



**PERIODIC REPORTING EXERCISE
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD
HERITAGE CONVENTION
IN THE ARAB REGION**

**DOCUMENT 9
SECTION II**

Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage^o
Periodic reports exercise concerning the sites inscribed on the world heritage
list of the Arab region

Country :Oman	PROPERTY NAME :
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II. 1. Introduction

a	State Party	Oman	...1
b	Indicate the name of the property as inscribed on the World Heritage List	Name of the property Bahla Fort	...2
c	Indicate the geographical co-ordinates to the nearest second (in the case of large sites, towns, regions, etc., give at least 2 geographical coordinates)	Localisation: The interior Latitude: 23.2 Longitude: 23	...3
d	Date of inscription on the World Heritage List	Inscribed in 1987 and on the list of W.H. in danger 1988	...4
e	Organisation(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of this report. Give the necessary details to enable possible contact.	Organisation: Ministry of National Heritage Person responsible: The Under-secretary Address: P.O. Box 118 P.C. 112 City : Muscat Telephone: +968 602000 Fax: E-mail:	...5 ...6 ...7 ...8
f	Date of the report	August 2000	...9
g	Signature on behalf of the State Party	Sumame and given name: Function:	...10

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II.2. Statement of significance

This point refers to the Operational guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention , Chapter I Paragraphs C and D.

C. Criteria for the inclusion of cultural properties in the World Heritage List

23. The criteria for the inclusion of cultural properties in the World Heritage List should always be seen in relation to one another and should be considered in the context of the definition set out in Article 1 of the Convention which is reproduced below:

- "monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
- groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
- sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view."

24. A monument, group of buildings or site - as defined above - which is nominated for inclusion in the World Heritage List will be considered to be of outstanding universal value for the purpose of the Convention when the Committee finds that it meets one or more of the following criteria and the test of authenticity. Each property nominated should therefore:

- (a) (i) represent a masterpiece of human creative genius; or
- (ii) exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design; or
- (iii) bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared; or
- (iv) be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history; or
- (v) be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement or land-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change; or
- (vi) be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considers that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances and in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural);

and

- (b) (i) meet the test of authenticity in design, material, workmanship or setting and in the case of cultural landscapes their distinctive character and components (the Committee stressed that reconstruction is only acceptable if it is carried out on the basis of complete and detailed documentation on the original and to no extent on conjecture).
- (ii) have adequate legal and/or contractual and/or traditional protection and management mechanisms to ensure the conservation of the nominated cultural properties or cultural landscapes. The existence of protective legislation at the national, provincial or municipal level and/or a well-established contractual or traditional protection as well as of adequate management and/or planning control mechanisms is therefore essential and, as is clearly indicated in the following paragraph, must be stated clearly on the nomination form. Assurances of the effective implementation of these laws and/or contractual and/or traditional protection as well as of these management mechanisms are also expected. Furthermore, in order to preserve the integrity of cultural sites, particularly those open to large numbers of visitors, the State Party concerned should be able to provide evidence of suitable administrative arrangements to cover the management of the property, its conservation and its accessibility to the public.

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٢٥. Nominations of immovable property which are likely to become movable will not be considered.

٢٦. With respect to groups of urban buildings, the Committee has furthermore adopted the following Guidelines concerning their inclusion in the World Heritage List.

٢٧. Groups of urban buildings eligible for inclusion in the World Heritage List fall into three main categories, namely:

- (i) towns which are no longer inhabited but which provide unchanged archaeological evidence of the past; these generally satisfy the criterion of authenticity and their state of conservation can be relatively easily controlled;
- (ii) historic towns which are still inhabited and which, by their very nature, have developed and will continue to develop under the influence of socio-economic and cultural change, a situation that renders the assessment of their authenticity more difficult and any conservation policy more problematical;
- (iii) new towns of the twentieth century which paradoxically have something in common with both the aforementioned categories: while their original urban organization is clearly recognizable and their authenticity is undeniable, their future is unclear because their development is largely uncontrollable.

٢٨. The evaluation of towns that are no longer inhabited does not raise any special difficulties other than those related to archaeological sites in general: the criteria which call for uniqueness or exemplary character have led to the choice of groups of buildings noteworthy for their purity of style, for the concentrations of monuments they contain and sometimes for their important historical associations. It is important for urban archaeological sites to be listed as integral units. A cluster of monuments or a small group of buildings is not adequate to suggest the multiple and complex functions of a city which has disappeared; remains of such a city should be preserved in their entirety together with their natural surroundings whenever possible.

٢٩. In the case of inhabited historic towns the difficulties are numerous, largely owing to the fragility of their urban fabric (which has in many cases been seriously disrupted since the advent of the industrial era) and the runaway speed with which their surroundings have been urbanized. To qualify for inclusion, towns should compel recognition because of their architectural interest and should not be considered only on the intellectual grounds of the role they may have played in the past or their value as historical symbols under criterion (vi) for the inclusion of cultural properties in the World Heritage List (see paragraph ٢٤ above). To be eligible for inclusion in the List, the spatial organization, structure, materials, forms and, where possible, functions of a group of buildings should essentially reflect the civilization or succession of civilizations which have prompted the nomination of the property. Four categories can be distinguished:

- (i) Towns which are typical of a specific period or culture, which have been almost wholly preserved and which have remained largely unaffected by subsequent developments. Here the property to be listed is the entire town together with its surroundings, which must also be protected;
- (ii) Towns that have evolved along characteristic lines and have preserved, sometimes in the midst of exceptional natural surroundings, spatial arrangements and structures that are typical of the successive stages in their history. Here the clearly defined historic part takes precedence over the contemporary environment;
- (iii) "Historic centres" that cover exactly the same area as ancient towns and are now enclosed within modern cities. Here it is necessary to determine the precise limits of the property in its widest historical dimensions and to make appropriate provision for its immediate surroundings;
- (iv) Sectors, areas or isolated units which, even in the residual state in which they have survived, provide coherent evidence of the character of a historic town which has disappeared. In such cases surviving areas and buildings should bear sufficient testimony to the former whole.

٣٠. Historic centres and historic areas should be listed only where they contain a large number of ancient buildings of monumental importance which provide a direct indication of the characteristic features of a town of exceptional interest. Nominations of several isolated and unrelated buildings which allegedly represent, in themselves, a town whose urban fabric has ceased to be discernible, should not be encouraged.

٣١. However, nominations could be made regarding properties that occupy a limited space but have had a major influence on the history of town planning. In such cases, the nomination should make it clear that it is the monumental group that is to be listed and that the town is mentioned only incidentally as the place where the property is located. Similarly, if a building of clearly universal significance is located in severely degraded or insufficiently representative urban surroundings, it should, of course, be listed without any special reference to the town.

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٣٢. It is difficult to assess the quality of new towns of the twentieth century. History alone will tell which of them will best serve as examples of contemporary town planning. The examination of the files on these towns should be deferred, save under exceptional circumstances.

٣٣. Under present conditions, preference should be given to the inclusion in the World Heritage List of small or medium-sized urban areas which are in a position to manage any potential growth, rather than the great metropolises, on which sufficiently complete information and documentation cannot readily be provided that would serve as a satisfactory basis for their inclusion in their entirety.

٣٤. In view of the effects which the entry of a town in the World Heritage List could have on its future, such entries should be exceptional. Inclusion in the List implies that legislative and administrative measures have already been taken to ensure the protection of the group of buildings and its environment. Informed awareness on the part of the population concerned, without whose active participation any conservation scheme would be impractical, is also essential.

٣٥. With respect to cultural landscapes, the Committee has furthermore adopted the following guidelines concerning their inclusion in the World Heritage List.

٣٦. Cultural landscapes represent the "combined works of nature and of man" designated in Article 1 of the Convention. They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal. They should be selected on the basis both of their outstanding universal value and of their representativity in terms of a clearly defined geo-cultural region and also for their capacity to illustrate the essential and distinct cultural elements of such regions.

٣٧. The term "cultural landscape" embraces a diversity of manifestations of the interaction between humankind and its natural environment.

٣٨. Cultural landscapes often reflect specific techniques of sustainable land-use, considering the characteristics and limits of the natural environment they are established in, and a specific spiritual relation to nature. Protection of cultural landscapes can contribute to modern techniques of sustainable land-use and can maintain or enhance natural values in the landscape. The continued existence of traditional forms of land-use supports biological diversity in many regions of the world. The protection of traditional cultural landscapes is therefore helpful in maintaining biological diversity.

٣٩. Cultural landscapes fall into three main categories, namely:

- (i) The most easily identifiable is the clearly defined landscape designed and created intentionally by man. This embraces garden and parkland landscapes constructed for aesthetic reasons which are often (but not always) associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles.
- (ii) The second category is the organically evolved landscape. This results from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of *evolution in their form and component features*. They fall into two sub-categories:
 - a relict (or fossil) landscape is one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form.
 - a continuing landscape is one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time.
- (iii) The final category is the associative cultural landscape. The inclusion of such landscapes on the World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.

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¶1. The extent of a cultural landscape for inclusion on the World Heritage List is relative to its functionality and intelligibility. In any case, the sample selected must be substantial enough to adequately represent the totality of the cultural landscape that it illustrates. The possibility of designating long linear areas which represent culturally significant transport and communication networks should not be excluded.

¶1. The general criteria for conservation and management laid down in paragraph ¶1.(b)(ii) above are equally applicable to cultural landscapes. It is important that due attention be paid to the full range of values represented in the landscape, both cultural and natural. The nominations should be prepared in collaboration with and the full approval of local communities.

¶1. The existence of a category of "cultural landscape", included on the World Heritage List on the basis of the criteria set out in paragraph ¶1 above, does not exclude the possibility of sites of exceptional importance in relation to both cultural and natural criteria continuing to be included. In such cases, their outstanding universal significance must be justified under both sets of criteria.

D. Criteria for the inclusion of natural properties in the World Heritage List

¶1. In accordance with Article 1 of the Convention, the following is considered as "natural heritage":

"natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;

geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty."

¶1. A natural heritage property - as defined above - which is submitted for inclusion in the World Heritage List will be considered to be of outstanding universal value for the purposes of the Convention when the Committee finds that it meets one or more of the following criteria and fulfills the conditions of integrity set out below. Sites nominated should therefore:

- (a) (i) be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of land forms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features; or
- (ii) be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals; or
- (iii) contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance; or
- (iv) contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

and

(b) also fulfil the following conditions of integrity:

- (i) The sites described in ¶1(a)(i) should contain all or most of the key interrelated and interdependent elements in their natural relationships; for example, an "ice age" area should include the snow field, the glacier itself and samples of cutting patterns, deposition and colonization (e.g. striations, moraines, pioneer stages of plant succession, etc.); in the case of volcanoes, the magmatic series should be complete and all or most of the varieties of effusive rocks and types of eruptions be represented.

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- (ii) The sites described in ¶(a)(ii) should have sufficient size and contain the necessary elements to demonstrate the key aspects of processes that are essential for the long-term conservation of the ecosystems and the biological diversity they contain; for example, an area of tropical rain forest should include a certain amount of variation in elevation above sea-level, changes in topography and soil types, patch systems and naturally regenerating patches; similarly a coral reef should include, for example, seagrass, mangrove or other adjacent ecosystems that regulate nutrient and sediment inputs into the reef.
- (iii) The sites described in ¶(a)(iii) should be of outstanding aesthetic value and include areas that are essential for maintaining the beauty of the site; for example, a site whose scenic values depend on a waterfall, should include adjacent catchment and downstream areas that are integrally linked to the maintenance of the aesthetic qualities of the site.
- (iv) The sites described in paragraph ¶(a)(iv) should contain habitats for maintaining the most diverse fauna and flora characteristic of the biographic province and ecosystems under consideration; for example, a tropical savannah should include a complete assemblage of co-evolved herbivores and plants; an island ecosystem should include habitats for maintaining endemic biota; a site containing wide-ranging species should be large enough to include the most critical habitats essential to ensure the survival of viable populations of those species; for an area containing migratory species, seasonal breeding and nesting sites, and migratory routes, wherever they are located, should be adequately protected; international conventions, e.g. the Convention of Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), for ensuring the protection of habitats of migratory species of waterfowl, and other multi- and bilateral agreements could provide this assurance.
- (v) The sites described in paragraph ¶(a) should have a management plan. When a site does not have a management plan at the time when it is nominated for the consideration of the World Heritage Committee, the State Party concerned should indicate when such a plan will become available and how it proposes to mobilize the resources required for the preparation and implementation of the plan. The State Party should also provide other document(s) (e.g. operational plans) which will guide the management of the site until such time when a management plan is finalized.
- (vi) A site described in paragraph ¶(a) should have adequate long-term legislative, regulatory or institutional protection. The boundaries of that site should reflect the spatial requirements of habitats, species, processes or phenomena that provide the basis for its nomination for inscription on the World Heritage List. The boundaries should include sufficient areas immediately adjacent to the area of outstanding universal value in order to protect the site's heritage values from direct effects of human encroachment and impacts of resource use outside of the nominated area. The boundaries of the nominated site may coincide with one or more existing or proposed protected areas, such as national parks or biosphere reserves. While an existing or proposed protected area may contain several management zones, only some of those zones may satisfy criteria described in paragraph ¶(a); other zones, although they may not meet the criteria set out in paragraph ¶(a), may be essential for the management to ensure the integrity of the nominated site; for example, in the case of a biosphere reserve, only the core zone may meet the criteria and the conditions of integrity, although other zones, i.e. buffer and transitional zones, would be important for the conservation of the biosphere reserve in its totality.
- (vii) Sites described in paragraph ¶(a) should be the most important sites for the conservation of biological diversity. Biological diversity, according to the new global Convention on Biological Diversity, means the variability among living organisms in terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part and includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. Only those sites which are the most biologically diverse are likely to meet criterion (iv) of paragraph ¶(a).

10. In principle, a site could be inscribed on the World Heritage List as long as it satisfies one of the four criteria and the relevant conditions of integrity. However, most inscribed sites have met two or more criteria. Nomination dossiers, IUCN evaluations and the final recommendations of the Committee on each inscribed site are available for consultation by States Parties which may wish to use such information as guides for identifying and elaborating nomination of sites within their own territories.

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II.2. Statement of significance (Cont)

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: Characteristic example of mud brick construction and human settlement.	. . 8
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: – iv – Natural criteria:	. . 9 . . 10
c	Observations made by the advisory body during evaluation	Global nomination including the Oasis	. . 11
d	Observations made by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription	Concerning the degradation of the earth structure .	. . 12
e	Reactions to these observations	Inscription to the world Heritage list on Danger	. . 13

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II.2. Statement of significance (Cont)

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	***
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 If YES, why? NO Is a re-submission of the nomination file necessary If YES, why? NO	***
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 / Does the delimitation of the buffer zone seem adequate YES /	***
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: NO	***

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II.۲. Statement of authenticity / integrity

(See the nomination file and the chapters of the guidelines above ۲۴ (b) for the cultural sites and ۴۴ (b) for the natural sites).

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.۲ 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>The integrity of fort at the time of inscription was authentic (see report ICOMOS dated ۲۲/۱۲/۸۲)</p>	***
b	<p>What is the authenticity/integrity of the property at present?</p> <p>Please note that a more detailed analysis of the conditions of the property is required under item II.۱ on the basis of key indicators for measuring its state of conservation</p>	<p>Have there been changes in the authenticity / integrity since inscription? NO</p> <p>If YES, what are the main causes of changes in the authenticity / integrity since inscription?</p> <p>If YES, how do you appreciate the actual authenticity / integrity of the site</p> <p>Are changes in the authenticity / integrity of the property foreseeable in the near future? NO If YES, how and why</p>	***

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II.4. Management

This point refers to chapter II of the World Heritage Convention, below:

II. NATIONAL PROTECTION AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Article 4

Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

Article 5

To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavor, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:

- (a) to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;
- (b) to set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;
- (c) to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;
- (d) to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and
- (e) to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field.

Article 6

1. Whilst fully respecting the sovereignty of the States on whose territory the cultural and natural heritage mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 is situated, and without prejudice to property right provided by national legislation, the States Parties to this Convention recognize that such heritage constitutes a world heritage for whose protection it is the duty of the international community as a whole to co-operate.
2. The States Parties undertake, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, to give their help in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in paragraphs 1 and 4 of Article 11 if the States on whose territory it is situated so request.
3. Each State Party to this Convention 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.

Article 7

For the purpose of this Convention, international protection of the world cultural and natural heritage shall be understood to mean the establishment of a system of international co-operation and assistance designed to support States Parties to the Convention in their efforts to conserve and identify that heritage.

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II.4. Management (Cont)

II.4.1. Legal and institutional framework

<p>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,</p>	<p>Ownership: State –</p> <p>Legal status: Royal Decree 1/80</p> <p>Legal framework (national and local)</p> <p>Institutional framework (local)</p>	<p>***</p>
	<p>Agency(ies) responsible for the management:</p> <p>Responsible: Ministry of National Heritage and Culture</p> <p>Address: P.O.Box 118 P.C.112 Muscat Sultanate of Oman</p> <p>Post code and city: se above</p> <p>Telephone: +968 102 000</p> <p>Fax:</p> <p>E-mail:</p>	<p>***</p>
<p>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.</p>		<p>***</p>

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II. 4. Management (Cont)

II. 4. 1. Management and planning

a	<p>The State Party should also report on significant changes in the ownership, legal status and/or contractual or traditional protective measures, management arrangements and management plans as compared to the situation at the time of inscription or the previous periodic report.</p>	<p>Changes occurred at the site since inscription with regard to :</p> <p>ownership</p> <p>legal status none</p> <p>protective measures "</p> <p>boundaries "</p> <p>available resources "</p> <p>Under which authority is the property managed:</p> <p>the site</p> <p>the region</p> <p>central administration : Yes</p>	...
b	<p>In such case, the State Party is requested to attach to the periodic report all relevant documentation, in particular legal texts, management plans and/or (annual) work plans for the management and maintenance of the property</p> <p>Indicate the different plans relating to the property, prepared and/or implemented by different authorities (national, regional, local) and which have a direct influence on the way in which the property is developed, conserved, utilised or visited. You may provide either a substantial summary of these plans, or significant extracts, or the complete plan in annex to this form.</p>	<p>Do you have any documentation (list and attach the available documents, summaries or extracts)</p> <p>Legal texts</p> <p>Registered plans relating to the property:</p> <p>regional plan:</p> <p>local plan:</p> <p>conservation plan:</p> <p>tourism development plan:</p> <p>etc.</p>	

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II.4. Management (Cont)

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: / NO</p> <p>If NO: - is a management plan being prepared or updated : -on preparation/on going</p> <p>(Concerning the following questions, if you answer YES, please give extracts or summaries)</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>	***
b	<p>Implementation of the management plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In accordance with specific legislation - Yes • Agency responsible for the implementation: Governmental institution Yes <p>Involvement of the local community in the implementation of the management plan : YES /</p> <p>Evaluation of the management plan: Periodicity: Yes</p>	***	

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	Defined indicators: Trained personnel: Revision scheduled every °..... years	
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II.4. Management (Cont)

II. 4.2. Management plan of the site and statement of objectives (Cont)

<p>(provide a copy of the plan in annex)</p>	<p>Financial support for the implementation of the management plan: No financing foreseen Financing guaranteed National financing : on approval Bilateral financing Intergovernmental financing</p> <p>Obstacles to the implementation of the management plan : none</p> <p>Lack of funds Lack of trained personnel Administrative or legislative problems Others</p> <p>Date of implementation of the present management plan: Gen. 2000</p>
<p>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 :</p> <p>Name : The Under -secretary of National Heritage Function: Address: The above mentioned at the Ministry</p> <p>Post code and city: Telephone: Fax: E-mail:</p>

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II. 4. Management (Cont)

II. 4. 4. Capacités en ressources humaines et financières au niveau du site

a	The State Party should also provide an estimate of the site's human resources,	<p>Human resources</p> <p>Level of staff: Good</p> <p>1. Management: Good</p> <p>2. Managerial staff / engineers (number, role) : sufficient for the work on going</p> <p>3. Manpower (number, role) : sufficient for the work on going .</p> <p>Guards Trackers Chauffeurs Secretaries Workers Unskilled workers . Others (give details)</p>	***
b	and the financial resources available and necessary for the management of the property,	<p>Regular financial resources: as per National Budget</p> <p>Sources and level of financing: National</p> <p>Income generated directly by management :none</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Type Amount Utilisation</p>	***
c	as well as an estimate of its personnel needs.	<p>Personnel training needs</p> <p>Types of training desired: upgrading in accordance with international standards.</p>	***

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II.4. Management (Cont)

II.4.a. Informations complémentaires concernant la protection et la conservation

a	<p>Protection and conservation</p>	<p>Sources of expertise for the training in conservation and management techniques :</p> <p>Unesco-National Sources .</p> <p>Protection measures and means of implementation:</p> <p>R.D.1/10 and local municipality Town plans.</p> <p>Existing local programmes:</p> <p>Town plans and protect area definitions Safeguarding of the protected areas.</p> <p>Policies and programmes for the safeguard of the site (status of implementation):</p> <p>Trough local authorities supervision and control of protected areas.</p> <p>Financing (origin, amount): as needed and as per national budget</p>	***
b	<p>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>One. World Heritage Centre :Yes</p> <p>b. UNESCO International Campaign :no c. National and/or regional projects of the UNDP or another agency :no d. Other assistance :no</p> <p>Technical assistance provided by bilateral co-operation : Yes , by Moroccan Government.</p>	***

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II.4. Management (Cont)

II.4.1. Scientific, technical and educational activities

<p>a The State Party is also encouraged to provide information on scientific studies,</p>	<p>Existing research facilities on site : <u>Yes</u>, note that the following items are on implementation and under preparation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site museum: • Objects cleaning • Laboratories • Housing for researchers: Yes • Vehicles: Yes • Scientific equipment:Yes • Databases:Yes • Herbaria (natural sites only) • Zoological collections (natural sites only) • Skilled personnel (technicians, laboratory staff):yes 	<p>***</p>
<p>b On research projects: for each research programme carried out at the site, provide relevant information.</p>	<p>Research and development programmes On Traditional technique Name of the programme : Bahla Restoration Project Agency(ies) sponsoring the research: The Ministry of National Heritage Participation of national and/or foreign teams: Yes Objectives of the programme: creation of national skilled staff Progress status: satisfactory Results obtained: good Publications: on preparation Human resources involved: local population.</p>	<p>***</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>Availability of computer equipment: no Type Capacity Year</p> <p>Possible access to the Internet: / NO</p> <p>Operational access to the Internet: / NO</p> <p>Use of the E-mail: / NO</p> <p>Is there a Geographical Information System for the site: planned? Yes in progress? operational ?</p>	

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II. 4. Management (Cont)

II. 4. 1. Scientific, technical and educational activities (Cont)

d	Educational activities, if there are educational programmes aimed at schools	<p>Educational activities</p> <p>Does the site receive schools' visits? Yes If YES, how many?</p> <p>Are there educational programmes aimed at schools : YES</p> <p>Is there an environmental education policy: YES Is there a Cultural Heritage education policy YES</p> <p>Which themes, target public, means for implementation. School educational programme</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>How are general public information activities organised,? Festival of Culture ,round tables ,printed documentation.</p> <p>How are the World Heritage values transmitted to residents and visitors? - Trough public debates and conferences ,printed matters .</p>

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II.4. Management (Cont)

II. 4.Y. Miscellaneous 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>Is there any signboard mentioning that the site is on the world heritage list, if YES, how is it done</p> <p>World Heritage logo plaque</p> <p>World Heritage property signs</p> <p>Is there a visitor's information/interpretation centre</p> <p>Is there a Site museum</p> <p>Are there Discovery paths</p> <p>Is there any Hotel infrastructure (lodging, restaurant)</p> <p>Is there Parking facilities</p> <p>Are there Toilets</p> <p>Is ther a First aid and rescue station</p> <p>Is there trained personnel</p> <p>Are there Information materials: leaflets, books, slides, videos, CD-ROMs, etc.</p> <p>Do you organise Open house days</p> <p>Are there Special events or exhibitions</p> <p>What are the targeted communcation actions: radio, tv, press</p> <p>What are the mpacts of inscription on visitor numbers</p> <p>Other actions: The site is under restoration ,for safety reason visit to the site are restricted.</p>	***
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 significantly the legislative texts governing the property:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">NO</p> <p>If YES, why</p>	

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

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II. 2. Factors affecting the property

(See chapter II of the Convention attached above on II. 1. and chapters C and D of the Guidelines attached above on II. 2.).

II. 2. 1. Degree to which the property is threatened

<p>a 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>Urbanisation .</p> <p>Visual integrity: Sites Waste and refuse Constructions Buildings Badly integrated infrastructures Illegal grazing and overgrazing (natural sites only) Wood cutting and clearing (natural sites only) Others (give details)</p> <p>Structural integrity: Roads Dams Mines Inadequate equipments Water pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost) Air pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost) Earth pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost) – (natural sites only) Disappearance or significant reduction of animal or Vegetal species (natural sites only) Vibrations effects Garbage Soil subsidence on buildings Others (give details)</p> <p>Functional integrity: NATURAL SITES Conservation of biological productivity Conservation of diversity Functioning of the cycles (water, etc.)</p> <p>CULTURAL SITES Use of the site Visitors Public Others (give details)</p> <p align="center">The site is under restoration. Therefore public is not allowed to visit the site .</p>	<p>***</p>
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II.º. Factors affecting the property (Cont)

II.º.1. Degree to which the property is threatened (Cont)

<p>b environmental pressures</p>	<p>Visual integrity: None Modifications of the relief Modification of the vegetal cover</p> <p>Structural integrity: 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 Vegetation threatening the archaeological ruins Chemical or saline threats to the monuments</p> <p>Functional integrity (natural sites only) Quality of the life sustaining systems Conservation of biological productivity Conservation of diversity Functioning of the cycles (water, etc.) Predictable climatic changes</p>	<p>***</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: None</p>	

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II.º. Factors affecting the property (Cont)

II.º.1. Degree to which the property is threatened (Cont)

d	visitor/tourism pressures,	<p>Tourism and its consequences: Yearly visitor statistics: None in the fort area ,several in the Village on the Oasis .</p> <p>Number of visitors per year Origin of the visitors Evolution of visitor statistics over the years Annual income from tourism</p> <p>Accessibility of the site (from the capital ?) YES - Distance 200 Km - Paved roads YES - Seasonal routes - Airports NO</p> <p>Circulation within the site: for handicapped, for vehicles, according to the seasons</p> <p>Pressures from tourism: Collecting of samples (fauna, flora, objects) Damage (trampling) Waste management (dustbins, WC) Fires</p> <p>Tourist infrastructures: Picnic areas, Halts, Waste bins, Path markers etc..</p> <p>What is the tourist capacity of the site?</p> <p>Can one speak of sustainable tourism?</p>
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II.º. Factors affecting the property (Cont)

II.º.1.Degree to which the property is threatened (Cont)

<p>e and the number of inhabitants.</p>	<p>Relations with the neighbouring residents of the site</p> <p>Evaluation of the local population Number of inhabitants living at the site, Number of inhabitants living in the buffer zone (Y · km) 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-économique considerations)</p> <p>Cultural specificities of this population</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 Note recent data</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 align="center">* NOTE : Sources not recently updated Official Sources not available .</p>
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II.7. Monitoring

a	<p>Whereas item II.7 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>Previous monitoring exercises : NONE (periodic or reactive monitoring) (give dates and results)</p> <p>Is there regular monitoring of the site (yearly, for example): YES ,under preparation</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of flora resources: frequency methodology inventory estimates results</p> <p>and/or</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of the vegetable resources: frequency methodology categories results</p> <p>and/or</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of the fauna resources: frequency methodology inventory estimates results</p> <p>and/or</p> <p>Landscape monitoring: frequency methodology inventory estimations results</p> <p>and/or</p> <p>Monitoring of the constructions, buildings, towns Frequency Methodology Inventory Estimations results</p>	...
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II.V. 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.V. and II.V. above)</p>	<p>Main conclusions concerning the Statement of significance of the site as a World Heritage property (see item II.V above) :</p> <p>Transmission to the future generations of historic cultural values ,appreciation of traditional Culture and National Heritage .</p> <p>Main conclusions concerning the Statement of authenticity / integrity of the property as a World Heritage property (see item II.V above) :</p> <p>Remarkable experience on traditional / vernacular architecture in mud brick structure.</p>	***
b	<p>cl Main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property (see Items II.ε and II.ο. above)</p>	<p>Main conclusions concerning the management of the property (see item II.ε above) :</p> <p>Opportunity to create a skilled staff body for the safeguarding the National Heritage</p> <p>Main conclusions concerning the factors affecting the property (see item II.ο above) :</p> <p>Halting the destruction of National Heritage and Environment</p>	***
c	<p>Proposition d'action(s) future(s)</p>	<p>Proposed future action(s): Implementation on National Scale of the World Heritage Centre co-operation.</p>	***

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II.A. Documentation enclosed :none

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

If necessary, add additional
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