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**REPORT ON THE JOINT WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE/ICOMOS
REACTIVE MONITORING MISSION TO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF SABRATHA, LIBYA**

FROM 23 TO 28 FEBRUARY 2025



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to Archaeological Site of Sabratha would like to extend its appreciation to the Libyan authorities for kindly facilitating the mission, the objectives of which could not have been achieved without their kind support and full involvement.

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Mission Representatives
May Shaer, UNESCO World Heritage Centre
Thierry Grandin, ICOMOS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the Archaeological Site of Sabratha, Libya, was undertaken in conjunction with the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna and the Old Town of Ghadames from 23 to 28 February 2025. The mission to the Archaeological Site of Sabratha was carried out in accordance with Decision **46 COM 7A.22** of the World Heritage Committee (New Delhi, 2024), with the main purpose of assessing the state of conservation of the property. The mission took into consideration its terms of reference and previous decisions of the World Heritage Committee. A site visit was conducted, and meetings were held with the relevant authorities.

Accordingly, the mission **assessed the overall state of conservation of the property, having particular regard to identified attributes of the property which underpin its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)**. While the direct threat resulting from the conflict appeared to be no longer present, it could be noted that the property is still vulnerable to numerous environmental factors, especially in terms of the impacts of high tidal waves, as well as from the salty marine environment, combined with the action of sand, and coupled with the lack of maintenance processes for some time. In terms of protection, the mission was informed that risks related to illegal activities, including looting, have been effectively mitigated.

The mission carried out an overall **assessment of implemented actions and projects, and reviewed the identified threats, damage and proposed interventions, which would contribute to the preparation of the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property (DSOCR)**. Actions that have been undertaken have focused on the enhancement of the site's physical protection and monitoring, through fencing and the installation of a surveillance system, in addition to capacity building. Site management facilities have also been rehabilitated, which has contributed to ensuring onsite management and monitoring. While no major conservation actions are taking place, there has been limited maintenance, conservation and protection activities aimed at addressing the vulnerable ancient remains, including removal of invasive vegetation, and conservation and protection of mosaic surfaces.

Regarding the **assessment of actions and/or resources required to facilitate the adequate protection, conservation and management of the site, a site Management Plan addressing the property's requirements, with a visitor management plan, is essential**. In addition, a comprehensive conservation plan is urgently needed, which also addresses site maintenance, as well as urgent protection and conservation to mitigate the impact of erosion along the coastal edge of the property. Technical and financial resources are necessary for achieving these plans. Moreover, **the preparation of a draft retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and Minor Boundary Modification proposal**, is a priority, for which capacity building and support is needed for the team in charge.

As regards **specific advice regarding the DSOCR and potential corrective measures and timeframe for their implementation**, it was evident that the conflict situation that justified the inclusion of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger and its ensuing impact on protection and management has been progressively addressed by the State Party. Several actions undertaken in this regard may possibly constitute part of the corrective measures to be established in the framework of a DSOCR. On the other hand, there has been an accumulative impact of insufficient maintenance and conservation works, which is an important priority that could be tackled through the preparation of a comprehensive conservation plan, and at the same time, through prompt response to urgent maintenance and conservation needs. The preparation of the DSOCR, corrective measures and a timeframe for implementation, should be initiated as soon as possible, through the engagement of the State Party with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies. As a starting point of this process, the drafting of a retrospective SOUV should also be launched.

It is important that, **as a priority, steps are taken towards preparing a comprehensive conservation and management plan for the property**, noting that, apart from technical conservation challenges, the lack of sufficient resources poses significant constraints, for which support is needed to ensure sustainable conservation measures and actions.

Moreover, the mission recommends the following:

Recommendation 1: Prepare a retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV) as soon as possible. This exercise will set the basis for the subsequent processes, notably for the designation of a buffer zone as an additional layer of protection, to be submitted through a minor boundary modification proposal, and the elaboration of the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR).

Recommendation 2: Elaborate the DSOCR, with the related corrective measures and a timeframe for implementation, in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies. The draft of a retrospective SOUV may be undertaken within this process.

Recommendation 3: Initiate the preparation of a Management Plan by defining a vision and long-term management objectives, on the basis of which, policies, strategies and prioritized actions will be developed to achieve the vision and objectives. The plan should outline the management system with the needed financial and human resources for its implementation.

Recommendation 4: Undertake a complete documentation and assessment of the archaeological remains along the coast and those already submerged, as a matter of priority, and accordingly develop and implement any necessary protection and conservation measures.

Recommendation 5: Pursue the development of a project to mitigate the impact of sea encroachment and high tidal waves. To this end, alternative potential solutions could be studied, taking into consideration the specific local conditions and by investigating structures along the coast. Solutions might comprise protection walls and/or wave breaker solutions and should undergo impact assessment studies.

Recommendation 6: Initiate the preparation of a comprehensive conservation plan for the property as a matter of utmost priority. This would comprise a complete documentation and detailed condition assessment and a classification of damage, according to type and possible cause, to be followed by a detailed outline of prioritized actions. As part of the comprehensive conservation plan, it is also recommended to include a site maintenance strategy, which comprises planning for the regular removal of invasive vegetation and maintenance of the archaeological remains.

Recommendation 7: Continue implementing programmes for strengthening capacities, particularly in relation to the planning and execution of conservation interventions, including urgent measures, stabilization and consolidation, in addition to preventive conservation actions.

Recommendations 8: Develop an overall visitor management plan that addresses adequate site interpretation and presentation, while proposing complementary visitor itineraries and planning. Such a plan should contribute to enhancing visitor experience, and at the same time mitigate any potential negative impacts on the property, through clearly delineated paths, signage and information panels, appropriate furniture and protective measures for the fragile remains. In developing this plan, it would be pertinent to engage in a consultation with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies.

I. THE PROPERTY

Inscription History

The Archaeological site of Sabratha was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1982 as a cultural property under criteria (iii). In 2016, due to concerns arising from the prevailing conflict in Libya, the property was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger. In its Decision **40 COM 7B.106**, the World Heritage Committee considered that the optimal conditions required to ensure the conservation and protection of the property's Outstanding Universal Value were no longer present and that the latter was consequently threatened by both ascertained and potential danger (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016).

The clarification of the property's boundaries was adopted by the Committee by Decision **42 COM 8D**, at its 42 session (Manama, 2018). The inscribed property covers 90.534 ha.

Summary of the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The property does not yet have an elaborated Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV). In decisions **45 COM 7A.35** and **46 COM 7A.22**, the Committee requested the State Party to develop a draft SOUV, in consultation of with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies. Below is a brief description of the significance of the property.

Brief Description

A Phoenician trading-post that served as an outlet for the products of the African hinterland, Sabratha was part of the short-lived Numidian Kingdom of Massinissa before being Romanized and rebuilt in the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D.

Key Decisions of the World Heritage Committee

There were no decisions taken by the World Heritage concerning this property between the date of its inscription on the World Heritage List in 1982 and the date of its inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2016.

Upon inscribing the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2016 (Decision **40 COM 7B.106**), the Committee commended the State Party's strong commitment for conservation of its properties but expressed its utmost concern about the damage incurred and the threats to the five World Heritage properties in Libya. It considered that the optimal conditions were not present anymore to ensure the conservation and protection of the OUV, threatened by both ascertained and potential danger. It requested the State Party to systematically gather information relating to damages, to the extent possible, and for the State Party to invite a mission to Libya, as soon as security conditions permit, to evaluate the state of conservation of the properties and facilitate the elaboration of an action plan for their restoration, in consultation with the State Party. It also requested the preparation of the corrective measures and the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), once a return to stability is effective in the country.

In 2017 (Decision **41 COM 7A.39**), the Committee regretted that the State Party had not submitted a state of conservation report for the property. It requested the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed of the evolution of the situation at the property and the measures undertaken for its protection and conservation. It also urged the State Party to collaborate with the World Heritage Centre to create a detailed map outlining the precise boundaries of the property, its buffer zone, and the locations of the main threats to the site. It reiterated its request to the State Party to invite the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS to carry out a mission to the property as soon as security conditions permit. The Committee

reiterated its call for increased international financial and technical support to implement the short- and medium-term measures identified during the 2016 International Meeting on the Safeguard of Libyan Cultural Heritage. These requests were reiterated in the following sessions.

In 2018, the clarification of the property's boundaries was adopted by the Committee by Decision **42 COM 8D**, at its 42 session (Manama, 2018). At the same session, the Committee commended the State Party for its efforts to elaborate a strategy to protect Libyan World Heritage properties despite the prevailing situation (Decision **42 COM 7A.24**). It expressed serious concern about damages to the site caused by armed conflict, including the theatre, urban encroachment, vandalism, and weathering, and the associated financial and technical constraints, and noted the activities undertaken addressing conservation threats. The Committee encouraged the finalization of a minor boundary modification proposal in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies. This request was reiterated in the following session.

In 2019, the Committee noted the undertaken activities addressing conservation threats and urged its continuation to the extent possible (Decision **43 COM 7A.25**). It expressed concern over the incurred damages, particularly to the Theatre, due to armed conflict and requested the provision of results of the undertaken assessment, and the documentation of the damage. It also requested the provision of detailed information on measures undertaken to address urban encroachment and material degradation. The Committee also requested the State Party to inform it, through the World Heritage Centre, of any future plans for major restoration or new construction projects that may affect the OUV of the property, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse. This request was reiterated in the following sessions. In addition, the Committee acknowledged the State Party's invitation for a joint Reactive Monitoring mission once security conditions allowed.

In 2021, the Committee noted the State Party's efforts to address threats and to undertake fundraising activities leading to the implementation of conservation projects (Decision **44 COM 7A.13**). It requested that the State Party discuss with ICOMOS restoration techniques and materials for the Roman Theatre and other archaeological features before implementation. It also requested reporting on progress for the implementation of the 2016 Action Plan and encouraged the development of a Management Plan, seeking necessary resources. The Committee welcomed progress on the minor boundary modification proposal and requested the State Party to finalize and submit it in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, in line with Paragraph 164 of the *Operational Guidelines*. It requested the State Party to initiate the process of developing a set of corrective measures and a timeframe for their implementation, as well as the DSOCR, in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies. These requests were reiterated in the following sessions.

In 2023, the Committee noted the State Party's efforts in securing conservation projects and improving the site's presentation (Decision **45 COM 7A.35**). It welcomed the outcomes of the damage assessment of the Roman Theatre. It encouraged further investigation involving experts and local authorities to determine interventions and develop a sustainable monitoring and conservation strategy. The Committee also requested the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, to draft a retrospective SOUV for examination. This request was reiterated in the following session.

At its latest 46th session, in 2024, the Committee expressed concern over the absence of a state of conservation report from the State Party, and reiterated the request for continued conservation efforts, including seeking necessary funds (Decision **46 COM 7A.22**). It also requested continued consultations with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies regarding planned conservation projects. The Committee continued to encourage the State

Party to finalize and submit a minor boundary modification proposal, and urged it to develop a draft retrospective SOUV, and a DSOCR with corrective measures and a timeframe for their implementation.

II. SUMMARY OF THE NATIONAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

Legislation

At the time of inscription of the property on the World Heritage List in 1982, the primary legislation governing its protection was Law No.40/1968. Since 1994, the Law No.3 of 1994 for the Protection of Antiquities, Museums, Old Cities and Historical Buildings provides a framework for the preservation, protection, and management of cultural heritage sites across the country, including for the protection and management of the property. The 1994 Culture Law outlines the responsibilities of the national authorities in safeguarding heritage properties, regulating excavations, conservation and any developments, prohibiting illicit activities and trade in antiquities.

Site Management

The Department of Antiquities (DoA), based in the capital Tripoli, is the authority responsible for the management and conservation of archaeological sites in Libya and is headed by a Chairman (Head of the Board of Directors). The DoA has several superintendencies corresponding to the administrative municipalities in Libya, one of which is the Superintendency of Sabratha. The site management office for the World Heritage property is located at the property and is under the Superintendent's Office of Sabratha, which oversees a larger area, and includes a section for conservation as well as site security guards. Currently the site manager of the property is also the Head of the Superintendent's Office of Sabraths. For aspects related to site protection, the DoA is supported by the Tourism and Antiquities Police, which is under the Ministry of Interior, and has an onsite office at the property.

International Culture Conventions

Libya is a State Party to several international conventions related to cultural heritage, which contribute to the integrated management of Sabratha. The State Party ratified the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage on 13 October 1978. Other UNESCO Culture Conventions were ratified by Libya, as follows:

- 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and its First Protocol (19 November 1957)
- 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (09 January 1973)
- 1999 Second Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (20 July 2001)
- 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (23 June 2005)
- 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (10 November 2023)

III. THE MISSION

Following the invitation by the State Party, the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the Archaeological Site of Sabratha was undertaken in accordance with

Decision **46 COM 7A.22** of the World Heritage Committee (New Delhi, 2024). It was organized in conjunction with the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna and the Old Town of Ghadames from 23 to 28 February 2025. The main purpose of the mission to the Archaeological Site of Sabratha was to assess the state of conservation of the property and discuss with the State Party the actions required to protect the property. Annex 1 comprises the full terms of reference of the mission and the complete decision of the World Heritage Committee.

The mission team was composed of May Shaer, representing the World Heritage Centre, and Thierry Grandin, representing ICOMOS.

The mission visited the property on 24 February 2025, and carried out an overall site assessment and the actions undertaken. Due to time constraints, the mission was not able to inspect the eastern part of the property. Also, the mission did not have the opportunity to visit the nearby town, which is located south of the property. During the site visit, a meeting was organized with Mr. Mohammed Abu Ajila Rahouma, Site Manager of Sabratha, with the participation of different personalities from the Site Conservation Section, the Tourism and Antiquities Police, the Municipal council of Sabratha and the Cooperation and Media Office of the Department of Antiquities (DoA). (Annex 3 comprises the programme and itinerary of the mission, and Annex 4 provides the list of people met).

In the afternoon of 24 February 2025, a meeting was held at the offices of the DoA in Tripoli with Dr. Mohamed Faraj Al-Fallos, Chairman of the DoA and was attended by. Mr. Ziad Siala, Dr. Moukhtar Ibrahim, and Dr. Mohammad Ali.

The terms of reference of the mission comprised the following (Annex 1):

1. Assessment of the overall state of conservation of the property, having particular regard to identified attributes of the property which underpin/convey its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).
2. Assessment of implemented actions and projects, as well as review of the identified threats, damage and proposed interventions, which would contribute to the preparation of the Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) and related corrective measures.
3. Assessment of actions and/or resources required to facilitate the adequate protection, conservation and management of the site.
4. Progress in the preparation of draft Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and Minor Boundary Modification proposal.
5. Specific advice regarding the proposed DSOCR and potential corrective measures, as well as timeframe for their implementation.
6. Progress and steps undertaken towards finalising a comprehensive conservation and management plan for the property.
7. Any other matter that may be relevant.

IV. ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY

In 2016, the property was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger due to the conflict situation prevailing in the country at the time, when the Committee considered that the optimal conditions required to ensure the conservation and protection of the property's OUV were no longer present.

Apart from threats related to armed conflict, with direct impact evident on the stone masonry, other factors affecting the state of conservation of the property that have been identified since 2017 include urban encroachment, excessive vegetation growth, natural degradation of building material, and the corrosive effects of humidity and seawater salt on stone masonry, in addition to the need for a management plan and integrated conservation strategy.

Issues identified by the mission as affecting the property, whether positively or negatively, are outlined below.

Issue 1: Overall Protection and Management

Site Protection

The State Party has been addressing the ensuing impact of the conflict situation on the property. Through partnership projects, efforts have yielded positive results in terms of enhancing protection, management and conservation at the property.

Between 2019 and 2025, support has been provided through a European Union-funded project to enhance cultural heritage protection in Libya and the security of archaeological sites, in collaboration with the Department of Antiquities (DoA) and the Tourism and Antiquities Police, which is under the Ministry of Interior. Through this project, officers from the Tourism and Antiquities Police in Sabratha were trained, and equipment was provided in the form of surveillance and security cameras, in addition to fire extinguishers, emergency and first-aid kits, and wireless radios. In 2023, a complete CCTV system, with 6 cameras, a monitor, and a drone, was installed to monitor the site, in addition to solar-powered lighting fixtures, placed in strategic locations, to monitor by night. The current security personnel comprise members of the Tourism and Antiquities Police and DoA guards.

The mission was informed that Sabratha was a pilot site selected by the project, and personnel from Sabratha will render support to other sites in order to replicate that experience. Indeed, this approach to the site's protection is exemplary and presents an opportunity for replicating it at other sites, including World Heritage properties, with the trained team supporting the delivery of the training programme to other site security teams.

Property Boundaries

A clarification of the property's boundaries, as inscribed, was adopted in 2018. In 2020, with its State of Conservation report, the State Party proposed the establishment of a buffer zone through a minor boundary modification,. At its 44th session, the Committee welcomed progress on the minor boundary modification proposal and requested the State Party to finalize and submit it in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, in line with Paragraph 164 of the Operational Guidelines.

Designating a buffer zone for the property would contribute as an additional layer of protection, notably in relation to the nearby city and its urban expansion, to avoid potential encroachment, particularly along the property's southern boundary. In fact, addressing the issue of urban encroachment should be considered as a priority by undertaking a detailed assessment of the current situation with respect to the delineated boundaries, and, as necessary, developing measures to mitigate its potential impact.

Site Management

The current management of the property appears to be effective, with an established site management office that relies on the Superintendent's Office of Sabratha, in addition to protection mechanisms, and onsite coordination of conservation activities. In recent years, the capacities of staff at the level of the Superintendency of Sabratha, in charge of the site's protection and management have been strengthened. In addition to the training undertaken for site security personnel through the European Union project, capacity building on heritage

management was undertaken through the project 'Managing Libya's Cultural Heritage' (MaLiCH), funded by the International Alliance for the Protection of Heritage (ALIPH).

Nevertheless, resources for conservation and management activities are limited, with most actions undertaken through international collaboration and support. In addition, a Management Plan with a clear vision, policies, strategies, and prioritized actions, is yet to be developed. The property still lacks a statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV), which is essential for identifying site attributes and developing an effective site Management Plan.

Recommendations

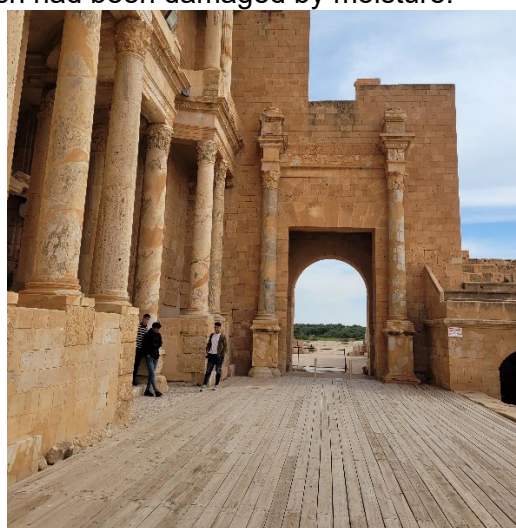
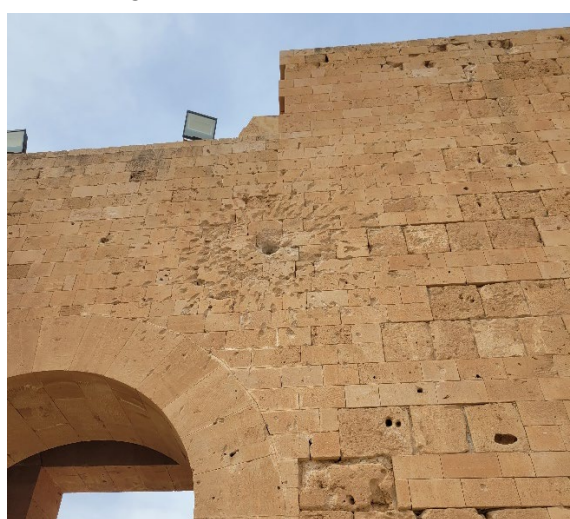
It is recommended that the State Party prepare a retrospective SOUV as soon as possible. This exercise will set the basis for the subsequent processes, notably for the designation of a buffer zone as an additional layer of protection, to be submitted through a minor boundary modification proposal, and the elaboration of the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR).

It is also recommended to elaborate the DSOCR, with the related corrective measures and a timeframe for implementation, in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies. The draft of a retrospective SOUV may be undertaken within this process.

In addition, it is recommended to also initiate the preparation of a Management Plan by defining a vision and long-term management objectives on the basis of which, policies, strategies, and prioritized actions will be developed to achieve the vision and objectives. The plan should outline the management system with the needed financial and human resources for its implementation.

Issue 2: Damage Due to Armed Conflict

In 2017, the property sustained damage from the use of firearms within its boundaries, resulting in damage to the Roman Theatre and other places, in addition to the collapse of the roof of a storeroom. According to the state of conservation submitted by the State Party (2020), a few months prior to this, maintenance and restoration work had been undertaken, focusing on the front face of the theatre stage building, the cracked roofs, painting of the wooden floor of the stage, and restoration of the interior walls which had been damaged by moisture.



Figures 1 and 2: Roman Theatre with evidence of ballistic impact (left) and rehabilitation of flooring (right)
© UNESCO / M. Shaer

Following the incidents, initial maintenance and restoration works were undertaken by the Department of Antiquities (DoA), and through partnerships with international institutions and

support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). According to the state of conservation report provided by the State Party, in 2021, through support from UNDP, and in cooperation with the Municipal Council of Sabratha, rehabilitation of the area around the theatre was carried out, mainly focusing on removal of the rusted metal fence, replacement of the doors of the back stage rooms of the theatre; maintenance and painting of the wooden floor of the stage, installation of a solar powered lighting system, and a few other repairs. Also, the old toilet building located near the theatre, was demolished and debris removed from the site. These actions followed the initial phase of the project, which included maintenance work on the site's main entrance, the administration and guard buildings, and the tourist police office, in addition to maintenance of a warehouse and the establishment of a restoration lab and the archive office.

Moreover, a project to study the theatre was carried out between 2020 and 2021 through collaboration of the DoA, Durham University and University of West England, funded by Gerda Henkel Stiftung. A damage assessment study, including 3D modelling and photogrammetry of the Roman Theatre was submitted for technical review in 2022. The technical review undertaken by ICOMOS considered that the report provides an excellent basis for further investigation to be carried out onsite by an experienced stone conservator and a local structural engineer, with the local site management and the DoA, which would help in determining areas for direct intervention and a sustainable monitoring and conservation strategy for the property.

Issue 3: Coastal Erosion

Owing to its location along the Mediterranean Sea, the property is vulnerable to coastal erosion, particularly in light of high tidal waves, in addition to sudden storms and rough sea. The exposed archaeological remains are at great risk of being eroded or washed away.



Figure 3: Impact of coastal erosion on the archaeological remains © UNESCO / M. Shaer

It is evident that the archaeological remains located along the coastline have been undergoing deterioration and damage more than other parts of the site. This phenomenon may be considered a main risk factor for the ancient remains of the property, with sea encroachment that increases annually, particularly for features that are closest to the seashore, such as the Thermal Baths, Temple of Isis, the harbour and the olive presses.

Measures have been implemented to mitigate the impact of high tidal waves on the property, with the installation of breakwater structures, retaining walls and ripraps. These measures do not seem to be sufficient to ensure an efficient protection of the property and prevent future detachment and subsequent collapse of large portions of the structures in direct contact with the sea.

The mission was informed about the intention to develop a project to protect the property from the impact of the sea, with no further information provided. Such a project would be very important but would require detailed studies for ensuring adequate safeguarding of the OUV. Hence, potential options could be elaborated through thorough studies undertaken with modelling simulation based on detailed surveys and based on an understanding of the specific local conditions of the sea and its tide.

Recommendations

it is recommended to undertake a complete documentation and assessment of the archaeological remains along the coast and those already submerged, as a matter of priority, and accordingly develop and implement any necessary protection and conservation measures.

Coastal erosion and its potential negative impact on the property requires a well-studied comprehensive solution. Hence, it is also recommended to pursue the development of a project to mitigate the impact of sea encroachment and high tidal waves. To this end, alternate potential solutions should be studied, taking into consideration the specific local conditions and by investigating structures along the coast. Solutions might comprise protection walls and/or wave breaker solutions and should undergo impact assessment studies.

Issue 4: State of Conservation of Archaeological Features

Impact of Local Climatic Conditions

Due to its location along the Mediterranean coast, the property is susceptible to exposure to humidity, salts, wind and sand, which play a vital role in natural weathering and erosion of building materials.

In several parts of the property, natural deterioration of exposed stone surfaces could be clearly noted on several architectural elements, in the form of several weathering phenomena, such as cracks and alveolar cavities. This is particularly evident along archaeological elements adjacent to the seafront. In addition, rainwater infiltration through wall tops, or capillarity rise, is also a factor impacting the archaeological remains. In its state of conservation report for 2024, the State Party has reported on supporting the Sea Baths with wood board and hydraulic lime, while cracking and collapse occurred on the third floor of the theatre as a result of previous restoration work and erosion. Erosion is a phenomenon that is also reported for the Temple of Liber Pater, the Municipal Council (Curia), as well as the Sea Baths and the Temple of Isis.



Figure 4: Stone weathering, due to environmental factors © ICOMOS / T. Grandin

In order to arrive at solutions that would mitigate the impact of such environmental factors, it would be important to initiate studies that address, weathering and deterioration of the archaeological remains resulting from the presence of humidity and salts.

Excessive Vegetation Growth

In several state of conservation reports, the State Party has referred to the issue of excessive vegetation, which was clearly evident during the mission. The mission was informed that since 2020, campaigns for the removal of invasive vegetation were carried out, but limited resources do not allow for an efficient regular maintenance programme. The most recent project undertaken to address vegetation growth at the property was through the ALIPH funded project (MaLiCH) in 2024, whereby clearing from invasive vegetation was carried out in some areas, classification of vegetation was undertaken, and the Office Baths was secured by fencing.

Indeed, the issue of vegetation growth will be a recurrent matter, which requires regular clearing. Particular attention must be given to the decorative mosaic floors, where the treatment of roots requires proper methods. Using rough mechanical cleaning could affect whole floors and detach the tesserae.

A clear maintenance programme for the regular removal of the invasive vegetation would enable a prioritization of areas to be addressed, according to the locations of the vulnerable monuments, and the classification of plants that has already been undertaken. For some parts, if controlled, vegetation may not represent a major source of concern when plants have shallow roots, and in a way, they may maintain the soil against erosion. However, in areas that contain mosaic floors (such as for the baths, temples, etc.), plants may have a damaging effect, causing the mosaic floors to swell and subsequently fragment.



Figure 5: Excessive vegetation growth © ICOMOS / T. Grandin

Previous Interventions at the Property

Conservation and restoration works have been carried out on several elements of the property. Previous interventions, particularly those prior to the 2000's, did not necessarily utilize compatible materials or techniques, with some instances of the use of reinforced concrete and cement-based mortars.



Figure 6: Previous intervention © ICOMOS / T. Grandin



Figures 7 and 8: Previous intervention with the use of cement based mortars© ICOMOS / T. Grandin

Since 2004, under the initiative of the University of Palermo, mortar mixtures for conservation work have comprised more compatible materials, with the use of local lime and hydraulic lime with sand that was not provided from the seafront. In 2006, the orchestra of the Theater was restored. International missions were halted from 2013 to 2023, when the University of Palermo resumed missions at the site, with interventions undertaken on the mosaics of the Theater Baths that currently appear to be in an excellent condition.



Figure 9: Protective covering of mosaic floor © UNESCO / M. Shaer



Figure 10: Mosaic conservation works © UNESCO / M. Shaer

Considering the situation of the property and its vulnerability to environmental conditions, the selection of conservation materials and techniques is very critical to ensure that no adverse impacts occur as a result chemical or physical actions. Hence, tests with different mixtures and proper monitoring should be executed, and subsequently, the results should be evaluated in terms of aesthetic and physical behavior of the masonry to define adequate solutions which could be applied to the whole property. All types of cement should be avoided, and traditional lime-based mortars, mixed with appropriate and compatible inert material, cleaned from any traces of salt, should be tested and evaluated prior to use.

The use of appropriate traditional materials for conservation implies regular and relatively frequent maintenance, as well as a high level of knowledge and skills, in addition to financial resources. Hence, it is imperative to strengthen local capacities and expand on the onsite professional team tasked with the conservation of the archaeological remains. This needs to be complemented with ensuring adequate financial and human resources as a priority, in order to address the huge site conservation needs.

Recommendations

It is recommended to initiate the preparation of a comprehensive conservation plan for the property as a matter of utmost priority. This would comprise a complete documentation and

detailed condition assessment and a classification of damage, according to type and possible cause, to be followed by a detailed outline of prioritized actions. As part of the conservation planning process, a clear strategy for interventions should be established, such as for cleaning stone surfaces, removal of previous conservation works if, and where, necessary, as well as backfilling, and all other possible conservation measures. This plan should also outline appropriate and compatible materials and techniques to be used in the different conservation works. The selection of such materials and techniques would follow a process that entails undertaking a series of material testing, monitoring, evaluation of the results, and final adoption of the approach, noting that it will be preferable to use traditional materials.

As part of the comprehensive conservation plan, it is also recommended to include a site maintenance strategy, which comprises planning for the regular removal of invasive vegetation, based on studies already undertaken, with appropriate methods to be implemented with extreme care. This strategy would also deal with maintenance of the archaeological remains, addressing regular checks to be carried out, and defining tasks on a daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal or annual basis. It would tackle potential urgent incidents that may arise, necessitating a rapid response, as well as regular tasks, such as in relation to addressing environmental conditions necessitating actions such as the repointing of joints, ensuring adequate wall capping, protection of fragile marble or mosaic floors, or drainage of stagnant water. Such a maintenance strategy would help in the planning of actions, particularly in terms of preventive measures, and at the same time, it would contribute to establishing the needed resources for ensuring the site's maintenance on a regular basis.

In order to ensure a successful execution of these plans and programmes, it is further recommended to continue implementing programmes for strengthening capacities, particularly in relation to the planning and execution of conservation interventions, including urgent measures, stabilization and consolidation, in addition to preventive conservation actions.

Issue 5: Tourism Development

The site is a destination for local visitors, including students from local schools, and international tourists, with nearly 300 groups reportedly visiting the site in 2024. Acts of vandalism were reported in the past, but this seems to have subsided in recent years.

On the other hand, in the absence of sufficient visitor management infrastructure, such as clear paths, barriers and other facilities, there are risks linked to anthropogenic impact, such as for floor mosaics causing the detachment of tesserae, tops of archaeological wall remains, and other fragile remains.

Hence, an overall visitor management plan is necessary, highlighting site interpretation and presentation with appropriate signage and panels, visitor itineraries, and adequate site furniture. This could be complemented with the provision of sufficient information about the property, its OUV and conservation needs, and code of conduct for visitors.

The preparation of a visitor management plan also presents an opportunity for the integration of the museum that has been closed, within the overall site presentation concept and visitor itinerary.

Recommendations

It is recommended to develop an overall visitor management plan that addresses adequate site interpretation and presentation, while proposing complementary visitor itineraries and planning. Such a plan should contribute to enhancement of visitor experience, and at the same time, mitigate any potential negative impacts on the property, through clearly delineated paths, signage and information panels, appropriate furniture and protective measures for the fragile

remains. In developing this plan, it would be pertinent to engage in a consultation with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At present, it appears that local authorities have made major efforts to enhance the management and protection of the property and redress the impact of the conflict on the property. Through partnership projects, protection of the property has been enhanced by undertaking training of security personnel (Tourism and Antiquities Police and the DoA), as well as the installation of fences along some parts of the property's boundaries and a CCTV system. At the same time, the direct damage incurred at the Roman Theatre has been documented and assessed, while site management facilities and offices have been rehabilitated, ensuring onsite management activities.

It is noteworthy that the property does not yet have an adopted SOUV, which remains a priority and a task that is essential for the subsequent processes of proposing a minor boundary modification for the designation of a buffer zone, the elaboration of a DSOCR with related corrective measures and timeframe for implementation, and the preparation of an effective site Management Plan. These processes may be initiated as soon as possible in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies.

The State Party has made efforts to undertake protection, maintenance and conservation measures for fragile archaeological remains at the property, though these have been limited due to current resource constraints. Yet, the main monuments and features appear to have retained their ability to convey OUV

At the time of undertaking the mission, the direct threat from armed conflict, i.e. the reason the inscription of the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger, appeared to be no longer of concern. Nevertheless, the property needs an adequate conservation plan with a clear strategy for conservation and maintenance, with prioritized actions, to be complemented with capacity building in technical conservation works and appropriate resources for implementation. This action may constitute a corrective measure to be integrated as part of a DSOCR to be developed. At the same time, the property faces risks from coastal erosion, which necessitates a comprehensive solution to protect the property's features from high tidal waves, particularly those located along its seafront.

Response to the Mission Terms of Reference

The mission has addressed the items outlined in its Terms of Reference, as follows:

1. Assessment of the overall state of conservation of the property, having particular regard to identified attributes of the property which support its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).

The mission had an overview of the state of conservation of the property, particularly the main features located along the western and Roman Theatre areas, in addition to having a relatively quick overview of the rest of the property. While the direct threat resulting from the conflict between 2011 and 2017 appeared to be no longer present, it could be noted that the property is still vulnerable to numerous environmental factors, especially in terms of the impacts of high tidal waves, as well as from the salty marine environment, combined with the action of the sand, and coupled with the lack of maintenance processes for some time. These factors have led to major degradation issues, in some cases posing a risk of collapse, particularly along the northern edge of the property by the coastline.

Several actions have been carried out to assess and address such risks, yet it would be important to carry out a complete damage assessment, establish a monitoring programme

and prepare a comprehensive conservation plan for the whole property. In terms of protection, the mission was informed that risks related to illegal activities, including looting, have been effectively mitigated, and are almost non-existent, while additional measures have been implemented such as the installation of a CCTV system and solar powered lighting.

2. Assessment of implemented actions and projects, as well as review of the identified threats, damage and proposed interventions, which would contribute to the preparation of the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) and related corrective measures.

The mission had an overview of implemented projects and actions, as well as identified threats, damage and interventions at the property. At the time of undertaking the mission, the main factor, related to the armed conflict situation, that led to the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger, seems to be no longer present, and the damage resulting from the direct impact of the conflict has been addressed. The mission noted that through recent actions, protection of the property has been ensured that the site management office has resumed its functions onsite. No major conservation actions are taking place, and there has been limited maintenance, conservation and protection activities aimed at addressing the vulnerable ancient remains, including removal of invasive vegetation, and conservation of protection of mosaic surfaces. It is essential that development of a retrospective SOUV is undertaken, which would allow of the definition of attributes, and the establishment of a DSOCR.

3. Assessment of actions and/or resources required to facilitate the adequate protection, conservation and management of the site.

A site Management Plan addressing the property's requirements, including a visitor management plan, is essential. It should comprise the necessary human and financial resources that would be necessary for adequate management and capacity building, building up on training programmes that have already been implemented. Enhancing capacities in technical conservation work is a priority, including procedures for documentation, assessment, protection measures, consolidation, and other interventions.

In addition, and as a priority, a comprehensive conservation plan is urgently needed, which also addresses site maintenance, as well as urgent protection and conservation to address the impact of erosion along the coastal edge of the property.

In order to be able to achieve these plans, technical and financial resources are necessary.

4. Progress in the preparation of draft Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and Minor Boundary Modification proposal.

During the meeting with the DoA, the mission was informed that capacity building and support is needed for a team to be in charge of drafting the retrospective SOUV, which is a priority. The State Party is advised to engage in dialogue with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies for this process, as well as in a further reflection with regard to the finalization of a minor boundary modification proposal.

5. Specific advice regarding the proposed DSOCR and potential corrective measures and timeframe for their implementation.

The inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger was due to the conflict situation prevailing in the country. This property's protection was undermined as a result of that situation and onsite management was no longer effective. This situation has been progressively addressed by the State Party, resulting in an improvement in the property's

protection and management, through a number of actions that may possibly constitute part of the corrective measures to be established. At the same time, and while there have been some maintenance and conservation works undertaken, these have been limited. The ensuing impact of the conflict that has not enabled adequate conservation works with sufficient resources, is an important priority to be tackled, with preparation of a comprehensive conservation plan, and at the same time responding to urgent maintenance and conservation needs.

As part of an engagement process between the State Party, the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, preparation of the DSOCR, with corrective measures and a timeframe for implementation, could be initiated as soon as possible. Through this process, the drafting of a retrospective SOUV could also be launched.

6. Progress and steps undertaken towards finalising a comprehensive conservation and management plan for the property.

The mission noted that, following the documentation and damage assessment undertaken, as well as the recent intensive training of site protection and security, and the return of minimal site management activities, minor activities have been carried out, especially in terms of maintenance and conservation work.

While all of this work is crucial at this stage, it would be important to initiate the preparation of a site Management Plan, including provisions for visitor management, as well as preparation of a comprehensive conservation plan.

7. Any other matter that may be relevant.

Current challenges pertain to the availability of sufficient resources for the supply of materials and the execution of urgently needed site maintenance and conservation, including additional human resources.

Recommendations

The mission recommends the following:

Recommendation 1: Prepare a retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV) as soon as possible. This exercise will set the basis for the subsequent processes, notably for the designation of a buffer zone as an additional layer of protection, to be submitted through a minor boundary modification proposal, and the elaboration of the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR).

Recommendation 2: Elaborate the DSOCR, with the related corrective measures and a timeframe for implementation, in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies. The draft of a retrospective SOUV may be undertaken within this process.

Recommendation 3: Initiate the preparation of a Management Plan by defining a vision and long-term management objectives on the basis of which, policies, strategies, and prioritized actions will be developed to achieve the vision and objectives the plan should outline the management system with the needed financial and human resources for its implementation.

Recommendation 4: Undertake a complete documentation and assessment of the archaeological remains along the coast and those already submerged, as a matter of priority, and accordingly develop and implement any necessary protection and conservation measures.

Recommendation 5: Pursue the development of a project to mitigate the impact of sea encroachment and high tidal waves. To this end, alternative potential solutions could be studied, taking into consideration the specific local conditions and by investigating structures along the coast. Solutions might comprise protection walls and/or wave breaker solutions and should undergo impact assessment studies based on the Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context.

Recommendation 6: Initiate the preparation of a comprehensive conservation plan for the property as a matter of utmost priority. This would comprise a complete documentation and detailed condition assessment and a classification of damage, according to type and possible cause, to be followed by a detailed outline of prioritized actions.

As part of the comprehensive conservation plan, it is also recommended to include a site maintenance strategy, which comprises planning for the regular removal of invasive vegetation, and maintenance of the archaeological remains.

Recommendation 7: Continue implementing programmes for strengthening capacities, particularly in relation to the planning and execution of conservation interventions, including urgent measures, stabilization and consolidation, in addition to preventive conservation actions.

Recommendations 8: Develop an overall visitor management plan that addresses adequate site interpretation and presentation, while proposing complementary visitor itineraries and planning. Such a plan should contribute to enhancing visitor experience, and at the same time mitigate any potential negative impacts on the property, through clearly delineated paths, signage and information panels, appropriate furniture and protective measures for the fragile remains. In developing this plan, it would be pertinent to engage in a consultation with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies.

VI. ANNEXES

- Annex 1: Terms of reference (ToR) of the mission, including the Committee decision requesting the mission to be carried out
- Annex 2: Composition of mission team
- Annex 3: Itinerary and programme of the mission as implemented
- Annex 4: List of people met
- Annex 5: Map showing the boundaries of the property

ANNEX 1: Terms of Reference of the Mission (including World Heritage Committee decision requesting the mission to be carried out)

TERMS OF REFERENCE
Joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring Missions
Archaeological Site of Sabratha
Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna
Old Town of Ghadamès

23-28 February 2025

At its 46th session (New Delhi, 2024), the World Heritage Committee, while recalling the invitation by the State Party for the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring missions to Archaeological Site of Sabratha, Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna, and Old Town of Ghadamès, encouraged that the missions takes place as soon as conditions permit (Decisions 46 COM 7A.22, 46 COM 7A.21, and 46 COM 7A.23) (Annex I).

As regards the Archaeological Site of Sabratha, the mission will address the following:

1. Assessment of the overall state of conservation of the property, having particular regard to identified attributes of the property which support its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).
2. Assessment of implemented actions and projects, as well as review of the identified threats, damage, and proposed interventions, which would contribute to the preparation of the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) and related corrective measures.
3. Assessment of actions and/or resources required to facilitate the adequate protection, conservation, and management of the site.
4. Progress in the preparation of draft Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and Minor Boundary Modification proposal.
5. Specific advice regarding the proposed DSOCR and potential corrective measures and timeframe for their implementation.
6. Progress and steps undertaken towards finalizing a comprehensive conservation and management plan for the property.
7. Any other matter that may be relevant.

As regards Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna, the mission will address the following:

1. Assessment of the overall state of conservation of the property, having particular regard to identified attributes of the property which support its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), with particular regard to the Hunting Baths.
2. Assessment of implemented actions and projects, as well as review of the identified threats, damage, and proposed interventions, in addition to any new major construction or reconstruction projects, including the new highway project in the vicinity of the property.
3. Assessment of actions and/or resources required to facilitate the adequate protection, conservation, and management of the site.
4. Progress in the development of a conservation strategy for the Hunting Baths, with urgent conservation measures aimed at preserving and protecting the monument.
5. Assessment of the impact of tidal flooding and continuous sea encroachment on the circus area and any proposals with mitigation measures to address the issue.
6. Assessment of the impact of and threat of urban encroachment on the property.
7. Progress in initiating the development of a comprehensive Conservation Action Plan and a Management Plan for the property.

8. Progress in the preparation of a Minor Boundary Modification proposal.
9. Advice on the finalization of the latest draft of the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), corrective measures and timeframe for their implementation to achieve the DSO CR.
10. Any other matter that may be relevant.

As regards Old Town of Ghadamès, the mission will address the following:

1. Assessment of the overall state of conservation of the property, having particular regard to identified attributes of the property which support its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), with particular regard to the restoration activities undertaken to the built fabric, and the oasis.
2. Progress in the implementation of corrective measures aimed at achieving the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR).
3. Challenges faced in the implementation of corrective measures, if any.
4. Any future plans for major restoration or new construction projects that may affect the OUV of the property,
5. Any other matter that may be relevant.

The mission will be carried out by May Shaer, representing the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, and Thierry Grandin representing ICOMOS.

The State Party will facilitate the necessary field visits and access to key locations, as well as meetings with stakeholders, including the Department of Antiquities, the Administrative Committee of the Ghadamès City Promotion and Development Authority (GCPDA), and other authorities and stakeholders involved in the management of the sites.

In order to enable the preparation of the mission, it is necessary that the following items are provided to the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS as soon as possible:

1. Background information, documentation, and recent report about the three properties, including high resolutions maps.
2. Information on all measures, undertaken or planned at the two properties.
3. Information on any planned conservation or development projects or other potential interventions at the two properties or buffer zone.
4. A brief outline of the statutory protection available to the properties, and the current management arrangements, including resources and personnel.

Please note that additional information may be requested during or following the mission.

Based on the results of the above-mentioned reviews, assessments and discussions with the State Party representatives, authorities and stakeholders, the mission will prepare a concise report on the findings and recommendations as soon as possible after the completion of the mission, following the standard format (Annex II), for review by the World Heritage Committee. The recommendations will be provided with the mission report, and not during the course of the mission.

Previous World Heritage Committee Decision

Decision: **46 COM 7A.22**

Archaeological Site of Sabratha (Libya)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/24/46.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **45 COM 7A.35** adopted at its extended 45th session (Riyadh, 2023),
3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit a report on the state of conservation of the property, as requested by the Committee at its extended 45th session, and expresses concern about the absence of relevant updated information;
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to continue its efforts for the conservation of the property and its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) to the extent possible and to seek the necessary funds as needed;
5. Requests the State Party to pursue consultations with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies with regard to any conservation projects planned at the property, including in terms of materials and techniques to be used before their application;
6. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to continue to keep the Committee informed on the evolution of the situation at the property and to inform it, through the World Heritage Centre, on any ongoing and future plans for major restoration or new construction projects that may impact the OUV of the property, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;
7. Continues to encourage the State Party to pursue the development of a Management Plan for the property, and invites it to seek the necessary technical and financial support and allocate the resources required for its implementation;
8. Further reiterates its request to the State Party to pursue close consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for the elaboration of a Minor Boundary Modification proposal, and to submit it in line with Paragraph 164 of the Operational Guidelines;
9. Urges the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, a draft retrospective Statement of OUV, for examination by the World Heritage Committee;
10. Urges the State Party to initiate the process to develop a set of corrective measures and a timeframe for their implementation, as well as the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies;
11. Recalling the invitation by the State Party for the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the property, encourages that the mission takes place as soon as conditions permit;
12. Continues to call for an increased mobilization by the international community to provide financial and technical support to the State Party, including through the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund;
13. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2025**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 47th session;
14. **Decides to retain Archaeological Site of Sabratha (Libya) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

ANNEX 2: Composition of Mission Team

The mission team was composed of the following members:

- May Shaer, Head of Arab States Unit, UNESCO World Heritage Centre
- Thierry Grandin, ICOMOS

ANNEX 3: Programme and Itinerary of the Mission

Archaeological Site of Sabratha
Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna
Old Town of Ghadamès

Date		Agenda	Location
Sunday 23 February 2025		Arrival in Tripoli	
Monday, 24 February 2025	8:00	Departure to Sabratha	Archaeological Site of Sabratha
	09:00 –	Site visit and onsite meeting/discussion	District of Zawia
	13:00	with the site management	
	13:30	Return to Tripoli (DOA premises/Saraya)	
	16:30 –	Meeting with the Chairman of the	
	18:45	Department of Antiquities	DOA (Saraya)
	19:00 –	Return	
	20:00		
Tuesday, 25 February 2025	07:30	Departure to Leptis Magna	Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna
	10:00 –	Site visit and onsite meeting/discussion	District of Khoms
	14:00	with the site management	
	14:00 –	Return to Tripoli	
	18:30		
Wednesday, 26 February 2025	07:50	Departure to Ghadames	
	16:40	Site visit of Old Town of Ghadamès	Old Town of Ghadamès
	18:30 –	Meeting with Mayor, Chairman of the	
	21:00	Administrative Committee of the	Municipality Building in Ghadames
		Ghadames City Promotion and Development Authority (GCPDA), DOA representative and all other stakeholders	
Thursday, 27 February 2025	8:30 –	Site visit of Old Town of Ghadamès	Old Town of Ghadamès
	12:00		
	12:00 –	Return to Tripoli	
	20:30		
Friday, 28 February 2025		Departure from Tripoli	

ANNEX 4: List of People Met

Archaeological Site of Sabratha

- Mr Mohammad Aou Ajila Rahouma, Site Manager of Sabratha
- Mr. Adel Mahmoud al-Manoubi, Head of the Conservation Section
- Dr. Mohammed Ali, Head of the Cooperation and Media Office, Department of Antiquities
- Mr. Ahmed Al-Bahloul, Head of the Tourism and Antiquities Police
- Moez Al-Jajafari, Deputy Head of the Tourism and Antiquities Police and Head of Relations Department
- Ousama al-Maqtouf, Head of the Office for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Antiquities Police
- Abed Almutaleb Zhoul, Head of the Municipal Council of Sabratha
- Al-Mouhktar Hussein al-Tawil, Head of the Sabratha Office, Tourism and Antiquities Police
- Taher 'Ali Ouhida, Head of International Cooperation Office Tourism and Antiquities Police

Meeting at the DOA

- Dr. Mohamed Faraj Al-Fallos, Chairman of the Department of Antiquities
- Dr. Moukhtar Ibrahim, Head of the Technical Department
- Mr. Ziad A. H. Siala, Head of the World Heritage Sites Office
- Dr. Mohammed Ali, Head of the Cooperation and Media Office

ANNEX 5: Map showing the boundaries of the property

