Number of hours worked	Number of people involved
15.6.2.1	Gathering data	unknown	5
15.6.2.2	Consulting stakeholders	unknown	2

15.6.2.3	Filling in the questionnaire	40	2
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**15.6.3 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered and implemented in the filling out of this questionnaire?**

Gender balance has **not been explicitly considered** or implemented in the process.

**15.6.4 - Did your national authorities mobilise any additional resources to carry out this cycle of Periodic Reporting?**

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.6.4.1	Human resources	X	
15.6.4.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/training		X

**15.6.5 - Please provide details on any additional resources mobilised.**

The Site Managers participated in the periodic reporting meetings coordinated by WHC and ARCWH.

**15.7. Format and Content of the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire**

**15.7.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?**

Most of the required information was accessible

**15.7.2 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?**

Using the questionnaire	good
Understanding the questions	good

**15.7.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement**

Some of the questions did not fit into the context of the governance system of Bahrain. The additional guidance provided was sufficient to fill in the form. There can be more flexibility on some sections like the financial section. For instance, as Bahrain is a small State, the financial matters are managed centrally on a national level. The local and regional financial resource mobilization is not the case for Bahrain, hence some parts of questionnaire requires flexible answers.

**15.8. Training and guidance**

**15.8.1 - Please rate the level of support received in terms of training and guidance from the following entities for the completion of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire**

World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors)	None
UNESCO National Commission	None
ICOMOS International	Good
IUCN International	Good
ICCROM International/regional	None
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable
Category 2 Centres	Good
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

**15.8.2 - Were the online training resources provided by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for your national authorities to complete the online questionnaire?**

Yes

**15.8.3 - Please provide further comments on the online training resources**

**15.9. Comments**

**15.9.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise**

**15.9.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions.**