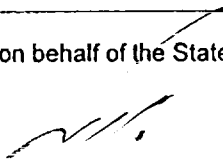


Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
 Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II.1. Introduction

a	State Party	Great Socialist Peoples' Libyan Arab Jamahiriya .	001
b	Indicate the name of the property as inscribed on the World Heritage List	Name of the property Old town of Ghadames	002
c	Indicate the geographical co-ordinates to the nearest second	Localisation: Latitude: 30°08 N Longitude: 9°30 E	003
d	Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List		004
e	Organisation(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of this report. Give the necessary details to enable possible contact.	Organisation: <i>superintendence of sabratha</i> Person responsible: <i>Mabrouk Zinati</i> Address: <i>Sabratha archaeological site</i> City and post code: Telephone: <i>00218 2726627086/00218 242214</i> Fax: <i>00218 024 620849</i> E-mail:	005 006 007 008
f	Date of the report		009
g	Signature on behalf of the State Party 	Surname and given name: <i>Zinati Mabrouk</i> Function: <i>superintendent of archaeological superintendence of sabratha</i>	010

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
 Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II.2. Statement of significance

II.2.1. Information provided at the time of inscription

a	At the time of Inscription of a property on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee indicates its World Heritage values by deciding on the criteria for inscription. Please indicate the justification for inscription provided by the State Party.	Justification for the inscription provided by the State Party <i>Look at the attached papers.</i>	008
b	as well as the criteria according to which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List. Circle the numbers of the relative criteria.	Criteria retained for the inscription: Cultural criteria: i – ii – iii – iv – <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> v – vi Natural criteria: i – ii – iii – iv	009 010
c	Observations made by the advisory body during evaluation		011
d	Observations made by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription		012
e	Reactions to these observations		013

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WHC Nomination Documentation

File name: 362.pdf UNESCO Region ARAB STATES

SITE NAME ("TITLE") Old Town of Ghadames

DATE OF INSCRIPTION ("SUBJECT") 28/11/1986

STATE PARTY ("AUTHOR") LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

CRITERIA ("KEY WORDS") C (v)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

The World Heritage Committee made no statement

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Built in an oasis, Ghadamès, "the pearl of the desert", is one of the oldest pre-Saharan cities and an outstanding example of a traditional settlement. Its architecture is characterised by the different functions assigned to each storey - the ground floor used to store supplies, another floor extending over dark enclosed passages forming a system of passageways, and the open-air terraces reserved for women.

1.b. State, province or region: Al Hamadah Al Hamra

1.d Exact location: Long. 9°30' E ; Lat. 30°08' N

United Nations Educational
Scientific and Cultural
Organisation

Date received: 26.4.1985
Identification No. 362
Original : English

Convention concerning the Protection of the
World Cultural and Natural Heritage

Nomination to the

World Heritage List

Submitted by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Archaeological Site of Ghadames

1. Specific location

- (a) Country Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- (b) State, Province or Region Al Hamadah Al Hamra
- (c) Name of property Ghadames
- (d) Exact location on map Ghadames is situated on western edge of AlHamada Al Hamra of the western borders of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya , Tunisia , and Algeria , between 9° 30' longitude and 30° 08' latitude .

2. Juridical data

- (a) Owner Department of Antiquities
- (b) Legal status Is protected by Law No. 2/1983
- (c) Responsible administration Department of Antiquities

3. Identification

It is a unique city in this style and planning, it situated on the three main lines of communication between the interior and the coast north western frontier on the modern borders of Libya, Tunisia and Algeria.

4. History

Gadames (ancient Cydamae) is situated on the three main lines of communication between the interior and the coast. As every import and outport on the Libyan north-western frontier on the modern borders of Libya, Tunisia and Algeria, the routes have played the controlling part in Trans - Saharan Trade. Berber people lived in Ghadames in a heavy fortified city since pre-classical times, but surrendered when Cornelius Balbus pro-consul of Africa led a successful expedition against the Garamantes of Fezzan in 19 B.C. by setting out from Sabratha to Cydamae, which became an allied city of Rome, the Garamantes had had a treaty imposed by Balbus, by the terms of which among other things, peaceful trade with the Roman province would be guaranteed. Ghadames has been referred to by the Arab cultures as the (pearl of the desert).

It is a unique city of its style and planning.

The city forms a small irregular blocks in the south-west part of an Oasis of palm-trees, the city is protected by a system of walls and towers, however, the outer walls of the houses themselves formed this surrounding wall with gates and a guard chamber on every gate, and the surrounding wall has bastions which frequently project outwards for about six metres long and vary in thickness.

Ghadames does not seem to have been influenced by classical architecture style, whether Phoenician, Roman or Greek. It is unique amongst Islamic styles and design, but it is the original ancient Libyan tradition.

The Ghadames houses consist of the entrance which opens directly to the covered passage way (fig 1).

The doors are made of segments of palmtrunks, from the entrance lobby there is access to a store room at ground floor level for provisions and merchandise, but not for a valuable items.

The measurements of rooms are between 4,75 x 3,5 metres, a few steps lead to the upper storey.

The second floor (fig 2) the most important part of the house contains bedrooms and a guest room in the middle of the house.

The normal layout of the second floor in all houses of Ghadames follow the same pattern.

Finally the topfloor (fig 3) is reached by a winding staircase, the terrace is reserved for a women only to confine most of their activities, and shopping and it also serves as their meeting place to visit their neighbours in any part of the town. This is because the houses are all linked by terraces covering the lower streets and these have been kept as uncovered ways for women only.

A women are allowed a considerable freedom of movement and opportunities to meet each others without contravening the traditional separation of the sexes.

The terraces are surrounded by small walls to ensure privacy and to correspond horizontally to the ground level covered roads used by the men only.

The streets of the town are mostly very narrow, about 1 - 2 metres (fig 4) almost entirely covered and therefore very dark, all alleys run off them from right and left.

The passageway are relatively warm in winter protected from the wind.

The massive walls and compact form of the town ensure that the internal temperature do not drop to uncomfortably low levels, and stay cool in the summer with complete protection from the sun.

The resulting covered city has several advantages, the temperature inside is constant, being cool in the heat of the day and warm in the cold of the night and thus the city is protected from the desert sand, these features are peculiar to Ghadames, covered city narrow streets unique style and design planning and irrigation system.

5. Special protection

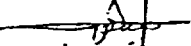
The protection falls within the competence of the ministry of Education and more specifically of the Department of Antiquities.

This protection is based on the extended provisions of law No. 2/1983 and will consist including individual monuments, archaeological sites, natural and cultural heritage.

6. Bibliography and photo

1. Angelo Piccioli, la porta magica del Sahara
Gadames, 1929.
2. J. Lanfry, 1968, Ghadames, Etude linguistique et
ethnographique, I.
3. Abdullah S. Shaiboub, 1979 Domestic architecture in Libya.

Signed (on behalf of State Party)

Full name, Dr. Abdullah Shaiboub 

Title, President of the Dept. of Antiquities

Date, 12/4/1985.

ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

WORLD HERITAGE LIST

N° 362

A) IDENTIFICATION

Nomination : Old Town of Ghadames

Location : Al Hamadah Al Hamra

State Party : Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Date : April 26, 1985

B) ICOMOS RECOMMENDATION

That the proposed cultural property be included on the World Heritage List on the basis of criterion V.

C) JUSTIFICATION

Ghadames, which Arab sources describe as "the pearl of the desert", is one of the oldest cities in the pre-Saharan region; it succeeded Antique Cydamae, a fortified city made an ally of Rome by Cornelius Balbus on his victorious expedition against the Garamantes in 19 B.C.

Today it is a small city (7,000 inhabitants in 1980) located in an oasis situated next to a palm grove. None of the surviving buildings date from the protohistoric Berber period, or the period of Roman domination, yet a remarkable domestic architectural style distinguishes Ghadames as a unique site among a series of pre-Saharan cities and settlements stretching along the northern edge of the desert from Libya to Mauritania. Roughly circular in layout, the historic city of Ghadames is comprised of a cluster of houses. The reinforced outer walls of the houses on the edge of the city form fortified wall. However, this rudimentary urban enclosure also incorporates, here and there, doors and bastions.

The basic unit of the city is its houses which comprise a minimum of two main floors. Access to the ground floor, which may be sunken, is by a single entrance door which opens on a narrow hallway leading to a rectangular-shaped room where provisions are stored, and, in the back, to a staircase. The staircase leads to a much more spacious upper level. Ground level living space encroaches upon the blind enclosed passageways along the walls on the ground floor which open on the city forming arcades rather than actual streets. The first floor generally includes a raised attic and bedrooms, and sometimes a sitting-room; there may also be a second floor with a similar layout. At the level of the terraces -there may be three or four

depending on the house- only the projecting portion formed by the raised attic rises above the roof marked off by low enclosure walls.

The contradicting layout of this unusual city cannot be perceived as a whole. At ground level, the narrow, dark arcades cut off the main parts of the buildings, permitting virtually underground circulation; small, isolated family units are the salient feature of the upper floors. A kind of collective dimension is provided by the terraces, which form an open cityscape. However they do so by separating the sexes: the terrace is the domain of women, and gives them a great deal of freedom. Communicating between terraces, they make friends with neighbors and can even move about the city's "roof". The covered arcades at the ground level are generally reserved for the men.

Ghadames has conserved the original materials specific to this surprising urban structure: pisé or clay brick walls, woodwork, masonry and palm wood casings. Liming of the walls inside and on large outdoor areas brightens the rooms and highlights the spartan decorations, windows and gypsum niches, paintings, objects incrustated in walls, etc.

At the meeting on the harmonization of tentative lists of Greater Maghreb countries held in Paris on November 6-7, 1985, the participants recognized the outstanding value of the traditional human settlement of Ghadames, which has no comparison with any other site in southern Tunisia, Algeria or Morocco, or any site in Mauritania.

ICOMOS gives a favorable opinion on the inclusion of Ghadames on the World Heritage List on the basis of criterion V, as the site is an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement which is representative of a culture and which has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change. So that the inclusion is not honorific or inoperative, it should be accompanied by a management plan which provides for :

- the delimitation of a protective zone around the historic city which will clearly distinguish it from the modern city whose growth should be controlled;

- safeguarding of traditional techniques and know-how to ensure conservation of a fragile construction while respecting the traditional forms and materials used;

- management of the oasis, whose survival is necessary for an understanding of the history of the site and for the ecological equilibrium of the city. Special attention should be paid to traditional systems for the irrigation of the palm tree grove.

ICOMOS, April 1986.

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II.2.2. Update of the statement of significance

a	In the view of the State Party, does the statement of significance adequately reflect the World Heritage values of the property?	YES / NO	000
b	or is a re-submission necessary? This could be considered, for example, to recognise cultural values of a natural World Heritage property, or vice-versa. This may become necessary either due to the substantive revision of the criteria by the World Heritage Committee or due to better identification or knowledge of specific outstanding universal values of the property.	Is there cause to reconsider these values? YES / NO If YES, why? Some of its buildings and constructions collapsed and disappeared .	000
c	Another issue that might be reviewed here is whether the delimitation of the World Heritage Property, and its buffer zone if appropriate, is adequate to ensure the protection and conservation of the World Heritage values embodied in it.	Does the delimitation of the World Heritage property seem adequate: YES / NO Does the delimitation of the buffer zone seem adequate YES / NO	000
d	A revision or extension of the boundaries might be considered in response to such a review.	Is the State Party considering asking for a revision of the boundaries: YES / NO	000
e	If a statement of significance is not available or incomplete, it will be necessary, in the first periodic report, for the State Party to propose such a statement. The statement of significance should • reflect the criterion (criteria) on the basis of which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List. • It should also address questions such as: What does the property represent, what makes the property outstanding, what are the specific values that distinguish the property, what is the relationship of the site with its setting, etc. Such statement of significance will be examined by the advisory body(ies) concerned and transmitted to the World Heritage Committee for approval, if appropriate.	New statement of significance: - Unique style of construction . - Materials of construction are completely local. - The way of construction, of design, the position of streets, squares, public buildings were carried out to fit the way of traditional life, society and the needs of its people .	000

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II.3. Statement of authenticity / integrity

a	<p>Under this item it is necessary to review whether the values on the basis of which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and reflected in the statement of significance under item II.2 above, are being maintained.</p> <p>This should also include the issue of authenticity/integrity in relation to the property.</p>	<p>What was the evaluation of the authenticity / integrity of the property at the time of inscription?</p> <p><i>Look at the attached papers to page 24</i></p>	000
b	<p>What is the authenticity/integrity of the property at present?</p>	<p>Have there been changes in the authenticity / integrity since inscription? YES / NO</p> <p>Are changes in the authenticity / integrity of the property foreseeable in the near future? YES / NO</p> <p>What are the main causes of changes in the authenticity / integrity since inscription?</p> <p><i>Neglect of the ols buildings and the complete abndance of the old town</i></p> <p>Modifications to the authenticity / Integrity since inscription?</p>	000
c	<p>Please note that a more detailed analysis of the conditions of the property is required under item II.6 on the basis of key indicators for measuring its state of conservation.</p>	<p>Have the values on the basis of which the property was inscribed been maintained? YES / NO</p> <p><i>not as it should be .</i></p>	000

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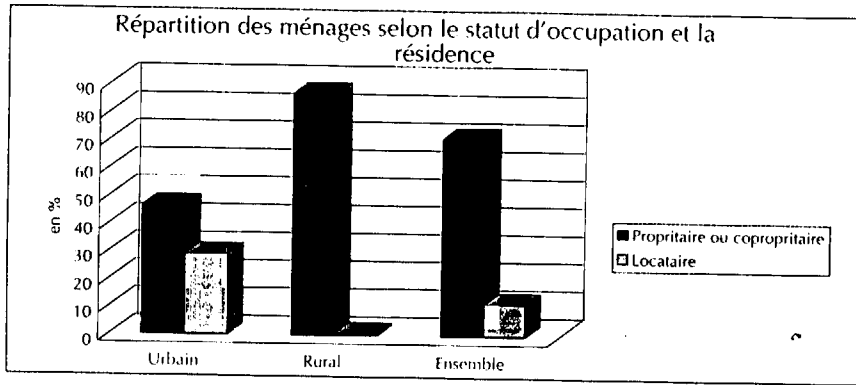
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II.4. Management

II.4.1. Legal and institutional framework

a	Under this item, it is necessary to report on the implementation and effectiveness of protective legislation at the national, provincial or municipal level and/or contractual or traditional protection as well as of management and/or planning control for the property concerned,	Ownership: State – Region – Private Private Legal status: An old town inscribed in the world heritage list . Legal framework (national and local) Institutional framework (local)	000
		Agency(ies) responsible for the management: Responsible: Address: Post code and city: Telephone: Fax: E-mail:	000
b	as well as on actions that are foreseen for the future, to preserve the values described in the statement of significance under item II.2.	Actions foreseen to preserve the values for the future	000

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Source : RGPH 1994



Essaouira : extension des cadres bâti aux dépens des dunes de sable.

Cependant, il faut souligner l'absence de l'habitat clandestin à Essaouira ainsi que le nombre réduit des bidonvilles. Cette situation peut s'expliquer par le contrôle exercé sur l'espace forestier et la faiblesse de l'immigration, qui ont fait que l'apport migratoire s'est surtout concentré dans le centre ancien et dans le Mellah.

V- INFRASTRUCTURES ET EQUIPEMENTS

1- Equipements sociaux



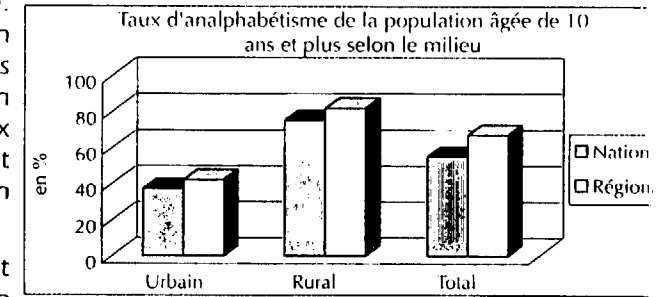
1-1 Enseignement

Dans le domaine de l'éducation, la région de Marrakech Tensift-Al Haouz comprend 533 établissements scolaires (dont 177 écoles privés), localisés principalement dans les centres urbains.

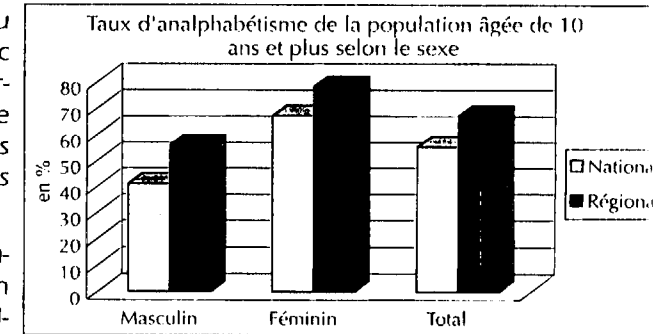
Selon les statistiques de 1994, 67,1% de la population âgée d'au moins 10 ans est analphabète, (la moyenne nationale était alors de 55%, elle est actuellement de 51%). Ce niveau s'explique en bonne partie par la très faible alphabétisation en milieu rural, où le taux d'analphabétisme atteint 81,8% contre 42% en milieu urbain.

Le même contraste est observé pour ce qui est de la scolarisation des enfants dont le taux, au niveau régional, atteint 47,4% avec une prédominance des garçons (58,5%). Il est de 33,1% dans les campagnes et s'élève à 80,1% dans les villes.

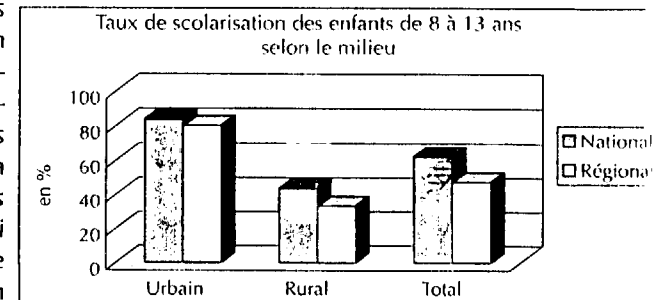
Le faible taux de scolarisation (soit 33,1%) observé en milieu rural, est dû essentiellement à la rareté des établissements scolaires dans ce milieu à cause de son habitat dispersé, de l'absence des moyens d'accessibilité et à certains facteurs socio-économiques, dont la participation des enfants aux travaux agricoles, qui ont une remarquable influence sur la scolarisation des enfants.



Source : RGPH 1994



Source : RGPH 1994



Source : RGPH 1994

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
 Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II. 4.3. Management plan of the site and statement of objectives

a	<p>The management plan is a basic tool for the management of the site designed to organise the conservation and to base the actions for development relative to the property. Brief extracts of the management plan could be cited and the plan could be joined in annex to the dossier.</p>	<p>Does a functional management plan exist: YES / NO</p> <p>Is a management plan being prepared or updated : YES / NO</p> <p>Has the local community been consulted and informed about the management plan: YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan take into account the available human resources: YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan take into account the actual financial resources: YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan include aspects of personnel training: YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan include zoning and multiple uses of the site : YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan take account of a delimited buffer zone : YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan include regular monitoring actions of the site : YES / NO</p>	000
b		<p>Implementation of the management plan:</p> <p>In accordance with specific legislation</p> <p>Agency responsible for the implementation: Governmental institution NGO Citizens of Ghadames</p> <p>Involvement of the local community in the implementation of the management plan : YES / NO</p> <p>Evaluation of the management plan: Periodicity: Defined indicators: Trained personnel: Traditional experience.</p> <p>Revision scheduled every years Once a year.</p>	000
c	(provide a copy of the plan in annex)	<p>Financial support for the Implementation of the management plan:</p> <p>No financing foreseen Financing guaranteed National financing Regular governmental budget . Bilateral financing</p>	000

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	<p>Intergovernmental financing</p> <p>Obstacles to the implementation of the management plan : Lack of funds Lack of trained personnel Administrative or legislative problems</p> <p>Date of implementation of the present management plan: 1.01.2000 - 13.12.2000</p>	
<p>c Full name and address of the agency or person directly responsible for the property should also be provided.</p>	<p>Person responsible for the property : Name : <i>MABROUK ZINATI</i> Function: <i>superintendente</i> Address: Post code and city: <i>Sabrathe</i> Telephone: Fax: <i>00218 024 620849</i> E-mail:</p>	<p>000</p>

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
 Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II.4.4. Capacities in human and financial resources at site level

<p>a The State Party should also provide an estimate of the site's human resources,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Human resources</p> <p>Level of staff:</p> <p>1. Management: graduated from Dept. of archaeology</p> <p>2. Managerial staff / engineers (number, role) :</p> <p>3. Manpower (number, role) :</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Seasonal manpower , about 60 worker .</p> <p>Guards Trackers about 22 free-lance tourist guides. Chauffeurs Secretaries Workers Unskilled workers</p>	000
<p>b and the financial resources available and necessary for the management of the property,</p>	<p>Regular financial resources: regular governmental Budget .</p> <p>Sources and level of financing: revenue of the rent of shops and some sites during Ghadames Festival. Income generated directly by management:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Type Cash Amount Various . Utilisation in restoration of the old town of Ghadames.</p>	Budget .
<p>c as well as an estimate of its personnel needs.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Personnel training needs</p> <p>Observed shortcomings: Restoration activities .</p> <p>Personnel training needs : Restoration</p> <p>Types of training desired: Local conservation</p>	000

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

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II.4.5. Additional information concerning protection and conservation

<p>a Protection and conservation</p>	<p>Sources of expertise for the training in conservation and management techniques :</p> <p>Local experience , and local constructive techniques.</p> <p>Protection measures and means of implementation:</p> <p>Existing local programmes: Restoration of walls Salvation buildinge , streets , lanes,</p> <p>Policies and programmes for the safeguard of the site (status of implementation):</p> <p>According to the piriority .</p> <p>Financing (origin, amount):</p> <p>Regular governmental budget .</p>	<p>000</p>
<p>b Technical assistance:</p> <p>Indicate technical assistance from which the property has benefited, either from a United Nations agency, or from bilateral cooperation.</p>	<p>Technical assistance provided by the United Nations system:</p> <p>a. World Heritage Centre b. UNESCO International Campaign (1) c. National and/or regional projects of the UNDP or another agency d. Other assistance</p> <p>Technical assistance provided by bilateral co-operation</p> <p>- By the Italian part in Missione per lo studio dei monumenti architetonici di periodo islamico .</p>	<p>000</p>

(1) Supervised by UNESCO experts periodically

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II.4.6. Scientific, technical and educational activities

<p>a The State Party is also encouraged to provide information on scientific studies,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Scientific studies</p> <p>Research facilities at the site: Laboratories: Housing for researchers: Vehicles: Scientific equipment: Databases: Herbaria: Zoological collections : Skilled personnel (technicians, laboratory staff)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">000</p>
<p>b On research projects: for each research programme carried out at the site, provide relevant information.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Research and development programmes</p> <p>Name of the programme : Look at the attached paper. Agency(ies) sponsoring the research: Participation of national and/or foreign teams: Objectives of the programme: Progress status: Results obtained: Publications: Human resources involved:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">000</p>
<p>c New management techniques: Including computerised management, as well as database management, access to the Internet or the creation of a Geographical Information System.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">New management techniques</p> <p>Availability of computer equipment: Type Capacity Year</p> <p>Possible access to the Internet: YES / NO Operational access to the Internet: YES / NO Use of the E-mail: YES / NO</p> <p>Is there a Geographical Information System for the site: planned? in progress? operational ?</p>	
<p>d Educational activities, if there are educational programmes aimed at schools</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Educational activities</p> <p>Does the site receive schools' visits? How many?</p> <p>Are there educational programmes aimed at schools :</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">000</p>

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

There is a scientific programme has being carried out since 1989, with collaboration of an Italian mission , with aim of studying the local architecture and its concerning materials in all town parts including the designs of its streets , squares, mosques , and monuments, besides to documentation , and catalogazing the monuments and the architectural elements in ths unique town .

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	YES / NO	
	<p>Is there an environmental education policy: YES / NO</p> <p>Which themes, target public, means for implementation. Direct explanation to the visitors to take care of the natural and enviromental aspects of the site .</p>	
<p>e Public information activities and awareness building in direct relation to the property: indicate how the property's World Heritage values are transmitted to residents, visitors and the public.</p>	<p>Public Information and awareness building</p> <p>How are general public information activities organised,?</p> <p>By different medea means .</p> <p>How are the World Heritage values transmitted to residents and visitors?</p> <p>By the direct explanation to the visitors and other ways of medea means .</p>	000

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

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II.4.7. Diverse elements

a	<p>Other elements could be mentioned, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether the site has a plaque identifying it as a World Heritage site; • whether special events and exhibitions are organised; • what infrastructures, welcome centre, site museum, special paths, guides, information material, etc. are available to the visitor; • the impact of World Heritage inscription on the programmes and activities. 	<p>World Heritage logo plaque NO</p> <p>World Heritage property signs NO</p> <p>Visitor information/interpretation centre YES</p> <p>Site museum YES</p> <p>Discovery paths YES</p> <p>Hotel infrastructure (lodging, restaurant) Outside the site.</p> <p>Parking lot OUTSIDE THE SITE .</p> <p>Toilets NO</p> <p>First aid and rescue station NO</p> <p>Ad hoc personnel and training received</p> <p>Information material: leaflets, books, slides, videos, CD-ROMs, etc.</p> <p>Open house days NO</p> <p>Special events or exhibitions SEASONA GHADAMES FESTIVAL</p> <p>Targeted communication actions: radio, tv, press</p> <p>Impact of inscription on visitor numbers Increased .</p> <p>Other actions:</p>	000
b	<p>Based on a management study of the property, the State Party might wish to consider whether a significant revision of the legislative and administrative texts governing the property could be advisable.</p>	<p>Is it necessary to revise the legislative texts governing the property: YES / NO</p> <p>Is it necessary to revise significantly the administrative texts governing the property YES / NO</p>	

Annexes : Attach legal texts, management plans, work plans, information documents, etc.

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II.5. Factors affecting the property

II.5.1. Degree to which the property is threatened

a	<p>Please comment on the degree to which the property is threatened by particular problems and risks.</p> <p>Factors that could be considered under this item are those that are listed in the nomination format, e.g. development pressures,</p>	<p>Development pressures:</p> <p>Visual integrity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites Waste and refuse Constructions Buildings Badly integrated infrastructures Illegal grazing and overgrazing Wood cutting and clearing <p>Structural integrity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads Dams Mines Water pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost) Air pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost) Earth pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost) Disappearance or significant reduction of animal or Vegetal species <p>Functional integrity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of biological productivity Conservation of diversity Functioning of the cycles (water, etc.) 	000
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<p>b environmental pressures</p> <p>(1) The reduction of AIN AL-FARAS (a spring on which Ghadames was existed) water caused a lot of problems concerning the trees the vigitation cover and wealed the protection factors from the sandy of the old town from the sandy winds</p>	<p>Environmental pressures:</p> <p>(11)</p> <p>Visual integrity:</p> <p>Modifications of the relief Modification of the vegetal cover</p> <p>Structural integrity:</p> <p>Disappearance of significant reduction of animal or vegetable species Reintroduction of animal or vegetable species Rehabilitation of ecosystems or natural environments Suppression of introduced animal or vegetable species</p> <p>Functional integrity:</p> <p>Quality of the life sustaining systems Conservation of biological productivity Conservation of diversity Functioning of the cycles (water, etc.) Predictable climatic changes</p>	<p>000</p>
<p>c natural catastrophes and preparatory planning,</p>	<p>Natural threats and catastrophes (possible or real) concerning the site :</p> <p>Earthquakes:</p> <p>Land slides:</p> <p>Avalanches :</p> <p>Floods:</p> <p>Droughts:</p> <p>Fires:</p> <p>Volcanoes:</p> <p>Others: Sandy winds .</p>	<p>000</p>

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<p>d visitor/tourism pressures,</p>	<p>Tourism and its consequences:</p> <p>Yearly visitor statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of visitors per year Origin of the visitors Various countries and national Evolution of visitor statistics over the years ies . Annual income from tourism <p>Accessibility of the site (from the capital ?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distance - Paved roads - Seasonal routes - Airports <p>Circulation within the site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for handicapped, for vehicles, according to the seasons <p>Pressures from tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting of samples (fauna, flora, objects) Damage (trampling) Waste management (dustbins, WC) Fires <p>Tourist infrastructures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picnic areas, Halts, Waste bins, Path markers Temporary etc.. <p>What is the tourist capacity of the site? Hundreds , the size of the town is 40 Hektars.</p> <p>Can one speak of sustainable tourism?</p>	<p>000</p>
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<p>e and the number of inhabitants. Some of its original people use their old houses in the old town during summer time .</p>	<p>Relations with the neighbouring residents of the site</p> <p>Evolution of the local population Number of inhabitants living at the site, Number of inhabitants living in the buffer zone (20 km) 8000 Evolution since the creation of the site.</p> <p>Geographical distribution of human habitats or the zones of illegal activity Villages (location, population) or encampments (duration) Activities (cf. socio-économic considerations)</p> <p>Cultural specificities of this population Educated people .</p> <p>Socio-economic considerations Main systems of production Use of natural resources at the World Heritage site (activities of the inhabitants with regard to the natural environment) Implications on sustainable development Co-development contracts or agreements with the local population Involvement of the local personnel in the site management</p> <p>Specific problems of refugees Causes Geographic origin Number of refugees Beginning of the phenomenon Consequences Solutions envisaged</p> <p>Insecurity situations and consequences</p> <p>Other factors affecting the property Vandalism, theft, looting Deforestation Poaching Illegal grazing</p> <p>Indicate steps taken to counteract these threats.</p> <p>Describe the evolution of each of these factors since the inscription of the site on the WH List (increase, stability, decrease)</p>	<p>000</p>
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	<p>Was the community involved in the nomination of the site to the World Heritage List: YES / NO</p> <p>In what way?</p>	
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II.5.2. Prevention of threats and natural and human pressures

a	<p>Considering the importance of forward planning and risk preparedness, provide relevant information on operating methods that will make the State Party capable of counteracting dangers that threaten or may endanger its cultural or natural heritage. Problems and risks to be considered could include earthquakes, floods, land-slides, vibrations, industrial pollution, vandalism, theft looting, changes in the physical context of properties, mining, deforestation, poaching, as well as changes in land-use, agriculture, road building, construction activities, tourism. Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.</p>	<p>Methods of counteracting threats and pressures</p> <p>Natural disasters: Earthquakes: Land slides: Avalanches : Floods: Droughts: Fires: Volcanoes: Others:</p> <p>Industrial pollution:</p> <p>Vandalism, theft, looting:</p> <p>Industrial infrastructures: Dams Mines Electrical network Communications network (roads, railways, canals)</p> <p>Changes in land use</p> <p>Pastoralism</p> <p>Poaching</p> <p>Urbanism</p> <p>Tourism Trampling .</p>	000
b	<p>An assessment should also be given if the impact of these factors on the property is increasing or decreasing.</p>	<p>Evolution of the impact of these factors since the inscription of the site</p>	000
c	<p>and what actions to address them have been effectively taken or are planned for the future.</p>	<p>Actions taken to address them</p> <p>Actions envisaged</p>	000

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II.6. Monitoring

<p>a Whereas item II.3 of the periodic report provides an overall assessment of the maintenance of the World Heritage values of the property, this item analyses in more detail the conditions of the property on the basis of key indicators for measuring its state of conservation.</p> <p>If no indicators were identified at the time of inscription of the property on the World Heritage List, this should be done in the first periodic report. The preparation of a periodic report can also be an opportunity to evaluate the validity of earlier identified indicators and to revise them, if necessary.</p>	<p align="center">Previous monitoring exercises (periodic or reactive monitoring) (give dates and results) Through UNESCO experts.</p> <p>Is there regular monitoring of the site (yearly, for example): YES/NO</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of flora resources: frequency methodology inventory estimates results</p> <p align="center">and/or</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of the vegetable resources: frequency methodology categories results</p> <p align="center">and/or</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of the fauna resources: frequency methodology inventory estimates results</p> <p align="center">and/or</p> <p>Landscape monitoring: frequency methodology categories</p> <p align="center">and/or</p> <p>Monitoring of the constructions and buildings</p> <p>Human resources allocated for this monitoring</p> <p>Associated material means</p>	<p align="center">000</p>
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b	Up-to-date information should be provided in respect of each of the key indicators. Care should be taken to ensure that this information is as accurate and reliable as possible, for example by carrying out observations in the same way, using similar equipment and methods at the same time of the year and day.	Key indicators for measuring the state of conservation 1. 2. 3. ...	000
c	Indicate which partners if any are involved in monitoring and describe what improvement the State Party foresees or would consider desirable in improving the monitoring system.	Monitoring partners Administrative provisions for organising the monitoring of the property Evolution of the monitoring methodology	000
d	In specific cases, the World Heritage Committee and/or its Bureau may have already examined the state of conservation of the property and made recommendations to the State Party, either at the time of inscription or afterwards. In such cases the State Party is requested to report on the actions that have been taken in response to the observations or recommendations made by the Bureau or Committee.	Dates of the previous monitoring exercises: Results of the previous monitoring exercises: Actions taken in response to the observations / recommendations of the Committee/Bureau.	000

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II.7. Conclusions and recommended actions

a	<p>The main conclusions under each of the items of the state of conservation report, but in particular as to whether the World Heritage values of the property are maintained, should be summarised and tabulated together with:</p> <p>Main conclusions regarding the state of the World Heritage values of the property (see items II.2. and II.3. above)</p>	<p>Main conclusions concerning the Statement of significance of the site as a World Heritage property (see item II.2 above)</p> <p>Main conclusions concerning the Statement of authenticity / integrity of the property as a World Heritage property (see item II.3 above)</p>	000
b	<p>Main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property (see Items II.4 and II.5. above)</p>	<p>Main conclusions concerning the management of the property (see item II.4 above)</p> <p>Main conclusions concerning the factors affecting the property (see item II.5 above)</p>	000
c	<p>Proposed future action/actions</p>	<p>Proposed future action(s):</p>	000
d	<p>Responsible implementing agency/agencies</p> <p>Provide the necessary details for an eventual contact.</p>	<p>Responsible implementing agency(ies):</p> <p>Agency: Person responsible: Address: Telephone : Fax: E-mail:</p>	000

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e	Timeframe for Implementation	Timetable for Implementation	000
f	Needs for International assistance	Needs for international assistance: YES / NO Type of assistance desired:	000
g	The State Party is also requested to indicate what experience the State Party has obtained which could be relevant to others dealing with similar problems or issues. Please provide names of organisations or specialists who could be contacted for this purpose.	Resource persons or organisations who could be involved in monitoring: 1. Name: MABROUK ABDUSSALAM Address: TEL: 048 42225 2. Name: Address: ...	000
h	Address where the inventory, records and archives are kept.	Agency: Person responsible: Address:	000

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II.8. Documentation enclosed

Maps and plans of the site layout

Site map (zoning)

Illustrations of the state of conservation of the site (photographs, slides and, if available, film/videos):

General view (overall view of the site)

Details of the important aspects (landscapes, animal and vegetable species, installations)

Photos illustrating the physical state of conservation of the site

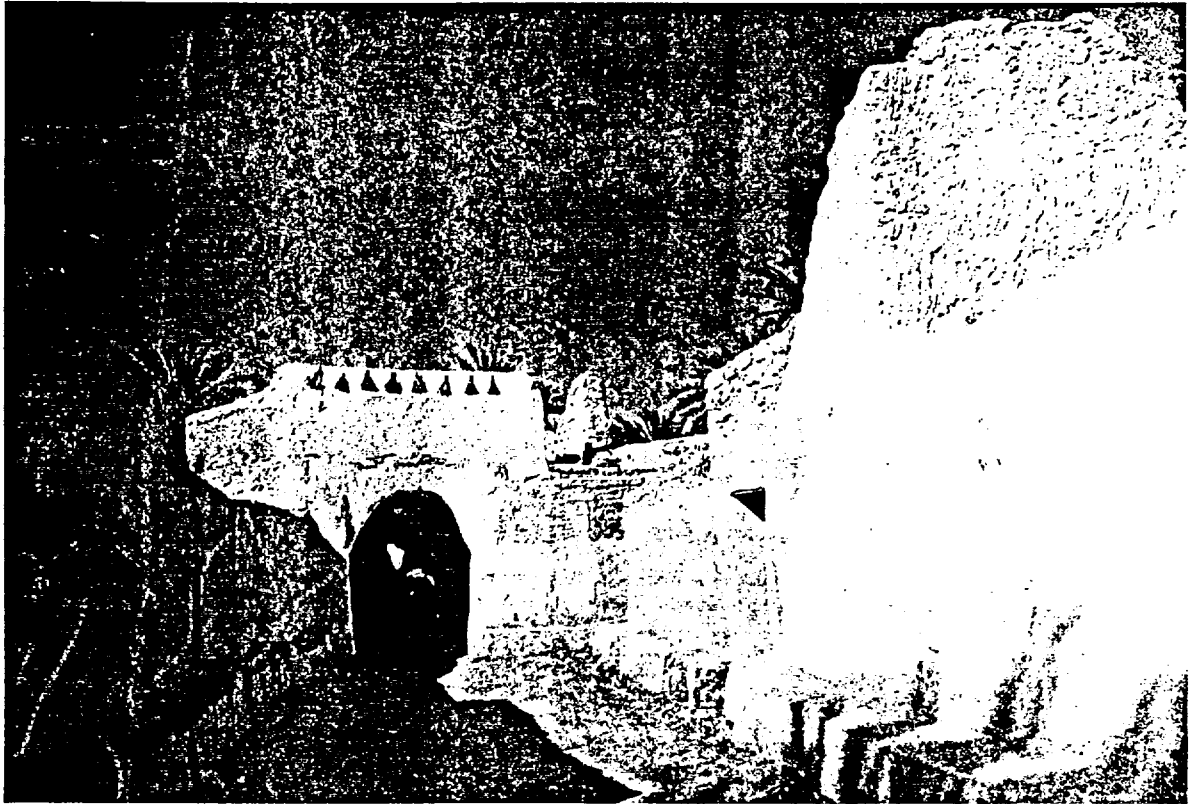
Photos illustrating the main threats to the site and its surroundings

Copies of the management plans of the site and extracts of other plans relating to the site

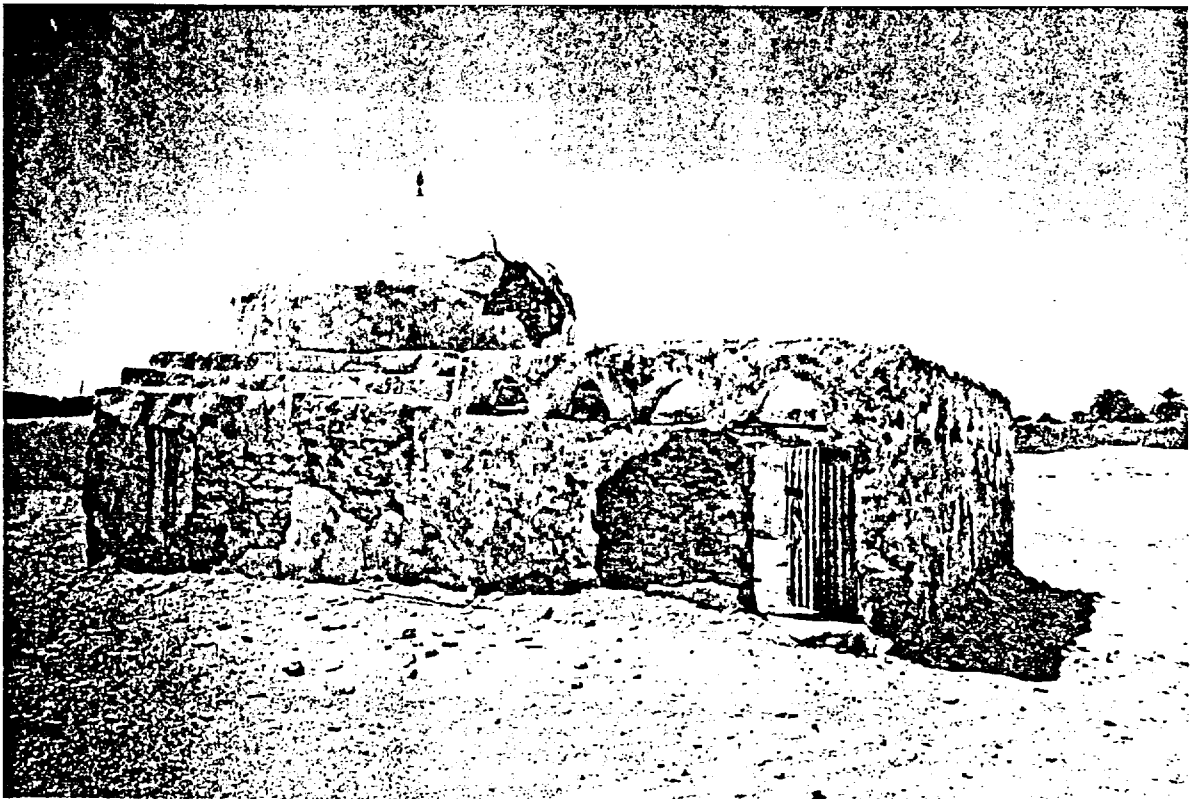
Indicative bibliography

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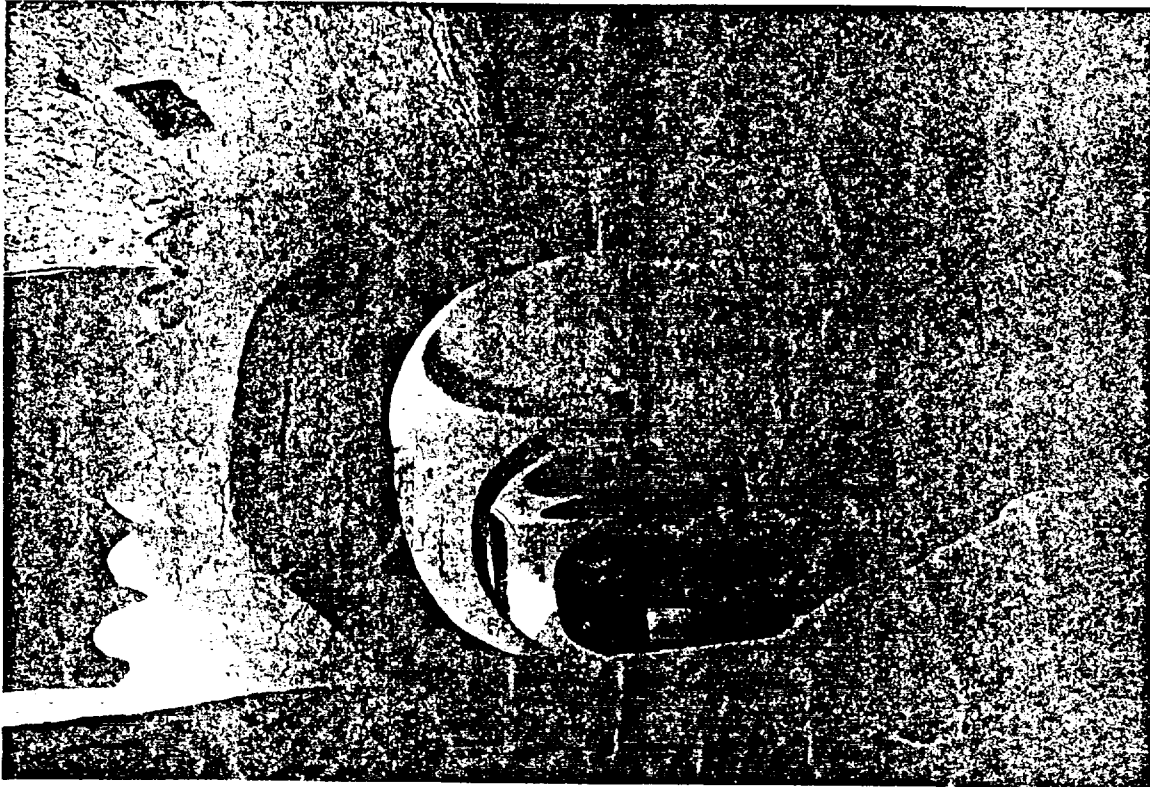
Pictures are taken from
LIBYA ANTIQWA Magazine
N.S. Vol. 2 and 3



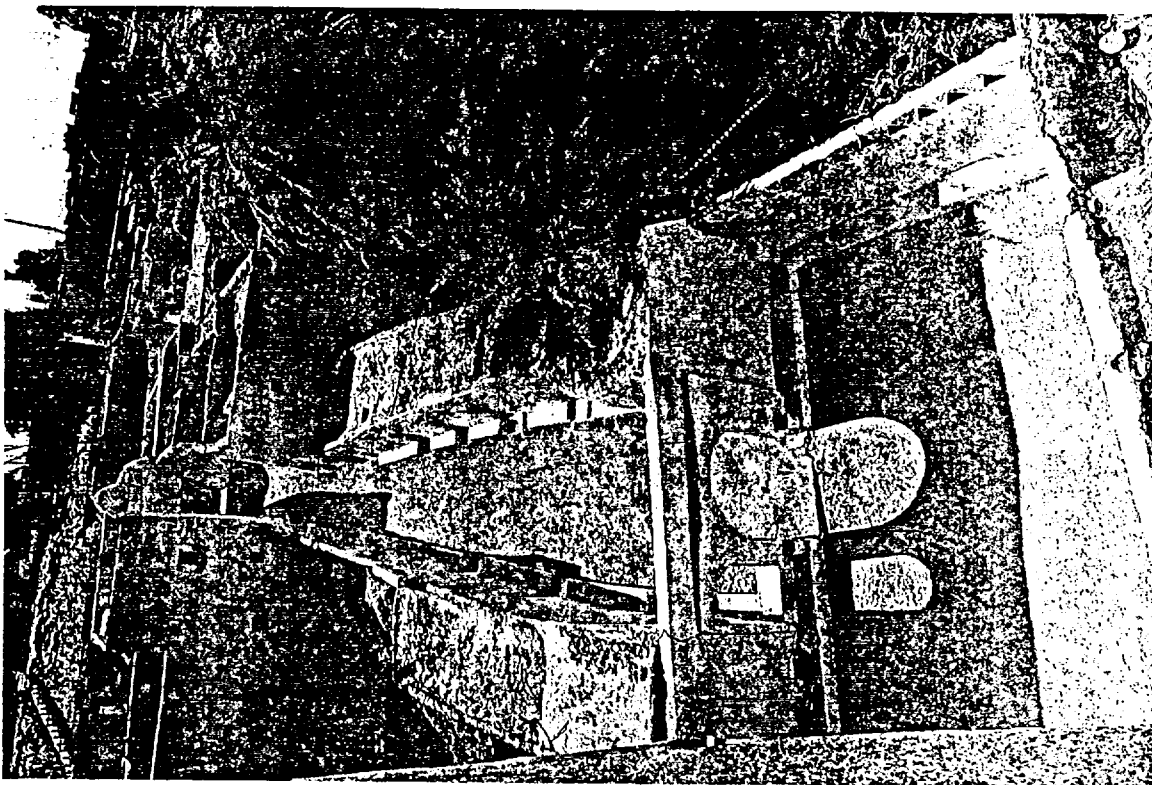
a) Ghadames. The Tisku Gate and the Majlis in the North Tisku Complex.



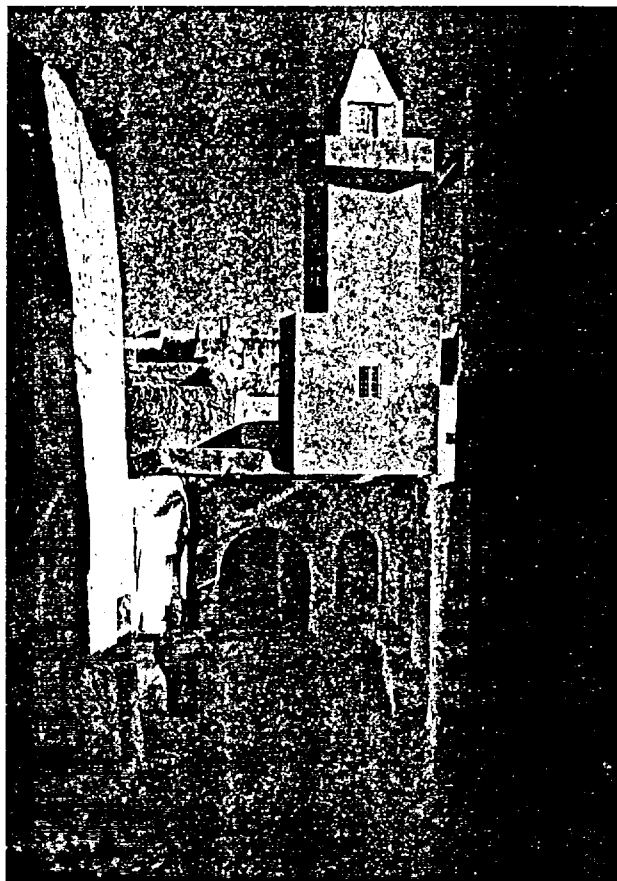
b) Ghadames. The Sidi Khadrawi Marabut in the Eastern Cemetery Complex.



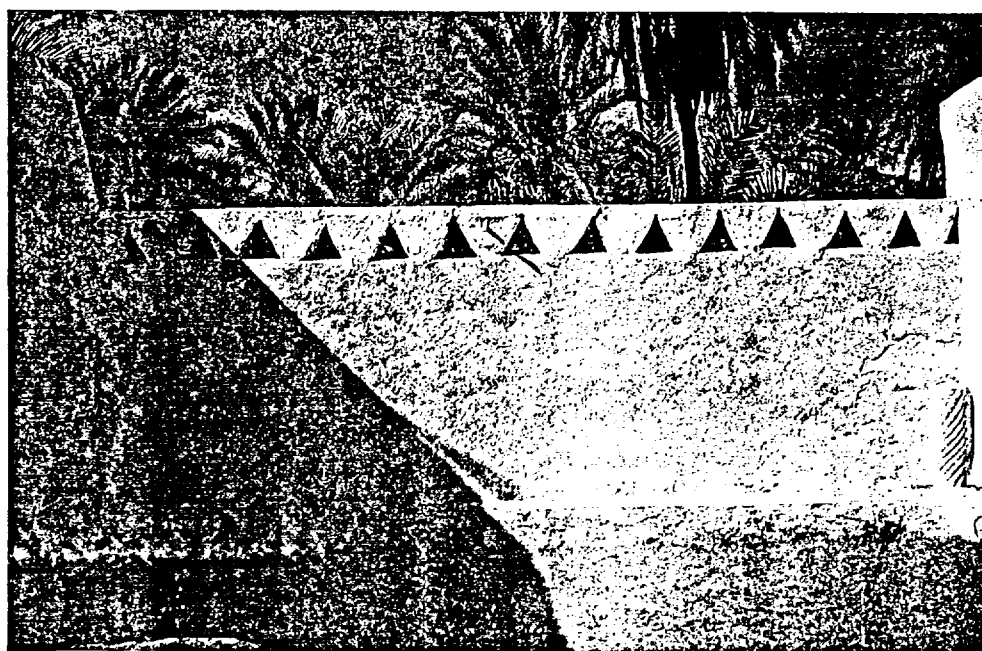
b) Ghadames. Veduta del 'Amran Majlis.



a) Ghadames. Veduta generale di 'Amran Market Street e del 'Amran Maydan.



a) Ghadames. Veduta del 'Amran Market; in fondo il minareto della moschea 'Amran.



b) Ghadames. Recinzione orientale del 'Amran Maydan.