

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 Rock-Art Sites of TADRART ACACUS . | 002 |
| c | Indicate the geographical co-ordinates to the nearest second | Localisation: Approximately between long Latitude: 9° 9' - 11° and LAT Longitude: 24,30 - 27° N | 003 |
| d | Date of inscription on the World Heritage List | 6.12.1985 | 004 |
| e | Organisation(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of this report. Give the necessary details to enable possible contact. | Organisation: Southern Superintendency Of archaeology. Person responsible: Dr. Ali Abdussalam. Address: Superintendency of archaeology . Sabha City and post code: Tel: 00218 71 620119 Telephone: 00218 71 630780 Fax: E-mail: | 005 006 007 008 |
| f | Date of the report | 7.8.2000 | 009 |
| g | Signature on behalf of the State Party | Surname and given name: Ali Abdussalam Function: Superintendent . | 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 Look at the attached papers | 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 - <u>iii</u> - iv - 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 | Pleasure and satisfaction. | 013 |

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

WHC Nomination Documentation

File name: 287.pdf UNESCO Region ARAB STATES

SITE NAME ("TITLE") Rock-art Sites of Tadrart Acacus

DATE OF INSCRIPTION ("SUBJECT") 6/12/1985

STATE PARTY ("AUTHOR") LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

CRITERIA ("KEY WORDS") C (iii)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

9th Session

The Committee noted the statement of the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamabiriya by which he expressed his agreement with the amendment to the report of the 9th session of the Bureau presented by the representative of Algeria and indicating notably that scientific and technical co-ordination between their two countries for the protection of Tadrart Acacus and Tassili N'Ajjer would be possible.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

On the border of Tassili N'Ajjer in Algeria, also a World Heritage site, this rocky massif contains thousands of cave paintings in very different styles, dating from 12,000 B.C. to 100 A.D. They bear witness to marked changes in the fauna and flora and to the different ways of life of the populations that succeeded one another in this Saharan region.

1.b. State, province or region: Fezzan

1.d Exact location: Approximately between long. 9° - 11° E and lat. 24.30° - 27° N

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION

Date received : 3.8.1983
Identification No.: 287
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

Prehistoric Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus

1. Specific location

- (a) Country Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- (b) State, Province or Region Fezzan
- (c) Name of property Tadrart Acacus
- (d) Exact location on map and indication of geographical co-ordinates

The mountain massif of Tadrart Acacus is situated on the south-western borders of the territory of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, approximately between 9° - 11° longitude east and 24.30° - 27° latitude north.

2. Juridical data

- (a) Owner Department of Antiquities
- (b) Legal status Is protected by Law No.40/1968
- (c) Responsible administration Department of Antiquities

3. Identification

- (a) Monuments and sites of Fezzan

Fezzan has a very rich cultural heritage, the importance of which is steadily increasing with the new discoveries revealing to the world the contribution made by the Sahara to the development and spread of several African civilizations down the ages.

- (b) Maps and/or Plans See annex

- (c) Photographic and/or cinematographic documentation See annex

3. Identification

(d) History

Prehistoric remains in Fezzan

Numerous exploration and survey missions carried out up to the present century had revealed very clearly the continuous presence of the human race in the different parts of the Libyan desert since very early times. Missions of German, British and in particular Italian and Libyan archeologists have subsequently applied themselves to studying the chronology and the different stages of this occupation, particularly in the Murzug and on the Tadrart Acacus massif located to the east of the town of Ghat.

1. The Murzug desert, in particular participated in the different phases of the palaeolithic era, extending over several hundreds of thousands of years, during which hunters lived surrounded by a flora and fauna comparable to those existing in tropical regions today.

"Pebble culture" remains from the Eo-palaeolithic have been collected from Wadi Berguj in the south and a large number of tools of all types and with different dimensions, deriving from the lower and middle palaeolithic, have been found scattered over thousands of square kilometres of the same desert, while pedunculate and painted objects, blades, scrapers, cutting tools and round balls of the Aterian culture prevalent at the close of the palaeolithic era have been collected in the Wadis Habeter, Tilizzaghen in the Acacus massif.

2. The mountain massif of the Tadrart Acacus is situated at the southwestern borders of the territory of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Algeria, approximately between 9° - 11° longitude east and 24.30° - 27° latitude north, (a photo taken from satellite is attached to this report). Prehistoric paintings and engravings of various artistic styles representing different cultural groups covering long periods of prehistory are scattered over almost all the Wadis of Tadrart Acacus.

Around 7000 B.C. the neolithic man as shepherd and cultivator succeeded the palaeolithic hunter and attempted to adapt himself to the conditions resulting from the progressive encroachment of the desert which transformed the Sahara into an increasingly arid zone like those of Tassili in Algeria, the rock arts, engravings and paintings discovered in the Libyan desert (in Fezzan) provide evidence of these drastic changes in the climate.

Since 1955, Professor Fabrizio Mori and Professor Paolo Graziosi with co-operation of the Department of Antiquities, located some hundreds of engravings and several thousands of paintings in the following sites of the Acacus massif, Matkhendush, Galghien, al-Marer, in-Habiter, Tilizzaghen, Van-Muhuggiage, Kessen, ti-n-Lalan, Fozzigiaren and Nantelocat. To these should be added the engravings recently described by Angelo Pesce in the Wadi Bouzna close to the Wadi Al-A Jal and those discovered by Helmut Ziegert of the University of Hamburg in the Wadi referred above.

According to scientific analyses the patina techniques and the finds of these engravings and paintings mentioned belong to the following periods :

The "Pastoral Phase" is associated with most reliable dates. The rock shelter of Van Muggiag produced a painted rock which had fallen

from the shelters back wall and came in contact with datable organic deposit. The carbon fourteen dates obtained from this painted rock fall ranged from 5000 - 6000 years B.C. The rock shows "two clear figures of oxen, painted in Uan Tabu style", (Mori, 1968:292). Moreover, there are older C_{14} dates for deposits similar to those associated with the Pastoral's painting.

This multi-style phase was both preceded and succeeded by other phases. The best scheme developed to study this art manifestation is that developed by Professor Mori. These phases are:

I. The Wild Big Fauna or Bubalus Antiquus phase:

It is solely represented by engravings. The engravings are executed on rock walls away from rock shelters. Hence there is no possibility of direct association with datable cultural material, luckily the engravings of this phase are superimposed by styles of engravings belonging to later phases. The antiquity of this phase is indicated by the dark patina of the engravings which is as dark as the rock slab used for the engravings. The engravings of the dated "Pastoral Phase" look very fresh compared with the patina developed on the engravings of the "Wild Big Fauna" phase. The very slow process of patination strongly indicates that the engravings are pre-neolithic.

Attributing such an old date for this phase goes in harmony with geomorphologic and archaeological evidence from the neighbouring area which strongly indicate that the Sahara enjoyed much more favourable climate. During the pleni-glacial (in Europe) the Sahara enjoyed much more precipitation coupled with less temperature (less rate of evaporation).

The engravings of this phase strictly depict African tropical fauna, such as elephants, giraffes, rhinocerus, babulus.....etc. The engravings are simple and only show the contour of the body. They show, however, the good ability of the artist to mimic nature.

II. The "Round Head" phase:

It is represented by both engravings and paintings. The paintings are superb and reflect a high aesthetic temperament. Animals and human figures are represented yet in a beautiful abstract expressionism, especially in its final stage. The phase begins with simple paintings that follow the contour. Full colour paintings using yellow, green and/or red pigments follow. The latest and best are the polychrome paintings which are associated with figures of negroid type people. The human figures are painted as uni-sex silhouette in quasi-abstract fashion with rounded heads. Figures in motion are attractively represented as if performing a ritual.

It is not possible, so far, to give an absolute date for this phase. It is probably related to the finishing-gathering culture which was lately discovered in the area. This culture is known from many sites in the area. Carbon fourteen for this culture gives the date of 9000 years B.C.

III. The Pastoral phase:

It is also represented by both engravings and paintings. This phase could be subgrouped into three chronological styles:

- a) The Uan Amil type : It is a highly developed art style in which paintings of cows are attractively executed using more than one colour. The artist used the same colour, unevenly to give the impression of the third dimension. The associated human figures, if present, show Mediterranean people.

In the subsequent styles of Uan Tabu and Tin-n-Lalan the aestheticism deteriorate considerably. In the last and recent style men are represented by unicolour figures in an elongated fashion. Dates of this phase give it a duration from 5th to 4th millennium B.C.

IV. The Horse phase:

It is marked by the appearance of horses and chariots for the first time in the engravings and paintings. The art style is quite schematic and poorly executed. The Herodotus description of the Garamants chariots fits very well the painted ones in the Acacus. Hence these are mostly related if they are not from the same culture. A date 1500 B.C. is attributed to this phase.

V. The Camel phase:

Unicolour paintings of camel caravans mark this phase. The paintings are schematic and aesthetically very low. This marks the end of the art manifestation in the Acacus. This last phase began by the introduction of the camel to North Africa in historical time.

3. (e) Bibliography

MORI, F. (1965)

Tadrart Acacus, Einaudi, Torino

MORI, F. (1968)

Prehistoric cultures in Tadrart Acacus, Libyan Sahara. P.E.S.I.

- PASA, A.
DURANTE PASA, M.V. (1962) Analisi paleoclimatiche nel deposito di Uan Muhuggiag nel massiccio dell'Acacus (Fezzan meridionale). In "Mem. Museo Civico di Storia Naturale", Verona, X).
- BARICH, B.E. (1977) Aperçu sur le phénomène pastoral dans le milieu saharien. In "Actus de Cong. Panaf. de Preist", Nairobi 1977.
- BARICH, B.E. (1979) Prehistorical background to the historical trade routes. In "Proc. of the 2nd Intern. Symp. of the Libyan Studies Centre", Tripoli, October 1979.
- BARICH, B.E. (1982) Nuove evidenze nell' area dell'Acacus (Fezzan). Missione Congiunta Italo-Libica per ricerche sahariane (anno 1978). In "Libya Antiqua" (in press)

4. State of preservation/conservation

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.40/1968 and will consist including individual monuments, archaeological sites, natural and cultural heritage, in accordance with precise criteria, on the list of classified historic and the inventory historic sites in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

But the most difficult problem that this natural and cultural heritage in the Sahara, is the man and his action against the valuable sites in the desert. Tourists do a lot of deterioration to the prehistoric paintings and engravings by wetting and tracing as they photograph them. Some tourists are much more destructive.

As a consequence the Department of Antiquities tries its best to screen out these types of activities. The Law No.40/1968 assures that.

Moreover the Department, with assistance of the mission of the University of Rome made an experiment to use Paraloid as a protective agent for paintings. Using this agent does not only conceal the paintings from the affects of man and environment, but it also improves the visibility of the paintings themselves. A reasonable time must laps, however, before a large scale usage of this agent is adopted.

It is the general consensus within the Department to focus attention to the problem of man's destruction. Paintings and engravings have survived long periods of time in absence of such destructions.

It should be pointed out that, in contrast to the prehistoric engravings and paintings found in dark, deep caves in France and Spain, those of Fezzan were done in the open air, directly onto the rock walls of the Wadis.

The engravings have withstood the vagaries of the weather. As for the paintings, they are in different states of preservation, some with the colours barely visible and others in which the colours, ranging from red, grey and ochre to white, are still fresh and fairly well preserved. Greater attention has therefore been paid by the Department of Antiquities according to the new regulation and legislation of the Department of Antiquities to preventing their further deterioration, and by providing a programme of research and to train local research workers, in order to identify study and inventory, all similar works which may be well discovered in any part of Libya in the future.

Signed (on behalf of State Party) :

Full Name :  Dr. Abdullah Shaiboub

Title : President of Department of Antiquities

Date :



Prehistoric Rock-art Sites of Tadrart Acacus

The documents listed below which have been received from the Libyan Arab Jamhuriya in support of the above-mentioned nomination can be examined in the Division of Cultural Heritage at Unesco and will be available for consultation at the meetings of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee and of the Committee itself:

- a map showing the location of the rock-art sites;
- a photograph taken from satellite indicating the location of the site;
- eight black-and-white and colour photographs;
- fourteen slides.

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

LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

WORLD HERITAGE LIST N° 287

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>A) IDENTIFICATION</p> <p><u>Bien proposé</u>: Sites rupestres préhistoriques du Tadrart Acacus</p> <p><u>Lieu</u>: Fezzan</p> <p><u>Etat partie</u>: Jamahiriya arabe libyenne</p> <p><u>Date</u>: 3 août 1983</p> | <p>A) IDENTIFICATION</p> <p><u>Nomination</u>: Prehistoric Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus</p> <p><u>Location</u>: Fezzan</p> <p><u>State party</u>: Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</p> <p><u>Date</u>: August 3, 1983</p> |
| <p>B) RECOMMANDATION DE L'ICOMOS</p> <p>Que ce bien culturel soit inscrit sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial au titre du critère III.</p> | <p>B) ICOMOS RECOMMENDATION</p> <p>That the proposed cultural property be included on the World Heritage List based on the criterion III.</p> |
| <p>C) JUSTIFICATION</p> <p>Lors de l'inscription, en 1982, du Tassili N'Ajjer sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial, l'ICOMOS avait observé que cette zone naturelle et culturelle se prolongeait bien au-delà des frontières de l'Algérie. En conséquence, le Comité avait recommandé que des demandes d'inscription complémentaires soient déposées par les Etats intéressés.</p> <p>Répondant à ce souhait, la Libye introduit une demande concernant le massif du Tadrart Acacus, vaste région montagneuse (plus de 250 km²) aujourd'hui désertique, située dans le Fezzan, à l'est de la ville de Ghat.</p> <p>Les missions archéologiques italo-libyennes qui se sont succédé depuis 1955 au Tadrart Acacus sous la direction de Fabrizio Mori et de Paolo Graziosi ont inventorié, outre des habitats comportant un important matériel lithique</p> | <p>C) JUSTIFICATION</p> <p>At the time of the inclusion of Tassili N'Ajjer on the World Heritage List in 1982, ICOMOS noted that this natural and cultural zone extended well beyond the borders of Algeria. Subsequently, the Committee recommended that complementary inclusion requests be submitted by the concerned States.</p> <p>Responding to this suggestion, Libya introduces a request concerning the massif of Tadrart Acacus, a vast mountainous region (more than 250 kms. square) which is today a desert, situated in the Fezzan, to the east of the city of Ghat.</p> <p>The Italo-Libyan archaeological missions which have run continuously from 1955 in Tadrart Acacus under the guidance of Fabrizio Mori and Paolo Graziosi, have catalogued, besides settlements comprising important stone and ceramic material, numerous rock art sites, in-</p> |

et céramique, de très nombreux sites d'art rupestre : des centaines de gravures et des milliers de peintures.

Comme pour le Tassili N'Ajjer, diverses périodes, correspondant à des phases climatiques successives entraînant des modifications profondes de la flore, de la faune et donc du mode de vie des populations locales, peuvent être distinguées. Elles se caractérisent par des styles très affirmés.

- Au cours de la période "naturaliste", correspondant aux dernières phases du Pléistocène (12.000-8.000 av. J.C.), on recense de nombreuses gravures au trait représentant les grands mammifères de la Savane : éléphants, rhinocéros, girafes.
- Lors de la période des "têtes rondes", vers 8.000-4.000, gravures et peintures coexistent. La faune est caractéristique d'un climat humide; des scènes magico-religieuses apparaissent.
- La période "pastorale", à partir de 4000, est la plus importante par le nombre des peintures et des gravures; de nombreux troupeaux de bovidés figurent sur les parois décorées des grottes et des abris.
- La période des "équidés", à partir de 1500 av. J.C., est celle où le climat semi-aride s'installe, provoquant la disparition de certaines espèces et l'apparition du cheval domestiqué.
- La période des "Camélidés" (1^{ers} siècles de notre ère) voit s'accroître le processus de désertification. Le dromadaire s'installe dans la région et fournit le principal sujet des dernières peintures rupestres.

Le Tadrart Acacus, prolongement naturel du Tassili N'Ajjer, doit être inscrit sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial au titre du critère III, comme témoignage exceptionnel sur une suite de civilisations disparues.

L'ICOMOS, sensible aux dangers que les visiteurs font courir à cet ensemble de peintures et de gravures rupestres, insiste pour que le programme de protection inauguré par le Département des Antiquités en accord avec la législation de la Jamahiriya Libyenne arabe soit renforcé.

cluding hundreds of engravings and thousands paintings.

Like Tassili N'Ajjer, various periods, corresponding to successive climatic phases which brought about underlying modifications in the flora and fauna and, thus, in the way of life of the local population, may be distinguished. They are characterized by very definite artistic styles.

- during the "naturalistic" phase, corresponding to the last phase of the Pleistocene epoch (12,000-8,000 B.C.), one sees numerous outline engravings representing the large mammals of the Savannah : elephants, rhinoceros, giraffes
- during the "round-head" phase, ca. 8,000-4,000, engravings and paintings coexisted. The fauna was characteristic of a humid climate; magico-religious scenes appeared.
- the "pastoral" phase, from 4,000, is the most important in terms of numbers of paintings and engravings; numerous bovine herds are found on the decorated walls of the grottoes and shelters.
- the "horse" phase, from 1,500 B.C., is that of a semi-arid climate, which caused the disappearance of certain species and the appearance of the domesticated horse.
- the "camel" phase (first centuries B.C.) saw the intensification of a desertic climate. The dromadery settled in the region and became the main subject of the last rock art paintings.

The Tadrart Acacus, natural extension of Tassili N'Ajjer, should be included on the World Heritage List based on criterion III, as an exceptional testimony to a series of civilizations which have disappeared.

Being aware of the dangers which visitors present to this ensemble of rock paintings and engravings, ICOMOS insists that the program of protection which was inaugurated by the Antiquities Department in accordance with the legislation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya be enforced.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
 CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
 ICOMOS 75 RUE DU TEMPLE 75003 PARIS TEL: 277.3576

LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

WORLD HERITAGE LIST N° 179

A) IDENTIFICATION

A) IDENTIFICATION

Bien proposé : Tassili N'Ajjer

Nomination : Tassili N'Ajjer

Lieu : Wilaya de Ouargla

Location : Wilaya of Ouargla

Etat partie : Algérie

State party : Algeria

Date : 19 Juin 1981

Date : June 19, 1981

B) RECOMMANDATION DE L'ICOMOS

B) ICOMOS RECOMMENDATION

Que le bien culturel proposé soit inscrit sur la liste du Patrimoine Mondial.

That the proposed cultural property be inscribed on the World Heritage List.

C) JUSTIFICATION

C) JUSTIFICATION

La proposition d'inscription sur la liste du Patrimoine Mondial du massif du Tassili N'Ajjer ne peut entraîner, de la part de l'ICOMOS, qu'une recommandation particulièrement chaleureuse au titre des critères I et III. En effet, l'ensemble des peintures et des gravures rupestres conservées sur ce haut plateau, au sud-est du Sahara algérien, aux confins de la Libye, du Niger et du Mali, compte parmi les plus importants de l'époque préhistorique. La zone proposée à l'inscription couvre une superficie de 72.000 km² et se situe à une altitude moyenne de 1500 m. C'est un secteur triangulaire déterminé, au nord-ouest, par la falaise abrupte qui, d'Amguid à la frontière avec le Niger, domine les ergs d'Admer et de Tihodaïne, au nord par la piste de Tarat à Amguid, à l'est par la frontière avec le Niger et la Libye.

Dans ce plateau aride et dénudé, creusé de canyons, des tribus de Touareg Ajjer

The proposal for the inscription of the massif of Tassili N'Ajjer on the World Heritage List occasions the particularly whole-hearted recommendation of ICOMOS on the basis of criteria I and III. Indeed, the ensemble of paintings and rock engravings preserved on this high plateau, which is situated to the south-east of the Algerian Sahara and bordered by Libya, Niger and Mali, is among the most important of the prehistoric period. The zone which has been proposed for inscription covers an area of 72,000 km² and is situated at a median altitude of 1,500 m. It is a triangular sector defined to the north-west by the abrupt cliff which, from Amguid to the border of Niger, dominates the ergs of Admer and Tihodaïne; to the north, by the trail from Tarat to Amguid; and to the east, by the borders of Niger and Libya.

The tribes of the Ajjer Tuareg still

nomadisent encore, exploitant avec leurs troupeaux transhumants de maigres ressources végétales. Mais, durant l'époque néolithique, le Tassili bénéficiait de conditions climatiques plus favorables à l'occupation humaine. L'abondance du gibier, les possibilités offertes à l'élevage et à la vie pastorale à proximité immédiate de sites défensifs inexpugnables constituaient autant de facteurs positifs de peuplement.

De -6000 environ aux premiers siècles de l'ère chrétienne, les populations qui se sont succédé ont laissé de nombreuses traces archéologiques : habitats, tumuli et enclos qui ont livré un abondant matériel céramique. Toutefois, ce sont les peintures et les gravures rupestres multipliées aux parois d'abris sous roche peu profonds qui ont fait la renommée mondiale du Tassili à partir de 1933, date de leur découverte. 15.000 ont été répertoriées et relevées jusqu'à nos jours. Les spécialistes estiment que la réserve archéologique peut atteindre au double de ce chiffre. Ces peintures s'échelonnent dans le temps selon plusieurs périodes, dont chacune correspond à une faune particulière, mais peut être également caractérisée, sans référence à un écosystème, par un style différent.

Ce sont :

- la période naturaliste, la plus ancienne. La faune représentée est celle de la savane.

- la période dite "archaïque". La faune, extrêmement nombreuse, correspond à un climat humide. Le système de représentation graphique a changé: petites figures schématiques ou formes colossales prennent l'allure de pictogrammes chargés d'une évidente finalité magique.

- la période des bovidés (entre 4000 et 1500 Av.J.C.), la plus importante par le nombre des peintures conservées, renoue avec une esthétique naturaliste. Les représentations de troupeaux de bovins, de scènes de la vie quotidienne, comptent parmi les plus célèbres de l'art pariétal préhistorique.

- la période des équidés, qui couvre la fin du néolithique et la protohistoire, correspond à la disparition de nombreuses espèces sous l'effet de la sécheresse et

wander on the barren, arid plateau cut by canyons, exploiting the meager vegetal resources with their nomadic flocks. However, during the prehistoric period, Tassili benefited from climatic conditions which were more favorable to human occupation. The abundance of game, the possibilities of animal husbandry and of pastoral life which lay within immediate proximity of impregnable defensive sites constitute the basic factors which favored population development.

From about the year -6000 to the first centuries of the Christian era, the various peoples who inhabited this area left numerous archaeological traces : settlements, tumuli and enclosures which have yielded abundant ceramic material. Nonetheless, it is the paintings and the multifold rock engravings, found on the walls protected by rocky projections, to which Tassili owes the world renown it gained after 1933, the date of their discovery. To the present time, fifteen thousand of them have been inventoried and catalogued; specialists feel that the archaeological reserve could well be double this number. These paintings cover several periods each of which corresponds to a particular fauna, yet each may be equally as well characterized by stylistic differences without reference to an ecosystem :

- the naturalistic period (the oldest). The fauna represented is that of the Savannah.

- the period known as "archaic". The extremely numerous fauna correspond to the humid climate. The system of graphic representation has changed : small schematic figures or colossal forms assume the aspect of pictograms charged with an evident magical finality;

-the Bovidian period (between 4,000 and 1,500 BC), dominant period in terms of the number of paintings. The representation of bovine herds, the scenes of daily lifes, which incorporate a renewed naturalistic aesthetic, are among the most well-known of prehistoric mural art.

- the Equidian period, which covers the end of the Neolithic and the Protohistoric periods, corresponds to the disappearance of numerous species from the effects of

à l'apparition du cheval (représentations de chevaux sauvages et de chevaux domestiqués attelés à des chars).

- Enfin, la période des Camélidés, aux premiers siècles de l'ère chrétienne, coïncide avec l'installation du climat désertique hyperaride et avec l'apparition du dromadaire.

L'ensemble le plus important des peintures du Tassili est situé, à l'est de Djanet, dans le parc national géré par l'O.P.N.T. (Office du Parc National du Tassili). D'autres oeuvres rupestres remarquables se trouvent, au nord, dans la région de l'oued Djerat, près d'Illizi, mais il faut encore mentionner les sites des plateaux de Tadjilahine, Tasghirt, Dider, Ighassan et Adrar.

La zone naturelle et culturelle du Tassili se prolongeant au-delà des frontières de l'Algérie, des demandes d'inscription complémentaires pourront être introduites, à l'avenir, par les états concernés. D'ores et déjà (mars 1982), le Mali a donné son accord de principe à une extension à l'Adrar des Iforas.

the dryness and to the appearance of the horse (representations of wild horses and of domesticated horses harnessed to wagons).

- Finally, the Cameline period, during the first centuries of the Christian era, coincides with the onset of the hyper-arid desert climate and with the appearance of the dromedary.

The most important group of paintings is situated to the east of Djanet in the National Park administrated by the OPNT (Office du Parc National du Tassili). Other remarkable works of rock art are found, to the north, in the region of the Wadi Djerat, near Illizi; and, also, the sites of the plateaus of Tadjilahine, Tasghirt, Dider, Ighassan and Adrar should be mentioned.

The natural and cultural zone of Tassili extends beyond the Algerian border, and thus complementary requests for inscription may be introduced, in the future, by the other stateparties concerned. Already (March 1982), Mali has agreed, in principle, to an extension of the zone to the Adrar from the Iforas.

Paris, Mai/May 1982

TASSILI - Période des têtes rondes



PATRIMOINE MONDIAL: CANDIDATURE

EXAMEN TECHNIQUE PAR L'UICN

1. NUMERO D'IDENTIFICATION ET NOM: 179 PARC NATIONAL DU TASSILI N'AJJER
2. SITUATION GEOGRAPHIQUE: Entre les latitudes 23° to 26° 50'N et les longitudes 5° 20' et 12°E, dans le sud-est de l'Algérie.
3. CANDIDATURE PROPOSEE PAR: le ministère algérien de l'Information et de la Culture
4. DOCUMENTATION:
 - (i) Formulaire de candidature
 - (ii) Documentation supplémentaire (UICN)
 - a) Lhote, Henri. 1976. Vers d'autres Tassilis. Arthaud, Paris. 258 pp.

5. DESCRIPTION ET RESUME

Bien que tout d'abord considéré comme un site culturel, le parc national du Tassili N'Ajjer est aussi digne d'intérêt en tant que site naturel. Sa conformation géologique, d'un intérêt esthétique remarquable, présente des formations cristallines précambriennes et des grés érodés qui constituent des "forêts de roches". La faune et la flore possèdent certaines caractéristiques qui remontent aux périodes préhistoriques quand la région du Tassili était considérablement plus humide; des hommes ont vécu dans cet environnement comme en témoignent les nombreuses inscriptions et peintures rupestres, qui montrent des espèces dépendantes de l'eau telles l'hippopotame, ainsi que des espèces éteintes dans la région depuis au moins plusieurs milliers d'années comme le buffle, l'éléphant, le rhinocéros et la girafe; des peintures plus récentes représentent des bergers avec leur bétail qui ont peut-être contribué à l'assèchement de l'environnement dans cette partie du Sahara. Ces peintures anciennes sont d'un intérêt remarquable en ce qu'elles témoignent de relations entre l'homme et son environnement, qui ont cessé d'exister depuis fort longtemps.

6. INTEGRITE

Le site semble être bien protégé bien qu'il n'existe à ce jour aucun plan de gestion. Les activités des bergers nomades touareg n'ont pas eu d'impact considérable sur les éléments géologiques quoiqu'elles aient pu exercer une influence minime sur la végétation et les animaux. Le tourisme paraît être soumis à un contrôle rigoureux, les groupes de visiteurs étant toujours accompagnés d'un guide.

7. COMPARAISON AVEC D'AUTRES REGIONS

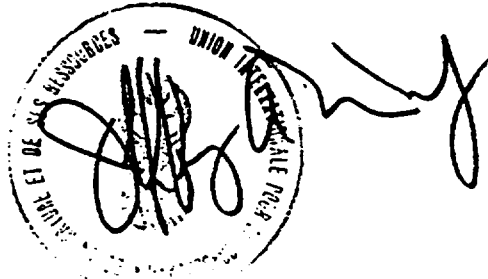
Le Tassili semble être une zone unique par la combinaison de ses éléments géologiques et culturels qui témoignent des périodes plus humides qu'a connues le sud de l'Algérie.

8. EVALUATION

Le parc national du Tassili d'Ajjer remplit les critères (ii) et (iii) car il est un exemple remarquable de l'interaction de l'homme avec son environnement et comprend des phénomènes naturels d'une beauté exceptionnelle.

9. RECOMMANDATION

Le parc du Tassili d'Ajjer devrait être inscrit sur la liste du patrimoine mondial. Il semble qu'il serait essentiel avant tout de faire connaître le site au monde entier, grâce à une information publique appropriée assurée par le Comité du patrimoine mondial.



Union internationale pour la conservation de la
nature et de ses ressources

15 avril 1982

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

II.2.2. 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? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO and more. | 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? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO If YES, why? . Because the new discoveries and studies show a lot of importance of these sites regarding the mankind activity through prehistorical periods, and bio-environment. | 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO Does the delimitation of the buffer zone seem adequate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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: - Centre of prehistorical paintings and engravings bearing cultural and historical meanings . - Paintings & engravings containing (Antropfism - Sipittual - figures . - The rock-arts of this site are considered one of the most gig prehistorical sites because of the huge quantity and the variety of its heritage which traces back the human past from early Ashulian period till the Neolithic period . - It is an idle centre to study the old cultures of Sahara . | 000 |

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.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>Revealing one of Human development periods through the man past in Sahara.</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?</p> <p>YES / NO</p> <p>Are changes in the authenticity / integrity of the property foreseeable in the near future?</p> <p>YES / NO</p> <p>What are the main causes of changes in the authenticity / integrity since inscription?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism. - Oil industry , economic activites. - Natural process . <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?</p> <p>YES / NO</p> <p>Not all the site parts.</p> | 000 |

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. Management

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 – Region – Private</p> <p>Legal status:</p> <p>Prehistorical site inscribed in the world heritage list .</p> <p>Legal framework (national and local)</p> <p>Institutional framework (local)</p> | <p>000</p> |
| | <p>Agency(ies) responsible for the management: Southern superintendency of Archaeology Responsible: Dr. Ali Abdessalam Address: Sebha Post code and city: Telephone: Fax: E-mail:</p> | <p>000</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>Actions foreseen to preserve the values for the future - there is a plan to make the site as a national park with collaboration of (Centro interuniveritario di ricerca sulle civiltà L'ambiente del Sahara Antico)</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.4.2. 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>Under which authority is the property managed:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">the site the region central administration</p> <p>Changes occurred at the site since inscription with regard to :</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">ownership Department of Antiquities . legal status Is protected by law protective measures boundaries</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">available resources : Decrease the ordinary workers and the technicians in addition to the technical materials .</p> | 000 |
| 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>Registered plans relating to the property:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">regional plan: local plan: conservation plan: tourism development plan: etc.</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. 4.3. 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 style="padding-left: 40px;">In accordance with specific legislation</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Agency responsible for the implementation: Governmental institution NGO</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:</p> <p>Revision scheduled every years</p> | 000 |
| c | (provide a copy of the plan in annex) | <p>Financial support for the implementation of the management plan:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">No financing foreseen Financing guaranteed National financing Bilateral financing Italian Mission .</p> | 000 |

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**

| | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| | <p align="center">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:</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: Ali Abdussalam Function: Superintendent Address: Sebha, Southern Supritendency of Arch Post code and city: ology . Sebha , Libya. Telephone: Fax: E-mail:</p> | <p align="center">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 align="center">Human resources</p> <p>Level of staff:</p> <p>1. Management:</p> <p>2. Managerial staff / engineers (number, role) :</p> <p>3. Manpower (number, role) :</p> <p>Guards Trackers Chauffeurs Secretaries Workers Unskilled workers</p> | <p align="center">000</p> |
| <p>b and the financial resources available and necessary for the management of the property,</p> | <p>Regular financial resources:</p> <p>Sources and level of financing:</p> <p>Income generated directly by management:</p> <p>Type Amount Utilisation</p> | <p align="center">R</p> |
| <p>c as well as an estimate of its personnel needs.</p> | <p align="center">Personnel training needs</p> <p>Observed shortcomings: Restoration and Conservation in field of prehistorical remains</p> <p>Personnel training needs :</p> <p>Types of training desired:</p> | <p align="center">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.4.5. 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>With the collaboration of the foreign missions .</p> <p>Protection measures and means of implementation: There is a plan to make the site as a national park</p> <p>Existing local programmes:</p> <p>Policies and programmes for the safeguard of the site (status of implementation):</p> <p>The abovementioned programme will protect the site , in addition to its documentation and monitoring periodically .</p> <p>Financing (origin, amount): Libyan Government with hope of UNESCO financial support .</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. World Heritage Centre b. UNESCO International Campaign c. National and/or regional projects of the UNDP or another agency d. Other assistance <p>Technical assistance provided by bilateral co-operation</p> <p>Through the (Centro interuniversitario di ricerca sulle civilita' e L'ambiente del Sahara Antico)</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.4.6. Scientific, technical and educational activities

| | | | |
|---|--|--|-----|
| a | The State Party is also encouraged to provide information on scientific studies, | <p align="center">Scientific studies</p> <p>Research facilities at the site: Some Laboratories: Housing for researchers: Vehicles: Scientific equipment: Databases: Herbaria: Zoological collections : Skilled personnel (technicians, laboratory staff)</p> | 000 |
| b | On research projects: for each research programme carried out at the site, provide relevant information. | <p 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> | 000 |
| 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 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> | |
| d | Educational activities, if there are educational programmes aimed at schools | <p align="center">Educational activities</p> <p>Does the site receive schools' visits? How many? U iversity students .</p> <p>Are there educational programmes aimed at schools :</p> | 000 |

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

b/ Research and development programmes :

The scientific programmes in the area of Tadrart Acacus site:

- 1- Study prehistorical cultures .
- 2- Study paleoclimate .
- 3- Study paleoenvironment .
- 4- Study paleoanthropology .
- 5- Mapping the site by using the most modern instruments and equipments .
- 6- Study the Rock-arts , particularly the black patina to obtain an absolute chronology of the engravings of the site.
- 7- Study painting colours and rock materials with aim of making proper scientific restorations .

NOTE : The abovementioned programme is being carried out as a mutual project between the Libyan Department of Antiquities and the Rome University One through (Centro Interuniversitario di Ricerca Sulle Civilita' e' L'ambiente del Sahara Antico) .

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

| | YES / NO | |
|--|---|------------|
| <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>Is there an environmental education policy: YES / NO</p> <p>Which themes, target public, means for implementation.</p> <p>Protection the enviromental aspects of the site this is the theme addressed to the visitors through the direct instructions or through the media means occasionally.</p> <p>Public information and awareness building</p> <p>How are general public information activities organised,?</p> <p>Media means</p> <p>How are the World Heritage values transmitted to residents and visitors?</p> <p>Through the direct explainaton publications and different means of media.</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.4.7. 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</p> <p>World Heritage property signs</p> <p>Visitor information/interpretation centre</p> <p>Site museum</p> <p>Discovery paths</p> <p>Hotel infrastructure (lodging, restaurant)</p> <p>Parking lot</p> <p>Toilets</p> <p>First aid and rescue station</p> <p>Ad hoc personnel and training received</p> <p>Information material: leaflets, books, slides, videos, CD-ROMs, etc.</p> <p>Open house days</p> <p>Special events or exhibitions</p> <p>Targeted communication actions: radio, tv, press</p> <p>Impact of inscription on visitor numbers</p> <p>Other actions: Note: all the abovenamed points are taken into account in the plan of changing the site as a National Park.</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.

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.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 |
|---|---|---|-----|

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**

| | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| <p>b environmental pressures</p> | <p>Environmental pressures:</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 align="center">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:</p> | <p align="center">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

| | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----|
| d visitor/tourism pressures, | <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 Evolution of visitor statistics over the years 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 etc.. <p>What is the tourist capacity of the site? Thousands .</p> <p>Can one speak of sustainable tourism?</p> | 000 |
|------------------------------|--|-----|

Rock-Arts (Engravings
 and paintings) deformation.

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

| | | |
|---|---|------------|
| <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 (20 km) Tow families 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) Grazing. Activities (cf. socio-économic considerations)</p> <p>Cultural specificities of this population Non-educated .</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> |
|---|---|------------|

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

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>Was the community involved in the nomination of the site to the World Heritage List: YES / NO</p> <p>In what way?</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.5.2. Prevention of threats and natural and human pressures

| | | |
|--|--|------------|
| <p>a</p> <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>This item should provide up-to-date information on all factors which are likely to affect or threaten the property. It should also relate those threats to measures taken to counteract them.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Methods of counteracting threats and pressures</p> <p>Natural disasters:</p> <p>Earthquakes: 1) Following up the tourists .</p> <p>Land slides: 2) Following up the oil-companies activities in the area .</p> <p>Avalanches : 3) Documentation the Rock-Arts in the site.</p> <p>Floods:</p> <p>Droughts:</p> <p>Fires:</p> <p>Volcanoes:</p> <p>Others:</p> <p>Industrial pollution:</p> <p>Vandalism, theft, looting:</p> <p>Industrial infrastructures:</p> <p>Dams</p> <p>Mines</p> <p>Electrical network</p> <p>Communications network (roads, railways, canals)</p> <p>Changes in land use Land-abuse by oil-companies.</p> <p>Pastoralism</p> <p>Poaching</p> <p>Urbanism</p> <p>Tourism</p> | <p>000</p> |
| <p>b</p> <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> | <p>000</p> |
| <p>c</p> <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> | <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.6. Monitoring

| | | | |
|----------|---|---|---------------------------|
| <p>a</p> | <p>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)</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> |
|----------|---|---|---------------------------|

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

| | | | |
|---|--|--|-----|
| 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 |

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.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> <p style="text-align: center;">Changong the site into a National Park.</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: Southern Superintendency of Archaeology Person responsible: Dr. Ali Abdussalam Address: Southern Superintendency of Archaeology Telephone : Fax: E-mail:</p> | 000 |

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|-----|
| 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: Ebrahim Alazzabi. Dept. of Antiquities. Tripoli. Address: Tripoli. P.O. Box: 892 / Tel: 3333042/ 2. Name: Saad Abdelaziz. Germa . Address: ... | 000 |
| h | Address where the inventory, records and archives are kept. | Southern Superintendency of Archaeology. Agency: Superintendency of Archaeology. Person responsible: Dr. Ali Abdussalam Address: Southern Superintendency of Archaeology Sebha . Libya. Tel; | 000 |

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.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

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet



٧٨
وعمل راکض
الدور الرموي القديم

وان موهجاج ٢



٦٩
الجدار المرسوم بوادي إيكي
أدوار مختلفة



٧٠
منظر رقص ١
نهاية دور الرؤوس المستديرة

وادي إيكي

وان أميل ١



٩٢

حاجزان وأشكال نسائية
الدور الرعوي القديم

٩٣

ثور في حالة سير
الدور الرعوي القديم

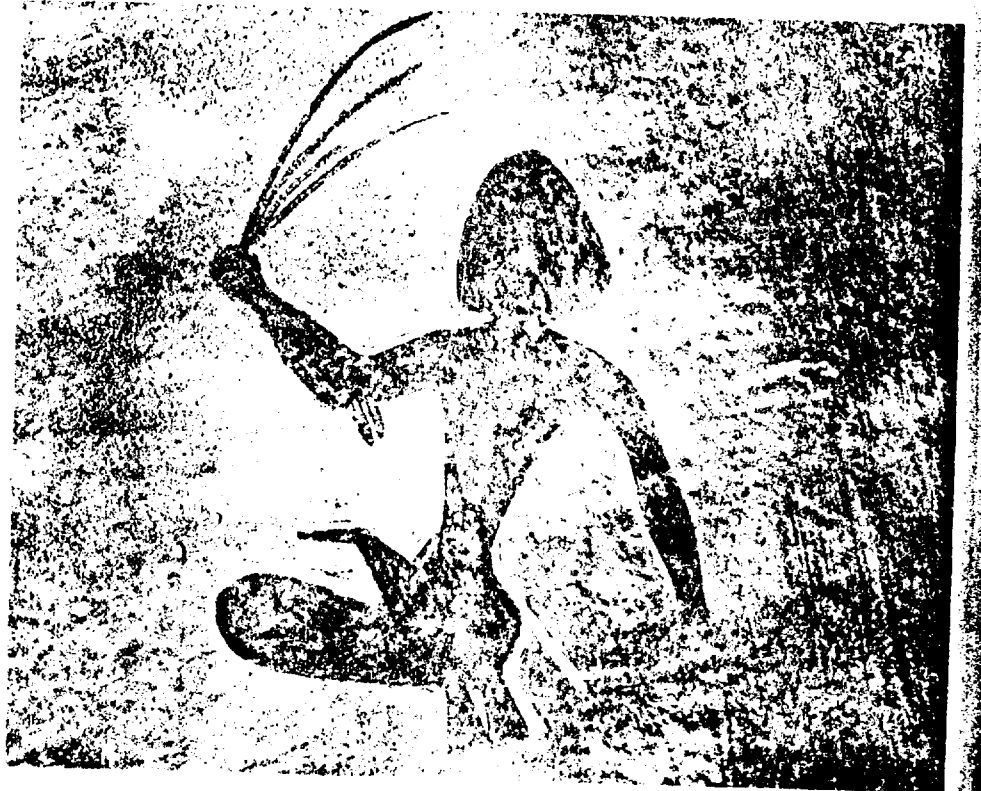


وادي إيكي



٧١
منظر رقص ٢
نهاية دور الرؤوس المستديرة

٧٢
شكل بشري جالس
الدور



وادي إيكي



٧١
منظر رقص ٢
نهاية دور الرؤوس المستديرة

٧٢
شكل بشري جالس
الدور

