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

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

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty-fourth session

Brasilia, Brazil

25 July – 3 August 2010

Item 20 of the Agenda:

**REPORT OF THE DECISIONS
ADOPTED
BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE
AT ITS 34TH SESSION (BRASILIA, 2010)**

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Item 2: Requests for Observer status

2A. Amendment of Rule 8 of the Rules of Procedures

Decision : 34 COM 2A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/2A,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 2** and the debates which took place during its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Decides to amend Rule 8.3 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Heritage Committee as follows:
 - 8.3** The United Nations and organizations of the United Nations System, as well as, upon written request, **at least 15 days prior to the date of the session of the Committee**, other international governmental and non-governmental organizations, permanent observer missions to UNESCO, and non profit-making institutions having activities in the fields covered by the *Convention*, may be authorized by the Committee to participate in the sessions of the Committee as observers.
4. Encourages Observer States Parties to limit the size of their delegations to the World Heritage Committee sessions to a maximum of 15 persons.

2B. Requests for Observer status

Decision: 34 COM 2B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Taking into consideration Rule 8 (Observers) of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee,
2. Authorizes the participation in the 34th session as observers of those representatives of the international governmental organizations (IGOs), international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), permanent observer missions to UNESCO and non profit-making institutions having activities in the fields covered by the *Convention*, who have requested observer participation at the session and as listed in Section A of the document WHC-10/34.COM/2B;

3. Further confirms the participation in the 34th session as observers of all those invited by the Director-General of UNESCO in accordance with Rule 8.4 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee and as listed in Section B of the document WHC-10/34.COM/2B.

Item 3: Adoption of the Agenda and Timetable of the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee (Brasilia, 2010)

3A. Provisional Agenda of the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee (Brasilia, 2010)

Decision: 34 COM 3A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/3A and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.3A.Rev,
2. Adopts the Agenda included in the above-mentioned Documents.

3B. Provisional Timetable of the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee (Brasilia, 2010)

Decision: 34 COM 3B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/3B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.3B,
2. Adopts the timetable included in the above-mentioned Documents.

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

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

Decision: 34 COM 5A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/5A,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 5A** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes note with appreciation of the activities undertaken by the World Heritage Centre over the past year in pursuit of the five Strategic Objectives of the World Heritage Committee and of the Global Strategy for a balanced, representative and credible World Heritage List;
4. Welcomes the efforts undertaken to list the World Heritage Committee's decisions in a new database, and calls upon the World Heritage Centre to ensure that the database is made openly and transparently available to all States Parties and observers;
5. Expresses its gratitude to the States Parties of Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, China, Japan, Switzerland, and Thailand for the financial and technical support to the various international expert meetings held in 2009 and 2010, which have contributed to the reflection on the Future of the *Convention*;
6. Requests the World Heritage Centre to improve the presentation of its report by:
 - a) Regrouping the activities presented around the five Strategic Objectives;
 - b) Mentioning the cooperation with UNESCO Bodies, as well as with the partners of civil society,
 - c) Integrating a general evaluation commentary on the results obtained and the challenges encountered,
 - d) Describing the criteria by which the World Heritage Centre makes decisions on its activities in conformity with the World Heritage Committee;
7. Invites the Director of the World Heritage Centre to inform the World Heritage Committee of the envisaged and present partnerships, indicating the procedures and conditions of such agreements;
8. Requests the Director of the World Heritage Centre:
 - a) To conduct an exhaustive inventory of pending decisions and their anticipated date of execution, after the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee;
 - b) To present to the World Heritage Committee a draft plan of priority activities for the following year, including the formulation of objectives, expected results, and indications regarding the resources anticipated.

5B. Reports of the Advisory Bodies

Decision: 34 COM 5B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/5B,
2. Takes note of the reports of the Advisory Bodies (ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN) on their activities;
3. Takes note with concern of the restricted resources accorded to the Advisory Bodies from the World Heritage Fund to accomplish their tasks, and requests that the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies optimize their working and collaboration methods in order to strike a balance between the resources required and the services to be provided and to report on the measures taken at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 5C

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/5C,
2. Recalling its Decisions **31 COM 19**, **32 COM 17**, **33 COM 5A** adopted at its 31st (Christchurch, 2007), 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions respectively, as well as the recommendations of the 2007 and 2009 audits,
3. Reaffirming the division of the tasks between the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies on the state of conservation of the properties, International Assistance requests, and the evaluation of nominations for inscription on the World Heritage List;
4. Concerned about ensuring the efficient implementation of the *Convention*;
5. Invites the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to pursue the analysis of the work load, the division of their tasks and the corresponding financial implications;
6. Takes note of the abovementioned document and refers it to the upcoming meeting, in October 2010 in Bahrain, on decision-making procedures of the statutory organs of the *World Heritage Convention*;
7. Requests the Director of the World Heritage Centre to report on this item at its 35th Session in 2011.

5D. World Heritage Convention and sustainable development

Decision: 34 COM 5D

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/5D,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 10** and **33 COM 14A.2**, adopted at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions respectively,
3. Thanks the State Party of Brazil for supporting the organization of an expert meeting on the relations between the *World Heritage Convention*, conservation and sustainable development, held in Paraty (Brazil) from 29 to 31 March 2010;
4. Welcomes the outcomes of the above-mentioned meeting and agrees that it would be desirable to further consider, in the implementation of the *Convention*, policies and procedures that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of properties, and also contribute to sustainable development;
5. Also welcomes the proposed Action Plan for 2012 developed during the Expert Meeting at Paraty and presented in the above-mentioned Document, and encourages to reflect and to pursue the efforts to strengthen linkages between the *World Heritage Convention* and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs);
6. Requests the World Heritage Centre, in close collaboration with the Advisory Bodies, to pursue the study of the revision of the *Operational Guidelines*, to integrate sustainable development, and to further consider these matters within the framework of the reflection on the Future of the *Convention*;
7. Also requests the World Heritage Centre, in close collaboration with the Advisory Bodies, to seek extra-budgetary funding to organize, within the framework of the reflection on the Future of the *Convention*, a consultative meeting on “World Heritage and Sustainable Development” with all States Parties and secretariats of the concerned MEAs, before the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2012, and further requests the World Heritage Centre, within the limits of its capacity, to seek extra-budgetary funding for the implementation of the other activities mentioned in the Action Plan for 2012 presented in Document WHC-10/34.COM/5D;
8. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to identify opportunities, of potential collaboration with the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other MEAs, and taking into account the needs of Small Island

Developing States (SIDS), in the form of pilot projects to address the relation between conservation and sustainable development at regional/ecosystem scales;

9. Further requests the World Heritage Centre to report on the progress accomplished in the implementation of the above for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

5E. The World Heritage Convention and the other UNESCO Conventions in the field of culture

Decision: 34 COM 5E

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined document WHC-10/34.COM/5E,
2. Notes with interest the above-mentioned document;
3. Invites the World Heritage Centre to strengthen the links between the 1972 *Convention* and 2005 Convention on the Safeguarding and Protection of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions;
4. Also invites all States Parties to the 1972 *Convention* to become party to other standard-setting instruments of UNESCO in the field of culture, and to coordinate the initiatives they develop for the implementation of the different conventions;
5. Recalls its Decisions **28 COM 12** (Suzhou, 2004) and **7 EXT.COM 9** (UNESCO, 2004) requesting an enhanced collaboration between the Secretariats of the Conventions in the field of culture, in respect of their specificities;
6. Encourages the information exchanges and the participation at committee sessions of the different conventions;
7. Also notes the outcome of the “International Conference on Cultural and Biological Diversity for Development”, which took place in Montreal (Canada) from 8 to 10 June 2010, with the participation of the 1972, 2003 and 2005 Convention Secretariats, as well as the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

5F. Report on the World Heritage Thematic Programmes

Decision: 34 COM 5F.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/5F and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.5F.1 and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.5F.2,
2. Takes note, with satisfaction, of the progress made in the implementation of the World Heritage Thematic Programmes;
3. Commends the important contribution of the international Scientific Working Group, States Parties and Advisory Bodies in the development of World Heritage Thematic Programme on Prehistory and approves the suggestion of the Drafting group to revise the name of the World Heritage Thematic Programme on Prehistory as "Human Evolution : Adaptations, Dispersals and Social Developments (HEADS)";
4. Also takes note of the activities organized by the States Parties within the framework of the Thematic Initiative "Astronomy and World Heritage", and requests the World Heritage Centre to disseminate the Thematic Study on Astronomical Heritage jointly prepared by ICOMOS and the IAU Working Group, in conformity with its Decision **32 COM 10A**, among the States Parties;
5. Notes the activities undertaken to progress the implementation of the framework of the Marine World Heritage Thematic Programme and the Bahrain Action Plan, and thanks the relevant States Parties, IUCN and the World Heritage Centre for their involvement to date.
6. Also thanks the States Parties having supported the implementation of the World Heritage Thematic Programmes;
7. Further takes note, in particular, of the contribution of the other World Heritage Thematic Programmes and Initiatives to the implementation of its Strategic Objectives and also requests the Director of the World Heritage Centre to identify extra budgetary funding and ensure adequate staffing for their continued development on key World Heritage conservation issues;
8. Also notes the concerns expressed regarding the need for economies of scale, particularly in relation to SIDS and takes this into account within the execution of these programmes;
9. Further requests the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report on the Thematic Programmes at its 36th session in 2012.

Decision: 34 COM 5F.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/INF.5F.1 and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.5F.3,
2. Highlighting that the global tourism sector is large and rapidly growing, is diverse and dynamic in its business models and structures, and the relationship between

World Heritage and tourism is two way: tourism, if managed well, offers benefits to World Heritage properties and can contribute to cross-cultural exchange but, if not managed well, poses challenges to these properties and recognizing the increasing challenges and opportunities relating to tourism;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the States Parties of Australia, China, France, India, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, and to the United Nations Foundation and the Nordic World Heritage Foundation for the financial and technical support to the World Heritage Tourism Programme since its establishment in 2001;
4. Welcomes the report of the international workshop on Advancing Sustainable Tourism at Natural and Cultural Heritage Sites (Mogao, China, September 2009) and adopts the policy orientation which defines the relationship between World Heritage and sustainable tourism (Attachment A);
5. Takes note of the evaluation of the World Heritage Tourism Programme by the UN Foundation, and encourages the World Heritage Centre to take fully into account the eight programme elements recommended in the draft final report in any future work on tourism (Attachment B);
6. Decides to conclude the World Heritage Tourism Programme and requests the World Heritage Centre to convene a new and inclusive programme on World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism, with a steering group comprising interested States Parties and other relevant stakeholders, and also requests the World Heritage Centre to outline the objectives and approach to implementation of this programme, drawing on the directions established in the reports identified in Paragraphs 4 and 5 above, for consideration at the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee (2011);
7. Also welcomes the offer of the Government of Switzerland to provide financial and technical support to specific activities supporting the steering group; further welcomes the offer of the Governments of Sweden, Norway and Denmark to organize a Nordic-Baltic regional workshop in Visby, Gotland, Sweden in October 2010 on World Heritage and sustainable tourism; and also encourages States Parties to support the new programme on World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism including through regional events and the publication of materials identifying good practices;
8. Based upon the experience gained under the *World Heritage Convention* of issues related to tourism, invites the Director General of UNESCO to consider the feasibility of a Recommendation on the relationship between heritage conservation and sustainable tourism.

**Recommendations of the international workshop
on Advancing Sustainable Tourism at Natural and Cultural Heritage Sites**

Policy orientations: defining the relationship between World Heritage and tourism

1. The tourism sector

The global tourism sector is large and rapidly growing, is diverse and dynamic in its business models and structures.

Tourists/visitors are diverse in terms of cultural background, interests, behaviour, economy, impact, awareness and expectations of World Heritage.

There is no one single way for the *World Heritage Convention*, or World Heritage properties, to engage with the tourism sector or with tourists/visitors.

2. The relationship between World Heritage and tourism

The relationship between World Heritage and tourism is two-way:

- a. World Heritage offers tourists/visitors and the tourism sector destinations
- b. Tourism offers World Heritage the ability to meet the requirement in the *Convention* to 'present' World Heritage properties, and also a means to realise community and economic benefits through sustainable use.

Tourism is critical for World Heritage:

- a. For States Parties and their individual properties,
 - i. to meet the requirement in the *Convention* to 'present' World Heritage
 - ii. to realise community and economic benefits
- b. For the *World Heritage Convention* as a whole, as the means by which World Heritage properties are experienced by visitors travelling nationally and internationally
- c. As a major means by which the performance of World Heritage properties, and therefore the standing of the *Convention*, is judged,
 - i. many World Heritage properties do not identify themselves as such, or do not adequately present their Outstanding Universal Value
 - ii. it would be beneficial to develop indicators of the quality of presentation, and the representation of the World Heritage brand
- d. As a credibility issue in relation to:
 - i. the potential for tourism infrastructure to damage Outstanding Universal Value
 - ii. the threat that World Heritage properties may be unsustainably managed in relation to their adjoining communities
 - iii. sustaining the conservation objectives of the *Convention* whilst engaging with economic development
 - iv. realistic aspirations that World Heritage can attract tourism.

World Heritage is a major resource for the tourism sector:

- a. Almost all individual World Heritage properties are significant tourism destinations
- b. The World Heritage brand can attract tourists/visitors,
 - i. the World Heritage brand has more impact upon tourism to lesser known properties than to iconic properties.

Tourism, if managed well, offers benefits to World Heritage properties:

- a. to meet the requirement in Article 4 of the *Convention* to present World Heritage to current and future generations
- b. to realise economic benefits.

Tourism, if not managed well, poses threats to World Heritage properties.

3. The responses of World Heritage to tourism

The impact of tourism, and the management response, is different for each World Heritage property: World Heritage properties have many options to manage the impacts of tourism.

The management responses of World Heritage properties need to:

- a. work closely with the tourism sector
- b. be informed by the experiences of tourists/visitors to the visitation of the property
- c. include local communities in the planning and management of all aspects of properties, including tourism.

While there are many excellent examples of World Heritage properties successfully managing their relationship to tourism, it is also clear that many properties could improve:

- a. the prevention and management of tourism threats and impacts
- b. their relationship to the tourism sector inside and outside the property
- c. their interaction with local communities inside and outside the property
- d. their presentation of Outstanding Universal Value and focus upon the experience of tourists/visitors.

The management responses of World Heritage properties need to:

- a. be based on the protection and conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and its effective and authentic presentation
- b. work closely with the tourism sector
- c. be informed by the experiences of tourists/visitors to the visitation of the property
- d. their presentation of Outstanding Universal Value and focus upon the experience of tourists/visitors.

The management responses of World Heritage properties need to:

- a. be based on the protection and conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and its effective and authentic presentation
- b. work closely with the tourism sector

- c. be informed by the experiences of tourists/visitors to the visitation of the property
- d. to include local communities in the planning and management of all aspects of properties, including tourism.

4. Responsibilities of different actors in relation to World Heritage and tourism

The *World Heritage Convention* (World Heritage Committee, World Heritage Centre, Advisory Bodies):

- a. set frameworks and policy approaches
- b. confirm that properties have adequate mechanisms to address tourism before they are inscribed on the World Heritage List
- i. develop guidance on the expectations to be include in management plans
- c. monitor the impact upon OUV of tourism activities at inscribed sites, including through indicators for state of conservation reporting
- d. cooperate with other international organisations to enable:
 - i. other international organisations to integrate World Heritage considerations in their programs
 - ii. all parties involved in World Heritage to learn from the activities of other international organisations
- e. assist State Parties and sites to access support and advice on good practices
- f. reward best practice examples of World Heritage properties and businesses within the tourist/visitor sector
- g. develop guidance on the use of the World Heritage emblem as part of site branding.

Individual States Parties:

- a. develop national policies for protection
- b. develop national policies for promotion
- c. engage with their sites to provide and enable support, and to ensure that the promotion and the tourism objectives respect Outstanding Universal Value and are appropriate and sustainable
- d. ensure that individual World Heritage properties within their territory do not have their OUV negatively affected by tourism.

Individual property managers:

- a. manage the impact of tourism upon the OUV of properties
 - i. common tools at properties include fees, charges, schedules of opening and restrictions on access
- b. lead onsite presentation and provide meaningful visitor experiences
- c. work with the tourist/visitor sector, and be aware of the needs and experiences of tourists/visitors, to best protect the property
 - i. the best point of engagement between the *World Heritage Convention* and the tourism sector as a whole is at the direct site level, or within countries
- d. engage with communities and business on conservation and development.

Tourism sector:

- a. work with World Heritage property managers to help protect Outstanding Universal Value
- b. recognize and engage in shared responsibility to sustain World Heritage properties as tourism resources
- c. work on authentic presentation and quality experiences.

Individual tourists/visitors with the assistance of World Heritage property managers and the tourism sector, can be helped to appreciate and protect the OUV of World Heritage properties.

Attachment B

Programme elements recommended by the Draft Final Report of the Evaluation of the World Heritage Tourism Programme by the UN Foundation:

1. Adopt and disseminate standards and principles relating to sustainable tourism at World Heritage sites;
2. Support the incorporation of appropriate tourism management into the workings of the *Convention*;
3. Collation of evidence to support sustainable tourism programme design, and to support targeting;
4. Contribution of a World Heritage perspective to cross agency sustainable tourism policy initiatives;
5. Strategic support for the dissemination of lessons learned;
6. Strategic support for the development of training and guidance materials for national policy agencies and site managers;
7. Provision of advice on the cost benefit impact of World Heritage inscription;
8. Provision of advice on UNESCO World Heritage branding.

5G. Audit of the World Heritage Centre by the External Auditors

Decision : 34 COM 5G

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/5G,
2. Recalling Resolution **184 EX 8 Part II**, adopted by the UNESCO Executive Board at its 184th session (30 March – 15 April 2010),
3. Calls for the urgent implementation of all recommendations made by the External Auditor, inter alia for monitoring of extra-budgetary funds, centralizing of all calls for funds and collection of contributions by the Comptroller and introduction of a results-based management approach (as referred to in Recommendations 7, 8, 10 and 11); and requests the World Heritage Centre to provide a report on the implementation of all recommendations for the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2011;
4. Reiterates its request to quickly finalize the recruitment of a Deputy Director for management at the World Heritage Centre;
5. Expresses its concern on the lack of transparency in the recruitment process of a Deputy Director for Management at the World Heritage Centre according to Recommendation 4 by the External Auditor, and reiterates that the recruitment process should take into account all of the standard UNESCO principles for recruitment, including qualifications and fair geographical representation;
6. Underscores the necessity for private partnerships to be fully compatible with the *Convention's* provisions, and to ensure balanced commitments for each party, regardless of the conclusions of the Audit decided by the General Assembly of States Parties at its 17th session (UNESCO, 2009);
7. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to provide an annual report on the use of the World Heritage emblem and on the partnerships with private organizations;
8. Expresses the wish that future budgetary documents include a distribution of all expenditures (including staff costs) between the main areas of activities (organization of meetings; preparation and assessment of nominations; conservation, management and monitoring of properties; capacity building activities and public awareness and support).

Item 6: Progress Report on the African World Heritage Fund

Decision: 34 COM 6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/6,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 6A** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes note of the progress report made in the implementation of the activities of the African World Heritage Fund;
4. Welcomes the decision of the 35th General Conference of UNESCO to establish the African World Heritage Fund as Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO;
5. Expresses its appreciation to partners at all levels for their financial support and assistance to the African World Heritage Fund during the years 2009 and 2010;
6. Encourages the African World Heritage Fund to develop a campaign strategy aiming at fundraising for activities and the Endowment Fund;
7. Also encourages the African World Heritage Fund and the World Heritage Centre to define a core of activities to be jointly implemented in Africa in the framework of the UNESCO - African World Heritage Fund agreement signed in January 2010;
8. Requests the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report on the African World Heritage Fund's activities for examination at its 35th session in 2011.

Item 7.1: Historic Urban Landscape

Decision: 34 COM 7.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7.1,
2. Recalling its Decision **33 COM 7.1**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Thanks the State Party of Brazil and IPHAN for having generously hosted the expert meeting which took place from 7 to 11 December 2009 in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), and the experts having contributed to the meeting;
4. Takes note with satisfaction of the outcomes of the expert meeting and the recommendations for the inclusion of an Historic Urban Landscape approach in the *Operational Guidelines*;

5. Requests the World Heritage Centre to develop, in cooperation with the Advisory Bodies, a manual on the applications and case studies reflecting best practices of the Historic Urban Landscape approach;
6. Further requests the World Heritage Centre to inform the World Heritage Committee of progress in the development of this manual of best practices at its 35th session in 2011.

Item 7.2: Report on the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism

Decision: 34 COM 7.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7.2,
2. Recalling Decisions **31 COM 5.2**, **32 COM 7.3** and **33 COM 7.2** adopted at its 31st (Christchurch, 2007), 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions respectively,
3. Notes the update report on the implementation of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism;
4. Reiterates its request to the World Heritage Centre, via the Chairperson, to provide to the members of the World Heritage Committee a report on each activity undertaken within the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism as soon as it is available;
5. Decides to set the ceiling on the budget for the operation of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism at USD 100,000 starting from 2010 in order to cover the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism costs in relation to Decision **34 COM 7A.20**;
6. Also decides to study, on a regular basis, the increase of the ceiling on the budget for the operation of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism;
7. Further decides to review the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism in 2011 and recalls its request to the World Heritage Centre to present to the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011 a report on the effectiveness of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism in view of its integration in the *Operational Guidelines*.

Item 7.3: Progress report on the implementation of the Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction at World Heritage properties

Decision: 34 COM 7.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7.3,
2. Recalling Decisions **28 COM 10.B**, **31 COM 7.2** and **33 COM 7C** adopted at its 28th (Suzhou, 2004), 31st (Christchurch, 2007) and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions respectively,
3. Takes note with satisfaction, of the progress made in the implementation of the Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction at World Heritage Properties, since its adoption in 2007;
4. Welcomes the Resource Manual on 'Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage' and "The Olympia Protocol for International Cooperation: Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction at World Heritage Properties" as appropriate methodological tools for the implementation of the above-mentioned Strategy, and encourages States Parties to use them as a basis for developing cooperation among them and with other partners if necessary;
5. Also welcomes the proposed twinning arrangements among World Heritage properties to promote cooperation on Disaster Risk Reduction and develop pilot projects that could serve as best practices, and also encourages States Parties to further develop similar mechanisms among them;
6. Further encourages the States Parties to examine and promote the actions proposed as a result of the Acre Workshop of November 2009 and requests the World Heritage Centre, Advisory Bodies and States Parties to implement them within the limits of their possibilities;
7. Encourages furthermore the States Parties, that have not already done so, to reply to the questionnaire on disaster risk, and further requests the World Heritage Centre to submit a report on the progress made in the implementation of the above-mentioned actions for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Item 7A: State of conservation of the properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger

NATURAL PROPERTIES

AFRICA

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.1** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Regrets that the workshop to develop an emergency plan as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session had not yet been organized but notes that it is planned for September 2010;
4. Notes with concern the continuing insecurity in the border area of the property with Chad and Sudan, resulting in persistence of poaching and illegal land use;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to strengthen trans-boundary cooperation with Chad and Sudan in order to control poaching and the other illicit exploitations of the natural resources;
6. Recalls its invitation to the Director-General of UNESCO and the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, to organize a meeting with the authorities of the Central African Republic, Chad and Sudan and the representatives of the African Union, competent sub-regional organizations and the Director General of IUCN to discuss progress made in addressing the deteriorating state of conservation, with the assistance of the World Heritage Fund and other funds, if needed;
7. Urges the State Party to develop and implement an emergency plan to restore the integrity of the property, in collaboration with all the stakeholders, based on the recommendations of the joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN mission of 2009;
8. Warmly welcomes the reinforcement of field staff with the involvement of local communities in the surveillance operations of the property, and the support of the national army, to better cope with the many threats to the property;
9. Reiterates its request to the State Party to finalize, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, including the conditions of integrity, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
10. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and on the

progress made in implementing corrective measures and other recommendations of the 2009 mission, as well as additional information on the proposed zoning of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;

11. Decides to continue application of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism to the property;
12. **Also decides to maintain the Manovo Gounda St Floris National Park (Central African Republic) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

Comoé National Park (Cote d'Ivoire) (N 227)

Decision: 34 COM 7A.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.2**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit a state of conservation report, as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009);
4. Considers that without a report by the State Party, on the implementation of the corrective measures and on the status of wildlife populations, it is impossible to evaluate the progress made towards a removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
5. Notes with concern reports received by IUCN that due to ongoing security concerns, the presence of the national park authorities in the property, and its effective control and patrolling remains limited, in spite of earlier reports of the State Party that it had regained control over the entire property;
6. Welcomes the reported support of various donors for activities to improve the management of Comoé National Park, and encourages the State Party and conservation organizations working within the property to closely coordinate their conservation efforts;
7. Urges the State Party to implement the corrective measures adopted by the Committee at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006) and in particular to rapidly deploy mixed ranger patrols, finalize the management plan, and develop an urgent rehabilitation plan for the property;
8. Reiterates its utmost concern about the granting of mining exploration licenses covering the property, urges the State Party to take the necessary steps to ensure the withdrawal of these licenses, and calls upon the holders of any concessions to respect international standards, in line with the international policy statement of the International Council of Mining and Metals (ICMM) of not undertaking these activities in World Heritage properties;

9. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to develop, in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, a proposal for the Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
10. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the corrective measures, including a copy of the draft management plan, an overview of current and projected budgets for the management of the property, the status of anti-poaching activities, and any data on wildlife populations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
11. **Decides to retain Comoé National Park (Côte d'Ivoire) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea) (N 155 bis)

Decision: 34 COM 7A.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.3**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes with concern the lack of progress accomplished in the implementation of the corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 31st (Christchurch, 2007) and 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) sessions respectively, due to continuing insecurity in the Côte d'Ivoire part of the property, and the current political situation in Guinea;
4. Notes the delay experienced by SMFG (Société des Mines de Fer de Guinée) in conducting an Environmental and Social Impact Study, due to the delay in the implementation of the mining project, and reiterates its request to ensure that the Environmental and Social Impact Study be conducted in accordance with the highest international standards and quantify the potential impact of planned mining on the property, in close consultation with all the stakeholders, and to submit all intermediate results to the World Heritage Committee;
5. Expresses its concern that the State Party of Côte d'Ivoire has not yet confirmed that all mining concessions have in fact been revoked within the property as requested by the World Heritage Committee since its 32nd session, and emphatically reiterates this request;
6. Requests the State Party of Côte d'Ivoire to engage in negotiations with all the stakeholders in order to ensure security to enable permanent access to the property by the managing authority;

7. Strongly urges the two States Parties to intensify their efforts in pursuing the implementation of the corrective measures and the other recommendations of the World Heritage Committee;
8. Also requests the States Parties of Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Liberia to develop and implement a common conservation strategy in the context of a tripartite meeting, and invites them to request international assistance from the World Heritage Fund for the organization of this meeting;
9. Further requests the States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and on progress accomplished in the implementation of the corrective measures and the other recommendations of the 2007 and 2008 missions, and the removal of threats linked to mining, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
10. **Decides to maintain the Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.4**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Expresses its sincere condolences to the families of the three guards killed during protection operations at the property since its previous session;
4. Welcomes the efforts of the management authority, following the improvement of the security situation, to re-start law enforcement activities in priority areas, rehabilitate and re-occupy the different park stations as well as the actions taken to start addressing the illegal charcoal production in the park;
5. Acknowledges the steps taken by the State Party, which lead to an increased population of gorillas in the park and the resuming of tourism;
6. Expresses its deep concern with regard to the reported increasing involvement of elements of the Congolese army in the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the property, in particular poaching, illegal fisheries and charcoal production, and urges the State Party to take the necessary action to address this issue;
7. Reiterates its concern with regard to the envisaged oil prospecting projects overlapping the property, recalls its position regarding the incompatibility of oil exploration and exploitation in respect of World Heritage status, and also urges the State Party not to authorize any project of prospection or oil exploitation.

8. Takes note of the important challenges which remain to allow for the restoration of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and further urges the national and regional authorities to provide the necessary support to the management authority to address these challenges;
9. Requests the State Party to continue to implement the corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee following the 2006 monitoring mission and the 2007 reinforced monitoring mission and calls upon the donor community to continue its financial support for these actions;
10. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to evaluate the state of conservation of the property and progress achieved in the implementation of the corrective measures, for the establishment of a Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, updating the necessary corrective measures and the timetable for their implementation;
11. Proposes that the High Level Meeting be held as soon as possible with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;
12. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including information on proposed oil exploration and exploitation projects overlapping the property, on the reduction of military positions inside the property, on appropriate measures taken to facilitate the relocation of occupants to appropriate zones, and on the status of flagship species in the property as well as progress accomplished in the implementation of the corrective measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
13. Decides to continue to apply the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism to the property;
14. **Also decides to maintain Virunga National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A,
2. Recalls Decision **33 COM 7A.5**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Congratulates the agents of the Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation (ICCN) for the efforts undertaken to safeguard Kahuzi-Biega National Park, often at great personal risk;
4. Notes with concern the fact that despite the efforts made by the Management Authority for the property, a large part of the property remains beyond control;

5. Regrets the lack of significant progress in the resolution of the illegal occupation of the corridor and the granting of mining concessions within the property;
6. Takes note of the conclusion of the mission, that the Outstanding Universal Value and especially the integrity of the property has been greatly degraded but that it was still present and could be restored;
7. Urges the State Party to implement the corrective measures as updated by the joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission in 2009, to rehabilitate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property:
 - a) Evacuate the armed groups in the property and extend the area of surveillance to the whole property,
 - b) Close down all the illegal mining extraction operations in the property and officially cancel all the mining concessions encroaching on the property,
 - c) Evacuate the ecological corridor and initiate measures to restore plant species and connectivity,
 - d) Develop, in a participatory manner, and implement a zoning plan to resolve the issue of villages in the lowland sector, while maintaining the values and integrity of the property,
 - e) Continue the efforts to reactivate surveillance mechanisms, while ensuring control of the whole Park,
 - f) Complete and approve the management plan and ensure the means for its implementation;
8. Requests the establishment of an inventory of species retained as indicators for the Desired State of Conservation for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, to determine the current state of the biodiversity in the property and to establish the base line to enable monitoring of the restoration of these values;
9. Reiterates its request to the State Party to limit to only local traffic the section of the road that crosses through the Park, to realign the main road so as to circumvent the property and to provide the management authority with the necessary resources to control and manage the traffic effectively;
10. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, before **1st February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including an update on the state of mining concessions granted in the property, progress achieved in the resolution of illegal occupation of the corridor, as well as progress in the accomplishment of the corrective measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
11. Decides to continue to apply the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism to the property;

12. **Also decides to maintain Kahuzi-Biega National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.6**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Congratulates the officers of the Congolese Nature Conservation Institute (ICCN) for the efforts undertaken to safeguard the property often at great personal risk, but regrets that persistent insecurity since the 2006 mission has continued to obstruct the implementation of the corrective measures adopted by the Committee at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006);
4. Reiterates its concern with regard to the possible extinction of the Northern White Rhinoceros of which no trace could be currently found, despite intensive searches in the property and in the adjacent hunting areas, and requests the State Party to continue the intensive searches for a further year before declaring the definite extinction of the Northern White Rhinoceros;
5. Takes note of the conclusion of the mission that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property has been greatly degraded but that it, with the probable exception of the Northern White Rhinoceros, could be restored if adequate management measures for the park are established and maintained;
6. Expresses its great concern as regards the reports of increasing involvement of the Congolese Army in poaching activities in the property and the hunting reserves that surround it;
7. Urges the State Party to implement the corrective measures as updated by the 2009 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission, to rehabilitate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property:
 - a) Urgently undertake at the highest level measures to halt the involvement in poaching activities of the Congolese Army,
 - b) Ensure that the guards of the Management Authority are adequately equipped, in particular with appropriate weapons and ammunition,
 - c) Strengthen disarmament efforts within the communities living around the property and at the same time improve the security situation of the region, if possible in cooperation with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO),

- d) Renew contacts with Sudan to strengthen transboundary cooperation with Lantoto National Park,
 - e) Ensure a team of at least 200 operational guards through the rapid retirement of older guards and by the replacement of those not attaining the required level,
 - f) Gradually extend the area of surveillance to include the totality of the Park area, and at least 20% of the hunting reserves by 2015,
 - g) Establish a conservation strategy for the hunting reserves so that they may fully play their role as buffer zone and in view of their importance in the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,
 - h) Strengthen the community conservation activities to improve relations with local communities,
 - i) Complete and approve the management plan of the property and ensure the means for its implementation;
8. Also requests the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to finalize the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value as well as the proposed Desired State of Conservation with a view to the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including an update on the progress achieved in the implementation of the corrective measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
10. Decides to continue the application of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism to the property;
11. **Also decides to maintain Garamba National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.7

The World Heritage Centre,

- 1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A,
- 2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.7**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
- 3. Reiterates its concern about the delay in the implementation of the corrective measures established by the World Heritage Committee at its 31st session

(Christchurch, 2007), in particular the anti-poaching strategy and the joint operation between the Management Authority and the Congolese Army to clear poachers and armed groups from the property;

4. Also expresses concern about lack of reporting on the assistance provided by the World Heritage Fund for the implementation of the anti-poaching operation;
5. Urges the State Party to intensify its efforts to implement the corrective measures and to report on a regular basis on its implementation as part of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism;
6. Requests the State Party to submit as soon as possible, but not later than **1 December 2010**, information on the strategy to minimize and mitigate the impact of villages in the Park which is reported to have been developed, and on the agreements under discussion with the local communities on the use of the natural resources, as well as on the results of the consultations with the local communities and the preliminary studies conducted on the establishment of a corridor between the two parts of the property;
7. Reiterates its request to the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value including conditions for integrity, as well as a proposal for the Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and progress achieved in the implementation of all the corrective measures, in particular those regarding the organization of a combined anti-poaching operation in cooperation with the Congolese army to secure the property, and on the implementation of the anti-poaching strategy, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
9. Decides to continue to apply the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism to the property;
10. **Also decides to maintain Salonga National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.8**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),

3. Expresses its utmost concern about the renewed upsurge in poaching involving elements of the Congolese Army, which might endanger the process of regeneration of the property's Outstanding Universal Value and could jeopardize the timeframe of three years (2010-2012) proposed by the 2009 monitoring mission to achieve the indicators that describe the Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
4. Welcomes the progress made in the preparation of the management plan and the establishment of different management zones, including a central integrally protected zone;
5. Reiterates the need to put in place appropriate actions to facilitate the control of traffic on the RN4 road crossing the reserve by the management authority of the property, in particular the closure of the road for traffic during the night and the installation of a toll system;
6. Requests the State Party to continue to implement the updated corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009);
7. Also requests the State Party to monitor the implementation of the corrective measures and to undertake, before the 35th session in 2011, a study to prepare the methodology to be used for the 2012 inventory and to enable the monitoring of any increases in wildlife numbers and invites the State Party to request assistance from the World Heritage Fund for this purpose;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, in particular on progress accomplished in the implementation of the corrective measures and the other recommendations of the 2009 mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
9. **Decides to retain Okapi Wildlife Reserve (Democratic Republic of the Congo) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

Simien Mountains National Park (Ethiopia) (N 9)

Decision: 34 COM 7A.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.9**, adopted at its 33rd session (Sevilla, 2009),
3. Commends the State Party for the progress made in the implementation of the corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 30th session

(Vilnius, 2006) but notes the assessment by the 2009 UNESCO/IUCN mission that their implementation has not yet been completed;

4. Also notes that the two main threats to the Outstanding Universal Value, namely uncontrolled grazing and agricultural encroachment in the property, have not yet been effectively addressed;
5. Acknowledges the strategies developed by the State Party to address these threats but expresses its concern that so far no funding has been identified for their implementation of these strategies;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to organize as soon as possible the donor conference for which funding has been provided from the World Heritage Fund in order to identify potential donors, as a first step for possible removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger in the near future, and calls upon the international community to financially support the implementation of the grazing management and alternative livelihoods strategies;
7. Considers that the indicators, that describe the Desired State of Conservation and measure the restoration of the values and ecological integrity of the property, as established by the 2009 monitoring mission, should be reached to enable the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
8. Urges the State Party to continue its efforts to implement the three remaining unmet corrective measures by prioritizing the following actions, as detailed in the 2009 mission report:
 - a) Boundary gazettement: improve the on-the-ground demarcation of the property and finalize its gazettement into national law;
 - b) Livestock reduction: review the Grazing Pressure Reduction Strategy to identify priorities and partners and funding for its implementation;
 - c) Alternative livelihoods: identify and implement the lessons learned from the recent successful voluntary relocation of 165 households from the village of Arkwasiye, and seek support from development NGO, donors and the government for the provision of alternative livelihoods;
9. Recommends to the State Party to implement the other recommendations of the 2009 mission on management planning, tourism planning and management, road and power supply alignments and climate change adaptation;
10. Requests the State Party to submit the proposed extension of the property through the preparation of a new nomination, considers that the documentation would not need to be as extensive as a nomination for a new property, and invites the State Party to apply for International Assistance to support this process;
11. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, in particular on progress accomplished in the implementation of corrective measures and the other recommendations of the 2009 mission, for examination by the World

Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011 in view of removing the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger in the near future.

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

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.10

The World Heritage Committee;

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.10**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the on-going efforts of the State Party with support of the UNDP/GEF COGERAT project (Co-management of natural resources in the Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves and adjacent areas) to implement the corrective measures identified by the 2005 IUCN monitoring mission in spite of the challenging security situation, but reiterates that given the size of the property it will take time before a positive impact on the recovery of the property's Outstanding Universal Value can be registered;
4. Welcomes the improvement in the security situation following the signing of a Peace Accord in October 2009;
5. Urges the State Party to take advantage of this improvement to speed up the implementation of the corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 29th session (Durban, 2005) and in particular address with priority the poaching and illegal resource use through mixed patrols comprising staff of the reserve and the community surveillance units at site-level and allocate an annual budget for this;
6. Calls upon the international community to increase its support for the implementation of the corrective measures, and in particular UNDP/GEF to rapidly approve the second phase of the COGERAT project;
7. Also welcomes the State Party's willingness to undertake an evaluation of the state of conservation of the property, and requests it to submit an International Assistance Request for a comprehensive survey of the population size and distribution of threatened species, including details on the proposed survey methodology, in collaboration with the IUCN Species Survival Commission, in particular the Antelope Specialist Group;
8. Reiterates its request to the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, a proposal for the Desired State of Conservation for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;

9. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN monitoring mission, after a comprehensive threatened species survey is undertaken, in order to assess the state of conservation of the property and progress made in the implementation of the corrective measures, with a view to establishing a Desired State of Conservation for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, update the corrective measures and set a timeframe for their implementation;
10. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, and in particular on the implementation of the corrective measures and other recommendations of the World Heritage Committee, in particular the comprehensive survey of threatened species within the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
11. **Decides to retain Aïr and Ténéré Natural Reserves (Niger) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.11**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes note of the efforts undertaken by the State Party to satisfy the requirements of the corrective measures for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
4. Notes with concern the findings of the joint World Heritage Centre /IUCN reactive monitoring mission of May 2010 indicating that the problems of biodiversity loss, the drying up of the ponds and the spread of invasive species continue to threaten the Outstanding Universal Value of the property despite efforts by the State Party to improve the allocation of financial and human resources to the Niokolo-Koba National Park (NKNP);
5. Notes with satisfaction the level of protection enjoyed by the giant eland at national level, which satisfies de facto the corrective measure requesting the establishment of a moratorium, as well as an increase in the national budget and the deployment of a mobile surveillance brigade for the protection of the property;
6. Urges the State Party to continue the implementation of immediate corrective measures as revised during the May 2010 mission, and the recommendations made by the mission:
 - Corrective measures to be implemented by July 2011:
 - a) Strengthen and establish the anti-poaching mechanism,

- b) Increase the staff of the property and provide, as soon as possible, training for them focusing on the protection of the property, its integrated management, security regulations, and provide them with equipment essential to their mission,
- c) Propose and implement real alternatives to the drilling of boreholes outside the park in order to reduce the straying of cattle in the overall context of seasonal migration in Senegal (for example, sub-regional workshop),

- Corrective measures to be implemented by July 2012:

- d) Update the park's ecological monitoring program based on indicators that are simple, reliable and inexpensive to measure, and on statistics from reliable censuses of populations of threatened species (lions, giant eland, elephants, chimpanzees, wild dogs,...) and key species, and integrate it into the property Management Plan,
- e) Improve boundary marking of the property and ensure better communication on this subject through signage adapted to the specificities of each community in the vicinity of the property,

Corrective measures to be implemented by July 2013:

- f) Set up an emergency programme to restore the ponds in the property and its periphery and make concrete proposals for alternatives to ponds as watering points in the property,
- g) Rehabilitate unusable tracks in the property, concentrating on the southern half of the park;

7. Requests the State Party to undertake as soon as possible a survey of key wildlife species of the property with the technical support of the IUCN Species Survival Commission, which will serve as a basis for monitoring the recovery of species and the ecological monitoring, and invites the State Party to submit an International Assistance Request to help finance the survey it;
8. Appeals to the international community to provide support for the urgent implementation of the revised corrective measures;
9. Remains very concerned by the proposed Sambangalou dam and urges the State Party to submit a specific study of the impacts of the dam on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including the possible reduction of areas of forest-galleries and Ronier Palm stands within the property, on the fording of the river by large animals and on the alimentation of water to the flood basins and ponds in the property, before making a decision on its construction, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
10. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation and progress in the implementation of the revised corrective measures, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 35 session in 2011;
11. Further requests the State Party to invite, as soon as the identification of key species of wildlife on the property will be available, a reactive monitoring mission to

take stock of the overall conservation status of the property and progress in the implementation of the revised corrective measures;

12. Decides to maintain the Niokolo-Koba National Park (Senegal) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

ASIA PACIFIC

Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (India) (N 338)

Decision: 34 COM 7A.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.12**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Welcomes the State Party's report which mentions important progress in the implementation of the corrective measures and also provides some data on wildlife populations but not on population trends as requested by the Committee and regrets that the very late submission of the state of conservation report did not allow a proper assessment of the data by IUCN;
4. Reiterates its position that a clear upward trend in the populations of key wildlife species needs to be demonstrated in order to enable removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
5. Requests the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre as soon as possible with clear data on the trends of wildlife populations since the time of inscription, including details on the available monitoring data on which these trends are based;
6. Requests the State Party to invite a joint UNESCO/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property, once the data on wildlife populations are provided, to evaluate the state of conservation of the property and in particular review the available data on trends in wildlife populations to assess their recovery and to advise on the consideration of the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger at its 35th session in 2010;
7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the corrective measures, as well as on the progress made in the finalization and approval of the management plan for the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011, with a view to considering the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;

8. **Decides to retain the Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (India) on the World Heritage List in Danger.**

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Belize Barrier Reef System (Belize) (N 764)

Decision: 34 COM 7A.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.33**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Expresses its serious concern about oil concessions reportedly granted within the marine area of the property, notes that any decision to go forward with oil exploration would be incompatible with World Heritage status, and urges the State Party to enact legislation to prohibit oil exploration within the Belize Barrier Reef System on the basis of its status as a World Heritage property;
4. Notes the State Party's report that all new land transactions have been halted, and requests the State Party to further clarify the legal basis for the cessation of all new land transactions;
5. Urges the State Party to expedite the implementation of the corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009), and in particular to rapidly agree and finalize the legal framework for co-management;
6. Reiterates its request that the State Party finalize, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and develop a proposal for the Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
7. Also requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre of all planned activities within and in the vicinity of the property which could impact its Outstanding Universal Value, including oil exploration and real estate developments in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on progress in the implementation of the corrective measures, in particular measures taken to permanently stop the sale and lease of lands for development within the property, the impact on its integrity from real estate development activities as well as other recommendations of the World Heritage Centre/IUCN monitoring mission noted above and the status of all oil concessions within the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;

9. **Decides to retain the Belize Barrier Reef System (Belize) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

Los Katios National Park (Colombia) (N 711)

Decision: 34 COM 7A.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.34**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Regrets that the joint World Heritage Centre / IUCN monitoring mission had to be postponed because of security concerns and requests the State Party, the World Heritage Centre and IUCN to organize this mission as soon as the security situation permits, in order to assess the threats to the property and identify corrective measures to address them;
4. Notes that the State Party has submitted a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, and a proposal for the Desired State of Conservation for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, but that these remain to be finalized due to the postponement of the mission to the property;
5. Expresses its utmost concern about proposed major infrastructure projects to cross the property, namely an electricity corridor affecting the northern edge of the property and the construction of the Pan American highway through its middle, which are likely to have a major negative effect on its Outstanding Universal Value, and urges the State Party, along with the State Party of Panama, to jointly re-affirm their commitment to the conservation of Los Katios and Darien National Parks, which effectively form a transboundary protected area;
6. Welcomes the interim corrective measures proposed by the State Party and its efforts to implement them, and notes the proposed six year time frame to implement the interim corrective measures;
7. Also requests the State Party to continue implementing these interim corrective measures, taking into account any amendment following an eventual World Heritage Centre/IUCN mission to the property:
 - a) Complete and implement the control and monitoring Action Plan, including the construction of ranger stations, the provision of equipment and the maintenance of adequate numbers of park personnel,
 - b) Prevent illegal logging within the property by establishing the capacity, at site level, to apprehend and bring to justice the instigators of such activities, and by carrying out communication campaigns with the local communities;
 - c) Implement alternative and sustainable livelihoods programmes for affected communities surrounding the property in the framework of a wider programme for the reduction of incentives for illegal logging,

- d) Complete the resettlement process for those people who have recently established themselves within the park boundaries,
 - e) Resolve the incompatibility between the State Party's obligation under the *World Heritage Convention* to conserve the property's Outstanding Universal Value, and the proposed large infrastructure projects currently under consideration;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a comprehensive report on the state of conservation of the property, with particular emphasis on the interim corrective measures identified above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
 9. Requests moreover the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, to finalize the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and the proposal for the Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
 10. **Decides to retain Los Katios National Park (Colombia) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

Galápagos Islands (Ecuador) (N 1 bis)

Decision: 34 COM 7A.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.13**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Commends the State Party for progress made in the implementation of several of the corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007) and included in the Action Plan produced in response to the Presidential Decree No. 270;
4. Acknowledges the reception of the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, and requests IUCN and the World Heritage Centre to work with the State Party to finalize this, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
5. Notes with concern the continued threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, arising primarily from the uncompleted work in terms of securing of the biosecurity chain of inspection and control, the continued lack of effective response to rapid and uncontrolled tourism related development, and the renewed evidence that the management authority cannot effectively deal with important challenges to the integrity of the national park and marine reserve;

6. Urges the State Party to continue to strengthen its efforts to implement all of the corrective measures established for the property, in particular:
 - a) Completing the biosecurity chain of inspection and control by establishing the latest facilities at a single Guayaquil cargo loading dock, by committing to replacing the current aging and mal-adapted cargo ships with new ships designed to facilitate the application of biosecurity measures, and by considering Baltra as the only point authorized to receive cargo from the continent,
 - b) Developing and implementing a clear tourism strategy for Galapagos, with a focus on establishing mechanisms to discourage rapid and uncontrolled growth in visitation and with a careful assessment of the desirability and feasibility of authorizing sports fishing in the islands, the State Party being encouraged to consider the feasibility of temporarily limiting the number of visitors to the islands while such policies are developed and implemented,
 - c) Strengthening the Galapagos National Park Service's capacity to deal effectively with challenges to its mandate;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, with emphasis on the corrective measures identified in its 15-point Action Plan, including a focus on items described in Paragraph 6 above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011, and illustrating how corrective measures are contributing to addressing the requirements linked to the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value;
8. **Decides to remove the Galapagos Islands (Ecuador) from the List of World Heritage in Danger** and further requests the World Heritage Centre to continue to cooperate with the State Party to follow up and assess the progress on the implementation of the recommendations contained in Paragraph 6 above, in line with the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value proposed by the State Party.

CULTURAL PROPERTIES

AFRICA

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.14**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Commends the State Party for putting in place a three year strategy to implement the corrective measures and requests the State Party to provide details of this strategy, the resources needed to implement it, and the management arrangements for its implementation, to the World Heritage Centre as early as possible for review by the Advisory Bodies;
4. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party on the actions being taken to implement some of the corrective measures, and requests the State Party to continue its work on all the corrective measures identified previously, according to the established priorities, including the establishment of a proper land-use plan to protect the property's integrity and resolve future land conflicts, the delineation of boundaries, the conservation of the architectural structures, the mitigation of sea wave erosion and the control of vegetation;
5. Reminds the State Party of the requirement for the delineation of the boundaries of the property and the buffer zones;
6. Underlines the importance to foresee the participation of the local population in the activities developed for visitors;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011**, 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 35th session in 2011;
8. **Decides to retain the Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (United Republic of Tanzania) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

ARAB STATES

Abu Mena (Egypt) (C 90)

Decision: 34 COM 7A.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.15**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Welcomes the information provided by the State Party on the progress made in achieving some of the corrective measures and requests the State Party to continue its work on all the corrective measures adopted at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006);
4. Notes the results of the December 2009 joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, endorses its recommendations and requests the State Party to:
 - a) Carry out a complete condition survey of the inscribed property to substantiate provisions for the conservation plan, including actions for interventions, monitoring and maintenance,
 - b) Finalize the preparation of the management plan and set forth conditions for the effective operation of the prescribed management arrangements,
 - c) Finalize the definition of the buffer zone and establish the legislative arrangements and regulatory measures so that it effectively protects the inscribed property;
5. Also requests the State Party to submit, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, new designs and technical specifications considered for the intervention on archaeological remains for consideration and review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies prior to approval and implementation;
6. Further requests the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to develop a proposal for the Desired State of Conservation, with a revised timeframe for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger and for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
7. Reiterates its invitation to the State Party to submit a request for International Assistance to the World Heritage Fund to support the preparation of the requested conservation and management plans and to provide a basis for shaping and articulating priority needs;
8. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, 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 35th session in 2011;

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

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.16**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Commends the State Party for its efforts to protect the eastern part of the property from the rising waters of the Tigris River and recommends that the works be undertaken as soon as possible;
4. Requests the State Party to carry out necessary maintenance and conservation activities to avoid further damage;
5. Encourages the State Party, should the situation allow, to implement the corrective measures previously identified:
 - a) Relocation or cancellation of the dam project;
 - b) Protective measures against seepage;
 - c) Preparation and implementation of a conservation and management plan;
 - d) Protection and consolidation of fragile mud brick structures;
6. Also encourages the State Party to submit an International Assistance Request for the conservation of the property;
7. Reiterates its request to the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, a proposal for the Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, and to finalize the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011, as well as to provide a detailed map of the boundaries of the property;
8. Calls upon the international community to assist, in every way possible, the State Party in the protection of this property;
9. Also requests the State Party, should the conditions allow it, to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to Ashur to assess the state of conservation of the property;

10. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, an updated report for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
11. **Decides to retain Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (Iraq) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

Samarra Archaeological City (Iraq) (C 276 rev)

Decision: 34 COM 7A.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.17**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Requests the State Party, should the situation allow it, to implement the corrective measures identified:
 - a) Establishment of a local management unit on the site,
 - b) Preparation and implementation of a conservation and management plan,
 - c) Maintenance and emergency conservation activities;
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, a proposal for the Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger and to finalize the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
5. Encourages the State Party to submit an International Assistance Request for technical cooperation in order to address the damages to the property and the need to develop remedial strategies, which take into account the geographical extent of the property and its present security conditions;
6. Calls upon the international community to assist, in every way possible, the State Party in the protection of this property;
7. Also requests the State Party, should the conditions allow, to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to Samarra to assess the state of conservation of the property;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;

9. **Decides to retain Samarra Archaeological City (Iraq) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.20

The World Heritage Committee,

I.

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.18**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Recalling the relevant provisions on the protection of cultural heritage including the four Geneva Conventions (1949), the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954, the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972, the inscription of the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls at the request of Jordan on the World Heritage List (1981) and on the List of World Heritage in Danger (1982), and the recommendations, resolutions and decisions of UNESCO,
4. Recalling the importance of maintaining the integrity and authenticity of the Old City of Jerusalem,
5. Affirming the necessity of cooperation to facilitate access to the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls, including heritage sites therein, in the context of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972, and recognizing in this regard the existing physical obstacles,
6. Affirming that nothing in the present decision, which aims at the safeguarding of the cultural heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls, shall in any way affect the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, in particular the relevant Security Council resolutions on the legal status of Jerusalem,
7. Thanks international donors for their generous contributions to the UNESCO Action Plan for the Safeguarding of the Cultural Heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem and calls upon the international donor community to further support, through extra-budgetary funding, activities aimed at the safeguarding of the cultural heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem, in particular in the context of the Action Plan;
8. Requests the World Heritage Centre to make technical expertise and assistance available for the current and future conservation works foreseen in the Old City of

Jerusalem and its Walls, taking into consideration the activities foreseen in the context of the Action Plan, as needed;

9. Recognizes the concerns raised about the Israeli archaeological excavations and works in the Old City and on both sides of the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls, and asks the Israeli authorities to provide the World Heritage Centre with all relevant information and details about them, and also requests the World Heritage Centre to play a proactive role in this regard;
10. Encourages the Director-General to take the necessary measures, in consultation and cooperation with the concerned parties, to reactivate and reinvigorate the implementation of the short-, medium- and long-term objectives of the Action Plan, including training, education and cultural activities, and the preservation of sites and monuments of the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls as inscribed on the World Heritage List;
11. Requests a joint World Heritage Centre/ICCROM/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property as referred to in the *Operational Guidelines* to assess and advise on progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan and, in cooperation and consultation with the concerned parties, identify appropriate operational and financial mechanisms and modalities to strengthen technical cooperation with all concerned parties in the framework of the Action Plan;
12. Thanks the World Heritage Centre for the steps undertaken in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Safeguarding of the Cultural Heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem and further requests it to report on this matter and on the state of conservation of the property at its 35th session in 2011;

II.

13. Recalling 176 EX/Special Plenary Meeting/Decision, adopted by the Executive Board of UNESCO at its 176th session, Decision **32 COM 7A.18** adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008), and Decision 181 EX/5 (II) adopted by the Executive Board of UNESCO at its 181st session,
14. Reaffirming the purpose and spirit of the professional encounter at the technical level of 13 January 2008, as well as the follow-up meeting of 24 February 2008,
15. Noting the Sixth Reinforced Monitoring Report (February 2009) prepared by the World Heritage Centre,
16. Regretting the postponement of the follow-up meeting of experts which was scheduled on 12 November 2008, as called for in Decision **32 COM 7A.18**, due to circumstances that have impeded Jordanian experts from having access to the Mughrabi Ascent site,

17. Recognizing the existence of deep concerns regarding the decision by the Jerusalem District Planning and Construction Commission on the town planning scheme for the Mughrabi Ascent,
18. Requests that, despite the decision mentioned in Paragraph 17, the process for the design of the Mughrabi Ascent be inclusive of all parties concerned, in accordance with the spirit and content of previous World Heritage Committee decisions;
19. Reaffirms in this regard that no measures, unilateral or otherwise, should be taken which will affect the authenticity and integrity of the site in accordance with the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972 and, as necessary, the relevant provisions of the UNESCO Conventions on the protection of cultural heritage;
20. Being aware that the process for the design of the Mughrabi Ascent, which allows for the taking into consideration of the designs submitted during the aforementioned professional encounter, is still under way, also requests the World Heritage Centre to follow closely, in the context of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism, the developments associated with this process;
21. Thanks the World Heritage Centre for facilitating the holding of the professional encounter at the technical level of 13 January 2008, as well as the follow-up meeting of 24 February 2008, between Israeli, Jordanian and Waqf experts, as requested by Decision **31 COM 7A.18**;
22. Reiterates its request that the Israeli authorities continue the cooperation commenced with all concerned parties, in particular with Jordanian and Waqf experts;
23. Reaffirms the necessity of cooperation in order to arrange for access to the Mughrabi Ascent site, and reiterates the call on the Director-General to organize a follow-up meeting of experts as soon as possible, once the parties concerned have reached an agreement;
24. Takes note of the recent exchange of correspondence between Israel (letter dated 31 May 2009) and Jordan (letter dated 12 June 2009) aiming at reaching an agreement that may allow the Director-General to organize a follow-up meeting as soon as possible;
25. Decides to continue applying the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism for the state of conservation of the Mughrabi Ascent, and further requests a report from the World Heritage Centre at least every three months, until the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2011;

III.

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

Historic Town of Zabid (Yemen) (C 611)

Decision: 34 COM 7A.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.19**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the progress that has been made in generating political support and commitment to the conservation of Zabid and the increase in resources for the General Organization for the Preservation of Historic Cities in Yemen (GOPHCY), supplemented by the German Technical Assistance (GTZ), the Yemeni Government and the Social Fund for Development (SFD) socio-economic development project;
4. Notes however that more progress is needed to meet the corrective measures in terms of defining clear regulations for what is permitted and what constitutes a violation, finalizing and implementing the Conservation Plan, approving and implementing the Urban Conservation Plan, drafting and approving a Management Plan and providing adequate resources to allow the Heritage Protection Bill to be finalized, as well as defining a clearly budgeted strategy, and setting out rules for house owners and inhabitants;
5. Urges the State Party to continue to give the optimum support to the regeneration and conservation of Zabid in order to make progress with these measures;
6. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to assess progress on the 2007 action plan for the implementation of the corrective measures, to develop a proposal for the Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger and revise the timeframe;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011** a progress report on the above for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
8. **Decides to retain the Historic Town of Zabid (Yemen) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 7A.20** and **33 COM 7A.20** adopted at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008), and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions respectively,
3. Regrets that the State Party has not submitted a state of conservation report, as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009);
4. Notes the State Party's efforts to safeguard the property in extremely difficult circumstances by placing guards at the site, in addition to the commitment of the international community towards reaching the Desired State of Conservation for the property;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to continue its efforts towards the implementation of the corrective measures adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007);
6. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, including the conditions of integrity and authenticity, for examination by the World Heritage Committee;
7. Calls upon the international community, in co-operation with the World Heritage Centre, to continue its technical and financial support with the aim of implementing the agreed corrective measures and, particularly, the priorities identified in the recommendations of the June 2008 Expert Group Rome meeting including national capacity building;
8. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a progress report on the implementation of the corrective measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
9. **Decides to retain the Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (Afghanistan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.21**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit a state of conservation report and a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009);
4. Notes the efforts and commitment of the State Party, and the international community, for safeguarding the property, notably by completing the de-mining of the eight component sites, consolidating the eastern Buddha niche, and conserving mural paintings;
5. Urges the State Party to continue its work on the corrective measures, particularly with the completion of the management plan for the property, the urgent official adoption and enforcement of the Cultural Master Plan, and the identification of appropriate resources for maintaining guardianship at the site;
6. Also notes that the State Party proposes 2013 as the timeframe for reaching the Desired State of Conservation for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
7. Calls upon the international community to continue providing technical and financial support, in particular to achieve the Desired State of Conservation;
8. Reiterates its request to the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, including the conditions of integrity and authenticity, for examination by the World Heritage Committee;
9. Also reiterates its request to the State Party, in line with the provisions of Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to inform the World Heritage Centre of any proposed restoration or new construction within the property, before making any decision that would be difficult to reverse, and requests that the design proposals for the installation of a crane in the eastern Buddha niche be shared with the World Heritage Centre before its construction begins;
10. Welcomes the State Party's invitation of a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM advisory mission to the property in 2010 to assist the State Party to identify long-term solutions for the Buddha niches, if security conditions allow;
11. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a progress report on the implementation of the corrective

measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;

12. **Decides to retain the Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Afghanistan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.22**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes with satisfaction the dedication and the determined efforts of the State Party, with the support of the international community, to implement the corrective measures for the conservation of the property;
4. Also notes the submission of an updated nomination file on 29 January 2010 based on the property's boundaries approved in Decision **31 COM 8B.59**;
5. Encourages the international community to continue supporting the important conservation works at the property in terms of technical expertise and funding;
6. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property in 2010, aimed at reviewing the current state of conservation, including the demolitions and encroachment within the property, as well as to verify whether the Desired State of Conservation has been achieved, with a view in the affirmative, to consider removing the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger at its 35th session in 2011;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a progress report on the implementation of the correctives measures, by **1 February 2011**, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
8. **Decides to retain Bam and its Cultural Landscape (Islamic Republic of Iran) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.23**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),

3. Notes with satisfaction the continuing progress made by the State Party in the overall preservation and restoration of Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens;
4. Also notes, however, that work remains to be done to ensure an effective control of encroachments around the Shalamar Gardens, and considers that this is a delicate issue that requires careful consultations with the local community and appropriate solutions that balance conservation needs and sustainable development;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party:
 - a) to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, and to submit it to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, for examination by the World Heritage Committee,
 - b) to redefine in a precise manner the boundaries of the property, as well as its buffer zone, and to consider the extension of the property with the aim to include the Royal Mosque (Badshahi Masjid) and the Tomb of Rangit Singh,
 - c) to identify an appropriate solution to control urban pressure and encroachments around the Shalamar Gardens;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the corrective measures, particularly on the above mentioned points for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
7. **Decides to retain the Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 7A.24** and **33 COM 7A.24**, adopted at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 33rd (Serravallo, 2009) sessions respectively,
3. Acknowledges the significant progress made by the State Party in addressing the threats that led to the inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger and urges the State Party to continue its work on the corrective measures adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008);
4. Adopts the following Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - a) Landscape restoration and conservation:

- i) Restoration through community efforts of at least 50% of collapsed terrace walls,
 - ii) Adoption of conservation guidelines for each of the five priority heritage cluster sites,
 - iii) Documentation and rehabilitation of major irrigation systems in the five priority heritage cluster sites,
 - b) Protection and planning:
 - i) National government policies and laws enacted for the preservation of natural resources,
 - ii) Adopted guidelines, including Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures, and infrastructure guidelines, for the implementation of major projects,
 - iii) Implementation of Community-Based Land Use and Zoning Plan (CBLUZP) projects in all sites,
 - c) Management:
 - i) Functioning management agencies at the provincial and municipal levels with adequate resources,
 - ii) Functional Rice Terraces Owner Organizations in place in the five priority heritage cluster sites;
5. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property to assess the progress in the implementation of corrective measures and in achieving the Desired State of Conservation in order for the property to be removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
 6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, 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 35th session in 2011;
 7. Decides to retain the Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras (Philippines) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Georgia) (C 708)

Decision: 34 COM 7A.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.102**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the establishment of an Inter-Ministerial Commission to ensure co-ordination of all World Heritage matters;
4. Also notes the recommendations of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission to the property in March 2010;
5. Reiterates its serious concern about the state of conservation of the different components of the property, and the slow rate of progress made by the State Party in addressing urgent issues;
6. Adopts the following Desired State of Conservation for the property, for its future removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - a) The World Heritage property with clearly marked boundaries and buffer zone precisely identified,
 - b) The Urban Master Plan of the City of Mtskheta, including land-use regulations and conservation master plan approved,
 - c) A comprehensive management system, including an Integrated Management Plan of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone, approved,
 - d) Long-term consolidation and conservation of the historical monuments in Mtskheta ensured;
7. Adopts the following corrective measures and the timeframe for their implementation:
 - a) Changes to be effected within one year - Precise identification of the World Heritage property and clearly marked boundaries and buffer zones by the following actions:
 - Prepare adequate maps showing clear limits of all components of the property,
 - Undertake topographic and archaeological surface surveys including the archaeological remains, important historical monuments and landscapes,
 - Define the boundaries of the World Heritage property according to the results of the relevant surveys,
 - Develop a 5-year training programme for the conservation and management of the site, possibly with participation at sub-regional/regional level,

- Develop a monitoring mechanism for the physical conservation of the buildings and archaeological sites,
 - Define and prioritize the long-term conservation and consolidation measures within the World Heritage property;
- b) Changes to be effected within one/two years - Implementation of the Urban Land-Use Master Plan of the City of Mtskheta, including operating plans and conservation master plan by the following actions:
- Establish complete cadastral information (land ownership), in publicly available and easily accessible format, for all land within the World Heritage property and its buffer zone,
 - Establish clear operating plans and strict limits to development rights and management regulations within the property and its buffer zone, to ensure the long-term protection and conservation of the World Heritage property,
 - Ensure that development rights on existing private or leased lands within the property are clearly defined and strictly controlled,
 - Adopt and implement the Urban Land-Use Master Plan of the City of Mtskheta, including all aspects of infrastructure rehabilitation, zoning regulations with particular emphasis on the establishment of no-construction zones, the institutional reform and capacity building, community relations, and tourism development,
 - Make publicly available the information on land-use for all lands within the property and its buffer zone, in easily accessible format, to ensure transparency in land use and allocations;
- c) Changes to be effected within two/three years - Ensured site management by the following actions:
- Adopt legislation that assures the protection and maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value of the whole of the World Heritage property and its component parts,
 - Adopt the necessary priority for the conservation of the property in national policy, planning and budgets, and take pro-active measures to solicit donor support for property management and conservation,
 - Develop and implement an Integrated Management Plan for the World Heritage property and its buffer zone, including:
 - a tourism strategy,
 - strategic guidelines for the integrated multi-stakeholder approach to the conservation, rehabilitation and restoration of historic buildings,
 - design guidelines for new constructions and the street furniture,
 - clear guidelines for the type of management, religious or visitor infrastructure that can be built within the World Heritage property,
 - Develop and implement a management system,
 - Undertake appropriate training in conservation and management for the staff in charge of the preservation of the property,

- Establish a clear institutional coordination mechanism ensuring that the conservation of the property receives priority consideration within relevant governmental decision-making processes,
 - Develop a state programme for the protection of World Heritage religious properties in Georgia, as a legal framework for co-management under which the respective responsibilities of the State Party and the Georgian Patriarchate are effectively established, monitored and evaluated in relation to the protection and conservation of the property,
- d) Changes to be effected within five years (after possible removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2 - 3 years) - Long-term protection and conservation of the historical monuments and the archaeological remains in Mtskheta by the following actions:
- Complete the documentation and recording of all historical monuments and archaeological remains in a digitized information database for management, conservation and planning purposes,
 - Establish a full inventory of paintings including digitalization and reference system for all historical monuments in Mtskheta,
 - Implement restoration of the paintings,
 - Develop a special programme on the protection of all archaeological components of the City of Mtskheta;
8. Urges the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, a draft retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the property for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
9. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed state of conservation report, including a progress report relevant to the implementation of the corrective measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
10. **Decides to retain the Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Georgia) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.28

The World Heritage Committee,

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

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARRIBEAN

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.28** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Recognizes the efforts made by the State Party in addressing conservation conditions and recommendations made by the World Heritage Committee;
4. Notes the results of the April 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and endorses its recommendations;
5. Notes with satisfaction that the government owned land concession has been given to the Saltpeter Museum Corporation, covering a part of the buffer zone and ensuring the conservation of significant Saltpeter remains;
6. Expresses its concern about the state of conservation of the property and urges the State Party to:
 - a) Secure the necessary financial, technical and human resources for the implementation of the Priority Interventions Programme,
 - b) Finalize the revision of the Management Plan and ensure conditions for its effective implementation,
 - c) Finalize the process for establishing adequate regulatory measures in the buffer zone,
 - d) Consider strengthening the mitigation measures in order to avoid any potential impacts of the new trace for the bypass of Route A-16 on the Santa Laura area,
 - e) Submit the required documentation for boundary modifications, including appropriate cartography, for approval by the World Heritage Committee;
7. Reiterates its requests to the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a proposal for the Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011,
8. Welcomes the idea of organizing an international expert meeting in coordination with the International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage in order to assist the State Party in the identification of the required measures to stop or mitigate the degradation of wood and timber structures and to provide guidelines to ensure the conditions of authenticity and integrity of the property;

9. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, 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 35th session in 2011;
10. **Decides to retain Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (Peru) (C 366)

Decision: 34 COM 7A.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.29** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party on the implementation of the corrective measures for the property and encourages the State Party to continue such efforts in a sustained manner,
4. Expresses its concern that the development and enforcement of legislative and regulatory measures that will guarantee the full protection of the property have not yet been adopted and put into force as requested, and urges the State Party to finalize the process as soon as possible;
5. Also encourages the State Party to undertake the review of the management plan currently being implemented to adapt it to current conditions, including updated provisions for public use and comprehensive risk management at the property;
6. Requests the State Party, once the legislative framework is in place, to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission to the property to assess the progress on the implementation of corrective measures, and to define, in collaboration with the State Party, a Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
8. **Decides to retain Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (Peru) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 34 COM 7A.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.30**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit the required state of conservation report for the second consecutive year in spite of the requests made by the World Heritage Committee;
4. Takes note of the letter sent to the World Heritage Centre on 20 July 2010 informing of the decision to set up a new management structure, in full coherence with the National Constitution and the Organic Law of Public Administration in force;
5. Requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Committee of the official approval of the new management tool by the relevant authorities, and subsequently submit the new management plan and the related measures to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
6. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property to assess the progress made in the implementation of the corrective measures aimed at achieving the Desired State of Conservation, and to collaborate with the State Party in finalizing the property's Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
8. **Decides to retain Coro and its Port (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

World Heritage properties of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Decision: 34 COM 7A.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.31**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),

3. Expresses its utmost concern about the consistent reports from all the properties concerning involvement of elements of the Congolese Army in illegal exploitation of their natural resources and the lack of progress on a number of significant threats to the different sites, including the attribution of mining exploration and exploitation concessions and oil exploration concessions in the properties, the relocation of the Nyaleke army camp, and the measures required to address illegal occupation of the Kahuzi-Biega corridor;
4. Considers that these issues should be addressed through a comprehensive approach involving the different relevant Ministries and should be discussed at the high level meeting requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007);
5. Notes the proposal made by the Minister of the Environment to organize the high level meeting before the Conference commemorating the Yaoundé Declaration planned towards the end of the year and urges the State Party to set a definite date for this meeting as soon as possible, in consultation with the Office of the Director General of UNESCO, the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee and the President of IUCN;
6. Welcomes the continued commitment of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in DRC (MONUSCO) in the and the financial support provided by numerous donors to the conservation of the properties and in particular the new contributions by Belgium and Spain to the third phase of the World Heritage Biodiversity Programme in Democratic Republic of Congo;
7. Also recalls its request to all States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* to raise international awareness and promote the implementation of the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee.

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

NATURAL PROPERTIES

AFRICA

Dja Wildlife Reserve (Cameroon) (N 407)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **31 COM 7B.5** and **33 COM 7B.1**, adopted respectively at its 31st (Christchurch, 2007) and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions,

3. Expresses its deep concern as regards the conclusions of the World Heritage Centre/IUCN mission that considers that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is threatened by a progressive erosion of its biodiversity due to increased poaching, as well as by the negative impact of the commencement of mining activities of the GEOVIC Company, the development of forestry exploitation, and the encroachment of agriculture around the property;
4. Considers that in the absence of an urgent and decisive response in the face of these threats, it is certain that the property could meet the criteria for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger in accordance with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
5. Requests the State Party to review the Environmental and Social Impact Study (ESIS) based on the final technical feasibility study prepared by the GEOVIC Company, and to submit an Environmental and Social Management Plan to mitigate the direct and indirect negative impacts of the mining project;
6. Calls upon the international community to assist the State Party with the review of the Environmental and Social Impact Study (ESIS);
7. Urges the State Party to suspend the implantation work for the GEOVIC mining activity until the conclusion of the new ESIS and also requests the State Party to control the validation of these documents by the different stakeholders and to inform the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2010**;
8. Further requests the State Party to develop and implement an emergency plan before the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee, based on the management plan with the following objectives:
 - a) Improve the operational organization of the Reserve and strengthen the supervisory and surveillance personnel,
 - b) Focus the management of the property on the Outstanding Universal Value and establish a systematic monitoring mechanism on the pressures and threats,
 - c) Strengthen the controlling power of the ecoguards and limit the traditional use of natural resources by the local populations,
 - d) Strengthen the level of protection in the Reserve by transforming it, if possible, into a national park and taking into account its uses by the indigenous populations,
 - e) Reenergize the consultation frameworks with the local NGOs and other concerned stakeholders,
 - f) Clearly re-establish the boundaries of the property based on controllable axes such as the Dja River, or the recognized circulation routes,
 - g) Propose a suitable budget for the implementation of these priorities,

- h) Define a monitoring-evaluation framework that includes pertinent indicators on wildlife and ensure the collection of historic and updated data;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN monitoring mission to the property in 2011 to evaluate the implementation of the recommendations of the 2009 mission and the progression of the threats, notably the mining and industrial agriculture projects;
10. Requests moreover the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, and on the steps taken for the implementation of the recommendations of the 2009 World Heritage Centre/IUCN mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011, **with a view, in the absence of substantial progress, to considering the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

Rainforests of Atsinanana (Madagascar) (N 1257)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.147**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Expresses its utmost concern about the increasing illegal logging and hunting of endangered lemurs in Masoala and Marojejy National Parks, which is endangering the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
4. Notes that in spite of the approval of decree N° 2010-141 of 24 March 2010 banning the exploitation and export of rosewood and ebony, reports indicate that the State Party of Madagascar is continuing to provide export permits for illegally logged timber, that no credible measures are in place to enforce the ban on logging or the export of illegally logged timber, and that States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* are also known destination countries for illegally logged timber;
5. Urges the State Party to immediately take the necessary measures to enforce the above mentioned decree and halt all illegal logging in the property, halt all export of rosewood and ebony and ensure that all people participating in illegal resource extraction activities are removed from the property;
6. Calls upon all States Parties to the *Convention* to act urgently to assist protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property by restoring conservation funding and support;
7. Further calls upon all States Parties to the *Convention* to assist in developing alternative subsistence means for the communities living around the parks;

8. Encourages the State Party to convene a High Level Meeting of the States Parties concerned in order to implement Decision **33 COM 7B.147** taken by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009), which invites the States Parties to ensure that illegal timber originating from Madagascar is both banned and prevented from entering their national markets;
9. Requests the State Party, the World Heritage Centre and IUCN to draw the relevant issues to the attention of the Secretariat of the Convention on the Illegal Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), with a view to considering action in relation to threats through this international mechanism;
10. Considers that the property is facing imminent danger to its Outstanding Universal Value;
11. **Decides to inscribe the Rainforests of the Atsinanana (Madagascar) on the List of World Heritage in Danger;**
12. Also requests the State Party to invite, as soon as possible, a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property to assess the state of conservation of Masoala and Marojejy National Parks and develop in cooperation with the State Party the corrective measures to address the threats to the Outstanding Universal Value as well as a timeframe for their implementation, and a Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
13. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, describing the implementation of the action plan and other measures taken to address illegal logging, as well as any data on the direct and indirect impacts of illegal logging on Masoala and Marojejy National Parks, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.3

The World Heritage Committee;

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.8**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Expresses its serious concern about the results of the 2009 elephant survey, which shows a decline of the elephant population in the Selous-Mikumi Ecosystem by 44% between 2006 and 2009 and an increase in the proportion of illegally killed elephants;
4. Urges the State Party to take immediate and decisive action to halt the upsurge in poaching of elephants as well as other wildlife, which risks seriously degrading the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;

5. Also expresses its utmost concern about the weakening of the legal protection of the property by the 2009 Wildlife Act, which allows for the prospection and mining of oil, gas and uranium inside Game Reserves and reiterates that any decision to go forward with oil exploration inside the property would constitute a clear case for inscribing Selous Game Reserve on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
6. Also urges the State Party to enact specific legislation to prohibit the prospection and mining of oil, gas and uranium inside the Selous Game Reserve on the basis of its status as a World Heritage property;
7. Reiterates its request to the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre of all planned activities within and in the vicinity of the property which could impact its Outstanding Universal Value, including dam and mining projects, and provide an Environmental Impact assessment before taking a decision on these projects;
8. Welcomes the State Party's decision to create an autonomous Wildlife Authority and to reinstate revenue accrual which should over time significantly increase the property's human and financial resources;
9. Further urges the State Party to continue to implement the recommendations of the 2007 and 2008 monitoring missions, as detailed in its Decision **33 COM 7B.8**;
10. Also welcomes the intention of the State Party to convene a workshop on implementing the recommendations of the 2007 and 2008 monitoring missions, and requests the State Party to use this opportunity to ensure the implementation of a full and effective set of actions, including support the elaboration of an anti-poaching programme, in collaboration with local and international NGOs and other stakeholders;
11. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including information on progress in addressing poaching and in implementing the recommendations of the 2007 and 2008 monitoring missions, as well as information on the current status of the impact assessments for the Kidunda and Stiegler's Gorge dam projects and on the legal protection status of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Ngorongoro Conservation Area (United Republic of Tanzania) (N 39)

Decision: 34.COM 7B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.9**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Expresses its utmost concern about increasing pressures on the Ngorongoro ecosystem, particularly from tourism and growing human use, and the limited

progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the 2007 and 2008 reactive monitoring missions;

4. Considers that if current degradation patterns are not stopped, the Outstanding Universal Value of the property could be jeopardized and inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger may be considered;
5. Strongly urges the State Party to implement all recommendations of the 2007 and 2008 monitoring missions to address these threats;
6. Reiterates the importance to change the current governance framework so as to facilitate more meaningful stakeholder involvement in land-use planning and the development of more transparent and effective benefit-sharing mechanisms and a realistic overall tourism strategy;
7. Requests the State Party to invite the joint UNESCO/IUCN reactive monitoring mission which will be visiting Serengeti National Park, and update the mission on the implementation of the 2007 and 2008 mission recommendations;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the 2007 and 2008 monitoring mission recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.10**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the progress achieved by the State Party, in collaboration with the Kenyan Government and WWF's East Africa Programme, towards formulating sustainable water resource management policies for the Mara River Basin, and requests the State Party to ensure that these policies are rapidly put in place;
4. Welcomes the State Party's intention to expanding the property to include Speke Gulf, which is a crucial alternative water resource during times of drought;
5. Expresses its utmost concern about the proposed North Road which will dissect the northern wilderness area of the Serengeti over 53 km, considers that this proposed alignment could result in irreversible damage to the property's Outstanding Universal Value and therefore urges the State Party to submit an Environmental Impact Assessment to the World Heritage Centre before a decision to implement the project is taken;

6. Also notes the reports of the significant increase in rhinoceros and elephant poaching within the property, and requests the State Party to continue improving its anti-poaching strategies and law enforcement activities;
7. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre / IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property to assess its state of conservation, including potential threats such as the North Road proposal, as well as reports on a significant increase in poaching;
8. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including on the status of the North Road proposal, sustainable water management policies for the Mara River, and the status of poaching, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls (Zambia / Zimbabwe) (N 509)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.4**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Welcomes the substantive progress achieved by the two State Parties in strengthening the transboundary management of the property and requests to further strengthen these efforts to ensure a stable management capacity in the two management authorities, establish a fully functional programme of joint meetings of the transboundary management bodies, and ensure adequate resources for the implementation of the Joint Integrated Management Plan;
4. Urges the two States Parties to develop indicators to monitor the state of conservation of the property and better address management and protection concerns, as recommended by the 2006 joint World Heritage Centre / IUCN monitoring mission and encourages using the management effectiveness evaluation methodology which was developed by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;
5. Requests the two States Parties to ensure that on-going efforts to control invasive species within the property, including the continuation of manual clearance of affected areas and continued investigations of chemical and biological controls are continued and to confirm, through communications to the World Heritage Centre by **31 December 2010**, that ongoing funding is in place to ensure this;
6. Reiterates the conclusion of the 2006 mission that any tethered balloon projects close to the property will adversely impact its visual integrity, because when raised the balloon is likely to appear within the viewing corridor of the falls;

7. Also requests the two States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a jointly prepared report on the state of conservation of the property, including the implementation of the recommendations of the 2006 monitoring mission and status and actions received in relation to the above mentioned factors, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Article 6 of the *Convention* which states that each State Party undertakes not to take any deliberate measures which might damage directly or indirectly the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 situated on the territory of other States Parties to this *Convention*;
3. Notes with concern the reported threats from mining on the property and adjoining related protected areas in Zambia;
4. Requests the State Party of Zambia to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of Mana Pools National Park, Sapi and Chewore Safari Areas World Heritage property of Zimbabwe, is considered fully in relation to possible mining exploration and production plans that could affect the Zambezi River and its catchments, or the property and protected areas adjacent to it;
5. Also requests the State Party of Zambia to provide to the World Heritage Centre copies of any baseline or feasibility studies already completed by the mining companies, and to ensure that any mining or other developments that could impact the property are notified to the World Heritage Centre, in line with Paragraph 172 the *Operational Guidelines*, prior to granting any permission for mining exploration or production or other development;
6. Encourages the States Parties of Zambia and Zimbabwe to increase their cooperation in the protection of the property, including in relation to mining threats and of planning for tourism and visitation in the area, in the context of the conservation of the Lower Zimbabwe area and the protected areas in this region;
7. Further requests the States Parties of Zimbabwe and Zambia to jointly invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to review the state of conservation of the property, and to examine mining activities in the Lower Zambezi in relation to the possible impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
8. Requests furthermore the States Parties of Zimbabwe and Zambia to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a joint report on the state of conservation of the property, including the potential impacts on the property from

mining activities in Zambia, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

ARAB STATES

Wadi Al-Hitan (Egypt) (N 1186)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34 COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **29 COM 8B.5**, adopted at its 29th session (Durban, 2005),
3. Commends the State Party for the sustained progress in the management of the property, including in relation to monitoring and the development of sustainable tourism;
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to develop a proposal for changing the boundary of the property, taking into account recommendations at the time of inscription as well as recent additional fossil discoveries to the north of the property, and the possibility to link the property with the Gebel Qatrani area;
5. Takes note that the property has unmet management needs, including some basic requirements for ongoing success, and therefore urges the State Party to address these needs, and to ensure adequate long-term finance for the property;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011** more information on the issue of uncontrolled access to the property from the north as well as a copy of the finalized management plan.

Ichkeul National Park (Tunisia) (N 8)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.7** adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Commends the State Party for its significant achievements in restoring the Outstanding Universal Value, including the conditions of integrity, of the property and welcomes the recent restoration of the Joumine River, which has greatly contributed to the property's ecological recovery;

4. Notes the progress made by the State Party towards consolidating the property's autonomous management structure, which is essential to the long-term sustainable management of its recently regained values and integrity, and encourages the State Party to continue with these efforts and to increase the role and activities of the Ichkeul Scientific Management Committee;
5. Also encourages the State Party to rapidly repair the lake breach that occurred in April 2009, and to restore the Agenda 21 process;
6. Requests the State Party to submit any Environmental Impact Assessments for the additional dams proposed for the Melah, Doumis and Tine streams to the World Heritage Centre in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and to ensure that these dams provide an adequate water supply to the property;
7. Also requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed regarding significant developments with respect to the above issues, considering the requirements of Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and to give particular attention to these issues in their contribution to the periodic reporting process.

ASIA PACIFIC

Macquarie Island (Australia) (N 629 rev)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.10

The World Heritage Committee;

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.9**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Commends the Australian and Tasmanian Governments on the implementation of the plan to eradicate the invasive rabbits and rodents that adversely impact the property's values and integrity, and considers it crucial that the eradication proceeds to schedule and is demonstrated to be successful in completely eliminating all pests, leading to a full recovery of the island's endemic vegetation and aiding the recovery of its threatened seabirds;
4. Recommends that the State Party rapidly secure the financial resources required for adequate post-eradication outcome monitoring;
5. Also recommends that the State Party urgently determine and address the cause of dieback of the Macquarie cushion plant, create larger ex situ conservation holdings of seeds and living plants, and assess the remaining healthy cushion plants in the summer of 2010;
6. Requests the State Party to ensure the application of strict mitigation measures required by the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels if limited and responsible long-line fishing is to continue around the property, and also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre the strategic

assessment of the Macquarie Island toothfish fishery as soon as it becomes available;

7. Expresses its concern that Macquarie Island seabirds, particularly albatross, continue to be threatened by legal and illegal long-line fishing when feeding outside Australian waters, and strongly urges all States Parties involved in long-line fishing operations that may adversely affect Macquarie's seabirds to seek to reduce the adverse effects of their fishing operations, and to adhere to the mitigation measures required by the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property, including information on the progress made with the eradication plan, the conservation status of the Macquarie cushion plant, the impact on seabirds of continued long-line fishing trials in the island's waters, and the impact of legal and illegal long-line fisheries on Macquarie seabirds feeding outside Australian waters, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries - Wolong, Mt Siguniang and Jiajin Mountains (China) (N 1213)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **30 COM 8B.22**, adopted at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006),
3. Commends the State Party for its achievements in implementing the recommendations adopted at the time of inscription, despite the impacts of the Wenchuan earthquake, but notes that a number of these have only been partially implemented;
4. Requests the State Party to fully implement the recommendations made at the time of inscription, and in particular to rapidly undertake actions to enhance integrated monitoring and management capacity across all 18 management units of the property, establish and implement tourism management plans and monitoring programmes, and implement the ecosystem restoration aspects of the post-earthquake recovery plan, especially in Wolong Reserve, and encourages the State Party to pay particular attention to the these issues;
5. Strongly encourages the State Party to consider expanding the property to include the Rongjin Nature Reserve as a critical link between the giant panda populations of Quionglaihan and Liangshan.

Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas (China) (N 1083)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.11**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Committee fully informed on any developments in plans for dams, as noted in Decision **32 COM 7B.11**, and to ensure that any completed Environmental Impact Assessment for any dam on the Nujiang, Lancang and Jinsha Rivers, and on any water course within or adjacent to the property, be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for assessment, prior to the consideration of any approval for such developments;
4. Also requests the State Party to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property be considered as an explicit factor in the Environmental Impact Assessments for any dam or other developments that could affect the property;
5. Notes with great concern that legal mining that predates the inscription of the property is taking place within the Hongshan sub-unit of the property, and that additional areas are subject to mining licenses, and further requests the State Party to take all necessary steps to ensure that mining does not take place within the boundaries of the property, and to not permit any further expansion of mining production in the property;
6. Notes the State Party's submission of a proposed boundary modification for the property, and a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee;
7. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including the status of any dam related projects and the removal of mining threats from the property, and to take into account, in the same report, any revisions to the property agreed through the minor boundary modification proposal.

Lorentz National Park (Indonesia) (N 955)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32COM 7B.15**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),

3. Welcomes that the Draft Management Plan for 2010-2013 is being prepared in collaboration with WWF Papua Sahul;
4. Notes with grave concern that the priority recommendation of the 2008 reactive monitoring mission, i.e. ceasing road construction and addressing forest die-back, have not been implemented, and that extensive threats to the property in the Lake Habema and southern lowland regions have resulted in these areas of the property becoming seriously degraded;
5. Urges the State Party to fully implement the recommendations of the 2008 mission and to prioritize those which are most urgent, in particular:
 - a) Cease all road construction in the Lake Habema region and rehabilitate recently constructed roads and mitigate their impacts, and
 - b) Identify and control the die-back disease threatening the Nothofagus forests in the Lake Habema region;
6. Also urges the State Party to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Strategic Plan for Lake Habema, which includes provisions for additional roads, in order to identify the least environmentally damaging transport options for the alpine region of the property, including alternatives to road building;
7. Requests the State Party to convene an international workshop in 2010 to explore all options for the effective management of Lorentz National Park, with the participation of international donors, international and local NGOs, local communities, PT Freeport, IUCN, and the World Heritage Centre, and encourages the State Party to submit a request for International Assistance to support the workshop;
8. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission in 2010 to assess the impacts of road construction, forest dieback, illegal logging, poaching and illegal fishing on the property's values and integrity;
9. Calls upon the international community to support the State Party in resolving the severe constraints to the effective operation of the park management including funding, limited monitoring and surveillance equipment, and limited staff capacity and technical expertise;
10. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, and progress on the implementation of the recommendations of the 2008 monitoring mission, in particular the cessation of damaging road construction, rehabilitation of existing roads, mitigation of impacts, and research into forest die-back, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.14

The World Heritage Committee;

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.15**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes with utmost concern that the property continues to face intense pressure from illegal activities, including road construction, encroachment, logging, poaching and mining prospecting, which are a major threat to its Outstanding Universal Value, including the conditions for integrity, and represent both an ascertained and potential danger in relation to the provisions of Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*, as confirmed by three monitoring missions since 2004;
4. Also notes that since the time of inscription, the World Heritage Committee has been advised to place the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger as a result of continuing and aggravated threats to its values and integrity;
5. Requests the State Party to implement the following corrective measures:
 - a) Immediately halt all road construction plans within Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP), clarify in law that no roads shall be built through the parks comprising the property, close all existing illegal roads, and develop appropriate regulations and infrastructure on existing legal public roads to reduce the negative impacts of traffic on wildlife and to ensure ecological connectivity,
 - b) Establish a clear institutional coordination mechanism to ensure that the large number of Emergency Action Plan (EAP) activities that are not within the park's mandate, and which are beyond its legal competence, including many of the activities intended to address encroachment, illegal logging and poaching, are successfully implemented through a cross-sectoral approach, and with the participation of all stakeholders,
 - c) Develop and implement an effective and prioritized monitoring system to assess the status and trends of key factors affecting the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including encroachment, illegal logging, poaching, wildlife trade, invasive species, and any anticipated climate change impacts in all components of the property,
 - d) Provide law enforcement agencies with adequate resources to expand their law enforcement activities with regards to illegal activities affecting the property, including encroachment, logging, poaching, and the wildlife trade,
 - e) Halt the establishment of new provinces, districts and sub-districts in the property in order to reduce both the administrative complexity of the property's management and the multiple development threats,
 - f) Establish through law an appropriate buffer zone to secure the conservation of the property,

- g) Develop and implement an ecosystem-based restoration plan of the degraded forests in the property and neighbouring landscapes,
6. Also requests the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, to develop a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35 session in 2011;
7. Strongly encourages the State Party to consider alternative approaches to addressing the multiple threats affecting the property by making explicit provision within their Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradations (REDD) national strategy, and specifically the Forest Investment Programme (FIP), for prioritizing the conservation of the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra forest ecosystem, and notes IUCN's willingness to assist the State Party in designing an effective programme for the property;
8. Reiterates its position that mining is incompatible with World Heritage status, in line with the International policy statement of the International Council of Minerals and Metals (ICMM) of not undertaking these activities in World Heritage properties, and urges the State Party to ensure that the Department of Mining formally consults the management authorities of all of the different Protected Areas that form the components of the property (Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP), Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP), and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (BBSNP)) in the event of mining exploration in areas within or adjacent to the World Heritage property;
9. Invites the State Party to submit an International Assistance request to provide support for the Emergency Action Plan workshop planned for 2010;
10. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report, including periodic satellite imagery over the period 2006-2010, which demonstrates that concerns raised in previous monitoring missions such as illegal logging, agricultural encroachment, mining and illegal road construction, have ceased impacting the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
11. Requests furthermore the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property in 2011 to evaluate the implementation of the recommendations of the 2009 mission and the progression of the threats, notably the logging and illegal activities including poaching, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011, **with a view, in the absence of substantial progress, to considering the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

Gunung Mulu National Park (Malaysia) (N 1013)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,

2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.16**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Welcomes the report of the State Party regarding the means by which local communities are being involved in the management of the property, through both governance arrangements and within the staffing of the property as well as the State Party's confirmation that it has no plans to implement dam projects that could affect the property;
4. Also welcomes the reassurance of the State Party regarding the resolution of remaining land claims in the area, and notes that these relate to land outside the boundary of the property, and that they do not appear to be adversely impacting on the effective management of the property;
- 5) Also requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed regarding significant developments with respect to the above issues, considering the requirements of Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and to give particular attention to these issues in their contribution to the periodic reporting process.

Sagarmatha National Park (Nepal) (N 120)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.17**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Commends the State Party for halting construction of the illegal trail between Kongde and Thame, which would have damaged a key wildlife area within the property, remains concerned that a verdict regarding the Kongde View Resort, which is within the property's core area, has not yet been issued by Nepal's Supreme Court and requests the State Party to submit the verdict to the World Heritage Centre as soon as it is issued by the court;
4. Notes the State Party's efforts to implement the 2007-2012 Sagarmatha National Park (SNP) Management and Tourism Plan, but considers that additional effort is needed to address the tourism management issues impacting on the property's Outstanding Universal Value;
5. Also notes the information provided by the State Party concerning measures to protect endangered species within the Park's area, but also considers that additional effort is needed to promote sustainable use of natural resources within the park, and minimize environmental pollution;
6. Invites the State Party to submit an International Assistance request to assess the current impacts of tourism on the property, identify the property's carrying capacity and to secure expert assistance in reviewing the SNP Tourism and Management

Plan tourism management measures in the context of the upcoming review of this Plan;

7. Encourages the Government of Nepal to consider officially designating a buffer zone to the World Heritage property by including the existing buffer zone of the National Park within the property's listing and submitting a request to this effect to the World Heritage Committee;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including progress in addressing tourism management issues, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

East Rennell (Solomon Islands) (N 854)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.19**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit a report on the state of conservation of the property, as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session;
4. Welcomes reports that the Australian Government, through the Australian Aid Agency (AusAid), is supporting a heritage and governance capacity-building project in the Solomon Islands, which may contribute to improving the property's management;
5. Notes with concern reports that commercial logging may be threatening the property and adjacent areas in West Rennell;
6. Reiterates its recommendation that the State Party seeks International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund for the establishment of a more effective protection and management system for the property;
7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property together with information on the status of the World Heritage Protection Bill, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.18

The World Heritage Committee;

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.17**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Reiterates its concern that the Highway 304 expansion project has the potential to create additional problems for the integrity of the ecosystems and species of this property, including through increased levels of road kill;
4. Commends the State Party for undertaking the necessary Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies to identify and design effective wildlife corridors to mitigate the impacts of the proposed highway expansion project;
5. Notes that the implementation of effective wildlife corridors is essential to maintaining the integrity of the property over the longterm, independent of the expansion of the highway, and that it is critical that the State Party first identify and implement the best wildlife corridor proposal on an essentially ecological basis by reducing the importance accorded to economic factors in its analysis;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit a copy of the highway expansion Environmental Impact Assessment to the World Heritage Centre as soon as it becomes available, including a list of alternatives considered and a clear summary of how the enlargement is likely to affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Encourages the State Party to request assistance, if necessary, in order to design an effective tourism management plan for the property;
8. Also notes reports that agricultural encroachment is occurring on the north side of Thap Lan National Park, and recommends that the State Party consider the opportunities to integrate forest conservation within international programmes, including Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD);
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report, on the state of conservation of the property, including progress on wildlife corridors and management of tourism pressure, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Pirin National Park (Bulgaria) (N 225)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.21**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),

3. Recalling that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property has been repeatedly and significantly impacted by the development of ski facilities and ski runs, decides that any further development of ski facilities or ski runs, or associated infrastructure, within the property and its buffer zone would result in the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
4. Notes that this decision is related to the proposed extension of the property, to also be considered by the Committee at its 34th session in 2010 under agenda item 8;
5. Urges the State Party to ensure that the new management plan to be developed for the period post-2013 will not permit further ski development or construction of other facilities within the property and its buffer zone, nor extension of the tourism zone into the property;
6. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN monitoring mission to the property in 2011 to assess the state of conservation of the property, and any agreed extension to it, with particular reference to its effective protection from inappropriate development and human use within and beyond its boundaries liable to have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value, including the conditions of integrity, of the property with a view to studying the possibility of establishing more appropriate buffer zones which meet the requirements stated in Paragraph 104 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and to review a draft of the new management plan to ensure that it will provide for the continued protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, with particular reference to effective protection from inappropriate development and human use within and beyond its boundaries, and the effective protection and management of the property, including the maintenance of adequate staff and financial resources, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

**Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park (Canada / United States of America)
(N 354rev)**

Decision: 34 COM 7B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.22**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the results and recommendations of the September 2009 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property;
4. Congratulates the States Parties, and in particular the Province of British Columbia (Canada) and the State of Montana (United States of America) and first nations

representatives, on signing the new Memorandum of Understanding regarding the Flathead River Basin, including the property, which promises significant progress in the transboundary management of the property, in the context of its wider setting, and encourages the States Parties to ensure its effective, ongoing implementation through the development of specific joint programmes and projects;

5. Welcomes the commitments made by the Province of British Columbia to remove mining threats from the Flathead River Basin, and the initiatives in the United States of America regarding extinction of mining licenses, which address significant concerns regarding potential impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
6. Takes note of the ongoing threats to the property from possible impacts on wildlife connectivity arising from issues outside the property, including residential, industrial and infrastructure development, and forestry practices, in both Canada and the United States of America, and requests the States Parties to jointly ensure that connectivity is considered as a key factor in planning and environmental assessment of such developments, in order to ensure the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Encourages the States Parties to share their experiences in the development of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies with other World Heritage properties;
8. Also requests the States Parties to keep the World Heritage Centre informed regarding significant developments with respect to the above issues, considering the requirements of Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and to give particular attention to these issues in their contribution to the periodic reporting process.

Isole Eolie (Aeolian Islands) (Italy) (N 908)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.18**, adopted at its 32nd session (Québec City, 2008),
3. Takes note of the comprehensive information provided on the progress in addressing the previous decision of the World Heritage Committee, and welcomes the achievements towards the establishment of the National Park for the Aeolian Islands, and the preparation of a management plan for the property;
4. Notes the reported progress in addressing the actions requested by the World Heritage Committee in its Decision **31 COM 7B.24** and requests the State Party to

ensure full completion of the restoration projects that have commenced or are being planned;

5. Also requests the State Party to transmit copies of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the restoration projects and other projects that could affect the property, to the World Heritage Centre, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is considered in EIAs for any proposals for port developments at Lipari;
6. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property including progress with the establishment of the National Park and the completion of restoration projects within the property.

Lake Baikal (Russian Federation) (N 754)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.28**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes with serious concern the recent re-opening of the Baikalsk Paper and Pulp Mill (BPPM) without a close-loop water system as well as the continued pollution from the Selenga river, and considers that the discharge of wastewater from the mill with a quantity of pollutants exceeding maximum permissible concentrations as determined by the State Party and from the Selenga river could impact the Outstanding Universal Value of Lake Baikal;
4. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party:
 - a) On the development of the Federal Target Programme “Protection of Baikal Lake and Socio-economic development of the Baikal Nature Territory” that in particular includes activities on utilization and recycling of waste having been accumulated during more than 50 years as well as on land restoration,
 - b) On the intention of the State Party to transfer the production of a high quality bleached pulp to another mill outside the Baikal region,
 - c) On the intention of the State Party to determine 30-month period for the Baikalsk Paper and Pulp Mill to address the issue of waste treatment and making a principal solution on the Mill’s operation;
5. Urges the State Party to immediately consider various mitigation scenarios for the mill, including rapidly developing and implementing a close-loop water system;
6. Encourages the State Party to develop and implement a long-term alternative livelihoods strategy for the town of Baikalsk, and notes that Lake Baikal has significant potential to develop sustainable tourism and other activities based on its natural and cultural values;

7. Reiterates its request to ensure long-term monitoring of the seal population and to halt illegal constructions on the shores of the Lake;
8. Requests the State Party to clarify the extent of the planned marina within the territory of the Republic of Buriatia and submit its Environmental Impact Assessment to the World Heritage Centre prior to granting permission for the development, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. Calls upon the Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre to convene a meeting with the Russian authorities and relevant stakeholders, in cooperation with IUCN, to identify how the impacts of the recently re-opened Baikalsk Paper and Pulp Mill on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property can be addressed;
10. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a report, by **1 February 2011**, on the state of conservation of the property, and in particular progress made in preventing the discharge of untreated wastewater into Lake Baikal, addressing continuing high levels of pollution in the Selenga River, developing a comprehensive tourism strategy for the property, and monitoring the Baikal seal population and the impacts of climate change on the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.23** adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Welcomes the State Party's efforts to improve the management and protection of the property, including the ongoing work on the development of a draft integrated management plan and the clarification of the boundaries of the property;
4. Requests the State Party to submit as soon as possible a detailed updated map of the property, as well as a copy of the integrated management plan;
5. Expresses its concern about the reported continued decline of several key wildlife species within the property, including pacific salmon populations, which demonstrates the urgency of further strengthening the management and protection of the property, as recommended by the 2007 World Heritage Centre/ IUCN reactive monitoring mission;
6. Further expresses concern about the reported weakening of the legal protection of the property through the enactment of the Volcanoes of Kamchatka Regulations and also requests the State Party to submit a copy of these Regulations to the World Heritage Centre in one of the working languages of the *Convention* before **1 November 2010**;

7. Reiterates its request to the State Party to fully implement the recommendations of the 2007 reactive monitoring mission, particularly the need to strengthen the protection of the four regional Nature Parks and the development of an overall management plan and coordination structure;
8. Recalls its invitation to the State Party to consider enacting a national law for the management of all natural World Heritage properties in order to address the issue of joint management plans, frameworks, standards and funding allocation for all natural properties composed of both federal and regional protected areas;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including data on trends of the populations of the major wildlife species within the property since its inscription and on progress in the implementation of all the recommendations of the 2007 mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Western Caucasus (Russian Federation) (N 900)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.29**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Commends the State Party for its decision to relocate the Biathlon Complex, sliding venue and the Olympic mountain village away from the ecologically sensitive Grushevy ridge and upper Mzimta valley, in order to limit their impacts on the World Heritage property;
4. Welcomes the progress made in implementing some of the other recommendations of the 2008 monitoring mission, in particular the development of an overall management plan for the property, the restoration of the legal protection of the northern buffer zone which is part of the property, the development of a southern buffer zone and the delimitation of the property;
5. Expresses its concern about the continued threats to the integrity of the nature monuments, nature park and northern buffer zone as well as on the Lagonaki plateau, which are all part of the property, as a result of planned or existing development activities such as logging, tourism infrastructure developments and road developments;
6. Requests the State Party to implement all the recommendations of the 2010 mission, which update the recommendations of the 2008 mission, in particular:
 - a) Establish a comprehensive programme to monitor the impacts of all Olympic facilities and tourism facilities on wildlife population trends and movements around the property and ensure continued cooperation and

consultation between the Sochi 2014 organising committee and the reserve authorities,

- b) Halt all infrastructure developments which are affecting the integrity of the property (in particular tourism and road infrastructure), in particular in the nature monuments, nature park and northern buffer zone situated in the Adygea Republic and abandon any plans for recreational use and development of the Lagonaki plateau,
 - c) Stop logging activities, including so-called sanitary cutting, in particular in the nature monuments, nature park and northern buffer zone situated in the Adygea Republic, rehabilitate the logged areas and monitor their recovery,
 - d) Upgrade the protection regime of the natural monuments and nature park, either by including them in the Strict Nature Reserve, or by ensuring that all development activities in contradiction to their World Heritage status are prohibited,
 - e) Finalize urgently the exact definition of the geographic coordinates and legal documentation of the boundary of the property and the establishment of a buffer zone on its southern boundary and submit an updated map of the property to the World Heritage Centre,
 - f) Establish a coordination body for the entire property, to ensure the implementation of the overall management plan, and develop and implement operational plans for its implementation,
 - g) Develop an overall sustainable tourism strategy and comprehensive plan for the property and adjacent protected areas, privileging low impact tourism activities which can be developed without affecting the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Invites the State Party to consider addressing the issue of overall management plans, management frameworks and management standards for all natural World Heritage properties in the Russian Federation composed of federal and regional protected areas through a national law for the management of natural World Heritage properties that meets the State Party's obligations to the *Convention*;
8. Welcomes the decision by the State Party to create a strictly protected corridor which will link the property to the Teberdinsky Strict Nature Reserve and invites the State Party to complete its designation as soon as possible, and to consider submitting a proposal for the extension of the property to include both these areas;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the 2010 mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Virgin Komi Forests (Russian Federation) (N 719)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.31**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Strongly regrets that the State Party appears to have licensed a significant open cast gold mining operation within the World Heritage property, and has also excised other areas from protected status, and also regrets that the State Party did not take into account the previous requests of the World Heritage Committee in taking these actions;
4. Notes that the boundaries of the World Heritage property as inscribed by the Committee have not been amended, and therefore requests the State Party to reconsider its recent boundary demarcation exercises in order to restore the protected status of all areas within the World Heritage property, including all areas that have recently been excluded from the Yugyd Va National Park;
5. Strongly urges the State Party of the Russian Federation to take all necessary steps, with provincial and local government as appropriate, to immediately halt mining activities within the property;
6. Calls on all companies holding licenses for mining in the World Heritage property, with the support of their investors, to not proceed with mining activities, in line with the international policy statement of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) of not undertaking these activities in World Heritage properties, as also endorsed by the World Heritage Committee;
7. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property, in order to review the mining threats to the property, to confirm the integrity of its boundaries, and to advise on the effectiveness of the protection and management of the property;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, taking into account results of a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Doñana National Park (Spain) (N 685bis)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.26

The World Heritage Committee;

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,

2. Recalling Decision **29 COM 7B.25** adopted at its 29th session (Durban, 2005);
3. Calls upon the State Party to complete and sustain the results of the “Doñana 2005” restoration project, and to maintain and improve the management of the property, and encourages both the establishment of an ongoing system of management effectiveness assessment to assist this process, and an assessment and revision of all adjacent land use plans by the relevant local authorities to ensure that they consider the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and do not permit developments which could impact upon it;
4. Notes with concern the high risk of accidental oil spills resulting from the increase in maritime traffic to and from the Straits of Gibraltar due to the proposed expansion of the La Rábida oil refinery and the proposed Balboa pipeline, which may potentially affect the Outstanding Universal Value, including the conditions of integrity, of the property;
5. Requests the State Party to submit a copy of the La Rábida oil refinery expansion Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), the Balboa pipelines EIA, the maritime traffic EIA, the coastal wind farm EIA and the Doñana Natural Area Self-Protection Plan to the World Heritage Centre as soon as these become available;
6. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property to assess its state of conservation;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a report, by **1 February 2011**, on the status of the La Rábida and Balboa oil refinery projects and all other developments that may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, the continued implementation of the restoration scheme, results of monitoring and management effectiveness assessments, and the regulation and impacts of land-uses adjacent to the property on its state of conservation, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Henderson Island (United Kingdom) (N 487)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.27**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Commends the State Party for the considerable progress achieved in planning the invasive rat eradication scheme, which is of critical importance to maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value, including the conditions of integrity, of the property;

4. Welcomes the progress achieved by the State Party in securing a full time Ranger Post for Henderson Island;
5. Urges the State Party, in close collaboration with the Pitcairn authorities and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), to rapidly secure adequate funding to implement the rat eradication scheme and the full time Ranger Post in order to safeguard the undisturbed ecology that is the key distinctive value for which Henderson Island was inscribed on the World Heritage List;
6. Also welcomes the State Party's initiative in placing the Henderson petrel (*Pterodroma atrata*) in the appendices of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) and the initiative of the Pitcairn Islands in signing a Memorandum of Understanding with CMS concerning the conservation of cetaceans;
7. Requests the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre with a copy of the updated Henderson Island World Heritage Site Management Plan when it becomes available;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the overall state of conservation of the property, including reference to the implementation of the rat eradication scheme and the Ranger Post, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Yellowstone National Park (United States of America) (N 28)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.29**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Welcomes the State Party's progress towards opening some areas to bison migration and enhancing stakeholder involvement in the Interagency Bison Management Plan;
4. Encourages the State Party to continue its efforts to secure bison migration routes, and to increase its engagement with ranchers surrounding the property in order to keep landscapes open to bison movements in order to ensure the effective conservation of this key species of the property;
5. Also welcomes the State Party's efforts to rapidly implement the recommendations of the scientific expert panel concerning the restoration of the property's native cut-throat trout population, and urges the State Party to ensure that adequate funding is secured to intensify lake trout suppression efforts over the next six years;

6. Requests that given the small size of Yellowstone's grizzly bear's population, the State Party seek to increase the population's connectivity with the larger population of bears in the region, and consider the need to further mitigate human-bear conflict;
7. Strongly urges the State Party to consider how recent delisting of wolves as a protected species in Idaho and Montana and hunting of wolves in neighbouring public and private land may impact the wolf population within the property ;
8. Also encourages the State Party to develop a more detailed understanding of the ecological role that the surrounding lands play in maintaining the property's values, and a long-term vision and action plan for integrated management of the property and its surrounding areas;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and the progress made in addressing the different issues above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.30**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Notes with concern that the property's aquatic ecosystem continues to deteriorate, and commends the State Party's initiative in requesting that the World Heritage Committee consider re-inscribing it on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
4. **Decides to inscribe Everglades National Park (United States of America) on the List of World Heritage in Danger;**
5. Welcomes the State Party's proposal to consider the feasibility of additional bridging on the Tamiami Trail, which if implemented should restore historical water flow volumes and pathways through the property and secure long-term ecosystem functions;
6. Encourages the State Party to finalize the feasibility plan for additional bridging on the Tamiami Trail, as well as the plans for additional upstream corrective measures, and to reinstate the planned Florida Bay Feasibility Study as soon as possible, and requests the State Party to submit copies of these documents to the World Heritage Centre;

7. Considers that the single most effective strategy to preserve the Everglades aquatic ecosystem in the face of climate change and sea level rise is the rapid implementation of the additional proposed restoration projects noted above;
8. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to assess the state of conservation of the property, contribute to establishing a Desired State of Conservation for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, and revise the current corrective measures as necessary;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including information on the progress in implementing additional restoration projects and progress in reaching the Desired State of Conservation for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Iguazu National Park (Argentina) (N 303)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.32**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Welcomes the development of an international agreement between Brazil and Argentina covering the joint management and monitoring of Iguazu and Iguazu National Parks, which when signed and effectively enforced, should provide a permanent and effective mechanism for transboundary cooperation, and invites the State Parties of Argentina and Brazil to submit a copy of this agreement to the World Heritage Centre once it is signed;
4. Notes the initial meetings between Iguazu and Iguazu National Parks to jointly revise both properties' management plans, and also invites the State Parties of Argentina and Brazil to submit an International Assistance Request to organize a series of joint management planning workshops;
5. Encourages the State Party of Argentina to develop a more detailed research and monitoring strategy for key species and to ensure that adequate funding is secured for its implementation;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party of Argentina to fully implement the recommendations of the 2008 mission, including the communication of information to the World Heritage Centre regarding any plans for the development of further hydroelectric projects that could affect the property

7. Further requests the State Party of Argentina, in coordination with the State Party of Brazil, to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including progress on signing the joint management agreement, progress in joint revision of both parks' management plans, studying the impacts of weekly variations in the water volumes of the Iguazu River and Falls on the property's scenic and biodiversity values, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Iguaçu National Park (Brazil) (N355)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.32**, adopted at its 32th session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Welcomes the development of an international agreement between Brazil and Argentina covering the joint management and monitoring of Iguaçu and Iguazu National Parks, which when signed and effectively enforced should provide a permanent and effective mechanism for transboundary cooperation, and invites the State Parties of Brazil and Argentina to submit a copy of this agreement to the World Heritage Centre once it is signed;
4. Notes the initial meetings between Iguaçu and Iguazu National Parks to jointly revise both properties' management plans, and also invites the State Parties of Brazil and Argentina, to submit an International Assistance Request to organize a series of joint management planning workshops;
5. Encourages the State Party of Brazil to develop a more detailed research and monitoring strategy for key species and to ensure that adequate funding is secured for its implementation;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party of Brazil to fully implement the recommendations of the 2008 mission, to inform the World Heritage Centre of any plans regarding the construction of hydroelectric dams that may affect the property, and to explore legal options, including the potential revision and amendment of the existing decree, to ensure the development of a qualified ranger corps specifically trained in conservation issues to address the ongoing threats to the property;
7. Requests the State Party of Brazil, in coordination with the State Party of Argentina, to submit to the World Heritage Centre a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011 and, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report, on the state of conservation of the property, including progress on signing the joint management agreement, progress in joint revision of both park's management plans, studying the impacts of weekly variations in the water volumes of the Iguaçu River and Falls on the

property's scenic and biodiversity values for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.32

The World Heritage Committee;

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.35**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes with utmost concern that the dams currently under construction on the Changuinola and Bonyic rivers are highly likely to result in both the direct loss of up to 16 species of migratory fish and shrimp, as well as having potential negative secondary impacts on biodiversity within the property;
4. Considers that the mitigation measures proposed to maintain the migratory corridors of the affected species, namely fish passes and aquaculture, are inadequate to effectively mitigate the impacts of the proposed dams;
5. Requests the Government of Panama and the Government of Costa Rica to consider the collective impact of all proposed dams, including those under construction, likely to affect the property's Outstanding Universal Value and conditions of integrity through a transboundary strategic environmental assessment (SEA), in order to identify the least environmentally damaging options to meet energy and water management needs;
6. Also requests the State Party of Panama to halt all dam constructions until a detailed transboundary strategic environmental assessment process is undertaken, in order to safeguard the property's values and integrity;
7. Also notes with concern the State Party of Panama's intention to build a road traversing the property from north Boquete to the province of Bocas del Toro, which would seriously degrade its integrity, and further requests the State Party to submit any preliminary environmental assessments to the World Heritage Centre as soon as these become available;
8. Reiterates its request to the State Party that measures be adopted to ensure the complete removal of cattle from the property;
9. Recalls its request to the Governments of Panama and Costa Rica to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a joint report on the state of conservation of the property, and requests furthermore that this report include an update on the progress achieved in undertaking a transboundary dam strategic environmental assessment, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011, **with a view to considering, in the absence of**

substantial progress, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Alejandro de Humboldt National Park (Cuba) (N 839rev)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.33

The World Heritage Committee;

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.36**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the progress achieved by the State Party in implementing the 2009 Operational Plan, which has enhanced the effectiveness of management of the property;
4. Notes with appreciation the confirmation provided by the State Party that at present no mining is planned in the property, but considers that the continued existence of mining concessions if activated would be considered a threat to the property, as per Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to make a clear and unequivocal commitment to eliminate the mining concessions granted within the boundaries of the property (in line with the international policy statement of the International Council of Mining and Metals (ICMM) of not undertaking these activities in World Heritage properties), and those in its periphery, that could seriously and irreversibly affect its Outstanding Universal Value, including the conditions of integrity, if activated;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the inactivity of all mining concessions with a view to their upcoming cancellation, and updating the World Heritage Committee on any other factors significantly affecting the Outstanding Universal Value, including the conditions of integrity, of the property.

Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Honduras) (N 196)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.37**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Commends the State Party for its continued efforts in implementing the recommendations of the 2006 reactive monitoring mission;

4. Notes with utmost concern that deforestation is ongoing and appears to have increased considerably, mostly as a result of illegal logging and cattle ranching, and that intensive illegal commercial fisheries are taking place within the property, posing serious threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
5. Requests the State Party to strengthen its efforts to fully implement the 2006 reactive monitoring mission's recommendations, and in particular, recommendation (e) concerning effectively identifying and dealing with new intrusions into the property, and considers that further progress in addressing threats to the Rio Platano Reserve will require political recognition and support at the highest levels;
6. Strongly urges the State Party to systematically enforce existing nature conservation laws, and in particular anti-logging laws, as continued ineffective enforcement will lead to a degradation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission in 2010 to assess the state of conservation of the property and progress in implementing the recommendations of the 2006 mission;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, focusing on i) the implementation of the 2006 monitoring mission recommendations, ii) information regarding any plans for the construction of a hydroelectric dam that might affect the property, iii) the provision of a map unambiguously illustrating the boundaries of the property and iv) an in-depth analysis of the status of illegal logging, land tenure regulation and involvement of local communities, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve (Mexico) (N 1290)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.35

The World Heritage Committee;

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 8B.17**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Commends the State Party for attributing considerable financial resources to anti-logging activities and for taking a participatory approach to surveillance, and notes that several additional sources of funding directly and indirectly contribute to activities aimed at maintaining forest cover within the property;
4. Notes with concern that observed illegal logging continues to take place within the property, and that this issue clearly remains a critical threat to the property;

5. Requests the joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission scheduled to take place in 2010 to focus on determining the level of illegal logging ongoing within the property;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 November 2010** an updated report on the state of conservation of the property, including detailed information on the areas affected by illegal logging, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Manu National Park (Peru) (N 402)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.36

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.39**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Regrets that the State Party has not provided a more detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including full details on the reported threats and any other potential threats directly and indirectly affecting the integrity of the property, along with management's response to these threats, as requested in Decision **32 COM 7B.39**;
4. Reiterates its concern about continued reports of threats to the conservation and integrity of the property, including incidents of deforestation, agricultural encroachment, invasion and insecurity;
5. Expresses its concern about reports of oil exploration adjacent to the property and the possibility of an oil pipeline traversing the property, and strongly urges the State Party to exclude Manu National Park as a possible oil pipeline route and to consider the possible impacts of the oil exploration adjacent to the property on its Outstanding Universal Value;
6. Also expresses its concern about reports that the construction of a new road from Boca Manu to Boca Colorado outside the property's boundaries has begun, which may directly affect the property's buffer zone and indirectly affect its Outstanding Universal Value by facilitating illegal logging and poaching;
7. Requests the State Party to submit the Environmental Impact Assessments for the road from Boca Manu to Boca Colorado, as well as for any future oil exploration adjacent to the property, to the World Heritage Centre as soon as these are available;
8. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ IUCN reactive monitoring mission to assess the state of conservation of the property;

9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Pitons Management Area (Saint Lucia) (N 1161)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.39**, adopted at its 33rd (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes with concern that despite the World Heritage Committee's request for a moratorium on development, the State Party has continued to approve major development applications;
4. Reiterates its request for the State Party to urgently place a moratorium on the creation of new lots and on the construction of all new residential and hotel development until such a time as new effective regulations are in place to determine if and where such developments could be permitted;
5. Strongly urges the State Party to immediately revise both the "Specific Guidelines" and any relevant land use plans and development control regulations to ensure that development is strictly circumscribed in order to avoid any deterioration of the property's integrity, including in relation to aesthetic values. The draft planning and development control documents prepared to this end should be communicated to the World Heritage Centre prior to being formally adopted;
6. Urges the State Party to carry out a comprehensive regional development and public use planning process focusing on achieving a consensual multi-stakeholder vision on conservation and economic development, with specific regard to the property's Outstanding Universal Value;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, focusing specifically on progress in halting existing development permits within the property and establishing an effective development control system, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

MIXED PROPERTIES

ASIA PACIFIC

Tasmanian Wilderness (Australia) (C/N 181)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.38

The World Heritage Committee;

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.41**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Recognizes the efforts made by the State Party to address the actions requested in Decision **32 COM 7B.41**;
4. Welcomes the submission of a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property;
5. Thanks the State Party for proposing a minor modification to include 21 formal reserves within the property that are already covered by the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA) Management Plan, also welcomes its commitment to add the Melaleuca-Cox Bight area to the property once mining licences have expired, and also recalls its request regarding the potential for further additional areas to be considered at the discretion of the State Party for eventual addition to the property;
6. Notes the potential for impact on the integrity of the existing World Heritage property from adjoining forestry operations, and requests the State Party to maintain rigorous assessment and management systems to ensure that no such impacts arise;
7. Also requests the State Party to finalize as soon as possible the creation of a mechanism involving all relevant stakeholders, to monitor, assess and manage the impact of forestry operations, road construction and regeneration on the integrity of the TWWHA, and adjoining reserves, as previously requested by the Committee;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property, especially on the outcomes of the monitoring arrangements focusing specifically on the impact of the logging operations and road construction on the Outstanding Universal Value of the existing property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Pyrénées – Mont Perdu (France / Spain) (C/N 773 bis)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.39

The World Heritage Committee;

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,

2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.40**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the information provided by the States Parties of France and Spain on the actions being taken in response to the previous decisions by the World Heritage Committee, but regrets that a joint report was not provided as requested;
4. Welcomes the establishment of a Joint Steering Committee and Charter for the property, on a mutually agreed basis, and requests the two States Parties to confirm the terms of reference for the Joint Steering Committee, and to elaborate a jointly agreed management plan for the property as a whole including clear indicators for the operation of the Charter, and an agreed programme of specific joint management actions and projects;
5. Remains concerned that increased support for agro-pastoralism, which underpins the cultural landscape, has not been addressed and reiterates its requests to the two States Parties to provide more proactive management to ensure that agro-pastoralism is seen as key mechanism that underpins the sustainable development of the property;
6. Also regrets that, whilst some reductions in the level of impact of the Gavarnie Festival have been undertaken, the request of the World Heritage Committee for the relocation of the Festival or the mitigation of all of its negative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property has not been implemented, and therefore strongly urges the State Party of France to increase its efforts towards an agreed alternative location for the Festival by 2012;
7. Also welcomes the progress achieved in the development of plans for the closure of the Troumouse Road, and also urges the State Party of France to complete the necessary studies and implement agreed plans for the closure of the road by 2012;
8. Also reiterates its request to the two States Parties to develop with the Joint Steering Committee and the Advisory Bodies a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property, in the correct format by **1 February 2011**;
9. Further reiterates its request to the two States Parties to organize a transboundary workshop, before the end of 2010, and in cooperation with the Joint Steering Committee for the property, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to support the establishment and consolidation of a joint vision and management arrangements for the property, as well as to assist the elaboration of the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property;
10. Also requests the States Parties of France and Spain to submit to the World Heritage Centre, before **1 February 2012**, a single joint report by both States Parties on the progress made in addressing the above recommendations, including the terms of reference and meetings of the Joint Steering Committee, the activities and projects undertaken within the framework of the Charter for Cooperation by the Joint Steering Committee and other actors, increased support for agro-pastoralism and the confirmation of plans for the relocation of the Gavarnie Festival and the closure of the Troumouse Road, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Mount Athos (Greece) (C/N 454)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.43**, adopted at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) session,
3. Notes with satisfaction the efforts of the national authorities and the Holy Community of Mount Athos to strengthen collaboration for the long-term conservation of the World Heritage property;
4. Also notes with appreciation the report of the Holy Community transmitted through the national authorities concerning efforts to implement all recommendations of the 2006 joint reactive monitoring mission, in particular the development of an overall management framework for the property covering both natural and cultural values, as endorsed by the World Heritage Committee at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006);
5. Urges the State Party and the Holy Community to consider possibilities to support a multi-disciplinary workshop of key stakeholders to shape the approach to development of the management framework;
6. Requests the State Party, in collaboration with the Holy Community, to provide to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2012** a report on progress made in developing an integrated management framework and in implementing the recommendations of the joint 2006 World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/IUCN reactive monitoring mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture (C 417rev)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.41**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the results and recommendations of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property carried out in November 2009 and encourages the national and local authorities to keep taking the appropriate management measures for the benefit of the property;
4. Also notes the State Party report and the detailed comments from the Balearic Port Authority on the recommendations of the reactive monitoring mission report;

5. Urges the State Party to immediately inform the World Heritage Centre of any unexpected or adverse impacts that occur during the dredging and requests the State Party to undertake and report on appropriate mitigation and monitoring measures during and after the work on the port in order to avoid any significant negative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and the status of the harbor reorganization project, including information on how the key recommendations arising from the reactive monitoring mission have been addressed, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.42**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Expresses great concern at the considerable damage caused to the property by the recent floods and landslides affecting both, the fabric of the property and access to it, and considers that the lack of adequate regulatory measures and disaster response plans appears to have exacerbated their impact;
4. Urges the State Party to improve the implementation of the actions requested at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009), and recommended by the reinforced monitoring mission, in particular:
 - a) Definition and implementation of provisions to be included in a revised management plan, derived from participatory processes, to address threats derived from unregulated access to the site, absence of a public use plan and inadequate urban planning,
 - b) Further development of the submitted risk reduction and disaster recovery plan to include clear and precise course of action to inform visitors and residents of the actual and potential risks and to provide mitigation strategies as a matter of urgency,
 - c) Undertake a management effectiveness assessment and integration of the results into a revision of the management plan and related capacity building programmes,

- d) Establishment and implementation of regulatory measures for the western access to the sanctuary and finalize the commissioned public use plan,
 - e) Implementation of strategies to strengthen decision-making processes and governance at the property;
5. Notes that unresolved issues as well as the new natural risk conditions constitute a danger to the attributes that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value and integrity of the property, and also notes that the State Party requests the application of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism;
 6. Recommends that, given the major natural and structural threats facing the property, the State Party establish an international support panel to provide technical advice and support to the State Party, in order to advocate for the political will and resources needed to address governance and sustainable finance issues, to guide effective stakeholder involvement, to seek support for the implementation of the 2009 Action Plan, and to address the backlog of unaddressed management issues;
 7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the steps taken to implement the above mentioned recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011, **with a view to considering, in the absence of substantial progress, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

CULTURAL PROPERTIES

AFRICA

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.43

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.45**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Notes with satisfaction the accomplishment of several rehabilitation projects and the successful cooperation with international partners;
4. Also notes the application of the principles set out in the management and conservation plan in terms of optimizing and taking advantage of the socio-economic potential of the property and capitalizing on its tangible and intangible cultural values;

5. Reiterates its encouragement to the State Party to pursue its funding strategy for conservation activities and presentation through income generated at the property and to seek additional funding to complete the pending restoration works e.g. of the walls as set out in the current conservation and management plan;
6. Encourages the State Party to consider the development of a cultural tourism strategy as an adjunct to the 2007-2011 management and conservation plan;
7. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to submit as a matter of urgency and before **1 December 2010**, a reconstruction policy document for the palaces, that takes into consideration the objectives of the 2007-2011 management and conservation plan;
8. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela (Ethiopia) (C 18)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.44

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.43**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the progress made by the State Party in basic conservation and monitoring, in delineating the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone; and reiterates its request to the State Party to submit maps of the boundaries and buffer zone to the World Heritage Centre;
4. Requests the State Party to submit details of the type and frequency of monitoring arrangements of the temporary shelters;
5. Expresses its concern at the uncontrolled urban encroachment that threatens the property and urges the State Party to halt this encroachment;
6. Recognizing the importance of a management plan that could link the management of the churches to the sustainable development of the wider setting of the property, also requests the State Party to pursue its efforts in establishing a site management plan with the support of the World Heritage Centre ;
7. Also recognizing the importance of an holistic, inter-disciplinary project to study the cause of decay of the churches in relation to the wider landscape as well as to stone decay, further requests the State Party to pursue its efforts in implementing the pilot project at the Gabriel Rufael Church in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and World Monuments Fund, with a view to finding a sustainable solution that would allow the removal of the temporary shelters ;

8. Requests furthermore the State Party to regularly inform the World Heritage Centre about the World Bank tourism development project that is being implemented at the property, and to submit to the World Heritage Centre all related planned conservation and enhancement projects for review by the Advisory Bodies and by the World Heritage Centre prior to any commitment being made, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. Notes the completion of a development plan for Lalibela area and requests moreover the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a copy of the plan with information on its related regulatory framework;
10. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Aksum (Ethiopia) (C 12)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.45

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.46** adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Urges the State Party to implement the recommendations of the February 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS monitoring mission;
4. Considers that the vulnerability of the property to urban encroachment and unregulated development needs to be addressed as a matter of urgency through the adoption of appropriate urban planning regulations and requests that the State Party put in place such regulations as soon as possible;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to finalize a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value including the conditions of integrity and authenticity as previously requested and submit it for review by the Advisory Bodies and for approval by the World Heritage Committee;
6. Also considers that there is a need for more structured management arrangements at the property which need to be encapsulated in a management plan based on an agreed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value;
7. Further considers that there is an urgent need to investigate the causes of the rising water table and to develop technical solutions to address them, and also reiterates its invitation to the State Party to submit a request for International Assistance for this study;

8. Also requests the State Party to pursue its efforts in consolidating the Stele 3 foundation in a sustainable manner and suggests that the State Party considers fundraising for the implementation of the consolidation works;
9. Further reiterates its request to the State Party to provide a map of the property of sufficient scale and detail to indicate clearly the boundaries of the World Heritage property and to submit a map of the proposed buffer zone, with details of protective arrangements to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies and for approval by the World Heritage Committee;
10. Further requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed about changes and new construction within the property and its proposed buffer zone including the planned Church Museum, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, before any commitment is made;
11. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Lamu Old Town (Kenya) (C 1055)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.44**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Expresses its strong concern at the apparent scope and scale of the proposed new port project near Lamu Island;
4. Requests the State Party at the earliest possible opportunity to inform the World Heritage Centre in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* as to their intentions with regard to the proposed port project and to provide the necessary details of the project for evaluation by the Advisory Bodies, including a full heritage impact assessment of the potential impact of the project on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, before any formal commitment to the project has been made;
5. Also requests the State Party to involve the National Museums of Kenya, as an integral stakeholder, in the heritage impact assessment;
6. Encourages the State Party to carry out the necessary actions to protect the entirety of the Shela Sand Dunes/water catchment system in line with the recommendations of the mission report;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit a map to the World Heritage Centre clearly demarcating and labeling the boundaries of the property;

8. Also encourages the State Party to resolve the issues related to the enlargement of the buffer zone to include the whole of the Lamu Archipelago, and at a minimum the whole of Lamu and Manda Islands, and to submit the agreed upon area for examination by the World Heritage Committee as a minor modification;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit the final management plan to the World Heritage Centre as soon as it is completed for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
10. Reiterates its request to the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property including issues related to the proposed port, the water catchment area, the boundaries and buffer zones, the management plan, the changes to the architectural heritage, unplanned and planned development projects in and around the property, enlargement of informal settlements, changes of ownership, and sustainable development and also other points raised in the reactive monitoring mission of May 2010, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Old Towns of Djenné (Mali) (C 116rev)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.50**, adopted by its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Welcomes with satisfaction the completion of the 2008-2012 conservation and management plan, and the initiative of a pilot project for conservation in the framework of the World Heritage Earthen Architecture Programme;
4. Reiterates its concern with regard to the absence of control tools (town planning and construction regulations) to mitigate the changes occurring to the ancient built fabric and threats to the integrity of the archaeological sites;
5. Recalls that the archaeological sites are an integral part of the property and that their loss would impact the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and requests the State Party to halt all construction projects planned in these sites;
6. Calls upon the international donor community to support actions to address or resolve the sanitation problems in the ancient fabric;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre the prepared town planning and construction regulation as well as clarifications on the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone following the topographical survey of January 2008, by latest **1 December 2010**;

8. Further requests the State Party to submit, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on progress achieved in resolving the sanitation problems as well as the problems experienced at the archaeological sites, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Timbuktu (Mali) (C 119 rev)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.48

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.45**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the results of the reactive monitoring mission that visited the property in March 2010;
4. Regrets that there is no possibility to correct the adverse impact of the Ahmed Baba Cultural Centre and amphitheatre built near the Sankore Mosque to allow it to be in harmony with its urban environment, and expresses great concern that since its inauguration, the centre has been unused and is already beginning to deteriorate;
5. Also notes the possibility of a project to improve the public space around the Sankore Mosque led by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture and requests the State Party to submit details of such a project to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies before any commitment is made, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Further notes the initiative for working towards an extension of the property to encompass the Old City and also requests the State Party to consider ways of harnessing resources to commence works of the documentation and planning frameworks necessary for the envisaged extension of the property, as recommended by the mission, before the urban deterioration has reached an irreversible stage;
7. Furthermore notes the possible project to demolish ruined houses northwest of the Djingareyber Mosque in order to provide more space around the mosque, and further requests the State Party to submit details on the project to the World Heritage Centre, for evaluation by the Advisory Bodies, before any commitment is made, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
8. Urges the State Party to strengthen the inter-ministerial Committee for Timbuktu and the Management Committee, and to facilitate more regular meetings between them;
9. Also urges the State Party to finalize the urban building regulations and a land-use plan for the Old City and its buffer zone;

10. Requests furthermore the State Party to address the need for waste removal especially around the mausoleums and to implement the priority actions for the repair work needed on the Sidi Yahia Mosque;
11. Encourages the State Party to attract the necessary resources to conduct a pilot project for repairing and renovating a dozen or so houses in the Old City with a training component for craftsmen;
12. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, 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 35th session in 2011.

Aapravasi Ghat (Mauritius) (C 1227)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.49

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **30 COM 8B.33**, adopted at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006),
3. Notes with concern the recent high degree of loss of historic buildings within the buffer zone through demolitions, the apparent lack of legal protection of the buffer zone and lack of planning policies;
4. Urges the State Party to halt any demolitions in the buffer zone until adequate planning and legal policies are in place;
5. Also notes the development of the Aapravasi Ghat Planning Policy Guidance document, and encourages its official adoption at the earliest opportunity;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to complete the management plan for the property to include the development and conservation of the buffer zone, and archaeological and tourism strategies, and to regulate restoration work undertaken to date;
7. Also reiterates its recommendation that the State Party undertake research on indentured labour to consider the extent, scope and impact of the indentured labour diaspora around the world and that the detailed archives connected with the property be considered to be put forward for UNESCO's Memory of the World Register;
8. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, and in particular on actions taken to halt demolitions within the buffer zone, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Island of Mozambique (Mozambique) (C 599)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.50

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.46**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Commends the State Party for the ongoing measures taken to improve the state of conservation of the property and implement the emergency action plan including the hiring of additional staff, the improvement of the situation in relation to building collapses, the initiation of projects to improve the water and sewerage situation at the property, and the ongoing work on the management plan;
4. Expresses its concern about the uncontrolled development in the Macuti Town and encourages the State Party to finalize work on the sustainable development plan for the Macuti Town;
5. Requests the State Party to submit three copies of the draft management plan to the World Heritage Centre as soon as possible for review by the Advisory Bodies;
6. Also encourages the State Party to continue efforts to increase the number of staff working in the Island of Mozambique Conservation Office (GACIM) to ensure there is sufficient capacity to deal with the management of the property;
7. Also requests the State Party to continue to implement the emergency action plan including the ongoing work to strengthen the legal framework and invites the State Party to enlarge the buffer zone;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including progress made in the ongoing implementation of the emergency action plan and the points raised above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.51

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.47**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),

3. Notes the efforts made by the State Party in implementing measures to improve the state of conservation of the property;
4. Urges it to continue the implementation of the recommendations made by the reactive monitoring mission in 2009, particularly:
 - a) Developing and consolidating the conservation and management arrangements,
 - b) Securing resources for effective operation of the Safeguarding Committee and for the office of the site manager,
 - c) Implementing building control and building permits mechanisms,
 - d) Coordination amongst initiatives being developed at the property;
5. Also urges the State Party to prepare the management plan as requested by the World Heritage Committee taking into account conservation decisions, tourism plans, and the local communities who are the major actors and beneficiaries of the implemented actions;
6. Invites the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre with detailed information including an Environmental Impact Assessment on any project that could affect the property's integrity, such as the potential construction of a port receiving minerals at the south mouth of the Senegal River, for review by the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, 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 35th session in 2011.

Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape (South Africa) (C 1099)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.52

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Takes note of the detailed information provided by the State Party in the state of conservation report of the property;
3. Expresses concern at the granting of a mining licence for coal 5 km from the boundary of the property, in a highly sensitive area adjacent to the Limpopo river and in the proposed buffer zone that was submitted at the time of the inscription, and which is fundamentally linked to the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property in terms of both cultural and natural attributes;

4. Calls upon the State Party to take appropriate measures to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value for which the property is inscribed on the World Heritage List is not adversely affected by the proposed mining and further urges the State Party to ensure that these measures are in line with the recommendations of the Technical Workshop on World Heritage and Mining adopted at the 24th session of the World Heritage Committee that was held in Cairns, Australia in 2000;
5. Notes that sections of the property are subject to a land claim and requests the State Party to clarify what implications this might have for the management of the property as well as to clarify the exact delimitation of the buffer zone;
6. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/Advisory Bodies reactive monitoring mission to consider the implications of the proposed mining on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and the establishment of an effective buffer zone for the property;
7. Urges the State Party to halt the mining project until the joint World Heritage Centre/Advisory Bodies mission has assessed the mining impact, and to submit as soon as possible details on the status of the mining licence, the status of the appeal, the position of the State Party and fuller details of ancillary projects;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011** an updated report on the state of conservation of the property including details of the status of the mining license for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.53

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling that the Muzibu Azaala Mpanga building at Kasubi was an outstanding example of an architectural style developed by the Buganda Kingdom since the 13th century, due to its design and spatial organization, but also its elaboration and size,
3. Thanks the Director-General of UNESCO for having dispatched, immediately after the fire that resulted in the destruction of the property, a mission in April 2010 led by the World Heritage Centre and including experts from the African World Heritage Fund and CRATerre-ENSAG, with the primary objective to assess the extent of the damage, and discuss with the relevant authorities actions to be taken, including its possible reconstruction;
4. Takes note of the results of the 2010 mission, which observed that the entire Muzibu Azaala Mpanga building has been destroyed, and the wish of the State Party to undertake its reconstruction;

5. Considers that, with the unfortunate destruction of the Muzibu Azaala Mpanga, the property faces a serious deterioration of its architectural components and therefore meets the criteria for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger as defined in Paragraph 179 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Also considers that the reconstruction of the Muzibu Azaala Mpanga could be justified, provided, that the new structure is based on authenticity in design, materials, and techniques as well as continuing use; and that:
 - a) a clear rationale for the overall project is set out and agreed in advance that sets out the basis for the chosen approach,
 - b) due consideration is given to the various options, such as re-building as in 2010, 1938, 1911 or as in the 1880s, based on sound documentation and traditional materials and techniques,
7. Notes that the State Party has submitted a reconstruction strategy to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies and requests that no reconstruction work commences before this review is finalized;
8. Further considers that the reconstruction of Muzibu Azaala Mpanga without proper studies and the development of an agreed reconstruction strategy could impair the remaining Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
9. Considers moreover that the overall reconstruction of the Muzibu Azaala Mpanga building will need close monitoring through the Advisory Bodies and detailed documentation;
10. Encourages the State Party to appoint a site manager for the property and to establish a coordination mechanism which will enable the Buganda kingdom and other stakeholders to work together and share responsibilities during the reconstruction process;
11. **Decides to inscribe the Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Uganda) on the List of World Heritage in Danger;**
12. Also notes that the State Party has submitted to the World Heritage Centre the recently revised 2009-2015 management plan, and also requests the State Party to ensure its implementation in close collaboration with the main stakeholders of the property;
13. Further requests the State Party to invite, as soon as possible, a joint World Heritage Centre/ICCROM/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and the African World Heritage Fund to the property, to assess the state of conservation of the property, and develop, in cooperation with the State Party, the corrective measures to address the threats to the Outstanding Universal Value as well as a time frame for their implementation, a Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, and to advise the stakeholders on the overall reconstruction of the Muzibu Azaala Mpanga;

14. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, describing progress made in the reconstruction of the Muzibu Azaala Mpanga and in the implementation of the 2009-2015 management plan, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.54

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.54**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Expresses great concern that the Malindi port project has been undertaken without details being provided to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and that no Environmental Impact Assessment has been undertaken or is clearly planned for this project in spite of requests by the World Heritage Committee at its 31st and 32nd sessions;
4. Requests the State Party to put in place as a matter of urgency a 3-5 year monitoring project for the port area as previously requested by the World Heritage Committee;
5. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre before **1 December 2010** the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the planned sea front project – Phase II, which provides assessment of the potential impact of this project on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property for review by the Advisory Bodies, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and to halt further work on the foreshore and sea wall until the review process is completed;
6. Welcomes the progress made in putting in place protective legislation and in undertaking the preparation of a Heritage Management Plan to address the ongoing challenges to decay of heritage fabric, traffic and tourism pressure and further requests the State Party to finalize this plan and implement it as soon as possible;
7. Requests moreover the State Party to invite as soon as possible after 1 December 2010 a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission;
8. Finally requests the State Party to submit a report to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011** on the progress made on the above points for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

ARAB STATES

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.55

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.54**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes note of the detailed state of conservation report provided by the State Party;
4. Notes that the report however does not respond to some of the requests made by the World Heritage Committee in previous decisions and reiterates its request for:
 - a) an integrated management plan for the property as a whole,
 - b) the establishment of a West Bank buffer zone,
 - c) a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value;
5. Requests the State Party to provide detailed information on the planning and design of proposed and on-going projects, in particular for the Avenue of the Sphinx, the Corniche and the landing stage for cruise boats on the West Bank in line with the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2012, a detailed progress report on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Petra (Jordan) (C 326)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.56

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party and expresses its concern regarding the state of conservation of the Siq and the lack of a comprehensive conservation and management policy, for the property coordinated among stakeholders;
3. Requests the State Party to take all appropriate measures as soon as possible to ensure that the necessary work is carried out on the unstable rock on the south

side of the Siq in order to ensure the safety of visitors as well as to limit any further damage;

4. Also requests the State Party to carry out adequate studies to determine the impact of the planned tourist related activities on the property, to inform the World Heritage Centre of any construction projects planned in the Dara area for examination by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, and to refrain from initiating any activity which may affect the integrity of the property;
5. Urges the State Party to finalize the Management Plan for the property, integrating the successive draft management plans and studies, and have it legally endorsed and implemented;
6. Also urges the State Party to establish as early as possible a clear management mechanism and adequate structure with the priority of maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to Petra to assess the state of conservation of the property, the advancement of the works on the Siq and to discuss the planned actions, as well as the progress in the finalization of the Management Plan;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the implementation of the above recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Tyre (Lebanon) (C 299)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.57

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.63** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Remains concerned by the threats from the highway construction plans, continuing urbanization and the lack of an effective management system;
4. Regrets that the recommendations of the 2009 joint reactive monitoring mission have not been reviewed, commented or responded to in the State Party report;
5. Urges the State Party to implement the recommendations of the 2009 mission report, and in particular the development of a comprehensive management plan with adequate financial and human resources, the extension of the building ban, the formal establishment of the maritime protection zone, and the adequate archaeological impact assessment of the planned highway;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS monitoring mission to the property to help the State Party develop a

recovery programme to address the key issues identified by the 2009 report and the previous requests of the World Heritage Committee;

7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and progress made in preparing a recovery programme, as set out above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.58

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.58**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Regrets that the State Party has not submitted a report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of its recommendations, nor a map indicating the boundaries of the property;
4. Strongly urges the State Party to implement the measures recommended by the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS mission of January 2007 and its earlier decisions;
5. Requests the State Party to submit, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of its Decision **31 COM 7B.63**, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.59

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 5A**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Expresses its great concern at the damage inflicted on some of the most widely known Saharan rock art images;
4. Regrets the delay in the agreed joint reactive monitoring mission visiting the property and requests the State Party, the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS to organize this mission before the end of 2010;

5. Urges the State Party, after discussion with the mission, to undertake a detailed assessment of the damage in association with experts who have worked on the sites, and to explore which sites might be susceptible to conservation and how this work might be undertaken;
6. Also urges the State Party to consider the protection of the property, and establish an adequate management system, including possible collaboration with the local communities, with means notably to promote the significance and sensitivity of the area to tourist agencies and individual tourists, to strengthen the permit system for visitors and to improve the overall access control;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed report on the above-mentioned issues, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.60

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.59**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes with satisfaction the progress achieved by the State Party in the implementation of some of the recommendations of Decision **31 COM 7B.64**, adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007);
4. Requests the State Party to implement all its recommendations, in particular those concerning the establishment of legal protection, and the consolidation of appropriate local management mechanisms;
5. Urges the State Party to accelerate the preparation of the Management Plan for the property;
6. Also requests the State Party to transmit the technical dossier for the restoration of the Tichitt Mosque for examination by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies before works begin;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the progress accomplished in the implementation of the recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Historic City of Meknes (Morocco) (C 793)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.61

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Deplores the collapse of the minaret of the Khnata Bent Bekkar Mosque at Meknes and addresses its condolences to the families of the victims;
3. Takes note of the report and the conclusions of the expert's visit on 19 April 2010;
4. Urges the State Party to undertake the measures recommended by this report, particularly the need to define a reconstruction proposal, including overall principles and technical details, for submission to the World Heritage Centre for evaluation by the Advisory Bodies, before any commitment has been made to the project, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
5. Encourages the State Party to submit a request for International Assistance to ensure that the Moroccan experts are accompanied by an international expert during the development of the restoration and reconstruction project and during its execution;
6. Requests the State Party to submit, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and progress in the implementation of the measures recommended in the April 2010 mission report, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Bahla Fort (Oman) (C 433)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.62

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B. 61**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Commends the State Party for the progress achieved both on the Management Plan, the Souq project, and the restoration of various parts of the property;
4. Requests the State Party to fully adopt the Management Plan as soon as it is finalized to ensure the proper management and conservation of the property;
5. Also requests the State Party to submit the revised proposal for the restoration of the souq to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre;
6. Further requests the State Party to implement the set of recommendations outlined in the World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission report of December 2009, notably to continue with research on the earthen bricks with the aim of producing guidelines for improving their quality as a building material, to

consider enlarging the buffer zone to ensure the necessary protection of the property and to take steps to begin the conservation of the Falaj system;

7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2012** an updated report on the state of conservation and progress made in responding to the recommendations above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.63

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **27 COM 8C.31** adopted at its 27th session (UNESCO, 2007),
3. Recognizes the State Party's efforts to ensure the conservation and protection of the property;
4. Welcomes the decision to discontinue the building activities of the tourism complex near the pyramids of Gebel Barkal and urges the State Party to continue preventing such a project in the vicinity of the property;
5. Requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre of any restoration or construction projects planned at the property prior to their implementation for examination by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre the revised and missing information related to the cartography of the property and the proposed buffer zone;
7. Encourages the State Party to submit an International Assistance Request aiming at improving the protection and conservation of the property;
8. Also urges the State Party to take all measures in order to implement the Management Plan;
9. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission to Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region to assess the state of conservation of the property and assist in drafting an action plan for its preservation;
10. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the implementation of the above recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.64

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B. 63**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes note with satisfaction of the progress made by the State Party in establishing a buffer zone for the property through the approval of Decree number 27/A of 26 January 2010;
4. Requests the State Party to send detailed information on the four rehabilitation projects mentioned in the report as early as possible for examination by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
5. Also requests the authorities to continue to inform the World Heritage Centre in detail of any proposals to re-design or re-shape the King Faisal street area;
6. Takes note of interventions undertaken to reduce the impact of the cultural centre on Medhat Pasha street, but reiterates its request that the State Party send further documentation on the building project as early as possible to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
7. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to develop a management plan for the property, to ensure coordination of all actions undertaken in the property;
8. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a progress report on the above recommendations and on the state of conservation of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

ASIA –PACIFIC

Angkor (Cambodia) (C 668)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.65

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.65**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Notes with satisfaction the efforts of the State Party to restructure institutional arrangements and the action of the Agence pour la protection et la sauvegarde

d'Angkor (APSARA), facilitated by issuing of sub-decree 50 ANK/ BK in May 2008, and to bring increased emphasis to increasing heritage awareness among local communities;

4. Also notes the progress made by the State Party in controlling illegal activities within the property, and requests the State Party to continue these efforts in the future;
5. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, a report on the progress made on the issues mentioned above, including on the results of the project for the development of a heritage management framework for Angkor, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.66

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having received Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add.3,
2. Recalling Decisions **31 COM 8B.24**, **32 COM 8B.102**, and **33 COM 7B.65**, adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007), 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008), and 33rd session (Seville, 2009) respectively,
3. Takes note that the World Heritage Centre has the documents submitted by the State Party;
4. Further welcomes the steps taken by the State Party towards the establishment of an international coordinating committee for the sustainable conservation of the Temple of Preah Vihear;
5. Decides to consider the documents submitted by the State Party at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.67

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.71**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the progress made by the State Party in developing a draft Management Plan;

4. Requests the State Party, as a matter of urgency, to:
- a) Prepare a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and submit it to the World Heritage Centre, for examination by the World Heritage Committee, by **1 February 2011**;
 - b) Submit an official request for the extension of the buffer zone boundaries of the property according to the procedure of the *Operational Guidelines* by **1 February 2011**;
 - c) Complete the Integrated Management Plan (IMP) and submit it to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011** together with a condensed synthesis and, prioritization of the existing recommendations and intentions, for examination by the World Heritage Committee;
 - d) Provide confirmation that the IMP has been approved, is fully resourced and will be implemented;
 - e) Stop illegal constructions within the property and the buffer zone area (namely in Hampi Village and Virupapura Gada Island), and control and manage other planned developments, such as social housing projects, to ensure that they do not have a negative impact on the integrity of the landscape;
5. Recalls its request to the State Party to:
- a) Demolish and remove the remaining debris, pillars and carriageway of the collapsed bridge;
 - b) Consider a new more appropriate location for a vehicular bridge outside of the current and possible future boundaries of the property;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011** a report on progress made in the implementation of the above recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.68

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **31 COM 7B.80**, adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007),
3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit a progress report on management and boundaries as previously requested by the World Heritage Committee;

4. Encourages the State Party to continue progress in the development of an integrated management plan for the Taj Mahal and the Agra Fort, and for Fatehpur Sikri, and of a Visitors Facilitation Centre, and requests it to submit the plans when completed to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to provide the information to the World Heritage Centre concerning the boundaries and area of the three World Heritage properties in the Agra District, as requested by the World Heritage Centre within the framework of the Retrospective Inventory project in 2006;
6. Also requests the State Party to provide urgently detailed information, and any associated impact assessment studies that have been undertaken, on the proposed construction of a new bridge over the Yamuna River in the vicinity of the Taj Mahal, and for any other development proposals, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* before any commitment has been made;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011**, a progress report on all of the above for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.69

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.70**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit a state of conservation report and the adopted management plan as requested at its 31st and 33rd sessions;
4. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the decision taken at the 33rd session, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya (India) (C1056 rev)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.70

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,

2. Recalling Decision **31 COM 7B.82**, adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007),
3. Notes with satisfaction that the State Party has confirmed that all development activities coming within the approved “Vision 2005-2031 Development Plan” are being guided by the provisions of the Site Management Plan for the property and encourages the State Party to continue the implementation of the Site Management Plan and the Development Plan 2005-2031;
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to consider re-nominating the property as a cultural landscape, as already suggested at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007), to enhance the Outstanding Universal Value and protect the character of the important landscape directly associated with both the life and wanderings of Buddha and the inscribed Mahabodhi Temple site;
5. Requests the State Party to explore the possibility of improving the legal protection of the property by declaring the property a national monument;
6. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission to the property in 2011 with the aim of discussing with the State Party and the Bodhgaya Temple Management Committee (BTMC) the progress made at the site to date, as well as to clarify the feasibility and possible modalities of implementation of the above recommendations;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre on **1 February 2012** an updated report on the state of conservation and progress made in responding to the requests made above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.71

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.75**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the reduction in height of the Jahan-Nama building under way and requests the State Party to confirm as soon as possible, in writing, to the World Heritage Centre, that the demolition has been completed;
4. Takes note of the recommendations of the 2010 World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and also requests the State Party to implement them;
5. Acknowledges the information provided on the geotechnical investigation of the proposed location of the metro line, while recognising that it does not relate directly to possible impacts on the historic buildings and sites;

6. Also acknowledges the information that work is being undertaken on assessment of the impact of the metro line on the historic buildings and sites in the context of the proposed Nomination of the Historic Axis of Esfahan;
7. Encourages the State Party to develop a Management Plan for the property, in consultation with all stakeholders. This should define a strategic vision for the World Heritage property as a whole, and its buffer zone, and establish the needed coordinating processes. The Management Plan should consider the transport needs of the city, traffic management and parking provision, tourism management, housing and other infrastructure needs as well as the conservation of the historic fabric. It should set height limits in defined areas, and indicate areas where infill development is desired. A precursor should be a view line study to identify where height restriction is absolutely necessary. The Management Plan should include a process for sound heritage impact assessment and adequate consultation to control major development projects. It is also essential that it includes provisions for the monitoring of the historic buildings around the Meidan and along Chahar-Bagh in the context of the Metro Line developments;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the progress made with the above and on the monitoring and further development of the Metro Line project, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.72

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.82**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes with regret that the requested state of conservation report including plans showing the revised boundaries of the property and buffer zone, a final comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan or a detailed report on current intentions with regard to the International Cricket Stadium and proposed new port was not received;
4. Reiterates its encouragement to the State Party to consider an extension of the World Heritage property boundary to include the maritime archaeology of the bay, and if agreeable to prepare a minor modification request to that effect;
5. Also urges the State Party to review the buffer zone surrounding the Old Town of Galle, its fortifications and maritime archaeology in the context of protecting its setting from the adverse effects of any future development;
6. Encourages the State Party to further empower (through further legislative enactment if necessary) and support the Galle Heritage Foundation to carry out its currently legislated function in relation to Galle and specifically the World Heritage property;

7. Requests details of the reduced proposal for the new port including a statement regarding its impact on the maritime archaeology and the World Heritage property;
8. Also requests advice in accordance with the *Operational Guidelines*, Paragraph 172, of any proposed developments that may impact on the World Heritage property, including any further building on the cricket ground;
9. Further requests that the State Party submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011**, a report on progress with the above and in particular the finalized comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan, including details of institutional arrangements for management of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session.

Parthian Fortresses of Nisa (Turkmenistan) (C 1242)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.73

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.83** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party on the implementation of the Management Plan including on interpretation and visitor management and welcomes the efforts made to improve conservation at the property;
4. Requests the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre clarification on:
 - a) Whether or not a new site museum is envisaged and, in the affirmative, to provide details on its location and design,
 - b) Details of the location and design of the new administrative building;
5. Also requests the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, a more comprehensive Management Plan including an explicit vision for the future of the World Heritage property articulated through specific conservation objectives – and a sufficiently long timeframe - which would address identified factors affecting the property and aiming at maintaining its Outstanding Universal Value;
6. Further requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed on progress on the development of the above-mentioned management plan, on the issues detailed in Paragraph 4 above, as well as on the implementation of activities contained in the outline management plan submitted in 2010.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.74

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Acknowledging the rapidly prepared and detailed information on the state of conservation of the property provided by the State Party at the request of the World Heritage Centre,
3. Considering the need to assess the full extent of the conservation issues referred to in a technical report submitted by the State Party,
4. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to assess the state of conservation of the property, review the recommendations of the technical report, the scope and contents of the ongoing "State Programme for the conservation, restoration and utilization of cultural heritage of the city of Bukhara" and advise the State Party on the appropriate form and contents for an effective conservation and management plan for the property;
5. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Madriu - Perafita - Claror Valley (Andorra) (C 1160)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.75

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.80**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Takes note with concern of the delays observed in the finalization of the management plan, due to the outstanding decision of the courts in the appeal case concerning competences and the new legal procedure linked to the Urban Development Plan;
4. Takes note with satisfaction of the entomological inventory of the property carried out in 2008 and requests the State Party to pursue the work targeted in this study, concerning the «supramountain» fauna, and the potential conservation options relating to climate change;

5. Recommends that the inventory work be considered as a basis to pursue surveillance of the property, including the maintenance of the associated values to pastoral and agricultural practices and impacts of climate change;
6. Requests the State Party to provide three printed copies and an electronic version of the revised management plan for examination by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a progress report on the implementation of the management plan for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.76

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **33 COM 7B.89** and **33 COM 7B.90**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the considerable technical work involved in preparing and submitting the Visual Impact Study and that the authorities try to ensure compatibility of new architectural and facade design with the requirements of the protection of the World Heritage properties of the Historic Centre of Vienna and the Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn;
4. Welcomes the commitment of the authorities of the City of Vienna to ensuring that the visibility of the new railway project does not impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of both World Heritage properties;
5. Also notes that the Main Railway Station project was reduced in height as a result of the decisions taken by the World Heritage Committee and requests that a further height reduction of the western towers and related features be carried out to completely eliminate any visual impacts on the Belvedere property;
6. Also requests that the World Heritage Centre be informed of any further changes to the current planning of the Main Railway Station project that could alter the findings of the Visual Impact Study;
7. Urges the State Party to further consider the adoption of local architectural forms and roofscape colors and improve architectural volumes of the railway station complex when viewed from distances across the city;
8. Further notes that the Kometgründe project will create an alien element in its urban context, and that the project is located at a point in the cityscape less suited to the

construction of high-rise buildings and that this will impact adversely on the diagonal axis of the Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn World Heritage property;

9. Further requests the State Party to reconsider the approved 73m height of the Kometgründe project tower-shaped section, to the previously recommended reduced 60m height;
10. Also urges the State Party, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to inform the World Heritage Centre of details of the various other recently approved and proposed new high-rise developments that could impact adversely on the Outstanding Universal Value of both properties;
11. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre for review by ICOMOS a further Visual Impact Study that addresses all views required to ensure the protection of important views from and to the World Heritage properties and to submit a report on the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties of the Historic Centre of Vienna and the Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn to World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011**.

Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower (Azerbaijan) (C 958)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.77

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.25**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes with great concern that the State Party report indicates that demolitions and rebuilding are being approved without heritage impact assessments being undertaken to consider the impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
4. Reiterates and extends its requests to the State Party to:
 - a) Formally approve the Conservation Master Plan (CMP), integrate it within the Integrated Area Management Action Plan (IAMAP), and submit it together with a management document which is described as integrating the CMP and the IAMAP to the World Heritage Centre by 1 September 2010 for review by the Advisory Bodies,
 - b) Ensure that the integrated CMP and IAMAP acknowledge and reference the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value to be approved by the World Heritage Committee,
 - c) Formally adopt the revised IAMAP in the urban planning system of the City of Baku,

- d) Extend and develop the design guidelines for the rehabilitation and restoration of historic buildings, and the design of new constructions and street furniture, already included in the IAMAP (and any other relevant instruments), in a published document for efficient use by the State Department of the Historical-Architectural Reserve “Icherisheher” and Icherisheher owners,
 - e) Ensure that the overall management system in place gives priority to maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value for which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List in all conservation, promotion and development actions which affect the property;
5. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the World Heritage property, to assist the State Party in following-up on progress made in responding to the above requests, and in defining measures in order to prevent any activities which could represent a potential threat on the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property;
 6. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and progress made in the implementation of the abovementioned requests, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.78

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.93** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the results of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission of February 2010;
4. Deeply regrets the demolition of the Eastern Gallery and its rebuilding without prior information being submitted to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*,
5. Requests the State Party to update the Management Plan clearly setting out approaches to conservation, restoration and renewal, in particular concerning rehabilitation and modernization works;
6. Urges the State Party to develop an overall conservation approach for the restoration of Corpus Christi Church and the installation of heating, including the advice of experts on wall painting and heating, and to submit this to the World Heritage Centre, for review by ICOMOS, before any commitments to the work are made;

7. Encourages the State Party to explore the possibility of reinstating, documented original furnishings for the former residence of the Radziwill, and also original paintings from Nesvizh, currently held in the National Art Museum to support the authenticity of the property;
8. Also encourages the Department of Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage and Restoration to increase its staff of specialists in conservation, restoration and documentation in view of the enormous tasks of protecting and conserving the Belarusian monuments and sites;
9. Further encourages the State Party to adopt other planning measures, in order to protect the urban landscape of the town of Nesvizh where a number of new buildings erected in past decades impact on the historic centre and the visual integrity of the property;
10. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including all above-mentioned points, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Historic Centre of Brugge (Belgium) (C 996)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.79

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.94** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Expresses its concern regarding the conclusions of the mission that indicate the gradual erosion of the attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value and, consequently, this erosion threatens the integrity of the property in terms of overall coherence and distinctiveness;
4. Strongly recommends to the State Party to implement the recommendations of the mission, in particular:
 - a) Explore ways to list the property in the framework of national legislation as an “urban landscape” to protect the coherence and the overall urban form,
 - b) Undertake the study of the specific urban areas to define the urban typology and the conditions for possible future development,
 - c) Promote clearer and more effective links between the development interests of the city and the need to conserve the Historic Centre of Brugge, by incorporating the requirements of heritage conservation into regional planning documents,

- d) Identify important views from and towards the property and incorporate their protection into urban planning documents,
 - e) Strengthen governance of the property to make it more proactive and incorporate this into the approved urban plan based on the approved Statement of Outstanding Universal Value,
 - f) Envisage the establishment of an advisory panel of experts specifically created for the property inscribed on the World Heritage List, that may be consulted as regards important projects and provide advice on their suitability at an early stage;
5. Requests the State Party to develop by **1 February 2011**, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
 6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on progress achieved in the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.80

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.95**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Also recalling the results and recommendations of the reactive monitoring missions of 2006 and 2007 and the expert mission of 2008,
4. Notes that the monitoring activities for structural stability of the bridge are being implemented by the Municipality of Mostar;
5. Acknowledges the receipt of the drawings for the revised design for the Hotel Ruza;
6. Requests the State Party to revise the drawings to ensure that no construction, of any kind is permitted above the fifth storey (ground floor plus four upper floors) of the proposed hotel building;
7. Considers that the new design as submitted to the World Heritage Centre, if the rooftop constructions are removed, will not have an overall negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a progress report on the monitoring of revised drawings and

construction works at the Hotel Ruza as well as the first results of the structural monitoring of the bridge for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Ancient City of Nessebar (Bulgaria) (C 217)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.81

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Takes note of the detailed information provided by the State Party on the state of conservation of the property;
3. Expresses its deep concern regarding the overall state of conservation of the property, and in particular, serious changes due to unacceptable development of the urban fabric that are a threat to the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property;
4. Urges the State Party to immediately adopt all necessary measures aiming to ensure the safeguarding of the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property, monitoring and survey of the urban fabric, preparation, adoption and implementation of a management plan (including tourism strategy and guidelines for the use of historic buildings and monuments), urban master plan and a conservation master plan of monuments and archaeological sites;
5. Also urges the State Party and the Municipality authorities to immediately stop any development projects which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property, and to inform the World Heritage Centre, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, on any intention to undertake or to authorize such projects;
6. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property in 2010 to assess the state of conservation of the property;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011**, a detailed progress report on the state of conservation of the property, including the results of monitoring and survey of the urban fabric, monuments and archaeological sites, the approved management and urban master plans, conservation master plan of monuments and archaeological sites, and a report on the use of the historic buildings and monuments, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011, **with a view to considering, in the absence of substantial progress, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.82

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.96**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the outcome of the World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the Historic Centre of Prague of January 2010;
4. Urges the State Party to implement the recommendations of the mission, particularly in relation to:
 - a) The Blanka Tunnel: ensure the downgrading of the 'Eastern Highway, halt the proposed tunnel behind the national museum and remove the sections of the Eastern Highway from the Eastern edge of the property,
 - b) The completion of the high-rise limitations plan, and
 - c) Clarification of the rules presently in force to manage processes such as infill, reconstruction, rehabilitation and conservation;
5. Requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed about emerging major development proposals especially development at Visegrad station and Zitkov stations in accordance with the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Regrets that the restoration of Charles Bridge was carried out without adequate conservation advice on materials and techniques and also requests the State Party to ensure that any future works are based on detailed assessment and documentation using skilled craftspeople and conservators;
7. Further requests the State Party to ensure that Pruhonice Park is protected and managed as an integral part of the World Heritage property;
8. Reminds the State Party of the buffer zone adopted at the time of the inscription and that any changes to this buffer zone have to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre in conformity with the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the requests above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.83

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Expresses its concern at the potential impact of wind turbines on the landscape setting of the property;
3. Requests the State Party to provide full details, including heights and location of turbines, of the approved projects and those pending approval, and of the delineation of the Zones for Wind Farm Development (ZDE), to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
4. Also requests the State Party to provide details of the impact assessments that have been carried out on wind farm proposals in terms of impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
5. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, 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 35th session in 2011.

Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs (France) (C 873 rev)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.84

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Takes note of information provided by the State Party in response to concerns raised by the revision of the Architectural, Urban and Heritage Landscape Protection Zones (ZPPAUP);
3. Regrets the decision concerning the revision of the ZPPAUPs, despite the unfavorable advice of the competent regional services, thus weakening the protection of the entire property;
4. Requests the State Party to reconsider the decision concerning the revision of the ZPPAUPs in order to guarantee a satisfactory legal protection and procedural authorization adapted to the status of the property and its buffer zone, and to avoid any construction negatively impacting on its Outstanding Universal Value and its integrity;
5. Also requests the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, with detailed information and impact studies of any project affecting the World Heritage property, for evaluation by the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS, before granting any irreversible authorization;

6. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, before **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and progress achieved in the implementation of the above recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.85

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 7B.88**, and **33 COM 7B.100** adopted at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions respectively,
3. Takes note of the extensive and detailed observation, monitoring, analysis and research to develop an understanding of the complex micro-biological and climatic dynamics of the Lascaux cave as a means to fully understand the causes of the surface decay;
4. Welcomes the fact that during 2009, there were almost no adverse changes to the surface of the cave, but notes, however, that during October 2009 the limited presence of apparently new vermiculations was noted and mapped;
5. Also notes the progress made with respect to the development of a formal communication strategy to enable the conservation approaches to be fully and widely understood and urges the State Party to begin this programme with appropriate scientific advice;
6. Further notes the new management arrangements which separate scientific research and administrative functions;
7. Acknowledges the progress with the isolation of the hill, through proposals to move car parking and acquire land into State ownership;
8. Reiterates its request that the Protocol on Intervention that has been developed should be made public, as this could be used as a best practice example for other similar properties;
9. Also reiterates the need for the development of a formal communication strategy and the need for the Scientific Council to formulate the priorities adopted into a detailed action plan with a timeframe for the next three years;
10. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a progress report on the state of conservation of the property with respect to the points above and on progress made in the creation of the above-mentioned action plan, for the examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Bordeaux, Port of the Moon (France) (C 1256)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.86

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.89** and **33 COM 7B.101**, adopted at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions respectively;
3. Notes the inauguration of the Bordeaux UNESCO Committee of experts in January 2009 to advise on all planning matters that might impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and that the State Party considers that this Committee completes the necessary range of instruments for the management of the overall property;
4. Also notes the consultative processes and constraints in place for the development of the Bassin à flot area and requests the State Party to submit the overall development plan for this area to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies as well as any further development plans for the outer areas of the city at a conceptual stage;
5. Welcomes the medium term commitment by the State Party to widen the canal associated with the Pont de Pertuis before 2030;
6. Also welcomes the proposed modification to the proposed Bacalan-Bastide bridge and urges the State Party to pursue their on-going studies for additional reduction of the visual impact of the bridge and to submit the final plans to the World Heritage Centre for assessment by the Advisory Bodies;
7. Commends the State Party for their proposals to regulate the circulation of ships coming up-river to the centre of the city;
8. Further notes that modified proposals for the development of the Cassagnol warehouses will be submitted to the World Heritage Centre in due course;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, the final plans for the bridge as well as a report on the state of conservation of the property addressing the points above, for review by the Advisory Bodies.

Upper Middle Rhine Valley (Germany) (C 1066)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.87

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.104**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the receipt of the full Environmental Impact Assessment, the new Traffic Evaluation of bridge, tunnel and ferries and the Visual Impact Assessment supplied by the State Party;
4. Notes that:
 - a) The Environmental Impact Assessment clearly demonstrates the overall sensitivity of the Rhine Valley landscape and the adverse impact that the proposed bridge would have on the cultural landscape,
 - b) The traffic evaluation demonstrates that the bridge represents the most economically favorable solution, and
 - c) The Visual Impact Study demonstrates that, if the valley north of St. Goar and St. Goarhausen is in some way of lesser importance to the overall Outstanding Universal Value of the property than the area immediately to its south, then the bridge could be considered acceptable in visual terms;
5. Also notes that the State Party considers that it is essential that a “master plan” for the property is developed as the planned Rhine bridge represents only one building block of many in this context of necessary measures;
6. Also acknowledges the intense cooperation undertaken to preserve the Outstanding Universal Value and the detailed information provided so far, and requests to continue the close dialogue in the course of the now starting national planning process.
7. Considers that it is essential that any development of the valley not only sustains Outstanding Universal Value but also contributes to the overall sustainable development of the property, and that a Master Plan should be developed setting out a vision for the property and how it will be realized over the next few decades and thus setting out the further measures that might be associated with a new bridge;
8. Further acknowledges receipt of the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value that will be reviewed by the Advisory Bodies and presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011** a report on the progress of the Master Plan, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.88

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.103**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party on the “Bagrati Cathedral preliminary rehabilitation project”, the general report on the studies conducted within the framework of this project and the “report on Bagrati Cathedral rehabilitation works”;
4. Notes the recommendations of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM advisory mission to the property;
5. Expresses its serious concern about irreversible interventions carried out by the State Party as part of the preparations for the Bagrati Cathedral reconstruction project prior to any review or approval of the project and its impact on the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property;
6. Urges the State Party to halt immediately all interventions at Bagrati Cathedral, which threaten the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property;
7. Also urges the State Party to immediately adopt all necessary measures aiming to ensure the safeguarding of the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property, monitoring and survey of the state of conservation of the property, preparation, adoption and implementation of a Management Plan (including a tourism strategy and guidelines for the use of historic buildings and monuments, an Urban Master Plan and a Conservation Master Plan for the monuments);
8. Invites the State Party to organize a consultation with international conservation engineers and architectural conservators in order to consider how the interventions already carried out might be reversed entirely or in part and to consider the overall consolidation of the Bagrati Cathedral ruins;
9. Requests the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to develop a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.
10. Considers that the State Party has not complied with all the requests expressed by the Committee in Decision **33 COM 7B.103**, and that therefore the property is in danger in conformity with Chapter IV.B of the *Operational Guidelines* and **decides to inscribe the Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (Georgia) on the List of World Heritage in Danger**;
11. Adopts the following Desired State of Conservation for the property based on its Outstanding Universal Value, in view of its future removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - a) The reconstruction of the Bagrati Cathedral halted,

- b) Interventions already carried out at the Bagrati Cathedral reversed (entirely or in part),
 - c) The overall consolidation project of the Bagrati Cathedral ruins, elaborated in consultation with international conservation engineers and architectural conservators, implemented,
 - d) The boundaries and buffer zone of all component parts of the World Heritage property precisely clarified,
 - e) A comprehensive management system including an integrated management plan with tourism strategy and guidelines for the use of historic buildings and monuments, conservation master plan for all components of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone and urban master plan including land-use regulations approved and implemented,
 - f) Long-term consolidation and conservation of the historical monuments of the Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery ensured;
12. Also adopts the following corrective measures and the timeframe for their implementation:
- a) Changes to be carried out immediately:
 - The reconstruction of the Bagrati Cathedral halted and a consultation organized with international conservation engineers and architectural conservators in order to consider how the interventions already carried out might be reversed (entirely or in part) and how the overall consolidation of the Bagrati Cathedral ruins might be achieved,
 - b) Changes to be carried out within one to two years:
 - Interventions already carried out at the Bagrati Cathedral reversed entirely or in part (taking into consideration the underground reinforced concrete ring around the foundations of the building),
 - An overall consolidation project of the Bagrati Cathedral ruins elaborated in consultation with international conservation engineers and architectural conservators,
 - Monitoring regimes for the physical conservation of all components of the property to ensure the long-term conservation, consolidation and protection of the property developed,
 - A clear institutional coordination mechanism, ensuring that the conservation of the property receives priority consideration within relevant governmental decision-making processes, established,
 - c) Changes to be carried out within two to three years:
 - Legislation adopted that assures the protection and maintenance of all the component parts of the property in order to sustain its Outstanding Universal Value,

- A comprehensive management system adopted that includes an Integrated Management Plan with tourism strategy and guidelines for the use of historic buildings and monuments, Conservation Master Plan for all components of the property and its buffer zone and an Urban Master Plan including land-use regulations,
- d) Changes to be carried out within five years (after possible removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2 to 3 years):
- Documentation and recording of all historical monuments as a digitized information database for management, conservation and planning purposes completed,
 - A full inventory of paintings including digitalization and reference system for all historical monuments of the property established,
 - Agreed upon restoration of all monuments, including paintings carried out,
 - A complex programme for the structural conservation and restoration of the churches, in Gelati Monastery to be carried out,
 - A complex programme for the systematic cleaning, conservation and restoration of the interior wall-paintings and mosaics in Gelati Monastery churches, with the involvement and collaboration of international specialists in this domain, to be carried out;
13. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the steps taken to implement the World Heritage Committee's decision, including three printed and electronic copies of the draft management plan, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011, considering that, if further reconstruction works are carried out on Bagrati Cathedral, **the property might be considered, in conformity with Chapter IV.C of the *Operational Guidelines*, for deletion from the World Heritage List.**

Skellig Michael (Ireland) (C 757)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.89

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.96**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Acknowledges the progress achieved through the development of the Skellig Michael Management Plan 2008–2018 prepared by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, in conjunction with the Office of Public Works and following an extensive consultation process, that was formally submitted to the World Heritage Centre in July 2008;

4. Regrets that no substantial progress has been made in delivering a fully resourced publication programme to enable the conservation approaches to be fully and widely understood and urges the State Party to begin this programme with appropriate scientific advice;
5. Notes that the first meeting with the boatmen only took place in February 2010 and requests the State Party to give higher priority to liaising with stakeholders who transport visitors in order to put in place formally agreed arrangements for landing and timetables;
6. Also regrets that the State Party did not consider the need for a specific Site Manager to be appointed for the property, and also requests that the State Party reconsider this matter or assign a member of the Site Management Team to take lead responsibility;
7. Also urges the State Party to complete a Risk Assessment and a Visitor Carrying Capacity Study as soon as possible in order to put in place adequate arrangements for visitors that mitigate as far as possible risks to which they may be exposed;
8. Further requests the State Party to report back on all the points above and the recommendations of the 2007 advisory mission to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies by **1 February 2012**.

City of Vicenza and the Palladian Villas of the Veneto (Italy) (C 712bis)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.90

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.109**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party on actions taken to counter impacts of the ongoing A-31 Valdastico-South highway construction project on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
4. Notes the measures taken by the State Party to amend the design of the highway and toll infrastructure in line with the recommendations of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS mission of 2005;
5. Requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre of any significant changes to the plans submitted and reviewed for the highway in the final approval process, in particular in the context of their contribution to the periodic reporting process.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.91

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **30 COM 7B.87**, **31 COM 7B.114** and **32 COM 7B.98** adopted at its 30th (Vilnius, 2006), 31st (Christchurch, 2007) and 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) sessions respectively,
3. Welcomes the information that an “Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in pollution prevention of the Baltic Sea by oil and other harmful substances” was signed in October 2009 and that a “Joint Russian and Lithuanian Action Plan for Cooperation in Case of Pollution Accidents in the Baltic Sea” is under development, and requests to continue environmental monitoring;
4. Commends the State Party of Lithuania for inviting a joint ICOMOS/IUCN technical advisory mission and encourages it to continue to address the recommendations of the mission to ensure that the management systems and plans are adequate to sustain the Outstanding Universal Value, and that the traditional settlements are protected and conserved and have appropriate planning and development controls in place;
5. Expresses its concern about the possible tourism economic zone in Kaliningrad, and also requests the State Party of the Russian Federation to halt the development projects in the light of their potential impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and to provide full details of plans already approved, and in preparation, and their related Environmental Impact Assessments for evaluation by the World Heritage Centre, and the Advisory Bodies;
6. Also expresses its concern about the threats to the dunes, as set out in the report from the State Party of the Russian Federation and further requests it to provide details of mitigation measures that might be required in the light of measures deployed in the Lithuanian part of the property;
7. Also encourages the two States Parties to prepare a joint Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as a basis for future management and conservation; and to strengthen collaboration over management and protection in line with assurances made at the time of inscription and to put in place a coordinated management mechanism in line with the requirements of the *Operational Guidelines*;
8. Requests moreover the States Parties of the Russian Federation and Lithuania to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to consider the state of conservation of the transboundary property in relation to threats of development and from the erosion of sand-dunes, and to review the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property;

9. Finally requests the States Parties of the Russian Federation and Lithuania to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a joint progress report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above items, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Cultural Landscape of Sintra (Portugal) (C 723)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.92

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.116**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Commends the considerable improvement in institutional management arrangements, the conservation of buildings, fire protection measures and control of urban development achieved through the implementation of the first stage of the management plan 2005-2009;
4. Encourages the State Party to reconsider the proposals for a new garden between the Park of Pena and the Chalet of the Countess of Edla;
5. Also encourages the State Party to give a role within the institutional management arrangements for the owners and community associations who are stakeholders in the World Heritage property in order to benefit of their ideas and cooperation;
6. Invites the State Party to submit a minor modification request for extension of the buffer zone of the inscribed property, in order to offer enhanced protection of its setting, in the context of the proposed review by the State Party of the transition and buffer zones;
7. Welcomes the timeframe set out to produce a Management Plan involving all stakeholders and including objectives and actions scheduled for 2010-2014 for submission together with the Interpretation Plan by the **end of December 2010** for review by the Advisory Bodies;
8. Requests the State Party to ensure that the Management Plan relates clearly to the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the progress made with the above and details of any projects that may impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property.

Historic Centre of Sighisoara (Romania) (C 902)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.93

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.103**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Takes note of the actions taken by the State Party to ensure the monitoring of the state of conservation of the property, as well as its protection and management, and encourages it to pursue all the requisite steps to closely monitor the state of conservation of the property;
4. Urges the State Party to provide three printed examples and an electronic version of the approved Protection and Management Plan for examination by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, the description of any intent to undertake or to authorize restoration or construction projects, as well as impact studies of all projects likely to affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property, before granting any authorization that would be difficult to reverse;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated and detailed report on the state of conservation of all the components of this property and on the progress accomplished in the implementation of the above recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Kizhi Pogost (Russian Federation) (C 544)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.94

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.117**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes that stable funding for the property has been secured through State Order and the continuing efforts by the Kizhi Museum Reserve to improve maintenance, monitoring and presentation of the World Heritage property;
4. Also notes the results of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property in April 2010;
5. Notes furthermore the significant progress made in the management of the Kizhi Museum Reserve and the preparation and commencement of the restoration works of the Church of Transfiguration and urges the State Party to continue these efforts;

6. Strongly requests the State Party to revise the timber repair and assembling methods in accordance with the guidelines document provided by ICOMOS following the mission, and to define guiding principles for the restoration that relate to the authenticity and Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Notes with concern proposals by the Kizhi Museum Reserve to develop new visitor facilities and a new visitor centre, in conformity with regulations of the Kizhi Reserve Master Plan and also urges the State Party to halt any developments within the property, its setting and protected areas of the Kizhi Museum-Reserve, and to submit to the World Heritage Centre, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, all projects for review and comments prior to any approval;
8. Requests the State Party to implement all recommendations outlined in the World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission report of April 2010, including the correctives measures identified;
9. Reiterates its requests to the State Party to:
 - a) Provide a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value as a basis for developing an integrated management plan for the property, and guiding principles for conservation,
 - b) Prepare and implement an integrated management plan, including a tourism strategy, risk preparedness measures, archaeological resource management, protection of the landscape setting, and clear boundary and buffer zone definitions in relation to the protected areas of the Kizhi Museum Reserve, monitoring measures and mechanisms,
 - c) Establish a Special State Board in charge of coordinating the activities of the many different stakeholders and agencies involved with the overall management of the World Heritage property;
10. Encourages the State Party, and in particular the Kizhi Museum Reserve, to collaborate with the World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies and the UNESCO Moscow office, to develop a capacity building programme for local experts involved in restoration and management activities in the Kizhi Museum Reserve;
11. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed state of conservation report, including a progress report and all relevant documents on the implementation of the corrective measures;
12. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission in 2011 to assess the state of conservation of the property;
13. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property including a report on all issues mentioned above and all relevant documents on the implementation of the corrective measures, for examination by the Committee at its 36th session in 2012, **with a view to considering in the absence of substantial progress the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.95

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.118**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the multi-year programme proposal submitted by the State Party to address ongoing needs for improved property management;
4. Notes with appreciation recent advice received from the State Party that it has reinforced to federal and regional authorities the importance of acting in accordance with the provisions of the *World Heritage Convention*, and that no official approval has yet been given for construction of the Okhta Centre;
5. Welcomes the advice that regional authorities have now expressed their willingness to proceed with further dialogue with UNESCO on this issue, and to undertake the independent UNESCO-ICOMOS impact assessment of the project on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
6. Requests the State Party to develop significantly modified design proposals subject to an independent heritage impact assessment, including an assessment of the impacts of the proposal on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and submit it to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for review, before any commitment is made, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Acknowledges the recommendations of the World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property;
8. Regrets that the State Party's report did not address the World Heritage Committee's requests for an extended buffer zone;
9. Also requests the State Party to explore the two following options to boundary modification/clarification:
 - a) reduce the boundary limits of the 1990 inscription and re-nominate the property, or
 - b) modify the national legal status of the property to allow the serial site, as inscribed in 1990, to be recognized as a single entity (this option would not need a re-nomination);

10. Further requests the State Party to define appropriate buffer zones for the property, including, for the Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg, the surrounding landscape, in particular the panorama along the Neva River;
11. Suggests that the State Party organize an international expert forum in Saint Petersburg in order to evaluate various proposals concerning the boundaries of the property and its buffer zones, in relation to the finalization of the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
12. Requests furthermore the State Party to revise the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
13. Requests moreover the State Party to address the need to provide an over-arching management framework for the property through:
 - a) Designation of a principal management authority with sufficient authority to control the authenticity and integrity of the inscribed property,
 - b) Development of an overall management plan for the property, including a plan for environmental design and urbanism for the entire territory, as well as a safeguarding plan which would define appropriate degrees of intervention for each element of the property, which would permit co-ordination among all stakeholders concerned;
14. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a state of conservation report for the property that addresses the above points for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.96

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.106** and **33 COM 7B.119**, adopted at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions respectively,
3. Deeply regrets that the State Party has neither provided a state of conservation report for the property, nor additional information on the management plan, approved buffer zones, improved legal and institutional mechanisms, draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, nor information and studies related to ongoing developments at the property and its buffer zones as requested in Decisions **32 COM 7B.106** and **33 COM 7B.119**;
4. Expresses its utmost concern about the lack of any response to the previous requests of the World Heritage Committee and requests the Chairperson of the

World Heritage Committee to write to the Minister of Culture of the Russian Federation to obtain the information referred to above;

5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and further progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations made by the 2007 reactive monitoring mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.97

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Strongly regrets that the State Party has neither provided detailed information on the management structure, legal and institutional mechanisms nor on the management plan of the property;
3. Requests the State Party to develop and approve the overall management system in order to ensure that it will give priority to maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value for which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List in all conservation, promotion and development actions which might affect the property;
4. Expresses concern at the extensive restoration and reconstruction projects carried out since inscription without prior notification to, or review by, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
5. Also requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre of any construction, reconstruction, restoration projects and activities which may threaten the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of a property inscribed on the World Heritage List in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.
6. Invites the State Party to establish a special board, including all stakeholders concerned, as well as representatives of the Patriarchate of Moscow and All-Russia, in order to develop appropriate legal measures, specific conservation, restoration and use rules and a joint management system for the World Heritage religious properties in the Russian Federation;
7. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property, to assist the State Party in following-up on progress made in responding to the above requests, and in defining measures in order to prevent any activities which could represent potential threat to the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property;
8. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including

information on the management structure, legal and institutional mechanisms and information or studies related to ongoing developments at the property, as well as three copies of the management plan of the property, and a progress report on the implementation of the above mentioned requests, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.98

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined the document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling the decision **33 COM 7B.121**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes that the suggestion of re-routing the fast train AVE's underground path, in the area of the Sagrada Familia and the Casa Milà, has been the subject of real studies, and acknowledges that the selected routing was the most feasible;
4. Takes note of the technical documentation provided by the State Party, about the conditions to continue carrying out the tunnel boring works currently being undertaken;
5. Urges the State Party to take the following points into consideration, in order to improve the monitoring conditions of the tunnel boring works, in the vicinity to the Sagrada Familia and the Casa Milà and their immediate halt at the slightest alert or slightest uncertainty of the grounds' behavior, in order to ensure the Sagrada Familia's and the Casa Milà's structural integrity:
 - a) Put the Construction Monitoring Committee in place and extend its formation in order to guarantee that it includes independent experts,
 - b) Clarify the technical programme related to the monitoring of the tunnel boring machine's progression to the Sagrada Familia, in relation with the finest prevision possible concerning the static and dynamic consequences on the grounds and foundations of the Gaudi buildings,
 - c) Confirm the scientific and administrative conditions by which the Committee can suspend, with no delay and with full authority, the tunnel boring works,
 - d) Put in place a monitoring programme concerning the vibrations linked to underground rail usage at the level of the Sagrada Familia, for the two existing "metro" lines as well as for the future high-speed train (AVE) underground line, and consider a possible reinforcement of the vibration absorbing devices,
 - e) Perpetuate the Monitoring Committee after the works have been achieved, in order to ensure a monitoring programme, concerning the grounds and modeling of the structural outcomes of the Sagrada Familia and Casa Milà, taking into account all the parameters linked to these two buildings once the works have been achieved;

6. Requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre regularly updated on the establishment of the Construction Monitoring Committee and its criteria, as well as the progress of the works and the monthly conclusions of such Committee;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, before **1 February 2011**, a report concerning the progress made with the implementation of the recommendations, so it can be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Old City of Salamanca (Spain) (C 381 rev)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.99

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.122**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party concerning the measures taken for the development of a comprehensive management plan for the property and urges the State Party to complete this plan and to guarantee its full integration into the special plan for urban management mandated by regional legislation (2002);
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to abandon the «Huerto de las Adoratrices» and the «Plaza de los Bandos» projects, given their potential negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property;
5. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for examination by the World Heritage Committee, and to ensure that this draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value be fully taken into account in the comprehensive management plan;
6. Requests the State Party to refrain from further development of the proposed tourist facilities in the Vaguada de la Palma until the integrated Management Plan has been finalized and approved in conjunction with the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including a detailed report on progress achieved in the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.100

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.123**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party on the conclusions of the Expert Committee set up to assess the impact of the proposed Torre Cajasol on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and that this tower will have a potential adverse impact on the 'transitional' area of the historic city;
4. Regrets that the State Party did not halt the construction works on this project and takes note that the State Party has started preliminary works on this project;
5. Requests the State Party to reconsider the current project in order to avoid any possible adverse impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **June 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the steps taken in order to avoid any possible adverse impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Old Town of Avila with its Extra-Muros Churches (Spain) (C 348bis)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.101

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 8B.53**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the progress of the property's Management Plan and the documentation submitted concerning the car park project, which is being evaluated by the Advisory Body;
4. Refers the examination of the buffer zone suggested for the Old Town of Àvila and its Extra-Muros Churches, Spain, to the State Party, in order to allow it to finalize the property's Management Plan;
5. Requests the State Party to provide three printed copies and an electronic version of the management plan to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011**;
6. Also requests the State Party, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to not take any decisions concerning the car park project submitted by the State Party to the World Heritage Centre, until receiving comments from ICOMOS concerning this project.

Historic Areas of Istanbul (Turkey) (C 356)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.102

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 7B.110** and **33 COM 7B.124** adopted at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions respectively,
3. Also recalling the recommendations of the 2009 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, endorsed at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
4. Notes that the State Party has established a “UNESCO World Heritage Sites and Site Management Directorate” in the Ministry of Culture and Tourism;
5. Also notes that further progress has been made in the drafting of the Management Plan and the commitment of the State Party to complete the Management Plan by **1 February 2011**;
6. Acknowledges the efforts in awareness raising on the scope and value of the World Heritage property among stakeholders and local communities and further notes the commitment of the State Party to incorporate these efforts within the framework of the Management Plan;
7. Notes moreover the efforts of the joint initiative with the Istanbul 2010 Agency and the National Timber Association and the Municipality’s Conservation Implementation and Control Bureau (KUDEB) regarding the preservation of the Ottoman timber houses and notes in addition the commitment expressed by the State Party to develop an holistic conservation or rehabilitation strategy or programme as part of the overall management plan;
8. Reiterates the recommendations of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring missions (2006, 2008, 2009) concerning development projects and expresses its concern that only minor modifications appear to have been made to urban renewal projects proposed within the framework of Law 5366 for the “Preservation by Renovation and Utilization by Revitalisation of deteriorated Immovable Historical and Cultural Properties” to incorporate conservation plans appropriate for the property;
9. Regrets that the State Party has not provided any details of the overall Traffic Plan as requested by the World Heritage Committee, and also expresses its concern about the potential impacts of increased traffic on the historic peninsula;
10. Also regrets that details of the Marmaray Rail Tube Tunnel and the Bosphorus Transition Tunnel Project for Motor Vehicle have not been provided as requested, and takes note of the commitment expressed by the State Party to continue to provide relevant information on the ongoing Marmaray Rail Tube Tunnel project

and details and specific heritage impact assessments addressing potential impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, when available for the Bosphorus Transition Tunnel Project for motor vehicles, which is at an early design stage and has not yet been approved by the relevant bodies;

11. Welcomes the decision to cancel the additional building of the Four Season Hotel, but remains concerned about the prolonged exposure to weather conditions of the important archaeological remains also takes note that the State Party is committed and has proceeded to take up measures for their adequate conservation;
12. Considers that the proposed construction project for a metro bridge with towering cable-stay structures across the Golden Horn might have the potential to irreversibly impact on the Outstanding Universal Value and integrity of the property, in accordance with Paragraph 179 (b) of the *Operational Guidelines*;
13. Notes furthermore that an Independent Environmental Impact Assessment has been commissioned by the State Party in accordance with Decision **33 COM 7B.124**, to be carried out using the methodology of the “ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties” document so as to ensure the safeguarding of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in particular on the setting of the Süleymaniye Mosque and on the overall skyline of the historic peninsula;
14. Requests the State Party to provide the results of this assessment which should also include alternative solutions and their impact assessments by **15 October 2010**, to the World Heritage Centre;
15. Finally notes the ongoing discussions between stakeholders on the issue;
16. Urges the State Party to also implement these measures:
 - a) A comprehensive management plan is adopted after review by the Advisory Bodies to sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session and the 2009 World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS joint reactive monitoring mission;
 - b) A process for rigorous heritage impact assessment is adopted for all large scale projects including transportation and other infrastructure projects, including urban renewal projects, to ensure that they do not adversely impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
 - c) The Ottoman style timber houses and the Theodosian walls, as key vulnerable attributes of the property, are protected and a programme for their conservation and rehabilitation agreed;
 - d) The retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is adopted;
17. Finally requests the State Party to submit a detailed report on all the above-mentioned issues to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011** for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011, **with a view to considering, based on the results of the Environmental Impact**

Assessment and in the absence of substantial progress concerning the other measures, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.103

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.125**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes reparation works and monitoring activities of the key monuments of the National Conservation Area “Saint Sophia of Kyiv” as well as catacombs at the Lavra site;
4. Also notes that a complex rehabilitation programme for the “Varangian caves” is being prepared and requests the State Party to submit a copy to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
5. Deeply regrets that no moratorium has been put in place on a number of projects until an Urban Master Plan has considered appropriate uses for these sites, and reiterates its requests to the State Party to halt these projects in the light of their lack of conformity with regulations and their potential adverse impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property:
 - a) Buildings on the territory around the Arsenal and the earth fortification following the international competition,
 - b) A hotel complex around Saint Spas of Berestove Church,
 - c) A hotel and residential complex on the land of the former military factories near the Arsenal,
 - d) Buildings in the buffer zone of the Saint Sophia Cathedral,
 - e) High-rise buildings that could compromise the panorama of the historical monastic landscape along the Dnieper;
6. Urges the State Party to adopt the Law “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Protection of Cultural Heritage” and also requests the State Party to approve urgently a new city urban master plan, including a conservation master plan for the property and its buffer zone;

7. Also urges the State Party to provide three printed copies and an electronic version of the draft integrated management plan of the property for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
8. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to consider extending the eastern boundary of the buffer zone of the Saint Sophia site to include Maidant Nezalejnosti Square as an important part of the urban structure, and to initiate a study on visual perspectives of the property in the wider context of the monastic riverside landscape;
9. Further requests the State Party to transmit to the World Heritage Centre, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, a description of any intention to undertake or to authorize major restoration or new construction projects which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
10. Requests furthermore the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property to assess the overall state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the World Heritage Committee's decisions;
11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the steps taken to implement the above recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.104

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.126**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the results and recommendations of the March 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and requests the State Party to take them into account;
4. Also notes the work carried out by the State Party on the strategic management plan and also requests the State Party to submit it to the World Heritage Centre in three paper copies and an electronic version;
5. Expresses its deep concern regarding the overall state of conservation of the property, and in particular, serious changes to the urban fabric and considerable threat to the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property;
6. Urges the State Party to immediately adopt all necessary measures aiming to ensure the safeguarding of the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and

authenticity of the property, including guidelines for the restoration and conservation of the urban fabric;

7. Also urges the State Party and the municipal authorities to immediately halt any development projects, and in particular at the Citadel and construction at the former Franciscan Monastery, which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property, and to inform the World Heritage Centre, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, on any intention to undertake or to authorize such projects;
8. Calls upon the international community to consider supporting the conservation and rehabilitation of the urban fabric;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including the results of monitoring and survey of the urban fabric, the strategic management plan and the urban master plan as approved, as well as the report on the use of the historic buildings and monuments, for examination by the World Heritage Committee, **with a view to considering, in the absence of substantial progress, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger at its 35th session in 2011.**

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.105

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.119**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Urges the State Party to take the appropriate measures to guarantee the implementation of the “Project for the Conservation and Preservation of Tiwanaku and the Akapana Pyramid” by implementing the commitments agreed upon in November 2009:
 - a) To halt any archaeological intervention on the Akapana Pyramid until the recommendations of tomographic and topographic studies have been submitted to and analyzed by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies,
 - b) To establish a moratorium on any archaeological excavation until a national authority has been established for the property,

- c) To continue the development of the management plan and to set up and make operational institutional arrangements, and legal frameworks and enhance technical capacities for the implementation of conservation measures,
 - d) To designate a site manager and official counterpart at national level,
 - e) To guarantee the integrated conservation of the archaeological movable heritage at the museums,
 - f) To establish a buffer zone for the property to enhance the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including its integrity and authenticity;
4. Requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies informed about projects in the planning phase or under execution that could overlap or contradict the actions foreseen by the Japanese Funds-in-Trust (JFIT) project according to Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
 5. Strongly encourages the State Party to organize in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and the JFIT project an international meeting to finalize the regulations for archaeological interventions and conservation measures in coordination with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, as well as any other relevant bodies, taking into account international standards for conservation;
 6. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to assess the progress in the implementation of agreed measures and objectives;
 7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above mentioned activities, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Brasilia (Brazil) (C 445)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.106

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.133**, adopted at its 33th session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party on the actions being taken for the protection of the property and on the proposed projects and encourages the State Party to continue its efforts in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;

4. Requests the State Party to finalize the delimitation of the buffer zone and submit the proposed new boundaries, including appropriate cartography and the legal framework, to the World Heritage Centre, for examination by the World Heritage Committee;
5. Also requests, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to submit detailed information and technical studies on planned interventions with special attention on land use, transportation systems and new urban interventions, for consideration and review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, prior to approval and implementation;
6. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2010**, the draft retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value to be analyzed by the Advisory Bodies;
7. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, 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 35th session in 2011.

Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena (Colombia) (C 285)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.107

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-010/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.120**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Requests the State Party to finalize the delimitation of the property including all elements of the fortified system according to the required formats and to submit it to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for consideration and review;
4. Also requests the State Party to finalize the conservation study for the full ensemble of walls and the fortified city and to submit a prioritized Action Plan for their conservation, taking into account provisions made in the Special Plan for Management and Protection by **31 December 2010**;
5. Further requests the State Party to finalize the Special Plan for Management and Protection, taking into account the integrity of the fortified city and the historic centre;
6. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.108

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.135**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the results of the December 2009 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and endorses its recommendations;
4. Recognizes the efforts made by the State Party in improving the management and conservation arrangements of the property and urges it to finalize the process for approving the Strategic Plan for the Integral Revitalization of the Colonial City of Santo Domingo and the Steering Committee and to secure the necessary resources for the operation of the management system currently in place;
5. Expresses its deep concern about the potential developments planned at the vicinity of the property and also urges the State Party to:
 - a) Stop the proposed Sans Souci real estate development project and consider, in collaboration with the heritage authorities, alternative designs that take into account the conservation of the attributes that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*,
 - b) Submit new designs and technical specifications for consideration and review by the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS prior to approval and implementation,
 - c) Halt future developments foreseen in the buffer zone, mainly affecting the area of Santo Domingo East, that could impact adversely on the Outstanding Universal Value,
 - d) Approve the proposed buffer zone and related regulatory frameworks, with the amendments agreed upon during the reactive monitoring mission to guarantee the control of new developments and review existing regulations for new construction for the Municipality of Santo Domingo to limit the height of buildings,
 - e) Finalize the approval process for the new law for the protection, safeguarding and development of cultural heritage and the regulations for archaeological investigations as soon as the text of the new Constitution has been approved;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the steps taken to implement the recommendations set out in Paragraphs 4 and 5 above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

City of Quito (Ecuador) (C 2)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.109

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.136**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the suspension of reconstruction works in the Tower of the Compañía de Jesús and awaits the submission of the new proposal to restore the use of the bell tower;
4. Also acknowledges that the State Party will conclude definitions to the limits of the inscribed property and buffer zone, and that the appropriate cartography and legal framework for protection will be submitted for approval within the framework of the Retrospective Inventory for the Latin America and Caribbean Region;
5. Requests the State Party to implement the recommendations of the 2009 reactive monitoring mission and submit as a priority:
 - a) A clear definition of the national and local responsibilities for the property in the decision making process,
 - b) The review of the legal and administrative framework, particularly modifications to the Cultural Law and how they will impact the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*,
 - c) The touristic studies on the operation of the Monument Complex to ensure that international standards and security measures are in place;
6. Also requests the State Party to ensure that the comprehensive evaluation of the values and the related attributes of the Jesuit Complex and how they contribute to the integrity and authenticity of the property is developed alongside the drafting of a retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value;
7. Encourages the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies the following information:
 - a) The development of a conservation plan for the religious ensembles of Quito, and to conduct an inventory of built cultural heritage within the inscribed property,
 - b) In accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, technical documentation on the Tren Ligero public transportation project, including an environmental impact assessment to consider the potential impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;

8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and on the progress made in the implementation of the above recommendations as well as a timetable of planned activities for 2011, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.110

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Expresses its deep regret at the loss of life and devastation caused by the 12 January 2010 earthquake in Haiti and thanks the State Party for providing all elements and support necessary for carrying out the emergency mission in spite of the extreme difficulties being experienced;
3. Acknowledges the efforts of the Institute for the Preservation of the National Heritage (ISPAN) in establishing a close collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies and appreciates its deep commitment to the preservation of the cultural heritage of Haiti;
4. Takes note of the key factors affecting the property as indicated by the report submitted by the State Party in November 2009;
5. Also acknowledges the effective inter-institutional collaboration established between the States Parties, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies in the preparation and carrying out of the inter-institutional mission to the property in a prompt and timely manner;
6. Commends the dedication and commitment shown by the Ministry of Culture and Communication to protect the property in spite of the difficult situation and humanitarian crisis;
7. Notes with concern, however, that there are limited capacities to ensure an effective decision-making process and satisfactory management of the property to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is sustained;
8. Also notes with concern that new infrastructure and development proposals aimed at increasing tourism could impact adversely on the vulnerable property;
9. Requests the State Party to establish an agreement for inter-ministerial cooperation between the Ministry of Culture and Communication and CIAT (Inter-sectorial Council of Territorial Planning) to prioritize and coordinate actions, within the framework of territorial planning, with the aim of preserving the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property;

10. Fully endorses the recommendations provided by the technical mission report and also requests the State Party to implement them, should the situation allow it, giving priority to the following aspects:
 - a) To halt the construction of Route RN003 within the limits of the property pending the development of other alternatives to be evaluated, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* of the *World Heritage Convention*,
 - b) To halt the plans for the immediate foreseen touristic development at the property pending the finalization of the conservation and management plan,
 - c) To establish a local conservation management unit on site,
 - d) To complete and approve the conservation plan including a comprehensive risk management approach by July 2011, and the management plan including provisions for public use of the property by July 2012, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies,
 - e) To submit the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and complete the Retrospective Inventory of the property, including the official delineation of the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone, as well as their related regulatory measures;
11. Calls upon the international community to ensure, in every way possible, its support for the implementation of the recommendations to rapidly approve the financial and human resources to assist the State Party in the integrated conservation of the property;
12. Encourages the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to set up an action plan and technical, institutional and financial strategies to implement all the urgent actions identified by the mission;
13. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and advances made in conservation, management and risk preparedness planning, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan (Mexico) (C 414)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.111

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.138**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),

3. Notes with satisfaction the finalization of the Management Plan and encourages the State Party to implement the provisions made and to secure the required resources to guarantee the sustainability of the proposed management system;
4. Takes note that no new proposals for lighting and sound have been submitted to the concerned authorities at the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH) and invites the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, any new proposal according to Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
5. Requests the State Party to elaborate conservation guidelines for intervention according to the diagnostic provided;
6. Encourages the State Party to put into operation the inter-institutional commission proposed in the management plan to address pressing issues in the property, its buffer zone and its wider setting, particularly with regard to land use and urban development;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.112

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.140**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes with concern that the state of conservation report submitted by the State Party lacks sufficient detail to be considered as a full response to issues previously raised,
4. Also notes the results of the March 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, endorses its recommendations and urges the State Party to:
 - a) Implement emergency conservation measures at sectors at risk of collapse as identified in the Emergency Plan,
 - b) Formulate and fully implement the management plan for the property,
 - c) Define the boundaries and buffer zones for each of the inscribed components, including regulatory measures for their management,
 - d) Enact a policy for the property for the commitment at all levels for the conservation of the property;

5. Expresses its deep concern regarding the state of conservation of the property, in particular the significant degradation of the building fabric, limited ongoing preservation initiatives and the general lack of a maintenance programme which directly impacts the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
6. Requests the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to develop a proposal for the Desired State of Conservation, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the steps taken to implement the recommendations set out above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.113

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.141**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes note of the Emergency Plan submitted by the State Party and urges it to:
 - a) Establish the buffer zone for Panama Viejo and the Historic District, including the definition of regulatory measures, and submit the information to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for consideration and review,
 - b) Approve the legislative proposal to enhance the protection and the regulatory measures of the property and to establish one permanent management authority to ensure the adequacy and efficiency of the management arrangements,
 - c) Define policies for the preservation of the historic area, including criteria for rehabilitation and new developments that could potentially impact the property,
 - d) Secure the required technical and financial resources to implement actions to address pressing concerns that threaten the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property;
4. Requests the State Party to halt the Cinta Costera Project and to submit, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, the necessary technical studies and impact assessments for consideration and review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies prior to approval and implementation;

5. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/Advisory Bodies reactive monitoring mission in 2010 to assess the state of interventions at the historic monuments, current management arrangements, planned development projects and the state of conservation of the property;
6. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011**, a report on the above-mentioned issue, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011, **with a view to considering, in the absence of substantial progress, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

Historical Centre of the City of Arequipa (Peru)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.114

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.142**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Regrets that no substantial progress has been made in the implementation of the recommendations of the 2008 World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS joint reactive monitoring mission;
4. Takes note of the progress made by the State Party in establishing institutional arrangements and encourages it to secure the resources required for their sustained operation;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies the following information:
 - a) The finalized Master Plan and Management Plan,
 - b) An advanced report on the registration and inventorying of built heritage in the property;
6. Acknowledges the efforts made to enhance the protection of the property by declaring the Chilina Valley and the Pre-hispanic terraces as a protected area and urges the State Party to fully implement regulatory measures to prevent further urban sprawl and impacts on the setting;
7. Also regrets that the State Party did not submit a finalized risk preparedness plan as requested by the World Heritage Committee since 2003 and reiterates its request to complete the process and submit the plan for review by the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit updated information on the construction of the Chilina Bridge and projected infrastructure works, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* to the World Heritage Centre for

review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies and also urges the State Party to stop infrastructure works until the potential impact of these works on the Outstanding Universal Value, including integrity and authenticity of the property can be ascertained;

9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and on the progress made in the implementation of the above recommendations, for the examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

City of Cuzco (Peru) (C 273)

Decision: 34 COM 7B.115

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **29 COM 7B.96**, adopted at its 29th session (Durban, 2005),
3. Expresses its condolences to the Government of Peru for the tragic loss of life and damages caused by the February 2010 torrential rains in the area;
4. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2010**:
 - a) Comprehensive technical information on the projects of the Monastery Hotel, Commercial Centre Ima Sumaq and Marriott Hotel, to assess the potential impacts of these projects on the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property,
 - b) Information on the management system and its compliance with existing legislative frameworks, mainly the implications derived from the Organic Municipal Law;
5. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to assess the state of conservation of the property and the efficacy and adequacy of the management system for the inscribed property;
6. Urges the State Party to update the Master Plan for the property, including formulating a Public Use Plan, and to submit a comprehensive report on the activities to be undertaken, including timelines and projected costs;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011**, 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 35th session in 2011.

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

Decision: 34 COM 7B.116

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.145**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the information provided by the State Party on the actions implemented in response to the decisions of the World Heritage Committee and the efforts made for the conservation of heritage areas;
4. Also notes the results of the January 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and endorses its recommendations;
5. Encourages the State Party to enhance collaboration among specialized agencies to streamline decision-making processes and to secure the required resources to have a fully operational management system in place;
6. Notes with concern the implementation of infrastructure projects at the property and requests the State Party to:
 - a) Identify alternative routes for the cable car and carry out visual and environmental impact studies and develop designs that do not impact the attributes that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,
 - b) Develop alternative designs for the High Capacity Segregated Corridor, including studies of specific transportation systems for the inscribed property, and stop construction of the station at Jirón de la Unión,
 - c) Develop appropriate guidance tools and precise policies for interventions at the historic centre both for decision-makers and for property owners,
 - d) Submit, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, new designs and technical specifications for consideration and review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies prior to approval and implementation;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the steps taken to implement the recommendations from the reactive monitoring mission and Paragraphs above for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Item 7C: Reflection on the trends of the state of conservation

Decision: 34 COM 7C

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7C,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 7B.129** and **33 COM 7C**, adopted at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions respectively,
3. Welcomes the analytical summary of the perceived trends, changes and threats to the state of conservation of World Heritage properties over the past five years (2005-2009), as the basis for further reflection and more extensive analysis of this information;
4. Considers that this work highlights the need for more systematic monitoring of threats and of how to identify and react to emerging trends;
5. Suggests that data on the emergence of trends and on the underlying reasons for the emergence of trends could be helpful to States Parties, to the World Heritage Centre and to the Advisory Bodies;
6. Notes that the availability and application of satellite imagery and other remote sensing techniques are continually improving, and also notes that such techniques can provide evidence over time to determine whether some impacts on World Heritage values continue to occur or are being addressed;
7. Requests that the Advisory Bodies, and in particular IUCN, work with the World Heritage Centre, the UNESCO Science Sector, and relevant remote sensing agencies, to examine the feasibility of using remote sensing to help assess the potential contribution that it could make to the monitoring of certain threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of properties;
8. Given the percentage of threats related to development and infrastructure projects and to high-rise buildings, stresses the need for structured heritage impact assessments of major projects to be carried out at the earliest opportunity in order to assess the impact of potential projects on the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties;
9. Recalls the provisions of Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* and that prompt information on potential development projects and their review for impact on Outstanding Universal Value is a key tool for ensuring the effective conservation of World Heritage properties and the credibility of the *Convention*;
10. Taking into account the information provided in the introduction of Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B and specifically the impact of natural disasters affecting World Heritage properties, notes the progress made in the implementation of the Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction at World Heritage properties as indicated in Document WHC-10/34.COM/7.3, as well as the newly published Resource Manual on this subject;

11. Also notes that the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies have considered the approaches for the selection of properties for state of conservation reports and processes for preparing Desired State of Conservation Statements for the removal of properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger and further notes that these will be subject to a further review at the next World Heritage Centre/Advisory Bodies meeting in September 2010;
12. Acknowledges the inclusion of links to illustrative material in the state of conservation reports which provide information on potential visual impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of a property and encourages the States Parties to share their experiences concerning visual impact studies and simulations by providing to the World Heritage Centre links to relevant information to be made available through the web-page;
13. Requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to report back on criteria, thresholds and processes relevant to the initiation of state of conservation reports, the feasibility of improved utilization of remote sensing, and the preparation and review of Desired State of Conservation Statements for the removal of properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

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

8A. Tentative Lists submitted by States Parties as of 15 April 2010, in conformity with the *Operational Guidelines*

Decision: 34 COM 8A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/8A,
2. Recalling Decisions **31 COM 8A.3**, **32 COM 8A** and **33 COM 14.A2 Paragraph 14** adopted respectively at its 31st (Christchurch, 2007), 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions,
3. Takes note of the Tentative Lists presented in Annexes 2 and 3 of this document.

8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List

NATURAL PROPERTIES

Decision: 34 COM 8B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes **China Danxia, China**, on the World Heritage List under criteria **(vii)** and **(viii)**;
3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

China Danxia is a serial property comprising six areas found in the sub-tropical zone of southern China. The term “China Danxia” describes the physical landscape developed from continental (terrestrial) reddish conglomerate and sandstone, also known as “red-beds,” in a warm, humid monsoon climate. These landscapes developed on continental red terrigenous sedimentary beds influenced by endogenous forces (including uplift) and exogenous forces (including weathering and erosion). The process of development is characterized by a particular rock sequence, tectonic background, warm and humid climatic conditions and resulting erosion processes and landforms.

China Danxia is unrivaled in its rich warm and humid climate red-beds sandstone landform geomorphologic features characterized by spectacular red cliffs and a range of erosional landforms, including dramatic natural pillars, towers, ravines, valleys and waterfalls. China Danxia is also noted as a natural aesthetic landscape comprising red rocks, green vegetation, blue water and white clouds.

The rugged landscapes in the nominated property have helped to conserve sub-tropical broad leaved evergreen forests and these forests are found within all six serial sites. A range of important micro-habitats are also found. The nature of the Danxia landforms leads to intensive fragmentation and isolation of ravine and mountain top habitats. The natural habitats host many species of flora and fauna including endemic, endangered and threatened species of conservation significance.

Criterion (vii): China Danxia is an impressive and unique landscape of great natural beauty. The reddish conglomerate and sandstone that form this landscape of exceptional natural beauty have been shaped into spectacular peaks, pillars, cliffs and imposing gorges. Together with exuberant forest, winding rivers and majestic waterfalls, China Danxia presents a resplendent natural picture. The sharp contrast of red rock against green forests and blue rivers is a striking feature of China Danxia and renders great scenic appeal. China Danxia sites have long been appreciated by both the general public as well as the academic world and further celebrated by artists. It is one of the most important scenic identities of China, and has even attained significance as religious

shrines. Its significance is further elaborated by the countless paintings, poems and articles eulogizing these unusual beautiful sites since ancient time.

Criterion (viii): Compared with other similar areas, China Danxia is the outstanding example of warm and humid climate red-beds landform in the world. As a result of favorable geological, hydrological and climatic conditions since at least late Mesozoic period, China Danxia areas preserve and display much richer geomorphological, ecological, biological and scenic features for warm and humid climate red-beds landform than any place in the world. The component parts represent the best examples of “least eroded” to “most eroded” Danxia landforms, displaying a clear landform sequence from “young” through “mature” to “old age”, and with each component site displaying characteristic geomorphologic features of a given stage. China Danxia contains a wide variety of well developed red-beds landforms such as peaks, towers, mesas, cuervas, cliffs, valleys, caves and arches. Being shaped by both endogenous forces (including uplift) and exogenous forces (including weathering and erosion), China Danxia provides a range of different aspects of the phenomenon of physical landscape developed from continental (terrestrial) reddish conglomerate and sandstone in a warm, humid monsoon climate, illustrating both the range of landforms in relation to the forces and processes that formed them.

Integrity

The nominated Property of China Danxia satisfies the requirements of integrity, protection and management set out in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. The nominated property encompasses all the elements in sufficient size necessarily to reflect the natural beauty and earth science values of Danxia landform from young stage through mature stage and to old stage. The boundaries of the component parts and their associated buffer zones were adequately defined on maps as well as on-site. The boundaries of the China Danxia itself are adequate in relation to the nominated earth science and aesthetic values, and the buffer zone boundaries are also clearly defined. The level of management commitment appears adequate to the main challenges and threats that could face the property.

Protection and management requirements

The component parts of the nominated property are all State-owned and have national protected status including national park, national nature reserve, national forest park and national geo-park. They are protected under relative laws and regulations at both national level and regional level, which ensure the adequate long-term legislative, regulatory, institutional and traditional protection of the outstanding universal values. On the basis of the laws and regulations, the protection activities are well practiced in the nominated sites.

Efficient management systems at different levels have been built with enough qualified staff in China Danxia areas. Planning for the serial property is advanced. An integrated management plan has been prepared for the property as a whole, as well as individual plans for the six areas in the series. These plans identify a clear rationale for management and mechanisms for the protection of the property. Research and adaptive management techniques, including baseline condition assessment and monitoring of change for both natural values and species have been established. Local communities

are aware of the World Heritage nomination and all stakeholders are also very supportive of the World Heritage proposal, which ensures the long-term management.

4. Commends the State Party for its efforts towards protection and management of the property across different provinces of China;
5. Requests the State Party to ensure the effective long-term management and protection in the future, with a view to make all the property components meet integrity requirements for natural World Heritage properties and supported by both adequate and effective buffer zones and the protection of wider catchment areas;
6. Invites the State Party to support the organization of international meetings and to continue scientific research regarding the Danxia Landform;
7. Also requests the State Party to continue its focus on the protection and effective management of the important biodiversity values;
8. Further requests the State Party to translate and make available in translation key scientific studies on the topic of the China Danxia phenomena and to actively assist the further development of international scientific knowledge of the China Danxia phenomena and red-beds sandstone geomorphology more generally.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Highly commends the State Party on the efforts that have been made towards the establishment and protection of the Phoenix Islands Protected Area, Kiribati which comprises one of the world's largest marine protected areas and commends the State Party for its exemplary multi-agency approach, its comprehensive and strategic management plan, its successes with island restoration projects, and the proposal to progressively expand the no-take zones over time;
3. Inscribes the **Phoenix Islands Protected Area, Kiribati**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(vii)** and **(ix)**;
4. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief Synthesis

As a vast expanse of largely pristine mid-ocean environment, replete with a suite of largely intact uninhabited atolls, truly an oceanic wilderness, the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA) (408,250 sq km), the largest marine protected area in the Pacific, is globally exceptional and as such is a superlative natural phenomenon of global importance.

PIPA contains an outstanding collection of large submerged volcanoes, presumed extinct, rising direct from the extensive deep sea floor with an average depth of more than 4,500 metres and a maximum depth of over 6,000 metres. Included are no less than 14 recognised seamounts, submerged mountains that don't penetrate to the surface. The collection of atolls and reef islands represent coral reef capping on 8 other volcanic mountains that approach the surface. The large bathymetric range of the submerged seamount landscape provides depth defined habitat types fully representative of the mid oceanic biota.

Due to its great isolation, PIPA occupies a unique position in the biogeography of the Pacific as a critical stepping stone habitat for migratory and pelagic/planktonic species and for ocean currents in the region. PIPA embraces the full range of marine environments in this area and displays high levels of marine abundance as well as the full spectrum of age and size cohorts, increasingly rare in the tropics, and especially in the case of apex predator fish, sea turtles, sea birds, corals, giant clams, and coconut crabs, many of which have been depleted elsewhere. The overall marine tropic dynamics for these island communities across this archipelago are better functioning (relatively intact) compared with other island systems where human habitation and exploitation has significantly altered the environment. The complete representation of ocean and island environments and their connectivity, the remoteness and naturalness are important attributes which contribute to the outstanding universal value.

Criterion (vii); PIPA, an oceanic wilderness, is sufficiently remote and inhospitable to human colonisation as to be exceptional in terms of the minimal evidence of the impacts of human activities both on the atolls and in the adjacent seas. PIPA is a very large protected area, a vast wilderness domain where nature prevails and man is but an occasional visitor. PIPA is distinguished by containing a large suite of seamounts complete with a broad expanse of contextual abyssal plain with a natural phenomenon of global significance. The essentially pristine environment, outstanding underwater clarity, the spectacle of large groups of charismatic aquatic animals (e.g. bumphead parrotfish, Napoleon wrasse, surgeonfishes, parrotfishes, groupers, maori wrasse, sharks, turtles, dolphins, manta rays, giant clams) in quantities rarely found elsewhere in the world, aesthetically outstanding coral reef features (e.g. giant clams, large coral heads) together with the spectacle of huge concentrations of seabirds on remote atolls, makes PIPA a truly kaleidoscopic natural "oceanscape" exhibiting exceptional natural beauty of global significance.

Criterion (ix); With its rich biota, as a known breeding site for numerous nomadic, migratory and pelagic marine and terrestrial species, and the known and predicted high level of biodiversity and endemism associated with these isolated mid-ocean atolls, submerged reefs and seamounts, PIPA makes an outstanding contribution to ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of global marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals.

PIPA has exceptional value as a natural laboratory for the study and understanding of the significant ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of marine ecosystems of the Pacific, the world's largest ocean, indeed all oceans. PIPA is of crucial scientific importance in identifying and monitoring the processes of sea level change, growth rates and age of reefs and reef builders, (both geologically and historically) and in evaluating effects from climate change.

Integrity

PIPA's boundaries are clearly defined. The boundaries are mostly straight lines with some adjustments to the boundaries to align with the Exclusive Economic Zone (200NM) of Kiribati. There are various clearly delimited zones within PIPA as described in the Management Plan. PIPA's large size and full inclusion of oceanic and island habitats in this area and coverage of numerous examples of key habitats (coral reefs, islands, seamounts) together with its predominantly natural state give exceptional conservation importance. Despite some human impacts (fishing, invasive species) the integrity of the property and oceanic ecosystems processes at scale are globally outstanding for island archipelagos and most other tropical marine environments found worldwide.

Protection and Management requirements

PIPA is a highly protected area fully legally established under the PIPA Regulations 2008. These regulations include provision of a management plan and clear permitting processes and rules for activities allowable within the site. The 2010-2014 PIPA Management Plan, endorsed by Kiribati's cabinet in 2009 is under implementation. Management capacity and success is steadily building and Kiribati is using a "whole of government approach with partners" to ensure a management system that is sustainable and suitable to the circumstances of a small developing state. Of particular note is the success in capture and fining of illegal fishing vessels and in the removal of invasive species from globally important islands for seabird conservation.

For long term sustainability Kiribati and its partners are committed to a PIPA Trust Fund. The Fund's legislation, the Board and by-laws are all now in place and 2.5 million USD secured for the endowment with fundraising now a primary focus. Kiribati has recognized the need to further build management capacity, particularly for surveillance and enforcement, and continues to do so through site, national, regional and bilateral partnerships. The link to the Nauru Agreement (8 Pacific Island States) to manage tuna fishing in the region are important and provide, through license provisions, the first active linkage to management of the neighbouring high seas for a World Heritage site. Kiribati licenses for fishing in the Kiribati EEZ, including PIPA, is only allowable if the licensee agrees not to fish in the adjacent high seas. This is enforceable through the mandatory 100% observer coverage.

5. Recommends the State Party to:
 - a) Strengthen the management framework for fisheries, including the extension of no-take areas, measures to prevent degradation of seamounts and concrete timelines for the phasing out of tuna fishing;

- b) Ensure an appropriate and sustainable budget towards the management of Phoenix Islands Protected Area through a funded and functional trust fund or through other appropriate mechanisms;
 - c) Ensure capacities and resources for refined and systematic monitoring, surveillance and law enforcement;
6. Welcomes the sister site agreement between the Governments of Kiribati and the United States of America on the management of Phoenix Islands Protected Area and Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument respectively, and encourages State Parties to continue and, as possible, expand on this collaboration;
 7. Also welcomes the strong support from the States Parties Australia, France, New Zealand and the United States of America, as well as from international institutions and non-governmental organizations and encourages these partners to further support the management, surveillance and funding of Phoenix Islands Protected Area, including the nomination of the area for inscription on the World Heritage list.
 8. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2012** a report on the recommendations above for examination at its 36th session in 2012.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Tajik National Park (Mountains of the Pamirs), Tajikistan**, to the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(vii)**, **(viii)**, **(ix)** and **(ix)**, to allow the State Party to refocus the nomination and address issues related to the integrity, protection and management of the nominated property;
3. Recommends the State Party to:
 - a) Refocus the nomination on the values and features within the Tajik National Park (Mountains of the Pamirs) in relation to criteria (vii) and (viii);
 - b) Enhance the global comparative analyses in relation to other World Heritage properties and protected areas, building upon the comparative analysis and thematic studies elaborated by IUCN and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre and considering requesting IUCN, through its network of experts, to facilitate advice;
 - c) Re-consider the design of the boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone based on a clear rationale;

- d) Provide a clear commitment and operational plan from the government that ensures effective long term protection and management, including the necessary human and financial resources, of the nominated property;
 - e) Further develop and implement a realistic management plan that addresses the livelihood needs of local residents (grazing, firewood) and existing and future threats, such as trophy hunting, road construction and tourism;
 - f) Consider jointly with neighbouring States Parties a future transboundary or transnational, potentially serial, nomination that would better represent the full range of biodiversity values of the Pamir Mountains and enhance the potential of the nomination in relation to criteria (ix) and (x);
4. Encourages communication and cooperation with the neighbouring State Party of Kyrgyzstan bordering the nominated property;
 5. Requests IUCN to advise the State Party on the management and nomination of Tajik National Park through its network of experts, in particular through networks and expert groups specialised in mountain protected areas;
 6. Encourages States Parties to the *Convention* to support efforts to manage Tajik National Park and further work on the deferred nomination, considering the above recommendations.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF 8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Pitons, cirques and remparts of Reunion Island, France** on the World Heritage List under natural criteria **(vii)** and **(x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The area of Pitons, cirques and remparts of Reunion Island coincides with the core zone of La Réunion National Park. The property covers more than 100,000 ha or 40 % of La Réunion, an island comprised of two adjoining volcanic massifs located in the south-west of the Indian Ocean. Dominated by two towering volcanic peaks, massive walls and three cliff-rimmed cirques, the property includes a great variety of rugged terrain and impressive escarpments, forested gorges and basins creating a visually striking landscape. The property harbours the most valuable natural habitats and the species assemblages they support remaining on the Mascarene Island group. It protects key parts of a recognized global centre of plant diversity and features a remarkably high level of endemism across many taxa. Thereby, Pitons, cirques and remparts of Reunion Island is the most significant and

important contribution to the conservation of the terrestrial biodiversity of the Mascarene Islands.

Criterion (vii): The combination of volcanism, tectonic landslide events, heavy rainfall and stream erosion have formed a rugged and dramatic landscape of striking beauty, dominated by two towering volcanoes, the dormant Piton de Neiges and the highly active Piton de la Fournaise. Other major landscape features include “Remparts” - steep rock walls of varying geological age and character, and so-called “cirques”, which can be described as massive natural amphitheatres with an imposing height and verticality. There are deep, partly forested gorges and escarpments, with subtropical rainforests, cloud forests and heaths creating a remarkable and visually appealing mosaic of ecosystems and landscape features.

Criterion (x): The property is a global centre of plant diversity with a high degree of endemism. It contains the most significant remaining natural habitats for the conservation of the terrestrial biodiversity of the Mascarene Islands, including a range of rare forest types. Given the major and partly irreversible human impacts on the environment in the Mascarene archipelago, the property serves as the last refuge for the survival of a large number of endemic, threatened and endangered species.

Integrity

Building upon earlier forest and nature conservation efforts, La Réunion National Park was established in 2007. This status provides an adequate legal framework to ensure the protection of the property, whose boundaries coincide with that of the national park. The boundaries of the property encompass the exceptional features of the natural landscape, as well as almost the entire remaining natural or close-to natural ecosystems remaining on La Réunion and thus the key biodiversity values.

The integrity of the property is subject to a range of threats. Despite ongoing management efforts, invasive alien species are a permanent management challenge posing a very real threat to the biodiversity values of the property. Evidence of past losses of many native species on La Réunion and on other islands of the Mascarene archipelago underlines the severity of this threat.

Protection and management requirements

The property benefits from effective legal protection through its designation as a National Park. Ensuring the Outstanding Universal Value of the property requires an effective and adaptive implementation of the evolving management plan for La Réunion National Park, and adequate long-term staffing and financial resources. The management of the national park draws on comprehensive consultation with governmental and civil society stakeholders and benefits from structured on science, research, socio-economics and cultural issues. Meaningful and effective consultation with all of the concerned stakeholders, including communities who live within its buffer zones and surrounding areas, is indispensable.

Actions are required in response to a number of specific threats, to ensure the maintenance and enhancement of the Outstanding Universal Value. Efforts to reduce invasions, permanent monitoring, and the implementation of a comprehensive strategy to control and eradicate invasive alien species are indispensable and will require long-term and continuing efforts and significant

ongoing funding. While the rugged terrain provides a degree of natural protection against encroachment and human economic activities, such as agriculture, forestry, energy production and tourism; must be managed both in the property and its buffer zone in a way that is not in conflict with the integrity of the property.

The development and effective implementation of a comprehensive tourism development strategy addressing the strong demand is also necessary. There is fine balance between positive economic and educational effects and destructive impacts from excessive numbers of tourists and inappropriate activities, and thus tourism strategies will clearly need to prioritise the protection of the values of the property, alongside economic goals.

4. Commends the State Party for the decision to abandon the project on geothermal energy, considering the need to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
5. Also commends the State Party for the consultative process that has been put in place for preparing the management plan for the property and takes note, that although the property does not currently have a completed management plan in place, that the State Party will legally adopt the management plan for the property in 2011;
6. Requests the State Party to ensure that the future management plan addresses all of the integrity, protection and management requirements necessary to ensure the long-term conservation and enhancement of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and also requests that a copy of the management plan is provided to the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, when finalized and entered into force.
7. Further requests the State Party to ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan for the Control and Eradication of invasive alien species, in full integration with the management plan for the property, considering the critical nature of this threat to the Outstanding Universal Value and furthermore requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, for examination by the Committee at its 37th session.
8. Requests moreover the State Party to ensure that sufficient human and financial resources continue to be provided for the effective implementation of the management plan for the property as well as for the implementation of actions for the control and eradication of invasive alien species.
9. Recommends the State Party to share lessons learned on eradication and management of alien species with other relevant States Parties, World Heritage properties and island protected areas facing similar challenges.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF 8B2;
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.21**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009);
3. Approves the extension of the **Pirin National Park, Bulgaria**, inscribed under criteria **(vii)**, **(viii)** and **(ix)**, in order to strengthen the integrity and management of the World Heritage property;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The World Heritage property covers an area of around 40,000 ha in the Pirin Mountains, southwest Bulgaria, and overlaps with the undeveloped areas of Pirin National Park. The diverse limestone mountain landscapes of the property include over 70 glacial lakes and a range of glacial landforms, with many waterfalls, rocky screes and caves. Forests are dominated by conifers, and the higher areas harbour alpine meadows below the summits. The property includes a range of endemic and relict species that are representative of the Balkan Pleistocene flora.

Criterion (vii): The mountain scenery of Pirin National Park is of exceptional beauty. The high mountain peaks and crags contrast with meadows, rivers and waterfalls and provide the opportunity to experience the aesthetics of a Balkan mountain landscape. The ability to experience remoteness and naturalness is an important attribute of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

Criterion (viii): The principal earth science values of the property relate to its glacial geomorphology, demonstrated through a range of features including cirques, deep valleys and over 70 glacial lakes. The mountains of the property show a variety of forms and have been developed in several different rock types. Functioning natural processes allow for study of the continued evolution of the landforms of the property, and help to understand other upland areas in the region.

Criterion (ix): The property is a good example of the continuing evolution of flora, as evidenced by a number of endemic and relict species, and the property also protects an example of a functioning ecosystem that is representative of the important natural ecosystems of the Balkan uplands. Pirin's natural coniferous forests include Macedonian Pine and Bosnian Pine, with many old growth trees. In total, there are 1,315 species of vascular plants, about one third of Bulgaria's flora, including 86 Balkan endemics, 17 Bulgarian endemics and 18 local endemics. The fauna of Pirin National Park includes 45 mammal species, including brown bear, wolf and pine marten, and 159 bird species. Pirin is also home to eight species of amphibians, eleven species of reptiles and six fish species. Although the forests are affected by some historical use, the natural functioning of the ecosystem ensures the protection of its regionally significant biodiversity values.

Integrity

The original inscription of the property in 1983 proved to be inadequate in representing and maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value of Pirin, but an extension in 2010 has addressed the issues to the best possible degree and represents the minimum area of Pirin National Park that can be considered to

correspond to the requirements of Outstanding Universal Value set out in the *World Heritage Convention*.

The National Park is clearly defined from the point of view of its mountainous nature and ecology, and the boundaries of the property are of sufficient size to capture the natural values of Pirin. Adequate boundaries have been established through the extension of the initially inscribed property, to include the most remote areas of the interior of the National Park, and exclude adjacent areas that are not compatible with World Heritage status due to impacts on integrity from ski development. The values of the property as extended retain the attributes of a natural landscape but they closely adjoin areas subject to intensive tourism development that are a risk to the integrity of the property.

Protection and management requirements

The property is covered by national legislation which should ensure strong national protection of the values of the property, including the prevention of encroachment from adjoining development. It is essential that this legislation is rigorously enforced and is respected by all levels of government that have responsibilities in the area. The property also has an effective and functioning management plan, provided its implementation can be ensured through adequate resources to both maintain the necessary staffing levels and undertake the necessary management activities to protect and manage the property. A system of regular monitoring of the natural values of Pirin and ongoing programmes to maintain habitats and landforms in their natural state, avoid disturbance and other impacts on wildlife, and to preserve the aesthetic values of the property are required.

The World Heritage property has long been subject to tourism pressure, largely caused by the development of ski facilities and ski runs. Small ski areas were developed at Bansko, Dobrinishte and Kulinoto in the 1980s and 1990s. Activities such as night skiing, off-piste skiing and heliskiing are activities which may affect the values and integrity of the property and require rigorous control. Bansko, adjoining the property, has become one of the most rapidly developing towns in Bulgaria with hotels and holiday resorts constructed literally on the park boundary. Tourism development within and around the property has not been effectively controlled in the past including some areas that were developed within the property and caused significant damage. The management plan for the property needs to ensure a long-term priority for the protection of the natural values of Pirin, and to guard against any encroachments and impacts within the property from skiing, sporting events or other inappropriate development. Equally the planning documents that are created by national, regional and local authorities need to similarly ensure the protection of the natural values of the property, and also integrate the benefits it provides as a natural landscape to the surrounding area.

Other threats to the property include illegal logging, poaching and the use of snow mobiles and quad bikes. These uses require close monitoring, management and the enforcement of effective regulations. The management of visitor use to both prevent negative impacts and provide opportunities to experience the values of the property in a sustainable way is also an essential long term requirement for this property.

5. Accepts, in the specific context of the above extension, the proposal of the State Party to exclude from the property four small areas (150.6 ha in total) on the periphery of the property which have been excluded from the national park; and also accepts the proposal of the State Party to exclude from the property the Bansko and Dobrinishte tourism zones (1078.28 ha in total), and to include these latter areas, which are still within the national park, in a new buffer zone;
6. Regrets that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property has been repeatedly and significantly impacted by the development of ski facilities and ski runs, to the extent that the property may be considered for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and that continued ski development is a critical threat to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Requests the State Party to strictly ensure that no further ski development takes place within the property and its buffer zone, and to ensure that the existing ski facilities and ski runs comply with the approved requirements, including those for the restoration of degraded areas;
8. Decides that any further development of and severe impacts from ski facilities or ski runs, or associated infrastructure, within the property and its buffer zone would result in the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
9. Urges the State Party to ensure that the new management plan to be developed for the period post 2013 will not permit further ski development or construction of other ecologically unsustainable facilities within the property and its buffer zone, nor extension of the tourism zone into the property;
10. Also urges the State Party to take all possible measures to prevent the inappropriate use of the World Heritage Emblem, including by not allowing its use in relation to the Bansko ski resort, which cannot be considered a sustainable use of a World Heritage property; and encourages the State Party to explore and enhance options for ecologically sustainable tourism in the property that will benefit local communities;
11. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint UNESCO/IUCN monitoring mission to the property in 2011 to assess the state of conservation of the property, with particular reference to its effective protection from inappropriate development and human use within and beyond its boundaries, as well as the establishment of more appropriate buffer zones which satisfy the requirements of Paragraph 104 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and to review a draft of the new management plan to ensure that it will provide for the continued protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
12. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, with particular reference to its effective protection from inappropriate development and human use within and beyond its boundaries, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011. This report should include the State Party response to the NGO submissions that resulted in an infringement procedure by the Directorate-General for the Environment of the European Commission.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF 8B2,
2. Approves the extension of **Monte San Giorgio, Switzerland**, to include the portion of **Monte San Giorgio, Italy**, on the basis of natural criterion **(viii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The pyramid-shaped, wooded mountain of Monte San Giorgio beside Lake Lugano is regarded as the best fossil record of marine life from the Triassic Period (245 – 230 million years ago). The sequence records life in a tropical lagoon environment, sheltered and partially separated from the open sea by an offshore reef. Diverse marine life flourished within this lagoon, including reptiles, fish, bivalves, ammonites, echinoderms and crustaceans. Because the lagoon was near to land, the fossil remains also include some land-based fossils including reptiles, insects and plants. The result is a fossil resource of great richness.

Criterion (viii): Monte San Giorgio is the single best known record of marine life in the Triassic period, and records important remains of life on land as well. The property has produced diverse and numerous fossils, many of which show exceptional completeness and detailed preservation. The long history of study of the property and the disciplined management of the resource have created a well documented and catalogued body of specimens of exceptional quality, and are the basis for a rich associated geological literature. As a result, Monte San Giorgio provides the principal point of reference, relevant to future discoveries of marine Triassic remains throughout the world.

Integrity

The property encompasses the complete Middle Triassic outcrop of Monte San Giorgio including all of the main fossil bearing areas. The Italian portion of the property included is an extension in 2010 of the originally inscribed area in Switzerland, which was added to the World Heritage List in 2003. The resulting extended property fully meets the integrity requirements for a fossil site. The main attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property are the accessible fossiliferous rock exposures, with intact strata which occur in many parts of the property.

Protection and Management Requirements

The property benefits from legal protection in both Italy and Switzerland that provides an effective basis for the protection of its geological resources. Site protection also focuses on landscape protection and has resulted in appropriate legislative controls and existing management procedures that are effectively enforced at the local level and which are underwritten by National, Regional and Provincial government support.

Strong transboundary collaboration between the States Parties of Italy and Switzerland is in place, including mechanisms that are agreed by all of the local municipalities in both countries, through common signed accords and declarations. A joint management plan is also in place for the property, and the States Parties and local authorities are committed to providing adequate ongoing staffing and management resources to the property. Maintenance of the effectiveness of the transboundary cooperation and the related management plan is a key ongoing requirement for the protection of the property. Staff with a specific responsibility for site management are in place in both countries, and collaborate effectively to ensure a fully coordinated management of the property, including in relation to its presentation.

The main management requirement in relation to the values of Monte San Giorgio is the in situ protection of fossil bearing areas. Although these areas are generally difficult to access, it is important to ensure their accessibility for managed legal scientific excavation. Continued scientific excavation is a key requirement to maintaining the values of this property as a world reference area for paleontological research.

Maintenance of the relationships between the property and leading research institutes is also essential to both its scientific value and its presentation. Because the in situ fossil resources both require excavation and preparation to be of scientific value, and are not publicly accessible or visible, the completeness, presentation and safety of the fossil collections held in a limited number of universities and museums is key to the protection of the values of the property. These collections are maintained through strict adherence to appropriate legislative controls on excavation within the property. The housing of resultant fossil finds, and the standards of curation, specimen preparation and research, and museum display are of the highest quality in the main research collections related to the property. This presentation of the fossil finds from the property in major international museums also needs to be complemented by the appropriate provision of visitor centres and services within or near to the property, and a programme to establish and maintain these services is in place. An active ongoing programme of communication and interpretation for visitors to the property is required to ensure the fullest appreciation of the Outstanding Universal Value of Monte San Giorgio.

4. Welcomes the commitment by the State Party of Italy to complete the establishment of a national foundation for the Italian portion of the property, to ensure the appointment of the agreed position of World Heritage Site manager, and to provide sufficient funding for the management of the Italian portion of the property, and requests the State Party to implement and sustain these commitments as soon as possible;
5. Also welcomes the collaboration between the States Parties of Italy and Switzerland to ensure effective transboundary management of the property, including the establishment of a 'Strategic Transnational Board', and also requests the States Parties to ensure that the Board functions effectively and is provided with adequate resources for its work;

6. Further requests the States Parties to ensure a single, coherent identity and consistent management approach for the transboundary property created by the extension, and to enhance programmes of presentation, interpretation and monitoring, maintenance of important rock exposures, and enhanced coordination of science and research;
7. Takes note of the anticipated minor changes to the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone in Switzerland, in order to ensure the best possible overall configuration of the property, and encourages the State Party of Switzerland to bring forward a boundary modification proposal;
8. Finally requests the States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2013** a joint report on the State of Conservation of the property, including the establishment and operation of the Transnational Board, the provision of ongoing site manager positions, and the implementation of effective and adequately resourced management and presentation of the property, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th Session in 2013.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF 8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Dinosaur Ichnites of the Iberian Peninsula, Portugal/Spain**, to the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria in order to allow the State Party to develop a thorough global comparative analysis, including justifying the Outstanding Universal Value of a property based on dinosaur ichnites, and considerations for a serial nomination with existing properties

Decision: 34 COM 8B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF 8B2;
2. Inscribes the **Putorana Plateau, Russian Federation**, on the World Heritage List under natural criteria **(vii)** and **(ix)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Comprising a vast area of 1,887,251 ha, the property is located in the centre of the Putorana Plateau in the northern part of Central Siberia. The part of the plateau inscribed on the World Heritage list harbours a complete set of subarctic and arctic ecosystems in an isolated mountain range, including pristine taiga, forest tundra,

tundra and arctic desert systems, as well as untouched cold-water lake and river systems. The combination of remoteness, naturalness and strict protection ensure that ecological and biological processes continue at a large scale with minimal human influence. The property provides a dramatic demonstration of ecological processes, including the interactions between healthy populations of a full range of Arctic fauna. A major reindeer migration crosses part of the property. The property is also one of the very few centres of plant species richness in the Arctic.

Criterion (vii): A vast and diverse landscape of striking natural beauty, the Putorana Plateau is pristine and not affected by human infrastructure. Its superlative natural features include an extensive area of layered basalt traps that has been dissected by dozens of deep canyons; countless cold water rivers and creeks with thousands of waterfalls; more than 25,000 lakes characterized by a fjord-like formation that is associated with a large variation in the relief. The immense arctic and boreal landscapes remain intact with carpets of lichens and forest that are unusual at such northern latitudes.

Criterion (ix): The property displays a comprehensive set of ecological and biological processes associated with its diverse arctic and subarctic ecosystems. Its bio-geographical location, on the border of the tundra and taiga biomes and at the transition between Western and Eastern Siberian floras, makes the property one of only a few centres of plant species richness in the Arctic. The combination of landscape diversity, remoteness, naturalness and degree of protection are extraordinary. In addition, the property may provide valuable evidence on the impacts of climate change to large-scale natural arctic ecosystems if proper monitoring and research take place.

Integrity

The property is a strictly protected State Nature Reserve, or “Zapovednik”: its boundaries coincide with those of the Putoransky State Nature Reserve, established in 1987. The property is large and is surrounded by an extensive buffer zone of 1,773,300 ha. The property's size, remoteness and naturalness, as well as the degree of protection afforded to it are essential attributes in ensuring the protection of the full range of largely undisturbed landscapes and processes that are the basis of its Outstanding Universal Value. The property includes the key areas and features that are essential for maintaining the property's natural beauty. A full range of important natural features, such as lakes, canyons and waterfalls, is located within its boundaries. The property is also of sufficient size and contains the necessary elements to maintain the ecological and biological processes that are essential for the long term conservation of the property's ecosystems and biological diversity, and the migratory species that rely on its natural state.

Difficult access is also a contributor to the property's integrity: there are no roads within the property and large parts of the buffer zone, thus the property is only accessible by helicopter or boat. The property is also unaffected by the impacts of mining and other land-uses incompatible with its values. Important natural values linked to the property are located in the buffer zone, and their conservation is also an essential requirement.

Protection and management requirements

The property was declared a strictly protected State Nature Reserve (Zapovednik) in 1987. No land or resource uses are allowed other than scientific research and monitoring. A number of other federal and regional laws and regulations on nature conservation, land use planning, scientific research and monitoring, and environmental education apply to the property.

The combination of a strict legal and management framework, remote location and lack of any road infrastructure enables effective management of the property with relatively modest staffing and funding levels for a protected area of this magnitude. Increasing tourism in the buffer zone carries the risk of unauthorized access to the property, including for hunting and fishing. There is a need for unambiguous and rigorously enforced land use and building arrangements in the buffer zone and for regulations of tourism, including strict limits on air traffic.

Mining is a potential threat to the property. The Federal Law on Specially Protected Natural Areas prohibits mining in the property. It must be ensured that the impacts of existing and future mining outside the property will not affect in any way the Outstanding Universal Value and/or integrity of the property, for example through air pollution, pipelines or the development of any supporting infrastructure.

One of the most important inter-regional reindeer migration routes crosses the property. As the continuation of this natural phenomenon depends strongly on the natural conditions of the areas within and outside the property, effective legal and management systems are required to ensure that human use, including tourism, mining and other development will not adversely affect this phenomenon.

4. Commends the State Party on the elaboration and approval of a management plan for the property and requests the State Party to sustain its commitment to the protection, management and monitoring of the property through sufficient financial resources and staffing levels to ensure the effective long-term implementation of the management plan;
5. Also requests the State Party to further develop and implement more detailed management schemes for sustainable recreational use and environmentally friendly tourism within the buffer zone of the property, in cooperation with local authorities and stakeholders, including indigenous communities, and taking account of the needs for tourism monitoring, zoning and regulatory frameworks and licensing schemes for buildings, infrastructure, and tourism operations;
6. Encourages the State Party to clearly demarcate the boundaries of the property at all entry points and to strictly regulate air access to the property;
7. Also commends the State Party on the diverse range of funding sources for the property, and further requests the State Party to ensure funding for management, and also encourages the State Party to increase their investments in research;
8. Recommends setting up a long-term scientific research and monitoring program to document and better understand the impacts of climate change on the diverse array of ecosystems within the property;

9. Notes that the important migration of reindeer which crosses the property is vulnerable to impacts from activities outside the property, such as tourism, mining and pipeline construction and urges the State Party to ensure such threats to this important value of the property are effectively controlled;
10. Finally requests the State Party to ensure that mining and mineral exploitation inside the property remain permanently prohibited and to also prevent any indirect impacts from mining outside the boundaries that could affect the values of the property.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B, WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Central Highlands of Sri Lanka: its Cultural and Natural Heritage, Sri Lanka** on the World Heritage List under natural criteria (vii) and (viii);
3. Inscribes the **Central Highlands of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka** on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria **(ix)** and **(x)**;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value;

Brief synthesis

The Central Highlands of Sri Lanka is a serial property comprising three component parts: Peak Wilderness Protected Area, Horton Plains National Park and Knuckles Conservation Forest. Its forests are globally important and provide habitat for an exceptional number of endemic species of flora and fauna. The property includes the largest and least disturbed remaining areas of the submontane and montane rain forests of Sri Lanka, which are a global conservation priority on many accounts. They include areas of Sri Lankan montane rain forests considered as a super-hotspot within the Western Ghats and Sri Lanka biodiversity hotspot. More than half of Sri Lanka's endemic vertebrates, half of the country's endemic flowering plants and more than 34% of its endemic trees, shrubs, and herbs are restricted to these diverse montane rain forests and adjoining grassland areas.

Criteria (ix): The property includes the largest and least disturbed remaining areas of the submontane and montane rain forests of Sri Lanka, which are a global conservation priority on many accounts. The component parts stretch across the Ceylonese rainforest and the Ceylonese monsoon forest. In the montane forests represented by the three serial properties, the faunal elements provide strong evidence of geological and biological processes in the evolution and development of taxa. The endemic purple-faced langur of Sri Lanka (*Semnopithecus vetulus*) has evolved into several morphologically different forms recognizable today. The Sri Lankan leopard, the only representative in the island of the genus *Panthera*, which diverged from other felids about 1.8 million years ago, is a unique sub-species (*Panthera pardus kotiya*). All three nominated properties provide habitat to this

subspecies of leopard, endemic to Sri Lanka. Long isolation and the concomitant evolutionary processes have also resulted in a Sri Lankan molluscan fauna that is the most distinct in the South Asian region.

Criteria (x): The montane forests in the three serial components contain the only habitats of many threatened plant and animal species and are therefore of prime importance for their in-situ conservation. The property features exceptionally high numbers of threatened species, extraordinary levels of endemism, and high levels of species richness in a number of taxonomic groups. Of the 408 species of vertebrates 83% of indigenous fresh water fishes and 81 % of the amphibians in Peak Wilderness Protected Area are endemic, 91 % of the amphibians and 89% of the reptiles in Horton Plains are endemic, and 64% of the amphibians and 51% of the reptiles in the Knuckles Conservation Forest are endemic.

Integrity

The small size of the components of the nominated property is a result of the limited extent of the most significant rain forest areas remaining on Sri Lanka. However, provided the property is effectively protected and managed, these areas are sufficient, especially since many of the plant and animal species have highly localized distributions. The boundary of the Peak Wilderness Protected Area includes a range of protected zones, and this component has a common boundary with the Horton Plains National Park. Effective arrangements to protect the properties from the impacts of surrounding land-use, as well as to address a range of threats are required, including via functioning buffer zones.

Protection and Management Requirements

The property has strong and effective legal protection through a combination of state ownership and a range of different protective legislation. The management of the three components of the nominated property is delivered by a number of different site specific management plans that need to be kept continually reviewed and updated, and made consistent with each other. An overall management system for the whole property is required, to ensure consistency of management, monitoring and presentation of the property, in addition to that provided by the individual management plans. Adequate and sustained budgets are required for the management of the property as a whole, and within each component.

The nature and magnitude of existing and potential threats to the three nominated properties varies between the components, and includes a number of issues. In case of the Peak Wilderness Protected Area, the major human use is from around two million pilgrims who visit the Adam's Peak annually and contribute to both forest and environmental degradation along the pilgrim trails leading up to the peak. Illicit gem mining is also a threat. Additional threats come from the spread of invasive species, forest die-back, occasional fires and vandalism and pressure for cultivation of cardamom. Effective action is required to ensure all of these threats do not impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. A strong programme of engagement with the communities who live in the area surrounding the property is an essential requirement of its approach to management. In addition to the complementarity between its different components, the property has a strong link with the Sinharaja Forest Reserve, a World Heritage Site in the southern part of Sri Lanka. Links between these two World Heritage properties should be encouraged as part of the management systems of both properties.

5. Requests the State Party to establish within 12 months:
 - a) An overall management framework for the serial property, as required in the *Operational Guidelines*, and to also establish completed and effective management plans for each of the component parts of the property;
 - b) An effectively functioning buffer zones for the property, which will ensure its protection from threats arising from outside its boundaries in consultation with local stakeholders;
 - c) A fully effective management and monitoring framework for tourism;
6. Recommends the State Party to evaluate the possibility of serial extension of the existing Sinharaja World Heritage Site, considering that the nominated property has complementary values to the existing property and meets the requirements to be one overall serial World Heritage property, as specified in the *Operational Guidelines*. The Committee considers that a single serial property would provide a more appropriate means of recognizing the Outstanding Universal Value of the remaining high conservation value forests on Sri Lanka than two separate inscriptions of the nominated property and of Sinharaja;
7. Commends the State Party for the significant management and protection efforts in Peak Wilderness Protected Area, Horton Plains National Park and Knuckles Conservation Forest;
8. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Central Highlands of Sri Lanka: its Cultural and Natural Heritage, Sri Lanka**, to the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria in order to allow the State Party to reconsider the scope of the nomination;
9. Considers that any revised nomination with revised boundaries requires an expert mission to the site;
10. Also recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) The protection of the cultural features of the nominated property should be strengthened through the application of the Antiquities Act and related legal instruments;
 - b) Measures and provisions for filling the gaps in the protection and management of the cultural heritage of the nominated property should be implemented without delay;
 - c) Cultural resources, including areas of potential archaeological interest, should be properly mapped and inventoried;
 - d) Comprehensive measures to sustain the cultural values of the nominated property should be developed without delay;

- e) An assessment of the carrying capacity of the most visited areas should be developed so as to form the basis for further initiatives addressing visitor issues;
 - f) The monitoring system and related indicators should be developed with specific reference to the attributes that support the value of the property, in order to ensure effective observation and control over possible modifications of these attributes.
11. Also requests the State Party, to submit to the World Heritage Centre a report on the above recommendations, **by 1 February 2011**, for examination at the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2011.

MIXED PROPERTIES

Decision: 34 COM 8B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B, WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes **Papahānaumokuākea, United States of America**, on the World Heritage List under criteria **(iii), (vi), (viii), (ix) and (x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Papahānaumokuākea is the name given to a vast and isolated linear cluster of small, low lying islands and atolls, with their surrounding ocean, extending some 1,931 kilometres to the north west of the main Hawaiian Archipelago, located in the north-central Pacific Ocean. The property comprises the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, which extends almost 2000 km from southeast to northwest.

The property includes a significant portion of the Hawai'i-Emperor hotspot trail, constituting an outstanding example of island hotspot progression. Much of the property is made up of pelagic and deepwater habitats, with notable features such as seamounts and submerged banks, extensive coral reefs, lagoons and 14 km² emergent lands distributed between a number of eroded high islands, pinnacles, atoll islands and cays. With a total area of around 362,075 km² it is one of the largest marine protected areas in the world. The geomorphological history and isolation of the archipelago have led to the development of an extraordinary range of habitats and features, including an extremely high degree of endemism. Largely as a result of its isolation, marine ecosystems and ecological processes are virtually intact, leading to exceptional biomass accumulated in large apex predators. Island environments have, however, been altered through human use, and although some change is irreversible there are also examples of successful restoration. The area is host to numerous endangered or threatened species, both terrestrial and marine, some of which depend solely on Papahānaumokuākea for their survival.

The pristine natural heritage of the area has deep cosmological and traditional significance for living Native Hawaiian culture, as an ancestral environment, as an embodiment of the Hawaiian concept of kinship between people and the natural world, and as the place where it is believed that life originates and where the spirits return to after death.

On two of the islands, Nihoa and Makumanamana, there are archaeological remains relating to pre-European settlement and use, including a large ensemble of shrines, heiau, of a type specific to Papahānaumokuākea, but which resemble those of inland Tahiti. These, together with the sites of stone figures that show a strong relationship to similar carvings in the Marquesas, can be said to contribute to an understanding of Hawaiians strong cultural affiliation with Tahiti and the Marquesas

Criterion (iii): The well preserved heiau shrines on Nihoa and Mokumanamana, and their associated still living traditions are both distinctive to Hawai'i but, positioned within a wider 3,000 year old Pacific/Polynesian marae-ahu cultural continuum, they can be seen as an exceptional testimony to the strong cultural affiliation between Hawai'i, Tahiti and the Marquesas, resulting from long periods of migration.

Criterion (vi): The vibrant and persistent beliefs associated with Papahānaumokuākea are of outstanding significance as a key element in Pacific socio-cultural evolutionary patterns of beliefs and provide a profound understanding of the key roles that ancient marae-ahu, such as those found in Raiatea, the 'centre' of Polynesia, once fulfilled. These living traditions of the Hawaiians that celebrate the natural abundance of Papahānaumokuākea and its association with sacred realms of life and death, are directly and tangibly associated with the heiau shrines of Nihoa and Mokumanamana and the pristine islands beyond to the north-west.

Criterion (viii): The property provides an illustrating example of island hotspot progression, formed as a result of a relatively stationary hotspot and stable tectonic plate movement. Comprising a major portion of the world's longest and oldest volcanic chain, the scale, distinctness and linearity of the manifestation of these geological processes in Papahānaumokuākea are unrivalled and have shaped our understanding of plate tectonics and hotspots. The geological values of the property are directly connected to the values in Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park and World Heritage property and jointly present a very significant testimony of hotspot volcanism.

Criterion (ix): The large area of the property encompasses a multitude of habitats, ranging from 4,600 m below sea level to 275 m above sea level, including abyssal areas, seamounts and submerged banks, coral reefs, shallow lagoons, littoral shores, dunes, dry grasslands and shrublands and a hypersaline lake. The size of the archipelago, its biogeographic isolation as well as the distance between islands and atolls has led to distinct and varied habitat types and species assemblages. Papahānaumokuākea constitutes a remarkable example of ongoing evolutionary and bio-geographical processes, as illustrated by its exceptional ecosystems, speciation from single ancestral species, species assemblages and very high degree of marine and terrestrial endemism. For example, a quarter of the nearly 7,000 presently known marine species in the area are endemic. Over a fifth of the fish species are unique to the archipelago while coral species endemism is over 40%. As many species and habitats remain to be studied in detail these numbers are likely to rise.

Because of its isolation, scale and high degree of protection the property provides an unrivalled example of reef ecosystems which are still dominated by top predators such as sharks, a feature lost from most other island environments due to human activity.

Criterion (x): The terrestrial and marine habitats of Papahānaumokuākea are crucial for the survival of many endangered or vulnerable species the distributions of which are highly or entirely restricted to the area. This includes the critically endangered Hawaiian Monk Seal, four endemic bird species (Laysan Duck, Laysan Finch, Nihoa Finch and Nihoa Millerbird, and six species of endangered plants such as the Fan Palm. Papahānaumokuākea is a vital feeding, nesting, and nursery habitat for many other species, including seabirds, sea turtles and cetaceans. With 5.5 million sea birds nesting in the monument every year and 14 million residing in it seasonally it is collectively the largest tropical seabird rookery in the world, and includes 99% of the world's Laysan Albatross (vulnerable) and 98% of the world's Black-footed Albatross (endangered). Despite relatively low species diversity compared to many other coral reef environments, the property is thus of very high in situ biodiversity conservation value.

Integrity

The boundaries of the property are all located in the ocean, but nevertheless have been clearly defined, demarcated on navigational charts and communicated widely. The large size of the property ensures inclusion of a wide variety of habitat types, including a highly significant area of marginal reef environment as well as submerged banks and deepwater habitat. It also ensures a high degree of replication of habitat type. Although past use has altered some terrestrial environments the property is still predominantly in a natural state: its nature conservation status is exceptional. This is largely due to its isolation as well as a combination of management and protection efforts, some dating back more than 100 years, including national natural resource protection legislation as well as internationally adopted restrictions. The integrity of the property and its ecological processes are in excess of most other island archipelagos and most other tropical marine environments in the world.

All the cultural attributes that reflect Outstanding Universal Value are within the boundaries of the property. The archaeological sites remain relatively undisturbed by cultural factors. Although none of the attributes are under severe threat, some of the archaeological sites need further conservation and protection against damage from plants and wildlife.

Authenticity

The unique arrangement of the collections of shrines of Mokumanamana and Nihoa islands need to be read in detail for their sacred and religious associations, linked to other similar sites across the Pacific. The strong spiritual religious associations of Mokumanamana island are living and relevant. Damage due to natural processes of decay, and disturbance by wildlife could also disturb their layout and ability to display clearly their meaning.

Protection and management requirements

Papahānaumokuākea is a highly protected area established through Presidential Proclamation in 2009, which adds to pre-existing state, federal and international legal mandates. The multiple layers of Federal and State legislation and regulation protect

Papahānaumokuākea's natural heritage and also its cultural heritage: both monuments and landscape. The property was declared a Marine National Monument under the national Antiquities Act, and is further protected by other national legislation including as the National Historic Protection Act, Historic Sites Act, and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. There are also traditional Native Hawaiian protocols protecting the property's physical and intangible cultural heritage.

The multiple jurisdictions have created a complex institutional environment for management of the property, but management planning and intervention practices are appropriate. The three management Agencies for the property are the US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources. There is a need to establish and maintain effective natural, archaeological and cultural heritage skills in managing the property. An archaeologist/cultural heritage specialist is required for the property, to complement the management of its natural values. The multiple jurisdictions have created a complex institutional environment for management of the property, but management planning and intervention practices are well conceived. In view of the threats facing the property, well-governed multi-agency involvement and participation is a strength, provided the complexity does not compromise operational capacities and the ability to quickly respond to challenges. It is a particular strength in relation to addressing the threats to the property that originate beyond its boundaries.

A Monument Protection Plan has been drawn up by key stakeholders, which will act as the guiding document for the property over the next 15 years. This includes strategic objectives and detailed thematic action plans that address priority needs. It is important that these efforts are sustained with the aim to increase streamlining, including to achieve more effective mechanisms for stakeholder participation and outreach. There is a need to ensure that the management system achieves effective, equitable and integrated management that protects and conserves both the cultural attributes and natural features of the property that are the basis for its Outstanding Universal Value.

Threats to the natural values of the property emanating outside its boundaries include marine litter, hazardous cargo, future exploration and mining, military operations, Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing, commercial fishing, anchor damage, vessel strikes and Invasive Alien Species.

A key issue in relation to threats to cultural attributes is the need to ensure archaeological sites are not disturbed by burrowing animals or plants, and that monitoring indicators address the impact of natural processes on the archaeological resources. There is also a need for management to be underpinned by clear documentation of the physical cultural resource, based on the outcomes of the current archaeological investigations.

4. Commends the State Party on the on-going comprehensive management efforts and encourages the State Party to continue and intensify efforts to address the threats to the property emanating outside its boundaries, including marine litter, hazardous cargo, future exploration and mining, military operations, Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing, commercial fishing, anchor damage, vessel strikes and Invasive Alien Species, through consultation, collaboration and development and implementation of appropriate strategies nationally and, as possible, internationally;

5. Also commends the State Party on the development of a consultation process between the Monument Management Board and the Department of Defense, also encourages the State Party to further investigate opportunities for improved information sharing and coordination with the military in support of management efforts and urges the State Party to ensure that the military presence will not in any way affect the Outstanding Universal Value and the integrity of the property;
6. Recommends that research and awareness-raising should consider the geological linkages with the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and World Heritage property;
7. Also recommends that the State Party, through the co-trustee agencies and the Monument Management Board and in consultation and collaboration with relevant institutions and stakeholder groups, develop a response plans for the property related to climate change, in order to harmonize existing agency plans and activities in a coherent framework that can further strengthen conservation and management efforts as well as generate information of importance beyond the property itself;
8. Welcomes the sister site agreement between the Governments of the United States of America and Kiribati on the management of Papahānaumokuākea and Phoenix Islands Protected Area respectively, and encourages State Parties to continue and, as possible, expand on this collaboration;
9. Further recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following points:
 - a) Ensure the management system achieves an equitable balance between the protection of cultural and natural attributes with the support of a cultural heritage specialist;
 - b) In order to address the fragility of, and disruption to, the archaeological remains from plant and animals, put in place deterrents to ensure archaeological sites are not disturbed by burrowing animals of plants;
 - c) Develop monitoring arrangements to monitor the impact of natural processes on the archaeological resources;
 - d) Provide clear documentation of the physical cultural resources based on the outcomes of the current archaeological investigations;
 - e) Ensure no military training activities take place on Nihoa and Mokumanamana islands.

CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Decision: 34 COM 8B.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the examination of the nomination on the basis of cultural criteria of **Konso Cultural Landscape, Ethiopia**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
 - a) Undertake and provide a more detailed inventory of the key attributes such as town walls, paftas, shrines;
 - b) Re-define the boundary to reflect the key attributes of the property, the geomorphology of the area, and social and cultural units, and in particular consider the interface between Dokatu towns and Karat;
 - c) Augment the comparative analysis;
 - d) Define and put in place a buffer zone to protect the property from urban development;
 - e) Strengthen and augment structures and regulations to ensure support for customary systems;
 - f) Strengthen the planning processes to ensure that the spatial planning of the towns is conserved;
 - g) Ensure more active involvement of regional and national authorities in the management and conservation;
3. Also considers that the international community should be invited to support this extraordinary landscape to ensure that its communities can meet the challenge of establishing a sustainable future.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Refers the examination of the nomination on the basis of cultural criteria of **Fort Jesus, Mombasa, Kenya**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
 - a) Further develop the nomination to demonstrate that the nominated property possesses outstanding universal value;
 - b) Expand the comparative analysis to include other relevant fortresses and go beyond the Portuguese context;
 - c) Amend the designation notice so as to eliminate the discrepancy between the sizes of the conservation area and the buffer zone;
 - d) Include the guidelines for the conservation of the Old Town (1990 Conservation Plan) in the bylaw so as to strengthen protection and facilitate management;
 - e) Revive the Mombasa Old Town Planning Commission and provide means for its functioning;
 - f) Reinforce the Mombasa Old Town Conservation Office (MOTCO) in terms of human resources and clarify its role;
 - g) Establish a holistic management structure for the Old Town that involves all the stakeholders, and in particular the local community, the municipal council, and the managers of the nominated property;
 - h) Establish rigorous monitoring of the erosion of the coral rock that forms the foundations of the Fort;
 - i) Consider the inclusion of the underwater archaeological remains in the nominated property;
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Relocating the car/bus parking area for visitors outside the moat for reasons of visual and functional integrity and authenticity;
 - b) Adding maintenance concerns to the Management Plan, including regular documenting of the state of conservation of the Fort.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B.Add and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Recalling that Ngorongoro Conservation Area, United Republic of Tanzania, is already inscribed on the World Heritage List under criteria (vii), (viii), (ix) and (x);

3. Inscribes **Ngorongoro Conservation Area, United Republic of Tanzania**, on the World Heritage List under criterion **(iv)**;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area (809,440ha) spans vast expanses of highland plains, savanna, savanna woodlands and forests, from the plains of the Serengeti National Park in the north-west, to the eastern arm of the Great Rift Valley. The area was established in 1959 as a multiple land use area, with wildlife coexisting with semi-nomadic Maasai pastoralists practising traditional livestock grazing. It includes the spectacular Ngorongoro Crater, the world's largest caldera, and Olduvai Gorge, a 14km long deep ravine. The property has global importance for biodiversity conservation in view of the presence of globally threatened species such as the black Rhino, the density of wildlife inhabiting the Ngorongoro Crater and surrounding areas throughout the year, and the annual migration of wildebeest, zebra, Thompson's and Grant's gazelles and other ungulates into the northern plains.

The area has been subject to extensive archaeological research for over 80 years and has yielded a long sequence of evidence of human evolution and human-environment dynamics, collectively extending over a span of almost four million years to the early modern era. This evidence includes fossilized footprints at Laetoli, associated with the development of human bipedalism, a sequence of diverse, evolving hominin species within Olduvai gorge, which range from Australopiths such as *Zinjanthropus boisei* to the Homo lineage that includes *Homo habilis*, *Homo erectus* and *Homo sapiens*; an early form of *Homo sapiens* at Lake Ndutu; and, in the Ngorongoro crater, remains that document the development of stone technology and the transition to the use of iron. The overall landscape of the area is seen to have the potential to reveal much more evidence concerning the rise of anatomically modern humans, modern behavior and human ecology.

Criterion (iv): Ngorongoro Conservation Area has yielded an exceptionally long sequence of crucial evidence related to human evolution and human-environment dynamics, collectively extending from four million years ago to the beginning of this era, including physical evidence of the most important benchmarks in human evolutionary development. Although the interpretation of many of the assemblages of Olduvai Gorge is still debatable, their extent and density are remarkable. Several of the type fossils in the hominin lineage come from this site. Furthermore, future research in the property is likely to reveal much more evidence concerning the rise of anatomically modern humans, modern behavior and human ecology.

Criterion (vii): The stunning landscape of Ngorongoro Crater combined with its spectacular concentration of wildlife is one of the greatest natural wonders of the planet. Spectacular wildebeest numbers (well over 1 million animals) pass through the property as part of the annual migration of wildebeest across the Serengeti ecosystem and calve in the short grass plains which straddle the Ngorongoro Conservation Area/Serengeti National Park boundary. This constitutes a truly superb natural phenomenon.

Criterion (viii): Ngorongoro crater is the largest unbroken caldera in the world. The crater, together with the Olmoti and Empakaai craters are part of the eastern Rift Valley, whose volcanism dates back to the late Mesozoic / early Tertiary periods and is famous for its geology. The property also includes Laetoli and Olduvai Gorge, which contain an important palaeontological record related to human evolution.

Criterion (ix): The variations in climate, landforms and altitude have resulted in several overlapping ecosystems and distinct habitats, with short grass plains, highland catchment forests, savanna woodlands, montane long grass plains and high open moorlands. The property is part of the Serengeti ecosystem, one of the last intact ecosystems in the world which harbours large and spectacular animal migrations.

Criterion (x): Ngorongoro Conservation Area is home to a population of some 25,000 large animals, mostly ungulates, alongside the highest density of mammalian predators in Africa including the densest known population of lion (estimated 68 in 1987). The property harbours a range of endangered species, such as the Black Rhino, Wild hunting dog and Golden Cat and 500 species of birds. It also supports one of the largest animal migrations on earth, including over 1 million wildebeest, 72,000 zebras and c.350,000 Thompson and Grant gazelles.

Integrity

The property was inscribed under natural criteria (vii), (viii), (ix) and (x) in 1979 and under cultural criterion (iv) in 2010. Thus, the statement of integrity reflects integrity for natural values at the date of inscription of 1979, and for the cultural value in 2010.

In relation to natural values, the grasslands and woodlands of the property support very large animal populations, largely undisturbed by cultivation at the time of inscription. The wide-ranging landscapes of the property were not impacted by development or permanent agriculture at the time of inscription. The integrity of the property is also enhanced by being part of Serengeti - Mara ecosystem. The property adjoins Serengeti National Park (1,476,300 ha), which is also included on the World Heritage List as a natural property. Connectivity within and between these properties and adjoining landscapes, through functioning wildlife corridors is essential to protect the integrity of animal migrations. No hunting is permitted in Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA), but poaching of wildlife is a continuing threat, requiring effective patrolling and enforcement capacity. Invasive species are a source of ongoing concern, requiring continued monitoring and effective action if detected. Tourism pressure is also of concern, including in relation to the potential impacts from increased visitation, new infrastructure, traffic, waste management, disturbance to wildlife and the potential for introduction of invasive species.

The property provides grazing land for semi-nomadic Maasai pastoralists. At the time of inscription an estimated 20,000 Maasai were living in the property, with some 275,000 head of livestock, which was considered within the capacity of the reserve. No permanent agriculture is officially allowed in the property. Further growth of the Maasai population and the number of cattle should remain within the capacity of the property, and increasing sedentarisation, local overgrazing and agricultural encroachment are threats to both the natural and cultural values of the property. There were no inhabitants in Ngorongoro and Empaakai Craters or the forest at the time of inscription in 1979.

The property encompasses not only the known archaeological remains but also areas of high archaeo-anthropological potential where related finds might be made. However the integrity of specific paleo-archaeological attributes and the overall sensitive landscape are to an extent under threat and thus vulnerable due to the lack of enforcement of protection arrangements related to grazing regimes, and from proposed access and tourist related developments at Laetoli and Olduvai Gorge.

Authenticity

In general, the authenticity of the fossil localities is unquestionable, however given the nature of fossil sites, the context for the fossil deposits needs to remain undisturbed (except by natural geological processes). As the nomination dossier does not contain sufficient detailed information on most of the sites to delineate their extended areas or the areas of archaeological sensitivity, or sufficient guarantees in terms of management arrangements to ensure that the sites will remain undisturbed and not threatened by visitor access, construction or grazing cattle, their authenticity is vulnerable.

Protection and management requirements

The primary legislation protecting the property is the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Ordinance of 1959. The property is under the management of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA). The Division of Antiquities is responsible for the management and protection of the paleo-anthropological resources within the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. A memorandum of understanding should be established and maintained to formally establish the relations between the two entities.

Property management is guided by a General Management Plan. Currently, the primary management objectives are to conserve the natural resources of the property, protect the interests of the Maasai pastoralists, and to promote tourism. The management system and the Management Plan need to be widened to encompass an integrated cultural and natural approach, bringing together ecosystem needs with cultural objectives in order to achieve a sustainable approach to conserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including the management of grasslands and the archaeological resource, and to promote environmental and cultural awareness. The Plan needs to extend the management of cultural attributes beyond social issues and the resolution of human-wildlife conflicts to the documentation, conservation and management of the cultural resources and the investigation of the potential of the wider landscape in archaeological terms.

It is particularly important that NCAA has the capacity and specialist skills to ensure the effectiveness of its multiple-use regime, including knowledge of management of pastoral use in partnership with the Maasai community and other relevant stakeholders. There is also a need for NCAA to ensure staff have skills in natural and cultural heritage to achieve well designed, integrated and effective conservation strategies, including effective planning of tourism, access and infrastructure.

A thorough understanding of the capacity of the property to accommodate human use and livestock grazing is required, based on the needs of the Maasai population and the assessment of the impact of the human populations on the ecosystems and

archaeology of the property. An agreed joint strategy between the NCAA, Maasai community leaders as well as other stakeholders, is required to ensure human population levels, and levels of resource use are in balance with the protection of its natural and cultural attributes, including in relation to grazing and grassland management, and the avoidance of human-wildlife conflict. The active participation of resident communities in decision-making processes is essential, including the development of benefit-sharing mechanisms to encourage a sense of ownership of, and responsibility for, the conservation and sustainable use of the property's natural and cultural resources.

An overall tourism strategy for the property is a long term requirement, to both guide the public use of the property and ways of presenting the property, and to prioritize the quality of the tourism experience, rather than the quantity of visitors and tourism facilities. Vehicle access to the crater and other popular areas of the property requires clear limits to protect the quality of experience of the property and to ensure natural and cultural attributes are not unduly disturbed. Developments and infrastructure for tourism or management of the property that impinge on its natural and cultural attributes should not be permitted.

Considering the important relationship, in natural terms of the property to adjoining reserves, it is important to establish effective and continuing collaboration between the property, Serengeti National Park, and other areas of the Serengeti-Mara ecosystem to assure connectivity for wildlife migrations, and harmonize management objectives regarding tourism use, landscape management and sustainable development.

5. Recommends that the State Party explore alternative ways to improve the presentation of the Laetoli and Zinjanthropus sites and keep the World Heritage Committee informed about any proposals for construction at these two sites before any commitments are made, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Also recommends that, in order to set out a clear basis for the value of the cultural resource, and its conservation and management needs, the State Party provide to the World Heritage Centre:
 - a) Details on the specific area and location of the palaeo-anthropological resources, including specific boundaries for Laetoli, Lake Ndutu, Nasera, and the Ngorongoro Burial Mounds, and for their sensitive settings, to ensure their protection;
 - b) Details of sensitive archaeological landscapes throughout the property;
 - c) Details of the location of finds from all palaeo-anthropological sites;
 - d) Conservation plans for all palaeo-anthropological localities;
7. Further recommends the State Party to develop a revised management plan that gives a higher profile to the management of cultural resources, sets out how regulations will be enforced and includes a pastoralism strategy that respects both

natural and cultural resources, involves the Maasai and defines a sustainable approach to managing the grasslands within the property.

8. Requests the State Party to continue to deal with extreme caution concerning any decision taken to open the Laetoli footprints;
9. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/Advisory Body mission to the property to develop a Desired State of Conservation to make proposals for a revision of the Management System and Plan to ensure adequate protection, conservation and management of the cultural attributes, as well as addressing the conservation issues regarding the natural attributes addressed in document WHC-10/34.COM/7B;
10. Recalls its request to the State Party, considered under item 7B of the present session, to provide to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2011, a report on the State of Conservation of the property for consideration by the Committee at its 35th Session in 2011.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah, Saudi Arabia, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(iv)**, **(v)** and **(vi)**;
3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief Synthesis:

At-Turaif District is located on a low limestone plateau in the wadi-based oasis in Ad-Dir'iyah. The site is an urban architectural monument extending over some 29 hectares. Ad-Dir'iyah became at the end of the 18th century, a powerful centre under the rule of the House of Saud, who developed it with imposing palaces built in a distinctive and confident style.

Criterion (iv): The property is a unique example of the Najdi architectural and decorative style, which only developed in the heart of the Arabian Peninsula. It illustrates the ingenious use of adobe, a universally employed material used here with great originality to cope with the extreme desert climate of central Arabia and to provide acceptable living conditions.

The site of at-Turaif bears witness to great urban coherence, whose social, political, spiritual and religious functions have developed simultaneously and organically alongside the property.

The citadel district of at-Turaif is evidence of an original architectural and decorative use of adobe, forming a clearly identified regional style, consists of a large and diversified urban and palace ensemble in an oasis setting and bears witness to the

combination of a building method that is well adapted to its environment, the use of adobe in major palatial complexes, along with a special sense of geometrical decoration.

Criterion (V): The site of at-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah illustrates a significant phase in the human settlement of the central Arabian plateau, when in the mid-18th century Ad-Dir'iyah became the capital of an independent Arab State. At-Turaif District in Ad-Dir'iyah is an outstanding example of traditional human settlement developed in a desert environment.

Located along one of the major wadis of Arabia, the settlement of Ad-Dir'iyah exemplifies the intimate link between landscape, natural resources and the human efforts to use the land. The rich water table close to the surface and the fertile lands of the banks of Wadi Hanifah permitted the growth of a large wadi-based oasis settlement that created its political and administrative centre in At-Turaif.

The clay used to build the houses and palaces of at-Turaif was directly obtained from the Wadi Hanifah bed, whose alluvial deposits are composed largely of adhesive clay naturally mixed with silt and sand, while the water was drawn from wells dug down to the water table. These wells were operated by donkeys and camels.

The wells represent the evolution of an age-old system whose origin might reach back to the second millennium BC, and some of them are still visible in the site, a living memory of the traditional farming techniques.

Criterion (vi): The significance of at-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah, is also intimately connected with the teaching of the great reformer Shaikh Mohammed Bin Abdul Wahab who lived, preached and died in the city. From ad-Dir'iyah, following the alliance with Mohammad Bin Saud in 1745, the message of the Reform has reverberated through the Arabian Peninsula and the Muslim world.

The followers of this movement saw themselves as adherents of the faith and practices of the early Muslims and called for the return of Muslims to the pure and original teachings of the Qur'an and the sunna (the traditions of the Prophet Mohammad) and for the purification of the religious beliefs and practices from the innovations and deviations (bida) that accumulated over the centuries and were added to the teachings of Islam.

The Reform produced a formidable state and central authority that unified Arabia and imposed peace and order on its nomads and settled people for the first time since the time of the caliphs. It also brought about reforms that influenced the social practices of the Arabian people, and inspired the thoughts of many Muslim reformers since the 18th century.

Integrity and authenticity

The landscape surrounding the site has also been mostly preserved from the rapid and dramatic urban development that characterizes the Kingdom and its capital Riyadh some 20 km afar. At-Turaif has been able to preserve its wadi-oasis nature with large plantations of date palms forming a green screen around the city vestiges reminding of its very origin as an

agricultural settlement. The immediate desert environment of the site has also been preserved from urban development that took place further afar where lies modern Ad-Dir'iyah.

At-Turaif was destroyed in 1818, left abandoned for a century and a half, then briefly and partially re-settled in the second half of the 20th century, to be finally completely evacuated in 1982. It shows therefore an extraordinary degree of authenticity, with no modern incongruous addition to its traditional earthen architectural pattern and no substantial modifications of the city's original street network.

Protection and Management requirement

The management of the property, during and after the end of the site work, has been a constant concern for all the stakeholders involved in the site, since the preliminary phases of the large-scale planning effort being developed by ADA to establish the new at-Turaif Living Heritage Museum.

A comprehensive and detailed management plan for the property is being prepared jointly by the planners of the Living Heritage Museum and by SCTA aiming at guaranteeing the respect of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and the sustainable development of the project. This plan has a double and intimately interwoven objective: to permit the proper and smooth management of the Living Heritage Museum on the one side, and to meet UNESCO standards for World Heritage properties on the other.

4. Requests the State Party to:

- a) Ratify the new Antiquities law and the urban plan of ad-Dir`yah;
- b) Enhance the cultural interpretation of the remains of the property in the framework of a conservation policy which gives priority to safeguarding the property's attributes of architectural integrity and authenticity;
- c) Ensure that the Management Plan and other programmes which guide future actions aimed at communicating the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including the Living Heritage Museum project, respect the attributes of authenticity and integrity;
- d) Put in place, under the auspices of the overarching management authority of the property, a scientific committee in charge of the conservation policy for the property, aimed at verifying that it is implemented, and monitoring the conservation process. This committee could equally function as a scientific evaluation body for tourism and cultural development projects and for the management of the property;
- e) Confirm the presence of the overarching property management authority at local level;
- f) Carrying out preventive excavations when any major conservation works are undertaken, in order to document the remains of the earliest structures, which in some cases have served as the foundations for later buildings;

- g) Ensure that the groundwater of Wadi Hanifah is well managed;
- h) Strengthen the monitoring of the development in the buffer zone and in the immediate vicinity;

Decision: 34 COM 8B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Welcoming the additional information provided by the State Party;
3. Inscribes the **Australian Convict Sites, Australia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(iv)** and **(vi)**;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The property consists of eleven complementary sites. It constitutes an outstanding and large-scale example of the forced migration of convicts, who were condemned to transportation to distant colonies of the British Empire; the same method was also used by other colonial states.

The sites illustrate the different types of convict settlement organized to serve the colonial development project by means of buildings, ports, infrastructure, the extraction of resources, etc. They illustrate the living conditions of the convicts, who were condemned to transportation far from their homes, deprived of freedom, and subjected to forced labour.

This transportation and associated forced labour was implemented on a large scale, both for criminals and for people convicted for relatively minor offences, as well as for expressing certain opinions or being political opponents. The penalty of transportation to Australia also applied to women and children from the age of nine. The convict stations are testimony to a legal form of punishment that dominated in the 18th and 19th centuries in the large European colonial states, at the same time as and after the abolition of slavery.

The property shows the various forms that the convict settlements took, closely reflecting the discussions and beliefs about the punishment of crime in 18th and 19th century Europe, both in terms of its exemplarity and the harshness of the punishment used as a deterrent, and of the aim of social rehabilitation through labour and discipline. They influenced the emergence of a penal model in Europe and America. Within the colonial system established in Australia, the convict settlements simultaneously led to the Aboriginal population being forced back into the less fertile hinterland, and to the creation of a significant source of population of European origin.

Criterion (iv): The Australian convict sites constitute an outstanding example of the way in which conventional forced labour and national prison systems were transformed, in major European nations in the 18th and 19th centuries, into a system of deportation and forced labour forming part of the British Empire's vast colonial project. They illustrate the variety of the creation of penal colonies to serve the many material needs created by the development of a new territory. They bear witness to a penitentiary system which had many objectives, ranging from severe punishment used as a deterrent to forced labour for men, women and children, and the rehabilitation of the convicts through labour and discipline.

Criterion (vi): The transportation of criminals, delinquents, and political prisoners to colonial lands by the great nation states between the 18th and 20th centuries is an important aspect of human history, especially with regard to its penal, political and colonial dimensions. The Australian convict settlements provide a particularly complete example of this history and the associated symbolic values derived from discussions in modern and contemporary European society. They illustrate an active phase in the occupation of colonial lands to the detriment of the Aboriginal peoples, and the process of creating a colonial population of European origin through the dialectic of punishment and transportation followed by forced labour and social rehabilitation to the eventual social integration of convicts as settlers.

Integrity and authenticity

The structural and landscape integrity of the property varies depending on the site, and on the type of evidence considered. It has been affected by local history, at times marked by reuse or lengthy periods of abandonment. The integrity varies between well preserved groups and others where it might be described as fragmentary. Apart from certain visual perspectives in urban settings, the level of the property's integrity is well controlled by the site management plans.

Despite the inevitable complexity of a nomination made up of a series of eleven separate sites with more than 200 elements that convey the value of the property, the authenticity of the vast majority of them is good.

Protection and management requirements

All the sites forming the property are inscribed on the National Heritage List. They are also protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

There is no direct major threat to the sites forming the serial property.

The general protection and management of the property are satisfactory. Conservation is articulated around a positive dynamic driven by the application of the conservation plans at each of the sites. The Brickendon and Woolmers Estate domains are an exception, and require ongoing assistance, both in terms of protection and conservation.

The management systems of the sites forming the property are appropriate, and they are adequately coordinated by the Strategic Management Framework for the property and its Steering Committee. For the sites involving the participation of private stakeholders for visitor reception, improved interpretation is however necessary; that includes the common objectives outlined in the Strategic Management Framework. It is also important to consider visitor reception facilities and their development in a way which respects the landscape conservation of the sites.

5. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) Specify the surface area of the property and its buffer zone for Hyde Park Barracks and Great North Road, along with the number of inhabitants;
 - b) Ensure the regular and effective participation of all the site committees in the functioning of the Steering Committee for the ensemble of the serial property;
 - c) At those sites where private partners are involved, notably Kingston and Arthur's Vale (site No 1) and in the buffer zone of Port Arthur (site No 8), to strengthen and develop consultation between the site committee and these private stakeholders. The establishment of a shared charter of good conduct for the conservation and management of these two sites would be useful;
 - d) Give consideration to removing the anachronistic structures or constructions at Old Government House (site No 2), Cascades (7), and Fremantle (11);
 - e) Distinguish between the structural components by period and use at Darlington (5) and Cockatoo Island (10);
 - f) Give consideration to consolidating the perimeter walls at Cascades Female Factory (7);
 - g) Make sure that the development or rehabilitation of visitor facilities at the various sites respects the visual integrity and the landscape values of the sites;
 - h) Pay attention to managing the landscape values of the sites in or close to urban areas by studying the visual impact of their current environment and any projects liable to affect those values;
 - i) Make sure that volunteer conservation work is performed in strict accordance with the conservation and/or archaeology plans, under the supervision of experienced professionals;
 - j) Publish the table of monitoring indicators and their frequency of application at each of the sites.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Jantar Mantar, Jaipur, India**, on the World Heritage List under criteria **(iii)** and **(iv)**.
3. Adopts the following statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis:

The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur, is an astronomical observation site built in the early 18th century. It includes a set of some twenty main fixed instruments. They are monumental examples in masonry of known instruments but which in many cases have specific characteristics of their own. The Jantar Mantar is an expression of the astronomical skills and cosmological concepts of the court of a scholarly prince at the end of the Mughal period.

The Jantar Mantar observatory in Jaipur constitutes the most significant and best preserved set of fixed monumental instruments built in India in the first half of the 18th century; some of them are the largest ever built in their categories. Designed for the observation of astronomical positions with the naked eye, they embody several architectural and instrumental innovations. The observatory forms part of a tradition of Ptolemaic positional astronomy which was shared by many civilizations. It contributed by this type of observation to the completion of the astronomical tables of Zij. It is a late and ultimate monumental culmination of this tradition.

Through the impetus of its creator, the prince Jai Singh II, the observatory was a meeting point for different scientific cultures, and gave rise to widespread social practices linked to cosmology. It was also a symbol of royal authority, through its urban dimensions, its control of time, and its rational and astrological forecasting capacities. The observatory is the monumental embodiment of the coming together of needs which were at the same time political, scientific, and religious.

Criterion (iii): The Jantar Mantar in Jaipur is an outstanding example of the coming together of observation of the universe, society and beliefs. It provides an outstanding testimony of the ultimate culmination of the scientific and technical conceptions of the great observatory devised in the Medieval world. It bears witness to very ancient cosmological, astronomical and scientific traditions shared by a major set of Western, Middle Eastern, Asian and African religions, over a period of more than fifteen centuries.

Criterion (iv): The Jantar Mantar in Jaipur is an outstanding example of a very comprehensive set of astronomical instruments, in the heart of a royal capital at the end of the Mughal period in India. Several instruments are impressive in their dimensions, and some are the largest ever built in their category.

Integrity and authenticity

The observatory of Jantar Mantar in Jaipur has been affected by its outdoor situation in a tropical area, and then by its temporary abandonment in the 19th century, which has resulted in frequent maintenance interventions and then various restorations over a period of more than a century. Nevertheless, the general integrity of the site has been essentially maintained and partially restored.

On the other hand, establishing the authenticity of each individual instrument is more complex, as a result of the many interventions which have taken place. While authenticity is generally unquestionable with regard to the astronomical function, it is more difficult to establish with regard to plasters, instrument graduations, some architectural interpretations and the immediate landscape environment of elements of the property.

Protection and management measures

The Jantar Mantar is protected under the Rajasthan Monuments Archaeological Site and Antiquities Act, 1961, under Sections 3 and 4. It was designated a monument of national importance in 1968.

The main challenges for the property, which could potentially represent a threat, are controlling the development of tourism, and allowing for urban development in the immediate vicinity of the Jantar Mantar. Major projects to upgrade the district and modify traffic have been announced, and these may affect the buffer zone, and more generally the landscape and cultural environment of the property. It is in particular necessary to specify the measures taken to protect the buffer zone, and to include these measures in the upcoming Master Plan of the municipality of Jaipur. The system for the management of the property is appropriate, provided that it includes a genuinely overarching management body and provided that the Management Plan is promulgated. Furthermore, it is necessary to strengthen the scientific expertise of the bodies in charge of managing the property.

4. Requests the State Party to:

- a) Promulgate the management plan without delay and apply it, and implement a programme of conservation works in this context;
- b) Set up, as part of the management plan, an overarching authority for the property in order to facilitate coordinated management of the property and its buffer zone;
- c) Provide information about the decisions to be taken in the upcoming Master Plan of the city of Jaipur, with regard to the property and its buffer zone, and about the plans for the upgrading of the eastern district of the buffer zone;
- d) Draw up an environmental and landscape report on the nominated property, based on existing early documentation (maps, photographs of site showing its environment) and on systematic contemporary photographs of the environs seen from the Jantar Mantar;
- e) Carefully evaluate any scientific alterations made during past restorations to the graduated scales of the instruments;
- f) Take care to ensure that future maintenance policy pays close attention to maintaining the conditions of authenticity of the instruments not only in scientific terms, but also in architectural terms;
- g) Give greater consideration to present and potential constraints arising from urban development and traffic in the environment of the property, outside the current buffer zone;

- h) Ensure that an integrated policy of visitor reception is applied in the property and its environs, while ensuring that its values are respected and taking care to present them in a pedagogical way;
- i) Give greater attention to the landscape impact of the restructuring being considered in the immediate vicinity of the property;
- j) Reinforce the management capacities and competencies of the Department of Archaeology and Museums of Rajasthan.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Sheikh Safi al-din Khānegāh and Shrine Ensemble in Ardabil, Islamic Republic of Iran**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(i)**, **(ii)**, and **(iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Sheikh Safi al-Din Khānegāh and Shrine Ensemble was built as a small microcosmic city with bazaars, public baths, squares, religious buildings, houses, and offices. It was the largest and most complete khānegāh and the most prominent Sufi shrine since it also hosts the tomb of the founder of the Safavid Dynasty. For these reasons, it has evolved into a display of sacred works of art and architecture from the 14th to the 18th century and a centre of Sufi religious pilgrimage.

The Sheikh Safi al-Din Khānegāh and Shrine Ensemble in Ardabil is of Outstanding Universal Value as an artistic and architectural masterpiece and an outstanding representation of the fundamental principles of Sufism. Ilkhanid and Timurid architectural languages, influenced by Sufi philosophy, have created new spatial forms and decorative patterns. The layout of the ensemble became a prototype for innovative architectural expressions and a reference for other khānegāhs. As the shrine of a prominent Sufi master, who also was the founder of the Safavid Dynasty, the property has remained sacred in Iran up to the present day.

Criterion (i): The conception of the entire ensemble layout, the proportions of the internal and external spaces and of the buildings, their design and refined decoration, together with the climax created by the sequenced path to Sheikh Safi al-Din's shrine, all combined, have concurred to create a unique complex in which aesthetics and spirituality are in a harmonious dialogue.

Criterion (ii): The architectural spaces and features of the nominated property have integrated influences of the Ilkhānid and Timurid periods with the religious message

of Sufism and the taste for exquisite ornamentation and interior spaciousness, thus giving rise to fresh architectural and artistic forms.

Criterion (iv): The Sheikh Safi al-Din ensemble is a prototype and an outstanding example of a 16th century religious complex, combined with social, charitable, cultural, and educational functions, which contains all the significant elements that since came to characterize Safavid architecture and became a prototype for other khānegāh and shrines.

Integrity and Authenticity

The property contains all the elements that convey its Outstanding Universal Value. Most of the elements of the property are in good condition and, despite several transformations, the site continues to present an image of harmonious composition, in which the material realization of the spiritual path through the architectural design is still clearly legible. The State Party has taken steps to restore the original access to the ensemble, which will strengthen the connection between the architecture and the Sufi spiritual messages.

The design form of the entire complex and of individual buildings has been retained and their religious functions have been maintained in most cases. Where they have changed, the new uses are appropriate to the architectural structure in general, and the material and technical authenticity has been retained, as well as the spiritual character of the place. It is, however, important to reduce the tendency to go too far in conservation work.

Protection and management requirements

The nominated property has been protected under the Iranian legislation since 1932. According to the law currently in force, special protection provisions are in place for the property, the buffer zone and for a wider area called the 'landscape zone.' These provisions, already in place, are also being incorporated into the revised Master Plan for Ardabil, final approval of which is scheduled for September 2010.

Any project concerning protected monuments in Iran must be in accordance with the provisions of the law and must be approved by ICHHTO, the authority in charge of the protection of Iranian monuments. The management framework established for the nominated property integrates the regulations for Sheikh Safi al-Din Khānegāh and Shrine Ensemble and the provisions of the Ardabil Master Plan.

Management of protected monuments is the responsibility of the High Technical Council of ICHHTO, which approves budgets and all major conservation works. Minor works and day-to-day maintenance is ensured by a steering committee which can avail itself of a multidisciplinary team (the ICHHTO Sheikh Safi al-Din Ensemble Base), which is headed by a urban planner and includes on its staff engineers, architects, conservation architects, and archaeologists.

4. Recommends that the State Party:
 - a) Respect the programmed schedule to finalise the approval of the revised Ardabil Master Plan and provide the World Heritage Centre with updated and detailed information with maps, zoning and regulations of the revised Ardabil City Master Plan when it will receive final approval in September 2010;

- b) Establish a detailed time frame for short, medium and long-term objectives for the management system;
- c) Pay specific attention to exposed archaeological remains;
- d) Adopt adequate conservation measures for Chini Khana and Shah Ismail's mother's grave as soon as possible;
- e) Give maximum consideration to all alternatives that may ensure the correct interpretation and communication of the value of the nominated property, while keeping reconstruction as a last option;
- f) Continue the efforts undertaken to finalise a comprehensive visitor strategy and plan, as soon as possible, and incorporate them into the revised Ardabil Master Plan;
- g) Develop a risk preparedness plan with specific regard to seismic threat;
- h) Implement the envisioned comprehensive monitoring system as soon as possible and develop systematic applied technical research on the nominated property for monitoring purposes;
- i) Proceed with the plans to re-establish the original access to the Shrine and provide the World Heritage Centre with detailed information on any progress made.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex, Islamic Republic of Iran**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(ii)**, **(iii)**, and **(iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex, located along one of the most frequented east-west trade routes, consists of a series of interconnected, covered brick structures, buildings, and enclosed spaces for a variety of functions - commercial and trade-related activities, social gatherings, and educational and religious practices. Closely interwoven with the architectural fabric is the social and professional organization of the Bazaar, which has allowed it to function over the centuries and has made it into a single integrated entity.

Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex has been one of the most important international places for commercial and cultural interchange, thanks to the centuries-old east-west

trading connections and routes and to a wise policy of endowments and tax exemptions.

Tabriz Historic Bazaar bears witness to one of the most complete socio-cultural and commercial complexes among bazaars. It has developed over the centuries into an exceptional physical, economic, social, political, and religious complex, in which specialized architectural structures, functions, professions, and people from different cultures are integrated in a unique living environment. The lasting role of the Tabriz Bazaar is reflected in the layout of its fabric and in the highly diversified and reciprocally integrated architectural buildings and spaces, which have been a prototype for Persian urban planning.

Criterion (ii): Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex was one of the most important international trade and cultural centres in Asia and the world between the 12th and the 18th centuries, thanks to the centuries-old east-west trade routes. Tabriz Bazaar is an exceptional example of an architectural-urban commercial area, which is reflected in its highly varied and integrated architectural buildings and spaces. The bazaar is one of the most sustainable socio-economic structures, and its great complexity and articulation attests to the wealth in trade and cultural interaction of Tabriz.

Criterion (iii): Tabriz Historic Bazaar bears witness to one of the most complete socio-cultural and commercial complexes among bazaars. It is an exceptional physical, economic, social, political, and religious complex that bears an exceptional testimony to a civilization that is still living. Over the centuries, thanks to its strategic location and to wise policies of endowments and tax exemptions, Tabriz Bazaar has developed into a socio-economic and cultural system in which specialized architectural structures, functions, professions, and people from different cultures are integrated into a unique living environment.

Criterion (iv): Tabriz Historic Bazaar is an outstanding example of an integrated multi-functional urban complex in which interconnected architectural structures and spaces have been shaped by commercial activities and related necessities. A large number of specialized buildings and structures are concentrated and reciprocally connected in a relatively compact area to form what is almost a single integrated structure.

Integrity and Authenticity

The nominated property contains all the elements that are necessary to convey its significance. The integrity of the 18th century Tabriz Bazaar is well preserved and its architecture conserves a rich repertoire of commercial buildings; the connection between the physical structure and its functioning is still clearly legible, and in many cases alive.

The rich historical sources bear credible witness to the importance of the Tabriz Bazaar over history and to the permanence of its layout. The fabric of the Bazaar still exhibits the design, workmanship, and materials of the period when it was constructed after the 1780 earthquake. The Bazaar is still a lively and economically active place, attesting to its rich and long-lasting economic, social, and cultural exchanges.

Protection and management requirements

The Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex was officially protected in 1975 and since then has been covered by special stewardship measures. Three different protection areas have been established (a nominated area, a buffer zone, and a landscape zone), which are subject to special regulations, incorporated into the planning instruments. Within these areas any kind of activity needs authorization by the Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicraft and Tourism Organization (ICHHTO), which is the institutional body in charge of the protection of protected monuments.

The management framework for the property is based on the integration of existing planning instruments (the Master Plan and the detailed Plan for Tabriz), administrative and technical bodies (the steering committee for Tabriz Bazaar and the ICHHTO Tabriz Bazaar Base), conservation objectives, SWOT analysis, implementation strategies, and operational programmes that are included in the management plan.

4. Recommends that the State Party:
 - a) Transmit to the World Heritage Centre updated information on any progress in the finalization and implementation of the management and visitor plans that are under development;
 - b) Formulate and implement principles for conservation, restoration, renovation, and good design for new buildings in the areas close to the Bazaar. Guidelines for conservation might be linked to financial incentives;
 - c) Ensure strict control over the building permits in the nominated property and buffer zone so as to reduce threats from inappropriate building development;
 - d) Include observations on the long-term vision for the nominated property in the management plan;
 - e) Continue on a systematic basis the efforts undertaken to document and inventory the built heritage containing baseline data for the future monitoring of the property;
 - f) Develop and implement a risk-preparedness plan which specifically addresses earthquake and flood-related risks;
 - g) Develop and implement training programmes on sustainable tourism for the property managers, to ensure that the property is prepared to deal with tourism issues;
 - h) Prepare and implement training programmes for the technical staff in order to increase understanding of shared conservation principles and international standards among the Bazaar community, professionals, and workers.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/34.COM/8B and WHC-09/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test Site**, Marshall Islands on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(iv)** and **(vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis:

In the wake of World War II, in a move closely related to the beginnings of the Cold War, the United States of America decided to resume nuclear testing. They choose Bikini Atoll in the Marshall archipelago in the Pacific Ocean. After the displacement of the local inhabitants, 23 nuclear tests were carried out from 1946 to 1958,. The cumulative force of the tests in all of the Marshall Islands was equivalent to 7,000 times that of the Hiroshima bomb.

Following the use of nuclear bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Bikini tests confirmed that mankind was entering a “nuclear era”. The many military remains bear witness to the beginnings of the Cold War, the race to develop weapons of mass destruction and a geopolitical balance based on terror.

The violence exerted on the natural, geophysical and living elements by nuclear weapons illustrates the relationship which can develop between man and the environment. This is reflected in the ecosystems and the terrestrial, marine and underwater landscapes of Bikini Atoll.

The nuclear tests changed the history of Bikini Atoll and the Marshall Islands, through the displacement of inhabitants, and the human irradiation and contamination caused by radionuclides produced by the tests.

The Bikini Atoll tests, and tests carried out in general during the Cold War, gave rise to a series of images and symbols of the nuclear era. They also led to the development of widespread international movements advocating disarmament.

Criterion (iv): Bikini Atoll is an outstanding example of a nuclear test site. It has many military remains and characteristic terrestrial and underwater landscape elements. It is tangible testimony of the birth of the Cold War and it bears testimony to the race to develop increasingly powerful nuclear weapons. In the wake of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs, the Bikini Atoll site confirmed that mankind was entering a nuclear era. It also bears witness to the consequences of the nuclear tests on the civil populations of Bikini and the Marshall Islands, in terms of population displacement and public-health issues.

Criterion (vi): The ideas and beliefs associated with the Bikini nuclear test site, and more generally with the escalation of military power which characterized the Cold War, are of international significance. These events gave rise to a large number of international movements advocating nuclear disarmament; they gave rise to powerful symbols and to many images associated with the “nuclear era”, which characterized the second part of the 20th century.

Integrity and authenticity

The integrity of the property is acceptable, in view of the simultaneous presence of the remains of human artifacts and the process of natural recomposition which has followed the use of the nuclear bombs. In a very exceptional way, the degradation of the human artifacts by the natural elements forms part of the cultural process illustrated by the property. The integrity of the testimony of the property must be strengthened by the appropriate use of the considerable mass of documentary material associated with the site and its history.

The site has not undergone any substantial reconstruction; human presence there has remained very limited because of the radionuclides produced by the explosions. The authenticity of the material elements constituting the property is unquestionable.

Protection and management measures required

The main threats to the property are the effects of climate change and the presence of stocks of bombs and fuel in the underwater part of the property. The property is protected by the Historic and Cultural Preservation Act (1991). The legal protection and traditional protection in place are appropriate, but they must be reinforced to include the protection of the land-based military remains. In view of the changeable nature of the property, which is slowly returning to a natural state, conservation takes on a specific meaning in this case, and it may be considered therefore that no specific programme to preserve tangible remains is necessary. However, it is essential to ensure safety by dealing with any remaining military risks, to draw up a detailed inventory and to ensure regular monitoring of the constituent parts of the property. The management system is adequate, but it must be confirmed, and must be strengthened in several areas, particularly as regards the Bikini Divers Group, visitor reception and interpretation, the Peace Museum and the documentation centre.

4. Requests the State Party to, within two years,
 - a) Draw up an inventory of the land-based properties that contribute to the value of the property; inscribe the most important of these on the national historic sites list; monitor their conservation, specifying the frequency for monitoring to be carried out and the organization that will take charge of monitoring.
 - b) Set up the Divers Group at Bikini;
 - c) Give consideration to the importance and value of the documentation relating to the history of the Bikini nuclear tests, and consider its management and its use, for example, in connection with the project for a Peace Museum and with regard to the interpretation of the property;
 - d) Provide details on the number of inhabitants of the atoll, and the prospects for future development;

- e) Provide details on Bikini's marine surveillance system;
 - f) Strengthen the visitor reception and the presentation of the property's cultural values in connection with the Peace Museum project;
5. Also recommends the constitution of a coordinated international mission by the State Party dealing with the presence of bombs and fuel oil in the wrecks of the sunken vessels and recognizes that this is a threat to the property which could make visiting the wrecks dangerous and increase the risk of pollution of the lagoon. further recommends that a technical evaluation of these threats and a review of possible solutions be considered without delay.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong, Republic of Korea**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(iii)** and **(iv)** ;
3. Adopts the followings statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief Synthesis

The two villages of Hahoe and Yangdong are located in the south-eastern region of the Korean peninsula, the heartland of the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910), that ruled the Korean Peninsula for more than five hundred years. There is a distance of 90km between them.

Sheltered by forested mountains and facing out onto rivers and open agricultural fields, Hahoe and Yangdong in their landscape settings are seen as the two most representative historic, clan villages in Korea. They were founded in the 14th-15th century and subsequently expanded to their present size and composition in the late 18th and 19th centuries. Their layout and siting, reflect the distinctive aristocratic Confucian culture of the early part of the Joseon Dynasty.

The villages were located to provide both physical and spiritual nourishment from their surrounding landscapes. They include the residences of the head families, together with substantial timber framed houses of other clan members, also pavilions, study halls, Confucian academies for learning, and clusters of one storey mud-walled, thatched-roofed houses, formerly for commoners. The landscapes of mountains, trees and water around the villages, framed in views from pavilions and retreats, were celebrated for their beauty by 17th and 18th century poets.

Within the two villages, the outstanding ensembles of buildings, their siting, planning and building traditions, are exceptional reflections of the social and cultural systems of the Joseon Dynasty, of the particularly distinctive system of clan villages that is specific to this area, and of the way these evolved over five centuries.

Criterion (iii): Hahoe and Yangdong are two of the best preserved and representative examples of clan villages, a type of settlement characterizing the early part of the Joseon Dynasty. In their siting, planning and building traditions the two villages are an exceptional testimony to the Confucianism of the Joseon dynasty, which produced settlements that followed strict Confucian ideals over a period of some five hundred years.

Criterion (iv): The village ensembles of Hahoe and Yangdong reflect the impact of the Joseon Dynasty that profoundly influenced the development of the Korean peninsula over some five centuries. The villages, and particularly the ensemble of yangban and commoners' houses, and their overall and individual planning, reflect the precepts of this Dynasty in terms of its social structures and cultural traditions as well as its power and influence and its literary, and philosophical traditions.

Integrity

The main attributes of the clan village such as houses of the nobility and commoners, formal spatial layout, study halls and academies, are present within the nominated boundaries of both villages. In Hahoe, the Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy is 4km to the east and in Yangdong village the Oksanseowon and Donggangseowon Confucian Academies are some 8km and 4km respectively from the village and not spatially linked to it.

The harmonious landscape setting, including the river, forests and mountain that inspired writers is present in Hahoe, although partly in the buffer zone, and is present to a lesser degree of completeness in Yangdong. Here the Allakcheon stream, the Angang fields, (both of which are in the view from the Suunjeong Pavilion) and the upper reaches of the mountain are not included in the nominated area.

The property does not suffer from other than minimal adverse effects of development and has not suffered from neglect. However the setting of Yangdong village has been compromised to a degree by new infrastructure, such as bridges, roads and a railway.

Authenticity

In terms of the clan villages the way the attributes truthfully reflect Outstanding Universal Value relates to the ability of the buildings, village layout, setting and dynamic clan rituals to express the way the village houses are an exceptional manifestation of the Joseon political and cultural regimes and the way they were shaped by Confucianism. ICOMOS considers that villages express well the hierarchical layout of the settlements, and the expressions of the influential clan nobility and scholars.

Where authenticity has been slightly compromised is in the use of materials for some of the restoration projects the remodeling that has taken place, particularly in Hahoe, where some of the buildings have been modified for new uses. These interventions at time blur the link with Joseon period materials, techniques and planning, and the ability of the buildings to contribute to outstanding universal value.

Requirements for Protection and Management

Both Hahoe Village and Yangdong Village have been protected under the National Heritage Protection Act since 1984. For Hahoe village the boundary of the Cultural Heritage Protection Area covers the shared buffer zone, and, in some instances, even extends the protection to the wider setting. For Yangdong village the boundary of the Cultural Heritage Protection Area covers the village area and a small portion of the buffer zone, and the outlying property, except Donggangseowon Confucian Academy, and a small portion of the buffer zone (except in the case of Dongnakdang House). The forests are preserved under the framework of the Cultural Heritage Protection Law – just like the buildings and houses in the villages. Within the villages, six houses in Hahoe (out of 124) and two houses in Yangdong (out of 149) are individually designated as National treasures. In summary, at the state level, there is protection, through designation, of both Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, and all associated places, except for Donggangseowon Confucian Academy, and individual protection for eight houses.

This national protection has been strengthened by the following national directives or guidance: Mid- and Long-term Vision of the Cultural Heritage Policy: Cultural Heritage 2011 (2007); Detailed Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Utilization and Comprehensive Maintenance of Folk Villages (2004); Hahoe Village Design Guidelines (2007); and Yangdong Village Design Guidelines (2007).

At provincial level there are overall provisions for conservation, ranging from the definition of cultural heritage to their conservation, management and utilization. Donggangseowon Confucian Academy is protected at provincial level.

At local level, for Hahoe Village there are Ordinances of Andong City for Protecting Cultural Heritage (2004) which includes provisions for conservation and management. There is also a Master Plan for Hahoe Village Renovation (2002); an Urban Master Plan for Andong City toward 2016 (1998) and a Hahoe Tourism Complex Development (Creation) Plan (2003 [1998]).

For Yangdong village there is a Master Plan for Yangdong Village Renovation (2002); Long-term Comprehensive Development Plan for Gyeongju City for 2006-2020 (2006); and a Development Master Plan for Creation of Historic and Cultural City of Gyeongju for 2005-2034 (2004). Within the villages, six houses in Hahoe (out of 124) and two houses in Yangdong (out of 149) are individually designated as National treasures.

Additionally, the entire area of properties and buffer zones and the immediate surroundings are under a series of government controls, i.e. Control Area, Agriculture and Forest Area or Natural Environment Protection Area.

In summary, at the state level, there is protection, through designation, of both Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, and all associated places, except for Donggangseowon Confucian Academy, and individual protection for eight houses.

This national protection has been strengthened by the following national directives or guidance: Mid- and Long-term Vision of the Cultural Heritage Policy: Cultural Heritage 2011 (2007); Detailed Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Utilization and Comprehensive Maintenance of Folk Villages (2004).

There is a need to ensure that detailed guidance on restoration techniques and materials is adhered to for all buildings in order to maintain authenticity of individual buildings. In order to prevent visual intrusions in the landscape, there is a need to wider active conservation to include forest areas, trees, river margins and the overall visual landscape. As the villages are very well visited, there is also a need to ensure that cultural tourism strategies respect an agreed carrying capacity of buildings and the tolerance of residents. And of utmost importance is the need to ensure the highest standards of fire protection and fire response are in place.

4. Requests that the State Party report back to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011** on the implementation of a coordinated management system for the two component sites, as prescribed by Paragraph 114 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

Decision: 34 COM 8B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B, WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Recognizing the efforts and progress made by the State Party since the ICOMOS site mission in extending archaeological excavations and guaranteeing integrated and unified management;
3. Inscribes the **Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long – Hanoi, Vietnam**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(ii)**, **(iii)**, and **(vi)**;
4. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long-Hanoi, located in the heart of the capital city of Vietnam, is the most essential, central and best preserved section of the former Thang Long imperial citadel. It is in this central axis of the Forbidden City that power resided for thirteen centuries. This is where the political leader lived and ruled, whether this was the emperor in the pre-Nguyen dynasties, the Viceroy under the Nguyen dynasty, the high-ranking Indochinese military officers under the French, or Vietnamese leaders during the Vietnam War. The attributes of the nominated property bear a unique witness to the three key features that give it Outstanding Universal Value: longevity, continuity as a seat of power, and the presence of a layered record of vestiges, which includes both underground archaeological remains and above ground architecture, planning and decorative arts. This cultural layering reflects the high level of cultural diversity in this part of the world and the interchange of human values flowing from East Asia, other parts of Southeast Asia and South Asia and fusing in the heart of the Red River delta to form a rich and distinctive culture. Many events of global importance, including the development of independent states and forms of government in the Asian region, the impact of colonialism and struggles for national independence, have had an impact on the site and can be read in the landscape.

Criterion (ii): The nominated property manifests in exemplary detail the interchange of cultural values over thirteen centuries in the development of Asian architecture, construction technology, town planning, landscape design and monumental and plastic arts. Through various exchanges, the site was exposed to major religious, ethical and political ideologies that impacted upon East Asia and Southeast Asia, including Taoism, Confucianism, Buddhism, colonialism and communism. All of these were received, adapted and refined to suit Vietnam's political and social circumstances and come together to provide a unique testimony of cultural layering that is clearly demonstrated in the inscribed site. The site also witnessed the adaptation of various globally important construction philosophies and styles, including both the geomantic (fengshui) principles that provide the basis of East and Southeast Asian royal citadel construction and the European Vauban style of building military fortifications. The exceptional nature of the Thang Long civilization lies in the way it melded and amalgamated various influences to produce a unique set of cultural layers that are manifested in the nominated property by distinctive monumental arts, architecture and other cultural attributes.

Criterion (iii): The urban pattern and successive layers of development on the nominated site, and the complex melding of religious, philosophical and ideological systems that have shaped this development, provide outstanding testimony to the evolution of a unique and major Asian civilization, the civilization of the Viet population established in the Red River Delta from the 7th century through to recent times. The nominated property enables a sophisticated understanding of the evolution of Vietnamese civilization over thirteen centuries from a localized political centre to a major seat of independent political power and the cradle of a rich cultural tradition. It was a continuous seat of power for the different dynasties that ruled over Vietnam and it is unique in terms of the exceptional duration of its use as a political and cultural centre, which is rarely replicated in other World Heritage sites. It also marks the role of a former colonized state whose victory over colonialism was highly influential to the national liberation movements on a global scale.

Criterion (vi): The Thang Long Citadel site in Hanoi is associated with globally significant processes of modern state formation and the struggle for national independence, the right to which has been universally recognized for many centuries. The events and artistic and other cultural expressions related to these processes are demonstrated in an exemplary way in the Central Core of the Thang Long-Hanoi Citadel. The distinctive cultural and artistic expressions fostered in the Forbidden City contributed to its physical form and decorative arts, many relics of which have been found, particularly in the archaeological sites in the core area.

Integrity

The Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long-Hanoi is the most essential, central and best preserved section of the former Forbidden City as well as Thang Long Imperial Citadel. It captures all the attributes necessary to clearly demonstrate its Outstanding Universal Value as a seat of power of great longevity and cultural complexity. The archaeological record in the nominated property

reveals the length of time during which Thang Long-Hanoi has been a power centre, while artifacts and extant buildings reveal the extent of cultural exchange and the influence of different human values on urban design, architecture and artistic expression, and the continuing exercise of power.

Authenticity

The standing monuments and above-ground relics are original structures of the Le dynasty, the Nguyen Dynasty and the French colonial period. The authenticity of the subterranean vestiges is reflected through the presence of foundations of wooden structures and related relics and through the decoration materials for the roofs of palaces with symbols of regal power. The high level of town planning, the substantial and solid nature of those structures together with the precious utensils used by the royal family provide authentic evidence for the presence of palaces within the Forbidden City. The shapes and arrangement of structures and the construction materials employed clearly confirm the role of the site as a political power centre that symbolized national regimes.

Protection and management requirements

Measures to protect and manage the site include the decision to recognize the site as a National Relic of Special Importance (2009), the mobilization of resources from inside and outside the country to carry out research and conservation projects, and the provision of capacity-building courses to the professional staff of the managing agency.

Before the nomination, the site was managed by different agencies and ministries. It is now placed under integrated and unified management of Hanoi People's Committee after the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of National Defense signed an agreement to hand over management authority to Hanoi People's Committee.

The property is also currently protected by a system of top-level legal documents, such as the Law on Cultural Heritage (2001), the Overall Planning for Ba Dinh Political Centre, the Prime Minister's commitment to implement ICOMOS' recommendations and the Master Management Plan specifically prepared for the site.

The Prime Minister issued on 9 December 2009 the Statement 348/TB-VPCP in which he demanded the preservation of all French-built villas and strictly prohibited the construction of high-rise buildings in the central area of Hanoi that may affect the site. The instructions given in the Prime Ministerial Statement will be incorporated in the overall planning for Hanoi currently under way for the period to 2030 and in the onward vision to 2050,

5. Recommends that the State Party should:

- a) Strengthen and extend the archaeological study of the property;

- b) Give consideration to a wider buffer zone for the property and make sure that the management rules for private construction projects are observed;
- c) Implement the overall management plan and make sure that the associated specific programmes are implemented in line with the overall plan;
- d) Add a detailed monitoring programme to the management plan, in accordance with the general orientations set out in the nomination dossier;
- e) Guarantee and specify the professional qualifications of the personnel involved in the conservation of the property;
- f) Pay particular attention to monitoring the tourism growth, which is expected to be both significant and rapid.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.23

The nomination for extension of the **Mountain Railways of India** to include the **Matheran Light Railway, India**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Inscribes the **Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in “The Centre of Heaven and Earth”, China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(iii)** and **(vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

For many centuries Dengfeng, one of the early capitals of China whose precise location is unknown, but whose name is now associated with an area to the south of Mount Shaoshi and Mount Taishi, two peaks of Mount Songshan, came to be associated with the concept of the centre of heaven and earth – the only point where astronomical observations were considered to be accurate. The natural attribute of the centre of heaven and earth was seen to be Mount Songshan and worship of Mount Songshan was used by the Emperors as a way of reinforcing their power.

The three ideas do therefore converge to some extent: the centre of heaven and earth in astronomical terms is used as a propitious place for a capital of terrestrial power, and Mount Songshan as the natural symbol of the centre of heaven and earth is used as the focus for sacred rituals that reinforce that earthly power. The buildings that clustered around Dengfeng were of the highest architectural standards when built and many were commissioned by Emperors. They thus reinforced the influence of the Dengfeng area.

Some of the sites in the nominated area relate closely to the mountain (Zhongyue Temple, Taishi Que and Shaoshi Que); the Observatory is very clearly associated with the astronomical observations made at the centre of heaven and earth, while the remainder of the buildings were built in the area perceived to be the centre of heaven and earth – for the status that this conferred.

Criterion (iii): The astronomical idea of the centre of heaven and earth is strongly linked with the idea of imperial power, with the propitiousness of establishing capitals at the centre of heaven and earth, and with its natural attribute, Mount Songshan and the ceremonies and ritual associated with it. The serial property reflects the significance of the area in terms of prestige and patronage.

Criterion (vi): The concentration of sacred and secular structures in the Dengfeng area reflects the strong and persistent tradition of the centre of heaven and earth linked to the sacred mountain which sustained imperial sacrifices and patronage over 1500 years and became of outstanding significance in Chinese culture. The Buddhist structures came to have a symbiotic relationship with the sacred mountain.

Integrity and authenticity

The attributes necessary to represent Outstanding Universal Value are present within the boundaries although the area associated with the concept of heaven and earth is considerably larger than the nominated property and a full justification for the choice of sites within that larger area has not been provided. Within each individual site, sufficient attributes remain to reflect their original layout, even though in most sites many of the individual buildings have been subject to several periods of re-building.

Individually, there is no concern over the authenticity of the attributes in terms of their materials, religious associations, and spatial layout. Overall although some of the sites are related to the physical attributes of the concept of heaven and earth– the mountain and its associated religious practices - the series as a whole does not readily convey the concept in an obvious way and the links need to be strengthened.

Protection and Management requirements

The majority of the monuments are protected as national monuments by the National Government. Only the Kernel compound of Shaolin Temple is protected at provincial level.

The Master Plan (Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Historic monuments of Mount Songshan in Zhengzhou City), approved in 2007, documents policies for protection and management of the nominated sites as well as directions for visitor capacity, circulation, facilities and the ongoing needs of the religious communities.

It is the responsibility of the Zhengzhou Municipal People's Government to lead the conservation and management of the property while the Dengfeng Municipal People's Government is fully responsible for implementing conservation and management work. In 2007 the Zhengzhou Municipal People's Government established the Zhengzhou Municipal Preservation and Management Office for the Historic Monuments of Mount Songshan. The Dengfeng Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage was established in 1990 to open to public and protect the historic

monuments. Beneath the administration are preservation offices for each of the monuments.

The nominated area lies within the Mount Songshan National Park and it is recommended that this becomes the buffer zone, absorbing the individual buffer zones proposed for the individual sites. The National Park has a Master Plan (2009-2025) to regulate its activities which are to protect both scenic and natural resources. Within the National Park, in addition to the provisions for individually protected monuments, there are construction control areas. The 'natural environment' within the Park provides the context and setting for the monuments and there is a need to ensure that this is adequately classified and protected in order to avoid adverse development.

4. Recommends that the State Party:
 - a) Extend the buffer zones to coincide with the boundary of the Mount Songshan National Park, as suggested by the State Party;
 - b) Provide adequate interpretation at the property to ensure that the link between the component sites and the concept of the centre of heaven and earth is adequately understood.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Proto-urban Site of Sarazm, Tajikistan**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(ii)** and **(iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The proto-urban site of Sarazm is an archaeological site which bears witness to the development of settlements in Central Asia from the 4th millennium BCE to the late 3rd millennium BCE. The Proto-urban Site of Sarazm illustrates the early rise of proto-urbanization in this region, reflected in the sophistication of the dwellings, infrastructures, and archaeological findings. It came into being as the result of the complementarity initially between pastoralism and early agrarianism, and subsequently between the exploitation of mineral resources in the Bronze Age and the development of handicrafts. Sarazm demonstrates the existence of inter-regional trade and cultural interchanges over long distances across Central Asia. This was a long-lasting and prosperous proto-urban metropolis, at the north-eastern extremity of a vast area stretching from Mesopotamia to the Indus and the Iranian plateau.

Criterion (ii): The Proto-urban Site of Sarazm bears testimony, from the 4th millennium BCE, to trade and cultural interchanges between the pastoral nomads of the mountains of Central Asia and the agrarian peoples of Transoxiane. Later, particularly in the Bronze Age, the Proto-urban Site of Sarazm complemented and

extended its activities with metallurgy and handicrafts, demonstrating the existence of a network of a diversity of interchanges on a very large scale. The Proto-urban Site of Sarazm had connections with the steppes of Central Asia, and in addition with the Turkmenian, proto-Elamite, Mesopotamian, and Indus worlds.

Criterion (iii): The Proto-urban Site of Sarazm constitutes a remarkable human settlement, exceptional in its geographical situation, in Central Asia, in the 4th and 3rd millennia BCE, to which its proto-urban and architectural remains and its archaeological findings bear witness. The town played a regional role over a long period and on a very large scale in the working of metals, particularly tin and copper, and the associated development of handicrafts to produce tools, ceramics, and jewellery. The Proto-urban Site of Sarazm is one of the places that gave birth to and saw the development of the major trans-Eurasian trade routes.

Integrity and authenticity

The integrity of the property is acceptable and under control, as a result of the current conservation works and programmes, but it is still ill-defined because of uncertainty about the precise boundaries of the proto-urban site.

All the original elements are in their initial location, where they were left when the site was abandoned, and the only deterioration of these elements is the result of natural processes.

Protection and management requirements

The Proto-urban Site of Sarazm has the legal status of a “Historical and Archaeological Reserve,” as defined by the resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan No 391 of 21 September 2000 and No 198 of 19 April 2001. It is managed by the Penjikent Archaeological Base under the supervision of the Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences. The protection of the property is satisfactory. The system for the management of the property is in place. It has begun to be expanded and to operate satisfactorily. A certain degree of fragility remains, however, as the presence of the management system on the site of the property itself is inadequate. The management authority must make sure that it produces a report on the initiatives carried out and strengthens the human resources of the Sarazm Archaeological Reserve, in terms of both the number of staff and the level of training. International cooperation for scientific research and for the conservation of the property remains crucial, and must proactively participate in the training of local personnel.

4. Recommends that the State Party:
 - a) Continue and reinforce the upcoming archaeological programme in the context of the international cooperation projects currently under way, in particular through the use of non-invasive geophysical techniques, and to try to determine the boundaries of the the proto-urban site of Sarazm to further the knowledge in relation to the recent discoveries ;
 - b) Continue and systematize the efforts being made to improve the conservation of the property (the CRATerre programme in particular), examine whether new protective shelters are necessary, and raise awareness of the annual conservation monitoring report;

- c) Draw up a report of actions completed or under way as the 2006-2010 management plan comes to an end, including initiatives carried out under international cooperation projects, and submit a new management plan, based on this report, for future years;
- d) Reinforce the Sarazm Archaeological Base with permanent staffing and open the property and the site museum to visitors, while ensuring that the values of the property are appropriately presented;
- e) Strengthen the training of the personnel employed by the Reserve, particularly in connection with international scientific and conservation cooperation projects;
- f) Extend the monitoring of the property to include control of agricultural and housing development inside the buffer zone and of the use of the roads that cross the property and the buffer zone.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.26

The nomination of **Augustowski Canal – a work of man and nature, Belarus / Poland** was withdrawn at the request of the States Parties.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Major Mining Sites of Wallonia, Belgium**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Clarify the ownership situation of Blegny-Mine and contractualize responsibility for its management with the management company;
 - b) Review the buffer zone at Bois-du-Luc, in accordance with the principles already applied to the buffer zones for the three other sites;
 - c) Make in-depth protection of the property's components effective through systematic inclusion on the list of historic monuments and protected cultural sites in Wallonia. The protection must be coordinated between the various sites and it should achieve the highest level possible;
 - d) Formalize and promulgate a harmonized protection system for the buffer zones in direct relationship with the property's Outstanding Universal Value, and take into account the need to protect the surroundings of the property's components, especially through control of urban development;
 - e) Create a conservation plan for the entire property, defining its methodology and monitoring and specifying its managers and stakeholders. This plan should, in

particular, take into account the restoration of the conditions of authenticity of the private houses on the Grand Hornu estate;

- f) Formalize and make effective, in accordance with Paragraph 114 of the *Operational Guidelines*, a consultation and management coordination structure between the various sites, operating on a regular basis, specifying its structure, the stakeholders, the scope of its authority, and its working methods. It will, in particular, be in charge of a coherent and homogeneous monitoring system yet to be defined;
3. Considers that any revised nomination requires an expert mission to the site;
 4. Recommends that the State Party:
 - a) Appoint without further delay the safety manager at Blegny-Mine;
 - b) Design and implement, as part of the Conservation Plan, a study and training programme for the long-term conservation of this technical and industrial property with its specific nature.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Episcopal City of Albi, France**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(iv)** and **(v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Episcopal City of Albi presents a complete built ensemble representative of a type of urban development in Europe from the Middle Ages to the present day. Its monumental and urban elements are complementary and well preserved, in subtle harmony of tones and appearance thanks to the use of local fired brick. It is testimony to a programme which was simultaneously both defensive and spiritual, and which was implemented by the Roman Catholic bishops following the suppression of the Albigensian or Cathar heresy in the 13th century. Saint-Cécile Cathedral is the most remarkable monumental symbol, in a Gothic architectural style unique to southern France, to which systematic internal painted decoration, a choir, and late Gothic statuary were added in the 15th and 16th centuries. Finally, the outstanding value of the city is expressed by a medieval urban landscape that is both well preserved and extremely authentic.

Criterion (iv): The historic city of Albi presents an outstanding medieval architectural and urban ensemble. It is homogeneous and is expressed through a high-quality urban landscape that possesses high visual coherence because of the generalised and enduring use of local fired brick. Sainte-Cécile Cathedral is an exceptional

architectural and decorative example of the adaptation of the Gothic style to the context of Southern France.

Criterion (v): The Albi urban site developed gradually over the centuries, and notably from the Middle Ages. The events of the Albigensian Crusade transformed it into a symbolic Episcopal city structured around its Cathedral and its Episcopal fortress-palace. This is one of the rare examples of ensembles of this kind that are to such a high degree complete and well preserved. It expresses in a very comprehensive way a type of urban settlement that was characteristic of medieval and Renaissance Europe.

Integrity and authenticity

All the old architectural elements are included in the nominated historic zone, which corresponds exactly with the Renaissance boundaries of the city. Any exceptions from this level of integrity can mainly be attributed to redevelopment of the urban districts in the 19th and early 20th centuries. These were limited in scope and do not affect the coherent appearance of the city overall.

The conditions of authenticity of the urban structure of the property, of a number of buildings from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, and of most of the monuments are satisfactory thanks to appropriate conservation. The city enjoys considerable visual coherence attributable to the chromatic nuances of the local fired brick, which was in use over a lengthy historical period up to the present day.

The integrity and the authenticity of the urban landscape of the ensemble should be emphasised; they should be a priority objective for long-term preservation.

Protection and management requirements

The Episcopal city's main monuments are all under the protection of the French law of 1913. The so-called 'Malraux Law' of 1962 on conservation areas led to an early municipal project, which was approved in 1968. A protection and enhancement plan followed and was approved in 1974. The protection arrangements are adequate and operate satisfactorily. An extension of the protection of the urban landscape has been announced for the area outside the buffer zone (broad protection procedure, known as ZPPAUP).

The management system for the property is long-standing, and involves numerous stakeholders with well defined specialist functions, which they exercise with recognised expertise. The Municipality is seen as the current coordinator of this system, notably through its consultative management with the inhabitants in the Conservation Area, which includes both the property and its buffer zone. A Property Committee has been established and is responsible in particular for monitoring conservation and protection, coordinating the various stakeholders, and relations with the inhabitants.

4. Recommends that the State Party:

- a) Ensure that the legibility of the overall historic urban landscape is not altered by disproportionate constructions in the peripheral districts, especially to the south and north-west of the buffer zone. The State Party is invited to keep the World Heritage Centre informed of the regulatory developments currently under review:

ZPPAUP (urban and rural architectural heritage protection zone) and SCOT (territorial cohesion plan);

- b) Detail and implement as soon as possible the heritage and tourism monitoring indicators that have been announced.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.29

The nomination of **Sites of Christianity in the Galilee, Israel**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Seventeenth-century canal ring area of Amsterdam inside the Singelgracht, Netherlands**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(i)**, **(ii)** and **(iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Amsterdam Canal District illustrates exemplary hydraulic and urban planning on a large scale through the entirely artificial creation of a large-scale port city. The gabled facades are characteristic of this middle-class environment, and the dwellings bear witness both to the city's enrichment through maritime trade and the development of a humanist and tolerant culture linked to the Calvinist Reformation. In the 17th and 18th centuries, Amsterdam was seen as the realization of the ideal city that was used as a reference urban model for numerous projects for new cities around the world.

Criterion (i): The Amsterdam Canal District is the design at the end of the 16th century and the construction in the 17th century of a new and entirely artificial 'port city.' It is a masterpiece of hydraulic engineering, town planning, and a rational programme of construction and bourgeois architecture. It is a unique and innovative, large-scale but homogeneous urban ensemble.

Criterion (ii): The Amsterdam Canal District bears witness to an exchange of considerable influences over almost two centuries, in terms not only of civil engineering, town planning, and architecture, but also of a series of technical, maritime, and cultural fields. In the 17th century Amsterdam was a crucial centre for international commercial trade and intellectual exchange, for the formation and the dissemination of humanist thought; it was the capital of the world-economy in its day.

Criterion (iv): The Amsterdam Canal District represents an outstanding example of a built urban ensemble that required and illustrates expertise in hydraulics, civil

engineering, town planning, construction and architectural knowhow. In the 17th century, it established the model for the entirely artificial 'port city' as well as the type of Dutch single dwelling with its variety of façades and gables. The city is testimony, at the highest level, to a significant period in the history of the modern world.

Integrity and authenticity

The network of canals in concentric arcs of a circle that forms the basis of the urban layout, along with the radial waterways and streets, survives in its entirety, with its old embankments and historic facade alignments.

The majority of the houses erected in the 17th and 18th centuries are still present in a good general state of conservation. This basic situation is fundamentally healthy for an urban ensemble that is still alive and active. However, streets have sometimes been widened and the facade dwellings rebuilt, notably the current Weesperstraat arterial road. The old civil and hydraulic structures have generally been replaced, tall modern buildings affect some landscape perspectives, especially in the north of the property, and aggressive advertising pollutes the property's visual condition.

Protection and management requirements

A very large number of buildings and structures are protected by national and municipal heritage listing. The situation with regard to protection seems to be complex, within the context of the operation of the Amsterdam Central Borough (the heart of the city), but the procedures that govern protection are complied with. Good awareness on the part of those responsible means that the excesses of urban growth that was at times difficult to control in the recent past seem to be increasingly better managed, notably advertising within the property and the visual impact of tall buildings on the urban landscapes of the property.

All the management measures form an effective and coherent system, within the responsibility of the Central Borough of Amsterdam and with the guarantee of the Bureau of Monuments. A horizontal management and monitoring body for the property has now been implemented, the Amsterdam World Heritage Bureau.

4. Recommends that the State Party:

- a) Pursue the application of measures to eradicate aggressive advertising hoardings and video screens on scaffolding and work-site fences inside the property and submit a detailed report on the situation of advertising displays within the property for examination at the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2011;
- b) Give thought to a charter of good conduct between the city and the private commercial sector, defining what is and is not allowed with regard to how buildings are treated, with view to shop fronts, signage and lighting, the occupation of public space, urban furniture, terraces, etc.;
- c) Ensure that in the Amsterdam Central Borough examination of building permits, conservation objectives remain paramount;
- d) Ensure effective control over projects for tall buildings within the agglomeration to monitor their architectural quality and ensure that they are in harmony with the

visual expression of the value of the property;

- e) Keep the World Heritage Committee informed of any development project concerning the property, its buffer zone, and surroundings in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* for the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*;
- f) Provide the number of inhabitants and the surface areas of the property and the buffer zone resulting from the newly configured boundaries.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Darwin's Landscape Laboratory, United Kingdom**, on the World Heritage List;
3. Requests the World Heritage Centre to organize a meeting for deliberating on sites presenting Outstanding Universal Value, essentially on an associative basis.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.32

The examination of the nomination of **Mount Vernon, United States of America**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the extension of the **Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar** to include the **Upper Harz Water Management System**, on the basis of criteria **(i)**, **(ii)**, and **(iv)**, to become **Mines of Rammelsberg, Historic Town of Goslar and Upper Harz Water Management System, Germany**;
3. Adopts the following statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The copper, lead and tin mines of Rammelsberg mountain, in the Harz region, were worked continuously from the 11th century until the 1980s. They bear outstanding testimony to mining installations and practices in Europe, both in terms of surface and underground remains, particularly from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance period.

The remains of the Cistercian monastery of Walkenried and the mines of the Upper Harz bear testimony to the first attempts to systematically extract non-ferrous metal ores (including silver, lead, tin and copper) in Europe, and to develop water-management systems for this purpose.

Located close to the Rammelsberg mines, the town of Goslar played an important part in the Hanseatic League because of the richness of the Rammelsberg metal-ore veins. From the 10th to the 12th century it became one of the seats of the Holy Roman Empire. Its historic centre, which dates back to the Middle Ages, is perfectly preserved, and includes some 1,500 timber-framed houses from the 15th to 19th centuries.

The Upper Harz water-management system, through its extensive surface area, including a large number of artificial ponds and ditches, together with drains and underground shafts, bears testimony to the importance of the management and use of water for mining purposes, from the Middle Ages until the end of the 20th century.

Criterion (i): The historic mining network of the Mines of Rammelsberg, the Historic Town of Goslar and the Upper Harz Water-Management System constitutes one of the largest mining and metallurgical complexes for non-ferrous metals in Europe. Known to have existed since ancient times, it has been in continuous use since the Middle Ages, initially under the impetus of Cistercian monks, and in later periods under the control of regional princes and of the Holy Roman Empire, of which Goslar was one of the capitals. The ensemble is an outstanding example of human creative genius in the fields of mining techniques and industrial water-management.

Criterion (ii): The historic mining network of the Mines Rammelsberg, the Historic Town of Goslar and the Upper Harz Water-Management System exhibits an important interchange of human values, in the field of mining and water management techniques, from the Middle Ages until the modern and contemporary periods in Europe. It was the inspiration for Agricola's *De re metallica*, the authoritative work on metallurgy and mining in the Renaissance.

Criterion (iv): The historic mining network of the Mines of Rammelsberg, the Historic Town of Goslar and the Upper Harz Water-Management System constitutes an outstanding and very comprehensive technological ensemble in the fields of mining techniques, non-ferrous metallurgy and the management of water for drainage and power. Its extent and its period of continuous operation are exceptional. It also provides a characteristic example of administrative and commercial organization in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance period, through the remains of the monastery of Walkenried and the town planning of the Historic Town of Goslar.

Integrity and authenticity

The integrity of the water-management system is excellent in terms of its very comprehensive embodiment in the property, its functional dimension which is still in use, and the quality of the associated landscapes in the Upper Harz mountains. It bears testimony however primarily to alterations dating from the Renaissance until the contemporary era. In some specific cases, efforts to preserve ancient and traditional water-management elements are essential.

With regard to the industrial and technical elements of the Rammelsberg mine, the authenticity of the surviving elements is unquestionable. Inevitably alterations and reconstructions have taken place at Goslar over a period of almost ten centuries, but

most of the current historic centre is fully authentic. The monastery of Walkenried contains both well conserved elements and ruins. Its authenticity is unquestionable.

Protection and management requirements

In 1977 the Upper Harz Water Management System was classified as a technical monument by the State of Lower Saxony. The Monument Protection Act (Niedersächsischen Denkmalschutzgesetz) of 1978 protects all the architectural elements and industrial structures of the property proposed for the extension.

Individually, each of the constituent parts of the property is satisfactorily managed, and is provided with adequate structures and competent staff. An architectural restoration and conservation programme has thus been carried out in the historic town of Goslar, and the development of an interpretation centre has been undertaken at Rammelsberg. The same applies to the extension of the property to include the Upper Harz, where each part of the property has individual management structures which are generally effective: the water-management system by the technical company Harzwasserwerke, the monastery by a foundation, and the various mining, museum and tourism sites by foundations, associations or bodies linked to the municipal authorities. There is however no overall management system for the serial property, no common scientific committee for the serial property, and no overarching authority bringing together all the stakeholders involved in the conservation and management of the serial property. These shortcomings must be rapidly corrected, and a general management plan must be drawn up, with an overall vision of the conservation of the property's OUV and its future prospects, particularly in terms of the development of tourism.

4. Recommends that the State Party:
 - a) Take care to conserve the remains of the old modes of hydraulic operation, particularly the abandoned ditches, and the two surviving pond management systems (Teich-Striegel);
 - b) Develop a long-term plan for the expansion of tourism;
 - c) Establish a regular time interval and a standard methodology for the monitoring of the buffer zone.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the extension of **Røros Mining Town** to include the **Circumference** and to become **Røros Mining Town and the Circumference, Norway**, on the basis of criteria **(iii)**, **(iv)**, and **(v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Røros Mining Town and the Circumference consist of three sites within the Circumference, i.e. the area of privileges awarded by the Danish-Norwegian King to Røros Copper Works in 1646.

The town and the cultural landscapes cover a large continuous area which includes the landscape surrounding the mining town, the urban agricultural areas, and the most important mining landscapes where agricultural practices and copper work operations were carried out.

Femundshytta is a largely relict landscape which includes the industrial cultural landscape with the remains of a smelter, water management systems, and the community that grew up around them. The Winter Transport Route is made up of a sequence of lakes, rivers, and creeks in an almost untouched landscape. It was used from November to May.

Røros Mining Town, established in 1646, is unique. It is built entirely of wood, and interlinked with a cultural landscape that shows in an outstanding and almost complete manner how mining operations, transportation, and the way of life had to be adapted to the requirements of the natural environment – the mountain plains, the cold climate, the remote location without roads and with marginal growth conditions for forests and agriculture. On this basis a unique culture developed that has partly disappeared, but an outstanding testimony of the existence of which has been preserved.

Criterion (iii): From the time copper ore was found in the mountains at Røros in 1644 until the copper works went bankrupt in 1977, with German mining technology as a starting point, employing German, Danish, Swedish immigrants, and Norwegian nationals, a unique culture developed to extract the valuable copper in a remote and sparsely inhabited area. Today there is no mining in the area, but Røros Mining Town and the traces of mining, smelters, transport, and water management systems bear unique witness to the adaptation of technology to the requirements of the natural environment and the remoteness of the situation.

Criterion (iv): Røros townscape and its related industrial and rural landscapes, with their interlinked industrial activity and domestic and agricultural accommodation within an urban environment, illustrate in an outstanding manner how people adapted to the extreme circumstances in which they had to live and how they used the available indigenous resources to provide shelter, produce food for their sustenance, and contribute to the national wealth of the country. Technologically, their buildings and installations evolved through the use of available indigenous materials to functionally satisfy the combined approach of mining and agrarian practices whilst at the same time accommodating the consequences of dealing with extreme climatic conditions.

Criterion (v): Røros Mining Town and the Circumference constitute a totality that is an outstanding example of traditional settlement and land-use. The various activities that have been carried out in the area constitute a coherent and interdependent unit. These activities have shaped a cultural landscape that provides a unique picture of how the mines and the mining town functioned as a complex and at times vulnerable

system that verged on the limits of what was possible in an inhospitable environment with a harsh climate.

Integrity and authenticity

The nominated property contains all elements that convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and its most relevant features present a high or good level of integrity. The mining landscape is relict in nature, but almost no transformations or encroachment occurred after the closure of the copper works.

The authenticity of the property is expressed in almost all its aspects and features. All the remains bear credible witness to the history and development of the site. This is also reinforced by the rich archive documenting the copper company's history.

Protection and management requirements

The most important legislative instruments that help to protect and manage Røros Mining Town and the Circumference are the Cultural Heritage Act (1978) and the Planning and Building Act (1985).

The management framework for Røros Mining Town and the Circumference is embodied in a Statement of Intent which has been signed by all responsible bodies for the nominated property.

The basis for management relies on the existing Norwegian legal framework, the planning instruments in force, the administrative and private bodies responsible for the property and sources of funding for heritage conservation, agricultural activities in heritage areas, productive and marketing activities based on cultural and natural heritage, and sustainable tourism. The management framework contains an action programme including short- and long-term actions.

4. Recommends that the State Party:
 - a) Provide the World Heritage Centre with updated information about any progress made in the process under way for strengthening the legal protection of Femundshytta;
 - b) Respect the proposed timetable for the development of the regional plan for Hedmark and Sør-Trøndelag counties and for the management plan for the proposed extension and its buffer zone, and provide the World Heritage Centre with updated information on any progress made in this direction;
 - c) Continue to implement the measures undertaken to maintain and preserve the industrial and the historic agricultural landscape, especially those areas that are closest to the town and therefore more subject to development pressure, and to guarantee control over building permits in order to retain the character and the historic features reflecting the role of farming activity in sustaining the way of life of mine workers;
 - d) Monitor the development of the tourism industry within the boundaries of the nominated property;

- e) Extend the assessment of the natural disaster threats to the entire proposed extension;
- f) Collect and provide further information on the nature and consequences of pollution in the mining sites and on future measures that may be undertaken to reduce pollution;
- g) Ensure the protection of a wider area surrounding the Winter Transport Route for purpose of research and possible future extension of the Route path;
- h) Develop measures to ensure prevention and prompt reaction in case of fire in uninhabited areas;
- i) Keep the World Heritage Committee informed about the enlargement of the airport, should these plans be put into effect, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the extension of **Prehistoric Rock Art Sites in the Côa Valley, Portugal** to include **Palaeolithic Rock Art Ensemble in Siega Verde, Spain** and become **Prehistoric Rock Art Sites in the Côa Valley and Siega Verde, Portugal, Spain** on the basis of criteria **(i)** and **(iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The property includes the two Prehistoric Rock Art Sites in the Côa Valley (Portugal) and Siega Verde (Spain), consisting of rocky cliffs carved by fluvial erosion and embedded in an isolated rural landscape in which hundreds of panels with thousands of animal figures (5,000 in Foz Côa, around 440 in Siega Verde) have been engraved over several millennia. The rock-art sites of Foz Côa and Siega Verde represent the most remarkable open-air ensemble of Palaeolithic art on the Iberian Peninsula within the same geographical region. Foz Côa and Siega Verde provide the best illustration of the iconographic themes and organization of Palaeolithic rock art, which adopted the same modes in caves and in the open air, thus contributing to a greater understanding of this artistic phenomenon. Together they form a unique place of the prehistoric era, rich in material evidence of Upper Palaeolithic occupation.

Criterion (i): The rock engravings in Foz Côa and Siega Verde, dating from the Upper Palaeolithic to the final Magdalenian/ Epipalaeolithic (22.000 – 8.000 BCE), represent a unique example of the first manifestations of human symbolic creation and of the beginnings of cultural development which reciprocally shed light upon one another and constitute an unrivalled source for understanding Palaeolithic art.

Criterion (iii): The rock art of Foz Côa and Siega Verde, when considered together, throws an exceptionally illuminating light on the social, economic, and spiritual life of our early ancestors.

Integrity and authenticity

The integrity of the property is expressed primarily by the homogeneity and continuity in development within the spatial limits of the engraved rock surfaces as well as by the adoption of the typical patterns of prehistoric paintings inside caves, thus confirming the argument for the integrity of this outdoor ensemble.

The authenticity of the property is demonstrated by stylistic and comparative considerations, which also include the examination of artistic themes and organization of rock engravings in caves. The only doubts relate to the interpretation of certain animal figures (e.g. woolly rhinoceros, bison, megaceros deer, reindeer, and felines).

Protection and management requirements

Siega Verde is protected under various national laws for heritage protection and planning and has been declared a BIC (Bien de interés cultural – property of cultural interest). Protection has been implemented since the BIC designation. Management is delegated to the local action group ADECOCIR (Association for the Development of the Region in Ciudad Rodrigo). The ADECOCIR manager is responsible for the overall management and maintenance of Siega Verde, while security is provided by the Junta de Castilla y León, which is also responsible for the maintenance of equipment. The Junta de Castilla y León has developed joint programmes with the Portuguese institution of IGESPAR (Instituto de Gestão do Património Arquitectónico e Arqueológico – Institute for the Management of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage), which is responsible for the Côa Valley site, with the object of studying and presenting Siega Verde and Côa Valley together.

4. Recommends that the State Party:
 - a) Continue the efforts that the State Parties have been initiated for the coordination of the protection and management of the inscribed property at Foz Côa and of the proposed extension, as well as of presentation and promotion activities for both properties;
 - b) Ensure the full and prompt implementation of the agreement signed on 2 December 2009 by the relevant municipalities to prohibit building development on the hill overlooking Siega Verde and to designate as special protection areas those in which development might have an adverse visual impact on the property;
 - c) Develop a comprehensive cultural tourism strategy for the proposed extension and provide the World Heritage Centre with detailed information on any progress made in this direction;
 - d) Assess the interrelated consequences before any possible future enlargement of the visitor centre and its parking area be planned;

- e) Keep the World Heritage Committee informed on the progress made on the removal of the measuring stations and related infrastructures in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.36

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the extension of **Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev Pechersk Lavra** to include **Saint Cyril's Church** and **Saint Andrew's Church, Ukraine**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Review and expand the comparative analysis for Saint Cyril's Church with Byzantine churches and for the mural scheme for Saint Andrew's Church the stylistic genesis and then its influence in the Orthodox Christian world;
 - b) Review the boundaries around Saint Cyril's Church in order to extend it so as to include the former walled monastery and form a homogeneous and coherent ensemble separated from the hospital;
 - c) Consider creating a buffer zone north-east of Saint Andrew's Church, on the hillside below the building. This point should be considered in conjunction with the recommendation of Decision **33 COM 7B.125** concerning the buffer zone for Saint-Sophia Cathedral;
 - d) Clarify the texts and responsibilities for the implementation of protection for the property's various components and the buffer zones, and specify the legal status of the Reserve (or National Conservation Area) of Saint-Sophia of Kiev. This point should be considered in conjunction with the recommendations of Decision **33 COM 7B.125**;
 - e) Implement a unique system of management which involves the various stakeholders of the properties (the two ministries involved, the Reserve, the museums, the Municipality, the local communities, etc.), in response to the current fragmented management, and in accordance with Decision **33 COM 7B.125**;
 - f) Implement a unified management plan for the properties, buffer zones, and landscape protection of the Orthodox Metropolis of Kiev; through its implementation, focus on resolving the problems of unregulated urban development, already raised and highlighted by the reactive monitoring mission to the property already inscribed (March 2009) and Decision **33 COM 7B.125**; define and implement a town-planning system that is compatible with the property's values; and implement the cultural and landscape project;
 - g) Consider developing a comprehensive works strategy for the medium term for the wet and fragile soil under the foundations of Saint Cyril's Church;

- h) Reschedule the project for heavy interventions for the unstable soil supporting Saint Andrew's Church and study more extensively the context in order to better identify the work required, considering the least intrusive solutions, preferably focusing on the causes of the instability;
 - i) Confirm for Saint Andrew's Church the presence of fire-alarm systems, and whether there is a specific surveillance team for the property other than the museum staff; state for Saint Cyril's Church the number and status of the active guards and the location of the fire brigade in the event of a fire;
 - j) Implement quantified monitoring of the interior and exterior architectural and decorative components and murals of the churches;
 - k) Provide a summary in French or in English of the applicable texts concerning the protection of the properties, the proposed extensions, and the buffer zones;
3. Recommends the State Party to:
- a) Clarify the meaning and use of the terms 'department' and 'museum' in reference to the Churches of Saint Cyril and Saint Andrew, as they seem to overlap;
 - b) Ensure that restoration work is carried out in complete conformity with international standards under the supervision of a qualified manager;
 - c) Consider limiting the excessive use of candles, which may compromise the murals and the iconostasis paintings for the day-to-day management of Saint Andrew's Church;
 - d) Control the immediate surroundings of Saint Andrew's Church, which have been invaded by a large number of unsightly tourist trading huts;
 - e) Consider an overall tourist infrastructure project and a general maintenance programme for the surroundings of the properties as part of the unified management plan.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the extension of the **City of Graz – Historic Centre** to include **Schloss Eggenberg** and to become **City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg, Austria**, on the basis of criteria **(ii)** and **(iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg bear witness to an exemplary model of the living heritage of a central European urban complex influenced by the secular presence of the Habsburgs and the cultural and artistic role played by the main aristocratic families. They are a harmonious blend of the architectural styles and artistic movements that have succeeded each other from the Middle Ages until the 18th century, in the many neighbouring regions of Central and Mediterranean Europe. They embody a diversified and highly comprehensive ensemble of architectural, decorative and landscape examples of these interchanges of influence.

Criterion (ii): The City of Graz - Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg reflects artistic and architectural movements originating from the Germanic region, the Balkans and the Mediterranean, for which it served as a crossroads for centuries. The greatest architects and artists of these different regions expressed themselves forcefully here and thus created a brilliant syntheses.

Criterion (iv): The urban complex forming the City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg is an exceptional example of a harmonious integration of architectural styles from successive periods. Each age is represented by typical buildings, which are often masterpieces. The physiognomy of the city and of the castle faithfully tells the story of their common historic and cultural development.

Integrity and authenticity

The extension of the City of Graz – Historic Centre property to include Schloss Eggenberg significantly strengthens the integrity of the property. The extension gives rise to the new enlarged buffer zone which is continuous, and includes the ancient road. Furthermore, the castle and its gardens have conserved satisfactory architectural and structural integrity.

The external authenticity of the castle is good, and that of the baroque interior on the first floor is excellent. The authenticity of the ground floor, which has been converted into a museum, and that of the garden, which has been partly redesigned and restored, are of a lower level which however remains acceptable.

Protection and management requirements

Schloss Eggenberg is protected under the Austrian Monument Protection Act (533/1923 and amendments). The Management Plan has been in place since 2007 and brings together the town plan of 2009 and all protection and conservation decisions related to the extended property and the buffer zone, which was enlarged to include the road leading from the historic centre of the city of Graz to Schloss Eggenberg. The Coordination Bureau for the extended property has been in place since 2009, and has been granted strengthened and effective overarching powers. However, particular care needs to be taken with regard to urban development pressures inside the property and its buffer zone, in order to maintain the outstanding universal value of the property and ensure that it is fully expressed.

4. Recommends that the State Party ensure effective control of works projects in the various parts of the enlarged buffer zone so as to ensure the long-term conservation of the property's landscape integrity.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.38

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B.Add and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add, recognizes that the nomination entitled “Triple Arch Gate at Dan” (Israel) has Outstanding Universal Value;
2. Takes note of information provided concerning legal and technical data;
3. Postpones consideration of this nomination until additional information is received.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the extension of the **Churches of Moldavia** to include the **Church of the Resurrection of Sucevița Monastery, Romania**, on the basis of criteria **(i)** and **(iv)**;
3. Considers that this extension completes and closes the series of Churches of Moldavia;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The churches with external mural paintings of northern Moldavia, built from the late 15th century to the late 16th century, are masterpieces inspired by Byzantine art. These eight churches of northern Moldavia are unique in Europe. They are authentic and particularly well preserved. Far from being mere wall decorations, the paintings form a systematic covering on all the facades and represent complete cycles of religious themes. Their exceptional composition, the elegance of the characters, and the harmony of the colours blend perfectly with the surrounding countryside.

Criterion (i): The external paintings of the churches of Northern Moldavia cover all the facades. They embody a unique and homogeneous artistic phenomenon, directly inspired by Byzantine art. They are masterpieces of mural painting, and are of outstanding aesthetic value in view of their consummate chromatism and the remarkable elegance of the figures. They present cycles of events taken from the Bible and the Holy Scriptures, in the Orthodox Christian tradition.

Criterion (iv): The idea of completely covering the external facades of churches by paintings is an eminent example of a type of church construction and decoration adopted in Moldavia, which illustrates the cultural and religious context of the Balkans from the late 15th century to the late 16th century.

Integrity and authenticity

The monastic church of Sucevița has undergone no significant alteration in the course of its history. It preserves with total integrity its original late 15th century architectural structure, and its set of mural paintings, both internal and external. The monastery which surrounds it has conserved its initial appearance, and in particular its historic enclosure. The surrounding countryside, rural and forested, has undergone few transformations and changes up to the present day.

The mural paintings are authentic, as they have undergone only minimal interventions. They are in a good state of conservation. The restorations undertaken since the 1970s have been carefully carried out, with great emphasis being placed on respecting authenticity in respect of motifs and pigments, and on conservation conditions. The restorations to the roof have resulted in the church regaining its original appearance, as documented by ancient iconographic sources.

Protection and management requirements

The protection of the property is satisfactory, both for the serial property as a whole and for Sucevița, where the property is a place of worship inside a functioning monastery. The protection is completed by the municipality of Sucevița's general town plan for this zone, which was recently promulgated (January 2010). The plan should enable active control of building and other works inside the buffer zone and in the landscape environment of the church and monastery. The management plan has been drawn up, including the part pertaining to the extension. The Coordination Committee for the serial property has been set up, but details must be provided about how it functions locally.

5. Recommends that the State Party:

- a) Provide a report for the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2011, to inform it about the actual functioning of the Coordination Committee and its local unit at Sucevița;
- b) Ensure control of the likely increase in visitor numbers to the Monastery and the church of Sucevița;
- c) Establish a practical plan for the reception of visitors in the vicinity of the monastery of Sucevița In the framework of the updated Town Plan;
- d) Keep the World Heritage Committee informed about architectural projects pertaining to the conservation laboratory planned in the buffer zone of Sucevița monastery, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,

2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Mercury and Silver Binomial. Almadén and Idrija with San Luis Potosí, Spain / Mexico / Slovenia**, to the World Heritage List in order to enable the States Parties to:
 - a) Reconsider the definition of the property in San Luis Potosí, but also with its mining region, and more broadly in comparison with the other silver extraction sites using the amalgamation process in Mexico, to bring it into line with the mining and industrial theme of the mercury and silver binomial, and so to establish its Outstanding Universal Value. An inventory of the technical and industrial heritage linked to the silver mines would be necessary for such a redefinition;
3. Considers that any revised nomination requires an expert mission to the site;
4. Recommends that the States Parties:
 - a) Continue the contacts established with towns and silver mines which used the same mercury amalgamation process, particularly in Mexico and Bolivia, and with the Huancavelica mercury mine in Peru. However, the inclusion of additional sites which are not yet inscribed on the World Heritage List must give rise to a new nomination;
 - b) Better integrate into the definition of the property the concepts of pollution and risks for human health resulting from the production and use of mercury. The international institute projected at Idrija for the study and the raising of public awareness of these issues is enthusiastically supported.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Inscribes the **Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, Mexico**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(ii)** and **(iv)**;
3. Adopts the following statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Camino Real de Tierra Adentro constitutes a part of the Spanish Intercontinental Royal Route from Mexico City to Santa Fe. The property, consists of five existing urban World Heritage sites and 55 other sites related to the use of the road, such as bridges, former haciendas, historic centres/towns, a cemetery, former convents, a mountain range, stretches of road, a mine, chapels/temples and caves within a 1,400 km stretch of the road between Mexico City and the Town of Valle de Allende. The Camino was an extraordinary phenomenon as a communication channel. Silver was the driving force that generated the wealth and commitment of the Spanish Government and the will of colonists to 'open up' the northern territory for mining, to establish the necessary towns for workers and to

build the forts, haciendas, and churches. The outcome of this highly profitable process was the development of mines, and the construction of the road and bridges, the establishment of multi-ethnic towns, with elaborate buildings that reflect a fusion of Spanish and local decoration, an agricultural revolution in the countryside centered on large hacienda estates with churches, and the movement of peoples up and down the road, facilitated to a great degree initially by settlements of muleteers, all of which led to the development of a distinctive culture along the route. Ultimately the wealth of silver led to massive economic development in Spain and other parts of Europe and a period of great economic inflation. The impact of the road was enormous in terms of social tensions as well as ultimately social integration between the many people that came to be involved in the economic development. The structures in the property together reflect some aspects of this interchange of ideas and people along the southern stretch of the road.

Criterion (ii): The Camino Real de Tierra Adentro became one of the most important routes to bond the Spanish Crown with its northern domains in the Americas. Along the southern part of the route is a collection of sites related to work in mines and haciendas, merchant trading, military, evangelism and the administrative structure designed to control the immense territory from the Spanish metropolitan hub, adapted to the local environment, materials and technical practices, that reflect an outstanding interchange of cultural and religious ideas.

Criterion (iv): An ensemble of sites along the southern part of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, including examples of buildings, architectural and technological ensembles, illustrate a significant stage in human history - the Spanish colonial exploitation of silver and the transformation of associated rural and urban landscapes.

Integrity

The component parts of the serial nomination illustrate the variety and diversity of functions and physical components that reflect the impact of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro. Some of the parts are vulnerable to inadequately controlled development, particularly of new roads, the disturbance of landscape settings, and physical neglect of fabric.

Authenticity

The specific way individual components reflect the overall impact of the road need to be set out more clearly in order that their individual contributions can be better reflected and understood, particularly in the case of existing inscribed World Heritage properties.

Management and protection requirements

Considerable legal protection is in place at federal, state and local levels. In terms of archaeology, the sites and particularly the road itself are less well protected. The conservation condition of most of the 60 nominated properties is generally good.

Management arrangements exist at federal level, through the National Institute on Anthropology and History (INAH), and at state level in each of the ten states concerned. The management systems for the majority of the components are adequate and the overview role of the INAH is appropriate. Although there is no

overall coordinated formal management framework for all components, the National Conference of Governors has committed to support the project of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro through the formation of a coordinating work group.

There is a need to define and protect the setting of the nominated sites beyond the proposed buffer zones when related to landscape structures; to put in place legal protection for all the individual sites; and to establish an overall coordinated management system that encompasses all the sites;

4. Notes that the five properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List remain separate inscriptions from the serial inscription of the cultural route, although they are clearly linked to its development;
5. Requests that the State Party report by **1 February 2011** for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011 that:
 - a) Provides a succinct statement on how the component site were selected;
 - b) Expands the buffer zone to include the landscape setting in those locations along the stretches of the road that are important for the context of the route and;
 - c) Reports on progress on the implementation of the new law on the protection of cultural routes and the overarching formal coordinated management framework, which includes all of the components within the boundary of the property;
6. Takes note that this serial property will not be extended through the inclusion of additional component parts within Mexico.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Prehistoric Caves of Yagul and Mitla in the Central Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criterion **(iii)**:
- 3) Adopts the following statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Prehistoric Caves of Yagul and Mitla in the central valley of Oaxaca is an extensive cultural landscape that includes caves and shelters, one of which, the Guilá Naquitz cave has provided extraordinarily well preserved botanical evidence of bottle gourds, beans and squash and the earliest known maize cobs, and two others, Cueva Blanca and Gheo Shih sites have provided evidence of Pleistocene animals and stone tools and the seasonal use of the abundant summer resources of fruit and small mammals.

The gradual shift from social groups based primarily on hunting to ones that were primarily based on settled agriculture took place in multiple areas at the same time across the Mesoamerican region. The property is an exceptional reflection of the evolution from hunter-gathering to more settled communities in this area of the Oaxaca valley.

Criterion (iii): The botanical evidence from Guilá Naquitz cave related to the domestication of other plants, squash, gourds and beans, linked with the archaeological evidence from Cueva Blanca and Gheo Shih, can together be seen to be an exceptional testimony to the evolution from hunter-gathering to more settled communities in this area of central America.

Integrity

Within the sites of Guilá Naquitz, Cueva Blanca and Gheo Shih lie all the elements necessary to sustain its Outstanding Universal Value and they are not under threat although could be vulnerable to over-grazing as a result of changes in climatic conditions.

Authenticity

Guilá Naquitz cave, together with Cueva Blanca and Gheo Shih can be seen to convey sites, where early man in early dates is known to have domesticated certain wild plants and taken putative stapes towards semi-settled lives. For these sites, authenticity can be said to be intact, even though the evidence on which our knowledge is based is no longer physically extant in the caves and sites.

Management and protection requirements

Even if the Yagul part of the property enjoys protection by presidential decrees, the remaining archaeological and landscape areas do not currently have national or municipal protection. There are ongoing specific projects to protect this part of the property. All visible archaeological evidence is recorded on record sheets for each site, together with mapping and photographs.

The principal authorities responsible for the management of the property are the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH), concerned with all archaeological and cultural sites, and the National Commission for Natural Protected Areas (CONANP), both of which have state and local branches or departments. CONANP is responsible for the conservation of natural species and scenic spots in the Yagul area. In conjunction with INAH it establishes agreements with communities, favouring traditional land use practices. In 1999, a Management Plan was approved for the Oaxaca Valley Archaeological Corridor (CAVO), attached to the existing management plan of the Monte Alban Archaeological Zone. The management system for the property overall is adequate, although newly implemented and thus still being proved.

There is a need to put in place legal protection for the whole nominated area; an active conservation policy to ensure grazing and access are controlled, risk preparedness measures; an access strategy based on the carrying capacity of the nominated area; and to promote a research programme to consider whether in time more substantial evidence might be uncovered that could allow the wider landscape of Oaxaca to be seen as having been a focus for the domestication of plants and the

transition to settled agriculture that is exceptional in the context of its geo-cultural region.

4) Asks the State Party to:

- a) Establish an effective conservation programme to guarantee control of access to the landscape and to prepare for risks;
- b) Ensure that the management plan addresses in full all conditions of integrity, protection and management to guarantee the long-term conservation and reinforcement of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
- c) Establish a monitoring and scientific research programme over the long-term for a better understanding of the cultural and agricultural landscape;
- d) Establish a general management system coordinated by the relevant authorities that covers all the sites in conformity with the provisions of Paragraph of 114 of the *Operational Guidelines* which inform the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.43

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Inscribes the **São Francisco Square, in the Town of São Cristóvão, Brazil**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(ii)** and **(iv)**;
3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis:

The São Francisco Square, in the town of São Cristóvão, in the North East of Brazil, is an exceptional and homogeneous monumental ensemble made up of public and private buildings representing the only testimony of the period during which the Portuguese and Spanish crowns were united. The São Francisco Square constitutes a unique example of an urban settlement which merges the patterns of land occupation followed by Portugal and the norms defined for towns established by Spain. Established in accordance with the length and width required by Act IX of the Philippine Ordinances, this square incorporates the concept of a Plaza Mayor as employed in the colonial cities of Hispanic America, while at the same time inserted in the urban pattern of a Portuguese colonial town in a tropical landscape. Hence, it may be considered a remarkable symbiosis of the urban planning of cities of Portugal and Spain. Relevant civil and religious institutional buildings, the main one being the complex of the Church and Convent of São Francisco, surround the square. Different from other typological layouts of convents, the São Francisco complex has a unique and dynamic composition, emphasized by a rupture from the concept of balance and symmetry as well as by the monumental scale of the São Francisco Square, which constitutes its churchyard and where its monumental stone

cross is located. The square reflects the exceptional vitality of an open public space, complete in its urban configuration, illustrating its history over four centuries and adapted to its uses as a place for the cultural manifestations and celebrations of the daily routines and evolution of that society.

Criterion (ii): The São Francisco Square is the only outcome of the merging of the modes of territorial occupation and settlement of Portugal and Spain according to which urban settlements were established in their respective colonial empires. This property reflects an exceptional interchange of visions and urban and architectural models, which occurred due to the extraordinary historic circumstances of having the two rival Empires under one crown.

Criterion (iv): The São Francisco Square constitutes an exceptional example of a unique model of urban and architectural typology that has been preserved as a space that seats religious and civil powers. It shows a paradigm of integrated rational town planning and adaptation to the specificities of the local topography. It is a landmark used as a place for social and cultural manifestations.

Integrity

The integrity of the property is ensured by the fact that all the attributes necessary to convey its Outstanding Universal Value are encompassed in its boundaries. These attributes are intact and complete. No potential threats have been identified. Moreover, the property has maintained a harmonic insertion of constituting elements in its urban and natural surroundings.

Authenticity

The Square and associated buildings within the nominated property are authentic in terms of the way they portray their historical and social significance within the life of the town. Works to the Square itself have retained its characteristics while improving the infrastructure, amenity and security for pedestrians.

Protection and management requirements

The property and its buffer zone enjoy sufficient and adequate legal protection that has been improved throughout the years to ensure their proper conservation. Appropriate management policies are in place, among which an Urban Plan devised with the participation of stakeholders, including the local population and religious orders. The Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional (IPHAN), through its regional office, is responsible for the physical conservation of the property, while the local government is responsible for land use and compliance with planning regulations.

4. Recommends that the State Party:

- a) ensure the implementation of the Management Plan and improve the management structure of the property;
- b) ensure greater coordination among the different levels of government, as well as increased participation of the community and other interested bodies;
- c) to establish and implement a monitoring system for the conservation of the property in the long term, including key indicators and the designation of a monitoring body.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.44

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Approves the minor modifications within the areas referred to as the **Gaoligongshan, Baima-Meili Snow Mountains, Laowo Mountain, Yunling Mountain, Laojun Mountain, Qianhu Mountain, Haba Snow Mountain and Hongshan Mountain**, component parts of the **Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas, China**;
3. Does not approve the addition of the three proposed “influencing areas” to the property;
4. Welcomes the commitment of the State Party to increase the staff and resources for the property and to complete, approve and implement all of the management plans for the property and urges the State Party to implement these commitments at the earliest opportunity within all of the sub-units where minor modifications are approved and the boundaries are fully clarified, and to also establish without delay effective protection and management for all components and buffer zones of the property, and to reinforce the overall management of the property;
5. Notes with regret the apparent inadvertent inscription of legal mining areas that were operational prior to the nomination, in the inscribed property, and reiterates that active mining is not compatible with World Heritage Site status. The Committee reminds States Parties to ensure that mining areas are not nominated inappropriately to the World Heritage List, and requests IUCN to give particular consideration to possible mining conflicts in relation to its evaluation and monitoring processes;
6. Requests the State Party to take all necessary steps to ensure that the mining operations that have already become established adjacent to the property and its buffer zone conform to appropriate international standards regarding the risk to the environment including human health;
7. Also requests the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, in collaboration with the State Party, to expedite the agreement of a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property, based on the draft submitted by the State Party, for approval by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th Session in 2011;

8. Further requests the State Party to also take note of the above recommendations in relation to any requested actions decided by the World Heritage Committee in relation to the State of Conservation of the existing property.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.45

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Approves the proposed creation of a 22.5 ha buffer zone for the 42 ha **Messel Pit Fossil Site, Germany** in order to strengthen the integrity of the inscribed property and support its effective protection and management;
3. Notes with appreciation the submission of a fully revised management plan for the property, including its buffer zone, and encourages the State Party to fully implement the plan on an ongoing basis.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B, WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Approves the minor modification of the boundaries of the property **Tasmanian Wilderness, Australia**, in line with the proposals of the State Party, and as previously requested by the World Heritage Committee;
3. Welcomes the intention of the State Party to add the Southwest Conservation Area south of Melaleuca to Cox Bight to the property when mining licenses have expired;
4. Requests the State Party to ensure that the protection and management of the property within its modified boundaries takes account of past decisions of the World Heritage Committee regarding the State of Conservation of the existing property, including the management of threats in the areas adjoining its boundaries;
5. Recommends that the State Party consider further minor modifications to the boundaries to allow for inclusion of appropriate cultural sites, related to and complementing those within the property, with appropriate protection being put in place, and considering the past decisions of the World Heritage Committee on the boundaries of the property in relation the natural and cultural values;
6. Also recommends that the State Party augment its staff with cultural heritage specialists in order to ensure the adequate protection and management of cultural sites both within the property and immediately outside the boundaries.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the buffer zone for the **Amphitheatre of El Jem, Tunisia**.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.48

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the buffer zones for the **Medina of Kairouan, Tunisia**.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.49

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the buffer zone for the **Medina of Sousse, Tunisia**.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.50

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the buffer zone for the **Medina of Tunis, Tunisia**.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.51

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,

2. Refers the proposed buffer zones for the **Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis, Tunisia**, back to the State Party to allow it to provide a plan to scale clearly delineating the buffer zones so as to adequately protect and conserve the property. Current land uses and cadastral plans should be considered for the delimitation of the buffer zones.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.52

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the buffer zone for **Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens, Australia**.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.53

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the minor modification to the boundary of the **Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape, Japan**.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.54

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Does not approve the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha, Nepal**;
3. Considers that the proposal to enlarge the property to encompass the entire inner sacred garden and to enclose the outer sacred garden by a new buffer zone is to be supported in principle. However, in order to approve the considerable extension to the property, the Committee considers that more details are needed of the area to be included in terms of descriptions, plans, photographs, and more detailed maps are needed that comply with the requirements of the *Operational Guidelines* for the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*. Furthermore details also need to be provided of the management and protection arrangements for the enlarged area;

4. Requests the State Party to reference some of the statements referred to at the time of inscription, such as the statements made at the time that various administration buildings were to be demolished;
5. Considers also that a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value needs to be provided by the State Party identifying how the Outstanding Universal Value is reflected by the considerably extended attributes of the enlarged area;
6. Further considers that a mission will be needed to understand the rationale for the boundaries and the adequacy of the management and protection arrangements. And, as the request from the State Party refers to the development of a Management Plan, recommends to complete, approve and implement this Plan before the boundary is enlarged;
7. Further considers that the requirements outlined above mean that this request cannot be considered as a minor modification. The request needs to be re-formulated with the extra material suggested, and submitted as a major modification;
8. Also recommends that the State Party submit a fuller nomination that will be considered as a significant modification and evaluated with a mission to the property.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.55

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Choirokoitia, Cyprus**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
 - a) Consider whether the boundary of the World Heritage property should be extended further, in order to enclose all of the State-owned property of the peninsular bounded by the Maroni river;
 - b) Confirm that the controlled zone is the buffer zone;
 - c) Consider the enlargement of the buffer zone to the north, east and south.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.56

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,

2. Refers the proposed buffer zone for the **Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch, Germany**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
 - a) Consider whether the boundary of the proposed buffer zone could be extended to the west of the World Heritage property to protect the important approach view of the Torhall and include Marktplatz and Benedikterstrasse, or whether this view could be protected by other means;
 - b) Consider whether the boundary of the proposed buffer zone could be extended further to the north to protect the line of the central axis connecting the Altenmünster site and the Lorsch Abbey site and enclose the Klosterfeld area on the north side of Alte Bensheimer Strasse;
3. Encourages the State Party to keep the World Heritage Committee informed of any development project concerning the property, its buffer zone, and wider setting in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* for the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.57

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the buffer zone for **Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square, Germany**;
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to considerably reduce the parking lot on the Residence Square in order to improve the visual integrity of the site.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.58

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the minor modification to the boundary of **Castello di Pollenzo**, component part of the **Residences of the Royal House of Savoy, Italy**;
3. Approves the buffer zone for **Castello di Pollenzo, Castello del Valentino, Villa della Regina, Castello di Moncalieri and Castello di Govone**, component parts of the **Residences of the Royal House of Savoy, Italy**;

4. Approves the extension to the buffer zone for **Castello di Rivoli, Reggia di Venaria Reale, Castello di Agliè** and **Castello di Racconigi**, component parts of the **Residences of the Royal House of Savoy, Italy**;
5. Recommends that the State Party consider, when possible, future extensions to the buffer zones of the Residences of the Royal House of Savoy, in terms of the historical connections between the Residences and the “command centre” in Turin, their axial relationships, views and vistas.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.59

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the buffer zone for **Cracow’s Historic Centre, Poland**.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.60

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed buffer zone for the **Old Town of Ávila with its Extra-Muros Churches, Spain**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to finalize the management plan for the property and to develop a retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value as the basis for the management plan;
3. Notes that further progress has been made in developing a detailed management plan that will respond to the needs of the city in terms of protection of the built fabric and to the need to sustain and enhance the social and economic framework of the city;
4. Considers that the management plan should be based on an agreed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value that must be primarily based on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property that was recognised at the time of inscription. Whereas other values might well have been identified since inscription in response to changing ideas of heritage and can be the subject of the management plan, there is a need to differentiate between the Outstanding Universal Value, which is non-negotiable, and other values.

Decision: 34 COM 8B.61

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the buffer zone for the **Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville, Spain.**
3. Notes that the City Council has agreed to complete the remaining catalogues for the sectors within the buffer zone and urges the State Party to ensure that these are in place as soon as possible;
4. Also notes that development outside the buffer zone in the wider setting will be subject to impact assessments on the inscribed property under the 2007 Historical Heritage Act and also urges the State Party to ensure that these are applied rigorously.

8C: Establishment of the World Heritage List in Danger

Decision: 34 COM 8C.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Following the examination of the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List (WHC-10/34.COM/7B, WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add, WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add.2 and WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add.3) and of proposals for inscription of properties on the World Heritage List (WHC-10/34.COM/8B, WHC-10/34.COM/8B.Add),
2. Decides to **inscribe** the following properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - Georgia, Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (Decision **34 COM 7B.88**)
 - Madagascar, Rainforests of the Atsinanana (Decision **34 COM 7B.2**)
 - Uganda, Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Decision **34 COM 7B.53**)
 - United States of America, Everglades National Park (Decision **34 COM 7B.29**)

Decision: 34 COM 8C.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Following the examination of the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger (WHC-10/34.COM/7A, WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add and WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add.2),
2. Decides to **retain** the following properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - Afghanistan, Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (Decision **34 COM 7A.22**)
 - Afghanistan, Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Decision **34 COM 7A.23**)
 - Belize, Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Decision **34 COM 7A.13**)
 - Central African Republic, Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park (Decision **34 COM 7A.1**)
 - Chile, Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Decision **34 COM 7A.29**)
 - Colombia, Los Katios National Park (Decision **34 COM 7A.14**)
 - Côte d'Ivoire, Comoé National Park (Decision **34 COM 7A.2**)
 - Côte d'Ivoire / Guinea, Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (Decision **34 COM 7A.3**)
 - Democratic Rep. of the Congo Virunga National Park (Decision **34 COM 7A.4**)
 - Democratic Rep. of the Congo Kahuzi-Biega National Park (Decision **34 COM 7A.5**)
 - Democratic Rep. of the Congo Garamba National Park (Decision **34 COM 7A.6**)
 - Democratic Rep. of the Congo Salonga National Park (Decision **34 COM 7A.7**)
 - Democratic Rep. of the Congo, Okapi Wildlife Reserve (Decision **34 COM 7A.8**)
 - Egypt, Abu Mena (Decision **34 COM 7A.17**)
 - Ethiopia, Simien National Park (Decision **34 COM 7A.9**)
 - Georgia, Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Decision **34 COM 7A.27**)
 - India, Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (Decision **34 COM 7A.12**)
 - Iraq, Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (Decision **34 COM 7A.18**)
 - Iraq, Samarra Archaeological City (Decision **34 COM 7A.19**)
 - Islamic Republic of Iran, Bam and its Cultural Landscape (Decision **34 COM 7A.24**)

- Jerusalem, Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (Decision **34 COM 7A.20**)
- Niger, Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves (Decision **34 COM 7A.10**)
- Pakistan, Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Decision **34 COM 7A.25**)
- Peru, Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (Decision **34 COM 7A.30**)
- Philippines, Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras (Decision **34 COM 7A.26**)
- Senegal, Niokolo Koba National Park (Decision **34 COM 7A.11**)
- Serbia, Medieval Monuments of Kosovo (Decision **34 COM 7A.28**)
- United Republic of Tanzania, Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (Decision **34 COM 7A.16**)
- Venezuela, Coro and its Port (Decision **34 COM 7A.31**)
- Yemen, Historic Town of Zabid (Decision **34 COM 7A.21**)

Decision: 34 COM 8C.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Following the examination of the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger (WHC-10/34.COM/7A and WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add, WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add.2),
2. Decides to **remove** the following properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - Ecuador, Galápagos Islands (Decision **34 COM 7A.15**)

8D: Clarifications of property boundaries and areas by States Parties in response to the Retrospective Inventory

Decision: 34 COM 8D

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/8D,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 8D**, adopted at its 33th session (Seville, 2009);
3. Congratulates States Parties in the Europe Region and the States Parties of Algeria, Lebanon and Tunisia on the excellent work accomplished in the clarification of the

delimitation of their World Heritage properties and thanks them for their efforts to improve the credibility of the World Heritage List;

5. Takes note of the clarifications of property boundaries and areas provided by the following States Parties in the European and Arab Regions in response to the Retrospective Inventory, as presented in the Annex of Document WHC-10/34.COM/8D:
 - Algeria: Al Qal'a of Beni Hammad; Djémila;
 - Georgia: Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery;
 - Greece: Paleochristian and Byzantine Monuments of Thessaloniki; Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos; Archaeological Site of Aigai (modern name Vergina);
 - Holy See/Italy: Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura;
 - Lebanon: Tyre;
 - Malta: City of Valletta;
 - Netherlands: Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Netherlands Antilles; Ir. D.F. Woudagemaal (D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station);
 - Romania: Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania; Monastery of Horezu; Churches of Moldavia;
 - Serbia: Stari Ras and Sopoćani; Studenica Monastery;
 - Tunisia: Medina of Tunis; Amphitheatre of El Jem; Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis; Medina of Sousse; Kairouan;
 - Turkey: Historic Areas of Istanbul; Hierapolis-Pamukkale; City of Safranbolu.
6. Requests the European and Arab States Parties, which have not yet answered the questions raised in the framework of the Retrospective Inventory, to provide all requested clarifications and documentation as soon as possible and by **1 April 2011** at the latest.

8E: Adoption of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value

Decision: 34 COM 8E

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/8E,
2. Adopts the retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value, as presented in the Annex I of Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8E, WHC-10/34.COM/8E.Add and WHC-10/34.COM/8E.Add.2 for the following World Heritage properties:
 - Algeria: Al Qal'a of Beni Hammad; M'Zab Valley; Djémila; Tipasa; Tassili n'Ajjer; Timgad; Kasbah of Algiers;
 - Austria: Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg; Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn; Hallstatt-Dachstein / Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape;

- Bulgaria: Boyana Church; Madara Rider; Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak; Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo; Rila Monastery; Ancient City of Nessebar; Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari;
- Côte d'Ivoire: Comoé National Park;
- Democratic Republic of the Congo: Okapi Wildlife Reserve;
- Denmark: Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church; Roskilde Cathedral;
- Ethiopia: Simien National Park;
- Israel: Masada; Old City of Acre; White City of Tel-Aviv – the Modern Movement; Incense Route – Desert Cities in the Negev; Biblical Tels – Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba;
- Jordan: Petra; Quseir Amra; Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a);
- Lebanon: Anjar; Byblos; Baalbek; Tyre; Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz-el-Rab);
- Malawi: Lake Malawi National Park;
- Mauritania: Banc d'Arguin National Park; Ancient Ksour of Ouadane, Chinguetti, Tichitt and Oualata;
- Morocco: Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou; Historic City of Meknes; Archaeological Site of Volubilis; Medina of Essaouira (formerly Mogador); Medina of Fez; Medina of Marrakesh; Medina of Tétouan (formerly known as Titawin); Portuguese City of Mazagan (El Jadida);
- Niger: Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves; W National Park of Niger;
- Oman: Bahla Fort;
- Portugal: Laurisilva of Madeira;
- Senegal: Island of Gorée; Niokolo-Koba National Park;
- Seychelles: Aldabra Atoll; Vallée de Mai Nature Reserve;
- South Africa: Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs.
- Spain: Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville ;
- Sudan: Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region;
- Syrian Arab Republic: Ancient City of Bosra; Ancient City of Aleppo; Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din; City of Damascus; Site of Palmyra;
- Tunisia: Archaeological Site of Carthage; Amphitheatre of El Jem; Ichkeul National Park; Medina of Sousse; Kairouan; Medina of Tunis; Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis; Dougga / Thugga;
- Uganda: Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi;
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Saltaire; Dorset and East Devon Coast; Derwent Valley Mills; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City; Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape.
- United Republic of Tanzania: Selous Game Reserve; Kilimanjaro National Park;
- Yemen: Historic Town of Zabid;

3. Decides that retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for World Heritage properties in Danger will be reviewed in priority;

4. Further decides that, considering the high number of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value to be examined, the order in which they will be reviewed will follow the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting, namely:

- World Heritage properties in the Arab States;

- World Heritage properties in Africa;
- World Heritage properties in Asia and the Pacific;
- World Heritage properties in Latin America and the Caribbean;
- World Heritage properties in Europe and North America.

Item 9: Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List

9A. Terms of reference of the Evaluation of the Global Strategy and PACT as requested by Resolution 17GA 9

Decision: 34 COM 9A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/9A,
2. Adopts the Terms of Reference for the evaluation of the Global Strategy for a representative, balanced, and credible World Heritage List, by deleting Paragraph 1a;
3. Also adopts the Terms of Reference for the evaluation of the PACT initiative, changing the formulation of its Paragraph 5 by adding “and of their traceability” and by completing the Terms of Reference with the following evaluations:
 - a) Evaluate the contents of the respective engagements of the World Heritage Centre and its private sector partners and appreciate the equitable character of these engagements,
 - b) Evaluate the conditions of use of the emblem of the *Convention* by private sector partners in order to assess whether they correspond to the objectives and provisions of the *Convention*,
 - c) Evaluate the contribution of PACT in developing partnerships at the local and regional levels in order to identify the possibility of establishing such partnerships at these levels, as well as the need to provide guidelines in this respect.

9B. Report on serial nominations and properties

Decision: 34 COM 9B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/9B,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 10B** and **33 COM 10A** adopted at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions respectively and thanking the State Party of Switzerland for having hosted the International Expert Meeting on serial nominations and properties (Ittingen, Switzerland, 25 -27 February 2010) in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre,
3. Notes the detailed report provided by the expert meeting which reflects on a wide range of issues relevant to serial and transnational World Heritage properties and nominations and also notes that a publication is under preparation;
4. Approves the conclusions and recommendations aimed at promoting and implementing the concept of transnational serial nominations as a tool for international cooperation, shared approaches and better management and conservation practice;
5. Further notes that draft changes to Annex 2 and Annex 5 of the *Operational Guidelines* have been included in Document WHC-10/34.COM/13 for consideration of the World Heritage Committee.
6. Takes note of the discussions of the working group on the *Operational Guidelines* established during the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee and requests the World Heritage Centre, in cooperation with the Advisory Bodies, to prepare proposals for amendments, in particular for annex 2 and 5, for discussion by the working group and for examination by the Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

9C. Progress report on Global Training Strategy (including Category 2 Centres)

Decision: 34 COM 9C

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/9C,
2. Notes the progress made on the revision of the Global Training Strategy;
3. Notes with appreciation the contribution of the State Party of Switzerland to the revision process leading towards a new World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy and to an interim capacity building programme for World Heritage;
4. Welcomes the further development of the existing World Heritage Category 2 Centres and encourages these centres to develop strategic plans in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, and to coordinate their activities where relevant and also welcomes the offer of the Kingdom of Bahrain to host a meeting of the Category 2 Centres in December 2010.

5. Also notes the significant additional funding requirements necessary to achieve a complete and effective World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy;
6. Endorses the concept of the Revised Strategy moving from a more traditional focus on training to a wider approach on capacity building in keeping with the Strategic Directions of the World Heritage Committee (the “5C’s”);
7. Requests ICCROM, in collaboration with IUCN, ICOMOS, the World Heritage Centre, the UNESCO Chairs and Category 2 Centres related to World Heritage to finalize a new World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy as outlined in Document WHC-10/34.COM/9C, according to the timetable presented in the document, for discussion at its 35th session in 2011;
8. Further requests States Parties to prioritize the allocation of additional financial resources to support capacity building, taking into account the most important needs identified through the new World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy.

Item 10: Periodic Reports

10A: Report on the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Arab States

Decision: 34 COM 10A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined document WHC-10/34COM/10A,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 11B** and **33 COM 11A**, adopted respectively at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008) and 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Expresses its sincere appreciation to the States Parties from the Arab region for their efforts in preparing and submitting their Periodic Reports and thanks especially all Focal Points and sites managers for their effective participation and commitment;
4. Notes that some States Parties did not participate in the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting and that two States Parties, while participating in the exercise, did not submit Section I of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire and encourages them to provide this information to complete the database;
5. Also notes the successful use of the electronic tool and the ensuing pertinent documentation gathered in the World Heritage Centre database for future monitoring and follow-up;

6. Also thanks the Bahraini and Algerian authorities for hosting respectively the launch and closure meetings for the Periodic Reporting exercise and The Netherlands National Commission for UNESCO for its financial support and further thanks ALECSO for translating the questionnaire of the second cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Arab States.
7. Welcomes with satisfaction the synthesis report of the Arab States and endorses the sub regional Action Plans proposed by the Focal Points during the Algiers final regional meeting, and requests the World Heritage Centre to disseminate the Periodic Report in English, French and Arabic, for wide distribution in the region among all stakeholders;
8. Also encourages the States Parties and all other World Heritage partners and stakeholders in the Arab States to co-operate actively and to take the necessary actions to follow-up in a concerted and concrete manner the implementation of the Action Plans for World Heritage in the region;
9. Further notes that the proposals contained in the Action Plans have considerable resource and workload implications for the Arab States Parties, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies and further encourages States Parties to contribute to their implementation through extra-budgetary funding;
10. Also welcomes the role that the Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH) in Bahrain can take in particular in terms of providing assistance to the Arab States Parties in reinforcing their capacity in the implementation the *World Heritage Convention*;
11. Also requests the Arab States Parties to submit the remaining retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value as early as possible and not later than **1 February 2011**;
12. Further requests the States Parties to continue to work closely with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to further develop the Action Plans into an operational Regional Programme including priorities, time tables, and budgetary implications for the Arab States, tailored to sub-regional needs, and requests furthermore the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report thereon at its 35th session in 2011.

10B: Progress report on Periodic Reporting in all regions

Decision: 34 COM 10B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/10B and Information Document WHC-10/34.COM/INF.10B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 11C** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes note of the information provided on the progress accomplished in the preparations of the second cycle of Periodic Reporting in Africa and the final report on the implementation of the Africa 2009 programme;
4. Commends the States Parties of the Africa region which have hosted meetings in the Periodic Reporting exercise, in particular Senegal, Kenya, Cameroon, Namibia and South Africa, for their active involvement;
5. Thanks the Governments of Switzerland, Norway, the Netherlands, France, and South Africa, as well as the African World Heritage Fund and the Nordic World Heritage Foundation for their financial and technical support;
6. Also thanks the Advisory Bodies and regional training institutions in Africa for their support and encourages them to continue to assist the process;
7. Encourages the States Parties of the Africa Region to continue preparing all the missing retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties situated in their territories, and to submit them at the latest by **31 August 2010** for examination at the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2011;
8. Requests the States Parties of the Africa Region to complete and submit the Periodic Report Questionnaires at the latest by **30 September 2010**;
9. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to submit a Final Report on the results of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting for Africa for examination at its 35th session in 2011.

Decision: 34 COM 10B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/10B,
2. Recalling Decisions **28 COM 16** adopted at its 28th session (Suzhou, 2004), **7 EXT.COM 5E** adopted at its 7th extraordinary session (UNESCO, 2004), **29 COM 5** adopted at its 29th session (Durban, 2005) and **32 COM 11D** adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Takes note of the information provided on the progress made in the implementation of the Decisions for the follow-up to the Periodic Reporting in Latin America and the Caribbean and the preparation for the second cycle of the Periodic Report exercise;

4. Acknowledges the financial and technical collaboration provided by the Spanish Funds-in-Trust (SFIT) for the follow-up of the Periodic Reporting exercise, and encourages the SFIT to continue its efforts towards the World Heritage conservation;
5. Welcomes the financial collaboration for the Periodic Reporting exercise, offered by UNESCO Field Offices and Category 2 Centres, and also encourages them to continue providing assistance for the implementation of the process;
6. Thanks the States Parties hosting the meetings for their commitment in the preservation of World Heritage and the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*;
7. Calls upon the States Parties, the World Heritage Centre and all the other stakeholders involved in the protection and conservation of natural and cultural heritage of the region, to ensure the necessary financial and human resources to implement the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise;
8. Requests the States Parties, to submit the required retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value to the World Heritage Centre by **31 July 2010**, in order to guarantee the appropriate implementation of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise as requested by Decision **31 COM 11D.1**;
9. Also requests the States Parties, in coordination with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to submit the Action Plan 2011 -2013 and to prepare a progress report on the implementation of the Second Cycle Latin America and the Caribbean Periodic Reporting for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Decision: 34 COM 10B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/10B,
2. Recalling Decisions **30 COM 11A.1, 30 COM 11A.2, 31 COM 11A.1, 31 COM 11 A.2 and 32 COM 11D** adopted at its 30th (Vilnius, 2006), 31st (Christchurch, 2007) and 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) sessions respectively,
3. Takes note of the follow-up activities to the first cycle of Periodic Reporting exercise in Europe and North America and the results of the sub-regional meetings for Nordic, Western and Mediterranean Europe;
4. Thanks the Irish authorities for having hosted the follow-up meeting for the Western European region in 2009 in Dublin, the Portuguese authorities for having organized the follow-up meeting for the Mediterranean sub-region in 2009 in Tomar, the Swedish authorities for having hosted the follow-up meeting for Nordic and Baltic Europe in Stockholm in 2009, as well as the Israeli authorities for having organized the follow-up meeting for the Mediterranean sub-region in 2010,

5. Welcomes the offer of the Czech authorities to host a meeting for Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe in 2011; the offer of the Estonian authorities to host a meeting for the Nordic-Baltic region in October 2010; the offer of the Maltese authorities to host a meeting for the Mediterranean region in 2011; and the offer of the authorities of the Netherlands to host a meeting for the Western European Region in December 2010; and encourages cooperation and sharing of knowledge between the European sub-regions.
6. Requests the States Parties, to submit the required retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2012**, in order to ensure the preparation of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting; and notes with concern the workload connected with this request in relation to the resources of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for processing the Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value as it is crucial for the States Parties to have them approved on time.
7. Also requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to prepare a progress report on the follow-up to the European Periodic Report exercise and on the preparations for the next cycle for Europe and North America for examination at its 35th session in 2011.

10C. Progress Report on the first cycle of the Periodic Reporting and launching of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting in Asia and the Pacific

Decision: 34 COM 10 C

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/10C,
2. Recalling Decisions **31 COM 11D.1**, **32 COM 11E**, and **33 COM 11B**, adopted respectively at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007), 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008), and 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes note of the progress achieved in the follow up to the first cycle of Periodic Reporting, as well as the results of activities in preparation for the launching of its second cycle, and in particular of the sub-regional Workshops organised in Maupiti (French Polynesia, France), Taiyuan (China), and Dehradun (India);
4. Decides to launch a second cycle of Periodic Reporting in Asia and the Pacific region and requests the States Parties of Asia and the Pacific region to actively participate in this process;
5. Also requests States Parties of Asia and the Pacific region to prepare all the missing retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value concerning properties located in their territory and to submit them to the World Heritage Centre before **1 February 2011** for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;

6. Further requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to provide assistance to the States Parties in Asia and the Pacific region in the preparation of Periodic Reporting;
7. Requests furthermore the World Heritage Centre to keep it informed of progress achieved in the Periodic Reporting exercise at its 35th session in 2011.

10D. Final report on the implementation of the Africa 2009 Programme

Decision 34 COM 10D

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/10D,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 11C** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes the strong results obtained by the AFRICA 2009 programme from 1998 - 2009;
4. Notes with appreciation the work done by the 5 institutional partners, ICCROM, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, CRATerre-ENSAG, EPA, and CHDA to contribute to the successful implementation of the programme;
5. Also notes with great appreciation the role of the financial partners, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) through the Swedish National Heritage Board, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Norway, Italy and Finland, the UNESCO World Heritage Fund, and ICCROM in the success of the programme;
6. Endorses the concept of a new programme to be managed by the regional institutions to consolidate the gains of AFRICA 2009 and to expand its scope to include natural heritage conservation;
7. Requests the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies to continue to support capacity building efforts in Africa and to ensure that the new programme's objective takes into account results of the second cycle of the periodic reporting exercise for Africa;
8. Welcomes the offer of the Governments of Australia and Senegal to organize an expert meeting in Dakar, Senegal in mid April 2011 on strategies to address global state of conservation challenges, with a focus on Africa, and also requests a report on the outcomes of the meeting at the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2011;
9. Further requests State Parties to prioritize the allocation of additional financial resources to ensure the successful implementation of the new programme.

10. Requests furthermore the World Heritage Centre to report to the 35th session of the Committee in 2011 on the proposed framework and modalities for the new Africa 2020 programme.

Item 11: Protection of the Palestinian cultural and natural heritage

Decision: 34 COM 11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/11,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 12** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes note of the information provided by the World Heritage Centre and commends the efforts of all professionals involved in preserving the Palestinian cultural and natural heritage despite difficult conditions;
4. Urges all parties concerned with the safeguarding of heritage to take appropriate measures to prevent and avoid any damage to the Palestinian cultural and natural heritage;
5. Encourages the reactivation of the joint Israeli-Palestinian Technical Committee for Archaeology, in coordination with the concerned parties, as recommended at the 29th and 30th sessions of the World Heritage Committee and as such, requests the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS to undertake a mission to assess the state of conservation of the main sites listed in the Inventory of Palestinian heritage of potential Outstanding Universal Value;
6. Requests the World Heritage Centre to continue assisting the Palestinian institutions concerned in reinforcing their capacity in the protection, preservation and management of the Palestinian cultural and natural heritage;
7. Further requests the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report to the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Item 12: Reflection on the Future of the *World Heritage Convention*

Decision: 34 COM 12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/12A, WHC-10/34.COM/12B and WHC-10/34.COM/14,

2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 10** adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008), Decision **33 COM 14A.2** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009) and Resolution **17 GA 9** adopted at the 17th General Assembly of States Parties (UNESCO, 2009),
3. Notes that the *World Heritage Convention* is fast approaching a number of important milestones, including its 40th Anniversary in 2012, the potential inscription of the 1000th property to the World Heritage List, and near universal ratification and that it is therefore appropriate to reflect on the successes of the *Convention* and on how it can best evolve to meet emerging challenges;
4. Recognizes the ongoing open-ended and inclusive participation of States Parties, Advisory Bodies, UNESCO Category 2 Centres specializing in cultural and natural heritage and non-governmental organizations in promoting and implementing the *World Heritage Convention*, including in relation to the transparent process of reflection on the future directions of the *Convention*;
5. Also notes that documents relating to the process of reflection on the future of the *World Heritage Convention* continue to be available for States Parties and other interested organizations at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/futureoftheconvention/> ;
6. Welcomes the progress made on the reflection on the Future of the *Convention* at the Committee's 34th session (Brasilia, 2010);

I. Celebration of the 40th Anniversary

7. Takes note of the proposal to focus the **celebration of the 40th Anniversary** of the *World Heritage Convention* in 2012 on the theme of Heritage and Development (WHC-10/34.COM/12B); requests the World Heritage Centre to send a circular letter by **1 September 2010** including a paper on the proposed theme and invites World Heritage Committee members, States Parties and Advisory Bodies to make written submissions to the World Heritage Centre regarding a theme for the Anniversary year celebrations outlined further in the above-mentioned paper by **1 November 2010**;
8. Encourages States Parties to develop, support and carry out activities to promote the Anniversary, including at the site level and involving youth and also invites the World Heritage Centre to identify complementary extra-budgetary funding sources to help implement the programme of activities (WHC-10/34.COM/12B);
9. Also welcomes the willingness of the Government of Japan to host the final closing event of the Anniversary year on 16 November 2012 in Japan;
10. Further welcomes the initiative to recognize and promote best practices in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and further invites the Director-General of UNESCO to carry out a feasibility study of possible measures to recognize best practices in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and forward the results, if appropriate, for the consideration of the Executive Board at its session in April 2011 and thereafter the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
11. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to report, within the Report on the reflection on the Future of the *Convention*, on the progress made towards the organization of the 40th Anniversary celebrations at the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2011;

12. Expresses its appreciation to the States Parties of Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, China, Israel, Japan, Switzerland, The Netherlands and Thailand for the financial and technical support to the various international expert meetings held in 2009 and 2010 which have contributed to the reflection on the future of the *Convention*.

II. **Strategic Action Plan and Vision for the *Convention***

13. Recalling Decision **33 COM 14A.2** by which the Committee decided it would be useful to develop an overall strategic action plan to guide the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* over the next decade and Resolution **17 GA 9** of the 17th General Assembly of the *Convention* which called for further work on the development of this plan based on the Strategic Objectives with prioritized actions and effective implementation;
14. Further notes in particular the positive progress made in developing an overall framework for a **Strategic Action Plan** to guide the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* over the decade 2012-2022, the need to continue to reflect on the overall framework as well as the activities to be described within the Strategic Action Plan, and the profound issues that have been raised (Attachment A);
15. Notes furthermore that work on a draft **Vision** should continue, building upon the issues raised, the emerging overall framework for, and the particular activities that would be eventually contained within, the Strategic Action Plan;
16. Invites furthermore States Parties, Advisory Bodies, UNESCO Category 2 Centres specializing in cultural and natural heritage, and non-governmental organizations to make written submissions on the overall framework and particular activities that could be contained within the Strategic Action Plan, as well as the draft Vision (Attachment B), by **1 November 2010**;
17. Also takes note of the UNESCO Category 2 Centres specializing in cultural and natural heritage, recognizing their relevance in promoting and implementing the *World Heritage Convention*; and encourages coordinated cooperation among the Centres, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
18. Decides to further discuss the draft Strategic Action Plan, draft Vision and preparations for the 40th Anniversary in 2012 at the 35th session of the Committee in 2011 and also decides that a draft of the Strategic Action Plan and Vision should be elaborated at the 35th session of the Committee for transmission to the 18th session of General Assembly in 2011 for its consideration;

III. **Improvements to the processes and practices prior to consideration by the World Heritage Committee of a nomination (the ‘upstream processes’)**

19. Welcomes furthermore the report of the expert meeting on “**Upstream processes** to nominations: creative approaches in the nomination process” (Phuket, Thailand, 27-29 April 2010) which identifies options to refine and augment the provision of support, advice and feedback to States Parties throughout the nomination process and encourages the World Heritage Centre to follow up on the approaches and recommendations of the Phuket expert meeting (Attachment C);

20. Further requests the World Heritage Centre, in cooperation with the Advisory Bodies and other relevant organizations, to invite one or two States Parties from each of the UNESCO regional groups to undertake, on an experimental basis, voluntary pilot projects related to identifying options and preparing dossiers for nomination with particular reference to Paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of Attachment C; requests furthermore the World Heritage Centre to ensure that the pilot projects be representative of current challenges in the nomination process and to report on progress at the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2012; requests moreover the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, as part of this process, to conduct a feasibility study for the consideration of the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee (taking into account cost, timeliness, practicability and net benefits to States Parties) of options to refine and augment the provision of support, advice and feedback to States Parties throughout and prior to the nomination process;
21. Requests moreover the World Heritage Centre to explore ways to strengthen the development of successful nominations and protection of properties through the allocation and monitoring of International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund, as well as to make available on its website best practices to assist the development of nominations;
22. Also encourages States Parties, on a voluntary basis and as appropriate, with the advice of Advisory Bodies, to explore effective and efficient utilization of their Tentative List.

IV. Working methods of statutory organs of the *Convention*

23. Notes moreover the report provided by the participants of the consultation meeting (held Manama, 16-17 December 2009) on the scope and agenda of the expert meeting on the decision-making procedures of statutory organs of the *World Heritage Convention* and adopts the recommendations in Attachment D that define the scope, objectives, agenda and method of participant selection of the expert meeting on decision-making procedures in statutory organs of the *World Heritage Convention*;
24. Welcomes moreover the offer of Australia and Bahrain to host the expert meeting in Bahrain, 2-4 October 2010, on the decision-making procedures of the statutory organs of the *World Heritage Convention* to identify opportunities for increasing the efficiency and transparency of these procedures; takes note of Document WHC-10/34.COM/14 which presents the results of a feasibility study on the possibility of holding two annual sessions of the World Heritage Committee; requests in addition that the expert meeting study and prepare measures to optimize the work of the statutory organs of the *World Heritage Convention*; and also requests the expert meeting to provide proposals for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
25. Finally requests the organizers of the expert meeting in Bahrain to also include the examination of the Rules of Procedure on the conduct of and participation in World Heritage Committee meetings, and in particular, on adoption of decisions particularly in respect of:
 - a) The application of the procedure for secret ballots during the course of the adoption of decisions,

- b) An analysis of the frequency and context of the application of the secret ballot while in the course of the adoption of decisions,
- c) Possible implications for the interpretation of Rules 25, 26, 40, 41 and 42 and their amendments,
- d) The participation of persons qualified in the field of cultural and natural heritage (as set out in Rule 5.2) and the transmission of their qualification (as set out in Rule 5.3),
- e) The application of Rule 45.

Structure of the Strategic Action Plan

The Working Group on the Reflection on the Future of the *World Heritage Convention* focused on the development of an organizing structure for the development of the Strategic Action Plan to guide the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* from 2012 to 2022.

In nearly forty years of activity, the World Heritage Committee has set a number of key strategic orientations. These are founded on the *World Heritage Convention* and encapsulated in the Global Strategy for a Balanced, Representative and Credible World Heritage List (1994) and the Strategic Objectives (the '5 C's' - Credibility, Conservation, Capacity building, Communication and Communities) outlined in the Budapest Declaration on World Heritage (adopted in 2002 and reaffirmed and completed in 2007). Both remain relevant to the *Convention's* work.

In addition, the process of reflection on the Future of the *World Heritage Convention*, initiated at the 32nd session of the World Heritage Committee (Quebec City, 2008) has used five different structures to frame the discussion of the opportunities and challenges facing the *Convention* as it celebrates its 40th Anniversary and looks towards the next decade:

	Reference	Organising Structure
1	WHC-08/32.COM/INF.10:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining the credibility of the List • Addressing the emerging gap between resources and needs of the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies • Finding ways to effectively deal with an ever-increasing volume of work, while also ensuring sufficient attention is given by the Committee to policy and strategic issues
2	State Party Submissions/ Background paper: http://whc.unesco.org/en/futureoftheconvention/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Values, messages and image of the <i>Convention</i> • Conservation and sustainable development • The World Heritage System

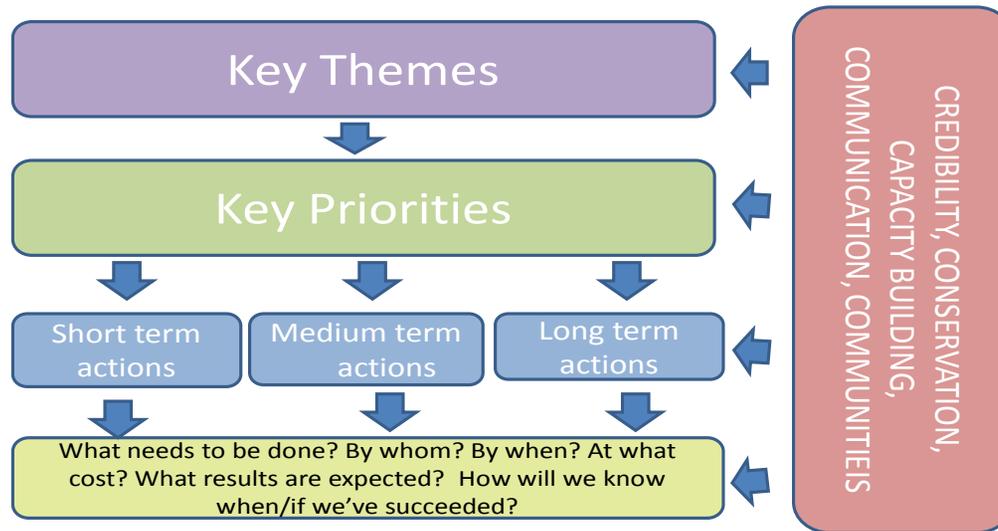
3	WHC-09/33.COM/14A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credibility • Imbalances within the World Heritage List • Public perception and maximisation of the brand value of World Heritage • Current focus on inscription to the detriment of conservation • Governance structures which are not participatory and are overloaded • Financing the implementation of the <i>Convention</i>
4	Decision 33 COM 14A.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding and engagement • Protection and conservation • Connections • Strategic management
5	Resolution 17 GA 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationship between the <i>World Heritage Convention</i>, conservation and sustainable development • The credibility of the public image of the <i>Convention</i>, awareness raising and community involvement in the implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> • Capacity building for States Parties, particularly for developing countries and other stakeholders to implement the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> • Strategic management and the Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible, World Heritage List • The efficiency and transparency of decision-making of the statutory organs of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> • Working relations with other relevant Conventions and UNESCO programmes

The General Assembly, in Resolution **17 GA 9**, requested that the draft Action Plan be reorganised on the basis of the Strategic Objectives (5 Cs). As an organizing structure for a Strategic Action Plan, however, the 5 C's present a number of dilemmas:

- The 5 C's establish orientations to which the World Heritage community strives in implementing the *Convention*; they orient our work but are not themselves the tools to achieve our goals.
- The 5 C's are inextricably linked; they are interwoven and inseparable. As mutually reinforcing objectives, they do not easily lend themselves to targeted, specific action
- The 5 C's are inherently focused on the relationship between the *Convention* and its external environment and stakeholders; they do not capture the need to address the internal organization and operation of the *Convention* – which has been a key challenge identified throughout the process of reflection on the future of the *Convention*.

While the 5 C's continue to serve as orientations for the work of the *Convention*, the proposed structure of the Strategic Action Plan builds on these by identifying key themes, priorities and actions which will help us achieve our Strategic Objectives.

Structure of the Strategic Action Plan



The Key Themes and Priorities have been established both by the past 40 years of the implementation of the *Convention* and by the identification of global strategic issues, key challenges, trends and opportunities facing the *World Heritage Convention* throughout the process of reflection on the future of the *World Heritage Convention* through Committee and General Assembly decisions, workshops, written submissions and expert working groups.

Each Key Theme and Key Priority relates to one or more of the 5 Strategic Objectives of Credibility, Conservation, Capacity Building, Communication and Communities. Each must also be implemented by either the short (2012-2014), medium (2017-2018) or long term (2022) by particular actors, using particular resources, with expected results which need to be assessed. All of these elements need to be incorporated within the structure of the Strategic Action Plan. The proposed structure of the Strategic Action Plan 2012-2022 will be populated with the outcomes of the process of reflection of the future of the *World Heritage Convention* to date and submissions received by 1 November 2010 and presented for the consideration of the Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Proposed Structure of the Strategic Action Plan 2012-2022

				Credibility	Conservation	Capacity building	Communication	Communities
Key theme 1: The World Heritage List is representative								
	Short term	Medium term	Long term					
Priority 1.1 The Global Strategy				X		X	X	
Priority 1.2 Nominations				X		X	X	X

				Credibility	Conservation	Capacity building	Communication	Communities
Key theme 2: The Outstanding Universal Value of inscribed sites is maintained								
	Short term	Medium term	Long term					
Priority 2.1 Statements of Outstanding Universal Value				X	X		X	
Priority 2.2 Relationship between conservation and sustainable development				X	X	X	X	X
Priority 2.3 Monitoring mechanisms				X	X		X	
Priority 2.4 Transparency of conservation requirements				X	X	X	X	
Priority 2.5 Mitigation of serious threats				X	X	X		

				Credibility	Conservation	Capacity building	Communication	Communities
Key theme 3: Emergent policy and strategic issues are addressed								
	Short term	Medium term	Long term					
Priority 3.1 Policy framework				X			X	
Priority 3.2 Consistency with UNESCO objectives				X			X	

				Credibility	Conservation	Capacity building	Communication	Communities
Key theme 4: The operations of statutory organs are efficient and effective								
	Short term	Medium term	Long term					
Priority 4.1 Decision making within statutory organs				X			X	
Priority 4.2 Workload				X				
Priority 4.3 Secretariat support				X				
Priority 4.4 Budget				X				

				Credibility	Conservation	Capacity building	Communication	Communities
Key theme 5: World Heritage maintains its brand value								
	Short term	Medium term	Long term					
Priority 5.1 Awareness raising						X	X	X
Priority 5.2 Public image							X	X

Annex 1 of Decision 33 COM 14A.2

Draft Vision

The rich diversity and value of our shared cultural and natural inheritance is appreciated and protected by all humankind, and our cooperative efforts through the *World Heritage Convention* promote and increase understanding and respect between all the communities and cultures of the world

Through cooperation, we aim to achieve:

- Increased awareness and appreciation by communities and people around the world of the diversity and richness of our shared natural and cultural heritage.
- Local and international communities value and feel a connection with our unique world heritage and a greater appreciation of their national, regional and local heritage as an integral and positive contributor to their sustainable development
- The relevance, credibility, appeal and understanding of world heritage is effectively communicated with and strongly supported by all communities
- All communities engage with and participate in identifying, protecting, explaining and promoting their world and local heritage
- The World Heritage List is universally recognized as a credible, balanced and representative list of the world's outstanding cultural and natural heritage places – all of which have clear and approved Statements of their OUV
- The value of these world heritage places are protected, conserved, promoted and monitored by local and national governments for the benefit of current and future generations, with the support and assistance of the international community
- All countries are strongly encouraged and assisted to fully comply with their national and international obligations under the *World Heritage Convention*, including through international cooperation, partnerships and capacity building
- The World Heritage system continues to adapt to the needs of a constantly changing world, and makes a vital and integrated contribution to the achievement of UNESCO's broader objectives
- The World Heritage system and processes are transparent, equitable, accountable and efficient, and proactively identify and resolve important policy issues and other challenges.

Key points of discussions and Recommendations of the expert meeting on Upstream Processes to nominations: creative approaches in the nomination process, 27 – 29 April 2010, Phuket, Thailand

1. An expert meeting on Upstream Processes to Nominations: Creative approaches in the nomination process (27 – 29 April 2010, Phuket, Thailand) was organized by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and UNESCO Bangkok Office with support from the Foreign Ministry of Japan and the Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts in cooperation with the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment of Thailand on behalf of the Royal Government of Thailand. This expert meeting provided the opportunity for a broad ranging discussion on creative approaches to reduce the number of properties that experience significant problems in the nomination process. This document provides a summary of the discussions and recommendations from the expert meeting.

2. Based upon these and other inputs, and discussions that took place, the expert meeting identified a number of key challenges:

a. Too great a focus upon World Heritage above other means to recognize and protect heritage – Articles 5 and 12 of the *Convention* sets a broad aspiration to protect the world's heritage – not just World Heritage – and there are international, regional and national options beyond World Heritage to protect and conserve heritage. These may all assist in ensuring a balanced approach to mechanisms to protect the world's heritage.

b. Complexity of the World Heritage system – underpinning most other challenges is the reality that World Heritage processes are complex and difficult to readily understand. Every effort should be made to simplify/rationalize the system, in a manner that preserves its emphasis upon quality and credibility; there may also be ways to enhance communication about how the system operates; and efforts need to be made to better capture and record institutional knowledge.

c. Role of Tentative Lists – while Tentative Lists are an important part of the process required before submission of a nomination, they also play a variety of other separate but mutually compatible roles; processes related to tentative lists could be refined to provide States Parties with opportunities for further guidance particularly by Advisory Bodies and by the World Heritage Centre, and there remain benefits to be derived from harmonization.

d. Comparative analyses – comparative analyses are one of the most common challenges facing States Parties in preparing nominations, and better guidance may be helpful.

e. Thematic studies – thematic studies may assist in the development of nominations and the undertaking of comparative analyses. The potential number of thematic studies is considerable, and it remains a challenge to produce thematic studies in a context of

limited resources, tight timelines, and where priorities for thematic studies remain to be systematically determined including in relation to the Global Strategy.

f. Capacity building – there are options to improve capacity within States Parties at all levels, including in local communities, to best ensure the protection of World Heritage and to develop successful nominations.

g. Managing expectations – while the core aim of the *Convention* is the protection and conservation of World Heritage, national stakeholders may consider that inscription of a property is the focus. It is important to reiterate that inscription is a means to an end, but does not of itself protect heritage.

Possible solutions

3. The expert meeting identified possible options to address each of these challenges. Some of these solutions can be implemented relatively easily; others require more detailed thought; and several would demand additional resources. The expert meeting also identified that some could be implemented by States Parties, individually or regionally, while others required the involvement of the World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies, Category 2 Centres, and/or other institutions.

4. Creative options to improve upstream processes were identified, related to the ability to refine and augment the provision of advice and feedback to States Parties. These options include:

a. Exploring ways to offer, on a voluntary basis, assistance to States Parties by enabling the Advisory Bodies to provide advice upon the prioritization of possible nominations of properties included on a State Party's Tentative List

b. Draft Nomination:

i. Augmenting the annual informal review of nominations (the '30 September check') undertaken by the World Heritage Centre by involving the Advisory Bodies, to ensure more substantive feedback to States Parties. This feedback could, for example, pay particular attention to challenging areas such as comparative analyses

ii. Considering the introduction of an option for States Parties to undertake, on a voluntary basis, an early-stage process (perhaps in the form of a 'draft nomination' to be considered months or even a year or two before the annual 30 September informal review of nominations) which would enable the provision of detailed advice and feedback from the Advisory Bodies

iii. Additional consideration by the World Heritage Committee of draft nominations, perhaps in combination with other reforms to Committee processes (such as the notion of having the Committee consider, in alternate years, nominations and state of conservation issues or of holding the World Heritage Committee twice a year or of determining Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity first, with other elements determined at a later Committee session).

c. Exploring ways to ensure that the provision of international assistance more frequently results in the successful nomination and protection of properties.

5. These ideas can be explored individually or in combination. Refinements to each idea are also possible. The expert meeting felt that while such ideas offer considerable potential to assist

States Parties, they also pose procedural, resourcing and other challenges, and so require further consideration. Any assessment of feasibility would need to take into account issues such as cost, timeliness, practicability and net benefit to States Parties.

6. The expert meeting considered that the World Heritage Centre should work with the Advisory Bodies to undertake further consideration of these ideas, with a view to identifying the most promising options. These options could then be tested with one or more States Parties, on a voluntary basis, with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies keeping the Committee informed of their evolving work.

7. The expert meeting also considered these ideas could be considered by any consultative group that may be established at the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee to continue the process of reflection on the Future of the *World Heritage Convention*.

8. In addition to these ideas, the expert meeting held a rich discussion on the processes of Referral and Deferral (paras 159 and 160 of the *Operational Guidelines*).

9. The expert meeting considered that Referral and Deferral should be viewed as constructive options that can assist States Parties to develop nominations that can be successfully inscribed. It was noted that a decision to Refer a nomination, in the situation where the nomination may need more time and work and would require additional on-site evaluation, may be a 'poisoned gift' which can needlessly limit the options available to a State Party to refine its nomination, including with the assistance of the Advisory Bodies. Further clarity on the Referral and Deferral processes, and their implications, may assist in having the benefits of these options, and the differences between them, more widely appreciated.

10. The *Operational Guidelines* currently permit States Parties to withdraw a nomination at any time prior to the Committee session at which it is scheduled to be examined (para 152).

11. In addition, the expert meeting noted that it may be possible to contemplate a further option, which would enable States Parties to put a nomination on hold for a period of time. This possibility could provide additional flexibility for States Parties – but it would need to be carefully evaluated. For example, if changes were to be made to a nomination during the period in which it was on hold, then it may be necessary to determine whether the nomination would need to return to a previous stage in the evaluation process. The expert meeting noted that this option warranted further detailed analysis before it was contemplated for introduction.

12. The expert meeting noted that there is currently ambiguity in the *Operational Guidelines* in relation to when a State Party should submit a property for inclusion on its tentative List. To remove doubt, the expert meeting considered that the word "preferably" in Paragraph 65 of the *Operational Guidelines* be deleted.

13. Annex IV of the Final Report of the expert meeting on Upstream Processes to nominations: creative approaches in the nomination process (available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/futureoftheconvention/>) contains a table of the possible solutions developed by the expert meeting.

14. The expert meeting agreed to the **following recommendations** for placing before, as appropriate, the World Heritage Committee, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies:

a. That actions already underway to improve upstream processes be continued, including further review and definition of challenges to assist better targeting of action

b. That those possible solutions to enhance the provision of advice and feedback to States Parties which entail minimal costs and which can be done within the present system, be agreed by the World Heritage Committee for immediate implementation

- c. That other possible solutions with more significant cost implications, and which may require refinements to current processes, be subjected to further analysis and considered by the World Heritage Committee for implementation as appropriate
- d. That the World Heritage Centre work with the Advisory Bodies to undertake further work on the feasibility of strengthening of existing approaches to enhance the provision of advice and feedback to States Parties, including through undertaking, subject to funding, a voluntary pilot with one or more States Parties; and the possible consideration of the draft tentative List and/or nominations by the World Heritage Committee, upstream of their formal submission
- e. That the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies keep the World Heritage Committee informed of their work on options and pilot studies to test them
- f. That these creative options, and work underway to further consider them, be brought to the attention of any consultative group that may be established at the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee to continue the process of reflection on the Future of the *World Heritage Convention*
- g. That the World Heritage Committee continue reflection upon ways to use the Referral and Deferral processes and the mechanism for State Parties to withdraw nominations from consideration as part of the suite of upstream mechanisms that can contribute to successful inscriptions, possibly augmented by additional options such as the possibility of a State Party to place a nomination on hold
- h. That the word “preferably” in Paragraph 65 of the *Operational Guidelines* be deleted.

15. The entire report of this Expert meeting is available at the following Web-address:
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/futureoftheconvention/>

Recommendations of consultation on decision-making procedures in statutory organs of the *World Heritage Convention*

The following recommendations are aimed at defining the scope, objectives, agenda and method of participant selection of the expert meeting on decision-making procedures in statutory organs of the *World Heritage Convention* (Manama, Bahrain, 16-17 December 2009):

1. The expert meeting on the decision-making procedures of the statutory organs of the *World Heritage Convention* should be organized in Bahrain, 2 - 4 October 2010
2. The expert meeting should be open to 25-30 experts and appreciates the offer of the State Party of Bahrain to provide funding to facilitate the participation of least developed countries (LDC)
3. Participants in the expert meeting should be nominated on the basis of their experience with decision-making processes in statutory organs of the *World Heritage Convention*, and other international standard-setting instruments;
4. An invitation for nominations of a certain number of experts should be sent to the regional groups of UNESCO to ensure an equitable representation of the different regions and cultures relevant to the *World Heritage Convention*. It is suggested, that if the number of nominations exceeds the places available per regional group, the best qualified experts shall be selected in consultation by the hosting States Parties, the World Heritage Centre and the Presidents of the UNESCO regional groups observing a regional and gender balance;
5. The scope of the expert meeting aims at increasing the efficiency and transparency of the decision-making procedures. It should include inter alia: the responsibilities of statutory organs; options for streamlining procedures of statutory meetings; the conduct of meetings; options for improving the quality of decisions; the nature of meetings of an advisory character and the confidentiality of statutory meetings and documents;
6. Keynote speeches could be dedicated to:
 - a. The evolution of decision-making procedures of the statutory organs of the *World Heritage Convention*, including previously suggested innovations and the status of their implementation,
 - b. The legal framework of decision-making procedures in statutory organs of the *World Heritage Convention*, including the roles and responsibilities of the different statutory organs, their chairpersons, vice-chairpersons and rapporteurs as well as legal mechanisms/constraints to change,
 - c. A comparison with decision-making procedures in other frameworks and conventions,
 - d. An external independent analysis of the established decision-making procedures;
7. The UNESCO World Heritage Centre, in cooperation with the Advisory Bodies, should prepare the following background documentation for discussion during the expert

meeting on the decision-making procedures of the statutory organs of the *World Heritage Convention*:

- a. Mapping of key issues and challenges,
 - b. Statistical analysis of decision-making by the statutory organs during the last ten years,
 - c. Mapping of all stakeholders' workload,
 - d. Distribution of expert and diplomatic members in delegations to the sessions of the statutory organs during the last ten years;
8. The expert meeting should adopt the following agenda:
- a. Welcome
 - b. Context of expert meeting and relationship with the process to reflect on the 'Future of the *World Heritage Convention*'
 - c. Keynote speeches and presentation of background documentation
 - d. Improving current processes or reengineering decision-making procedures of the statutory organs of the *World Heritage Convention*:
 - i. Responsibilities of statutory organs (roles of different statutory organs and relationships among them)
 - ii. Statutory meetings (frequency, agenda, workload, additional meetings, alternative technologies to face-to-face meetings, time management)
 - iii. Conduct of meetings (order of speakers [Committee Members/ State Party Observers/ Observers/ AdvisoryBodies], role of chairperson, vice-chairpersons and rapporteur, right to speak and vote [nominations/state of conservation], voting)
 - iv. Quality of decision (consistency of decisions between and within sessions, working document needs, awareness of implications of decisions [budget, time and workload])
 - v. Meetings of advisory character and engagement of external partners to assist decision-making (expert meetings, working groups and consultative bodies, status, integration of recommendations into statutory organ procedures)
 - vi. Confidentiality of statutory meetings and documents (publication of documents, media participation in statutory meetings)
 - vii. Drafting of Recommendations for discussion during the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee in June/July 2011.
 - viii. Closing
9. The full report of the consultation meeting is available at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/futureoftheconvention/>

Item 13: Revision of the *Operational Guidelines*

Decision: 34 COM 13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/13 and WHC-10/34.COM/13.Rev,
2. Recalling Decisions **31 COM 16**, **32 COM 13** and **33 COM 13** adopted at its 31st (Christchurch, 2007), 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions respectively;
3. Takes note of the proposals presented in Document WHC-10/34.COM/13.Rev of the Working Group on the Revision of the *Operational Guidelines*, created as a Consultative Body at its present session as per Rule 20 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Heritage Committee;
4. Requests the Working Group to continue its work to finalize the revision of the *Operational Guidelines*, and to present its report to the Committee at its 35th session in 2011, including reflections concerning the process for the revision of the *Operational Guidelines* and the recommendations of the international expert meetings presented in section II of Document WHC-10/34.COM/13.Rev;
5. Recalling Decisions **31 COM 8A.3** and **32 COM 8A** concerning tentative lists, also requests the World Heritage Centre in consultation with the Advisory Bodies to propose a revision of Part II.C (Tentative Lists) of the *Operational Guidelines* in order to clarify the procedures of technical analysis by the World Heritage Centre and to ensure that properties proposed on the tentative lists are consistent with properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Item 14: Feasibility Study on the working methods of the Committee – Possibility of holding two annual sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Decision: 34 COM 14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/14,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 14.A2** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Takes note of the above-mentioned Document;
4. Proposes the consideration of this issue by the Working Group on the Future of the *World Heritage Convention*, created as a Consultative Body at its present session as per Rule 20 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Heritage Committee (see Decision **34 COM 12**).

Item 15: Examination of International Assistance requests

Decision: 34 COM 15.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined document WHC-10/34.COM/15,
2. Noting that Paragraph 241 of the *Operational Guidelines* sets a deadline for submission of Emergency Assistance requests to the World Heritage Committee,
3. Also noting that the need for such an assistance is by definition unpredictable,
4. Decides that the deadline for submission of Emergency Assistance requests to the World Heritage Committee will be deleted; and
5. Requests the Secretariat to modify Paragraph 241 of the *Operational Guidelines* accordingly.
6. Also decides to approve the following request:
Chile: Emergency repairs of the Matriz Church and other buildings in Valparaiso, for an amount of US\$ 140,688, under the Emergency Assistance category, for priority interventions on the Matriz Church, the Guillermo Rivera Building, the Meyer Building and the Building in Bustamante Street, between Marquez and Valdivia Streets.

Decision: 34 COM 15.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/15,
2. Considering the threat to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property that motivated its inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and the need for urgent action to restore the integrity of the property,
3. Decides to approve the following request:

Madagascar: Rainforests of the Atsinanana, for an amount of US\$ 100,000 in the category "Conservation and Management Support", in accordance with the following modalities:

- a) Prior payment of arrears to the World Heritage Fund;
 - b) Allocation of a first payment of US\$ 35,000 to cover mapping activities, inventories of threats, impact assessment and inventories of stocks of cut and remaining precious woods, and as foreseen in the request for assistance in Document WHC-10/34.COM/15. This assessment should be finalized prior to the organization of the World Heritage Centre / IUCN on-site monitoring mission (see Decision **34 COM 7B.2**);
 - c) The support should be channeled through reliable and recognized organizations selected by the World Heritage Centre in communication with relevant authorities;
 - d) Establishment of an emergency plan to define corrective measures, prepared jointly with the State Party and stakeholders during the World Heritage Centre/IUCN mission and approved by the State Party;
 - e) Allocation of a second payment of USD 65,000 as a contribution to the implementation of the emergency plan, subject to co-financing from the government and other donors.
4. Requests the Secretariat to submit a report on the implementation of this Decision at the 35th session of the Committee in 2011, under the agenda item relating to International Assistance.

Item 16: Presentation of the final accounts of the World Heritage Fund for 2008-2009, the interim financial statement and the state of implementation of the 2010-11 budget covering 01 January to 31 May 2010.

Decision: 34 COM 16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined document WHC-10/34.COM/16,
2. Takes note of the statement of accounts of the World Heritage Fund for 2008-2009 and the situation of the reserves and contributions as at 31 December 2009;
3. Also takes note of the implementation of the budget and the statement of accounts for the World Heritage Fund for 2010-2011 and the current situation of the reserves and contributions as at 31 May 2010;
4. Thanks the States Parties who have already made their contributions and calls upon the other States Parties, who have not yet paid the totality of their contributions, even voluntary ones, where possible, to ensure that their contributions are paid at the earliest convenience;

5. Requests the States Parties in the future to pay their annual contributions by 31 March wherever possible in order to facilitate the timely implementation of the activities financed by the World Heritage Fund;
6. Further takes note of recommendation number 10 of the External Auditor's report on the World Heritage Centre in December 2009 and the decision taken by UNESCO's Executive Board at its 184th session, and notes with satisfaction that for the first time the Secretariat has, in collaboration with UNESCO Central Services, submitted consolidated financial information on all three funding sources;
7. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to present the information contained in attachment 1 of Document WHC-10/34.COM/16 in a way that clearly indicates the funding (including staff costs) applied to each of the main areas of activities (organization of meetings; preparation and assessment of nominations; conservation, management and monitoring of properties; capacity building activities; and public awareness and support) in the budget presentation for 2012-2013 onwards;
8. Further requests that the World Heritage Centre continue to present the budgetary information aligned to the strategic objectives and expected results for each funding source, and including a global evaluation of the costs of the pending decisions of the World Heritage Committee, inter alia, for the contracts of the Advisory Bodies;
9. Approves an amount of US\$40,000 from the International Assistance Budget to cover the cost of the external audit, and to be reflected under the item "evaluation and studies";
10. Also approves an amount of US\$83,000 from the International Assistance Budget to cover the cost of the review by the Advisory Bodies of the retrospective Statements of Universal Value for Asia and the Pacific region, and to be reflected under the item "Periodic Reporting – Asia and Pacific";
11. Requests furthermore the World Heritage Centre to present proposals to the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2011 for submission to the 18th session of the General Assembly of the States Parties to the *Convention* so that the latter can resolve that the treatment of the arrears of Yugoslavia of the World Heritage Fund should follow the same principles as those adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and by the General Conference of UNESCO on this matter.
12. Welcomes the proposed range options for equitable additional voluntary contributions to the Fund with a view to increase activities under the *World Heritage Convention*, and requests the World Heritage Centre to further develop the proposal through a dedicated special feasibility study to be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session.

Item 18: Election of the Bureau of the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee (June 2011)

Decision: 34 COM 18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Recalling its Decision **33 COM 18**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009), which elected a Bureau whose mandate began at the end of its 33rd session (Seville, 2009) until the end of its 34th session (Brasilia, July-August 2010),
2. Decides to elect, in accordance with Rule 13.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee, a Bureau with the following composition:
 - a) H.E. Sh. Mai bint Muhammad Al Khalifa (Bahrain) as Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, whose mandate will begin at the end of the 34th session of the Committee (Brasilia, 2010) until the end of the 35th session of the Committee (Bahrain, June 2011);
 - b) Barbados,
Cambodia,
Estonia,
South Africa, and
Switzerland

as Vice-Chairpersons of the World Heritage Committee, whose mandates will begin at the end of the 34th session of the Committee (Brasilia, 2010) until the end of the 35th session of the Committee (Bahrain, June 2011);
 - c) Mr. Ould Sidi Ali (Mali) as the Rapporteur of the World Heritage Committee, whose mandate will begin at the end of the 34th session of the Committee (Brasilia, 2010) until the end of the 35th session of the Committee (Bahrain, June, 2011);
3. Further decides that the Bureau of the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee (June-July 2012) will be elected at the end of the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee (Bahrain, June 2011) in accordance with Rule 13.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Heritage Committee.

Item 19: Provisional Agenda of the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee

Decision: 34 COM 19

The World Heritage Committee,

3. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/19,
4. Adopts the following Agenda

OPENING SESSION

1. Opening session
2. Admission of Observers
3. Adoption of the Agenda and the Timetable
 - 3A. Adoption of the Agenda
 - 3B. Adoption of the Timetable

REPORTS

4. Report of the Rapporteur of the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee (Brasilia, 2010)
5. Reports of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies
 - 5A. Report of the World Heritage Centre on its activities and the implementation of the World Heritage Committee's decisions
 - 5B. Reports of the Advisory Bodies
 - 5C Follow up to the Audit of the World Heritage Centre by the External Auditor
 - 5D. Roles of the World Heritage Centre and of the Advisory Bodies
 - 5E. Report on the World Heritage Thematic Programmes
6. Progress report on the African World Heritage Fund

EXAMINATION OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION

7. Examination of the State of Conservation of World Heritage properties
 - 7.1 Recommendations of the expert meeting on buffer zones
 - 7A. State of conservation of World Heritage properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger
 - 7B. State of conservation of World Heritage properties inscribed on the World Heritage List
 - 7C. Reflection on the trends of the state of conservation

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST AND OF THE LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER

8. Establishment of the World Heritage List and of the List of World Heritage in Danger
 - 8A. Tentative Lists submitted by States Parties as of 15 April 2011
 - 8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List
 - 8C. Update of the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger
 - 8D. Clarifications of property boundaries and sizes by States Parties in response to the Retrospective Inventory
 - 8E. Review and approval of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value

GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR A REPRESENTATIVE, BALANCED AND CREDIBLE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

9. Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List
 - 9A. Evaluation of the Global Strategy and PACT
 - 9B. Presentation and adoption of the World Heritage strategy for capacity building
 - 9C. Recommendations of the Science and Technology Expert Working Group in the context of World Heritage Nominations

PERIODIC REPORTS

10. Periodic Reports
 - 10A. Final report on the second cycle of Periodic Reporting in Africa
 - 10B. Launching of the second cycle of Periodic Reporting in Latin America and the Caribbean
 - 10C Progress report on Periodic Reporting in all regions

SPECIAL REPORTS

11. Protection of the Palestinian cultural and natural heritage

WORKING METHODS AND TOOLS

12. Reflection on the Future of the *World Heritage Convention*
13. Revision of the *Operational Guidelines*

FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

14. Examination of International Assistance requests
15. Preparation of the 2012-2013 Budget and report on the execution of the 2010-2011 Budget
16. Other business

CLOSING SESSION

17. Election of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur of the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee (2012)
18. Provisional Agenda of the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee (2012)
19. Adoption of Decisions
20. Closing ceremony