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AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

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

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Forty-third session

**Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan
30 June – 10 July 2019**

**Decisions adopted
during the 43rd session
of the World Heritage Committee
(Baku, 2019)**

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2. Admission of observers

Decision: 43 COM 2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Taking into consideration Rule 8 (Observers) of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee,
2. Authorizes the participation in the 43rd session, as observers, of the representatives of international governmental organizations (IGOs), international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), permanent observer missions to UNESCO and non profit-making institutions in the fields covered by the Convention, listed in Part I of the Document WHC/19/43.COM/2.

3. Adoption of the Agenda and Timetable of the World Heritage Committee (Baku, 2019)

3A. Adoption of the Agenda

Decision: 43 COM 3A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/3A,
2. Adopts the Agenda contained in the above-mentioned document.

3B. Provisional Timetable

Decision: 43 COM 3B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/3B,
2. Adopts the Timetable contained in the above-mentioned document.

4. Report of the Rapporteur of the 42nd session of the World Heritage Committee (Manama, 2018)

Decision: 43 COM 4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Takes note of the report of the Rapporteur of the 42nd session of the World Heritage Committee (Manama, 2018).

5. Reports of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies

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

Decision: 43 COM 5A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/5A,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 5A** adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018) and Decision **40 COM 5D** adopted at its 40th session (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016),
3. Takes note with appreciation of the activities undertaken by the World Heritage Centre over the past year in pursuit of the Expected Result to ensure that “Tangible heritage identified, protected, monitored and sustainably managed by Member States, in particular through the effective implementation of the 1972 Convention”, and the five strategic objectives as presented in Document WHC/19/43.COM/5A;
4. Further notes the efforts by the World Heritage Centre to strengthen the cooperation with the other biodiversity-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements in the framework of the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG), welcomes the first Global Biodiversity Assessment presented at the seventh session of Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and calls on all States Parties to the Convention to actively engage in the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in order to set an ambitious global agenda to halt biodiversity loss, including through the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*;
5. Takes note that only limited voluntary contributions have been committed by States Parties for the organization of an expert meeting on memory sites and reiterates its invitation to States Parties to contribute financially to this end;
6. Invites the States Parties to support the activities carried out by the World Heritage Centre for the implementation of the *Convention*;
7. Requests the World Heritage Centre to present, at its 44th session, a report on its activities.

5B. Reports of the Advisory Bodies

Decision: 43 COM 5B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/5B,
2. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Advisory Bodies (ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN) on their activities;
3. Also takes note of the progress made as well as the challenges and gaps identified by the Advisory Bodies in the framework of the implementation of the *Convention*.

5C. World Heritage Convention and Sustainable Development

Decision: 43 COM 5C

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/5C,
2. Recalling Decisions **36 COM 5C**, **38 COM 5D**, **39 COM 5D**, **40 COM 5C** and **41 COM 5C** adopted respectively at its 36th (Saint Petersburg, 2012), 38th (Doha, 2014), 39th (Bonn, 2015), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016) and 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions, as well as Resolution **20 GA 13**, adopted by the General Assembly at its 20th session (UNESCO, 2015),
3. Welcomes the follow-up activities and the progress made so far in mainstreaming the “Policy Document for the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the *World Heritage Convention*” (WH-SDP) into the activities of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies and into the processes of the *Convention*;
4. Recalling that the WH-SDP stipulates that all dimensions of sustainable development should apply to natural, cultural and mixed properties in their diversity, and that sustainable development is underpinned by good governance frameworks, requests the States Parties to take a systematic and holistic approach to mainstreaming the WH-SDP into their national and local policies, processes, and initiatives related to the implementation of the *Convention* and to development in and around World Heritage properties;
5. Invites the States Parties undertaking activities towards the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to include synergies with the WH-SDP, whenever possible, in order to tap into the potential of the *World Heritage Convention* to contribute to sustainable development;
6. Encourages the World Heritage Centre, in cooperation with the Advisory Bodies and other relevant partners, to reflect on interlinkages between the implementation of the WH-SDP and the UN Sustainable Development Goals as well as other relevant global agreements, such as those related to climate change and disaster risk reduction, and related World Heritage strategies and policies that could inform activities, tools, guidance, and communications related to sustainable development;

7. Also requests the World Heritage Centre pursue, within the available resources, the development of activities including policies, tools, operational activities, guidance and communication towards operationalising the WH-SDP and supporting the States Parties in its implementation;
8. Calls on States Parties and other potential partners to contribute financially or through in-kind support to activities towards mainstreaming and operationalising the WH-SDP;
9. Decides to inscribe an agenda item concerning World Heritage and Sustainable Development at its 45th session in 2021, and finally requests the World Heritage Centre, in cooperation with the Advisory Bodies, to present a progress report in this regard.

5D. Priority Africa, Sustainable Development and World Heritage

Decision: 43 COM 5D

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/5D,
2. Recalling Decisions **36 COM 5C**, **38 COM 5D**, **39 COM 5D**, **40 COM 5C**, **41 COM 5C**, and **42 COM 17** adopted respectively at its 36th (Saint Petersburg, 2012), 38th (Doha, 2014), 39th (Bonn, 2015), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016), 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively, as well as Resolution **20 GA 13**, adopted by the General Assembly at its 20th session (UNESCO, 2015),
3. Takes note of the African States Parties' unique biodiversity and richness and their immense wealth of cultural heritage and local knowledge that have come down to humanity so far, and that must be conserved and passed on to future generations;
4. Welcomes with appreciation the activities of the World Heritage Centre along with Field Offices, the Advisory Bodies, the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) and other partners in raising awareness and building capacities around various issues related to World Heritage and sustainable development in Africa as well as the efforts towards developing policy and assessment tools and requests that these efforts be pursued;
5. Recognizes the specifically delicate task of balancing World Heritage and Sustainable Development by the least developed countries, notably of the African region, given that it is faced with a disproportionately higher level of poverty globally;
6. Further recognizes the need to employ innovative and transformative solutions for reconciling World Heritage and Sustainable Development that will take into account the nature, complexity and specificity of socio-economic constraints that these less developed countries continue to face;
7. Takes note of the Position Paper on World Heritage and Sustainable Development in Africa adopted in October 2018 by the African Union through resolution STC/YCS-3/MIN/Report 67, as acknowledged in paragraph 20 d) of the Document WHC/19/43.COM/6;
8. Recalls its Decision **37 COM 7** (Part III) which urges all States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* and leading industry stakeholders, to respect the International Council on

Mining & Metals (ICMM) “No-go” commitment by not permitting extractive activities within World Heritage properties, and by making every effort to ensure that extractive companies located in their territory cause no damage to World Heritage properties, in line with Article 6 of the *Convention*;

9. Reiterates the need to integrate the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of World Heritage properties with inclusive and sustainable development needs through the effective implementation of the World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy (WH-SDP) aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value should be furthermore ensured by including Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), in national and international development projects, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
10. Calls upon the African States Parties to strengthen governance of World Heritage properties and mainstream the WH-SDP principles in national and local conservation and management activities in and around World Heritage properties and processes related to World Heritage in Africa, and to mainstream them in national and local plans for development;
11. Further calls upon African States Parties to focus their development efforts to benefit local communities, including them in the decision-making, and building on their knowledge and needs with progressive and proactive conservation of natural and cultural heritage; and to create enabling environments for innovative solutions inclusive of green and blue economies while progressing towards other SDGs;
12. Calls upon all States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* as well as international agencies and development partners, international finance institutions, industries, private sector, and other partners including multi and bi-lateral partners to join in ensuring policy coherence and harness synergies in multilateral agreements, investments, and protocols. These include the UN 2030 Agenda, and the “Africa 2063” Agenda as well as the WH-SDP to deliver multiple benefits, with inclusive governance mechanisms that bring all round benefits to the local communities in and around World Heritage properties;
13. Thanks the States Parties and partners who have generously contributed to strengthening sustainable development in Africa and invites all States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* to support, financially and through other means, awareness-raising and capacity-reinforcement programmes at various levels as well as activities aimed at developing guidance, innovative solutions, tools, mechanisms, and strategies for integrating heritage conservation into sustainable development policies and programmes and mainstreaming the sustainable development approach in conservation and management activities in Africa;
14. Also invites the Secretariat and Advisory Bodies, in collaboration with African States Parties, the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) and other stakeholders to spearhead research into innovative solutions for sustainable development, providing measures at the operational level, that guide and coordinate the efforts of the African States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* for the conservation of OUV in World Heritage properties, both cultural and natural, and their contribution to the sustainable development of local communities in particular; and also to establish a platform of good practices in integrating heritage conservation with sustainable development for African World Heritage properties;
15. Requests the World Heritage Centre to present, at its 44th session in 2020, a progress report on Priority Africa, Sustainable Development and World Heritage.

5E. Report on strengthening of dialogue between the Advisory Bodies and States Parties

Decision: 43 COM 5E

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/5E,
2. Recalling Decisions **39 COM 5C**, **39 COM 13A** (Bonn, 2015), **40 COM 5B** (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016), **41 COM 5B**, **41 COM 7**, **41 COM 11** (Krakow, 2017), **42 COM 5B** and **42 COM 9A** (Manama, 2018),
3. Also recalling paragraphs 71, 72, and 73 of the *Operational Guidelines*, encouraging States Parties to seek early advice from the Advisory Bodies for the preparation and update of their Tentative Lists and paragraph 74 highlighting the importance of capacity building for Tentative List preparation,
4. Recognizing that the question of dialogue has long been a matter of reflection between the stakeholders involved in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*, and further recalling in this regard the “Thinking Ahead” initiative (2012-2015) to improve dialogue, communication and transparency among States Parties and Advisory Bodies notably, with the objective of enhancing the credibility of the *Convention*,
5. Calls upon States Parties preparing to revise their Tentative Lists and undertaking Tentative List harmonization processes to engage in dialogue with the Advisory Bodies at the earliest possible stage of the process;
6. Also calls upon States Parties to comply with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and inform the Committee at the earliest stage possible, and before any irreversible decisions are made, of their intention to undertake or to authorize major restorations or new constructions which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of a property, to ensure that dialogue may take place at the appropriate time;
7. Requests the Advisory Bodies to prepare specific capacity building modules on the nomination and management planning processes, pending the availability of sufficient funds, and also requests interested States Parties to contribute financial resources towards the creation and implementation of such modules by the Advisory Bodies, the World Heritage Centre and Category 2 Centres;
8. Further requests the World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies and the States Parties to continue to develop innovative ideas to promote and strengthen dialogue which can be implemented on a trial basis to ensure their effectiveness and absence of unintended negative consequences and recommends that these be taken into account in the framework of the Reactive Monitoring process, as well as in the framework of the reform of the nomination process;
9. Invites the Advisory Bodies to engage in effective and constructive dialogue with States Parties in the preparation of Tentative Lists, in the nomination process, including before the publication of recommendations, and post inscription (including monitoring missions), with the aim of achieving more effective credibility, transparency and better implementation of the *Convention* and Sustainable Development Goals.

6. Follow-up to the World Heritage Capacity-building Strategy and progress report on the World Heritage-related Category 2 Centres

Decision: 43 COM 6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/6,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 6**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Commends the progress made in the implementation of the World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy (WHCBS);
4. Requests ICCROM, in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre, IUCN and ICOMOS, to carry out a results-based evaluation of the implementation of the World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy, consulting Category 2 Centres and other capacity building partners, for examination by the Committee at its 45th session in 2021;
5. Further requests ICCROM, in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre, IUCN, ICOMOS, the Category 2 Centres, and other capacity building partners, based on the above-mentioned evaluation, to review progress and outcomes of the World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 46th session in 2022;
6. Invites States Parties to contribute extra-budgetary resources for the evaluation of the World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy and its revision;
7. Notes with appreciation the support from States Parties to capacity building;
8. Calls upon other States Parties and organizations to provide additional funding and support for the implementation of the World Heritage Leadership Programme and other activities as part of the World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy at the international and regional levels;
9. Takes note of the implementation of the regional capacity-building strategies and initiatives, and also calls upon States Parties and all concerned partners and stakeholders to follow up on the implementation of the strategies developed for each region;
10. Welcomes the progress made by the category 2 centres related to World Heritage in implementing their activities and further calls upon interested stakeholders to support these activities;
11. Encourages the Advisory Bodies and the category 2 centres to establish joint regional capacity-building programmes which facilitate and promote knowledge and experience exchanges among professionals, institutions and other stakeholders;
12. Requests the World Heritage Centre and ICCROM to submit an in-depth report on the implementation of the World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy by improving the quality of its content by emphasizing concrete outcomes and the activities of the category 2 centres related to World Heritage for examination by the Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

7. State of Conservation of World Heritage properties

Statutory matters related to Reactive Monitoring

Decision: 43 COM 7.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/7,
2. Recalling Decisions **40 COM 7**, **41 COM 7**, and **42 COM 7**, adopted at its 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016), 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively,
3. Thanks the State Party of Azerbaijan, Host Country of the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee (Baku, 2019), for having organized the third World Heritage Site Managers' Forum, as a capacity-building exercise aimed at increasing the understanding of the World Heritage decision-making process among site managers, in order to achieve more effective protection of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), takes note with appreciation of the 2019 World Heritage Site Managers' Forum Statement and encourages the future Host Countries to continue this initiative in conjunction with the World Heritage Committee session;

Evaluation of the Reactive Monitoring process

4. Taking note with appreciation of the evaluation of the Reactive Monitoring process launched by the World Heritage Centre, thanks the State Party of Switzerland for its financial support, as well as the experts tasked with this evaluation, for their thorough analysis of this process, instrumental in achieving the objectives of the *World Heritage Convention*;
5. Expresses its gratitude to all the stakeholders of the *Convention* who have actively contributed to this evaluation;
6. Notes that the recommendations formulated in the evaluation refer to improvements of the current practices and do not call for structural changes nor amendments to the statutory documents, and requests all stakeholders of the *Convention* to take them on-board and implement them at their level as soon as possible;
7. Agrees that the World Heritage Centre should prioritize implementation of the high priority recommendations, with an initial focus on those relevant to communication, capacity-building, including for site managers, and finance;
8. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report on the implementation of the recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;

Issues related to the List of World Heritage in Danger

9. Reaffirming the need to promote a better understanding of the implications and benefits of properties being inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger,
10. Thanks the State Party of Romania for its initiative to host a multi-stakeholder international workshop focusing on the List of World Heritage in Danger, including exchange of good

practice, promotion of the properties inscribed on this List and the conservation needs to improve their state of conservation, such as Costed Action Plans;

11. Requests the World Heritage Centre to present a report on this workshop and other initiatives related to the List of World Heritage in Danger at the 44th session in 2020;

Selection of the World Heritage properties to be proposed for discussion

12. Reaffirming the importance of focusing the debates on those properties and global conservation issues of greatest concern during the World Heritage Committee sessions, and taking into account the results of the evaluation of the Reactive Monitoring process,
13. Supports the outcomes of the reflection conducted by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies regarding the elaboration of the list of state of conservation reports to be proposed for discussion by the Committee, as well as the current practice allowing Committee members to add to this list the reports they wish to discuss, by providing a written request to the Chairperson of the Committee, through the World Heritage Centre, sufficiently in advance of the session, and indicating the reason why the reports are requested to be opened for discussion;
14. Recognizes that the selection of the state of conservation reports to be discussed by the Committee during its sessions should be based on clear and objective criteria, including the level of threat to the property, rather than being based on representativity.

Pressing conservation issues

Decision: 43 COM 7.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/7, WHC/19/43.COM/7A, WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add, WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.2, WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.3, WHC/19/43.COM/7B, WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add, WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add.2 and WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.3,
2. Recalling Decisions **40 COM 7**, **41 COM 7**, and **42 COM 7**, adopted at its 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016), 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively,

Emergency situations resulting from conflicts

3. Deplores the loss of human life as well as the degradation of humanitarian conditions resulting from the prevailing conflict situations in several countries, and expresses its utmost concern at the devastating damage sustained and the continuing threats facing cultural and natural heritage in general;
4. Expresses its deep concern at the inter-community conflicts observed in Mali between the Dogon and Fulani communities, which have caused considerable loss of human life and significant damage to the cultural heritage, particularly within the World Heritage property of the Cliffs of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons);
5. Thanks the State Party of Mali for the urgent actions that have been put in place to ensure the safety of communities in and around the property, and encourages the State Party, to

also take into account in its actions the protection of the property's rich cultural heritage, and to do so in collaboration with the stakeholders involved in the establishment of long-term peace in Mali;

6. Welcomes the dispatch of a UNESCO mission to assess the damage caused to the property, and identify the needs related to the built and intangible cultural heritage and the objects and practices associated with the Cliffs of Bandiagara, in order to propose an Action Plan for the rehabilitation of the villages concerned;
7. Urges again all parties associated with conflicts to refrain from any action that would cause further damage to cultural and natural heritage and to fulfill their obligations under international law by taking all possible measures to protect such heritage, in particular the safeguarding of World Heritage properties and the sites included in the Tentative List;
8. Also urges again States Parties to adopt measures against using World Heritage properties for military purposes and to stop related uncontrolled development and impact;
9. Reiterates its utmost concern about the continuing threats of wildlife poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife products linked to impacts of conflict and organized crime, which is eroding the biodiversity and Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of many World Heritage sites across the world, and urges States Parties to take the necessary measures to curb this problem, including through the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
10. Calls upon the international community to further support the safeguarding of the cultural and natural heritage of countries affected by conflict, through earmarked funds or through contributions to the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund;
11. Appeals to all Member States of UNESCO to cooperate in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural objects, as well as cultural heritage protection in general, including through the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2199 (2015), 2253 (2015) and 2347 (2017);

Reconstruction

12. Thanks the State Party of Poland for the efforts to widely disseminate the Warsaw Recommendation on Recovery and Reconstruction of Cultural Heritage, as well as the proceedings of the international conference "The Challenges of World Heritage Recovery" held in Warsaw in May 2018;
13. Welcomes the policy document "Culture in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of cities", published by UNESCO and the World Bank, which contributes to the reflection launched on the challenges related to the reconstruction of World Heritage properties;
14. Requests the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM and the States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention*, to continue the reflection on the recovery and reconstruction of World Heritage properties, and requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies report back to the World Heritage Committee on the progress made in improving advice in this regard;

Climate Change

15. Notes with appreciation the initiatives taken by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to advance work on updating the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate

Change on World Heritage properties, including through a planned widespread online consultation with States Parties, Advisory Bodies and civil society;

16. Requests that the development of the updated Policy Document be completed for consideration by the Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
17. Welcomes the initiative taken by the World Heritage Centre together with a global private-public consortium of partners, to build climate adaptation strategies across five marine World Heritage sites in Australia, Belize, France and Palau;
18. Urges all States Parties to step up action toward better understanding the climate vulnerability of World Heritage properties and put in place adaptation strategies that strengthen the resilience of properties and ensure the conservation of their Outstanding Universal Value.

Other matters

Decision: 43 COM 7.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/7, WHC/19/43.COM/7A, WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add, WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.2, WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.3, WHC/19/43.COM/7B, WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add, WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add.2 and WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.3,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7**, adopted at its 42nd (Manama, 2018),

Management Plans in the context of urban development

3. Noting that the many Management Plans and management systems for urban properties are not adequately anchored in the legal mechanisms, systems, and processes for urban development,
4. Also noting that the pressures of high investment urban development projects in and around properties are increasingly a threat to their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and that in contrast, the OUV could provide a valuable opportunity for the property and its wider setting to define a new urban vision that integrates and valorizes the OUV with new needs and aspirations,
5. Recalling that the approach of the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape has highlighted the need for urban areas to be well integrated into their wider social, economic and cultural context, calls on all States Parties to prepare and deliver Management Plans, for properties in and around urban areas, so that their planning elements can be integrated directly into the planning and development policies, plans, processes and instruments; regardless of whether the property is inscribed for its urban values or not;
6. Requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to continue reflecting on the mechanisms and tools needed to assess and guide interventions in and around urban properties to sustain the OUV of the properties and to promote sustainable development and actively engage with the wider development processes that could over time impact the appearance, use, and meaning of buildings and spaces in properties and their settings;

7. Notes with appreciation the International Union of Architects Forum (UIA) on “Mass Tourism in Historic Cities”, which was held in Baku, Azerbaijan, on 7-9 June 2019 and welcomes the proposal of the UIA to prepare, in close cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, guidelines for architectural competitions in and around World Heritage urban properties that will recognise their Outstanding Universal Value;
8. Welcomes the offer of the Government of Japan to host an international experts meeting in January 2020 to provide further guidelines for the integration of the assessment of the impacts for interventions in the wider processes of urban management by applying the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape to address the challenges of increased urbanization in close cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
9. Calls on the UNESCO Secretariat to develop measures to address the inherently limited nature of institutional capacity in SIDS, acting as an impediment in identifying, inventorying and proposing potential cultural and natural heritage sites for listing;

Tourism

10. Acknowledging the contribution of sustainable tourism to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the positive impact it can have on local communities and the protection of World Heritage properties, nevertheless notes with concern that the number of properties negatively affected by overcrowding, congestion and tourism infrastructure development continues to increase;
11. Noting that the protection of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) must be a central objective for all World Heritage properties, requests States Parties to develop visitor management plans and strategies that address the seasonality of tourism (smoothing visitor numbers over time and spreading visitors across sites), encourage longer more in-depth experiences promoting tourism products and services that reflect natural and cultural values, and limit access and activities to improve visitor flows and experiences, while reducing pressures on the attributes which underpin OUV ;
12. Encourages the States Parties to support UNESCO in its efforts to assist heritage and tourism managers with system development and data collection to help destinations understand their specific situations and early warning signs, provide incentives for sustainable tourism development and raise awareness to change visitor behaviour;
13. Calls on UNESCO Secretariat to recognize opportunities for forging synergies between core UNESCO activities that could be harnessed to strengthen heritage sites: youth, heritage tourism training, sustainable heritage tourism and biodiversity, and relate it directly to SIDS;

Heritage Impact Assessments / Environmental Impact Assessments (HIAs/EIAs)

14. Notes the progress of revising the guidance on impact assessment for World Heritage undertaken by the ICCROM/IUCN World Heritage Leadership Programme together with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS.

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

NATURAL PROPERTIES

ASIA-PACIFIC

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

Decision: 43 COM 7A.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.40** adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Welcomes the progress achieved by the State Party on increasing patrols within the property to reduce poaching and illegal logging, and the commitment of the Provincial Government of Aceh to prioritize the prevention of further deforestation in the Aceh part of the Leuser Ecosystem;
4. Takes note of the Emergency Action Plan for Sumatran Rhino and guidebook for monitoring Sumatran Tiger but notes with concern the continued spatial limitation of the surveys that do not allow for comprehensive monitoring of the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), and requests the State Party to monitor range occupancy of the four key species (Sumatran Elephant, Tiger, Rhino and Orangutan);
5. Notes with significant concern the ongoing forest loss and strongly requests the State Party to scale up efforts to halt encroachment and to implement control measures to prevent further proliferation of the invasive species *Merremia peltata* while prioritizing increased patrolling, monitoring and forest restoration activities of ecologically sensitive areas, wildlife corridors, and road sides;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre the 2018 forest cover data that will form the baseline for measuring progress towards achieving the indicator for the DSOCR, and to also report on the forest cover in the property, to allow a consistent comparison across the years;
7. Also welcomes the State Party's commitment not to grant any permits for geothermal energy exploration inside the property, and encourages the State Party to legislate against possible future geothermal development proposals inside World Heritage properties;
8. Further requests the State Party to ensure that all planned projects or works are subject to Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) processes in conformity with IUCN's World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment, with a specific section focusing on the potential impact of the project on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and that information about any planned projects is submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. Notes that the State Party will consult the World Heritage Centre and IUCN to develop a proposal for a significant boundary modification to better reflect the OUV of the property and the modifications made to the national park boundaries via Ministerial Decrees;
10. Reiterates its concern that two road upgrade projects have been approved without the necessary EIA process and urges the State Party:

- a) Not to start the construction of the Karo-Langkat road upgrade until an EIA, including an assessment of the OUV of the property, has been undertaken in consultation with IUCN,
 - b) To ensure that a comprehensive assessment of the impacts on the OUV for the Bukit Tapan road upgrade is undertaken and appropriate mitigation measures identified and submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN prior to further construction taking place;
11. Requests furthermore the State Party to enhance the geographic coverage of patrols in the property, to expedite the boundary demarcation of the property to halt encroachment, and to continue implementing all other corrective measures;
 12. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
 13. **Decides to retain the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (Indonesia) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

2. East Rennell (Solomon Islands) (N 854)

Decision: 43 COM 7A.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.41**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Commends the efforts made by customary landowners, local communities and the State Party to protect the property, in particular by not allowing commercial logging and mining within the property;
4. Regrets however that a logging concession has been granted up to 200 meters from the boundary of the property without assessing the impacts on its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and before an understanding of the ecological connectivity between East and West Rennell is available, requests the State Party to submit an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for this project, and urges the State Party to closely monitor the situation, ensure that the boundary of the World Heritage property is clearly demarcated on the ground, and extend the buffer zone as new scientific information becomes available;
5. Notes that the letter submitted to the World Heritage Centre on behalf of the Tuhunui Tribe of East Rennell in May 2018, indicating their wish to withdraw its customary land from the World Heritage property, has been revoked, and also notes the competing claims of customary rights among tribes and individual households;
6. Welcomes the State Party's effort to initiate dialogue with customary landowners and local communities concerning the 2010 Protected Areas Act, but also regrets that little progress has been made with the implementation of the commitments made by the State Party at the 2017 Round Table, including the finalization of a Management Plan, which was

recommended by the Committee at the time of inscription in 1998, and also urges the State Party to include those commitments in the work plan and budget of relevant ministries;

7. Adopts the following corrective measures and also requests the State Party to implement them, as a matter of urgency, to strengthen the protection of the OUV and integrity of the property while enhancing livelihoods of local communities:
 - a) Adopt a new Cabinet Paper, prepared by the three Chairs of the 2017 Round Table, reconfirming the 2016 Cabinet Paper, reaffirming all Round Table Ministerial commitments for East Rennell and directing all ministries to provide a concrete timeline and budget for their implementation,
 - b) Ensure that the Lake Tegano World Heritage Site Association (LTWHSA) can officially and immediately apply for National Protected Areas status for the World Heritage property in order to initiate the official consultation process by the Director of the Environment and Conservation Division, and to finalize the Management Plan (including zoning),
 - c) Ensure that the World Heritage property is actively promoted, including on the website of the Solomon Islands Visitors Bureau and on all relevant maps and promotional leaflets, and immediately begin actively promoting appropriate tourism using existing accommodations and facilities;

8. Further requests the State Party to implement all other recommendations of the 2019 Reactive Monitoring mission, including:
 - a) Clarify the consent provision of the 2010 Protected Areas Act, particularly what concerns the 'interested parties' who would need to be involved in the process,
 - b) Provide the LTWHSA with the support needed to manage the World Heritage property to international standards,
 - c) Improve access to the property for tourists and local communities and improve access to basic services and facilities,
 - d) Prioritize the development of sustainable livelihoods for the local communities, recognizing the important role played by women in East Rennell, including through a development plan, and seek technical and financial support from the international community for this effort,
 - e) Ensure the Rennell-Bellona Constituency Development Fund reserves an allocation for East Rennell and its local communities,
 - f) Develop a scientific research programme at Lake Tegano, seeking support from the international research community and also incorporating traditional ecological knowledge,
 - g) Continue and expand the recently started bird monitoring program, and seek international support to mitigate the effects of invasive species,
 - h) Ensure that EIAs are carried out for all proposed developments within the property and its vicinity to guarantee that these do not have a negative impact on the OUV of the property,
 - i) Consider registering and surveying all lands under the Registration of Customary Lands Act, prioritizing the western shore of the lake, where most people live and where initial tourism lodges should be clustered;
 - j) Record and map local culture, traditional and living knowledge, customary governance, genealogies and language of the East Rennell communities,

- k) Consider assessing, in the 2020 state of conservation report, whether the current timeframe for implementing the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) is realistic;
9. Notes with great satisfaction the substantial support that the States Parties of Australia and New Zealand provided to the Solomon Islands in an effort to prevent the Kangava Bay oil spill from reaching the property, and calls upon the ship owner and insurer of the MV Solomon Trader to cover all expenses of the ecological and socio-economical impacts;
 10. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
 11. **Decides to retain East Rennell (Solomon Islands) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

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

Decision: 43 COM 7A.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7A.1**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the progress achieved in implementing the 2006 corrective measures and notes with satisfaction that their full operational benefits are expected to be in place by mid-June 2020, that water quality targets have already been met and that “supercolonies” of wading birds have returned to the property;
4. Commends the State Party for also implementing next generation restoration projects in order to achieve the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) by 2025-2026, and congratulates it for committing as much as USD 2.5 billion over four years to advance the restoration of the Everglades;
5. Notes with concern the ongoing threat from invasive alien species (IAS), and requests the State Party to ensure a continued, long-term allocation of resources to control the existing IAS inside the property, and for the mangement strategy to emphasize prevention and early detection with rapid response measures;
6. Appreciates that the General Management Plan (GMP) of the property aims to respond to the impacts of climate change, including sea-level rise, and reiterates its requests to the State Party to submit the GMP to the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;
7. Also recalling its established position on the incompatibility of oil and gas exploration and exploitation with World Heritage status, notes with utmost concern the prospect of

exploratory drilling within the Water Conservation Areas located upstream of the property, and urges the State Party to ensure a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) that assesses the possible impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property is undertaken, in line with the IUCN World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment, and to submit the EIA to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN as a matter of priority and before conducting any hydrocarbon drilling activities;

8. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre about the potential for hydraulic fracturing projects in proximity of the property and the proposal of a utility transmission line along its eastern border;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
10. **Decides to retain Everglades National Park (United States of America) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

4. Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Honduras) (N 196)

Decision: 43 COM 7A.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decisions **41 COM 7A.3** and **42 COM 7A.44**, adopted at its 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively,
3. Commends the State Party on the re-activation of the Ad-Hoc Committee dedicated to the management and protection of the property, as well as the Presidential Campaign “SOS Honduras: Stop the Destruction of Forests”;
4. Also commends the governmental and non-governmental partners on their continued support for the conservation of the property and progress made in land titling and granting negotiated local access to natural resources in the buffer and cultural zones of the Biosphere Reserve;
5. Notes with concern that the efforts to date have not resulted in significant progress towards achieving the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), and urges the State Party and governmental and non-governmental partners involved to ensure that the proposed activities match the scale and complexity of the well-documented challenges, in order to make progress towards the completion of the corrective measures and achievement of the DSOCR;
6. Welcomes the inclusion in the State Party’s Tentative List of Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve as a requirement for the planned Significant Boundary Modification of the property and

strongly encourages the State Party to continue the proposal for a Significant Boundary Modification as a crucial step towards achieving the DSOCR, and in particular to:

- a) Coordinate the many governmental sectors and institutions involved at various levels,
 - b) Seek support from the World Heritage Centre, Advisory Bodies and other States Parties, as appropriate,
 - c) Ensure the full involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities as a core component of the proposal,
 - d) Guarantee full consideration of the archaeological heritage of the property and corresponding actors;
7. Reiterates its utmost concern that the State Party did not report on the possible impacts of the Patuca III (Piedras Amarillas) hydropower project, despite repeated requests, at a time when construction is reported to be ongoing or completed, and strongly requests the State Party to immediately report on the status of the project and how it will ensure that current and potential impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property are specifically assessed in line with IUCN's World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
9. **Decides to retain Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Honduras) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

AFRICA

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

Decision: 43 COM 7A.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.45**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Regrets that the State Party was unable to implement the corrective measures proposed by the 2009 mission due to insecurity problems in the region controlled by armed groups since 2012;
4. Expresses its deepest concern as regards the conclusions of the 2019 mission according to which the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property is highly questionable, indicating an almost total disappearance of large mammals, and that the integrity of the property is also questionable due to combined heavy pressure from poaching, regional transhumance, illegal fishing and artisanal mining exploitation, as well as a total lack of surveillance and management since 2012;

5. Takes note of the conclusion of the mission that at this stage, it is not possible to affirm that the OUV is irreversibly lost and that additional studies are necessary to qualify and quantify the relic populations of wildlife in order to assess the perspectives for regeneration of the characteristics of the property justifying its OUV;
6. Urges the State Party, with support from its technical and financial partners, to implement the following corrective measures, revised during the 2019 mission:
 - a) Define a priority zone in the property based on the monitoring results of wildlife,
 - b) Develop and implement before the next dry season an emergency security plan for this zone by reopening the surveillance bases, and the establishment of ground surveillance teams supported by an aerial surveillance system, as well as the establishment of legal procedures to halt all illicit exploitation of the natural resources in this zone, notably poaching, transhumance and illicit fishing and artisanal mining exploitation,
 - c) Set up a robust bio-monitoring mechanism for the large and medium-sized wildlife associated with a monitoring device (SMART) for patrols to precisely assess the viability and the potential for regeneration of the mammalian wildlife,
 - d) Implement, in cooperation with all the local, national and regional stakeholders, a management strategy for transhumance through the reopening of the legal transfer corridors outside the property,
 - e) Implement the existing regional agreements with Cameroon and Chad on anti-poaching and other transboundary criminal activities, such as the Transboundary Tripartite Anti-poaching Agreement and the “Ndjaména Declaration”, and afterwards extend them to Sudan and South Sudan for increased efficacy and coherence;
7. Congratulates the European Union for its continuous support in the conservation of the natural resources in the North-Eastern Protected Areas Complex and launches an appeal to the States Parties of the *Convention* and the public and private donors to support the Private-Public Partnership (PPP) agreement signed by the State Party with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) for the management of the property and the implementation of the emergency plan;
8. Decides to grant a delay of 4 years to the State Party to see whether it is possible to restore the integrity of the property, collect additional data on the state of wildlife to assess whether a regeneration of the OUV is still possible, and requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission before its 48th session in 2024, to evaluate the results of both the implementation of the emergency plan and bio-monitoring;
9. Notes with concern the petroleum exploration activities in the petroleum block A and requests the State Party to:
 - a) Clarify the situation of the petroleum block A and the exploration blocks I, II and III and ensure that no license overlaps the property, in conformity with national legislation and the property’s World Heritage status,
 - b) Analyze the direct and indirect impacts on its OUV of all envisaged petroleum projects in the vicinity of the property, with an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in line with international standards and to submit this EISA to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN before granting any exploitation license, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
10. Reiterates its established position regarding mining and petroleum exploration and exploitation being incompatible with World Heritage status, policy supported by the

commitments undertaken by the leaders of the industry, such as Shell and Total, not to engage in such activities in World Heritage properties;

11. Also requests the State Party to carry out the ESIA for the rehabilitation project of the National Road 8 Ndél -Birao to assess the direct and indirect impacts on the property, prioritizing the less prejudicial option for its integrity, with appropriate accompanying measures, and to submit the ESIA to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN, before taking a final decision on the project, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
12. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
13. **Also decides to continue the application of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism for the property;**
14. **Further decides to retain Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park (Central African Republic) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

6. **Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (Côte d'Ivoire/Guinea) (N 155bis)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.46**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Takes note of the conclusion of the joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN mission of January 2019 that the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property is still intact, but it remains threatened by increasing anthropogenic pressures, notably uncontrolled fires, poaching, the destruction of habitats and the increase in agricultural and forestry practices;
4. Notes with satisfaction the efforts deployed by the two States Parties to revitalize transboundary cooperation, initiate awareness-raising campaigns with the neighbouring communities, organizing surveillance patrols and ensuring ecological monitoring using the SMART tool, however, expresses once again its concern as regards the incessant threats affecting the property;
5. Regrets that no information has been provided by the State Party of Guinea on the mining projects of the Zali Mining SA (ex WAE) and SMFG Societies, both located in the vicinity of the property, and requests that the new Mining Convention between the SMFG and the Government be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN before its signature, to ensure that its implementation will not impact on the OUV of the property;
6. Expresses its deep concern regarding the granting of an environmental conformity certificate and an exploitation license to the Zali Mining SA (ex WAE) for the mining block immediately adjacent to the property; and urges the State Party of Guinea to immediately

withdraw this environmental conformity certificate and the exploitation license that has been granted, and that a revised version of the ESIA carried out in 2015 be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN, before taking any new decision on the granting of an environmental conformity certificate;

7. Also takes note of the information provided by the State Party of Guinea that the new exploration license for the SAMA Resources is located outside the boundaries of the property and the buffer zone of the Biosphere Reserve and that an ESIA is ongoing to assess the impacts of the project, including on the OUV; and also requests the State Party to submit, as soon as available, the results of the ESIA to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN before the granting of an environmental conformity certificate to this Society;
8. Reiterates its position, that mining exploration and exploitation is incompatible with World Heritage status, policy supported by the position statement of the International Council on Mines and Metal (CIMM) not to undertake such activities in World Heritage properties;
9. Adopts the following corrective measures, as updated during the 2019 mission, and further requests the States Parties to implement them:
 - a) Ensure that the current and future Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA), (including those of the Zali Mining and SAMA Resources Societies), for mining projects located in the mining enclave and in the immediate vicinity of the property, be carried out in conformity with the highest international standards, submitted to an independent and expert evaluation, and in close consultation with all the key stakeholders,
 - b) Also ensure that these ESIA qualify and quantify the potential effects of these projects on the property, at each stage of their cycle, including construction and exploitation, taking account of their synergetic and collateral impacts, linked also to the transformation in situ of the iron-ore and its transportation, as well as to the socio-economic changes to be expected,
 - c) Submit these ESIA to the World Heritage Committee before any decision approving their conclusions and recommendations is taken,
 - d) Guarantee that no mining exploration or exploitation license encroaches on the property and that no new mining exploration or exploitation license located around the property is granted without a prior Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment and that it is submitted for prior advice to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN to evaluate the impacts, including synergetic impacts, of these projects,
 - e) Correct and establish the property boundaries on the ground in the strategic and vulnerable areas and submit an updated high-resolution map of the boundaries of the property to the World Heritage Committee,
 - f) In Guinea, ensure that the parts of the hevea plantation that encroach on the property be re-incorporated into the property and rehabilitated,
 - g) Strengthen the management capacity of the Centre for Environmental Management of Mount Nimba and Simandou (CEGENS) and the OIPR (Ivorian Office for Parks and Reserves) by: 1) providing a sustainable operating budget for the management of the site, and 2) increasing the capacity of the surveillance agents, their presence on the ground and their technical means, notably rolling stock and techniques, and control their efficacy,
 - h) Implement a functional buffer zone (or an equivalent measure) around the property, in collaboration with the local communities, to enable effective conservation of the

OUV of the property by, for example, resorting to the establishment of communal forests,

- i) Establish a harmonized ecological monitoring system between the CEGENS and the OIPR, in both parts of the property, to enable a better knowledge of the state and the evolving tendencies of the OUV of the property as a whole,
 - j) Together with the IUCN and the World Heritage Centre, identify a list of critical habitats and remarkable and/or flagship species to be the subject of more specific monitoring,
 - k) Finalize and implement the management plans of the parts of the property located in both countries, harmonized with that of the East Nimba Nature Reserve, Liberia, and prepare a master plan establishing a common vision for the whole property. This framework will serve public and private donors in conservation activities for the property and a sustainable socio-economic development of its periphery,
 - l) Establish a permanent funding mechanism for conservation actions for the property and the sustainable socio-economic development of its periphery, funded, among others, by contributions from the private sector, as the case may be;
10. Congratulates the two States Parties for funding obtained for improvement in the management of the property, and capacity-building of the staff, expresses its concern as to the lack of sustainable funding in support of the activities linked to transboundary cooperation, and reiterates its request to the States Parties to prepare a follow-up to the Nimba Project on the integrality of the property;
 11. Also regrets that the widening and tarmacking project of the Danané – Lola road has begun without taking into account measures to mitigate the impacts of this project, expresses also its keen concern as to the impacts of this project on the OUV of the property and requests furthermore the State Party of Guinea to immediately undertake urgent measures to mitigate the impacts of this activity;
 12. Requests moreover the States Parties to finalize, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, the proposed Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) developed during the 2019 mission, and to submit it for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
 13. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated joint report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
 14. **Decides to retain Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 43 COM 7A.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,

2. Recalling Decisions **41 COM 7A.7** and **42 COM 7A.47** adopted at its 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively,
3. Welcomes the State Party's continued efforts to further strengthen its anti-poaching measures, leading to the deployment of more than 200 guards as defined in the corrective measures adopted in 2016 and encourages the State Party to maintain antipoaching surveillance at these levels;
4. Also welcomes the decline in the number of poached elephant carcasses and other seized wildlife products in 2018, but notes that it will be important to confirm these positive trends over a longer timeframe;
5. Notes with appreciation the State Party's effort to engage with Lantoto National Park and the Government of South Sudan, and requests the State Party to continue strengthening this cooperation to reduce the transboundary environmental criminal activities, such as poaching and illegal trans-border trade in wildlife products;
6. Also notes with appreciation the radio-collaring of four additional elephants and also requests the State Party to continue its efforts to enhance the monitoring and protection of this species;
7. Expresses again its deepest concern for the 48 remaining Kordofan giraffes in the property, a subspecies considered critically endangered, and reiterates its request to the State Party to continue the efforts of ecological monitoring and protection of this species, and further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre the Strategy and Action Plan for the conservation of giraffes in the property, which has reportedly been finalized;
8. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to provide an update on progress achieved towards developing a Buffer Zone for the property to strengthen the protection of its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);
9. Notes with concern the continued absence of a Management Plan for the property, urges the State Party to expedite the completion of the General Management Plan and submit a draft copy to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN;
10. Notes the State Party's confirmation of the relocation of the refugee camps outside the property and encourages the Park Management authority to continue its efforts to mitigate the threats in and around the property;
11. Regrets once again that the State Party has still not submitted the finalized version of the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) and reiterates furthermore its request to the State Party to develop clear indicators for the recovery of key wildlife species populations based on the available data of the 2016 aerial survey and the monitoring system, in order to establish a realistic timeframe for a possible removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
12. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
13. **Decides to continue to apply the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism to the property;**
14. **Also decides to retain Garamba National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 43 COM 7A.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.48**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Congratulates the State Party for the evacuation of the illegal occupants of the ecological corridor between the highlands and lowlands which answers a major concern of the World Heritage Committee and notes that it is crucial to guarantee the ecological connectivity between the highland and lowland sectors for the restoration of the integrity of the property;
4. Requests the State Party to develop a rehabilitation plan for this zone to facilitate the regeneration of natural vegetation and to submit to the World Heritage Centre all information, including maps, to assess the impact of encroachment on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property;
5. Expresses its concern as regards the continued reduction in the surveillance coverage of the property and encourages the donors to continue their financial and technical support to consolidate the important conservation efforts undertaken by the State Party for the entirety of the property;
6. Notes with satisfaction the capacity-building activities for new guards, the increase in bonuses and salaries as well as the development of infrastructures to strengthen surveillance and improve the difficult work conditions of the ICCN guards and also requests the State Party to continue these efforts;
7. Commends the State Party for the implementation of community conservation projects encouraging the autonomy of the local communities and the recognition of the rights and traditional means of subsistence of the local communities, and particularly those of the indigenous Batwa, and also encourages it to continue these actions in this direction;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit the results of the wildlife inventory to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN;
9. Reiterates its request to the State Party to prepare, in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, indicators for the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) project, once the results of the wildlife inventory are available;
10. Urges the State Party to continue the implementation of the corrective measures, as updated by the 2017 mission;
11. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
12. **Decides to continue the application of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism;**

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

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

Decision: 43 COM 7A.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **41 COM 7A.9** and **42 COM 7A.49**, adopted at its 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively,
3. Reiterates its concern for the continued insecurity, which limits surveillance coverage of the property, and reiterates its request to the State Party to rapidly strengthen the number and capacity of guards, as well as the budget for the property in order to extend the coverage of the patrols and progressively gain full control of the property and drastically reduce the poaching that affects the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);
4. Welcomes the improved cooperation with the armed forces, allowing more joint patrols to secure the property and resulting in the military evacuating its positions in the property, including the mining quarries;
5. Appreciates the actions taken to close some artisanal mines and urges again the State Party to undertake urgent measures to close all illegal artisanal mines within the property and ensure their rehabilitation;
6. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to update the data concerning the number of residents in the property and the villages located along the National Road (RN4) to assess the impacts of the increase in populations on the land-use in the property;
7. Notes the delay in updating the Integrated Management Plan (PAG) for the property and the validation of the Central Integral Conservation Zone, and also urges the State Party to expedite the updating of the PAG, integrating provisions relating to the different zones of the property, including the subsistence zones, the Central Integral Conservation Zone and forestry concessions for local communities, and ensure its immediate implementation;
8. Further reiterates its request to the State Party to provide the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) data collected to enable an assessment of the illegal activities on the OUV of the property and data concerning progress accomplished with regard to the indicators defined in the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR);
9. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
10. **Decides to continue to apply the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism for the property;**

11. **Also decides to retain Okapi Wildlife Reserve (Democratic Republic of the Congo) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 43 COM 7A.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.50**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Congratulates the State Party for the efforts undertaken with its partners in the implementation of the corrective measures and improvement in the management efficiency of the property, and encourages the State Party to reinforce its cooperation efforts with its partners;
4. Launches an appeal to donors to continue their financial support in the implementation of the corrective measures and in security for the management of the property;
5. Favourably welcomes the measures undertaken for the local communities and requests the State Party to continue its efforts for the autonomization of the local communities and the continuation of the community ownership process of the community forests in the buffer zone of the Park and the corridor between the two blocks of the Park;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to ensure that the resettlement procedure outside of the Park of the Yaelima communities is voluntary and in accordance with the policies of the *Convention* and the relevant international standards, including the principles of free, prior and informed consent (CPLCC), fair compensation, access to social advantages and the preservation of cultural rights;
7. Regrets that the report provided no information on the petroleum project, expresses its very keen concern as regards the granting of petroleum licenses within the property, and urges the State Party to cancel the current petroleum concessions and not to authorize the granting of new concessions in the property and its periphery that could have negative and irreversible effects on its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);
8. Reiterates its established position concerning the gas and petroleum exploitation and/or exploration being incompatible with World Heritage status, policy supported by the commitments undertaken by the leaders of the industry, such as Shell and Total, not to engage in such activities in World Heritage properties;
9. Recalls that modifications concerning the boundaries of World Heritage properties in respect of extractive industries must be carried out in conformity with the procedure applicable to important boundary modifications, detailed in Paragraph 165 of the *Operational Guidelines*, in view of the potential impact of such projects on the OUV, and also recalls that all proposals for the modification of the boundaries of World Heritage properties must be based on the strengthening of its OUV and must not be proposed with a view to facilitating extractive activities;

10. Takes note of the positive results of the biological inventories and the setting up of an integrated ecological monitoring plan, and also requests the State Party to submit the results of the biological inventories to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN as soon as they are available, as well as the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), with appropriate indicators based on the data resulting from these inventories;
11. Also reiterates its request to, the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN reactive monitoring mission, in compliance with Decision **42 COM 7A.50**, to assess the state of conservation of the property, update the corrective measures and establish a timetable for their implementation;
12. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
13. **Decides to continue the application of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism for the property;**
14. **Also decides to retain Salonga National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 43 COM 7A.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.51**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Addresses its most sincere condolences to the families of the guards killed in the line of duty and to all the staff of the Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation (ICCN);
4. Commends the management efforts of the ICCN to strengthen surveillance and ecological monitoring, in particular through the increase in the number of guards, the improvement in collaboration with the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) that has resulted in the control of Mont Tshiabirimu and an increase of nearly 50% in the areas covered by surveillance in comparison to 2017;
5. Expresses its keen concern as regards continuing insecurity and notably the presence of 3,000 armed elements that operate in the property, rendering management operations very difficult and leading to incessant illegal activities (poaching, illegal fishing and production of charcoal) while endangering the life of the surveillance staff of the Park;
6. Again expresses its concern in the face of serious threats that weigh on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, in particular the encroachment of illegal plantations in nearly 20% of the Park, illegal fishing, the exploitation of wood and poaching;

7. Requests the State Party to continue its efforts to implement the corrective measures updated by the 2018 reactive monitoring mission and encourages it to continue the implementation of the sustainable development activities established in the framework of the Alliance Virunga;
8. Notes that a clear political will at the local, national and regional levels is necessary to resolve the encroachment issues of the property and urges the State Party to develop, in consultation with all the stakeholders, a strategy to halt encroachment and take measures to recover the invaded areas;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit the results of the inventories of the flagship species to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN and to define the biological indicators for the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;
10. Expresses its deepest concern regarding the establishment of an Interministerial Commission to study a possible modification of the boundaries of the protected areas with a view to authorizing extractive activities, and recalls again its position according to which all mining, petroleum and gas exploration and exploitation is incompatible with World Heritage status, a policy supported by the commitments undertaken by the leaders of the industry, such as Shell and Total, not to engage in such activities in World Heritage properties;
11. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
12. **Decides to continue the application of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism;**
13. **Also decides to retain Virunga National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

12. Lake Turkana National Parks (Kenya) (N 801bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7A.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decisions **39 COM 7B.4**, **40 COM 7B.80** and **42 COM 7B.92**, adopted at its 39th (Bonn, 2015), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively,
3. Acknowledges the State Party of Kenya's efforts to implement the newly approved Management Plan for 2018-2028, and requests the State Party to submit it and the Action Plans, to the World Heritage Centre, together with details of its implementation;
4. Deeply regrets the continued lack of a consolidated response by the States Parties of Kenya and Ethiopia to the Committee's past requests, and reiterates its request to the States

- Parties of Kenya and Ethiopia to provide a consolidated response on their progress to address the outstanding 2012 and 2015 mission recommendations as well as an update on the current status of the impounding of the Gibe III reservoir, and any mitigation measures being implemented;
5. Also deeply regrets that the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to assess the cumulative impacts of the multiple developments in the Lake Turkana Basin on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the affected properties, continues to be delayed;
 6. Welcomes the reported proposal by UN Environment to assist with the development of the overdue SEA, strongly urges the States Parties of Kenya and Ethiopia to cooperate in this process, and also requests the States Parties of Kenya and Ethiopia, with the collaboration of UN Environment, to undertake the SEA in conformity with the Committee's past decisions and the IUCN and ICOMOS guidance on impact assessments, to report on the projected timeline and progress in undertaking the SEA, and to submit the draft SEA to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN as soon as it is available;
 7. Notes the ongoing revision of the SEA for Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor Project (LAPSSET), the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Lamu-Lokichar Crude Oil pipeline from Turkana county to Lamu and the proposed development of the geothermal power station at the Barrier Volcanic Complex south of the property, and further requests the State Party of Kenya, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to submit all related impact assessments of projects, which may have potential impacts on the property, to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN, before taking any decision that may be difficult to reverse;
 8. Recalling Decision 42 COM 7B.92 Paragraph 6, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018), welcomes the commitment of the State Party of Ethiopia to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) on the Kuraz Sugar Development Project, including a comprehensive assessment of potential downstream impacts on the OUV of the property, and requests the EIA to be submitted for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies by 31 December 2019;
 9. Whilst noting the State Party of Kenya's request to postpone the joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission to the property until 2020 once the SEA is at more advanced stage, considers that the mission should be undertaken as soon as possible to provide an up-to-date assessment on the state of conservation of the property under potential severe threat;
 10. Reiterates its request to the State Party of Kenya to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission to the property to assess the property's state of conservation, to review the impacts of the development projects in Ethiopia and Kenya on the property and the progress made to implement the past mission recommendations, and to develop, in consultation with the State Party of Ethiopia, a proposed set of corrective measures and a Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), for examination by the Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
 11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
 12. **Decides to retain Lake Turkana National Parks (Kenya) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

13. Rainforests of the Atsinanana (Madagascar) (N 1257)

Decision: 43 COM 7A.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.53**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Welcomes progress achieved by the State Party towards the implementation of the corrective measures, in particular the strengthened surveillance, ecological monitoring and rehabilitation of degraded areas;
4. Notes the reported decrease in the 2018 deforestation rate for the whole property but reiterates its request to the State Party to provide further information on deforestation rates for each component of the property since 2009, including an analysis of satellite imagery, and to report on the results of ecological monitoring and remaining sites to be rehabilitated;
5. Regrets that the State Party did not provide information on the implementation status of the five-year Action Plan on illegal mining, which was previously considered to be an increasingly severe threat to the property, in particular Ranomafana National Park, and also reiterates its request to the State Party to provide an update on the implementation status of the Action Plan as well as an assessment of the damage from mining activities to the property, and to undertake the required restoration activities;
6. Urges the State Party to continue implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Action Plan and Biodiversity Management Plan, and strongly encourages it to implement all the CITES decisions in relation to ebony, palisander and rosewood;
7. Notes with concern the significant increase in the reported number of lemur traps and cases of illegal logging demonstrating that poaching and illegal logging remain persistent threats to the property, and requests the State Party to strengthen control and law enforcement measures against these illegal activities;
8. Also requests the State Party to update the timeframe for the implementation of the corrective measures by developing a costed and time-bound Action Plan as part of the new Integrated Management Plan, and to submit the draft Management Plans for each components of the property and the Integrated Management Plan to the World Heritage Centre, for review prior to approval;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
10. **Decides to retain Rainforests of the Atsinanana (Madagascar) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

14. Aïr and Ténéré Natural Reserves (Niger) (N 573)

Decision: 43 COM 7A.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.54**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Takes note of the efforts made by the State Party to implement the corrective measures, and the positive collaboration with the local communities through the involvement of the valley leaders in raising awareness and monitoring of the property, but considers that further progress is needed in view of the magnitude of the threats to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property;
4. Notes that ecological monitoring has confirmed the presence of several characteristic species of the OUV, but reiterates its deep concern that other species appear to be extinct locally and requests the State Party to continue ecological monitoring efforts;
5. Also requests the State Party to develop and implement as a matter of urgency the General Management Plan of the property and the monitoring plan, as well as a strategy to combat the spread of invasive species;
6. Expresses its concern about the proliferation of exploration and exploitation permits for uranium, oil and gold in the immediate vicinity of the property, as well as the pursuit of illegal gold panning and further requests the State Party:
 - a) To provide further information (location maps, concessions, permit details) on these different mining projects,
 - b) To ensure that the impacts of these projects on the OUV of the property are assessed in the framework of Strategic Environmental Impact Assessments (SEIA), in accordance with the IUCN World Heritage Advisory Note on Environmental Assessment before new permits are granted,
 - c) To submit, as soon as available, a copy of these SEIAs to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN,
 - d) Not to grant new mining exploration or exploitation permits around the property without a SEIA being conducted to assess the OUV impacts of the property, including the cumulative effects of those projects;
7. Regrets that the report submitted by the State Party does not provide detailed information on poaching and logging in and around the property, as well as on actions taken to combat these threats, and request furthermore it to provide maps showing the location, severity, and extent of the main identified threats;
8. Reiterates its encouragement to the State Party to seek the advice of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN to prepare a Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR);
9. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;

10. **Decides to retain Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves (Niger) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

15. **Niokolo-Koba National Park (Senegal) (N 153)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.55**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Congratulates the State Party for the efforts undertaken in the implementation of the corrective measures, in particular the updating of the General Management Plan of the property and its periphery, the combat against invasive species and the operationalisation of the ecological monitoring system, and requests the State Party to continue its efforts;
4. Takes note that the results of the inventory and the ecological monitoring indicate an increase in the population of some flagship species, while showing the vulnerability of other species like the elephant, the lycaon, and the hartebeest and considers that this monitoring should continue for a longer period, and also requests the State Party to implement the recommendations of the inventory; notably the establishment of an emergency programme for the lycaon, a conservation programme for the Derby eland and a monitoring programme for the hartebeest ;
5. Welcomes all the development, education, information and awareness-raising activities initiated by the State Party and its partners enabling an improved involvement of communities in the management of the property;
6. Expresses its keen concern regarding the reports on mining extraction in the south-east part of the property, further requests that all mining exploitation in the property be immediately suspended, and reiterates its position concerning mining exploration or exploitation which is incompatible with World Heritage status, policy supported by the position statement of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) not to undertake such activities in World Heritage properties;
7. Regrets that the State Party has not provided any information concerning the possible granting of a mining license to the Barrick Gold Society in the vicinity of the property, and requests furthermore the State Party to ensure that the impacts of this project on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property be evaluated in the framework of an in-depth Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), in conformity with the IUCN Advice Note on World Heritage and environmental assessment, and to submit, without delay, a copy to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN;
8. Recalls its high concern with regard to the impacts of the Petewil Mining Company mining project on the quality and regime of the waterways as well as on the chimpanzee population and their habitat, and requests moreover the State Party to:
 - a) Continue the regular monitoring of the quantity and quality of the surface water, waste water and groundwater above and below the Mako mining project,

- b) Provide detailed data on the monitoring of chimpanzees and their habitat, to enable an evaluation on the actual impacts of the project and the proposed mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of this species,
 - c) Carry out microbiological analyses of the waterways likely to be affected by the project and submit the results to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN;
9. Also regrets that the information provided on the inter-connectivity water project of the Gambia River and the ponds located in the property do not enable the evaluation of the potential impacts of the Sambangalou dam project on the OUV of the property and reiterates its request to the State Party that this project be subject to a detailed ESIA in conformity with the IUCN Advice Note and to keep the World Heritage Centre informed on the progress of the project;
 10. Further regrets the report on the closure of the quarry at Mansadala due to public works and requests in addition the State Party to proceed immediately with its closure given its negative impact on the OUV of the property;
 11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
 12. **Decides to retain Niokolo-Koba National Park (Senegal) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**
16. **Selous Game Reserve (United Republic of Tanzania) (N 199bis)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decisions **36 COM 7B.5**, **36 COM 8B.43**, **40 COM 7**, **40 COM 7A.47**, and **42 COM 7A.56** adopted at its 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016), 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively,
3. While noting the reported reduction in poaching in the property, reiterates its utmost concern about the State Party's decision to develop the Rufiji Hydropower project (RHPP) within the property and recalls the Committee's position that the construction of dams with large reservoirs within the boundaries of World Heritage properties is incompatible with their World Heritage status, and the State Party's commitment as part of the boundary modification in 2012 not to undertake any development activities within the property without prior approval of the Committee;
4. Takes note of the conclusions of the independent expert review of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the RHPP that the EIA falls considerably short of acceptable standards and that it does not provide a best practice assessment of the potential impacts on the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);

5. Expresses its utmost concern about reports, confirmed by satellite image analysis, that the site clearance of 91,400 ha of vegetation, including forests, within the future dam area has started, and strongly urges the State Party to immediately halt all activities that will affect the property's OUV and will be difficult to reverse;
6. Considers that the deforestation and other cumulative damage to such a large area within the property would likely lead to irreversible damage to its OUV and hence fulfil the conditions for deletion of the property from the World Heritage List, in accordance with Paragraph 192 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Also expresses its utmost concern that the State Party has started the works on the RHPP prior to the completion of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) undertaken to the highest international standards, and its review by IUCN, and without the approval of this project by the Committee in line with previous commitments made by the State Party;
8. Also strongly urges the State Party to invite the requested joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission to the property without further delay to review the status of the RHPP, to verify the extent of the damage already incurred, and to assess the state of conservation of the property;
9. **Decides therefore to apply the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism to the property;**
10. Referring to the Preamble of the *World Heritage Convention*, which considers that "deterioration or disappearance of any *item* of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world", and to Article 6.3 of the Convention, urges all States Parties that support development projects related to World Heritage sites to observe best environmental practice and to include the Environmental Impact Assessment;
11. Notes with concern the submission of the updated hydrology report for the Kidunda Dam, which indicates possible inundation of the property, and also reiterates its request to the State Party to submit as soon as possible to the World Heritage Centre the revised EIA for the project;
12. Notes that the 2016 EIA for the Kito-1 oil and gas exploration project proposed within the Kilombero Valley Ramsar site adjacent to the property will be augmented with the requested study on the hydrological regime of the Kilombero floodplain and a specific assessment of potential downstream impacts on the OUV of the property;
13. Requests the State Party to submit the results of the 2018 aerial wildlife survey as soon as possible, and to develop a population model to estimate the recovery of the elephant population, assuming poaching has been reduced drastically;
14. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
15. **Also decides to retain Selous Game Reserve (United Republic of Tanzania) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

CULTURAL PROPERTIES

ARAB STATES

17. Abu Mena (Egypt) (C 90)

Decision: 43 COM 7A.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decisions **41 COM 7A.32** and **42 COM 7A.17** adopted at its 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively,
3. Notes that the State Party has commenced the implementation of a number of the corrective measures to protect and conserve the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, including the removal of inadequate new constructions and the preparation of a condition survey and resulting action plan for ensuring the conservation of archaeological remains;
4. Continues to express great concern regarding the state of conservation of the property and the slow implementation of other corrective measures, including particularly the preparation of a comprehensive Management Plan and preparation of a Conservation Plan and therefore, urges the State Party to proceed with the comprehensive implementation of all corrective measures, to protect and conserve the OUV of the property;
5. Welcomes the appointment of the Supreme Committee for the Management of World Heritage Sites in Egypt, the preparation of the urgent plan to address rising underground water table at the property, the contract for investigations, and the allocation of funds for the de-watering project, as well as the involvement of conservators from the Ministry of Antiquities in monitoring and mitigation measures needed to avoid further damage to archaeological features;
6. Also welcomes the 2018 Advisory mission, involving UNESCO and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and also urges the State Party to adopt and implement fully the mission recommendations, including advice on appropriate irrigation and water management technologies towards a sustainable and long term solution;
7. Reminds the State Party of its obligations to submit, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, details of all on-going or planned restoration interventions at the property, particularly at the Great Basilica, the reburial strategy, and initiatives arising from the project for restoration and rehabilitation of the property, as well as any new envisaged constructions, for review prior to implementation;
8. Requests the State Party to consider any proposed minor boundary modification request in close consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, and in line with Paragraphs 163-165 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
10. **Decides to retain Abu Mena (Egypt) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

18. **Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (Iraq) (C 1130)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.18**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Notes with appreciation the State Party's efforts to keep the World Heritage Centre informed about the situation on the ground;
4. Expresses its grave concern about the state of conservation of the property following the armed conflict and intentional destructive acts;
5. Notes with concern the continuing lack of detailed information on the state of conservation of the property;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to submit any and all preliminary assessments of the property it has undertaken;
7. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to undertake a full and detailed assessment of the damages incurred, and the potential risks to the property, as soon as security conditions permit and prior to any action on the ground, with the responsible authorities working in close collaboration with the UNESCO Office for Iraq, and to submit this assessment for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
8. Further reiterates its request to the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission, once security conditions permit, to assist in assessing the damage, preparatory to the development of a comprehensive Conservation Plan;
9. Reiterates furthermore its request to the State Party to revisit the Response Plan for the Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage in Liberated Areas of Iraq (2017-2019), with the objective of finding ways forward to start implementing the priority actions and securing the needed resources as urgently as possible;
10. Reiterates its appeal to all Member States of UNESCO to cooperate in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural heritage coming from Iraq as per the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2199 of February 2015, 2253 of December 2015 and 2347 of March 2017;
11. Calls again on all Member States of UNESCO to support emergency safeguarding measures, including through the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund;

12. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
13. **Decides to retain Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (Iraq) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

19. **Hatra (Iraq) (C 277rev)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.19**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Notes with appreciation the State Party's efforts to keep the World Heritage Centre informed about the situation on the ground, but notes however with concern the continuing lack of complete and detailed information on the state of conservation of the property;
4. Encourages again the State Party to prevent further damage to the property and looting, and to address priority actions as outlined in the Response Plan e Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage in Liberated Areas of Iraq (2017-2019), with the support of UNESCO and the international community;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission, once security conditions permit, to further assess the damage and to discuss with State Party authorities the short-, medium- and long-term goals and actions required to protect the property;
6. Reiterates its appeal to all Member States of UNESCO to cooperate in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural heritage coming from Iraq as per the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2199 of February 2015, 2253 of December 2015 and 2347 of March 2017;
7. Calls again on all Member States of UNESCO to support emergency safeguarding measures, including through the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund;
8. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
9. **Decides to retain Hatra (Iraq) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

20. Samarra Archaeological City (Iraq) (C 276 rev)

Decision: 43 COM 7A.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.20**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Notes with appreciation the State Party's efforts to keep the World Heritage Centre informed about the situation on the ground;
4. Expresses its grave concern about the state of conservation of the property following the armed conflict and intentional destructive acts;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to submit documentation of the damage done to the property as a whole and its affected monuments, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
6. Also reiterates its request that a full and comprehensive assessment be carried out in close collaboration with the UNESCO Office for Iraq, as soon as security conditions permit and before any remedial actions are undertaken, with the aim of identifying any necessary emergency stabilization work and establishing a road map for longer-term conservation and management actions;
7. Reiterates its appeal to all Member States of UNESCO to cooperate in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural heritage coming from Iraq as per the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2199 of February 2015, 2253 of December 2015 and 2347 of March 2017;
8. Calls again on all Member States of UNESCO to support emergency safeguarding measures, including through the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund;
9. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
10. **Decides to retain Samarra Archaeological City (Iraq) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

21. General Decision on the World Heritage properties of Iraq

Decision: 43 COM 7A.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.2,

2. Taking note of the report provided by the State Party regarding the state of conservation of the properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger, expresses its concern about the lack of comprehensive and detailed assessment of the properties affected by the conflict and about the limited resources available for the safeguarding of affected cultural heritage;
3. Expresses its appreciation to the Director-General of UNESCO for the progress made towards safeguarding of cultural heritage in the Old City of Mosul, and for the expertise and resources mobilized so far within UNESCO's "Revive the Spirit of Mosul" flagship initiative;
4. Requests the State Party to submit updated documentation of damage incurred at World Heritage properties, to safeguard damaged properties according to the principle of minimal intervention, and to refrain from undertaking conservation and restoration work until comprehensive conservation plans have been developed, in full consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
5. Also requests the State Party to revisit and address the priority actions outlined in the Response Plan for the Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage in Liberated Areas of Iraq (2017-2019), with the support of UNESCO and the international community;
6. Reminds the State Party about the need to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for examination by the Advisory Bodies, information on any future plans for major restoration or new construction projects that may affect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of World Heritage properties, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse;
7. Reiterates its appeal to all Member States of UNESCO to cooperate in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural heritage coming from Iraq as per the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2199 of February 2015, 2253 of December 2015 and 2347 of March 2017, and encourages the State Party to ratify the Second Protocol (1999) to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict;
8. Calls again on all Member States of UNESCO to provide technical and financial support to safeguarding efforts for Iraq's cultural heritage, including through the "Revive the Spirit of Mosul" flagship initiative, in order to implement short-, medium- and long-term measures;
9. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to present at its 44th session in 2020 a report on the activities undertaken within the framework of the "Revive the Spirit of Mosul" flagship initiative;
10. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the properties and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

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

Decision: 43 COM 7A.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having considered document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.3 and the Annex attached to this decision,
2. Recalling its previous decisions concerning the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls,
3. Decides that the status of the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls relating to the World Heritage List remains unchanged as reflected in Decisions **42 COM 7A.21** and **42 COM 8C.2** of its last session,

ANNEX

The World Heritage Committee

43rd session of the Committee (43 COM)

Item 22: Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (site proposed by Jordan)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.3,
2. Recalling the relevant provisions on the protection of cultural heritage including the four Geneva Conventions (1949), the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954) and its related protocols, the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970), the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), the New Delhi UNESCO Recommendation of 1956 concerning excavations undertaken in occupied territories, the inscription of the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls at the request of Jordan on the World Heritage List (1981) and on the List of World Heritage in Danger (1982) and related recommendations, resolutions and decisions of UNESCO,
3. Reaffirming that nothing in the present decision, which aims at the safeguarding of the authenticity, integrity and cultural heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem on both sides of its Walls, shall in any way affect the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, in particular the relevant Security Council resolutions on the legal status of Jerusalem, including United Nations Security Council resolution 2334 (2016),

4. Also reaffirming the importance of the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls for the three monotheistic religions,
5. Reminding that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which have altered or purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and in particular the "basic law" on Jerusalem, are null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,
6. Further recalling the 16 decisions of the Executive Board: 185 EX/Decision 14, 187 EX/Decision 11, 189 EX/Decision 8, 190 EX/Decision 13, 192 EX/Decision 11, 194 EX/Decision 5.D, 195 EX/Decision 9, 196 EX/Decision 26, 197 EX/Decision 32, 199 EX/Dec.19.1, 200 EX/Decision 25, 201 EX/PX 30.1, 202EX/Decision 38, 204/EX/Decision 25, 205EX/Decision 28, 206EX/Decision 32 and the nine World Heritage Committee decisions: 34 COM/7A.20, 35 COM/7A.22, 36 COM/7A.23, 37 COM/7A.26, 38 COM/7A.4, 39 COM/7A.27, 40 COM/7A.13, 41 COM 7A.36 and 42 COM 7A.21,
7. Regrets the failure of the Israeli occupying authorities to cease the persistent excavations, tunneling, works, projects and other illegal practices in East Jerusalem, particularly in and around the Old City of Jerusalem, which are illegal under international law and reiterates its request to Israel, the occupying Power, to prohibit all violations which are not in conformity with the provisions of the relevant UNESCO conventions, resolutions and decisions;
8. Also regrets the Israeli refusal to implement the UNESCO request to the Director-General to appoint a permanent representative to be stationed in East Jerusalem to report on a regular basis about all aspects covering the fields of competence of UNESCO in East Jerusalem, and reiterates its request to the Director-General to appoint, as soon as possible, the above-mentioned representative;
9. Stresses again the urgent need to implement the UNESCO reactive monitoring mission to the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls, and invites the Director-General and the World Heritage Centre, to exert all possible efforts, in line with their mandates and in conformity with the provisions of the relevant UNESCO conventions, decisions and resolutions, to ensure the prompt implementation of the mission and, in case of non-implementation, to propose possible effective measures to ensure its implementation;
10. **Decides to retain the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

23. **Archaeological Site of Cyrene (Libya) (C 190)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.22**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Commends the State Party for the important efforts made for the conservation of the property and its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) in close coordination with local communities and civil society, despite the prevailing unstable situation and difficult working

conditions on the ground, and urges it to continue its efforts in this regard to the degree possible;

4. Requests the State Party to keep the Committee regularly informed about the evolution of the situation at the property and to inform it, through the World Heritage Centre, of any future plans for major restoration or new construction projects that may affect the OUV of the property, including the proposed construction of a hotel near the Temple of Zeus, before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
5. Also requests the State Party to provide updated information about the damage caused by pollution and forest fires;
6. Encourages the State Party to continue the finalization of the Minor Boundary Modification in close consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, in line with Paragraph 164 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Acknowledges the invitation from the State Party for a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the property, and also encourages it to take place as soon as the security conditions permit;
8. Calls for an increased mobilization of the international community to provide financial and technical support to the State Party, including through the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund, to implement the short-, medium- and long-term measures identified during the International Meeting on the Safeguard of Libyan Cultural Heritage (Tunis, May 2016);
9. Reiterates its appeal to all Member States of UNESCO to cooperate in fighting against the illicit trafficking of cultural property coming from Libya and engaging in the protection of cultural heritage during armed conflict, as per the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2347 of March 2017, the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, and further encourages the State Party to ratify the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects;
10. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
11. **Decides to retain Archaeological Site of Cyrene (Libya) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

24. Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna (Libya) (C 183)

Decision: 43 COM 7A.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.23**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),

3. Commends the State Party for the important efforts made for the conservation of the property and its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) in close coordination with local communities and civil society, despite the prevailing unstable situation and difficult working conditions on the ground, and urges it to continue its efforts in this regard to the extent possible;
4. Also requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre regularly informed about the evolution of the situation at the property and of any new measures undertaken to ensure its protection and conservation, as well as any future plans for major restoration or new construction projects that may affect the OUV of the property, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse;
5. Encourages the State Party to continue the finalization of the Minor Boundary Modification in close consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, in line with Paragraph 164 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Acknowledges the invitation from the State Party for a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the property, to take place as soon as the security conditions permit;
7. Calls for an increased mobilization of the international community to provide financial and technical support to the State Party, including through the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund, to implement the short-, medium- and long-term measures identified during the International Meeting on the Safeguard of Libyan Cultural Heritage (Tunis, May 2016);
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
9. **Decides to retain Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna (Libya) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

25. Archaeological Site of Sabratha (Libya) (C 184)

Decision: 43 COM 7A.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.24**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Notes with appreciation the activities undertaken by the State Party to address the conservation threats at the property despite the numerous difficulties faced, and urges it to continue its efforts in this regard to the extent possible;
4. Expresses concern over the damage incurred at the property due to the armed conflict, in particular to the Theatre, and requests the State Party to provide the results of the assessment and documentation of the damage;

5. Recognizing the technical and financial difficulties that impede appropriate protection and conservation measures, also requests the State Party to provide detailed information on the measures undertaken to address urban encroachment and the degradation of original building material, as well as any new measures undertaken to ensure the protection and conservation of the property;
6. Further requests the State Party to keep the Committee regularly informed of the evolution of the situation at the property and to inform it, through the World Heritage Centre, on any ongoing and future plans for major restoration or new construction projects that may affect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Encourages the State Party to continue the finalization of the Minor Boundary Modification in close consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, in line with Paragraph 164 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
8. Acknowledges the invitation from the State Party for a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the property, to take place as soon as the security conditions permit;
9. Calls for an increased mobilization of the international community to provide financial and technical support to the State Party, including through the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund, to implement the short-, medium- and long-term measures identified during the International Meeting on the Safeguard of Libyan Cultural Heritage (Tunis, May 2016);
10. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
11. **Decides to retain the Archaeological Site of Sabratha (Libya) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

26. **Old Town of Ghadamès (Libya) (C 362)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.25**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Commends the State Party for its important efforts in conserving the property and its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), in close coordination with the local communities and civil society, and urges it to continue its efforts in this regard to the extent possible;
4. Requests the State Party, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to keep the Committee regularly informed about the evolution of the situation at the property and to inform it, through the World Heritage Centre, of any future plans for major restoration or new construction projects that may affect the OUV of the property, including the

conservation and restoration works at buildings affected by the heavy rains of 2017, before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse;

5. Encourages the State Party to submit an International Assistance request in order to address the necessary planning and implementation for comprehensive conservation and restoration actions to ensure the property's integrity and authenticity including the completion and adoption of the management plan in line with the approach of 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL);
6. Also encourages the State Party to continue the finalization of the Minor Boundary Modification in close consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, in line with Paragraph 164 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Acknowledges the invitation from the State Party for a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the property, and further encourages it to take place as soon as the security conditions permit;
8. Calls for an increased mobilization of the international community to provide financial and technical support to the State Party to implement the short-, medium- and long-term measures identified during the International Meeting on the Safeguard of Libyan Cultural Heritage (Tunis, May 2016);
9. Also requests the State Party to develop a set of corrective measures and a timeframe for their implementation, as well as the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, and to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
10. **Decides to retain the Old Town of Ghadamès (Libya) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

27. **Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus (Libya) (C 287)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.2**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Commends the State Party for the important efforts made for the conservation of the property and its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) in close coordination with local communities and civil society, despite the prevailing unstable situation and difficult working conditions on the ground, and urges it to continue its efforts in this regard, if possible;
4. Requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre regularly informed about the evolution of the situation at the property and of any future plans for major restoration or new construction projects that may affect the OUV of the property, including the rehabilitation of

the fort at Alawenat as a cultural and visitor centre, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse;

5. Acknowledges the invitation from the State Party for a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the property, and encourages it to take place as soon as the security conditions permit;
 6. Calls for an increased mobilization of the international community to provide financial and technical support to the State Party, including through the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund, to implement the short- and medium-term measures identified during the International Meeting on the Safeguard of Libyan Cultural Heritage (Tunis, May 2016);
 7. Reiterates its appeal to all Member States of UNESCO to cooperate in fighting against the illicit trafficking of cultural property coming from Libya and engaging in the protection of cultural heritage during armed conflict, as per the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2347 of March 2017, the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, and also encourages the State Party to ratify the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects;
 8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
 9. **Decides to retain Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus (Libya) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**
28. **Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Palestine) (C 1433)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.27**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Reiterates its previous commendation of the State Party on the implementation of the high-standard conservation works that have occurred at the Church of the Nativity, and notes that the State Party has submitted comprehensive details of investigations and conservation works;
4. Commends the State Party for submitting the revised Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the property, which has been amended in accordance with the comments and advice provided by ICOMOS;
5. Also notes that the Manger Square Tunnel project has been cancelled;

6. Requests the State Party to address the recommendations of the ICOMOS technical review of the programme for revival and activation of Star Street and its branches;
7. Encourages the State Party to use the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach to integrate the Conservation Management Plan with the Masterplan for city development;
8. Further notes that the corrective measures are now completed, and the Desired state of conservation for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage Danger has been achieved;
9. **Decides to remove Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Palestine) from the List of World Heritage in Danger;**
10. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

29. **Hebron/AI-Khalil Old Town (Palestine) (C 1565)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having considered Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.3.Corr and the annex attached to this decision,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.28**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Decides that the status of **Hebron/AI-Khalil Old Town** relating to the World Heritage List remains unchanged as reflected in Decision **42 COM 7A.28** of the last World Heritage Committee.

ANNEX

**The World Heritage Committee
43rd session of the Committee (43 COM)**

1. Having considered Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.3.Corr,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 8B.1**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017), which did not include a SOUV, and noting that in compliance with Paragraph 154 of the *Operational Guidelines*, when deciding to inscribe a property on the World Heritage List, guided by the Advisory Bodies, the Committee adopts a SOUV for the property,

3. Taking note of a preliminary proposed SOUV contained in the state of conservation report submitted by the State Party,
 4. Takes note of the consultations held between experts from UNESCO, the State Party and the Advisory Bodies, to discuss the proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV), the proposed Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), and the related corrective measures, as well as the proposed Management and Conservation Plan for the property, and invites the State Party to continue its efforts to finalize the above documents;
 5. Decides to consider the examination of a draft SOUV for the property at its 44th session in 2020;
 6. Deplores the ongoing Israeli excavations, works, construction of private roads for settlers and of a Wall inside the Old City of Al-Khalil/Hebron which are illegal under international law and harmfully affect the authenticity and integrity of the site, and the subsequent denial of freedom of movement and freedom of access to places of worship and asks Israel, the occupying Power, to end all violations which are not in conformity with the provisions of relevant UNESCO conventions, resolutions and decisions;
 7. Commends the State Party for the actions which are being taken to conserve significant attributes of the Property;
 8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, detailed information on current conservation and development projects, particularly projects which have potential adverse impact on heritage, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
 9. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
 10. **Also decides to retain Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town (Palestine) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**
30. **Palestine: Land of Olives and Vines – Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir (Palestine) (C 1492)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.29** adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Acknowledges the efforts made by the State Party to improve the state of conservation of the property;

4. Congratulates the State Party for its progress towards finalizing the Management and Conservation Plan (MCP), and encourages the State Party to take a participatory approach to its implementation, whereby the municipality, local inhabitants, and stakeholders are fully involved and committed;
5. Notes with satisfaction that the State Party's new Decree Law on Tangible Cultural Heritage includes a requirement for the preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) and/or Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) to evaluate effectively the impact of potential developments on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of its World Heritage properties;
6. Welcomes the efforts being made by the State Party to implement the corrective measures to achieve the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), and urges the State Party to continue seeking, on a priority basis, the required funds to undertake the development of a sufficient sewage system and the adequate restoration of the irrigation system;
7. Requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre of any proposed plans for major restoration or new construction projects that may affect the OUV of the property, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
9. **Decides to retain Palestine: Land of Olives and Vines – Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir (Palestine) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

31. **Ancient City of Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic) (C 21)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **42 COM 7A.30** and **42 COM 7A.36**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Taking into account Decision **43 COM 7A.37**, on the World Heritage properties of the Syrian Arab Republic,
4. Expresses its great concern at the impact of the armed conflict and resulting humanitarian crisis and irreversible destruction within the property, including of entire neighborhoods;
5. Reiterates its deep concern about the instability of buildings within the property and urges the State Party to undertake a detailed risk assessment for structures most at risk, and undertake necessary emergency measures in order to enhance the safety of inhabitants;
6. Notes the efforts mobilized by the State Party for the recovery of Aleppo since December 2016, encourages it to continue its efforts in documenting and assessing damages and

carrying out emergency interventions defined in the Emergency Plan, despite the extremely difficult situation and commends the commitment of the local community who volunteer for the rehabilitation of historical buildings;

7. Welcomes the Strategic document entitled “Vision and Planning Framework” and also encourages the State Party to implement its priority actions “in particular the development of a Reconstruction and Recovery Master Plan and an updated Management Plan for the property, and recommends that these should be developed in line with the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (UNESCO, 2011) and be carried out in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
8. Calls on all UNESCO Member States to support emergency safeguarding and recovery measures outlined in the Strategic document entitled “Vision and Planning Framework”, within the framework the Emergency Plan and the Recovery Plan 2018-2020 elaborated by the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums of Syria (DGAM), and also activities carried out through the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund;
9. Reiterates its request that the invited joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission should take place as soon as the situation allows, in order to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the state of conservation of the property and identify measures needed to ensure the conservation and protection of the property even as rehabilitation and infrastructure development works are carried out in other parts of the city;
10. Further encourages the State Party to finalize the Minor Boundary Modification proposal for the property, in line with Paragraphs 163-164 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and submit it to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2020**, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
11. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
12. **Decides to retain the Ancient City of Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

32. **Ancient City of Bosra (Syrian Arab Republic) (C 22)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **42 COM 7A.31** and **42 COM 7A.36**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Taking into account Decision **43 COM 7A.37**, on the World Heritage properties of the Syrian Arab Republic,

4. Welcomes the works planned in the framework of the Emergency International Assistance request approved in December 2018, and requests the State Party to limit restoration works to first aid interventions until the detailed studies and discussions on defining optimal restoration approaches are carried out;
5. Calls on all UNESCO States Parties to support emergency safeguarding and recovery measures and the implementation of the Recovery Plan 2018-2019 elaborated by the DGAM, including through the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund;
6. Also reiterates its request that the invited joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission should take place as soon as the situation allows, in order to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the state of conservation of the property and identify measures needed to ensure the conservation and protection of the property;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
8. **Decides to retain the Ancient City of Bosra (Syrian Arab Republic) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

33. Ancient City of Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic) (C 20bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7A.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **42 COM 7A.32** and **42 COM 7A.36**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Taking into account Decision **43 COM 7A.37**, on the World Heritage properties of the Syrian Arab Republic,
4. Welcomes the establishment of a center for the traditional production of building materials and the setting up of licensing regulations as ways to encourage the use of traditional construction techniques and materials for restoration works and address cumulative threats to authenticity of the property; and also welcomes the proposed development of a digital tour guide for local communities and a 'digital footprint' project to raise awareness of the history of the property, if the necessary technical and financial resources can be found;
5. Encourages the State Party to continue its efforts in implementing the Committee's decisions, despite a difficult technical and financial situation, particularly in addressing the need to gather historical archives and documentation, and in the efforts to use traditional materials and techniques in restoration works;
6. Also encourages the State Party to continue implementing the recommendations of the 2016 UNESCO First Aid Support Meeting and the 2016 UNESCO Technical Assistance Workshop, to pursue its efforts towards the development of a Management Plan for the property and consider applying for an International Assistance request to this end;

7. Reiterates its request to the State Party:
 - a) To analyze the reasons behind the previously reported fires, to continue implementing all necessary risk-prevention and mitigation actions outlined in the Emergency Response Plan of December 2013, and to report back to the World Heritage Centre on the progress made thereon,
 - b) To submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by ICOMOS, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, information on any proposed reconstruction and restoration projects within the property, and on all damaged structures, including the revised detailed designs and work so far undertaken for the restoration of the “Ottoman Bank”;
 8. Calls on all UNESCO Member States to support emergency safeguarding and recovery measures, including through the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund;
 9. Also reiterates its request that the invited joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission be carried out as soon as the security situation allows, in order to proceed with a comprehensive assessment of the state of conservation of the property and identify measures needed to reverse the decay, ensuring the conservation and protection of the property;
 10. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
 11. **Decides to retain Ancient City of Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**
34. **Ancient villages of Northern Syria (Syrian Arab Republic) (C 1348)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **42 COM 7A.33** and **42 COM 7A.36**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Taking into account Decision **43 COM 7A.37**, on the World Heritage properties of the Syrian Arab Republic,
4. Expresses its concern about the situation at the property, in particular of the potential escalation of the conflict in and around the property, and the lack of detailed information on damages;
5. Calls on all parties involved in the conflict to refrain from any action that could cause further damage to the property, including from its use for military purposes;
6. Also calls on all UNESCO Member States to support emergency safeguarding and recovery measures, including through the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund;

7. Reiterates its request that the invited joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission should take place as soon as the situation allows, in order to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the state of conservation of the property and identify measures needed to ensure the conservation and protection of the property;
8. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
9. **Decides to retain the Ancient Villages of Northern Syria (Syrian Arab Republic) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

35. Crac des chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din (Syrian Arab Republic) (C 1229)

Decision: 43 COM 7A.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **42 COM 7A.34** and **42 COM 7A.36**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Taking into account Decision **43 COM 7A.37** on the World Heritage properties of the Syrian Arab Republic,
4. Notes with concerns recent damages at the site of Qal'at Salah El-Din and urges the State Party to seek for fundings in order to implement emergency safeguarding measures to avoid further collapses;
5. Welcomes the works carried out by the State party through its Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums of Syria (DGAM) and the ones planned in the framework of the International Assistance request approved in January 2019 for the Crac des Chevaliers;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to urgently abandon the cable car project and limit activities at Qal'at Salah El-Din to emergency measures and urgent conservation interventions and requests the State Party to consider developing a Master Plan for the site and its setting including policies to foster sustainable tourism development that respects the OUV of the property;
7. Calls on all UNESCO Member States to support emergency safeguarding and recovery measures, including through the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund;
8. Also reiterates its request that the invited joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission should take place as soon as the situation allows, in order to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the state of conservation of the property and identify corrective measures for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;

9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
10. **Decides to the retain Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah EI-Din (Syrian Arab Republic) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

36. **Site of Palmyra (Syrian Arab Republic) (C 23)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.36

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **42 COM 7A.35** and **42 COM 7A.36**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Taking into account Decision **43 COM 7A.37**, on the World Heritage properties of the Syrian Arab Republic,
4. Expresses its concern that the portico of the Temple of Bel and the Triumphal Arch are at risk of collapse due to the lack of funding for their emergency consolidation;
5. Takes note that the World Heritage Centre plans to organize an international meeting before the end of 2019 in order to define optimal approaches for the recovery of the site with the international community of experts;
6. Reiterates its encouragement to the State Party to implement the recommendations of the UNESCO technical assistance workshop of 2016, and in particular the emergency consolidation measures, and to seek funding in this regard, and reiterates its request to the State Party to limit restoration works to first aid interventions until detailed studies and extensive field work are conducted to assess the damage, and discussions on defining optimal restoration approaches are held with relevant experts;
7. Reminds the State Party about the need to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for examination by the Advisory Bodies, any restoration project planned at the property and before any work is implemented, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
8. Calls on all UNESCO Member States to support emergency safeguarding and recovery measures and the implementation of the Recovery Plan 2018-2020 elaborated by the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums of Syria (DGAM), including through the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund;
9. Also reiterates its request that the invited joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission should take place as soon as the situation allows, in order to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the state of conservation of the property and identify measures needed to ensure the conservation and protection of the property;

10. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
11. **Decides to retain the Site of Palmyra (Syrian Arab Republic) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

37. **General Decision on the World Heritage properties of the Syrian Arab Republic**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.36**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Deplores the conflict situation prevailing in the country, the loss of human life and the degradation of humanitarian conditions;
4. Taking note of the report provided by the State Party regarding the state of conservation of the six Syrian World Heritage properties and the sites inscribed on the Syrian Tentative List, commends the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums (DGAM) and all heritage professionals and local communities in Syria who are working on monitoring and protecting cultural heritage, for their sustained efforts amidst extremely difficult conditions, but expresses its utmost concern about the damages incurred and the threats facing these properties and cultural heritage in general;
5. Urges again all parties associated with the situation in Syria to refrain from any action that would cause further damage to the country's cultural heritage, and to fulfil their obligations under international law, in particular the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2347 of March 2017, by taking all possible measures to protect such heritage, including preventing any damage that may result from targeting World Heritage properties, sites included in the Tentative List and other cultural heritage sites;
6. Also urges the State Party and the international community to include recovery actions of cultural heritage properties within the overall humanitarian, security and peace building response;
7. Further urges the State Party to safeguard damaged properties through minimal first aid interventions to prevent theft, further collapse and natural degradation, and to refrain from undertaking conservation and restoration work until the situation allows for the development of comprehensive conservation strategies and actions that respond to international standards, in full consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
8. Reiterates its appeal to all Member States of UNESCO to cooperate in fighting against the illicit trafficking of cultural property coming from Syria as per the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2199 of February 2015, and, in engaging in the protection of cultural heritage during armed conflict as per the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2347 of March 2017, and reiterates its suggestion to the State Party to consider ratifying the

Second Protocol (1999) of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict;

9. Requests the State Party to pursue the systematic documentation of all damage incurred at World Heritage properties, whenever conditions allow, to implement all possible risk mitigation measures, and to inform on the development of the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) and the identification of corrective measures for all six properties;
10. Reminds the State Party about the need to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for examination by the Advisory Bodies, information on any future plans for major restoration or new construction projects, including infrastructure development projects, that may affect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of World Heritage properties, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse;
11. Reiterates its call upon the international community to further support the safeguarding of Syrian cultural heritage through earmarked funds or through contributions to the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund;
12. Also reiterates its call upon the international and national cultural heritage professionals to unite for the safeguarding of Syria's cultural heritage, and to pursue their ongoing initiatives in coordination with UNESCO;
13. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the properties and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

38. **Historic Town of Zabid (Yemen) (C 611)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.38

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.37** adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Commends the Ministry of Culture and the General Organization for the Preservation of Historic Cities in Yemen (GOPHCY), other local actors and the communities of Zabid for their ongoing efforts to document, protect and conserve the property, despite the very difficult conditions, and also commends all parties involved in the training programmes that have been conducted in Jordan and through the Centre for Architectural Training and Studies;
4. Expresses its continuing concern at the damage to the cultural heritage of the Historic Town of Zabid as a result of ongoing armed conflict, and that the property continues to be threatened by the current security situation, ongoing social change and continuing lack of organisational support and resources for both heritage management and physical conservation;

5. Encourages the State Party to continue its collaboration with the UNESCO Doha Office in the implementation of the “Cash for Work: Promoting Livelihood Opportunities for Urban Youth in Yemen” project;
6. Reiterates the need for a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to advise on short-term repair and conservation works, and to contribute to the development of a set of corrective measures and a timeframe for their implementation, as well as the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), as soon as the security situation in Yemen has improved;
7. Urges all parties involved in the conflict to refrain from any further action that would cause damage to the cultural heritage and the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and to fulfil their obligations under international law by taking all possible measures to protect such heritage, in particular the safeguarding of properties on the World Heritage List and those included on the Tentative List of Yemen, and also encourages all concerned stakeholders to unite for the preservation of cultural heritage in Yemen;
8. Reiterates its previous calls for the international community to provide technical and financial support, including through the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund, for the implementation of the Emergency Action Plan for the Safeguarding of Yemen’s Cultural Heritage, adopted at the UNESCO expert meeting in July 2015, including funding for capacity building and first-aid restoration and protection measures, and calls on the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to continue to provide technical assistance and support, where possible;
9. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
10. **Decides to retain Historic Town of Zabid (Yemen) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

39. **Old City of Sana’a (Yemen) (C 385)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.38**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Commends the State Party and its agencies, including the General Organization for the Preservation of Historic Cities in Yemen (GOPHCY) on initiatives undertaken in capacity building, damage assessment, documentation and emergency interventions at the property, and requests that they continue to consult with UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies, and to restore damaged buildings, based on surveys and documentation, using traditional construction techniques and materials as much as possible, to avoid incrementally affecting the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property;

4. Also commends the State Party and its agencies on initiatives undertaken to support and involve community and government organizations, and in campaigns to raise awareness of the importance of cultural heritage;
5. Expresses its continuing concern at the damage caused to the cultural heritage of Yemen as a result of armed conflict, and that the Old City of Sana'a has incurred irreversible destruction and continues to be vulnerable, owing to the current security situation, ongoing social change and continuing lack of support and resources for both heritage management and physical conservation;
6. Notes the actions taken to address unauthorized construction of new buildings within the property, which incrementally affect the OUV of the property, also requests the State Party to continue to consult the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies in order to ensure that restoration and reconstruction works at the property meet basic technical requirements, and further requests the State Party to submit details for new buildings and new projects to the World Heritage Centre, for examination by the Advisory Bodies, prior to initiating any construction works, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Encourages the State Party to continue its collaboration with the UNESCO Doha Office in the implementation of the Cash for Work: Promoting Livelihood Opportunities for Urban Youth in Yemen project;
8. Reiterates the need for a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to advise on repair and conservation works, and to contribute to the development of a set of corrective measures and a timeframe for their implementation, as well as the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), as soon as the security situation in Yemen has improved;
9. Urges all parties involved in the conflict to refrain from any further action that would cause damage to the cultural heritage and the OUV of the property and to fulfil their obligations under international law by taking all possible measures to protect such heritage, in particular the safeguarding of properties on the World Heritage List and those included in the Tentative List of Yemen, and also encourages all concerned stakeholders to unite for the preservation of cultural heritage in Yemen;
10. Reiterates its previous calls to the international community to provide technical and financial support, including through the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund, for the implementation of the Emergency Action Plan for the Safeguarding of Yemen's Cultural Heritage, adopted at the UNESCO expert meeting in July 2015, including funding for capacity building and first-aid restoration and protection measures, and calls on the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to continue providing technical assistance and support where needed;
11. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
12. **Decides to retain Old City of Sana'a (Yemen) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

40. Old Walled City of Shibam (Yemen) (C 192)

Decision: 43 COM 7A.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.39**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Commends the State Party and the General Organization for the Preservation of Historic Cities in Yemen (GOPHCY), the community and the other concerned stakeholders of Shibam for their efforts to protect and conserve the property and to maintain communication with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, despite the very difficult conditions;
4. Expresses its continuing concern at the damage caused to the property as a result of natural elements and the ongoing armed conflict, and that the property continues to be vulnerable, owing to the residual impact of previous flooding as well as the current security situation, ongoing social change and continuing lack of organizational support and resources for both heritage management and physical conservation;
5. Notes the concerns expressed by the State Party that the ‘Shibam Oases Development Project’ does not meet the needs of the property and its residents and that consultation about the project has been inadequate, and reiterates its previous request that the State Party submit details of this project to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Encourages the State Party to continue its collaboration with the UNESCO Doha Office in the implementation of the “Cash for Work: Promoting Livelihood Opportunities for Urban Youth in Yemen” project;
7. Also requests the State Party to also submit the report ‘Conservation Status of Shibam Hadramout 2018 – 2019, Strategy for the Management of the Historic City of Shibam’, and the reports on drainage, flooding and the restoration and maintenance of the historical palace of Sayoun, as well as full details regarding the proposed new government complex, to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
8. Reiterates the need for a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to advise on repair and conservation works, and to contribute to the development of a set of corrective measures and a timeframe for their implementation, as well as the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), as soon as the security situation in Yemen has improved;
9. Urges all parties involved in the conflict to refrain from any further action that would cause damage to the cultural heritage and the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property and to fulfil their obligations under international law by taking all possible measures to protect such heritage, in particular the safeguarding of properties on the World Heritage List and those included in the Tentative List of Yemen, and also encourages all concerned stakeholders to unite for the preservation of cultural heritage in Yemen;
10. Reiterates its previous calls for the international community to provide technical and financial support, including through the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund, for the implementation of the Emergency Action Plan for the Safeguarding of Yemen’s Cultural

heritage, adopted at the UNESCO Expert meeting in July 2015, including funding for capacity building and first-aid restoration and protection measures, and calls on the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to continue providing the State Party with technical assistance and support where needed;

11. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
12. **Decides to retain Old Walled City of Shibam (Yemen) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

ASIA AND PACIFIC

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

Decision: 43 COM 7A.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.1**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Notes the initiatives taken by the State Party and international partners towards the conservation of important component parts of this serial property;
4. Welcomes the establishment and regular meetings of the National Working Committee tasked with reviewing proposals for the Bamiyan Buddha statues and, also recalling the outcomes of the September 2017 International Symposium held in Tokyo, Japan, on the future of the Bamiyan Buddha statues, requests that the State Party submit any adopted decision and Action Plan for the future treatment of the Bamiyan Buddha niches and statues to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
5. Also welcomes the progress made with the establishment of the Management Plan and its harmonization with other management tools, in particular the Strategic Master Plan (SMP), endorsed by the President of Afghanistan, and also requests the State Party to:
 - a) Maintain close consultations with all stakeholders to ensure an integrated approach towards heritage preservation in relation with the urban development and other, broader development initiatives;
 - b) Submit the SMP to the World Heritage Centre for review of the Advisory Bodies, and;
 - c) Submit to the World Heritage Centre all necessary documentation concerning the traffic plan component and the bypass road included in the SMP, which require further technical, geological and economic feasibility studies, including Environmental and Heritage Impact Assessments in accordance with the national regulations and the ICOMOS and IUCN Guidelines;

6. Further requests the State Party to use the GIS-based cultural mapping and zoning information, as was done in the Cultural Master Plan, for future development of planning tools in Bamiyan;
7. Further welcomes the recommendations of the International Technical Meeting on the future of the Bamiyan World Heritage property (Salalah, Oman, 3-5 December 2018);
8. Notes with regret however that the State Party did not provide a revised timeframe for the implementation of the corrective measures adopted by the Committee at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008);
9. Regrets the absence of progress with the development of effective regulating mechanisms to address future population growth and industrial development in the vicinity of the property, and reiterates its request to the State Party to proceed with a boundary modification, in accordance with Paragraphs 163-164 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and revise national legislation in order to enhance the permanent protection of heritage resources, and notably the cultural landscape in the Bamiyan Valley that is currently not within protected zones, along with its setting;
10. Notes with great concern that work to stabilize the Western Buddha niche has been pending and calls upon the international community to provide technical and financial support for the conservation of component sites that are threatening to collapse, in order to assist the State Party in achieving the adopted Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR);
11. Also notes that security personnel is currently funded through international cooperation and strongly urges the State Party to identify and use national financial resources to allocate security staff to all components of the property on a permanent basis;
12. Further notes that most significant technical activities for the property have been realized through international assistance mechanisms, and strongly encourages the State Party to prepare a long-term strategy to sustainably secure resources for the most important operations, and to coordinate international cooperation funds to help carry out high-priority actions;
13. Reiterates its deep regret that irreversible decisions concerning the Bamiyan Cultural Centre and Museum were taken without informing the Committee, despite the provisions of Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* and its repeated prior requests, and that construction progressed without the preparation and submission of a Heritage Impact Assessment for review by the Advisory Bodies, and recommends that the State Party carefully plan the Cultural Centre's content by harnessing the opportunity for visitors to learn not only about the region's cultural values, but also about the World Heritage property wherein the Cultural Centre is located;
14. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
15. **Decides to retain Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Afghanistan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 43 COM 7A.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.2**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Notes that actual conservation work based on the 2017 Conservation Action Plan (CAP) and other activities repeatedly recommended by the Committee could not be realized, due to the lack of the necessary financial resources and the security situation, and urges the State Party to seek means to implement the following:
 - a) Installation of a monitoring instrument on the Minaret of Jam to measure its inclination,
 - b) Emergency stabilization work for the wooden staircases, in order to prevent further destabilization of the minaret's structure,
 - c) Construction of a footbridge over the Hari Rud and a guesthouse at the property, in order to improve access to the property and provide site security;
4. Also notes that an Action Plan for emergency conservation work at the property, on the basis of the documentation work of September 2017 and comprising 3D data on the minaret and its surrounding, will be produced in 2019;
5. Also recalling that a topographical map was realized for this purpose as part of a UNESCO/Italy Funds-in-Trust project in 2012, regrets that the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone remain to be precisely defined, and also urges the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, a proposal for a minor boundary modification, in conformity with the CAP and in accordance with Paragraphs 163-164 of the *Operational Guidelines*, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
6. Notes with serious concern that actual conservation work and corrective measures have not progressed for several years, requests the State Party to deploy its efforts in seeking the means of allocating the necessary financial and human resources, and encourages it to seek International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund and other extra-budgetary resources to address conservation issues at the property;
7. Calls upon the international community to provide technical and financial support, in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, for the implementation of the above-mentioned CAP, which will be part of the strategy to implement the corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007);
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
9. **Decides to retain Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (Afghanistan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

43. **Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia (Micronesia, Federated States of) (C 1503)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.43

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.3**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Welcomes the appointment of an interim “Property Manager”, but encourages the State Party to work towards a long-term commitment for this post;
4. Notes that progress has been made on amendments to draft legislation LB392 and that it is scheduled to be approved in the next legislative session;
5. Also notes that the 2018 mission advised that tackling the restoration of the property as a whole is impossible and impractical, as the maintenance required would be virtually impossible to achieve; that the mission therefore advocated achievable goals as the first phase of a multi-phase project for the areas where intervention is needed and maintenance is feasible; and that its report sets out initial short and medium term goals;
6. Further notes that the 2018 mission considered that, prior to defining corrective measures, a much clearer idea is required of how the conservation of the property will move forward with the augmented resources, and notably how the dangers arising from a lack of conservation and ongoing management will be addressed;
7. Also welcomes the draft Conservation Plan, conceived as a practical Action Plan, which reflects the recommendations of the 2018 mission, strongly encourages the State Party to finalize and adopt the Conservation Plan, and notes furthermore the need for significant international financial support for the realization of conservation objectives, and the need to augment the professional pool of conservation experts available at the property;
8. Further welcomes the significant progress made with the short-term goals outlined by the 2018 mission, with support from International Assistance, in particular the initial, non-invasive clearing of vegetation overgrowth at two of the principle sites, Nan Dowas and Pahn Kedira; the removal of superficial growth from retaining walls at Pahn Kedira and Paikapw; and limited progress with channel clearance to facilitate visitor access;
9. Commends the financial support extended by the State Party of the United States of America towards conducting a LiDar (“light detection and ranging”) survey of the property and the islands of Temwen and supporting further work on short- and medium-terms goals;
10. Recommends that the State Party prepare, as soon as possible, a dedicated capacity-building programme, as recommended by the 2018 mission and the Conservation Plan, to ensure local engagement and share benefits from the funding obtained so far;
11. Notes moreover that funding has been extended by the State Party of Japan to create a Visitor Centre, and requests the State Party to submit revised plans addressing the recommendations of the ICOMOS Technical Review;
12. Finally notes that the construction of a Visitor Centre is being planned in advance of the development of a Tourism Strategy; considers that such a strategy is needed urgently to

identify which parts of the property can be accessible to visitors, as this in turn will impact the conservation programme, and urges the State Party to draft a Tourism Strategy as soon as possible and submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;

13. Also urges the State Party to ensure progress with the development of the Management plan and to regularly provide the World Heritage Centre with updated information on this work;
14. Also encourages the State Party, when the Conservation Plan and supportive funding for the initial survey and conservation work are in place, begin to implement the actions outlined in the Conservation Plan and integrate them into large-scale phased recovery programmes, which in turn could facilitate the development of corrective measures and a DSOCR, to be adopted by the Committee;
15. Also requests the State Party to provide, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, detailed information on any proposed and on-going projects, in particular those related to infrastructure development, and to include Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) carried out according to the ICOMOS Guidance on HIAs for Cultural World Heritage properties, for review by the Advisory Bodies, prior to the approval and/or implementation of any project;
16. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
17. **Decides to retain Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia (Micronesia (Federated States of)) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

44. **Historic Centre of Shakhrisyabz (Uzbekistan) (C 885)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.44

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decisions **39 COM 7B.74**, **40 COM 7B.48**, **41 COM 7A.57**, and **42 COM 7A.4**, adopted at its 39th (Bonn, 2015), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016), 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Bahrain, 2018) sessions respectively;
3. Welcomes the Presidential Decree of June 2018 to protect all World Heritage properties in Uzbekistan;
4. Notes that the 2014 Decree for rebuilding the historic centre of the property has been withdrawn;
5. Also notes that the State Party has provided some general documentation in response to the request by the Committee, but that this does not allow a full comparison of what exists now with what existed before the recent demolitions;

6. Further notes that although the State Party was requested to halt all further work at the property until the 43rd session, it has provided details of planned interventions relating to proposals for removing structures around monuments, creating a tourist complex in the 'spirit of Eastern architecture', reconstructing one-storey houses along streets, as well as new residential streets for the local population that are in contradiction to the State Party's two Presidential Decrees of 2018;
7. Recalls the December 2016 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission's conclusion that "recovering sufficient attributes to justify the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) identified at the time of inscription seems impossible at this stage" (Decision **41 COM 7A.57**);
8. Notes furthermore that as recommended in Decision **42 COM 7A.4**, the State Party invited a High-Level Reactive Monitoring mission to explore "options for the potential recovery of attributes" and "whether a significant boundary modification based on some of the monuments and the remaining urban areas might have the potential to justify OUV";
9. Notes moreover that the 2019 High-Level Reactive Monitoring mission suggested that the State Party might wish to explore two options for a significant boundary modification, based on either a selection of Timurid monuments or on key elements of Timurid urbanism, including the urban fabric of the mahalla that might have the potential to be recovered, but that the mission did not have the necessary documentation to allow it to explore in detail either of these proposals or how OUV might be justified;
10. Recommends that, if the State Party wishes to explore either option, it should undertake further research and documentation and develop a restoration plan, in order to provide sufficient details to allow assessment of the potential for each option to justify OUV, before any work is undertaken on a significant boundary modification in compliance with Paragraphs 165 and 166 of the *Operational Guidelines* or on a new nomination;
11. Also recommends the State Party to consider the following options as the outcome of the 2019 mission:
 - a) The first option would entail focusing on the monuments representing the Timurid period. The State Party presented the mission with 13 such monuments from the previous total of 18. The Mission considered that the two most significant issues to be considered with regard to a selection of monuments in their current conditions are their authenticity and their disengagement from their urban surroundings. Hence, actions would be necessary to reconnect them to the urban fabric and to improve or reverse recent conservation work in order to meet conditions of authenticity and integrity,
 - b) The second option the Mission proposed was to explore the key elements of the Timurid urbanism within the Historic Centre. The mission explored in a preliminary way the scope of these elements. They might include the main north-south and east-west axes intersecting in the Historic Centre with its the main market, residential quarters representing a spatial and social hierarchy, city walls and gates, the main mosques, and madrassas along with the key monuments. The Mission considered that there might be potential to recover the urban street patterns in several parts of the property and to re-vitalize traditional building technologies. This option would need to be based on detailed research of the urban grain, the specificities of vernacular building traditions, and what has survived, and would need to be supported by measures to upgrade infrastructure and living conditions in order to ensure a living city, and the development of new protection, conservation and management systems;

12. Encourages the State Party to request upstream support in relation to the potential for a significant boundary modification or a new nomination to justify OUV;
13. Decides to allow the State Party two years to explore possible options for a significant boundary modification or a new nomination, and at the end of this period, to consider once again whether the property should be retained on the World Heritage List for a further period to allow time, if by then a clear direction of travel has been articulated, or to delete the property altogether;
14. Requests the State Party to retain a complete building moratorium in the property until any significant boundary modification or a new nomination has been considered by the Committee and a Management Plan for heritage conservation integrated with a city Master Plan in line with the approach of the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) has been prepared and adopted;
15. Urges the State Party to implement the recommendations of the 2019 mission, whether or not the options proposed in Paragraph 11 above are progressed after further research;
16. Also urges the State Party to progress in the implementation of the Committee's recommendations for the conservation of the Ak-Saray Palace tiles and to develop a conservation strategy and submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies before any work is undertaken;
17. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property including a report on the progress in the exploration of options and the implementation of the above, for examination by the Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
18. **Also decides to retain Historic Centre of Shakhrisyabz (Uzbekistan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

45. Historic Centre of Vienna (Austria) (C 1033)

Decision: 43 COM 7A.45

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.5**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018);
3. Welcomes the three-stage process implemented by the State Party with the City of Vienna and notes the commitment of the State Party and of the city of Vienna to ensure the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and consequently urges all parties to support and pursue:
 - a) The proposed two year moratorium on all planning measures which may jeopardize the OUV of the property, especially the Heumarkt Neu project,

- b) Actions to address the findings and recommendations of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the Heumarkt Neu project, including negotiations with the developer to identify and implement mitigation measures which avoid adverse heritage impact,
 - c) The recommendations of the 2018 Advisory mission, including:
 - i) Reviewing and revising the management structure of the property at the city and national level,
 - ii) Undertaking a comprehensive review of the current state of conservation of the property, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS and ICCROM) and national and local stakeholders,
 - iii) Preparing a new Management Plan for the property, based on identification, description and mapping of tangible and intangible attributes of the property,
 - iv) Assessing the Belvedere Stöckl redevelopment project and other projects currently being executed or planned through an HIA process before they are approved and/or implemented, and halting works until this occurs,
 - v) Pursuing legislative protection for the Schwarzenberg Gardens,
 - vi) Implementing a comprehensive process for continued monitoring and evaluation that is focused on retention of OUV while sustaining the economic growth of the City of Vienna;
4. Reiterates its concern that the current planning controls for the property, and the critical level of urban development reached since inscription with resulting cumulative impacts, require new tools to guide the development process towards sustainable development that protects the attributes which contribute to the OUV of the property;
 5. Requests the State Party, based on the findings of the HIA for the Heumarkt Neu project and the 2018 Advisory mission recommendations, to facilitate the preparation of a Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) and a related set of corrective measures and timeframe for their implementation, addressing Decisions **40 COM 7B.49**, **41 COM 7B.42**, and **42 COM 7A.5**, and the recommendations of the 2012, 2015 and 2018 missions, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, for adoption by the Committee;
 6. Encourages the State Party to support and facilitate appropriate measures to manage and conserve the historic roof constructions in the Historic Centre of Vienna as an important attribute of the property, through appropriate extensions to the roof cadastre, a moratorium on rooftop conversions until appropriate tools and approvals processes are in place, and also requests that any such changes be referred to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, prior to adoption and implementation;
 7. Further requests the State Party to submit, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, final plans for the Wien Museum and Winterthur Building, and detailed plans and supporting documentation for the Belvedere Stöckl redevelopment project, and any other proposed developments within the Schwarzenberg Gardens, for review by the Advisory Bodies, prior to implementation or the making of any irreversible decisions;
 8. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;

9. **Decides to retain Historic Centre of Vienna (Austria) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

46. **Medieval Monuments in Kosovo (Serbia) (C 724 bis)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.46

The World Heritage Committee,

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

47. **Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (C 1150)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.93, 37 COM 7A.35, 38 COM 7A.19, 39 COM 7A.43, 40 COM 7A.31, 41 COM 7A.22** and **42 COM 7A.7** adopted at its 36th (Saint Petersburg, 2012), 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013), 38th (Doha, 2014), 39th (Bonn, 2015), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016), 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively;
3. Acknowledges the increasing engagement of civil society in the care of the property and its World Heritage status;
4. Recalls its repeated serious concerns over the impact of the proposed Liverpool Waters developments in the form presented in the approved Outline Planning Consent (2013-2042) which constitutes an ascertained threat in conformity with paragraph 179 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
5. Although noting that the State Party has submitted an updated and revised draft Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), notes that comprehensive assessment of the proposed DSOCR by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies is still not feasible, as the approval of the DSOCR relies on the content of additional documents, which are yet to be prepared or finalized, including the Local Plan, the revised Supplementary Planning Document, the majority of the Neighbourhood Masterplans, and the Tall Building (skyline) Policy;
6. Reiterates that the submission of a further draft of the DSOCR by the State Party and its adoption by the Committee should come prior to the finalization and approval of the necessary planning tools and regulatory framework and regrets that the alternative proposal of the Committee, expressed in Decision **42 COM 7A.7**, for substantive commitments to limitation on the quantity, location and size of allowable built form, has not been followed;

7. Although also noting that Peel Holdings (Liverpool Waters developer) reiterated its confirmation to Liverpool City Council (LCC) that there is no likelihood of the Liverpool Waters development scheme coming forward in the same form of the Outline Planning Consent, strongly requests the commitment of the State Party that the approved Outline Planning Consent (2013-2042) will not be implemented by Peel Holdings or other developers, and its revised version will not propose interventions that will impact adversely on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, including its authenticity and integrity;
8. Expresses its extreme concern that the State Party has not complied with the Committee's request to adopt a moratorium for new buildings within the property and its buffer zone, until the Local Plan, the revised Supplementary Planning Document, the Neighbourhood Masterplans, and the Tall Building (skyline) Policy are reviewed and endorsed by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, and the DSOCR is completely finalized and adopted by the World Heritage Committee, and urges the State Party to comply with this request;
9. Also regrets that the submission of Princes Dock Masterplan and changes to the Liverpool Water scheme to the World Heritage Centre took place after their adoption by the LCC, and expresses its utmost concern that these documents are putting forward plans, which does not ensure the adequate mitigation of the potential threats for which the property was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
10. Also reiterates its consideration that the recent planning permissions issued for the Liverpool Waters scheme and elsewhere within the property and its buffer zone, and the stated inability of the State Party to control further developments, clearly reflect inadequate governance systems and planning mechanisms that will not allow the State Party to comply with Committee Decisions and will result in ascertained threat on the OUV of the property;
11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020, as well as a DSOCR and corrective measures that could be considered for adoption by the Committee;
12. **Decides to retain Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) on the List of World Heritage in Danger, with a view to considering its deletion from the World Heritage List at its 44th session in 2020, if the Committee Decisions related to the adoption of the DSOCR and the moratorium for new buildings are not met.**

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

48. City of Potosi (Bolivia, Plurinational State of) (C 420)

Decision: 43 COM 7A.48

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,

2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.8**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Commends the State Party on the collaborative and inter-institutional approach taken to address the diverse issues related to the property's conservation and management;
4. Takes note of the submission in June 2018 of the draft Integrated and Participatory Management Plan (IPMP) for the property, and urges the State Party to ensure its finalization and approval by **1 December 2019**, taking into consideration the conclusions of the ICOMOS Technical Review of November 2018;
5. Takes note with satisfaction of the submission of a request for clarification of boundaries and a Minor Boundary Modification for the property, and requests the State Party to incorporate the updated maps into the IPMP and any other relevant planning documents;
6. Also requests the State Party to advance as a matter of urgency in the approval of the draft Supreme Decree that would formalize important planning and financing mechanisms for the conservation and management of Cerro Rico, which still remains under consideration by the national government;
7. Expresses its concern that clear and detailed information has not been provided regarding progress towards the relocation of miners above the 4,400m limit and the stabilization works and management mechanisms for Cerro Rico, nor on the implementation of restoration works and the Master Plan for the Historic Centre as reported in previous years, and further requests the State Party to provide updated information in this regard;
8. Reiterates its request to the State Party to provide detailed information on each of the indicators established in the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) and in reference to the approved timeline contained in Decision **41 COM 7A.23**, and include in its next report the relevant supporting documents in annex, in order to facilitate a comprehensive understanding of the progress achieved in implementing the DSOCR;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
10. **Decides to retain City of Potosí (Bolivia (Plurinational State of)) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

49. **Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile) (C 1178bis)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.49

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.9**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),

3. Takes note of the state of conservation report submitted by the State Party and the conclusions of the 2018 ICOMOS Advisory mission;
 4. Warmly congratulates the State Party for its sustained effort, over a period of almost fifteen years, to implement the very comprehensive set of corrective measures;
 5. Considers that the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), as defined by Decision **37 COM 7A.37**, has been satisfactorily achieved, particularly in areas of conservation interventions, the adoption of a Conservation Plan and conservation strategy, effective management arrangements and the implementation of a Management Plan, protection and security measures for the site and visitors, site interpretation, and the identification and effective protection of the buffer zone;
 6. Recommends the State Party to take into account the recommendations of the 2018 mission, in particular regarding the preparation of the updated Management Plan for 2019-2023 and ongoing preventative conservation actions;
 7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021;
 8. **Decides to remove Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile) from the List of World Heritage in Danger.**
50. **Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) (C 135)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.50

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.10**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Regrets that the revised timeframe 2016-2019 that was proposed by the State Party for the full implementation of the programme of corrective measures was not implemented, adopts the revised timeframe for implementation of the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) for the period 2019-2023 and urges the State Party to respect this new timeframe in order to ensure that the DSOCR be finally achieved in 2023;
4. Noting that the State Party will implement a number of measures for the protection of the property in the framework of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) funded project and that the project does not take into consideration some other urgent corrective measures, reiterates its utmost concern about the continued lack of sustained funding from the State Party that jeopardizes the achievement of the DSOCR, which, as a consequence, seriously affects the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property;

5. Notes the formal delimitation of the Historic Monumental Complex of Portobelo, and requests the State Party to define, as a matter of urgency, boundaries and buffer zones for all components of the property and to submit these as a Minor Boundary Modification;
6. Also recalling the importance of finalizing an integral Management Plan that includes all components of the property and their buffer zones, also urges the State Party to ensure its finalization and subsequent submission to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
7. Recalls that tourism pressure was one of the factors that led to the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger and also requests the State Party to consider the improvement of infrastructure and tourist facilities in full coherence with the conservation needs, the carrying capacity and the OUV of the property, as foreseen in the DSOCR;
8. Reminds the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre in due course about tourism developments and new constructions that may have a potential impact on the OUV of the property, before irreversible decisions are made, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
10. **Decides to retain Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

51. Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (Peru) (C 366)

Decision: 43 COM 7A.51

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.11**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Commends the State Party for its continued commitment to the implementation of the Committee's decisions and programme of corrective measures, with the aim of achieving the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR);
4. Welcomes the progress made in the implementation of the current Master Plan through the Public Investment Projects, the Pan American Conservation Centre for Earthen Heritage Sites (PECACH), among others initiatives;
5. Notes with deep regret that three essential components of the programme of corrective measures, as adopted in Decision **36 COM 7A.34**, have remained pending for several years, and urges once again the State Party to take the necessary measures for the formal approval of the updated Master Plan, the formal delimitation and regulation of the proposed buffer zone, which is pending due to the lack of response from the management office of

the Trujillo Provincial Municipality's Urban Development Plan, as well as the implementation of the amended Law 28261 that would address the matter of illegal occupation;

6. Considers that the proposal to widen the existing Trujillo ring road that passes through the property and the buffer zone endangers the property's integrity and Outstanding Universal Value, and strongly urges the State Party to either improve the existing road or alternatively identify a new trajectory outside of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone;
7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, along with an assessment of the level of implementation of the effectiveness of all corrective measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
8. **Decides to retain Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (Peru) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

52. **Coro and its Port (Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of) (C 658)**

Decision: 43 COM 7A.52

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.12**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Commends the State Party on its continued efforts to assure the property's adequate conservation and management through a participatory approach, including the broad involvement of local communities, youth, and diverse institutional alliances;
4. Takes note with regret of the conclusion of the 2018 ICOMOS Advisory mission that several corrective measures adopted by Decision **38 COM 7A.23** have not been fully implemented, and requests the State Party to implement the mission's detailed recommendations in this regard;
5. Also requests the State Party to provide complete information on the status of each corrective measure in its next state of conservation report, including a detailed timeline for the implementation of all pending corrective measures;
6. Also takes note of the different maps submitted regarding the proposed redefinition of the buffer zones in Coro and La Vela, and further requests the State Party to:
 - a) Formalize the proposal in accordance with the boundaries and guidelines agreed upon during the 2018 mission,
 - b) Update the applicable regulatory measures and incorporate the new buffer zones into the Management Plan,
 - c) Submit a Minor Boundary Modification, in accordance with Paragraphs 163-164 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

7. Reiterates its request that the draft Management Plan be finalized and submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies as soon as possible;
8. Noting that regular heavy rains continue to have a serious impact on the property's ensemble of traditional buildings, urges once again the State Party to begin the implementation of a prioritized and costed plan for property's drainage system and secure adequate financial resources in this regard;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
10. **Decides to retain Coro and its Port (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

AFRICA

53. Old Towns of Djenné (Mali) (C 116rev)

Decision: 43 COM 7A.53

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.13**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Congratulates the State Party for all the efforts undertaken to strengthen the conservation and management of the property placing emphasis on the full involvement of stakeholders and the local population, through visits to inspect the state of the property with the Management Committee, the media (local radio) and district Councillors, and awareness-raising measures with the local population, particularly the youth;
4. Expresses its keen acknowledgement, notably of the population of Djenné for its willingness and mobilization in the conservation of its built heritage, demonstrated in the plastering, maintenance and drainage initiatives, and calls upon the State Party to continue awareness-raising activities, information and liability of house owners in order to clarify the roles of all concerned parties, including the State institutions and UNESCO, to avoid any misunderstanding and issues that might occur at the time of restoration interventions;
5. Commends the restoration of several monumental houses thanks to the International Assistance, as well as the architectural diagnostic of the Great Mosque and the installation of new electrification with financial support from the Spanish Developing Cooperation Agency, but recommends the State Party to take adequate measures to absorb the increased number of worshippers during prayer times and avert any possible impact on the mosque;
6. Also expresses its satisfaction on the census and inventory measures of the plaster-rendered houses, but remains concerned as regards the continuing threats to the built

heritage, in particular the collapse of houses during the rainy season, their abandonment due to inheritance issues or the use of inappropriate material such as cement for the plugging of the houses of banco, and requests the State Party to continue the inventory work, notably for the abandoned houses;

7. Also requests the State Party to prepare a maintenance handbook for the houses with a view to initiating a programme which will attract international support and enable the granting of subsidies for the restoration and reconstruction work of the houses in ruins on a fair basis;
8. While appreciating the publication of the notice requesting the registration of the four archaeological sites of Djenné in the official journal Essor to provide ownership titles, expresses its concern with regard to the continued illegal excavations at these sites and also recommends that the State Party erects fencing to control access and avoid degradation caused by animals and people, and to resume the work of updating the maps to identify all their components;
9. Notes that the capacities and the means of the Cultural Mission remain insufficient, and recalls to the State Party the importance of further strengthening these capacities, and to also develop, with support from the World Heritage Centre, the UNESCO Office at Bamako and the Advisory Bodies, including the actors and concerned parties regularly collaborating with the Cultural Mission, the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR);
10. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
11. **Decides to retain Old Towns of Djenné (Mali) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

54. Timbuktu (Mali) (C 119rev)

Decision: 43 COM 7A.54

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.29**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Notes with satisfaction the continued progress accomplished by the State Party in the rehabilitation, conservation and management of the property and in the implementation of the corrective measures adopted by the Committee (Decision **40 COM 7A.6**);
4. Commends the support of the principal partners, notably the European Union (EU) and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), in the implementation of Phase II of the Action Plan for the rehabilitation of cultural heritage and the safeguarding of the ancient manuscripts of Mali, enabling the intervention, among others, of the Al Farouk monument, the Sidi Yahia and Sankoré Mosques, the cemeteries

containing mausoleums of the saints, the local museums and the safeguarding of the ancient manuscripts;

5. Notes with satisfaction the organization of consultation and awareness-raising meetings with the town authorities, district chiefs, Prefect and the Governor of the region and civil society, but expresses its concern as regards the lack of synergy of action of all the concerned and necessary actors;
6. Is concerned about the lack of sufficient staff, operating budget and office equipment of the Cultural Mission that curbs the efficient management of the property, in particular the implementation of the 2018-2022 Management and Conservation Plan, and reiterates its encouragements to the State Party to increase financial, logistical and human resources of the Cultural Mission, to enable the strengthening of awareness-raising and consultation actions to revitalize interest, interaction and coordination of the actors at all institutional levels;
7. Is concerned by the state of conservation of some components of the property, such as the Djingareyber Mosque and the mausoleums which have not benefited from conservation work due to heavy rains during the winter, as well as vibrations caused by the passage of heavy military vehicles, particularly threatening the Djingareyber Mosque, and reiterates its request to the State Party to study, in consultation with the MINUSMA, options to redirect traffic in the vicinity of the buildings concerned to mitigate these effects;
8. Urges the State Party to undertake adequate measures, in close cooperation with all the municipal and regional authorities, to prevent the illegal installation of containers or sheet metal constructions, and to combat the pollution by rubbish of the ancient fabric of the town and the cemeteries, constituting a possible negative visual and environmental impact and thus threatening the property and preventing access to the mosques and mausoleums in the event of an emergency;
9. In respect of the necessary conservation, awareness-raising and enhancement actions, renews its appeal to the whole international community to support the efforts of the State Party and contribute to the implementation of Phase II of the Action Plan for the rehabilitation of the cultural heritage and the safeguarding of the ancient manuscripts;
10. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
11. **Decides to pursue the application of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism for the property;**
12. **Also decides to retain Timbuktu (Mali) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

55. Tomb of the Askia (Mali) (C 1139)

Decision: 43 COM 7A.55

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.15**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Warmly welcomes the efforts undertaken by the State Party to ensure the conservation and the management of the property and the implementation of the corrective measures, notably through the application of the 2018-2022 Management and Conservation Plan, with the participation and involvement of the different actors in the management of the property, in particular the administrative and political authorities;
4. Commends, in particular, the mobilization of the youth who organize guided tours, training sessions, and exchange meetings on heritage protection, as well as the security and peace-keeping forces through their regular visits to the property;
5. Also commends the rehabilitation and installation of the Sahel Museum at Gao into new premises and its endowment of a new exhibition and enhancement of its collection, including a section highlighting the revival of cultural activities following the 2012 crisis, including the post-crisis plastering of the Tomb of Askia which valorises and promotes cultural heritage;
6. Takes note of the implementation of the ongoing International Assistance for the restoration and stabilization of the property and the hasu tree plantation, but exhorts the State Party to avoid all tree plantations of eucalyptus inside the property likely to weaken it, and to accelerate implementation of the restoration, rehabilitation and maintenance work of the building serving as a men's prayer space, notably the roof damaged by torrential rains in August 2017;
7. Congratulates the State Party for the mobilization of funds from the International Alliance for the Protection of Heritage in Conflict Areas (ALIPH) to initiate a full rehabilitation project carried out by the National Directorate of Cultural Heritage of Mali in collaboration with the CRAterre Association, and requests it to submit to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies all available information on this programme, to ensure that the actions are carried out in coherence, synergy and complementarity with, in particular, those actions of the UNESCO Bureau in Bamako, in the framework of the Action Plan for the rehabilitation of cultural heritage and the safeguarding of the ancient manuscripts of Mali;
8. Recognizes the efforts deployed to strengthen conservation capacities of the property, reiterates its appeal to the State Party and the international community to support capacity-building of the Cultural Mission and provide it, as well as the actors and concerned parties regularly collaborating with the Mission, with financial and logistical means, notably to develop the Desired state of conservation for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR);
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;

10. **Decides to continue the application of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism for the property;**
11. **Also decides to retain the Tomb of Askia (Mali) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

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

Decision: 43 COM 7A.56

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.16**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Acknowledges the progress that the State Party has made in responding to previous Committee decisions, as well as the progress made towards achieving the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) to date;
4. Appreciates the support offered by the Government of Japan through the re-opening of the Japan Funds in Trust to UNESCO project 'Technical and financial assistance for the reconstruction of Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga, architectural masterpiece of the Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi, Uganda, World Heritage property in Danger', and encourages the State Party to actively implement the project, which is offering support towards risk prevention, reconstruction and documentation as well as capacity building;
5. Requests the State Party to implement the Master Plan for the property after its final technical review by the Advisory Bodies, and continue working towards finalising development guidelines for the buffer zone of the property as well as finalising the Disaster Risk Management Plan;
6. Welcomes the measures taken by the State Party to ensure the safeguarding of the Bujjabukula (Gate House) through an ongoing World Heritage International Assistance project, which is supporting a comprehensive restoration and capacity building as well as research and documentation of the structure, construction techniques, materials, technological and craft authenticity, and also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre:
 - a) A detailed catalogue, including a detailed photographic record, of the existing materials and construction techniques with which the Bujjabukula was constructed, including its extant foundations flooring, walls, structure, ceiling and roof,
 - b) A detailed restoration plan including detailed architectural drawings, restoration methodology and documentation plan, focussed on the maximum retention of authentic materials and technologies, and aimed at developing and maintaining traditional construction crafts, for review by the Advisory Bodies before implementation;

7. Also welcomes the State Party's submission of the improved design for the physical fire-fighting infrastructure, through funding of the Japan Funds-in-Trust to UNESCO, to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies before implementation;
8. Further requests that the State Party amend the Kampala Physical Development Plan to align it with the property's Master Plan and buffer zone development guidelines, once these are complete and have been reviewed by the Advisory Bodies;
9. Also urges the State Party to continue its work on the corrective measures adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011);
10. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
11. **Decides to retain the Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Uganda) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

7B. State of conservation of World Heritage properties

NATURAL PROPERTIES

ARAB STATES

1. Socotra Archipelago (Yemen) (N 1263)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decisions **40 COM 7B.86**, **41 COM 7B.23** and **42 COM 7B.100**, adopted at its 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016), 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively,
3. Welcomes the State Party's repeated invitations for the joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission to the property requested at its previous sessions, and regrets that the mission could not be undertaken due to the ongoing security situation in Yemen and logistical constraints;
4. Acknowledges the State Party's efforts to address illegal development in the property, but notes with concern reported unregulated construction including at Delisha beach and Serhin Lagoon, and requests the State Party to take immediate action to address any resulting impacts, including through implementation of the Socotran special committee recommendations, and reiterates its request to halt any activity that may have a potential impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and to refrain from allowing any further development in the property, until planned activities and projects in the property

and its buffer zone have been submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN, prior to taking any decisions regarding their implementation that would be difficult to reverse, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

5. Also notes with concern that no information has been provided to determine the overall state of the property's natural resources, including potential impacts of unsustainable fishing pressure on the state of conservation of marine resources;
6. Also acknowledges the State Party's efforts to implement measures to control Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and, also recalling the potentially devastating impacts of IAS on the highly unique natural environment of Socotra, urges the State Party to strengthen measures to address biosecurity controls;
7. Reiterates its utmost concern about the multiple reported threats to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, resulting from uncontrolled developments, unsustainable use of natural resources, and the absence of adequate biosecurity measures to avoid the introduction of invasive alien species (IAS), and considers that all these factors represent a potential danger to the OUV of the property;
8. Reiterates again the need for the invited joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission to the property to take place as a matter of urgency, in order to assess its current state of conservation, in particular in relation to the above-mentioned threats, and to review whether the property meets the conditions for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
9. Also welcomes the State Party's intention to hold a technical meeting following the mission, focused on how to ensure the protection of the property's OUV while also promoting appropriate sustainable development for the people of Socotra, and also reiterates its request for this meeting to be urgently undertaken with the Yemeni authorities, the World Heritage Centre, IUCN and concerned parties;
10. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020, **with a view to considering, in case of the confirmation of potential or ascertained danger to its Outstanding Universal Value, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

ASIA-PACIFIC

2. Greater Blue Mountains Area (Australia) (N 917)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **28 COM 15B.15**, adopted at its 28th session (Suzhou, 2004),

3. Notes with concern that the State Party recognizes that the proposed raising of the Warragamba Dam wall is expected to increase the frequency and extent of temporary inundation of the property upstream of the dam;
4. Considers that the inundation of areas within the property resulting from the raising of the dam wall are likely to have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, recalls Decision **40 COM 7**, in which it considered that the construction of dams with large reservoirs within the boundaries of World Heritage properties is incompatible with their World Heritage status, and urged States Parties to “ensure that the impacts from dams that could affect properties located upstream or downstream within the same river basin are rigorously assessed in order to avoid impacts on the OUV”, and requests the State Party to ensure, in line with its commitment, that the current process to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposal fully assesses all potential impacts on the OUV of the property and its other values, including Aboriginal cultural heritage, and to submit a copy of the EIS to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN, prior to taking any final decisions regarding the project;
5. Also notes with concern that several mining projects exist in the vicinity of or adjacent to the property, and that some mining activities have resulted in impacts on the property, as evidenced by the incident at the Clarence Colliery, and also requests the State Party to undertake an assessment of potential cumulative impacts of all existing and planned mining projects in the vicinity of the property through a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) or a similar mechanism;
6. Reiterates its position that mineral exploration or exploitation is incompatible with World Heritage status, which is supported by the International Council of Mining and Metals (ICMM) Position Statement to not undertake such activities within World Heritage properties;
7. Notes the information provided by the State Party regarding the Western Sydney Airport proposal and further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a copy of the EIS for the anticipated airspace and flight path operations, once available, for review by IUCN;
8. Welcomes the development of a Strategic Management Framework for the property as a new integrated management instrument and requests furthermore the State Party to ensure that potential threats to the property from activities outside its boundaries, particularly mining, are fully considered in the development of this management framework and that the EIS required are carried out in conformity with IUCN’s World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment, with a specific section focusing on the potential impact of the project(s) on the property’s OUV;
9. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

3. The Sundarbans (Bangladesh) (N 798)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.25**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the formation of an India-Bangladesh Joint Working Group (JWG) of the Sundarbans and requests the State Party of Bangladesh to keep the World Heritage Centre informed of the concrete actions and outcomes that arise from the JWG and how these will strengthen the long-term protection of the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);
4. Appreciates the confirmation that any future dredging of the Pashur River will be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), reminds the State Party that EIAs should be conducted in line with the IUCN World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment and include a specific section on the potential impact of the project on the OUV of the property, and also requests the State Party to ensure that any dredging within the property is conducted in compliance with strict conditions that safeguard the property's OUV and further requests the State Party to provide information on dredging activities;
5. Welcomes the State Party's actions, such as the implementation of the integrated freshwater inflow management plan, the implementation of Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART), the development of the Tiger Action Plan (2018-2027) and National Tiger Recovery Programme (NTRP), expansion of the wildlife sanctuaries and the adoption of the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 to protect and expand the Sundarbans;
6. Notes with great concern the likely environmental impacts of large-scale industrial projects on the property's OUV, and urges the State Party to take all necessary mitigation measures to address the concerns previously expressed by the Committee and the 2016 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission;
7. Expresses concern that 154 industrial projects upstream of the property are currently active, and reiterates the Committee's request in Paragraph 4 of Decision **41 COM 7B.25** and welcomes the commitment of the State Party to continue the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) requested by the same decision;
8. Requests that the State Party implement the relevant recommendations of the SEA to all current and future projects and recalls the obligation of the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, detailed information including environmental impact assessments for development projects, which have the potential to influence the OUV of the property before they commence in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* before work commences or any irretrievable decision is made;
9. Regrets that the National Oil Spill and Chemical Contingency Plan has still not been finalized, and also reiterates its requests that the State Party ensure adequate provision of funding and human resources for the implementation of the plan once it is adopted, and provide further information and data on the monitoring of long-term impacts from recent shipping incidents involving spills of hazardous materials in proximity to the property;

10. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission to the property to assess the state of conservation, in particular the level of threats to the hydrological and ecological dynamics which underpin the OUV of the property and recommends that this mission takes place by the end of 2019;
11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020 so that the Committee can decide on whether or not to inscribe the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

4. South China Karst Phase II (China) (N 1248bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.26**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the State Party's progress towards an integrated, coordinated management system for the property, including the ongoing implementation of the 2016 Conservation and Management Plan of South China Karst World Natural Heritage Site (CMP-SCK);
4. Notes with appreciation the continued progress in addressing impacts from tourism, water pollution, agriculture and urban development through the implementation of the CMP-SCK, and urges again the State Party to closely monitor the effectiveness of measures taken;
5. Also notes with appreciation the State Party's decision to abandon the renovation and expansion projects of the two existing roads crossing Shilin Karst and its Buffer Zone, which may have a negative impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and its commitment to report any future developments to the World Heritage Centre, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Acknowledges the reported assessment of environmental impacts of the Guiyang-Nanning High-Speed Railway, which commenced in 2016 and crosses the buffer zone of Libo Karst, concluding that the project would not affect the OUV of the property, but requests however the State Party to address any impact on the buffer zone, any potential impact of invasive alien species on the property, and that it assess, monitor and manage the potential long-term cumulative impacts of increased tourism pressure on the OUV of the property;
7. Further notes with appreciation the information provided about the relocation processes followed for Wukeshu Village, in particular to ensure that the relocation was carried out with the consent of the population concerned, and also requests the State Party to ensure that any such relocation programmes are in line with the 2015 World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy and relevant international standards;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the

implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

5. Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Area (China) (N 1083bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.27**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the State Party's commitment to consider the property and its buffer zone entirely off limits with regard to mineral exploration and extraction, and in particular:
 - a) The permanent closure of active mining operations and the commitment to ecological restoration of mining sites,
 - b) The permanent suspension of all mineral exploration and extraction permits, including in the buffer zone,
 - c) The focus on addressing illegal small-scale mining and quarrying,
 - d) The monitoring of actively mined areas between the Hongshan and the Haba Snow Mountain components;
4. Strongly encourages the State Party to finalize adequate guidance and to clarify institutional responsibilities on ecological restoration in post-mining sites;
5. Notes with concern that the draft Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is not in line with the IUCN World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment, and urges again the State Party to further elaborate the SEA while strengthening technical expertise and capacity in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;
6. Also welcomes the evolution of the overarching institutional and planning framework under the National Forestry and Grassland Administration, including the elaboration of Conservation Management Plan for the property and a Strategic Master Plan for Regional Development beyond the property, and also strongly encourages the State Party to consider both the SEA findings and the changing institutional framework when elaborating these plans;
7. Further encourages the State Party to take advantage of the improved coordination measures for the property to continue the implementation of the 2013 Reactive Monitoring mission recommendations, and in particular the establishment of an overarching Management Effectiveness Assessment (MEA) system;
8. Reiterates its concern that the increasing change in views and beauty of all three river valleys and the impacts of the hydropower and related infrastructure projects on connectivity between component parts of the property are likely to have a direct negative impact on the property's OUV and strongly urges the State Party not to consider any further development until the SEA for the property and buffer zone has been completed, and ensure that the last remaining free flowing river Nujiang is not altered by hydropower development;

9. Encourages furthermore the State Party to organize a joint World Heritage Centre/GEF SGP Asia-Pacific Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation (COMPACT) capacity-building workshop in the property, in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre, to extend the COMPACT model to the Asia-Pacific region;
10. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

6. Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area (China) (N 640)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **39 COM 7B.10**, adopted at its 39th session (Bonn, 2015),
3. Welcomes the ongoing efforts by the State Party to manage impacts on the property, including through the demolition of illegal structures within the property and the development of plans to systematically address Committee decisions;
4. Takes note of the reported positive measures implemented to minimize the impact of existing cable car, elevator and electric railway tourism infrastructure within the property and the confirmation by the State Party that no similar projects have been developed, yet notes with concern that other infrastructure projects appear to have been approved and requests the State Party to provide more information on these projects and their potential impact on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property; in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* before any decision is made that would be difficult to reverse;
5. Also notes with concern that, although the State Party's report indicates that no new roads have been constructed within the property and that road development outside the property is not impacting its OUV, road construction will continue to be allowed in principle, and urges again the State Party to ensure that no new road development is permitted within the property;
6. Regrets that the State Party did not submit the 2005-2020 Overall Plan of Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area and also requests the State Party to submit the revised draft Plan to the World Heritage Centre for review as soon as it is available;
7. Also takes note of the measures undertaken by the State Party to develop a sustainable tourism strategy for the property, of the fact that visitation numbers continue to increase and that tourism carrying capacity limits will be revised with the Overall Plan, and requests the State Party to finalize the Strategy for Sustainable Development of Tourism for Wulingyuan, in alignment with other management documents, and to submit a draft to the World Heritage Centre for review as soon as possible;
8. Notes the efforts to positively engage with local communities during relocation programmes and further requests the State Party to ensure that any such programmes are in line with the with the 2015 Policy Document on the Integration of a Sustainable Development

Perspective into the Processes of the *Convention* and ensure effective consultation, fair compensation, access to social benefits and skills training, and the preservation of cultural rights;

9. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

7. **Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (India) (N 338)**

Decision: 43 COM 7B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.28**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Appreciates the commitment and upscaled efforts by the State Party in cooperation with other stakeholders to combat poaching and to improve staff morale and capacity, which appear to have resulted in zero rhino poaching within the property, and improving the overall management effectiveness, and encourages the State Party to continue its efforts to ensure that the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) is protected from poaching threats;
4. Expresses its utmost concern about illegal encroachments in Bhuyanpara range, including the reported construction of houses and requests the State Party to clarify the current status of encroachment within the property and, if confirmed, to urgently address the issue and step up efforts to prevent further encroachment through inter alia allocating appropriate financial and human resources for surveillance along with efforts to improve local livelihoods;
5. Noting with concern that invasive plant species, notably *Chromolaena odorata* and *Mikania micrantha* are spreading at an alarming rate, commends the work undertaken by the State Party to develop a science-based protocol for grassland management, and urges the State Party to subsequently prepare and implement an Action Plan to implement control measures across the property and to continue monitoring trends in order to assess the longer-term effectiveness of these measures;
6. Welcomes the intensification of transboundary cooperation with the State Party of Bhutan in the field of management of the property and the neighbouring Royal Manas National Park;
7. Also recalling the Committee's concerns regarding the potential impact of the Mangdechhu hydro-electric project on the OUV of the property, deeply regrets that the State Party of Bhutan has not provided information on the status of this project nor submitted a copy of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), despite repeated requests by the Committee since 2012 and, in accordance with the Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, reiterates its request to the State Party of Bhutan to provide without further delay a copy of the EIA as well as updated information on the project to the World Heritage Centre, for review by IUCN, and to consult with the State Party of India regarding an assessment of potential impacts of this project on the OUV of the property;

8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

8. Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area (India) (N 1406rev)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **37 COM 8B.11**, **38 COM 8B.7** and **40 COM 7B.88**, adopted at its 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013), 38th (Doha, 2014) and 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016) sessions, respectively,
3. Welcomes the ongoing efforts of the State Party to significantly extend the property and, in particular, initiate the process to merge Khirganga National Park with Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area (GHNPCA) and encourages the State Party to proceed with the creation of a significantly expanded conservation complex in the Indian Western Himalaya under the *World Heritage Convention*, with the technical support of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, as required;
4. Recalls that the intended extension would require a Significant Boundary Modification in line with Paragraph 165 of the *Operational Guidelines* and would follow procedures similar to a new nomination, including the requirement for any proposed areas to be previously included on the Tentative List;
5. Also welcomes continuous efforts to strengthen the involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples and requests the State Party to ensure meaningful involvement of local stakeholders and rights holders in the governance and management, including in the process of enlarging the property;
6. Reiterates its encouragement to the State Party to fully involve local resource users in decision-making to find mutually acceptable ways to resolve any ongoing resource use conflicts, while respecting any rights of use, and also requests the State Party to conduct an assessment of the impacts from existing resource use (in particular grazing and collection of medicinal plants) on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property to help establish a basis for such decision-making;
7. Notes that a decision was made by the State Party not to re-categorize Tirthan and Sainj Wildlife Sanctuaries as national parks on the grounds of avoiding a relocation of villages;
8. Regrets that the State Party did not provide sufficient information to allow for an assessment of its response to deficiencies identified in a Management Effectiveness Assessment and reiterates its request to the State Party to report on:
 - a) Transit of livestock through the property,
 - b) The process to recognize the rights of local communities in Jiwanal Valley,
 - c) Consolidation of management of the Parvati Valley,

- d) Human-wildlife conflicts,
 - e) Adequate levels of staffing, equipment and training for patrolling in high-altitude terrain;
9. Further welcomes the reaffirmed commitment of the State Party to undertake a regional comparative study of natural World Heritage potential within the Himalayas and adjacent mountain regions, and also encourages the full consideration of the property, including its envisaged extension, and reiterates its recommendation to the State Party to consult with other relevant States Parties from the region on this matter and seek technical support of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, as required;
 10. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

9. Lorentz National Park (Indonesia) (N 955)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41COM 7B.29**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Notes with appreciation the information provided by the State Party regarding the patrolling activities, including how much of the property is covered, and which species are being monitored, and encourages the State Party to continue these efforts;
4. Takes note of the completion of the revision of the property's zoning, but considers that insufficient information has been provided to assess whether its previous request to ensure that the process results in a simpler, more manageable zoning of the property, taking into account the traditional uses of local communities and the conservation of its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), has been fully implemented;
5. Also recalling that the Committee considered that the construction of the Habbema-Kenyam road represents a significant additional risk for the fragile alpine environments of the property, notes with utmost concern that the road has been completed and opened for public use and urges the State Party to develop and implement the necessary mitigation measures as a matter of priority;
6. Notes the information provided by the State Party regarding the monitoring of the dieback of Nothofagus species and requests the State Party to continue this monitoring to further assess the extent to which the Habbema-Kenyam road is contributing to the dieback threat in order to inform the development of an agreement between the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing regarding the management of the road and mitigating its impacts on dieback;
7. Expresses its concern that the IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission to the property has not yet taken place as requested in Decision **41 COM 7B.29** and reiterates its request to the

State Party to organize this mission, to take place as soon as feasible and **no later than 31 December 2019**, to assess the state of conservation of the property, in particular:

- a) Assess current and potential impacts of the Habbema-Kenyam road and any other on-going road construction on the property's OUV, and the effectiveness of the protection plan in mitigating threats,
 - b) Evaluate the effectiveness of measures being developed to address the contribution of the road to the dieback of *Nothofagus* species,
 - c) Review the new zoning of the property to assess its effectiveness in ensuring long-term conservation of the property's OUV;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

10. Shiretoko (Japan) (N 1193)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **39 COM 7B.13** and **41 COM 7B.30**, adopted at its 39th (Bonn, 2015) and 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Welcomes the joint surveys undertaken by the States Parties of Japan and the Russian Federation concerning the Western Steller Sea Lion rookeries in Russia and their plans to develop a population dynamic model of this subspecies to inform management, and requests the States Parties to submit the findings to the World Heritage Centre once they are available;
4. Noting the reported ongoing damage caused by pinnipeds to coastal fisheries and the conclusion that the non-lethal measures used have not yet been effective in reducing the damage, also requests the State Party to provide justification for the need to continue culling in terms of its effectiveness in reducing the damage to fisheries and urges the State Party to reconsider the current level of culling of the Western Steller Sea Lion based on a precautionary approach considering that accurate and comprehensive data on this subspecies continues to be lacking and until such data is available to inform management;
5. Notes with concern the lack of detail on the monitoring and management of the Western Steller Sea Lion in the Management Plan and the Multiple Use Integrated Marine Management Plan, and further requests the State Party to ensure that these documents are further strengthened and reflect such a precautionary approach towards management of the Western Steller Sea Lion population;
6. Also welcomes the State Party's commitment to restore the Rusha River to its most natural state possible, including the progress made in assessing options for the removal of three check dams and alternatives to the bridge, and notes with appreciation the State Party's invitation for an IUCN Advisory mission in Autumn 2019 to provide further advice on this matter;

7. Encourages the State Party to continue monitoring the impacts of climate change on the property and to develop adaptive management strategies to minimize any impacts of climate change on its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);
8. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

11. Chitwan National Park (Nepal) (N 284)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.31**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the ongoing collaborative efforts of Chitwan National Park, the Nepali Army, local communities and other partners to combat rhinoceros poaching and urges the State Party to uphold these anti-poaching efforts;
4. Also welcomes the decision by the State Party to shift the alignment of the East-West Electrified Railroad so that it does not cross the property and to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for this alternative route, and requests the State Party to ensure that all potential impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property are fully assessed by the EIA, in line with the IUCN Advice Note on Environmental Assessment;
5. Notes the confirmation that tarmacking of the Thori-Madi-Bharatpur road will only concern the section passing through the buffer zone of the property and not the property itself, but recalls that the 2016 IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission also provided specific recommendations regarding the use of the road following its upgrading outside the property, including ensuring that the road will not be used for transportation of commercial goods to destinations beyond Thori, and also requests the State Party to implement them;
6. Also notes the decision to undertake an EIA for the proposed Thori-Birgunj road, including an assessment of potential impacts on the OUV of the property;
7. Reiterates its concern that other infrastructure projects continue to pose a threat to the property, including the proposed Terai Hulaki Highway, the China-India Trade Links of State 3 and State 4, the Madi-Balmiki Ashram road and the Malekhu-Thori road, and reiterates its request to the State Party to make an unequivocal commitment not to allow the development of the Terai Hulaki Highway to proceed along its proposed alignment through the property, and not to approve any other new roads or the reopening/upgrading of old roads passing through the property;
8. Reiterates its position that, if any of the aforementioned road and railway developments were to proceed through the property, they would represent a potential danger to the OUV of the property, in accordance with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and thus form a clear basis for inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;

9. Further requests the State Party to submit information on any proposed projects to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and to ensure that the construction of infrastructure will not be permitted if it could negatively impact on the OUV of the property;
10. Taking note of the information that Gajendra Dham is reportedly no longer located within the boundaries of Chitwan National Park, following a revision of boundaries in 2016 and its demarcation on the ground, also urges the State Party to provide further clarification on any change to the boundaries in order to assess whether a boundary modification is required, in line with Paragraph 164 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
11. Noting the confirmation that provisions for visitor management at Gajendra Dham were included in the updated Management Plan for Chitwan National Park, and also recalling the recommendations of the 2016 IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission in that regard, requests furthermore the State Party to provide detailed information on how these management provisions address the mission's recommendations;
12. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

12. Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park (Viet Nam) (N 951bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.33**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Notes with appreciation the efforts undertaken by the State Party to address the management and conservation challenges faced by the property;
4. Welcomes that the State Party has no intention to build a cable car to the Son Doong and Hang En caves or any other similar project within the property and requests the State Party to take the necessary measures to avoid a further increase in the number of visitors to caves located within the property and not to approve and implement any future infrastructure project in or near the caves without consultation with IUCN, World Heritage Centre and without the endorsement of the World Heritage Committee;
5. Considers that such projects significantly increase visitation to undisturbed or little disturbed caves in the property or alter their physical conditions and would represent a clear potential danger to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, in accordance with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Reminds that the State Party is invited to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, detailed information, including Environmental Impact Assessments, for any large tourism and/or development projects, which have potential to impact the OUV

of the property, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* before works commence or any irreversible decision is made;

7. Notes with concern the persisting poaching of key large mammal species and other wildlife species in buffer zones and in the property, which, combined with habitat degradation and disturbance by encroachment and ecotourism activities, have led to a significant reduction in populations of large mammal species as well as prey species, and also acknowledges efforts of the State Party made for the past two years in stepping up law enforcement efforts and continuing wildlife monitoring activities, and requests the State Party to make further efforts;
8. Also notes with concern the propagation of 14 invasive alien species, including the previously highlighted expansion of *Merremia boissiana* covering 1,000 ha in the property, welcomes the State Party's preventive and remedial measures and further requests the State Party to continue monitoring trends, strengthening measures for eradication and report on the monitoring results;
9. Reiterates its previous request to the State Party to revise and update the 2010-2020 Sustainable Tourism Development Plan and its integration with other key management tools, namely the 2013-2025 Strategic Management Plan and the 2013-2020 Operational Management Plan, as suggested by the 2018 mission, to enhance governance based on the overarching principles of sustaining OUV of the property, its sound preservation by paying careful attention to the balance between tourism development and biodiversity conservation, as well as increased benefit sharing among stakeholders;
10. Requests furthermore the State Party to fully implement the other recommendations of the 2018 mission, in particular to:
 - a) Enhance governance with an integrated and updated management tool and through the possible empowerment of human and financial resources of the Management Board in a variety of fields concerned, described as above,
 - b) Clarify the functional zoning of the property,
 - c) Adapt management of caves according to their specific vulnerability and requirements,
 - d) Enhance further education and outreach activities for both staff, local populations and tourists on the values of the property,
 - e) Consider the establishment of a mechanism to engage a wider range of stakeholders in the management and valorisation of the property,
 - f) Continue its cooperation with Lao People's Democratic Republic for strengthened preservation of biodiversity notably in the transboundary protected area, and for the future nomination of Hin Nam No national protected area jointly with the property in Viet Nam;
11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

13. Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe (Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Germany, Italy, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine) (N 1133ter)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **41 COM 8B.7** and **42 COM 7B.71**, adopted at its 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively,
3. Welcomes the discussions currently underway to ensure funding availability for coordination activities and to improve connectivity within and between component clusters and across the property;
4. Also welcomes the decision of the State Party of Slovenia to designate the two forest reserves containing its components of the property as nature reserves in order to strengthen their legal protection regime;
5. Noting the measures developed by the State Party of Belgium to address the Committee's request to consider the future enlargement of components to at least the established minimum size of 50 ha, requests it to continue its efforts in this regard to fully address the Committee's request;
6. Notes with appreciation the willingness of the States Parties to develop joint guidelines for buffer zone design and management and the progress achieved to date, but expresses concern that no progress has been made on clear guidelines regarding acceptable logging activities within the established buffer zones and reiterates the importance of good buffer zone design and effectiveness as the only feasible way to protect the integrity of the small forest remnants included in this property;
7. Considering that Decision **41 COM 8B.7** requested all States Parties of this property to give special emphasis to appropriate buffer zone management in order to support undisturbed natural processes, urges the States Parties to define a clear and strict approach to buffer zone design and management which will allow for the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property and to seek further guidance from the World Heritage Centre and IUCN on this issue;
8. Regrets that the State Party of Albania did not provide any update regarding the state of conservation of its components through the joint report submitted by the States Parties, and also requests it to provide a response to the letters from the World Heritage Centre, especially regarding third party information about illegal logging in the buffer zone of one of the Albanian components;
9. Also notes with concern the information provided by the State Party of Romania, which shows that logging operations undertaken in the buffer zones of the Romanian components of the property took place in areas close or adjacent to the boundaries of the components

and reiterates its request, extending it to all States Parties, to ensure that logging is, and remains, strictly prohibited within the property, and that no logging operations are allowed in the buffer zones of the property if they could negatively impact natural processes and the property's OUV;

10. Further requests the States Parties of Albania and Romania to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission to the Albanian and Romanian components of the property, respectively, and all States Parties of this transnational property to provide, prior to this mission, an overview about the management regime of their respective buffer zones and the management operations, which took place since inscription, in order to assess whether activities in the buffer zones of the property might have negative impacts on its OUV;
11. Also noting the intention of the State Party of Slovakia to submit a proposal for significant boundary modification of its components by February 2020, also urges it to ensure that the recommendations of the 2018 Advisory mission are fully taken into account in the preparation of the final proposal and reiterates its position that, due to the continued lack of adequate legal protection of the Slovak components of the property, their protection from logging and other potential threats cannot be guaranteed in the long term, which would clearly constitute a potential danger to the OUV of this serial transnational property as a whole, in line with Paragraphs 137 and 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
12. Further noting the proposed corrections of the boundaries of two Croatian components and their buffer zone, requests furthermore the State Party of Croatia to provide more detailed information on this potential boundary modification to the World Heritage Centre and IUCN for future follow-up through the appropriate procedures;
13. Finally requests the States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

14. Białowieża Forest (Belarus, Poland) (N 33ter)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.1**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Taking note of the conclusions of the 2018 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission, commends the State Party of Belarus for successfully focusing the management of its part of the property on maintaining natural ecological processes, and on the restoration of wetlands, including Ramsar-designated areas;
4. Expresses its utmost concern about the widespread logging activities in the Polish part of the property between 2016 and 2018, including in the partially protected zone II comprising old-growth forest, and regrets the impacts that such practices have had on the ecological

and natural processes in the property, resulting in negative impacts on its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);

5. Welcomes the decision by the State Party of Poland to suspend these logging activities since the beginning of 2018, and urges the State Party of Poland to ensure that all forest operations in the property comply with the following management prescriptions in line with the 2014 Nomination and as recommended by the 2018 mission:
 - a) In the strictly protection zone as well as in the partial protection zone I and II, ensure that no forest management interventions are undertaken, including removal of deadwood, sanitary cuttings or any active regeneration activities (including soil preparation and tree planting),
 - b) In the active protection zone, limit forest management activities exclusively to interventions directly aiming at speeding up the process of tree stand replacement to a more natural broadleaved oak – hornbeam forest or at preserving certain associated non-forest habitats, including wet meadows, river valleys and other wetlands and habitats of endangered plants, animals and fungi. The necessary active protection measures should be detailed in the Integrated Management Plan,
 - c) In the entire property, restrict safety cuttings only to areas along specific roads and paths (at a 50 m-distance from each side) on the basis of a clear risk evaluation plan,
 - d) For the entire property, develop and implement a comprehensive Forest Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan based on a rigorous risk assessment, to be included in the Integrated Management Plan;
6. Considers that non-compliance of the forestry operations in the property with the above would constitute a clear case of ascertained danger to the property, in line with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and warrant inscribing the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
7. Requests the State Party of Poland to revoke the amendment of the Forest Management Plan (FMP) for the Bialowieza Forest District and ensure that any new FMP for areas within the property are based on the new overall Management Plan of the Polish part of the property;
8. Also considers that the existing FMPs should not be amended, or only in a very restrictive way allow for strictly necessary safety measures and on the basis of a clear risk evaluation plan and that any amendment should be sent to the World Heritage Centre with a clear justification, for review by IUCN, before approval;
9. Reiterates its request to the State Party of Poland to develop, as a matter of priority, an overall Management Plan (MP) for its part of the property, which places the protection of the property's OUV as its central objective, also taking into account the recommendations of the 2018 mission and to submit a draft of the overall MP to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN before its final approval;
10. Also requests the States Parties of Belarus and Poland to expedite the preparation of a Transboundary Integrated Management Plan, defining the overall management vision for the property based on the Statement of OUV, and setting out the transboundary governance system, as recommended by the 2018 mission;
11. Further requests the State Party of Belarus to strengthen the legal status and precedence of the Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park MP, making it obligatory for all other relevant MPs, such as the forest MP and the wildlife MP, to be aligned with it;

12. Also welcomes the moratorium on wolf hunting in the Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park (Belarus), and requests furthermore the State Party of Belarus to legally prohibit wolf hunting in the national park, in order to allow the population to continue its recovery;
13. Notes with concern that the upgrading of the Narewkowska road by the State Party of Poland could potentially affect the ecological connectivity in the property, and requests moreover the State Party of Poland to suspend any upgrading works on the road pending completion and submission of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) which specifically assesses the impacts of the road improvement on the OUV of the property, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
14. Finally requests the States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated joint report on the state of conservation of the property, on the implementation of the above and of the recommendations by the 2018 mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

15. Wood Buffalo National Park (Canada) (N 256)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **39 COM 7B.18** and **41 COM 7B.2**, adopted at its 39th (Bonn, 2015) and 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Commends the State Party for having developed a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and an Action Plan to underpin and guide an adequate management response for the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, including its conditions of integrity;
4. Also commends the State Party for its efforts and renewed commitment to fair, transparent and meaningful involvement of all legitimate stakeholders and rights-holders, including First Nations and Métis, in line with the UNESCO policy on engaging with indigenous peoples;
5. Welcomes the creation of a protected area complex next to the property through the designation of provincial parks, and also encourages the federal and the provincial governments to allocate adequate resources to enable effective coordination and management for the property and the new protected areas, and to consider the designation of a buffer zone for the property;
6. Also welcomes the threat analysis undertaken for the Ronald Lake Bison Herd, and requests the State Party to fully consider the findings of the ongoing assessment in the overall Species Recovery Strategy;
7. Noting with concern the continued threat the Site C hydropower project and other major dams on the Peace River pose on the OUV of the property, also requests the State Party to provide a detailed update on the progress towards undertaking an environmental flow and hydrology assessment as recommended in the 2016 mission;

8. Appreciates that the Alberta's tailings management framework is implemented and that a systematic risk assessment of the tailings ponds of the Alberta Oil Sands region is foreseen by the Action Plan, but notes with serious concern the potential and current cumulative impacts of 47 oil sands projects being considered besides the 37 already operating facilities;
9. Also requests the State Party to conduct a systematic risk assessment of the tailings ponds of the Alberta Oil Sands as a matter of priority, and to submit it to the World Heritage Centre, for review by IUCN, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
10. Also notes with serious concern the downward trend confirmed by the SEA of the indicators for the property's OUV, considers that continued deterioration of the OUV could eventually constitute a case for inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger, in line with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*, therefore further requests the State Party to ensure that the SEA's recommendations are fully considered in future Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and decision-making for relevant developments and that the Action Plan be implemented in a timely manner with adequate funding, in order to avert continued deterioration of the property's OUV;
11. Further welcomes the significant funding already assigned to the implementation of the Action Plan, but also considers that more funding will likely be needed given the size of the property and complexity of issues to address;
12. Further encourages the State Party to take advantage of the pending Management Plan review for the property to further substantiate and amend the valuable information generated by the SEA and Action Plan processes and link action with adequate governance and resource allocation, including effective sharing of governance and management with indigenous peoples inside and outside of the property;
13. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, including detailed information on the outcomes of continued assessments, mitigation and compliance measures, in relation to potential impacts of the Site C hydropower project and of other major dams on the Peace River on the OUV of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

16. Golden Mountains of Altai (Russian Federation) (N 768rev)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7B.75**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Warmly welcomes the confirmation by the State Party that the route of the proposed Altai gas pipeline (Power of Siberia-2) would pass around the property, but reiterates its position that any decision to route the Altai gas pipeline through the property would constitute a clear case for inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger and requests the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre the relevant documents confirming the exact alignment of this alternative route;

4. Appreciates the ongoing transboundary cooperation between the States Parties of the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan and Mongolia in the field of management of protected areas in the Altai region, and encourages again the three States Parties to continue consolidating these efforts, including within the framework of the *World Heritage Convention*;
5. Express its strong support for the proposed extension of the Strict Nature Reserve to cover the entire Teletskoye Lake basin in order to address the unclear legal protection of the part of the lake included in the property but not in the Strict Nature Reserve;
6. Notes the progress made in addressing some of the recommendations of the 2012 Reactive Monitoring mission, in particular the strengthening of the management capacity of Belukha Nature Park by including part of its territory within the extended buffer zone of Katunsky State Nature Reserve and the development of an ecotourism strategy for Katunsky State Nature Reserve, and urges again the State Party to fully implement all other recommendations of the mission;
7. Also welcomes the confirmation that the exploration license for the Kalgutinskoye molybdenum-tungsten ore deposit was terminated in 2017;
8. Also notes the information that the proposed gold mining project at Brekchiya gold deposit could only proceed if the required Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would conclude that no impact would be caused to the environment, and also requests the State Party to ensure that, should the project proceed to the EIA stage, the potential impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property are specifically assessed, in line with IUCN's Advice Note on Environmental Assessment and that the EIA is submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN;
9. Noting with concern that no information was provided by the State Party regarding the Maly Kalychak gold deposit, further requests the State Party to provide information regarding the current status of this deposit and any associated licenses, as a matter of priority;
10. Recalling its established position that mining is incompatible with World Heritage status, reiterates its request to the State Party to revoke any mining licences or concessions that overlap with the property and to ensure that mining outside the property is not permitted if it is likely to have negative impacts on the property's OUV;
11. Taking note of the information provided by the State Party that the planned tourism infrastructure project at Lake Teletskoye is located outside the boundaries of the property, requests furthermore the State Party to provide detailed information about the exact location of the proposed infrastructure and not to approve the project until an EIA has been undertaken, including a specific assessment of potential impacts on the OUV of the property;
12. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

17. Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve (Russian Federation) (N 1023rev)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7B.77**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Welcomes the reported monitoring activities and encourages the State Party to continue monitoring the conservation status of the polar bear subpopulation and to systematically assess and monitor the impacts of climate change on the property's ecosystems;
4. Also welcomes the fact that tourism remains limited and the confirmation that no further upgrades of tourism facilities are planned;
5. Notes the progressive removal of garbage from Wrangel Island, but reiterates its request to the State Party to provide a timetabled programme to strengthen these efforts in order to complete the removal of garbage and clean-up of associated contaminants by 2023;
6. Recalls that should any potential hydrocarbon drilling activities be considered in the Yuzhno-Chukotski, Severo-Vrangelski-1 and -2 blocks, a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in line with IUCN's Advice Note on Environmental Assessment and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) 2012 performance standards, needs to be developed and submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN, before any activities are permitted to proceed;
7. Regretting the lack of information provided by the State Party concerning the implementation of the 2017 Reactive Monitoring mission recommendations and several requests by the World Heritage Committee in previous decisions, requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission for summer 2021, in order to obtain missing information and to review the implementation of the 2017 mission recommendations;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2019**, a detailed progress report on the implementation of the recommendations of the 2017 Reactive Monitoring mission, and by **1 December 2021**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 46th session in 2022.

18. Western Caucasus (Russian Federation) (N 900)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,

2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 7B.25**, **41 COM 7B.8** and **42 COM 7B.80**, adopted at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008), 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions, respectively,
3. Welcomes the confirmation provided by the State Party that no plans exist for development of the property for recreational, sport or tourism purposes or for construction of large-scale tourism facilities in protected areas adjacent to the property;
4. Also recalling that the Committee has on several occasions reiterated its position that the construction of large-scale infrastructure within the property would constitute a case for inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger, in line with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and further recalling that the 2016 IUCN Advisory mission discussed plans for construction of large-scale skiing facilities within the property, including by Gazprom and Rosa Khutor companies, and concluded that these would have significant impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, requests the State Party to confirm whether the companies' plans have been unequivocally abandoned;
5. Also requests the State Party to confirm the status of the land plots reported to have been leased on the territory of Sochi Federal Wildlife Refuge and Sochi National Park, including the purpose of the lease;
6. Recalling furthermore Decision **32 COM 7B.25**, which urged the State Party to halt further construction of the road to Lunnaya Polyana, further requests the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre with a response to third party information raising concerns about the resumption of construction of this road within the property;
7. Noting with utmost concern that the entire area of Colchic Boxwood forest in the property was destroyed by the invasive box tree moth and welcoming the State Party's readiness to work with IUCN on the restoration of the forest, reiterates its requests to the State Party to:
 - a) Develop in cooperation with relevant specialists, including IUCN's Invasive Species Specialist Group, a set of urgent measures for the restoration of Colchic Boxwood within the property and its surroundings, and to control the box tree moth invasion,
 - b) Assess risks posed to the OUV of the property by other potential invasive alien species, which may have also been introduced to the property or the broader region;
8. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

19. Durmitor National Park (Montenegro) (N 100bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.19**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),

3. Notes the conclusions of the November 2018 joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Advisory mission, which reviewed a potential boundary modification and the state of conservation of the property, and encourages the State Party to implement all mission recommendations, particularly to:
 - a) Re-consider the boundary modification proposal for the property so as not to propose any further exclusions from the property and to implement recommendations of the 2005 mission to compensate for areas excluded at that time,
 - b) Launch a process to designate a buffer zone for the property with the primary objective to protect it from anthropogenic pressures, taking into account ecological and visual considerations;
4. Notes with utmost concern that the area of the property excluded from Durmitor National Park in 2013 is no longer subject to a national park-level protection regime, and therefore urges the State Party to reinstate the boundaries of the National Park to their configuration prior to the 2013 exclusion to ensure the entire property is effectively protected, to not proceed with any further development plans in this zone, and to continue preventing such developments in future;
5. Also notes with utmost concern the 2018 mission findings that plans are being considered for a significant expansion of the existing small-scale ski centre within the property, which pre-dates its inscription, and that the construction of a water pipeline from the karst lake Modro Jezero to a newly built water reservoir in the Savin Kuk ski zone has already commenced;
6. Considers that an expansion of ski infrastructure developments inside the property would constitute an ascertained danger to the OUV of the property, in line with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and therefore also urges the State Party to unequivocally abandon any such plans and developments, and to ensure that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the constructed water pipeline is undertaken, including impacts on the karst flow regime, in line with the IUCN Advice Note on Environmental Assessment, prior to any operation of the pipeline;
7. Acknowledges that the State Party kept the World Heritage Centre informed about the upgrade of an existing transmission line which crosses part of the property, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and requests the State Party to apply strict environmental safeguard standards during construction and maintenance works;
8. Noting the severe impacts on the Tara riverbed from the construction of a new motorway crossing located upstream of the property, expresses its concern about potential downstream impacts, and thus also requests the State Party to carefully assess any impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, including on the endangered Danube salmon, and to submit the findings to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN;
9. Also noting the pressures from increasing visitor numbers and tourism development in the property, commends the State Party for initiating the process of revoking the Plan of Temporary Structures around Black Lake, and also encourages the State Party to consult with the Sustainable Tourism Programme of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre to develop a sustainable tourism management strategy for the property;
10. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

20. Doñana National Park (Spain) (N 685bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **37 COM 7B.27**, **38 COM 7B.79**, **39 COM 7B.26** and **41 COM 7B.9** adopted at its 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013), 38th (Doha, 2014), 39th (Bonn, 2015) and 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Reiterates that a continued decline of the Doñana aquifer, if not reversed, could represent a potential danger to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, in line with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
4. While noting the continued inspections and a reduction of irrigable agricultural land in connection to the implementation of the Extraction Plan and Special Irrigation Plan (SIP), expresses its deep concern that the aquifer's status within the property remains at "pre-alert" and "alert" levels (adjoined by aquifer sections in an "alarming" state) and that the current method and level of groundwater abstraction in a significant part of the Almonte-Marismas aquifer, if sustained, would ultimately compromise the terrestrial ecosystem;
5. Appreciates that the Hydrological Plan for the 2021-2027 period will include a chapter on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and also requests the State Party to submit the draft chapter including revised plans for water management and use in the river basin, based on a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) that takes into account the OUV of the property and covers water supply scenarios, agricultural, industrial and commercial development, in line with Decisions **38 COM 7B.79** and **41 COM 7B.9**, for review by IUCN;
6. Also recalling the relevance of the European Union Water Framework, Birds and Habitats Directives as part of the legal protection regime for the conservation of the property's OUV, expresses its concern about the infringement decision issued by the European Commission regarding the Habitats and Water Framework Directives, and further requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre of the outcomes of the infringement proceedings as soon as they become available;
7. Notes the plans to quadruple the transfer of water from the Tinto-Odiel-Piedras basin to the Guadalquivir basin, and requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), including an analysis of any potential positive and negative impacts on the OUV of the property, in line with the IUCN World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment, prior to operation and as a matter of priority;
8. Further recalling the need for great caution with regards to re-opening the former Aznalcóllar mine, urges the State Party to ensure that systematic risk preparedness and emergency action plans take into account the property and to submit these analyses for review by IUCN, as soon as they become available and before a decision on re-opening the mine is made;
9. Notes with concern that the Environmental Impact statements for the Marisma Occidental and Aznalcázar projects located in close proximity of the property recognized impacts from the additional fragmentation of the property's upstream areas, potentially adding pressure on habitats, as well as surface and groundwater flows;

10. Requests moreover the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission to the property, to be conducted jointly with the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention if possible, to assess the potential impacts of current and future developments and water management on the OUV of the property, and to review the implementation of the recommendations of previous missions;
11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

21. Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Belize) (N 764)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7A.43**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Welcomes the State Party's confirmation that it will complete the land tenure verification process in April 2019, followed by the designation of remaining public lands within the property as strict mangrove reserves, however notes that this was not completed in 2018 as requested in Decision **42 COM 7A.43**, and requests the State Party to finalize the process as a matter of priority and no later than **31 December 2019**;
4. Also welcomes the confirmation provided by the State Party that consideration of the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) has been included in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Checklist and the amended EIA Regulations are expected to be approved in 2019, and also requests the State Party to confirm the official approval of the amended Regulations, once available;
5. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party regarding the continued implementation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan, including through bilateral and multilateral programmes and funding initiatives, and encourages the State Party to continue these efforts;
6. Further welcomes measures undertaken by the State Party to further strengthen fishing regulations, including progress achieved towards finalization and official approval of the Fisheries Resources Bill and actions aimed at increasing the total area covered by no-take zones;
7. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

22. Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks (Brazil) (N 1035)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.10**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the official confirmation provided by the State Party regarding the expansion of the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park, as well as the creation of the Chapada de Nova Roma Ecological Station and new private reserves within the property, and requests the State Party to ensure that the management of these conservation units is harmonized and focused on the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property through development of an overarching Management Plan or other appropriate mechanisms;
4. Also welcomes the financial resources allocated for the land regularization process for the property and urges the State Party to continue the process as a matter of priority and to submit a timeframe for its finalization;
5. Notes that a proposal for a minor boundary modification of the property has been submitted by the State Party following the expansion of the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park for examination by the World Heritage Committee;
6. Notes with appreciation the information provided by the State Party regarding the recent successful measures aimed at combatting fires in the property in 2017 and also requests the State Party to ensure that the capacity to respond to fires is maintained in the long-term, particularly through the continued implementation of the Integrated Fire Management approach;
7. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

23. Los Katíos National Park (Colombia) (N 711)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.11**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Highly commends the State Party on continuing to systematically respond to the Committee's requests and recommendations, particularly with regard to enhanced

resources, improved governance and effective partnerships with local communities, fostering sustainable use of natural resources and improved ecological connectivity;

4. Requests the State Party to ensure the provision of adequate resources in the long-term to address the identified ongoing challenges and vulnerabilities of the property;
5. Noting that the State Party currently does not consider incorporating adjacent areas into the Los Katíos National Park as a priority, encourages it to continue exploring alternative options to reflect the evolving regional protected area network in the framework of the *World Heritage Convention*, where appropriate, for example through defining a formal buffer zone;
6. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party that no active administrative processes are underway to develop the proposed electricity transmission corridor, which would link Colombia and Panama, and also requests the State Party of Colombia to inform the World Heritage Centre of any changes in the current status of the project, before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. While also noting that the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for the two planned port projects (Pisisí and Antioquia) have not indicated direct impacts on the property, further requests the State Party to ensure that any potential indirect impacts on the property, including those caused by disturbance to other important ecological areas and the connectivity of the property, are considered in the future planning and implementation, particularly of the Antioquia port project;
8. Strongly encourages the States Parties of Colombia and Panama to continue efforts to implement actions in the management of the two contiguous properties of Los Katíos National Park (Colombia) and Darien National Park (Panama) within the framework of the 2016 Memorandum of Understanding;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for review by the Advisory Bodies.

24. Area de Conservación Guanacaste (Costa Rica) (N 928bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.12**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Notes with satisfaction that the proposal for the Interoceanic Dry Canal project, which would have been incompatible with World Heritage status, was not approved;
4. Requests the State Party to ensure that the property in its entirety remains off-limits to industrial development infrastructure as provided for under the national legislation, including renewable energy projects and any associated infrastructure, and to bring any legislative

changes that could facilitate such development or proposed projects to the attention of the Committee, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

5. Regrets that the State Party did not provide detailed information concerning the implementation of the recommendations of the 2018 Reactive Monitoring mission and also requests it to fully implement all the mission recommendations;
6. Further requests the State Party to conduct Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for any proposed infrastructure projects including renewable energy projects, and associated infrastructure, in the wider Conservation Area or “protected block” with a specific assessment of impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, in line with IUCN’s World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment;
7. Requests furthermore the State Party to develop a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) before the development of any further renewable energy projects in order to identify the best means to harmonize renewable energy initiatives and biodiversity conservation objectives, considering the multiple existing and proposed projects and development pressures near the property;
8. Requests moreover the State Party to consider all options to reduce the impacts of the Inter-American Highway, including the improvement of National Road 4 as an alternative route, and to inform the Committee of any plans for the possible future enhancement or expansion of the sections of the highway within and bordering the property, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. Encourages the State Party to consider the development and submission of a Minor Boundary Modification for approval by the Committee in order to harmonize the boundary of the property with the management unit of the larger “protected block” bearing the same name, also considering the newly designated Bahía Santa Elena Marine Management Area;
10. Also encourages the State Party to further invest in land use planning at the level of the wider Conservation Area and marine spatial planning to consolidate the integration of conservation considerations into the wider landscape and seascape to ensure effective buffering of impacts on the World Heritage property;
11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

25. Talamanca Range-La Amistad Reserves / La Amistad National Park (Costa Rica, Panama) (N 205bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.13**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),

3. Welcomes the States Parties' ongoing efforts to combat illegal activities within the property, to strengthen institutional arrangements towards better bilateral cooperation and management, and to update the Management Plan in both countries;
4. Takes note with satisfaction that the construction project of the Changuinola II (CHAN II) dam has not been re-activated to date, but also regrets that the State Party of Panama did not provide definitive information regarding the status of the project, and also reiterates its request to the State Party of Panama to confirm whether the contract has been cancelled and to clarify whether plans for this hydropower project have been abandoned;
5. Noting with appreciation the completion of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Panamanian part of the property and the initiation of the process for the Costa Rican part, however regrets that the SEA for the entire property was not completed in 2018 as requested by the Committee and requests the States Parties to finalize the SEA for the entire property in 2019 and submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN, as soon as it becomes available;
6. Also recalling Decision **40 COM 7** (Paragraph 17), adopted at its 40th session in 2016, reiterates its position that any development of new hydropower projects prior to the finalization and review by IUCN of the SEA for the entire property would represent a danger to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property in line with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and would lead to its inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
7. Noting the efforts of the State Party of Panama to monitor activities of the CHAN I dam and the Bonyic dam, reiterates its request to the State Party to continue these efforts and to establish long-term monitoring programmes for the projects to evaluate the effectiveness of the mitigation measures, and to ensure that the results of this monitoring are taken into account when finalizing the overall SEA for the entire property;
8. Also requests the States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated joint report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

26. Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California (Mexico) (N 1182ter)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7B.86**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Welcomes the ongoing surveillance efforts by the State Party undertaken in the Upper Gulf of California, as well as measures to prevent illegal international trafficking of totoaba products, but expresses its utmost concern that despite the significant efforts, illegal fishing of totoaba has continued and even escalated in the Upper Gulf of California resulting in a threat of imminent extinction of the vaquita population, specifically recognized as part of the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and endemic to the Gulf of California, and

considers therefore that illegal fishing represents an ascertained danger to the OUV and integrity of the property, in line with Paragraph 180 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

4. **Decides to inscribe the Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California (Mexico) on the List of World Heritage in Danger**;
5. Takes note of the reported progress made with the development of alternative fishing gear and urges the State Party to ensure that the necessary resources and inter-institutional support be available to start without further delay the transition to fishing gear that does not endanger vaquita and other non-target marine mammals, turtles and sharks, with full engagement of local communities;
6. Taking into account the recommendations of the Comité Internacional para la Recuperación de la Vaquita (CIRVA) to avoid the imminent extinction of the vaquita, also urges the State Party to further strengthen its enforcement and surveillance activities to ensure that the area where the last remaining individuals of vaquita are concentrated remains completely gillnet-free and to ensure that illegal net retrieval programmes are continued;
7. Reiterates its calls to the States Parties that are transit and destination countries for illegal trade in totoaba swim bladder to support the State Party of Mexico to halt this illegal trade, in particular through the implementation of the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
8. Also takes note that the study requested by the CITES Standing Committee on the current status of totoaba and vaquita, and on the illegal trade and markets, has not been undertaken yet, and also reiterates that, once available, this study will be key in mapping trafficking routes and in identifying appropriate strategies to combat illegal trade in totoaba products, which will require a concerted effort between the States Parties of Mexico, China and the United States of America;
9. Requests the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, a set of corrective measures, a timeframe for their implementation and a proposal for the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), for examination by the Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
10. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

27. Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve (Mexico) (N 1290)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.16**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the ongoing efforts by the State Party to address threats to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, including illegal logging, and requests the State Party

to ensure that these efforts are sustained, including through provision of the necessary resources to the agencies involved;

4. Notes that no updated information has been provided by the State Party regarding the proposed Proyecto Anganguero mining project in the buffer zone and that, despite assurances that the project remains prohibited, continuing discussion on reopening the mine contributes to uncertainty, and therefore also requests the State Party to provide comprehensive, updated and unequivocal information on the current situation regarding mining concessions within the property and its buffer zone;
5. Urges the State Party to implement the recommendation of the 2018 mission to ensure, in line with the Committee's established position, that no mining activities are permitted within the property and by developing strict regulations for any mining activities within the buffer zone of the property to avoid negative impacts on the property's OUV, through revision of the property's Management Programme and other relevant legislative instruments;
6. Also welcomes the ongoing trilateral cooperation between the States Parties of Canada, Mexico and the United States of America, whilst emphasizing that the long-term conservation of the property's OUV will depend on the capacity to address threats throughout the entire migration route of the Monarch butterfly, and further requests the three States Parties to accelerate actions aimed at minimizing threats to the Monarch butterfly migration route;
7. Also notes that several colonies continue to be observed outside the property, and given their susceptibility to other factors, including climate change, encourages the State Party to consider developing a proposal for an extension of the property in order to ensure that the majority of the areas occupied by overwintering colonies are properly protected, and to increase the potential of the property to adapt to changing climatic conditions and associated changes in the distribution of overwintering colonies;
8. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

28. Coiba National Park and its Special Zone of Marine Protection (Panama) (N 1138rev)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7B.87**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Welcomes the confirmation that eradication of feral livestock from Coiba Island has significantly advanced and is expected to be completed in 2019;
4. Also welcomes the decision of the State Party to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the property, requests the State Party to suspend the implementation of any new tourism infrastructure or other development projects within the property,

including those envisaged in the Public Use Plan, until the SEA has been completed and submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN;

5. Takes note of the confirmation provided by the State Party that the rehabilitation of the Central Camp Landing Strip would only involve upgrading of the facilities to meet the safety requirements and would not result in any modifications to flight frequency, also requests the State Party to ensure that this project is also considered by the SEA in light of the above indications;
6. Notes with utmost concern that while some recommendations of the 2014 and 2016 missions were reflected in the fishing regulations for the Special Zone of Marine Protection (SZMP) approved in January 2018, overall the regulations appear to be insufficient to prevent the decline of critical species that sustain the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) from unsustainable commercial fishing and therefore, urges the State Party to further improve the fishing regulations for the SZMP, in line with the recommendations of the missions, by:
 - a) Establishing additional no-take zones, including the Hannibal Bank Habitat Protection Zone, considering the significantly larger percentage of area covered by no-take zones within the Coiba National Park,
 - b) Reconsidering the current approach to commercial fishing within the SZMP in line with regulations in place for Coiba National Park, in order to further reduce pressures from fishing on the property;
7. Also urges the State Party to ensure the provision of adequate resources for the efficient enforcement of fishing regulations throughout the property, and the full functioning of the monitoring system envisaged for the SZMP and to align this system with the existing monitoring activities with Coiba National Park, particularly in terms of key indicator species;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020, **with a view to considering, in the absence of substantial progress in protecting the property from unsustainable fishing, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

AFRICA

29. Dja Faunal Reserve (Cameroon) (N 407)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **38 COM 7B.86, 40 COM 7B.79, 41 COM 7B.18 and 42 COM 7B.90**, adopted at its 38th (Doha, 2014), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016), 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively;

3. Expresses its utmost concern that the 2018 wildlife survey results demonstrate a worrying decline in the population of key large mammals including elephant, gorilla and chimpanzee and that poaching is prevalent across the property and requests the State Party to transmit data from the inventory to the World Heritage Centre to enable an assessment of the conservation status of these key populations;
4. Welcomes the ongoing efforts undertaken by the State Party to improve law enforcement, notably capacity building sessions for guards, the acquisition of monitoring and surveillance equipment, the implementation of the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART), and progress towards the revision of legislation and national anti-poaching strategy;
5. Urges the State Party to further enhance its monitoring and surveillance efforts in the key conservation sectors where wildlife is still present, to ensure that arrests of apprehended poachers and wildlife traffickers are leading to convictions where warranted and to raise awareness among local communities to stop the consumption and trade of bush meat;
6. Notes with concern the conclusions of the UNESCO Advisory mission that the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) for the Sud-Cameroon Hévéa S.A. (SUDCAM) rubber plantation project, which borders the property, does not meet the required World Heritage standards but also welcomes the decision by the new majority shareholder (Halcyon) to immediately stop all clearing and felling operations in the plantation and to adopt responsible entrepreneurship standards for the rubber sector with independent certification of the production;
7. Also urges the State Party to implement all the recommendations from the Advisory mission, in particular to:
 - a) Create a buffer zone around the property, in which only those activities compatible with the conservation of its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) are permitted,
 - b) Classify the portion of the concession returned by SUDCAM in the permanent forest estate of the State while authorizing sustainable use regimes,
 - c) Refrain from future extensions of the latex processing plant in the SUDCAM central block and consider sites better positioned in terms of infrastructure while taking into account the environmental and social aspects, including for the existing plant;
8. Also takes note of the activities undertaken to continue the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (PGES) and the relocation of local communities due to the impacts of the Mékin dam, and also requests the State Party to submit further information regarding the location of the proposed 11 bridges and any other proposed infrastructure, as well as the intention to declassify 1,000 ha of the communal forest of Bengbis;
9. Noting efforts towards limiting the negative social impacts of the Mékin hydroelectric dam on the local communities, expresses its concern that no progress appears to be made in addressing the environmental impacts and further requests that additional Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) are conducted to identify how to better mitigate the impacts of this project on the OUV of the property;
10. Further urges the State Party to not accept any new project within the vicinity of the property that could aggravate the existing threats and compromise the progress achieved in the management of the property, and ensure that any project is subject to a mandatory ESIA prior to approval, including a specific evaluation of potential impacts on the OUV of the property, in conformity with the IUCN World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment and in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

11. Notes the importance of maintaining continued connectivity to the other protected areas of the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkébé landscape (TRIDOM) in order to ensure the long term integrity of property, and further requests the State Party to consider this broader landscape when planning new development projects around the property, especially road infrastructure;
12. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

30. Sangha Trinational (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo) (N 1380rev)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **39 COM 7B.2** and **41 COM 7B.19**, adopted at its 39th (Bonn, 2015) and 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Commends the States Parties for further strengthening their collaborative efforts through the allocation of increased financial and human resources to combat poaching, illegal mining and logging within the property and its buffer zones;
4. Notes with utmost concern that poaching, especially of elephants, is persisting within the property and requests the States Parties to further intensify their law enforcement efforts on the ground including through transboundary patrols and by following up the judicial process of apprehended poachers;
5. Welcomes the removal of the illegal mining licences in the buffer zone of the Congolese component but notes with concern that three mining licences were awarded by the State Party of Cameroon in the buffer zone and also requests the State Party of Cameroon to take action to ensure their cancellation;
6. To prevent future cases of mining licences being issued in the property or its buffer zones, encourages the States Parties to take a more proactive approach and strengthen information exchange between the mining and conservation departments before granting exploration and/or exploitation permits, and to ensure that a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is undertaken for all mining projects planned in the buffer zone with a specific assessment of the OUV of the property, before allowing any activities to take place;
7. Also welcomes efforts to better involve local communities and to recognize the rights and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous Baka communities, as well as efforts to ensure the respect of human rights by park rangers and urges the States Parties to further strengthen these efforts;
8. Also urges the States Parties to continue their efforts towards certifying the forestry concessions in the buffer zone of the property, and further requests the State Party of the Central African Republic to submit the EIAs for two of the concessions (EPA 189 and 190)

to the World Heritage Centre, for review by IUCN, as soon as they are available, ensuring that they are conducted in line with IUCN's World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment and specifically assess the potential impacts on the OUV of the property;

9. Reiterates its request to the States Parties to design and implement a plan for the ecological restoration of sites degraded by any illegal activity, such as gold mining, advancement of the agricultural frontier, harvesting of non-timber forest products and cutting down of timber;
10. Requests furthermore the States Parties to ensure that the construction of the Ouesso-Bangui road does not start until the EIA has been completed and submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN;
11. Requests moreover, the States Parties to continue implementing all of the recommendations of the 2016 Reactive Monitoring mission;
12. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

31. Taï National Park (Côte d'Ivoire) (N 195)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.20**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Commends the State Party for the publication of Decree No. 2018-496 of 23 May 2018 formalizing the extension of the Taï National Park and the submission of the referenced data to the World Heritage Centre, and requests it to elaborate as soon as possible a boundary modification proposal to align the boundaries of the property with those of the national park, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN regarding the appropriate format for such a modification;
4. Welcomes the State Party's efforts to reduce illegal activities, including poaching and artisanal gold mining, in close collaboration with the appropriate services and communities, reiterates its position that mining exploration and exploitation are inconsistent with World Heritage status in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and reiterates its request to the State Party to continue its efforts to eliminate this threat within the property;
5. Takes note of the ongoing patrol efforts and the establishment of operational ecological monitoring and surveillance systems to improve the management of the property, including the use of a drone and satellite imagery, but notes with concern persistent poaching subsequent to the lifting of the ban on bushmeat consumption following the Ebola epidemic, and also requests the State Party to continue these efforts and take additional measures to develop alternatives to livelihoods rendering unsustainable the exploitation of wild animal meat;

6. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above.

32. Comoé National Park (Côte d'Ivoire) (N 227)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7A.35**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Warmly welcomes the efforts undertaken by the State Party in the operationalization of the ecological monitoring system with support from the technical and financial partners, notes with satisfaction the strengthening of cooperation between the Ivorian Office for Parks and Reserves and the research institutions and encourages the State Party to continue its efforts;
4. Welcomes with satisfaction the significant progress by the State Party as regards the improvement of its surveillance mechanism, law enforcement, active involvement of local communities in the management of the property, as well as the necessary additional measures foreseen to reinforce human capacities and techniques to combat gold- panning, and requests the State Party to continue its efforts to eradicate systematically gold panning inside the property;
5. Notes with satisfaction the efforts undertaken by the State Party to eradicate intrusion of livestock inside the property, reduce conflicts between farmers/stock breeders, the rehabilitation of some degraded areas, the improvement of income for producers and thus limit the extension of cashew plantations, and also encourages the State Party to continue its efforts;
6. Notes the confirmation by the State Party that no mining project is currently being exploited in the immediate periphery of the property, as well as the assurance that the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of all future mining projects or other infrastructure development projects will take into account the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and reiterates its request to the State Party to ensure that the ESIA reports of all the future projects be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN;
7. Also requests the State Party to provide additional information concerning the potential and/or foreseen mining activities in the periphery of the property, such as mining concessions already granted;
8. Notes with concern that following the procedure to define the boundaries, the surface of the Park has been reduced from 1,150,000 ha to 1,148,756 ha, and further requests the State Party to provide fuller information on the revised boundaries, and in particular maps clearly showing the changes in respect of the boundaries of the inscribed property;

9. Finally, requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

33. Kenya Lake System in the Great Rift Valley (Kenya) (N 1060rev)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **39 COM 7B.5** and **41 COM 7B.21**, adopted at its 39th (Bonn, 2015) and 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Regrets that the State Party provided only limited updated information on the implementation of the Committee's past decisions, and reiterates its request to the State Party to address and report on the strengthening of the protection of the areas between Lakes Nakuru and Elementaita to ensure that the 2011 boundaries of the property are clearly identified to enable the State Party to deal with illegal developments, to develop and implement strict and clear regulations to prohibit developments in close proximity to fragile habitats and in the critical buffer zone of the property, including by integrating such provisions in the draft Management Plans;
4. Notes the planned boundary re-survey of the Lake Elementaita Wildlife Sanctuary, and requests the State Party to integrate the survey results and regulations on encroachment and construction into the draft Lake Elementaita Wildlife Sanctuary Ecosystem Management Plan 2017–2027, by developing and submitting a detailed map of the boundaries and the proposed zonation scheme to the World Heritage Centre for review, and to submit a proposal for a minor boundary modification in line with Paragraph 164 of the *Operational Guidelines* to formalize any changes to the boundary and the buffer zone;
5. Welcomes the progress of the State Party in addressing the ruling of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) Endorois ruling through the development of a joint integrated Management Plan for the Lake Bogoria National Reserve ecosystem by the Endorois Welfare Council and the Baringo County Government and urges the State Party to: (1) expedite the development of this overdue plan and benefit sharing arrangements, (2) submit the final draft of the plan to the World Heritage Centre for review, and (3) continue its efforts to implement the above-ruling of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights;
6. Also notes that no current plan exists for geothermal exploration in Lake Elementaita and Lake Bogoria components of the property, and also requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre in due course of any planned geothermal exploration or other major developments in the property, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, a progress report, and by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of

conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

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

Decision: 43 COM 7B.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.22**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the continued implementation of a concrete and time-bound Action Plan, which improves monitoring and informs about management activities and effectiveness in the property;
4. Notes with concern the ever-growing development pressure within and around the property, and urges the States Parties to abandon the proposals, which are clearly incompatible with the conservation of the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and the approved Joint Integrated Management Plan 2016-2021, such as a cable car within the property or a tourism resort along with a golf course within the buffer zone inside the Mosi-oa-Tunya National Park;
5. Also urges the States Parties to provide information on the exact locations and full details of all developments still under consideration, and to submit to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for each of these projects, including a specific assessment of the impacts on OUV in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* and in line with IUCN's World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment, before taking any decision that may be difficult to reverse;
6. Reiterates its concern about the potential impacts of the Batoka Gorge Hydroelectric Scheme on the Zambezi River on the OUV of the property, and whilst welcoming the States Parties' commitment to review its Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in accordance with the IUCN Advice Note, reiterates its request to the States Parties to submit the completed ESIA to the World Heritage Centre for review by IUCN before a final decision on the project is taken;
7. Noting that the IUCN review of the Sustainable Financing and Business Plan and the Sustainable Tourism Strategy have been sent to the States Parties, also reiterates its request to the States Parties to finalize the plan and strategy as soon as possible in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;
8. Requests the States Parties to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission to the property to assess the potential threat posed to the property's OUV by the growing tourism development pressure in and around the property, to review the regulations to control this pressure and to make recommendations to the Committee on the proposed boundary modification;
9. Also requests the States Parties, pending the consideration of any boundary modification recommendations stemming from the Reactive Monitoring mission, to continue to manage

the property in accordance with the Statement of OUV and Joint Integrated Management Plan 2016-2021;

10. Finally requests the States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated joint report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

MIXED PROPERTIES

ARAB STATES

35. **The Ahwar of Southern Iraq: Refuge of Biodiversity and the Relict Landscape of the Mesopotamian Cities (Iraq) (C/N 1481)**

Decision: 43 COM 7B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7B.66**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Welcomes the start of conservation work by international archaeological missions at the three cultural components of the property, Ur, Tell Eridu and Uruk, and, the comprehensive survey undertaken at Tell Eridu;
4. Regrets that no progress has been reported on the development of site-specific conservation plans for the three cultural components of the property, as requested by the Committee in response to the significant threats they face related to instability, significant weathering, inappropriate previous interventions, and the lack of continuous maintenance;
5. Urges the State Party to extend the comprehensive survey and mapping to all three cultural components of the property, as baseline data for future work, and to develop operational conservation plans for each as a matter of priority, and to submit these to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
6. Appreciates that a study to establish the minimum water flow needed for the natural components of the property has been undertaken, but notes with deep concern that this minimum flow has not been met in the past two years, and reiterates its request to the State Party to provide the natural components of the property with adequate water within its national capacity as a matter of utmost priority;
7. Strongly encourages again the States Parties of Iraq, Iran and Turkey to continue their efforts in cooperating towards long-term sustainable water management, so as to ensure the provision of adequate amounts of water for the natural components of the property to sustain their contribution to its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);

8. While appreciating that the State Party considers that World Heritage designation provides adequate legal protection to the property, also reiterates its request to the State Party to complete the designation of all of the natural components of the property as protected areas in order to provide effective protection under national legislative and management systems, as required in the *Operational Guidelines*,
9. Reiterating its previous significant concern over the continued vulnerability of the natural components of the property to oil and gas developments, recalls the Committee's established position that oil and gas exploration and exploitation are incompatible with World Heritage status, and strongly urges again the State Party to make a permanent commitment to not explore or exploit oil and gas within the property, and to ensure that any such activities outside the property do not cause a negative impact on its OUV;
10. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre data concerning illegal bird hunting, overfishing, including the number of prosecutions and convictions from these illegal activities, and to further strengthen its legal protection, enforcement and management capacity to control these activities;
11. Also urges the State Party to prepare an updated Integrated Management Plan for the entire property, and to promote the development of updated Management Plans for each of the components of the property;
12. Also welcomes the measures taken to ensure tourism activities do not damage the property, and further reiterates its request to the State Party to develop and implement an overall tourism plan for the whole property, to regulate visitation, and to ensure visitor safety, and sustainable and adequate tourism practices, infrastructure and facilities;
13. Also requests the State Party to continue to meaningfully engage with the local communities on matters concerning water usage, rights-based approaches to management and for the application of traditional ecological knowledge to any planned new constructions;
14. Also regrets that the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission to the property could not be undertaken yet, and reiterates furthermore its request that the mission takes place as soon as possible;
15. Reminds the State Party about the need to submit to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, information on any future plans for major restoration or new construction projects that may affect the OUV of the property, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse;
16. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

36. Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region (North Macedonia) (C/N 99ter)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.36

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document/WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **40 COM 7B.68** and **41 COM 7B.34**, adopted at its 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016) and 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Welcomes the halting of the procedure for the modification of the Management Plan of Galičica National Park, specifically its zoning, which de facto has stopped the construction projects of the sub-sections (a) and (e) of the A3 road and the Galičica ski resort within the property, however, considers that this step is not sufficient to significantly reduce the vulnerability of the property;
4. Also recalling its decisions supporting the conclusions of the 2017 Reactive Monitoring mission that the overall state of conservation of the property was vulnerable to various threats and, if the priority recommendations were not implemented within a two-year framework, the property could meet the criteria for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger,
5. Notes that partial progress has been made in implementing urgent Committee requests and recommendations including the delayed implementation of key milestones with no revised timeframe being proposed, especially the moratorium on any transformation within the property, the inventory of illegal buildings and the demolition of those negatively impacting the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, the approval of all relevant planning instruments, including the Management Plan, as well as other key recommendations of the 2017 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission;
6. Also notes that the State Party is not regularly informing the World Heritage Centre of projects and planning activities being developed within the boundaries of the property, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Notes with concern that the State Party has not yet addressed the recommendations on the Railway corridor VIII, despite the Committee's request to consider alternative routes outside the property and outside the extension proposed by the State Party of Albania; and also with highway stretch A2 Trebeništa – Struga even though an adequate Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) has not been undertaken of the overall impact of this road on the OUV of the property, and reiterates its request to the State Party to urgently identify optimal solutions for these projects, avoiding impact on the OUV of the property and the extension proposed by the State Party of Albania;
8. Notes with satisfaction that the State Party's action on the long-term projects including the waste water management system and redirecting of River Sateska, and furthermore welcomes the Government's adoption of Law on Management of the Natural and Cultural Heritage in the Ohrid Region, as well as the Government Decision taken in June 2019

tasking all relevant domestic institutions to implement the recommendations of the World Heritage Centre;

9. Strongly reiterates its requests to the State Party to:
 - a) Establish a moratorium on any urban and coastal transformations within the property until all relevant planning documents have been finalized and adopted, effective protective regulations have been approved and effective control mechanisms established,
 - b) Inventory illegal constructions, assessing their impacts on the OUV of the property through appropriate HIA and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes and proceed to demolishing all those which represent a threat to the property,
 - c) Ensure strict enforcement of laws and regulations to prevent any further illegal construction,
 - d) Finalize the Management Plan for the property and align all relevant planning instruments with the overall aim of protecting and sustaining the OUV of the property and submit the draft to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, prior to its finalization and adoption,
 - e) Implement all other previous Committee requests and the 2017 mission recommendations;
10. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020, **with a view to considering, in case of the confirmation of the potential or ascertained danger to its Outstanding Universal Value, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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

Decision: 43 COM 7B.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **37 COM 7B.35**, **39 COM 7B.36** and **41 COM 7B.36**, adopted at its 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013), 39th (Bonn, 2015) and 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Welcomes the progress made by the State Party in implementing the recommendations of the 2017 Reactive Monitoring mission to the property, particularly the full functioning of the Machu Picchu Management Unit's (UGM) Technical and Steering Committees, the future adoption of its Internal Regulations and inclusion of the District Municipality of Santa Teresa within the UGM;

4. Also welcomes the implementation of national regulatory measures to control solid waste in heritage-designated areas and the efforts by the District Municipality of Machu Picchu in strengthening solid waste management;
5. Deeply regrets that no sufficient progress has been made in addressing critical issues that may have an impact on the property's conditions of integrity, namely, the lack of definition of its carrying capacity and the application of clear limits to visitor numbers;
6. Urges the State Party to ensure that the ongoing assessment of the 2015 Study of the Carrying Capacity focusses on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property and, once completed, be respected by applying clear limits to visitor numbers along with the regulations and differentiation of visitor flows, and the promotion of alternative visitor sites outside the Ilaqta, and requests the State Party to finalize and submit it, by **1 December 2019**, to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
7. Notes that two different Studies for Alternative Transport to the Ilaqta are being conducted, and supports the decision of the UGM Steering Committee to halt any new project to access the Ilaqta before a final Study of Alternative Access be conducted by the Ministry of Culture;
8. Also requests the State Party that the final Study for Alternative Transport, to be conducted by the Ministry of Culture, be undertaken once the overall carrying capacity and that of each element of the property, including maximum numbers of visitors, is defined, and expresses its utmost concern that new means of access to the archaeological site (Ilaqta) are envisaged or implemented, without the completion of these studies and benchmarks;
9. Also notes the ongoing efforts on the reviewing of existing documents and their harmonization into an integral vision for the whole property, and more particularly the assessment of the Strategic Vision for the future management of the property and the assessment of the Comprehensive Strategy for the Amazonian Access;
10. Further requests the State Party to review the Public Use Plan for the property with a detailed implementation plan and operative regulations referring not only to tourism, but also taking into account other uses and existing regulations and sanctioning measures, as well as municipal legislation, as part of a sole overarching regulatory framework of different uses within the property;
11. Further notes ongoing efforts towards a proposal for a Machu Picchu-Choquequirao Biosphere Reserve and further welcomes the development of options for ecological tourism, which diversifies visitor activities and increases the sustainable use of the property;
12. Also urges the State Party to ensure that the guidance and advice notes of World Heritage standards - IUCN World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment and the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage - are strictly applied for all interventions in the property, including means of access, tourism development, visitor facilities, infrastructural works and urban development, among others, and that corresponding assessments be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
13. Requests furthermore the State Party to ensure that any major infrastructure transport project, such as airports, railways, cable cars, tunnels and roads, are rigorously assessed at an early stage of planning in terms of their impact on the property's OUV, on its wider setting and on the proposed future Machu Picchu-Choquequirao Biosphere Reserve;
14. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the

implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

AFRICA

38. Maloti-Drakensberg Park (Lesotho, South Africa) (C/N 985bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.38

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **37 COM 8B.18**, **39 COM 7B.33** and **41 COM 7B.38**, adopted at its 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013), 39th (Bonn, 2015) and 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Commends the States Parties on their efforts to improve the management of the property, in particular its cultural values, to invest in staff training and activities to strengthen the engagement of communities in conservation, and encourages the States Parties and their partners to sustain their technical and financial support for these efforts;
4. Notes the completion of the management documents for fire, invasive alien species, sustainable tourism and cultural heritage, and that the Advisory Bodies will provide a technical review of these plans, and particularly the cultural heritage implementation programme 2019-2022, to assist the States Parties with prioritizing implementation actions;
5. Reiterates its request to the States Parties to complete the revision of the Joint Management Plan of the property, using it as an umbrella to harmonize the management system, to submit the Plan to the World Heritage Centre for review, and to report on its implementation;
6. Also notes the completion of the process towards establishing a new buffer zone for the property in South Africa, south of the Sehlabathebe National Park, and also requests the States Parties to formalize the buffer zone as soon as possible through a request for minor boundary modification in line with Paragraph 164 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Acknowledges the preparation of the cultural heritage implementation programme 2019-2022 for Sehlabathebe National Park, and further requests the States Parties to address the immediate vulnerability of the rock art sites, but await the approval by ICOMOS and authorized rock art conservators of conservation interventions, in accordance with the moratorium on non-urgent conservation interventions;
8. Notes with concern the proposed shale gas, gas and oil exploration within the property's newly proposed buffer zone in South Africa, which may have negative impacts on the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and requests furthermore the State Party of South Africa to submit to the World Heritage Centre an Environmental and Heritage Impact Assessment for these projects, including a specific assessment of the impacts on OUV, in line with IUCN and ICOMOS guidance, before taking any decision that may be difficult to reverse, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

9. Further notes the concerns and the appeal lodged by the site management authority over the proposed petrol filling station within the property's buffer zone in South Africa, and requests moreover the State Party of South Africa to address these concerns and report on follow up;
10. Takes note of the State Party of South Africa's reiterated commitment to undertake an Environmental and Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed cableway in South Africa, and to not make any decisions before these assessments are submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
11. Also reiterates its request to the State Party of Lesotho to expedite the finalization of the Biodiversity Resources Management Bill and to submit a copy to the World Heritage Centre;
12. Finally requests the States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated joint report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

39. Ngorongoro Conservation Area (United Republic of Tanzania) (C/N 39bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.39**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the submission of the draft General Management Plan (GMP) for the property, the completion of the feasibility study for the southern bypass road, as well as the State Party's temporary halting of the Laetoli museum project and its subsequent positive engagement with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies towards developing appropriate conservation perspectives for the Laetoli footprints, including a methodology proposed for the way forward on the project;
4. Acknowledges the State Party's continuing commitment to combatting animal poaching and control of invasive alien plant species, but notes the 2019 Reactive Monitoring mission findings that general poaching and the spread of invasive alien plant species persist, and urges the State Party to further enhance its efforts to combat these threats to the property, including through stakeholder awareness-raising;
5. Also notes the recommendations of both the 2017 Advisory mission and 2019 Reactive Monitoring mission, and requests the State Party to implement all their recommendations;
6. Notes the reported continuing work on the surfacing of roads in the property while the State Party is addressing the recommendations of the 2017 Advisory mission, including the submission of the feasibility study for the southern bypass road, and also requests the State Party to urgently submit to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, the details of the surveys and studies that were recommended by the 2017 mission before construction works commence;

7. Further notes that the management system requires further augmentation to efficiently balance the conservation of the OUV of the property with other activities such as tourism, and further requests the State Party to develop and submit to the World Heritage Centre, the following to complement the draft GMP:
 - a) An action plan and timeline for implementation of past Committee Decisions,
 - b) A framework for stakeholder engagement that enables cross-cutting engagement on matters of mutual interest,
 - c) Integrated policies and guidelines on tourism carrying capacity,
 - d) Monitoring and enforcement mechanisms which ensure compliance with the conclusions and mitigation measures of validated impact assessment studies,
 - e) Mechanisms for traffic monitoring, including regulation of speed and driving behaviour;
8. Encourages the State Party to augment the resources currently dedicated to cultural heritage preservation in the property, and to develop and maintain a database of archaeological attributes and other cultural sites in the property;
9. Also encourages the State Party to engage local communities and other stakeholders in exploring alternative livelihood solutions to its current voluntary resettlement scheme consistent with the policies of the *Convention* and relevant international norms;
10. Also notes with concern that the 2019 mission concluded that:
 - a) There is a gradual and cumulative increase in threats to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property due to previous Committee Decisions not being implemented,
 - b) There is a need for a mechanism to monitor and enforce compliance with the conclusions of impact assessment studies in the implementation of projects;
11. Requests moreover the State Party to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of current and planned projects in the property, including a Heritage Impact Assessment, that assesses their individual and cumulative impacts on the OUV of the property, to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
12. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

CULTURAL PROPERTIES

ARAB STATES

40. Kasbah of Algiers (Algeria) (C 565)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.73**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Takes note of the activities implemented by the State Party to improve the management and state of conservation of the property, but expresses its deep concern about the advanced degradation of twenty-four new buildings within the property;
4. Commends the State Party for the results of the preventive excavations carried out as part of the Place des Martyrs metro station project, aimed at reconciling the imperatives of urban development with the need to preserve the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and the museum activities that were presented;
5. Encourages the State Party to seek mechanisms and opportunities to integrate the management plan into the city master plan to address the management and conservation of the property in an integrated and coordinated manner, and in line with the approach focused on the Recommendation concerning the Historic Urban Landscape (2011), in order to define a comprehensive framework to support the effective implementation of the Permanent Plan for the Protection, Safeguarding and Valorisation of the Safeguarded Sector (PPSMVSS) and the conduct of all other actions to improve the state of conservation of the property;
6. Also takes note of the international experts meeting on the safeguarding of the Kasbah held in January 2018, and urges the State Party to implement all the recommendations adopted at this meeting, and in particular:
 - a) Create a single structure that includes all relevant institutions and whose actions could be defined by a steering committee which centralizes information and has decision-making power and autonomy. This would enable multisectoral planning of urban development integrating heritage conservation issues, to ensure that all urban planning integrates the Kasbah throughout the city of Algiers. It would also ensure dialogue among planners, and study the impact of their projects on the OUV of the property before undertaking them,
 - b) Encourage, promote and assist in the creation of projects that can maintain the OUV of the property while promoting economic and social development, in particular through the creation of jobs and businesses to enrich the traditional fabric in order to create expanding, diversified and inclusive aggregations,
 - c) Ensure and improve the integration of academics, members of civil society, skilled workers and other actors deemed indispensable in safeguarding actions, with an important component devoted to training;

7. Reminds the State Party of the need to inform the Committee, through the Secretariat, of its intention to undertake or authorize major restorations or new constructions that could alter the OUV of the property, before making decisions that could be difficult to reverse, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and to keep it informed of any new development planned on the property, accompanied by a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), in particular following the partnership agreements concluded by the Wilaya of Algiers;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above-mentioned points, as well as the final report on the preventive excavation operation, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

41. Tipasa (Algeria) (C 193)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.74**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Takes note of the progress being made by the State Party to improve the safety, security, monitoring, maintenance, and documentation of the property, and recommends that the lighting system be reviewed to ensure the most appropriate solution possible is being implemented;
4. Encourages the State Party to continue the implementation of the Plan for the Protection and Development of Tipasa Archaeological Sites (PPMVSA) and the guidelines for monitoring the urban development around the property following the approach of the 2011 Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation, including any visual impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to finalize and submit the updated Management Plan to the World Heritage Centre, for examination by the Advisory Bodies;
6. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to take into account the full range and substance of the recommendations made in the April 2017 Advisory mission, and in particular:
 - a) Submit the final version of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the port development project to the World Heritage Centre for examination by the Advisory Bodies,
 - b) Integrate the landscaping of the jetty built between 2006 and 2009 with the port development project in order to mitigate the jetty's visual impact and integrate it into the landscape,
 - c) Continue the suspension of work on an embankment wall at the foot of the cliff pending further reflection in order to find a more suitable solution from a technical and landscape point of view, and submit this solution to the World Heritage Centre for examination by the Advisory Bodies,

- d) Organize an expert meeting to examine experiences at other World Heritage properties where issues similar to those of Tipasa have been addressed and satisfactory solutions envisaged,
 - e) Consider once again an extension to the buffer zone to include the maritime domain in order to prevent future interventions that are likely to have a visual impact on the OUV of the property;
7. Reiterates its concern about the possible negative effect of rainwater runoff and its stagnation on the archaeological structures, and again urges the State Party to consider the solution proposed by the 2017 Advisory mission concerning the execution of archaeological surveys to identify and, if possible, operationalize the old rainwater drainage systems;
 8. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

42. Qal'at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun (Bahrain) (C 1192ter)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.75**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Notes the significant progress achieved by the State Party in the implementation of the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan;
4. Also notes that the vision document, zoning proposals and heritage protection strategy of the Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities (BACA) are now integrated within the National Land Policy Strategic Plan and National Land Policy Guidelines, and that a range of actions have occurred to facilitate the protection, conservation and sustainable management of the property in line with the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes and the Management Plan for Qal'at al Bahrain 2013-2018;
5. Requests the State Party to expedite the incorporation of new codes within the amended Prime Ministerial Edict No. 28 of 2009: Zoning Regulations for Construction, and to pursue the signature of memoranda of understanding with the owners of lands located within the area designated for the extension of the property, in order to improve its management and conservation;
6. Welcomes the decision not to pursue a temporary causeway connection with Nurana Island, and the thorough and definitive investigations, which have supported the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed tunnel;
7. Further notes the comprehensive HIA for the proposed 'Road Connectivity for Nurana Island' project, concluding that the tunnel will not substantively affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, subject to the final design resolution and decisions on construction methodology, and therefore also requests that final designs and details of

construction methods for the tunnel be submitted for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, prior to the commencement of any on-site works;

8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

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

Decision: 43 COM 7B.43

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **37 COM 7B.48**, **39 COM 7B.49** and **41 COM 7B.76**, adopted at its 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013), 39th (Bonn, 2015) and 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Notes the establishment of the Supreme Committee of the Management of World Heritage sites and welcomes the submission of a revised Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) for the property, as well as the training initiatives and the efforts for the conservation of the modern heritage of Hassan Fathi;
4. Regrets that the State Party has not reported on the implementation of the recommendations of the 2017 Reactive Monitoring mission, and urges the State Party to implement and report on all of the mission recommendations as a matter of urgency;
5. Also regrets that the State Party has not fully complied with other requests expressed by the Committee in its previous Decisions and considers that the continuing absence of the Management Plan, the growing number of development projects at the property, and pressures of tourism are exerting a growing impact on its OUV, and therefore also urges the State Party once again to expedite the preparation of the Management Plan, incorporating a Conservation Plan and a comprehensive Tourism Management Plan, and further urges the State Party to revise the 2030 Masterplan for the property to integrate conservation of OUV across all projects within the property;
6. Also requests the State Party to provide, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* documentation and, where appropriate, Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies prior to project approval and implementation, particularly with regard to the following:
 - a) Comprehensive documentation on the lighting and security cameras project, with details regarding its implementation,
 - b) A report on the underground water project design and implementation,
 - c) A report on the flood channelling and Flood Emergency Plan established for the Valley of the Kings and the Valley of the Queens,
 - d) A report on archaeological excavation and restoration works at the Avenue of Sphinxes,

- e) Details of restoration and rehabilitation works at the Temple of the Apt, the Temple of Medinet Habu, the Ramesseum, and the Temple of Seti I,
 - f) Details of proposed works to facilitate disability access at Karnak,
 - g) Details of any other infrastructure, development or conservation projects proposed within property or its buffer zone prior to making any irreversible decisions or commencing works;
7. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

44. Historic Cairo (C 89)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.44

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.77**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the further progress made, in conformity with its previous recommendations, in implementing measures and projects for mitigating the rapid deterioration of the property through strengthening organisational structures and activating responsibilities;
4. Also welcomes the steps undertaken by the State Party to implement Decree No. 90 issued to control development within the boundaries of the property and requests the State Party to provide further information on the mechanisms and timeframes for implementation;
5. Notes the progress made with the development of the Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo (URHC), which has now been structured in three stages:
 - a) 1st stage: Data collection (now completed),
 - b) 2nd stage: Defining ways and means of providing an adequate legal framework, creating a special planning unit, defining priorities for various areas of the city, setting standards for heritage conservation, and developing institutional framework,
 - c) 3rd stage: Preparation of an Action Plan to guide the Sustainable Development Plan for Historic Cairo;
6. Further welcomes the State Party's intention to provide the World Heritage Centre with all studies to be carried out within the framework of URHC project and recommends that the 2nd and 3rd stages of the UHRC be carried out following the approach of 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape;
7. Also requests the State Party to provide more details and timeframes for the three stages of the URHC in terms of how the overall project is structured, the precise outcomes envisaged, in particular in relation to the institutional framework for managing the property and the proposed status of the Action Plan, and to submit details on whether the drafting of the Sustainable Development Plan is part of this project or not;

8. Further requests the State Party to provide details as to how the data collected as part of the 1st stage is being used to establish benchmarks for monitoring change over time, in relation to mitigating deterioration, and the impact of new legislative and administrative systems;
9. Welcomes furthermore the steps undertaken to promote community participation, and particularly commends the arrangements for promotion and engagement of people in the development of the URHC through various type of mass media, in line with the World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy;
10. Takes note that a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission will visit the property in June 2019;
11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

45. Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur (Egypt) (C 86)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.45

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7B.52**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Commends the State Party for reinforcing the overall co-ordination and management of the property and other World Heritage properties, through the establishment of the Supreme Committee for the Management of World Heritage Sites in Egypt, and through amendments to the law for the protection of antiquities;
4. Welcomes the significant progress made with the Step Pyramid and Southern Tomb Risk Mitigation and Restoration Project at Saqqara, the archaeological discoveries made at the property, and the response regarding the legacy from the abandoned planned Ring Road;
5. While welcoming the advice from the State Party that the necessary studies will be completed before implementation of the Cairo Ring Road tunnel project across the Giza Plateau, reiterates its request to the State Party to:
 - a) Complete a comprehensive archaeological assessment, incorporating results from remote sensing,
 - b) Ensure that, following the review by the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, the final comprehensive ‘archaeological assessment report’ and the previous technical reports on traffic management and design details inform the preparation of the engineering designs for the Ring Road tunnel project,
 - c) Finalize the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the project, following the ICOMOS Guidance on HIAs for Cultural World Heritage Properties;
6. Notes the previous Committee Decision that work for the construction of the Cairo Ring Road tunnel should only progress once all requested technical reports and subsequent

HIAs have been positively reviewed by the Advisory Bodies and appropriate mitigation measures and procedures for monitoring have been agreed;

7. Expresses concern over the additional information provided by the State Party on the Giza Pyramids Plateau Development Project, and the Pyramids Security Project, and requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, as soon as possible and in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, a detailed document providing comprehensive information about the proposed Pyramids Security Project;
8. Also requests the State Party to further strengthen the protection and management of the property by submitting the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) for the property to the World Heritage Centre, and by reviewing the property's boundaries, defining a buffer zone and submitting a Minor Boundary Modification request, in line with Paragraphs 163-164 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the property to evaluate the property's state of conservation, review the ongoing and planned projects, and assess how they may affect the property's OUV, having particular regard to:
 - a) The Giza Pyramids Plateau Development Project,
 - b) The Pyramids Security Project,
 - c) The proposed Cairo Ring Road tunnel across the Giza Plateau,
 - d) The Giza component of the property, and the impact of increasing urban pressure in Cairo,
 - e) The appropriate boundary and buffer zone for the Giza component of the property;
10. Encourages the State Party to finalize the HIA, in coordination with ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre in the framework of the training in the preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs), following the ICOMOS Guidance on HIAs for Cultural World Heritage Properties;
11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

46. Baptism Site "Bethany Beyond the Jordan" (Al-Maghtas) (Jordan) (C 1446)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **39 COM 8B.10**, **40 COM 8B.50** and **41 COM 7B.79**, adopted at its 39th (Bonn, 2015), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016) and 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,

3. Commends the State Party on the development of a draft comprehensive earthquake-response plan, design and construction guidelines for the buffer zone, and a Master Plan for the buffer zone and surroundings;
4. Requests the State Party to advise the timeframe for completion of the earthquake-response plan, to ensure it is integrated within the property's Management Plan, and to submit it, when completed, for review by the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, and recommends that this plan provide a timeframe for ongoing training;
5. Also requests the State Party to consider whether the design and construction guidelines should also apply to existing churches, with reference to any potential alteration or extension projects, and to ensure that currently proposed churches comply with the guidelines, including in the case of boundary walls;
6. Further requests the State Party to revise the Master Plan for the buffer zone to address all land within the buffer zone, to include the buffer zone boundary and an accurate property boundary consistent with the map submitted by the State Party in 2015, to ensure protection of the landscape, and, that the State Party review the location for the convention centre;
7. Requests moreover the State Party to revise the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to:
 - a) Base it on the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, and include careful consideration of the Jordan River landscape and the natural vegetation perceived as wilderness, as well as vistas and sightlines,
 - b) Consider the overall impact of completed and new buildings, including the 35-metre height limit and large masses permitted in the design and construction guidelines;
8. Reiterates the need to ensure the protection of the western banks of the Jordan River to preserve important vistas and sightlines of the property;
9. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

47. Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a) (Jordan) (C 1093)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7B.55**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Congratulates the State Party on beginning to implement the Management Plan for Um er-Rasas and, while acknowledging the documents and other information provided with regard to the previously-requested Conservation Plan including a detailed work-plan, Public Use Plan and archaeological research policy, reiterates its request that these aspects of site management are explored in more detail;

4. Requests the State Party to submit the final conservation project proposal for the Stylite Tower as soon as possible for review by the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, and urges the State Party to continue monitoring the conservation situation closely;
5. Expressing concern that urgent conservation work at the Castrum does not appear to have taken place, also urges the State Party to undertake all needed temporary and reversible consolidation interventions of the fragile attributes across the whole property while planning for longer-term conservation;
6. Encourages the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Advisory mission to support the finalization of such projects if deemed necessary;
7. Also requests the State Party to provide updated information with regard to the plans currently underway to enlarge the buffer zone;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

48. Byblos (Lebanon) (C 295)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.48

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7B.56**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Acknowledges the conservation initiatives that have occurred at the property, including the establishment of a new centre for the conservation of mosaics, and recent restoration works in the Old Town;
4. Takes note of the October 2018 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission, and urges the State Party to implement its recommendations, including:
 - a) Exploring synergies with the UNESCO 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage and the UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage,
 - b) Developing a management plan with provisions for sustainable tourism, conservation activities and regular maintenance,
 - c) Establishing a national data management strategy that ensures making documentation and inventory information available for site management and research at the local level,
 - d) Considering the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach for integrating the management plan with the urban development for the Old Town of Byblos;
5. Notes the efforts of the State Party to clarify the extent of the property at the time of inscription, and also urges the State Party, following consideration of the outcomes from the

ongoing archaeological research, and in consultation with the Advisory Bodies, to elaborate and submit a Minor Boundary Modification, in line with Paragraphs 107 and 164 and Annex 11 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

6. Also acknowledges the information provided by the State Party regarding the Diplomatic Club development project adjacent to the property, but expresses concern regarding modifications to the initial eco-tourism concept for the project which, in its current form, would not provide appropriate environmental and archaeological outcomes, nor contribute to conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and also notes that these alterations occurred without awaiting the conclusions of the archaeological explorations or informing the World Heritage Centre of the intended changes; and therefore requests the State Party to:
 - a) Continue the archaeological explorations with the objective of understanding the extent of archaeological features,
 - b) Clarify the relationship of the archaeological features with the ancient city and port, and to propose measures for their protection,
 - c) Continue halting construction works related to the Diplomatic Club project, other than renovation works on the Danish Hall, until the nature and extent of archaeological features is clear, and full documentation of the project has been submitted to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*,
 - d) Submit full details of the proposed renovation works on the Danish Hall, including provisions for archaeological supervision, to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies prior to commencement of works,
 - e) Prepare and submit to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for each new project or major intervention proposed within the property or its buffer zone following the ICOMOS Guidelines on HIAs;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

49. Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab) (Lebanon) (C 850)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.49

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.82**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the formal establishment of a Management Committee and requests further information on the structure and team entrusted with the day-to-day management of the property;

4. Notes that a revision of the property and buffer zone boundaries is underway and also requests the State Party to pursue its finalization in close consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, and to submit it as a Minor Boundary Modification, in line with Paragraph 164 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
5. Also notes that the project for the “Rehabilitation and Valorization of Ouadi Qadisha” is due to start during 2019, and that a project was implemented for the “restoration of traditional agriculture stone terraces for improvement of the cultural landscape values and rural livelihoods through sustainable value chains of local plant species”, with a socio-economic dimension;
6. Urges the State Party to ensure the implementation of the Action Plan for the World Heritage property in a holistic manner, ensuring the integration of sustainable development components, and to inform the World Heritage Centre on the progress;
7. Reminds the State Party about the need to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for evaluation by the Advisory Bodies, detailed information of the project and its HIA, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

50. Tyre (Lebanon) (C 299)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.50

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **37 COM 8B.45**, **39 COM 7B.54**, and **41 COM 7B.83**, adopted at its 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013), 39th (Bonn, 2015) 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Acknowledges the comprehensive UNESCO Documentation Advisory Services (UDAS) report provided by the State Party on the implementation of actions to address pressing conservation concerns;
4. Also acknowledges the initiative of the Directorate General of Antiquities (DGA) to improve staffing resources on a national scale, and urges the State Party to provide sufficient resources to the property to ensure regular maintenance in the long term, including vegetation control, fire prevention and the safeguarding of the mosaics, based on successful practices established through the Baalbek and Tyre Archaeological Project;
5. Taking note of the framework document for the preparation of a Management Plan for the property, encourages the State Party to evaluate the actions it proposes based on the forthcoming ICOMOS review and advice provided through the 2018 Reactive Monitoring mission, and requests the State Party to expedite completion and implementation of the Management Plan;

6. Also taking note of the 2018 Reactive Monitoring mission, also requests the State Party to implement the mission recommendations, with particular attention to the following:
 - a) Ensure that the management structure becomes fully operational by securing adequate resources for implementation of the Management Plan once finalized,
 - b) Revise the proposed boundary of the property in accordance with Decision **37 COM 8B.45**, identifying a buffer zone and developing regulations and procedures for the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and, submit a Minor Boundary Modification, in line with Paragraphs 107, 164 and Annex 11 of the *Operational Guidelines*, for review by the Advisory Bodies,
 - c) Establish a formal agreement between the primary stakeholders (DGA, Municipality of Tyre) for the creation of municipal parking within the Archaeological Zone and submit the proposed details of this arrangement and design details to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies,
 - d) Establish a comprehensive strategy for the property that covers all aspects of documentation, conservation and monitoring, summarizing the knowledge on techniques and procedures in a manual, with an updated Action Plan, as a core component of the future Management Plan for the property, including:
 - i) Approaches to improving current maintenance practices concerning vegetation, drainage and sewage control through appropriate preventive measures,
 - ii) Principles of minimal interventions in the conservation of mosaics and structures as lessons learnt from the pilot projects,
 - iii) A monitoring protocol to be available for scientific conservation research and to enable evaluation of the efficacy of conservation measures,
 - iv) A comprehensive presentation strategy for the property to reflect the actual understanding of its values as reflected in the various architectonic technologies and funerary practices of past generations, as well as conservation challenges;
 - v) Integration of the Management Plan with urban development plans to manage the pressures of urban development following the approach of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape;
7. Reiterates its request to the State Party to establish a maritime protection zone around the seashores of Tyre;
8. Also reiterates its request to initiate an in-depth study of traffic and the urban road network, and to submit this study to the World Heritage Centre for examination by the Advisory Bodies, and reminds the State Party of its obligations to submit, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, details for proposed road and infrastructure projects at the property, including Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) for the Coastal Highway and other planned major infrastructure projects, in accordance with the ICOMOS Guidance on HIAs for Cultural World Heritage Properties;
9. Also urges the State Party to implement the Decisions adopted by the World Heritage Committee in particular Decisions **39 COM 7B.54** and **41 COM 7B.83**, and with the reporting requirements under the *World Heritage Convention*;
10. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

51. Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou (Morocco) (C 444)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.51

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.84**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Notes that the Management Plan is under finalization by the State Party and encourages its submission together with a timetable for its implementation, ensuring that there is no gap between the operation of the previous plan and forthcoming one, as soon as possible to the World Heritage Centre for consideration by the Advisory Bodies;
4. Also notes that the proposed special account for conservation has not been established yet, and also encourages the State Party to provide an update on its status once further information is available;
5. Requests the State Party to provide a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of the pedestrian footbridge, including a section on the potential impact of the bridge on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, for examination by the Advisory Bodies;
6. Acknowledges that the first phase of restoration works has been carried out on the basis of assessments and studies, and also requests the State Party to transmit detailed information on intervention projects, and documentation on the planned additional phases to the World Heritage Centre, prior to the commencement of works and in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, for consideration by the Advisory Bodies;
7. Reiterates again its recommendation to the State Party to adopt an integrated approach focusing on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) as an additional tool for the sustainable management of the property;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

52. Rabat, Modern Capital and Historic City: a Shared Heritage (Morocco) (C 1401)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.52

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 8B.18**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012),
3. Takes note of the details provided in the report of the State Party which describes the major development scheme "Rabat, light city and cultural capital of Morocco" designed to

augment economic, social and cultural infrastructure through restoration, rejuvenation, and new development in the property and its buffer zone, including a major urban landscape transformation of the Bouregreg river valley to link the cities of Rabat and Salé;

4. Deeply regrets that full details of this scheme and of its individual component projects have not been provided in advance and for review by ICOMOS in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*; and that no Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) have been submitted to the World Heritage Centre, as requested by the Committee at the time of inscription;
5. Regrets that it has only been possible to carry out minor modifications to the Railway Station extension to mitigate its impact on the City Walls;
6. Notes with concern the potentially adverse visual impact that the proposed “O Tower” would have on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property and requests that the State Party provide full details of all the ongoing and proposed major restoration and development projects and necessary HIAs to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, before any further commitments are made on these projects, including those intended to be part of the major development scheme "Rabat, light city and cultural capital of Morocco";
7. Encourages the State Party to implement the approach of the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) to integrate the protection of the OUV of the property with urban development, including urban development in its wider setting;
8. Recommends that the State Party convene, as soon as possible, a Technical Workshop for the World Heritage property in Rabat, and if possible also for the sites in the Maghreb region, to provide training and capacity reinforcement to site management on tools and guidance for implementing the HUL approach, as well as for the elaboration of HIAs that could help the State Party prepare the assessments necessary for review by the Advisory Bodies;
9. Following the Technical Workshop, also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, as well as the following documents for examination by the World Heritage Committee:
 - a) Skyline study of the property in its setting in the Bouregreg Valley,
 - b) A 3D digital or physical model of the property and its volumes in its setting in the Bouregreg Valley,
 - c) Heritage Impact Assessments following the ICOMOS Guidelines for the major projects ongoing and proposed,
 - d) 3D and spatial studies of the potential individual and cumulative impact on the OUV of the property,
 - e) Evidence of integration of the management plan for the property with the city development plan and architectural design guidelines in line with the HUL approach;
10. Finally strongly recommends the State Party, following the review of these documents by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Advisory mission to the property for further assessment; the report of which will be for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

53. Rock Art in the Hail Region of Saudi Arabia (Saudi Arabia) (C 1472)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.53

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.85**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Reiterates its requests to the State Party to implement a formal extension to the buffer zone of the Jabal Umm Sinman component of 1.0 to 1.5 kilometres to the west and south, in order to prevent any visual impact on the integrity of the property;
4. Notes with concern the failure of some of the masking work due to neglect and intentional damage;
5. Requests the State Party provide a report on planned and ongoing projects related to the masking work, visitor infrastructure and monitoring in the context of the property's Management Plan, including a timeframe for their implementation;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

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

Decision: 43 COM 7B.54

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7B.59**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Commends the State Party regarding a number of good examples of conservation or protection works being undertaken at select sites;
4. Expresses its serious concern at the overall state of conservation of the property, which, according to the 2019 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission, is seriously threatened by alarming levels of fabric degradation as a result of environmental factors, absence of adequate controls, lack of appropriate maintenance, inadequate museum and storage facilities, lack of management planning, no overall strategy for managing foreign excavation teams, urban encroachment and development of projects, all of which are impacting negatively and in places irreversibly on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and requests the State Party to implement the recommendations to the 2019 mission;
5. Notes with great concern that an area in front of the Gebel Barkal site has been sold for development despite the intention for it to be part of the buffer zone, and urges the State

Party to halt these development proposals, and as a matter of urgency and to submit to the World Heritage Centre a Minor Boundary Modification, which defines the buffer zones at the property;

6. Also notes that on-ground tourism management problems are leading to vehicles entering the property and damaging monuments;
7. Considers that the overall situation regarding the protection and management of the property is beyond the current capacity of the National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums (NCAM) to manage effectively despite the efforts of the State Party; and that support is urgently needed to strengthen this capacity in order to allow the basic structures to be put in place relating to boundaries, and management, including tourism management;
8. Also considers that immediate measures have to be taken to suspend potentially adverse proposals, until these can be appropriately considered, and to undertake immediate measures to enhance protection and management;
9. Calls upon the international community to support the State Party's urgent protection and management work through financial, technical or expert assistance;
10. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the steps taken to implement the recommendations above mentioned, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020, **with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of the ascertained danger to the OUV, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

55. Archaeological Site of Carthage (Tunisia) (C 37)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.55

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7B.60**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Welcomes the information provided by the State Party and commends it for the efforts made so far by national, regional and local authorities to address the difficulties and for better protection and enhancement of the property;
4. Underlines with satisfaction the prompt welcome and successful conduct of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Advisory mission organized at the request of the World Heritage Centre, which took place from 23 to 25 April 2019 and whose work was greatly facilitated by all the Tunisian parties concerned;
5. Expresses its concern regarding the recent illegal construction work in and near the property;
6. Requests the State Party to employ without delay the instruments and mechanisms needed to halt all such constructions, to enforce the outstanding demolition orders and issue new

ones as required, and to address to the degree possible any socio-economic issues that may underlie the recent expansion of uncontrolled constructions in parts of the serial property;

7. Also requests the State Party to inform the Committee, through the World Heritage Centre, of its intention to undertake or to authorize new constructions or major restorations which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
8. Further requests the State Party to complete and adopt the Management Plan and integrate it with a local development plan;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to prepare Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) for all works envisaged, in line with the ICOMOS Guidance on HIAs for Cultural World Heritage Properties, and to submit them to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, and urges the State Party to halt, or not commence, any works until the above assessments have been carried out;
10. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property, as well as the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

ASIA-PACIFIC

56. Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk, Archaeological Site of Ancient Ishanapura (Cambodia) (C 1532)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.56

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 8B.15**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Commends the State Party for the progress made in implementing the Committee's previous decision and the recommendations formulated at the time of inscription and requests the State Party to continue making progress on the issues identified by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription, including:
 - a) Clearly documenting the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of the property, ensuring that the documentation, mapping and condition assessments of the attributes are reflected into the management system,
 - b) Further developing the conservation manual to support the implementation of the Conservation Plan, including details of resources to address urgent conservation works, based on the risk mapping undertaken,

- c) Further refining the Management Plan through the development of a Risk Response and Management Plan, and by continuing to identify adequate resources for all planned actions,
 - d) Continuing to assess the carrying capacity of the property, and integrating the new data related to tourism planning by revising the Tourism Management Plan, including actions, timeframes and resources,
 - e) Implementing the visitor code of conduct and reviewing those provisions that are specific to the property, as necessary, in relation to the further development of the Tourism Management Plan and planned improvements to the site interpretation, including the plans for the Kampon Thom Museum and Sambor Prei Kuk Visitor Centre,
 - f) Continuing to implement anti-looting measures,
 - g) Expanding the effectiveness of the monitoring system by ensuring regular reporting on the conservation and restoration works, risk data, settlement pattern, ancient hydraulic structures, visitor satisfaction, community involvement, and broader environmental indicators, and communicating the periodic reports to the World Heritage Centre,
 - h) Considering the long-term possibility of extending the property boundaries once the inscribed area has been fully documented and assessed;
4. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

57. Historic Centre of Macao (China) (C 1110)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.57

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.87**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Notes the progress made towards the development and finalisation of the comprehensive Management Plan for the property and its related regulations, as well as the preparation and submission of the Macao New Urban Zone Master Plan and Urban Condition Plan, and welcomes the application of the principles of the UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape (2011);
4. Requests the State Party, as a matter of high priority, to submit the completed Management Plan of the Historic Centre of Macao to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies prior to its adoption and implementation;
5. Reiterates its ongoing concern that potential new developments may impact adversely on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and also requests the State Party to liaise with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies regarding the operationalisation of the New Urban Zone Master Plan and to ensure that the potential impact of new developments, including their visual impacts, continue to be evaluated

through the preparation of Heritage Impacts Assessments (HIA), in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidelines on HIA for World Heritage cultural properties;

6. Reminds the State Party that, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, it is invited to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, detailed information for any major development project that may potentially have an impact the OUV of the property before any work commences or any irreversible decision is made;
7. Encourages the State Party to pursue awareness-raising initiatives for the general public about the history of the property, its heritage values, and the provisions in place to facilitate conservation of its OUV;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

58. The Great Wall (China) (C 438)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.58

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.86**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Commends the State Party's efforts to update and revise the legal and management frameworks for the property, encourages it to continue this work, to ensure that regulations are implemented harmoniously at all levels, and to implement the Master Plan of the Great Wall 2018-2035 following approval by the State Council of China;
4. Welcomes the new regulations concerning impact assessments for projects that may have an impact on the Great Wall and its setting, but regrets that the implementation of the Beijing-Zhangjiakou Inter-City rail line project occurred before feedback was obtained from the World Heritage Committee and Advisory Bodies and without the submission of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in keeping with the ICOMOS Guidelines on HIAs for Cultural World Heritage Properties, as requested by the Committee in Decision **41 COM 7B.86**;
5. Reminds the State Party to comply fully with the prescriptions of Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* and to obtain and respond to feedback for projects before any irreversible decision or action occurs;
6. Also welcomes the conservation activities carried out by the State Party and also encourages the State Party to continue its efforts to use appropriate materials and techniques; notes the State Party's intention to use new technologies for conservation and documentation of the Great Wall and further encourages the State Party to make the information on the processes and outcomes of these activities available as good practice cases, notably through the World Heritage Centre website;

7. Further welcomes the State Party's capacity-building and research efforts and encourages furthermore the State Party to continue providing regular training opportunities to all those involved in the conservation and promotion of the property, including local communities;
8. Also notes the State Party's initiatives to increase funding through public/private partnerships and fundraising for the benefit of the property and encourages moreover the State Party to share the overall guiding principles for the conservation and management of the property, and user-friendly versions of the legal and management frameworks, with all stakeholders involved;
9. Welcomes furthermore the State Party's international cooperation initiatives with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and considers that, in due time, the States Parties involved should share information about this initiative and good practice, including through the World Heritage Centre website;
10. Reiterates its concern that the State Party has not provided requested information indicating how the proposed new station at the Badaling section of the Great Wall may affect the already high number of visitors, or what measures are proposed to address this issue, and urges the State Party to:
 - a) Ensure that the potential impacts arising from increased visitation are addressed as part of a sustainable tourism management strategy to be prepared for the property,
 - b) Take all necessary measures to mitigate the impacts of mass tourism on the property,
 - c) Take all necessary measures to minimize the cumulative impacts of tourism infrastructure on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, especially with regard to sight lines to and from the Great Wall;

and further notes that the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies stand ready to support the State Party in this regard, if needed, through the Sustainable Tourism Programme;

11. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

59. West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou (China) (C 1334)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.59

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 8B.25**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Welcomes the State Party's progress towards implementing its recommendations made at the time of the inscription of the property;
4. Congratulates the State Party for its commitment to mitigating the main negative visual impacts of the Shangri-La Hotel, which were identified and acknowledged at the time of inscription, by removing the 6th and 7th storeys of the building, proposing to paint the

building a colour that would blend with the surroundings, and addressing the residual negative impacts by planting trees as a visual shield;

5. Considers that this transformation has been highly effective, and will be even more so once the trees are planted and grown, and reflects a strong commitment to protect the visual integrity of the property;
6. Also welcomes the detailed impact assessment processes undertaken with the involvement of experts to define the project and to record its outcomes;
7. Also considers that it is essential to ensure that Hangzhou City does not spread to meet the slopes of the hills that frame views of West Lake from the causeway and reiterates its recommendations made at the time of inscription that the State Party take measures to:
 - a) Strengthen visitor management arrangements,
 - b) Maintain the skyline of hills to the north and south as viewed when looking east, and ensure that no encroachment of the city behind those hills is visible from the lake and that all relevant development is subject to Heritage Impact Assessments that consider impact on the property's attributes of Outstanding Universal Value,
 - c) Ensure that the protection in place is adequately applied in practice, so that incremental change does not impact the overall harmony of the landscape;
8. Also recommends that the State Party ensure that management of the urban setting of the property reflects the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape and that the monitoring of the impacts of visitors be reflected in the management framework for the property;
9. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and implementation of the above, for review by the Centre and the Advisory Bodies.

60. Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) (C 1278rev)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.60

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.89**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the information provided by the State Party concerning the formal endorsement of the Tourism Management Plan for the property, including the Interpretation Plan, the process to establish work plans for the 2019-2023 period, and the reported enhancements to the structure of the property management system in order to strengthen the monitoring and implementation of sustainable tourism initiatives;
4. Notes that there are ongoing challenges to the conservation of wooden structures, roof tiles and mural paintings in the tombs, and encourages the State Party to develop and implement further capacity-building initiatives in these areas of technical expertise, including the

provision of suitably skilled personnel within the management bodies responsible for the conservation of the inscribed property;

5. Requests the State Party to ensure that all planned projects or works, including those that form part of the Tourism Management Plan, are subject to Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) in conformity with the 2011 ICOMOS Guidance on HIAs for Cultural World Heritage Properties, and that information about any planned project that could have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the inscribed property is submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Also encourages the State Party to actively address issues of urban heritage conservation in the old residential quarter of Kaesong, located within the buffer zone of the property, and to make full use of the principles and tools developed for the implementation of the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies.

61. Group of Monuments at Hampi (India) (C 241bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.61

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.90**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit a report on the state of conservation of the property, as requested by the Committee in its aforementioned Decision, but notes the submission of information on the state of conservation of the property in the response to a request for verification of third-party information sent by the World Heritage Centre in the framework of Paragraph 174 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
4. Also notes the reports of vandalism at the temple of Vishnu, located within the World Heritage property, welcomes the State Party's immediate action, and takes note of the Court order regarding corrective measures to revert the act of vandalism;
5. Also welcomes the collaboration between the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority and the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to draft and implement the Integrated Management Plan of the Hampi World Heritage property and to draft the Master Plan of the entire site of Hampi;
6. Also regrets that, despite its previous request, the State Party has not yet provided any information on proposal to widen a road near the Kamalapur tank area, which may have a negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and reiterates its request that the State Party provide, as a matter of urgency, detailed information concerning this project to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies,

before any decision is made that would be difficult to reverse, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies.

62. Mountain Railways of India (India) (C 944ter)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.62

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **CONF 209 VIII.C.1**, **29 COM 8B.31** and **32 COM 8B.28**, adopted at its 23rd (Marrakesh, 1999), 29th (Durban, 2005) and 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) sessions respectively,
3. Regrets that the State Party did not submit the information requested by the World Heritage Centre between 2017 and 2019 regarding the lack of monitoring and general maintenance, serious encroachment by illegal construction and waste dumping along the tracks of the property;
4. Takes note of the outcomes of the 2018 mission to the property of the UNESCO Office in New Delhi and expresses concern about the erosion of attributes bearing the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), as a result of management issues faced by the property over the 20 years since its inscription, and failure to implement the recommendations formulated by ICOMOS at the time of inscription;
5. Welcomes the initiative of Indian Railways to set up a self-benefiting Funds-in-Trust project in order to help develop a Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) for the property to address longstanding issues, and requests the State Party to:
 - a) Implement this plan once it has been reviewed by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies,
 - b) Establish a conservation and management unit for the property;
6. Recommends that the State Party submit to the World Heritage Committee a proposal to clarify the property's boundaries and define a buffer zone, along with details of proposed policy and legal instruments to improve the protection and management of the property;
7. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the property in order to assist the State Party in assessing the property's state of conservation, to identify priorities for action and report on these, while also formulating a set of recommendations for the State Party aimed at preventing further erosion of the property's OUV;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

63. Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the Subak System as a Manifestation of the Tri Hita Karana Philosophy (Indonesia) (C 1194rev)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.63

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **38 COM 7B.14**, **39 COM 7B.66** and **41 COM 7B.91**, adopted at its 38th (Doha, 2014), 39th (Bonn, 2015) and 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Commends the State Party for progress made in implementing the Committee's previous decisions and the recommendations of the 2015 Advisory mission, and encourages it to continue working to implement effective mechanisms for the management and protection of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property;
4. Welcomes in particular the information provided by the State Party concerning the introduction of financial incentives to assist subak farmers at the district level in 2019 and the financial support provided by the Regencies of Gianyar and Tabanan, and requests that the State Party monitor the effectiveness of all financial support mechanisms, taking all necessary steps to ensure that all subaks within the property have full and equitable access to such incentives;
5. Also welcomes the ongoing designation of the property as a National Strategic Area, and also encourages the State Party to finalize this process as soon as possible;
6. Notes that further review, assessment and enhancements are planned to strengthen the coordination of the numerous programmes and initiatives that can have an impact on the effectiveness of the management system established for the property, including the functioning of the Coordination Forum and the national Coordination Team, and also requests the State Party to submit reports on the progress and monitoring of these mechanisms, particularly the effectiveness of the participation of subak farmers in decision making and the formal management system for the property;
7. Further requests the State Party to develop specific Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) mechanisms that are linked to the property's management system and can explicitly address the need for the ongoing protection of the OUV of the inscribed cultural landscape;
8. Requests furthermore the State Party to conduct HIAs for all new developments within the property and its setting, particularly at Jatiluwih, and submit documentation on all proposed developments and associated HIAs for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies before taking any decision that would be difficult to reverse, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

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

Decision: 43 COM 7B.64

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.92, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017)**,
3. Requests the State Party, as a matter of high priority, to submit the completed Conservation and Management Plan of the property to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies prior to its adoption and implementation;
4. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre the detailed plans and technical documents concerning the physical interventions with potential impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, which are included or not included in the draft Conservation and Management Plan prior to its finalization or implementation, for review by the Advisory Bodies, ensuring that it includes an assessment of the property's vulnerability to disasters such as earthquakes or fires, and a systematic strategy for disaster risk reduction;
5. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, and before any further implementation of works is undertaken:
 - a) Information on the development of the spatial structure for the motorized and pedestrian roadways for visitors to the property,
 - b) Detailed information on further planned reorganization of the sewage system within the property and its buffer zone;
6. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit:
 - a) Details of any planned anti-earthquake consolidation projects to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, before their implementation,
 - b) Architectural and photographic details of the anti-earthquake consolidation that is implemented to the Ali Qapu Pavilion and other built structures in the property;
7. Reminds the State Party of the requirement to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, detailed information, including Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs), for any large tourism and/or development projects, which have a potential to impact the OUV of the property, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* before works commence or any irreversible decision is made;
8. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

65. Sassanid Archaeological Landscape of Fars Region (Iran, Islamic Republic of) (C 1568)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.65

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 8B.21**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Takes note of the progress accomplished by the State Party and requests that it continue working on the issues identified at the time of the inscription, including by:
 - a) Adjusting the boundaries of the components of the serial property to include the landscape setting of the archaeological and architectural attributes within the boundaries and/or buffer zone of the World Heritage property,
 - b) Adopting and implementing the proposed new regulations for the buffer zones of the Firuzabad and Bishapur components,
 - c) Finalizing, as a matter of priority, the integrated conservation and management plan for the property, including strategies for risk preparedness and disaster response, and submit the plan to the World Heritage Centre prior to its formal adoption for review by the Advisory Bodies,
 - d) Ensuring that attributes in poor condition, at risk of serious deterioration, or at risk of collapse are identified, monitored and given urgent priority for conservation programmes and resources,
 - e) Conducting geophysical surveys for the site of Ardashir Khurreh in order to identify areas of archaeological sensitivity, and ensuring that agricultural practices are forbidden in archaeologically sensitive areas,
 - f) Establishing a monitoring system that is appropriate to sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and fully incorporates the monitoring arrangements into the integrated conservation and management plan;
4. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

66. Fujisan, sacred place and source of artistic inspiration (Japan) (C 1418)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.66

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **40 COM 7B.39**, adopted at its 40th session (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016),

3. Acknowledges that the State Party is continuing to carry out its management and protection duties within the agreed vision for the property, which aims to find harmonious solutions to the conflicting needs of access and recreation and of maintaining the spiritual and aesthetic qualities of the mountain on the other hand;
4. Also acknowledges that the property and its buffer zone are managed “as an entity” and “as a cultural landscape”, as requested by the Committee, and in ways that promote sustainable tourism and land use, and that the various components of the management structure are now fully operational;
5. Welcomes the substantial progress that has been made across all the six specific areas identified at the time of inscription, including:
 - a) The detailed research work, carried out in relation to understanding the needs and movement of visitors on the upper access routes, and its use to ensure a “desired style of Fujisan ascent” for different user groups to help control erosion and promote an approach more sympathetic to the spiritual aspects of the mountain,
 - b) The detailed research into the pilgrim sites and routes in the lower slopes that has fed into an interpretation strategy to encourage visitor access to these, to promote understanding of the links between the upper and lower routes, and to spread the visitor load,
 - c) The two new Fujisan World Heritage Visitor Centres that not only provide information and interpretation, but also play a larger role as centres for undertaking, utilizing and promoting research as well as educational work,
 - d) The response to the need to control the scale and location of buildings more tightly, which was identified at the time of inscription, especially on the lower flanks of mountains; this response encompasses short-term measures related to visual harmonization, along with further development control measures for more “fundamental solutions”;
6. Requests the State Party to provide, once it is available, further information on the proposed new development control measures, along with details and an overall timeframe for their implementation, for review by the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies;
7. Also welcomes the work undertaken by the State Party to share Fujisan’s conservation and management practices at meetings in China and Mongolia and with other similar property, as well as around Japan;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for review by the Advisory Bodies.

67. Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi (Kazakhstan) (C 1103)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.67

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add.2,

2. Recalling Decision **38 COM 7B.16**, adopted at its 38th session (Doha, 2014),
3. Notes the detailed analysis and monitoring of the technical condition of the Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi and the planned project for retiling the domes and waterproofing the roofs, acknowledges the conservation work planned for historical structures in the buffer zone and the related Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), taking into consideration the ICOMOS Advisory Mission Report of 2018 and requests that the State Party submits a final post-execution project report for these interventions to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
4. Acknowledges the progress made by the State Party and encourages further work on improved management, capacity-building and stakeholder engagement;
5. Further acknowledges the proposal and associated HIA for the Eski Turkestan Archaeological Park, located in the buffer zone of the property and set to include walkways, presented excavations, visitor facilities and an open-air museum, following the ICOMOS 2017 Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites, and also requests that details of further development of this project be submitted by the State Party to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
6. Notes that, as a result of the declaration of Turkestan as capital of the Turkestan Oblast (province) and a Special Economic Zone, a new approved Master Plan for the city should be submitted to the World Heritage Centre, which includes the Visual Access Protection Zone with view axes determined through analysis of evidence;
7. Also notes that the proposed Turkestan Spiritual and Cultural Centre project, located outside the buffer zone, which includes ten components, has been submitted to the World Heritage Centre with its corresponding HIAs;
8. Further notes that governance arrangements for the property must allow for the timely submission of information, regarding all developments that may impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, and strongly encourages the State Party to arrange a capacity-building workshop in order to address this issue;
9. Urges the State Party to develop an updated Management Plan for the property and submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
10. Requests that the State Party shall submit any further project related to the Turkestan Spiritual and Cultural Centre project to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
11. Recommends that the State Party continue to work in close cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS to assess all development projects to ensure the protection of the OUV of the property;
12. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

68. Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape (Lao People's Democratic Republic) (C 481)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.68

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.94**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the progress and efforts of the State Party concerning the establishment of a 5-year Action Plan to implement the current Management Plan and the implementation of the Champasak Cultural Landscape Master Plan including the Land Use Plan with detailed regulations for each zone for preventing new constructions;
4. Recommends the State Party to strictly enforce the Monument Zoning Plan to control densification in Zone 4;
5. Acknowledges the progress made with the implementation of the road network (14A and 14B) and traffic management scheme and urges the State Party to urgently secure funds to complete the pending work;
6. Commends the regular national and provincial meetings, along with the organization of the International Coordination Meeting (ICM) and the establishment of the Expert Advisory Group (EAG) as effective mechanisms to guide inter-agency cooperation, national and international projects and initiatives concerning the property;
7. Requests the State Party to develop an updated Management Plan with a more mission/challenge oriented approach to inform all activities concerning the property, and to provide a final draft to the World Heritage Centre;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2019**, an up-to-date topographic map of the property as inscribed in 2001, for its subsequent examination by the Committee;
9. Expresses its concern that the water supply extension project undertaken by Champasak Water Supply State Enterprise may have a potential impact on the property and also requests the State Party to halt the project extension into the property until the potential impacts are fully assessed through a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) with proposed mitigation measures, in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidance on HIAs for Cultural World Heritage properties, with a specific section focusing on the potential impact of the project on the Outstanding Universal Value, to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
10. Further requests the State Party to ensure full application of the mitigation measures presented in the HIA for the Champasak Water Supply project (WSP) and report on these to the World Heritage Centre;
11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

69. Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape (Mongolia) (C 1440)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.69

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **39 COM 8B.15**, adopted at its 39th session (Bonn, 2015),
3. Commends the State Party and its partners for the actions undertaken to further the conservation of the property;
4. Requests the State Party to:
 - a) Align the boundaries of Khan Khentii State Protected Area with the property boundary,
 - b) Clarify the nature of the protection that the buffer zone should offer the property and provide further protective measures for the buffer zone, including appropriate regulatory process to limit land use and new construction,
 - c) Submit an updated draft Management Plan with a timeline for its implementation for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies,
 - d) Develop and submit a Research and Conservation Plan for the cultural and natural heritage of the property, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
5. Also requests the State Party to ensure that the new authority for the management and conservation of the property and its buffer zone, to be established in 2020, is allocated appropriate resources to implement an updated and approved Management Plan and Research and Conservation Plan for the property and its buffer zone;
6. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

70. Kathmandu Valley (Nepal) (C 121bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.70

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **39 COM 7B.69**, **40 COM 7B.41**, **41 COM 7B.95** and **42 COM 7B.12**, adopted at its 39th (Bonn, 2015), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016), 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively,

3. Acknowledges the ongoing commitment of the State Party and of national and international organizations towards the recovery of the property, through the implementation of the Recovery Master Plan (RMP), as well as through repair and conservation works already undertaken;
4. Reiterates its requests that the State Party integrate the RMP within an overall socio-economic revitalization programme for urban communities, encourage residents and local business to engage in the recovery process, and ensure that it delivers wide-ranging social and economic benefits;
5. Notes again the scale and scope of the 2015 earthquake disaster, as described in the reports of the 2015 and 2017 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring missions to the property, and expresses concern at the serious deterioration of the property's architectural and town-planning coherence;
6. Considers that the recovery process needs to be further improved and hastened, and requests the State Party to:
 - a) Initiate with technical support from, and in on-going dialogue with, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, an International Scientific Steering Coordination Mechanism tasked with assisting with the development of structures and resources to guide the recovery of the property and its OUV,
 - b) Invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission to assess the state of conservation of the property, to review progress with the implementation of the recommendations of the October 2015 and March 2017 missions, to assist with the development of a strategy for the implementation of the six-year RMP, and to provide guidance on its review,
 - c) Seek further technical support from the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies in order to coordinate and guide the recovery of the property, based on documentation, research, analysis and use of appropriate traditional methods and materials, and
 - d) Ensure all recommendations and outcomes of the above are fully integrated within the 6 year RMP;
7. Also requests the State Party to implement fully the recommendations of the ICOMOS Technical Review of the Patan Durbar Square Monument Zone sewer project;
8. Further requests the State Party implement fully its already declared six year plan and complete all rehabilitation works by the end of 2021 and report to the World Heritage Committee;
9. Calls upon the international community to continue supporting the State Party's recovery work through financial, technical or expert assistance, including support for local communities and their housing and social needs;
10. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020, **with a view to considering in the absence of significant progress in the implementation of the above recommendations to address the ascertained danger to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;**

11. Underlines that the State Party's cooperation in conducting the requested and overdue mission will be a key consideration for the Committee at its 44th session;
12. Finally reiterates, consistent with Decision **40 COM 7**, that the inscription of a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger, should not be viewed negatively by the State Party; its purpose is to marshal international support to help the State Party effectively address the challenges faced by the property by engaging with the Advisory Bodies to develop a programme of corrective measures to achieve the Desired state of conservation for the property as provided for under Paragraph 183 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

71. Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha (Nepal) (C 666rev)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.71

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7B.13**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Notes the progress made with the finalization of the Integrated Management Framework (IMF), but regrets further delays encountered with its adoption by the State Party;
4. Notes with concern that development activities have been undertaken within the property and the buffer zone prior to the formal adoption of the IMF and without conducting the necessary impact assessments or following the Archaeological Risk Map or notifying the World Heritage Centre, as required by Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and therefore reiterates its urgent request to the State Party to adopt and implement the IMF as a matter of priority and to systematically carry out Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) for any proposed project, with a specific section focusing on the potential impact of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, in conformity with the 2011 ICOMOS Guidelines on HIAs for World Heritage Cultural Properties, prior to carrying out any further work within the property or in adjacent areas identified as having potential archaeological significance;
5. Expressing concern about the Lumbini World Peace City project and its potential impacts on the property, also reiterates its request to the State Party to provide details on the proposed project, including a comprehensive HIA prepared in conformity with the aforementioned ICOMOS Guidelines, and that this assessment be provided to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies before any activity is implemented or any irreversible decision is made;
6. Also regrets that the State Party did not provide any information on the development project proposals concerning the property, as required by Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, nor a response to previous requests from the World Heritage Centre, including:
 - a) the ongoing construction of a temporary Meeting Hall in Lumbini,
 - b) the proposed construction of the Shree Ram Cement Plant Ind. Pvt. Ltd located in the vicinity of Lumbini site, and

- c) the construction of a 5,000-person capacity Buddhist Meditation Hall located within the Lumbini Kenzo Tange Master Plan Area, in the vicinity of the Sacred Garden of Lumbini site;

and urges the State Party to immediately halt any construction work within the property until the potential impacts of these projects are fully assessed and suitable measures to avoid deterioration of the OUV of the property are in place;

7. Encourages the State Party to continue developing a clear strategy and concrete further actions to protect the Greater Lumbini Area and its wider setting, including but not limited to Tilaurakot and Ramagrama, and to reduce the increasing industrial activity in the vicinity of the property;
8. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the property to assess its overall state of conservation, review the IMF and all ongoing studies and proposals, and assist with the development of appropriate and proactive solutions that are consistent with the safeguarding of the property's OUV for the Lumbini World Peace City project and any other possible development projects;
9. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

72. Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan) (C 171)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.72

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7B.14**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Acknowledges the efforts made by the State Party to address some of the Committee's requirements with regard to the conservation of the property and the directions provided by the Supreme Court of Pakistan, in particular in relation to the construction and operation of the Orange Line Metro (OLM) project, such as the planting of trees which may screen the view of the OLM from the property and the test operations to evaluate vibration levels, and requests that the method and outcomes of all monitoring activities, including Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), including a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA), and the vibration analysis previously undertaken by the State Party be communicated to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
4. Notes the creation of the Special Committee of Experts and Technical Committee under orders of the Supreme Court which oversee and monitor the Orange Line Project, and further recommends that similar regulatory committees be set up by the Directorate General of Archaeology for Orange Line related operations and future projects to enable informed decision-making processes, in compliance with the provisions of the *World Heritage Convention* and its *Operational Guidelines*;

5. Also notes the State Party's advice that a number of conservation projects have been implemented in and around the Lahore Fort component of the property, including the conservation of murals, and also requests, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, that the State Party submit full details of the work undertaken and of any plans for future projects, before any decision is made that would be difficult to reverse;
6. Urges the State Party, in dialogue with the Advisory Bodies, to discuss the recommendations of the 2018 Reactive Monitoring mission concerning the mitigation of the OLM's impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, in light of the outcomes of the VIA, and the vibration analysis undertaken by the State Party, as a basis for a feasibility study of mitigation options and further requests the State Party, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to submit in relation to future projects, detailed project studies to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies prior to the commencement of these works, which should only proceed once positive feedback has been received;
7. Requests furthermore the State Party to conduct careful and thorough technical investigations when revising the property's boundaries and proposing buffer zones and to consider appropriate social measures, particularly if any of these actions to create open space around the property involves the displacement of people residing in the neighbouring areas of the property, as a result of the acquisition of land and houses;
8. Requests moreover the State Party to report on the effectiveness of the roof waterproofing systems and the new and old drainage systems of runoff water in the open courtyards and in the historical buildings in the Lahore Fort, and particularly those corresponding to the Picture Wall sections;
9. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

73. Historical Monuments at Makli, Thatta (Pakistan) (C 143)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.73

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.97**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Acknowledges that the investment and preservation efforts of the State Party in recent years, the capacity building of the management and conservation staff, stabilization of some of the property's monuments and an improved demarcation of the property through further construction of boundary walls and removal of encroaching constructions have contributed to the general improved condition of the property;
4. Notes the conclusions of the 2019 joint UNESCO/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission and requests that the State Party implement its recommendations, including:

- a) Implementation of the Master Plan for the property by establishing a proper and comprehensive Management Plan, including accompanying action plans with clear timeframes,
 - b) Improving and formalizing the management structure for the property, defining an official mission statement for the overall management, carrying out a needs assessment related to staff capacity building and implementing programmes to address shortcomings,
 - c) Establishing a clear protocol for prioritizing of interventions and developing a risk preparedness strategy,
 - d) Coordination of international and external cooperation and associated fundraising with intervention priorities based on ethical and technical principles and criteria for collaboration,
 - e) Developing an Action Plan with a clear timeline and resources for the stabilization and conservation of the tomb of Jam Nizamuddin II and implementation thereof after its review by the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies,
 - f) Establishing a secure storage facility for the most important displaced architectural elements and urgently implementing a clear documentation system and protocol after submission for review by the Advisory Bodies, enabling systematic recording of important detached architectural elements,
 - g) Establishing a systematic monitoring system for all principal monuments that includes close inspection of fragile components and recording of any noted changes from an extensive baseline photographic database, as well as a maintenance system for the property,
 - h) Completion of the boundary wall construction, and submission of a minor boundary modification request adopting the boundaries identified in 2013, to the World Heritage Centre;
5. Noting that important requests made by the Committee remain to be fully addressed and implemented, also requests these be completed, implemented, and reported to the World Heritage Centre urgently, including:
- a) The completion and submission of a Management Plan for the property taking into account the findings and recommendations of the 2019 mission for review,
 - b) The completion and submission for review of a regulatory plan for the proposed buffer zone,
 - c) Assessment of monuments in danger of collapse and their stabilisation, while ensuring their implementation will not cause further harm, especially at the tomb of Jam Nizamuddin II where an investigation of the underlying ground with ground-penetrating radar (GPR) is required before implementation of stabilization interventions;
6. Further requests that the Management Plan currently being developed include components covering:
- a) Programmes to record and analyse data from weather stations and crack monitors to ensure that and these results contribute directly to the management and conservation of the property and its monuments,
 - b) Visitor management,
 - c) Coordination of third party support and interventions,
 - d) Emergency preparedness,

- e) Monitoring of the property and its constituent monuments and displaced architectural elements,
 - f) Protocols for stakeholder engagement and community education programmes,
 - g) A detailed management structure with clear definitions of the site management's mission, for roles and tasks for all staff engaged in the conservation and management of the property;
7. Requests furthermore the State Party continue to provide short- and mid-term training programmes for the staff of the Department of Archaeology focussed on the management and long-term conservation of the property, its constituent monuments and architectural and decorative elements belonging to them;
 8. Requests moreover that the State Party initiate a mid-term project to study the effects of wind-borne salinity on the monuments and develop feasible mitigation measures to reduce this impact on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property;
 9. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

74. Baroque Churches of the Philippines (Philippines) (C 677bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.74

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Acknowledges the State Party's commitment to protecting the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property and notes with satisfaction the temporary suspension of the construction of the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge until the Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) of the project is completed and any resulting major design changes to the bridge are made;
3. Encourages the State Party to continue close coordination and discussion among the National Commission for Culture and Arts, the Intramuros Administration, other cultural agencies and the Department of Public Works and Highways to ensure that the AHIA is completed as soon as possible, and that all potentially affected heritage structures and all possible impacts on the San Agustin Church of Intramuros are taken into consideration as part of the design changes;
4. Requests the State Party to submit the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies:
 - a) The AHIA of the project, prepared in accordance with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties,
 - b) Amended project details for the construction of the bridge,
 - c) The draft Conservation Management Plan for Intramuros, prior to its finalization and implementation;

5. Also encourages the State Party to regularly monitor all the component parts of the property, and also requests that it inform the World Heritage Centre of any new development project or major intervention that may have an impact on the OUV of the property before any decision is taken that would be difficult to reverse, in accordance with the Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

75. Golden Temple of Dambulla (Sri Lanka) (C 561)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.75

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7B.16**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Commends the State Party for the completion of the revised Management Plan for the property and the constitution of a Management Committee, including members from both the temple authorities and government officials;
4. Notes the request to change the name of the property be 'Rangiri Dambulla Cave Temple', which is in line with the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property and welcomes the progress made with monitoring, research and documentation of the property, along with the ongoing development of responses to physical conservation concerns, and requests the State Party to continue exploring suitable solutions for the property's various conservation issues and to submit documentation on proposed conservation works to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies before any decision is made that would be difficult to reverse;
5. Urges the State Party to finalize the comprehensive Visitor Management Strategy, adopting a balanced approach to the property's OUV, its role as a pilgrimage site, its conservation requirements and the needs of visitors, and to submit the draft strategy to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
6. Also requests the State Party to explore actively means to ensure the transmission of traditional knowledge and skills for wall painting and sculpting;
7. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to assess the state of conservation of the property, and in particular the implementation of the revised Management Plan, the ongoing work to document and conserve the property, progress with the Visitor Management Strategy and the proposed minor boundary modification to expand the property's buffer zone;
8. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the

implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

76. Historic City of Ayutthaya (Thailand) (C 576)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.76

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.98**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Acknowledges the State Party's efforts to continue addressing conservation and management issues, and in particular the finalization of updated Master Plan for Conservation and Development (2018-2027), including a disaster risk prevention strategy, and encourages the State Party to ensure the timely adoption and implementation of the updated Master Plan and any associated strategies and to provide further information on the implementation of provisions for disaster responses and evaluation of the impact on communities of relocation programmes;
4. Welcomes the updated Notification on Rules and Procedure in Pursuing Permission of Building Construction in an effort to protect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, on which further comments are provided in an ICOMOS technical review for consideration by the State Party;
5. Requests the State Party to pursue comprehensive implementation of the demolition order for the University Faculty of Fine Arts building, to ensure that there is no negative impact on the OUV of the property;
6. Notes with satisfaction the continued training activities organized to improve the capacity of local craftspeople who undertake conservation activities, and also encourages the State Party to continue organizing such capacity-building activities to respond to identified training needs;
7. Further encourages the State Party to monitor the inscribed monuments regularly and to ensure that any intervention is based on scientific conservation principles and respects the use of traditional materials and skills;
8. Also requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre, of any future plans for major restoration or new construction projects that may affect the OUV of the property, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, before such projects commence or any irreversible decisions are made;
9. Further requests the State Party to pursue an extension to the boundary of the property to reflect the complete footprint of the City of Ayutthaya in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, with a view to submitting a re-nomination or minor boundary modification proposal;
10. Finally Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property, including

the updated Master Plan for Conservation and Development and the updated Notification on Rules and Procedure in Pursuing Permission of Building Construction at the property, for review by the Advisory Bodies.

77. Samarkand – Crossroad of Cultures (Uzbekistan) (C 603rev)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.77

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decision **39 COM 7B.73**, adopted at its 39th session (Bonn, 2015),
3. Welcomes the measures taken over the past two years to enhance the legal framework for the protection of all World Heritage properties in Uzbekistan, the human and financial resources for the management of the property, the start of an inventory for the city of Samarkand, and the initiation of a process to develop a new Master Plan and update the Management Plan;
4. Also welcomes the development of a new draft Traffic Scheme within the framework of the proposed Master Plan, which will focus on new roads outside the historic centre and encourage the further pedestrianization of the centre, and notes with satisfaction that it would replace the 2004 traffic plan, which led to a new road being approved to pass through the historic centre, and would prevent the implementation of further new roads in the property;
5. Notes that the new Master Plan being developed by the City authorities, working with Tashkent Research and Design Institute for Urban Planning, other experts and local communities, is seen as a turning point for the city and recommends that the Master Plan and the Management Plan be integrated following the approach of the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL);
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, the infrastructure development and detailed project proposals related to the Shanghai Cooperation Organization International Summit in 2022 once completed, including the multi-functional project 'Samarkand City Tourist Zone';
7. Requests the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies at the earliest:
 - a) Details of the proposed development projects mentioned in the state of conservation report or otherwise planned in the next three years, including their precise location, along with details concerning the multi-functional project 'Samarkand City Tourist Zone', any necessary Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) following ICOMOS Guidelines,
 - b) Reports on the social and other measures taken relating to possible demolition of houses and residential areas,
 - c) The Master Plan and updated Management Plan that are integrated following the HUL approach,

- d) Regulations and guidelines for the development, restoration, and adaptive reuse of the historic centre and its buffer zones,
 - e) Request for minor boundary modification of the buffer zones, as suggested in the state of conservation report, to enhance the protection of the heritage values,
 - f) Clarifications regarding the links between the Master Plan for the city and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation International Summit;
8. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission at the earliest opportunity, with a view to considering:
- a) The full scope of the development projects, including hotel development, refurbishment projects and the 'Samarkand City Tourist Zone' project,
 - b) Proposed guidelines and other tools and legal instruments for the new development, with a view to protect the OUV of the property,
 - c) Proposals for the development of the Master Plan and the updates to the Management Plan in following the HUL approach;
9. Requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to consider as a priority, the assessment of the designed proposals and HIAs that will be submitted, to allow the State Party to meet the deadlines for the International Summit they are hosting in 2022;
10. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the progress in the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

78. Historic Centre of Bukhara (Uzbekistan) (C 602bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.78

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.99**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the reported moratorium on all construction work and on upgrades to the property and urges the State Party to adopt urgent legal and institutional measures to control development;
4. Also welcomes the establishment of the World Heritage Property Steering Committee and the establishment of an Interagency Task Force to address emerging issues at the property, but requests that more details be provided on the scale, scope and mandate of the Task Force;
5. Notes with grave concern the conclusions and recommendations of the April 2018 ICOMOS Advisory mission to the property, including the reported destruction of attributes of the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) as a result of the implementation of the Project of Detailed Planning of Historical Centre of Bukhara Development (PDP), which is based on a national decree to stimulate tourism development in the property and its region;

6. Takes note of the reported completion of the Integrated Management Plan and the Master Plan for the property, along with a system of protective zones for the property and its buffer zone, but expresses its concern that the Integrated Management Plan has not yet been submitted for review by the Advisory Bodies, despite earlier requests; that the Master Plan, although reportedly revised and updated, has been adopted without being submitted for review by the Advisory Bodies; and that the system of protective zones needs to be improved with regard to both its terminology and application;
7. Also requests that:
 - a) The moratorium on all construction work and upgrades to the property be extended to include the buffer zone of the property,
 - b) The Integrated Management Plan be submitted for review by the Advisory Bodies prior to its legal adoption,
 - c) The Master Plan be submitted for review by the Advisory Bodies as soon as possible and before any further decision is made that would be difficult to reverse;
 - d) Once both the Management Plan and the Master Plan have been reviewed, the Management Plan be integrated with the Master Plan, in line with the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape;
 - e) The moratorium be enforced until both the Master Plan and the Management Plan have been reviewed by the Advisory Bodies, and adequate management systems, conservation, Heritage Impact Assessments and development policies and protocols are in place and pilot projects have proven their effectiveness,
 - f) Prior to holding architectural design competitions for new projects, commissioning, or commencing any new development project or major restoration works, detailed proposals should be sent to the World Heritage Centre, for review in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
8. Further requests the State Party to stabilize the valuable structures damaged through the implementation of the PDP and to take protective measures until a set of appropriate protocols on restoration methods and materials have been developed and reviewed by the Advisory Bodies;
9. Also notes with grave concern the management weaknesses, damages to the property and threats to its OUV reported in the 2018 ICOMOS Advisory mission report, which echo the Committee's earlier concerns;
10. Requests furthermore the State Party to expand its Interagency Task Force to include national and international expert advisors reporting directly to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and to the World Heritage Centre for a defined period of minimum five years, and grant it a national-level mandate to:
 - a) Fully assess the legal protection and management systems already in place for the property and its buffer zones and make recommendations for improvements,
 - b) Assess and improve the roadmap to address the conservation of the property and oversee the implementation thereof after it is reviewed by the Advisory Bodies,
 - c) Carry out an annual assessment of the state of conservation of the property,
 - d) Monitor engagement with local and community stakeholders on the future of the property,
 - e) Oversee the development of policies and guidelines for conservation and development which aim to preserve the property's OUV,

- f) Assess and recommend improvements to Impact Assessment processes, the reassessment of the Integrated Management Plan, Master Plan and other development plans and decrees, as well as reporting to the World Heritage Centre in the framework of Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*,
 - g) Oversee the development and review of an appropriate and sustainable tourism development strategy and plan,
 - h) Select and monitor the implementation of pilot projects to assess the efficiency of the developed, assessed and reviewed plans, guidelines and policies,
 - i) Monitor the moratorium on all construction work and upgrades to the property and its buffer zone and annually assess whether the moratorium could be lifted, provided that the management system and the various management, conservation and development plans have been proven to be efficient,
 - j) Recommend the lifting of the moratorium on all construction work and upgrades in the property as well as its own dissolution once it is satisfied that the legal and management systems effectively protect the OUV of the property and its setting;
11. Requests moreover the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the property in order to assess the full scope of the impacts already caused to the property and its OUV, the efficacy of the Interagency Task Force and other management systems, to review the overall state of conservation of the property and the factors that constitute a threat to the property and to consider whether there is an ascertained or potential danger to the OUV of the property;
12. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

79. Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra (Albania) (C 569bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.79

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.40**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Notes the efforts undertaken by the State Party to continue to improve the conservation and management of the property, notably the maintenance and restoration works carried out in 2017 and 2018, and welcomes the adoption of the draft Law "On Cultural Heritage and Museums" and the General Urban Plans for both municipalities and requests their urgent implementation;
4. Also notes that the Gjirokastra Bypass project has been suspended and also requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed on such projects;

5. Also welcomes the progress made with the implementation of monitoring indicators related to the protection of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and encourages the State Party and stakeholders to continue monitoring and controlling development in order to safeguard the OUV of the property;
6. Recalls the fundamental and urgent need for an overarching Integrated Management Plan (IMP) and appropriate control mechanisms for the property and its buffer zones and beyond, and noting the approved International Assistance request to develop such a plan, further request the State Party to:
 - a) Develop, as a matter of priority and implement after review by the Advisory Bodies an overarching IMP, including a risk management component with threat mitigation measures,
 - b) Develop and implement, after review by the Advisory Bodies, an integrated urban conservation and development tool, based on a detailed survey and documentation of all buildings and environmental features in the urban settlement and its wider context applying the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (2011), and ensure strong inter-institutional cooperation in particular with those entities responsible for urban planning,
 - c) Reinstate the moratorium on new constructions within the property and buffer zones, and maintain it until approval of the above-mentioned tools for protection and management of Berat and Gjirokastra,
 - d) Develop mechanisms and programmes to advance the restoration and conservation of the built fabric of the property;
7. Requests furthermore the State Party to take into consideration the review and recommendations provided by the Advisory Bodies concerning the Project of Integrated Urban and Tourism Development (PIUTD) and Berat Development Vision and Integrated Urban Development Concept (IUDC), and keep the World Heritage Centre informed of ways through which these comments are being taken into account;
8. Also encourages the State Party to continue providing the World Heritage Centre any development proposals before their official approval, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
9. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

80. Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg (Austria) (C 784)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.80

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.41**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),

3. Notes the State Party's efforts to implement the ICOMOS Advisory mission recommendations and the World Heritage Committee decisions concerning the development at Residential Area Dr. Franz-Rehrl Platz (Residential Buildings City Life Rehrlplatz, and requests the State Party to submit the latest version of the project, which takes into account Decision **41 COM 7B.41**, to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
4. Welcomes the State Party's statement that the design for the Nelböck Viaduct Rainerstrasse / Bahnhofsvorplatz project and the design for the new Paracelsus indoor swimming pool project have been revised according to the previous Committee Decision, and also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, with urgency and by **1 December 2019**, and before final construction approvals are granted, the following *items* for review by the Advisory Bodies:
 - a) Visuals of the Nelböck Viaduct Rainerstrasse / Bahnhofsvorplatz project, including its total projected building height,
 - b) Total heights of all the high-rise buildings in the vicinity of the Nelböck Viaduct Rainerstrasse / Bahnhofsvorplatz project,
 - c) Further details of the Paracelsus indoor swimming pool, including visual documentation, with regard to the revision of the projects;
5. Also notes the State Party's commitment that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) will be carried out concerning the new Priesterhausgarten housing project, and reminds the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, the details of the project and the results of the HIA, including a section on the potential impacts of the project on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, as soon as they are available, and before any irrevocable decisions are taken concerning this project;
6. Reiterates its regret that the development project at Schwarzstrasse 45 / Ernest-Thun-Strasse has already been built, and further requests the State Party to submit the information of the final construction concerning its visualization by **1 December 2019**;
7. Also welcomes the progress in legislative and planning mechanisms, the constructive dialogue with the local communities and heritage experts as well as the commitment to revise the Management Plan, however strongly encourages the State Party to complete the revision of the Management Plan, including provisions to ensure adequate protection and conservation of all attributes, which convey the OUV of the property, and its setting and submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
8. Requests furthermore that the State Party develop a comprehensive urban Land Use Plan, which suitably responds to the property's status and includes provisions for protection mechanisms and regulatory measures, to ensure the adequate protection and control of the property and its landscape setting, as previously requested;
9. Requests moreover the State Party to carry out HIAs, including visual impact assessments, for projects, which may threaten the OUV of the property, in conformity with the 2011 ICOMOS Guidance on HIAs for Cultural World Heritage properties, before any irrevocable decisions are taken concerning the projects;
10. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

81. Ancient City of Nessebar (Bulgaria) (C 217)

Decision 43 COM 7B.81

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.43**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Takes note of progress of the State Party in implementing previous Committee decisions and mission recommendations, but notes with concern that steps undertaken are insufficient and that some urgent matters are yet to be addressed;
4. Notes with great concern that the 2018 Reactive Monitoring mission found that the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property are deteriorated;
5. Also notes with great concern that actions taken to date are not sufficient to reverse the current negative trend and to remove the substantial threats to the OUV of the property;
6. Urges the State Party to devise a strategy for the future of Nessebar, based on sustainable, compatible and equitable development of the town, centred on its OUV;
7. Strongly requests the State Party to:
 - a) Establish as a matter of high priority the proposed high-level inter-ministerial committee, supported by a working group and by all relevant institutions, tasked with the development of an OUV-based shared vision for Nessebar, which orients all present and future decisions about the property's enhancement and development, and will be pivotal for all current and future plans and projects,
 - b) Finalize, adopt and implement the Conservation Management Plan which incorporates an updated Sustainable Tourism Management Plan, Detailed Development Plan and General Development Master Plan, including guidelines for urban design, based on the OUV of the property, as well as continue enforcing the existing protection regimes,
 - c) Further develop the overall sustainable mobility programme to ensure the smooth circulation of residents, visitors and goods within the property, and between the mainland and the property,
 - d) Continue to allocate financial and human resources required for effective implementation of the updated Conservation Management Plan and updated General Development Master Plan,
 - e) Continue to implement the recommendations of the 2018 mission as well as all previous mission recommendations that are yet to be addressed;
8. Also urges the State Party to continue to undertake research in anticipation of a future minor boundary modification request in accordance with Paragraphs 163 and 164 of the *Operational Guidelines* to include all underwater archaeological remains of the ancient town;
9. Strongly recommends the State Party to invite an ICOMOS Advisory mission to the property to provide advice in relation to:
 - a) The further development of the sustainable tourism plan for the property,

- b) The conservation of the property as a living urban landscape;
10. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2021**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property, and submit to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, the Conservation Management Plan, Detailed Development Plan and General Development Master Plan for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021 **with a view to considering, in the absence of substantial progress, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

82. Paris, Bank of the Seine (France) (C 600)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.82

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add.3,
2. Expresses its solidarity with the State Party for the damage caused to the Notre-Dame Cathedral of Paris, a component of the “Paris, Banks of the Seine”, by the fire on 15 April 2019;
3. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party concerning the emergency plan and the immediate measures already carried out to secure the Cathedral, and commends the State Party for the efforts undertaken by the competent national authorities to ensure the safeguarding of the property despite the difficulties encountered;
4. Invites the State Party, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to inform the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, ICCROM) of proposals for consolidation, conservation and restoration projects of the damaged parts of the Cathedral, before irreversible decisions are taken, and encourages the State Party, in conformity with the Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to initiate a dialogue with the Committee to identify appropriate solutions to ensure the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2019**, as it has committed, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

83. Upper Middle Rhine Valley (Germany) (C 1066)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.83

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,

2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.45**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Noting the recommencement of planning for a permanent river crossing, reiterates its request to the State Party to involve the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, at the earliest possible stage in the appraisal of options undertaken in a wide regional strategic context, but focusing on developing solutions for local needs, and before any decisions are taken;
4. Welcomes the State Party's continuous commitment to reduce rail-related noise levels in the property, notes however with regret that no effective result was achieved so far, and notes with concern the plans to upgrade railway tunnels between St. Goar and Oberwesel in a manner that could potentially harm the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, therefore, encourages the State Party to develop long term solutions for diverting freight train traffic from the property or effectively reduce their traffic flow;
5. Also welcomes the decision to withdraw the application for the installation of the wind farm project on Ranselberg Hill, near the municipality of Lorch, and strongly encourages the State Party:
 - a) to reject the application for the extension of the wind farm on the Kandrich Hill, near the municipality of Oberdiebach,
 - b) to harmonize its legislative tools and criteria for the assessment of the impact of wind farms on the OUV of the property and its buffer zone, and develop systematic mapping for identifying sensitive areas within the property, its buffer zone and beyond, also considering culturally significant visual aspects, key views, viewpoints, panoramas, silhouettes and other factors related to its OUV;
6. Also encourages the State Party to provide revised detailed plans with a spatial assessment document that includes a Visual Impact Assessment on the cultural landscape for the Holiday Resort Sankt-Goar-Werlau, to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, and before any irrevocable decisions are taken;
7. Commends the State Party for its effort to update the Management Plan of the property into a consolidated document with the Master Plan, and also requests the State Party to provide the draft consolidated document to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, in order to ensure that its recommendations and comments can be appropriately taken into account in the final document;
8. Further welcomes the initiative of the State Party to invite an ICOMOS Advisory mission to the property in 2019 to assess the extension of the Koblenz cable car operating permit, nevertheless, further requests the State Party to invite instead a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to assess the impact of already implemented changes and provide expert advice on how to assess, mitigate or avert the potential cumulative adverse impact on the OUV of the property of prospective projects, including the upgrading of three railway tunnels, and the Federal Horticultural Show 2029;
9. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

84. Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrassy Avenue (Hungary) (C 400bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.84

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add.3,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.46**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Acknowledges the progress of the State Party in implementing previous Committee Decisions, but notes with concern that there has been limited progress, that some important matters are yet to be addressed;
4. Reiterates its concern that a number of large-scale ongoing and proposed development projects within the property are impacting, and have the potential to impact substantially and adversely, on the OUV of the property;
5. Express its concern at the absence of an appropriate approach for the ongoing and proposed reconstruction works including as part of the Hauszmann Plan at the Buda Castle Quarter, as these represent an imminent threat to the property due to the progressive loss of historical authenticity in this element and urges the State Party to halt all ongoing and planned works, and, as a matter of urgency, to consider and develop an alternative approach to conservation and development, supported by appropriate policies and conservation plans, and to submit these for review and approval before work recommencing; and encourages the State Party to engage in dialogue with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies towards this end;
6. Notes with dismay that the 120 metre high MOL Campus building in District 11 was given permission and urges the State Party to halt any permits for high-rise building in the 11th District and submit HIAs of all planned projects to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
7. Express its concern regarding the potential impact of extensive developments within the Liget Budapest project, and in particular the Museum of Ethnology and the Biodome, and urges the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre all additional documents and clarifications requested by the 2018 and 2019 missions for review by the Advisory Bodies;
8. Notes with regret that the state of conservation of the property is impacted by negative factors which represent potential threats to the OUV of the property and that compounded together, the numerous unsolved issues, the blurring of the distinctions between conservation, restoration, reconstruction, and new construction in addition to the speed of the development work ongoing, collectively and cumulatively impact the authenticity and integrity of the property adversely and therefore considers that without urgent and necessary measures and responses to reorienting the approach to conservation and development, there will remain actual and potential threats to the property in conformity with Paragraph 179 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. Notes the absence of adequate governance for World Heritage and recommends the State Party to ensure clear governance and management of the property based on its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) by establishment of a single site manager or authority over the entire property and its buffer zone,

10. Urges the State Party to:
- a) Halt further projects for conservation, restoration, and new development in the property and the buffer zone until a management plan integrated with the city development plan, and building guidelines have been prepared, reviewed by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, and adopted,
 - b) Submit all relevant documents including plans, drawings, and HIAs for all ongoing and proposed projects (in working languages - English or French) within the property and the buffer zone to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
 - c) Prepare, finalize, adopt and implement the Management Plan and City Development Plan, based on the OUV of the property, as well as to enforce the existing protection regimes following the approach of the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape;
 - d) Implement fully all the recommendations of the 2019 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission, as well as those of the previous 2018 ICOMOS Advisory mission that are yet to be addressed;
11. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020 **with a view, if no substantial progress is accomplished until then, to consider inscribing the property on the List of the World Heritage in Danger.**

85. Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata (Italy) (C 829)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.85

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.47**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Commends the efforts of the State Party to enhance the system of conservation and management, which led to the stabilization and improved state of conservation of the structures and decorative surfaces of the property, and welcomes the improvements made to the monitoring and knowledge management system of the property, and the efforts of the State Party to upgrade access and infrastructure for visitors;
4. Encourages the State Party to consider documenting its management system, or to update the Management Plan with:
 - a) The system of attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and other values of the property, tying these into management objectives and actions,
 - b) The established organizational and management structure of the property and its buffer zone,
 - c) The roles and responsibility of the different actors related to the management of the property, including the participation of all relevant stakeholders,
 - d) The upgraded monitoring and intervention/maintenance system;

5. Also encourages the State Party to ensure that adequate human and financial resources are secured for the long term conservation and visitor management of the property;
6. Also welcomes the further progress reported on the hydrogeological stabilization works and mitigation measures for hydrogeological risks, and requests the State Party to send a report, upon the completion of the works to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
7. Also requests further information on the conservation status of the archaeological heritage, in particular on the 13 buildings that were noted as being in danger during the 2013 Reactive Monitoring mission, as well as on the plans to ensure the conservation and maintenance of the new archaeological remains that are being excavated as part of the Great Pompeii Project;
8. Noting its efforts to resolve the pending administrative dispute issue at Porta Nola, further requests the State Party to provide the design plans for the major storage building, as soon as possible, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
9. Notes the summary of plans for the visitor centre at Torre Annunziata, but requests furthermore the State Party to provide complete, design documents to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for review and to interrupt the works while these are under consideration; moreover, stresses the necessity for planned projects to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre in due time for review by the Advisory Bodies, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
10. Reminds the State Party, following Decision **38 COM 8B.51**, to resubmit the proposal of the new buffer zone to the World Heritage Centre, in accordance with Paragraphs 163-165 of the *Operational Guidelines*, as soon as possible and as a matter of urgency;
11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

86. Venice and its Lagoon (Italy) (C 394)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.86

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **40 COM 7B.52** and **41 COM 7B.48**, adopted at its 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016) and 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Notes the efforts of the State Party and all the institutions involved to work collaboratively to protect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and that progress has been achieved towards the implementation of the recommendations put forward in Decisions **40 COM 7B.52** and **41 COM 7B.48**, and those of the 2015 mission;
4. Acknowledges the preparation of the 'Climate Action Plan', the 'Water Plan for the City of Venice' and the 'Environmental and Morphological Plan for the Lagoon of Venice', and

- requests that these important documents be formally submitted for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, prior to finalization and implementation, and encourages the State Party and its relevant agencies to liaise with the World Heritage Centre regarding the potential for the 'Climate Action Plan' to be shared and promoted in a manner that highlights monitoring and adaptation processes;
5. Also acknowledges the 'Project of Territorial Governance of Tourism in Venice', which incorporates relevant policy tools, including the Sustainable Tourism Programme and the 'Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective in the *World Heritage Convention*', and also requests the State Party to report back to the Committee on the short term outcomes achieved by these initiatives, and the level of mitigating the negative impacts of tourism pressure;
 6. Welcomes the alternative navigation path that has been identified for the relocation of ships with a gross tonnage of over 40,000 tons to Marghera, and the support for the Venetian cruise industry through construction of a new terminal in Marghera, and further requests the State Party to submit detailed plans and the timeframe for the implementation of the proposed plans that will allow large ships to reach the Venice Maritime station without passing through the San Marco Basin and the Giudecca Canal;
 7. Also notes the pending completion of the MOSE defence system and the updated information on this project, and requests furthermore the State Party to provide regular updated information on this project, including its management and maintenance systems, and report on the medium- and long-term prospect of this project to fulfil the objective to avoid the negative impacts of climate change, especially temporary flooding and rising sea level;
 8. Further acknowledges the initiative of the State Party for updating the Management Plan of the property, which is an essential tool for sustaining its OUV, and its landscape and seascape setting, and requests moreover the State Party to incorporate the detailed road map and its measurable benchmarks within the updated Management Plan, additionally to supplement the document with a planned management strategy for the potential buffer zone of the property, and to submit the draft updated Management Plan for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, prior to its finalization and adoption;
 9. Also encourages the State Party to strengthen its monitoring system for vulnerability of heritage areas to climate change and disaster risk, and continue developing and implementing mitigation measure to reduce their risk to the OUV of the property;
 10. Notes with concern the lack of regular communication of the State Party with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, and reiterates its previous requests to the State Party to submit, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, details of any newly proposed projects, together with all relevant Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA), in due time prior to irreversible decisions and implementation, including a specific section focusing on their potential impact on the OUV of the property, and addressing potential cumulative impacts;
 11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020, **with a view to considering the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger if the implemented mitigation measures and the adapted management system does not result in significant and measurable progress in the state of conservation of the property.**

87. Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor (Montenegro) (C 125ter)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.87

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7B.26**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Welcomes the ongoing efforts of the State Party in many areas, including drafting the Spatial Plan for Kotor Municipality, preparing new Amendments of the Law on Protection of Natural and Culturo-historic Region of Kotor, initiating the revision of the Management Plan, and upgrading the Heritage Impact Assessment for Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor for Harmonizing Policy/Planning Framework and Instruments, and requests that the State Party submit revised versions of these documents to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
4. Also welcomes the decisions to abandon projects for the St John's Fortress cable car and the Glavati-Prčanj tourist facility in order to protect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and encourages the State Party to continue improving the impact assessment process so that it supports good decision-making with regard to change within and around the property;
5. Notes the State Party's interest in allowing an accommodation complex to be built at Morinj, but urges the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) before any irreversible decisions are made, and also requests the State Party to submit as soon as possible the HIAs both for Morinj and for the Verige bridge to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
6. Further requests that the Management Plan, which is also being revised, should incorporate the recommendations of the 2018 Reactive Monitoring mission, so that it becomes a fully operational instrument for the efficient management of the entire World Heritage property and its buffer zone, with binding policies and provisions endorsed at national and local government level within the changing legal framework, which, in addition to tackling development issues in harmony with the Kotor Spatial Plan, should also address the conservation of the tangible and intangible attributes that convey the OUV and other values, as well as disaster risk reduction and tourism management;
7. Also urges the State Party to fully implement all the recommendations of the 2018 mission, including the immediate and permanent suspension of the administrative rule entitled "Silence of Administration" in the case of issuance of any kind of construction permits or project developments within the World Heritage property and its buffer zone;
8. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

**88. Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands (Russian Federation)
(C 632)**

Decision: 43 COM 7B.88

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7B.29**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Welcomes the specialist research work now being undertaken to define the spiritual, historical, cultural and natural values of the property, and that this work will encompass the morphology of the landscape, its vegetation, and the history of the civilian settlements, as well as the precise details of the historic roads and the engineering of the water management system that feeds the Sacred Lake and provides essential drinking water;
4. Underscores the need for this work to give particular consideration to the important ensemble of timber service buildings, the Soviet-era and later architect domestic buildings, and the important collection of vernacular buildings, all of which contribute to Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and also underlines the need for a coherent approach to the protection of Gulag buildings, which are part of the history of the property;
5. Also welcomes this research work as the basis for defining a new 'Concept' to over-arch the development of the Master Plan and the revision of the Management Plan, and to guide new regulatory systems;
6. Notes that the draft 'Concept' will be prepared by May 2019 and draft regulatory systems by the end of 2019;
7. Also notes that the Master Plan should provide an opportunity to reflect on what needs renovation, where development might be appropriate, what type of tourism is desired, ways in which the local economy might be invigorated, and how all these might be addressed in tandem with development in the buffer zone and the wider hinterland;
8. Further welcomes the firm commitment already given by the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia that the small airport runway will not be enlarged as, in line with the 2018 Mission recommendations, such an extension 'would adversely affect OUV' by leading to an influx of tourists that could contribute to "the destruction of the common cultural and spiritual space of Solovki";
9. Notes with concern that over the last few years, conservation of the main monastic buildings has not always been implemented in ways that are either appropriate in terms of material and approaches, but welcomes furthermore the fact that the inappropriate restoration work of the boulder walls has been stopped;
10. Further notes that the planned all-encompassing management system for the Archipelago should allow for local control of conservation projects, and stresses the necessity for supervision of major restoration and conservation projects to be undertaken by a conservation architect as well as regular maintenance to help avoid major interventions;
11. Welcomes moreover the establishment of the multi-disciplinary Expert Council as part of the Fund for the Conservation and Development of the Solovetsky Archipelago to provide independent expert advice during the development of the Master Plan and Management

Plan, and the requested UNESCO World Heritage Centre/Advisory Bodies advisory assistance for the elaboration of these plans;

12. Supports the latest plans for the reconstruction of the partly built new museum subject to further reflection on the facing material, but considers that more work is needed on the overall scope of the wider museum project (encompassing the diesel power station, Gulag barracks and possibly the Soviet era barn);
13. Notes furthermore the discussion on the possible reconstruction of the Church of St. Onufrievskaya, destroyed during the Gulag period; also considers that the Master Plan should be used to define practice of reconstruction bearing in mind the requirements of Paragraph 86 of the *Operational Guidelines* and ICOMOS Guidance on Post Trauma Recovery and Reconstruction for World Heritage Cultural Properties, and requests the State Party to submit, for any proposed reconstruction projects, a detailed concept for review specifying how the original buildings contributed to the overall monastic settlement, full details of the evidence that is available, and how reconstruction might be seen to support the OUV of the property, before any approvals are given;
14. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

89. Kizhi Pogost (Russian Federation) (C 544)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.89

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7B.28**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Acknowledges the considerable and continued progress made on the restoration of the Church of the Transfiguration, as well as on the development of appropriate monitoring programmes to assess and adjust the already-reconstructed portions of the Church of the Transfiguration;
4. Also acknowledges the State Party's continued commitment to the improvement of the state of conservation of the property as well as the development of management tools according to specified timelines;
5. Requests the State Party to continue its successful efforts to ensure the continued conservation, integrity and authenticity of the property, through:
 - a) Investigating different approaches to the restoration and conservation of the Church of the Intercession, which will be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies before the project is implemented in 2019,
 - b) Continuing the development and application of restoration, reconstruction and maintenance methodologies that prioritize traditional skills and techniques,

- c) Carefully developing tourism in the property and its buffer zone in symbiosis with the attributes and Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property and carefully and continually monitoring the impact of tourism thereon,
 - d) Finalizing the Sustainable Development Plan for the buffer zone and its wider territory to create sustainable conditions for the long-term appropriate settlement of the buffer zone in harmony with and in support of the attributes and OUV of the property, to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies in 2021,
 - e) Developing a Master Plan for the property that prioritises the maintenance of the OUV of the property and its setting, to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies in 2020;
6. Encourages the State Party to invite an ICOMOS Advisory mission to the property, to be financed by the State Party, at an opportune and appropriate time during the first phases of the conservation of the Church of the Intercession, in order to assist the State Party in assessing the appropriateness of the techniques and technologies applied in the conservation process of this important building, and advise on recommended alternatives, if any;
 7. Also requests the State Party to prioritise improvements to the living conditions of the custodians of the property, the staff of the Kizhi Pogost Museum;
 8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

90. Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape (Turkey) (C 1488)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.90

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.50**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Notes the work carried out by the State Party to rehabilitate and protect the property and its buffer zone; however regrets that the reconstruction work has started before the mission has taken place and its conclusions known and before Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) were undertaken for all projects and submitted for review by the Advisory Bodies;
4. Request all projects that could affect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property be halted until the recommendations of the Reactive Monitoring mission are known and adopted by the Committee;
5. Also notes that the 2012 Conservation Plan for the property was modified and therefore also requests the State Party to halt the implementation of the 2016 Conservation Plan and to revert to the 2012 Conservation Plan until the revised Conservation Plan has been submitted to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, for review;

6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to carry out HIAs for urban design, landscape and infrastructural projects which may have an impact on the OUV of the property, in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidance on HIAs for Cultural World Heritage, before these projects are implemented;
7. Recommends that the urban dimension of the property and its buffer zone be fully reflected in the policies, measures and tools adopted to ensure the conservation of the property; using if necessary the approach carried by the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (2011);
8. Thanks the State Party for the invitation for a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to evaluate the overall state of conservation of the property; and urges the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre on the possible dates for the mission;
9. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

91. Ephesus (Turkey) (C 1018rev)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.91

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.51**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the information related to the approval of the legislative protection for the buffer zone of the property;
4. Requests the State Party to submit the draft revised Management Plan to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, as soon as it becomes available;
5. Also requests the State Party to include within the revised Management Plan a summary statement about the effectiveness of the set of measures to achieve integrated protection for the property; in particular, to provide a clear explanation of the effectiveness of particular measures, especially the Interaction Transition Zone and Forestry Act, to protect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property;
6. Further requests the State Party to clarify, within the revised Management Plan, the protective designation of the entire buffer zone, in particular those areas, which currently appear to have no protective designation;
7. Takes note of the information about the disapproval of the cable car project by the Regional Conservation Council and requests furthermore the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed on any developments regarding this project, and submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, the details and results of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), including a section on the potential impacts of any newly

submitted project proposal on the OUV of the property, before any irrevocable decisions are taken concerning this project;

8. Requests moreover the State Party to provide all relevant information related to the project that modernizes and rehabilitates the entrances at both gates, including a Heritage Impact Assessment, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies.

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

Decision: 43 COM 7B.92

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.53**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Acknowledges the measures taken by the State Party to address urban development issues, notably through amendments to legislation and ongoing revisions to the Master Plan enhancing cultural heritage protection of the property;
4. Reiterates its serious concern about the longstanding threats to the property, such as the unresolved issue of extensive urban development in the buffer zone and visual vicinity of the property, which have deleterious effects on its inherent characteristics and could impact adversely on the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), in line with Paragraph 179 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and reiterates its request to the State Party to submit relevant documentation, including Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs), to the World Heritage Centre, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, before any final decisions are made or any works start on major development projects within the property, its buffer zone and setting;
5. Also reiterates its previous request inviting the State Party to finalize the Management Plan for the property, and requests that the Management Plan should:
 - a) Apply to both the property and the proposed unified buffer zone which is subject to a minor boundary modification,
 - b) Address the recommendations of the April 2018 ICOMOS technical review regarding the draft Management Plan,
 - c) Consider any matters arising from the 2019 ICOMOS technical Advisory mission,
 - d) Embody a pro-active approach to the management of tourism at the property,
 - e) Be adopted and implemented as a matter of priority;

6. Also requests the State Party to finalize, adopt and implement the Master Plan of Kyiv, which should incorporate an Urban Development Concept, and the Zoning Plan of Kyiv Central;
7. Congratulates the State Party for organising and hosting the “International Seminar on Living Religious Heritage: Participatory Management and Sustainable Use” (Kyiv, October/November 2018) and takes note of its recommendations;
8. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the property to assess its current state of conservation and to discuss the sensitive issues regarding the protection of the historic urban landscape of the city of Kyiv, in line with its previous decisions, and to evaluate whether the property is subject to ascertained or potential threats in conformity with Paragraph 179 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020, **noting that inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger may be considered should the longstanding threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property remain.**

93. Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (C 1215)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.93

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.54**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Takes note of some progress of the State Party in making efforts to improve the planning tools and their implementation, in line with the previous Committee Decision **41 COM 7B.54**, but notes with concern that the steps undertaken are insufficient to ensure that there are no adverse impacts on the property’s Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);
4. Urges the State Party to revise the current approval processes, planning tools and planning policy documents, including the Management Plan of the property, and requests the State Party to establish stronger protection tools and improve the associated planning processes;
5. Acknowledges that the State Party has consulted the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS regarding the application of the South Quay project (Phase 2), and the proposed North Quay project in order to reduce and mitigate the potential negative impact of the proposed design on the OUV of the property, but expresses concern at the timeframes imposed by local statutory processes and that there is a need for such detailed and iterative consultation process because of inadequate planning tools and policies;
6. Also requests the State Party to implement the recommendations of ICOMOS related to the North Quay project and ensure the further revision of the proposed design plans, in order

to avoid the identified potential negative impacts of the project application on the OUV of the property;

7. Also acknowledges the efforts of the operator Strongbow Explorations Incorporated in South Crofty Mine, for reducing the negative visual impacts of the mine, but nevertheless, regrets that the State Party has not complied with the request in Decision **41 COM 7B.54** to submit to the World Heritage Centre the updated archaeological report as well as details of the boundary treatment and planning;
8. Also regrets that the planning application for the conversion of the Engine House at Wheal Friendly, St Agnes, was not submitted by the State Party to the World Heritage Centre in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and also notes with concern the lack of sufficient communication from the State Party with regard to:
 - a) Explaining the reasons and justifying the design for the conversion of a listed industrial monument to domestic use,
 - b) Following up on how the provided expert advice was taken into account,
 - c) Issuing of the project approval;
9. Further requests the State Party to continue to ensure that, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, details for any new development which may affect the OUV of the property be submitted, together with respective Heritage Impact Assessments, to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, before final decisions are taken;
10. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and on the steps taken to implement the above, especially the proposed improvements to the planning tools and approval processes, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020, **with a view to considering, in the absence of significant progress in the implementation of these recommendations, and in the case of confirmation of the ascertained danger to OUV, the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

94. Palace of Westminster and Westminster Abbey including Saint Margaret's Church (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (C 426bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.94

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **38 COM 7B.36**, **39 COM 7B.87** and **41 COM 7B.55**, adopted at its 38th (Doha, 2014), 39th (Bonn, 2015) and 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Notes the effort of the State Party to update its planning policies, but notes with concern the continuing disconnect between policies and results regarding a heritage-led planning approach for World Heritage properties;
4. Requests the State Party to provide as soon as possible a clear timeframe for the review of the London Plan, and to submit to the World Heritage Centre the final draft of the London

Plan and the relevant parts of the borough local plans, for review by the Advisory Bodies prior to their adoption;

5. Also requests the State Party to provide a detailed timeframe for the review of the Management Plan of the property, including the detailed conservation plan for the Palace of Westminster and the Conservation Management Plan for Westminster Abbey, and reiterates its request to finalize the review process as soon as possible and submit it to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, prior to its adoption;
6. Also notes that major conservation works are planned as part of a Restoration and Renewal project for the Palace of Westminster and also reiterates its request to the State Party to submit details, including Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) prepared in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidelines on HIAs for World Heritage cultural properties, to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, as soon as these are available and before any decision is taken or approval is issued;
7. While strongly supporting the concept of a Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre in London, expresses concerns that the proposed monument and its underground rooms located in Victoria Tower Gardens, as currently presented, would have an unacceptable adverse impact on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property and therefore further requests the State Party to pursue alternative locations and/or designs;
8. Further reiterates its request expressed in Decision **41 COM 7B.55** for the State Party to expedite the implementation of the 23 recommendations of the 2017 Reactive Monitoring mission;
9. Acknowledges the creation of an independent charity, World Heritage UK, nevertheless, strongly advises the creation of a joint committee to help coordinate the Management of the World Heritage properties in London; similarly, urges the State Party to create an advisory committee with a strong influence on decision making, which will contribute to the management of all World Heritage properties in the United Kingdom;
10. Strongly recommends that the State Party reinforce the role of the national heritage advisor, Historic England, in all levels of decision-making, and especially when determining if a project application should be called in by the Secretary of State, and notify the World Heritage Centre, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, of projects in the immediate and wider setting of the World Heritage property that may have a negative impact on OUV;
11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

95. Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (C 373bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.95

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 7B.32**, adopted at its 41st session (Manama, 2018),
3. Commends the State Party for the design refinements which have occurred to the A303 route Amesbury to Berwick Down upgrading project within the property, including an additional land bridge and longer covered section, as well as the proposed legacy benefits which have been incorporated within the project, and notes the additional investigations and assessments undertaken by the State Party to consider longer tunnel, further land bridge and cut-and-cover options and resulting alternative western portal locations;
4. Notes with concern, that although the current scheme, which is now subject to the Development Consent Order (DCO) examination process, shows improvement compared with previous plans, it retains substantial exposed dual carriageway sections, particularly those at the western end of the property, which would impact adversely on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, especially its integrity, and therefore encourages the State Party to not proceed with the A303 route upgrade for the section Amesbury to Berwick Down project in its current form;
5. Urges the State Party to continue to pursue design solutions which reduce further the impact on the cultural landscape and OUV of the property through longer tunnel sections, so that the western portal is located outside the property boundary;
6. Requests the State Party to ensure that this present World Heritage Committee Decision (**43 COM 7B.95**) is conveyed to the Planning Inspectorate, to other decision-makers, to known stakeholders and to the wider community through the DCO online exhibition, and that mechanisms are put in place to ensure that the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS International and the World Heritage Committee continue reviewing and assessing the design plans at the appropriate stages of the project, in conformity with the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

96. Brasilia (Brazil) (C 445)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.96

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.58**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the renewal of the Technical Support Agreement between the National Historic and Artistic Heritage Institute (IPHAN) and the Government of the Federal District, as a mechanism of coordination and cooperation between the parties involved in the management and protection of the Urban Ensemble of Brasilia;
4. Recommends that the State Party consider institutionalizing the Technical Support Agreement and the Technical Support Group in the form of a broad and inter-institutional Management Committee for the World Heritage property;
5. Also welcomes that, as a result of a reflection on the understanding of the core values and attributes of the property, IPHAN issued a Technical Note and Ordinance 421/2018 that complements and clarifies Ordinance 166/2016, but notes that there remain concerns regarding the understanding of the urban ensemble's characteristics, and therefore invites the State Party to continue the dialogue and reflection on these issues that are vital for the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property;
6. Requests the State Party to ensure that major interventions to the property are reviewed as defined in Title IV of IPHAN Ordinance 421/2018 and approved by the Technical Support Group, and to keep the World Heritage Centre informed of any potential project that may negatively impact the OUV of the property, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Strongly regrets that the draft Preservation Plan for the Urban Ensemble of Brasilia (PPCUB) has not been concluded, urges the State Party to give highest priority to its finalization and also requests the State Party to submit the draft of this plan, together with IPHAN's technical opinion, to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, as soon as it becomes available;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

97. Churches of Chiloé (Chile) (C 971)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.97

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.59**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Noting the progress made in the identification and protection of the buffer zones, welcomes the submission of the buffer zones of 10 of the 16 churches as a Minor Boundary Modification, and recommends the State Party to proceed urgently with the implementation of recommendations that the Committee may make in this regard,
4. Also noting that the buffer zones of four other churches are in the final stage of being approved, urges the State Party to proceed as early as possible with their submission as a Minor Boundary Modification;
5. Also urges the State Party to conclude the identification of the buffer zones for the churches of Castro and Caguach;
6. Strongly regrets that the buffer zone for the Church of Castro is now limited to the blocks immediately surrounding the church and does not include the entire Meseta and Palafitos area as earlier proposed;
7. Expresses its serious concern about the inadequate protection of the wider environment of the church and the sea edge that requires considerably more measures than the temporary building height limitation of 16 metres, and notes that the final definition of building heights on the Meseta needs to be examined in conjunction with a proposed buffer zone;
8. Further urges the State Party to consider a substantive extension of the buffer zone and to submit proposals for the legal protection, management and conservation measures under national and local legislation, including building heights, for the Meseta and Palafitos area as soon as they become available and to involve the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies in this process;
9. Recalls the importance of an Integrated Management Plan including all 16 churches and their buffer zones, and requests the State Party to pursue this matter as soon as possible;
10. Also welcomes the monitoring of traffic around the Castro Church, the continued closure of the San Martin entrance of the shopping mall, the efforts to continue the construction of the Castro by-pass, and the decision to halt the underground parking garage in front of the Church;
11. Reiterates its extreme concern and regret, as expressed in its earlier decisions, particularly Decision **41 COM 7B.59**, that the construction of the shopping mall in Castro was completed without significant modifications to its design, that potential mitigation measures would be limited to the application of colours, textures and material on the facade facing the sea and the planting of trees, and that to date no mitigation measures have been undertaken, and also requests the State Party to urgently submit the designs and mitigation measures agreed between the owner of the mall, the National Service for Cultural Heritage and the National Monuments Council for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, prior to their implementation;

12. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

98. Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso (Chile) (C 959rev)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.98

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.60, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017)**,
3. Expresses its appreciation for the substantive response that the State Party provided to its decisions and recommendations;
4. Notes with satisfaction that transitional mechanisms have been introduced for the coordinated management of the property and that advances are being made in the definition of the management model for the property in the context of the Inter-American Development Bank-funded technical cooperation project, and requests the State Party to submit information on its further developments and results as soon as they become available, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
5. Also notes with satisfaction that the development plans for Terminal 2 follows the Historic Urban Landscape approach and ICOMOS' Guidelines for Heritage Impact Assessments for cultural World Heritage properties and welcomes the mitigation and compensation projects that have been proposed;
6. Also welcomes the development of "Paseo del Mar" proposal, instead of Puerto Baron commercial project, which may be expected to provide a more adequate relation between the city and the sea, and also requests the State Party to submit the proposals for "Paseo del Mar", as well as those related to the vehicular access to Terminals 1 and 2, in more detail, together with the appropriate assessment of their impacts on the property and its buffer zone, once they become available, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
7. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

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

Decision: 43 COM 7B.99

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.98** adopted at its 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012),
3. Expresses its appreciation to the State Party for the invitation of an ICOMOS Advisory mission to the property in December 2017 to advise local and national authorities on important topics related to the property's conservation and management, and commends the State Party on the actions undertaken since to implement the mission's recommendations, and the collaboration between the Ministry of Culture and the Municipality of Cartagena in this regard;
4. Requests the State Party to continue facilitating mechanisms to support channels of communication and agreement among the national and local authorities responsible for the management of the property, to clarify management competencies and to continue strengthening the capacity of local authorities, particularly the Institute of Heritage and Culture of Cartagena (IPCC);
5. Takes note of the finalization and approval of the Special Management and Protection Plan (PEMP) for the Walled Enclosure and San Felipe Castle in March 2018, and also requests that its implementation phase begin without delay;
6. Regrets that the finalization and approval of the other two PEMP's envisaged for the property, as well as the delimitation of the property's boundaries and establishment of buffer zones, have not yet been completed, despite repeated requests from the Committee since 2008;
7. Further requests the State Party to address the concerns of gentrification and changing social dynamics, public access to the property, and social appropriation of heritage in the corresponding PEMP's under development for the property, in order to protect its integrity and authenticity in light of continuing tourism and development pressures;
8. Urges the State Party to finalize and approve the PEMP's for the Historic Centre and for the Fortifications and Structures of the Bay as matters of utmost priority, taking into consideration the 2017 mission's recommendations, and to provide an electronic copy of the finalized plans for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit a Minor Boundary Modification in accordance with Paragraphs 163-164 of the *Operational Guidelines* to clarify the limits of the property as follow up to the Retrospective Inventory process and to establish buffer zones, immediately following the completion and approval of the PEMP's for the property;
10. Expresses its strong concern, in line with the assessment of the 2017 ICOMOS Advisory mission, regarding the impact of the Aquarela project on the values that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and also takes note of the National Council for Cultural Heritage's similar conclusion in this regard;
11. Also urges the State Party to ensure that further construction of the project does not proceed, to finalize the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of the Aquarela project in

conformity with the ICOMOS Guidance on HIAs for Cultural World Heritage Properties, with a specific section focusing on the potential impact of the project on the property's OUV, and to strongly consider the demolition of the existing building as a mitigation measure;

12. Requests moreover the State Party to complete its study and evaluation of the Hotel Santa Catalina project and to issue recommendations for mitigation measures to address any identified impacts on the OUV of the property;
13. Requests in addition the State Party to implement fully the recommendations of the 2017 ICOMOS Advisory mission, with particular attention to management effectiveness and management structures, and conservation action plans, including the preparation of a Conservation Plan for the Historic Centre of Cartagena;
14. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

100. Maya Site of Copan (Honduras) (C 129)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.100

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.62**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Commends the State Party for the progress made in the implementation of its decisions and for addressing the factors affecting the property identified earlier;
4. Notes the State Party's submission of a Minor Boundary Modification for the property for examination by the World Heritage Committee;
5. Requests the State Party to provide detailed information on the wider 'Influence Zone';
6. Urges the State Party to continue the elaboration of the new Management Plan that will enter into force in 2021 and to secure the human, technical and financial resources required for its finalization and implementation, and to submit a final version of this new Management Plan as soon as it becomes available, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
7. Also requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed of:
 - a) the development of the conservation plan for the tunnels,
 - b) the decisions on the implementation, maintenance and monitoring of the protective structure of the "Hieroglyphic Stairway",
 - c) the preparation of a sustainable tourism strategy,
 - d) any other development projects that may have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property;

8. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above for review by the Advisory Bodies.

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

Decision: 43 COM 7B.101

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **37 COM 8E**, **37COM 7B.100**, **40 COM 8B.34**, **41 COM 7B.63** adopted at its 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016) and 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Expresses its appreciation for the commitment of the State Party towards the implementation of a number of the Committee's requests;
4. Notes that the implementation of the Plan del Centro achieved improvement on vehicular access and on urban infrastructure and services in the Historic District, and welcomes the initiative by the Oficina del Casco Antiguo (OCA), the Dirección Nacional de Patrimonio Histórico (DNPH) and the Municipality to extend the property's buffer zone;
5. Regrets that the project of the Hotel Casco Viejo is under advanced implementation, that it was not submitted to the World Heritage Committee as per Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* and that no Heritage Impact Assessment was undertaken, and requests the State Party to seek the Committee's advice regarding large-scale rehabilitation or construction projects well before their approval and/or initiation;
6. Appreciates the close cooperation between the Patronato of Panamá Viejo and developers of new projects to be built in the buffer zone of the property, which demonstrates improvement in the coordination of local authorities in the planning process and decision-making related to the property;
7. Also notes the development of the Plan for the Sustainable Recovery of Cultural Landscape of Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo, but expresses its concern that in spite of conservation initiatives, visual impact and most of the factors currently affecting the property cannot be fully mitigated;
8. Encourages the State Party to consider improvements to the extension and regulation of the buffer zone of Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo, and recommends that the urban dimension of the property be fully reflected in the policies, measures and tools adopted to ensure the conservation of this component;
9. Further notes that the State Party submitted a proposal for a significant boundary modification for the property, which takes the form of a new serial nomination to be examined by the World Heritage Committee in the present session, and reiterates its requests to the State Party to continue to ensure the necessary measures to maintain the

authenticity and integrity of both site components of the property, particularly in the buffer zone and wider setting of Panama Viejo;

10. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

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

Decision: 43 COM 7B.102

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.64**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Appreciates the efforts of the State Party to address the recommendations of the Committee and of the 2017 Advisory mission, and strongly invites the State Party to consider and comprehensively implement the set of recommendations of the 2017 Advisory mission;
4. Regrets that a new project is being developed for a cable car at the Cerro San Cristobal, and urges the State Party to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), including visual impact and mitigation studies, and submit these once available, to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
5. Notes with deep regret that in despite of its repeated requests, the State Party did not submit HIAs for the High Capacity Segregated Corridor;
6. Notes that a complex transportation system is being implemented and may have a considerable impact on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and reiterates its request that appropriate HIAs be undertaken for all components located within the property or its buffer zone, and submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies once they become available, particularly regarding:
 - a) The High Capacity Segregated Corridor stations of Colmena, Ramon Castilla, Quilca and Central,
 - b) The stations of Metro Lines 2 and 3,
 - c) The Linea Amarilla road upgrading and extension;
7. Welcomes the completion of the Master Plan 2018-2028 and requests the State Party that its formal approval be ensured while incorporating, in a final revised version of the Plan, the recommendations from the ICOMOS technical review;
8. Recommends the State Party to ensure coordination with the Municipalities concerned and all stakeholders, in the implementation phase of the Master Plan and that an autonomous unit responsible for the management of the entire property be created;
9. Expresses its most serious concern about inappropriate interventions in the highly emblematic Convent of San Francisco and further urges the State Party to take the necessary measures to correct and/or mitigate them;

10. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

AFRICA

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

Decision: 43 COM 7B.103

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.66**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the work that has been started to update the current Management Plan (2007-2011), and the setting up of a special programme for the preservation and enhancement of cultural heritage, which will provide additional support to the Museum of Abomey;
4. Nevertheless expresses extreme concern that the 2018 ICOMOS Advisory mission noted very similar conditions to that of the 2016 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission, with a disturbing state of conservation, the degradation of many components, a serious lack of supervision, control and structured action for maintenance, as well as a lack of conservation and site security measures;
5. Notes that all of these negative factors are confirmed in the report by the State Party, together with details of significant pressures for new buildings from members of the royal family, and from substandard constructions and illegal occupation;
6. Considers that it is increasingly difficult to comprehend the full meaning of the property as a reflection of an integrated symbolic and political landscape of the Kingdom of Dahomey during the 17th-19th centuries, given the dilapidated buildings of its ten palaces, insensitive new additions and overgrown rubbish strewn courts;
7. Also considers that there is considerable urgency for appropriate interventions, given the nature of the buildings, many with mudbrick walls and thatched roofs, as they could be reaching a point where meaningful conservation is no longer possible with the consequent loss of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);
8. Also notes the proposal for a major museum focusing on the Kingdom of Dahomey as part of a wider development and investment programme, *Bénin révélé*, developed with Presidential approval, and covering numerous projects in nine sectors, with national funds and resources negotiated with various partners;
9. Further considers that a new Museum based on the Kingdom of Dahomey could be highly beneficial for the property and for visitor interpretation;
10. Recommends that the State Party ensure that the new museum effectively enhances the understanding of the property and the interpretation for visitors in its final implementation;

11. Also recommends that the location, as well as the forms of the future museum, be chosen with care, so as not to undermine the OUV of the property;
12. Further recommends that the State Party ensure that the new museum project encompasses conservation of the existing palaces and in particular, that the future revenue generated by the museum can also support conservation and management of the property;
13. Recommends furthermore that the State Party consider establishing a comprehensive strategy for the sustainable funding of the property's conservation;
14. Requests the State Party to submit the final architectural project proposal for the future museum before its implementation to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
15. Also requests the State Party to establish a special fire safety plan for the property and install in the immediate future appropriate fire detection systems in the main buildings, and ensure all fire extinguishers are operable;
16. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the steps taken to implement the recommendations above mentioned, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

104. Asmara: A Modernist African City (Eritrea) (C 1550)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.104

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 8B.11**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Commends the State Party for its commitment to address the concerns raised over the management requirements for the property;
4. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party regarding the advances in the development of the Urban Conservation Master Plan (UCMP) and the Asmara Planning and Technical Regulation (APTR), as well as the timelines for their completion in 2019, and thanks the State Party of the Netherlands for offering financial support towards the finalization of these documents using the Historic Urban Landscape approach;
5. Requests the State Party to finalize and submit to the World Heritage Centre both the UCMP and the APTR, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
6. Also requests the State Party to:
 - a) Urgently complete the issuing of the specific protective designations for the property, as previously requested and as per the provisions of the Eritrean Cultural and Natural Heritage Proclamation (2015), with an implementation calendar to monitor advancements in this regard,

- b) Finalize the financial strategy and establish the proposed Conservation Fund for the sustained conservation and management of the property, and for capacity building;
7. Further requests the State Party to specify how the Asmara Heritage Project will act as a central management body for all aspects related with the property and will liaise and coordinate with other governmental authorities responsible for urban planning and development in and around the World Heritage property;
8. Strongly invites the State Party to seek international financial and technical support towards the preparation of detailed conservation proposals, including criteria, methods and materials to be used for the conservation and restoration of the 14 historical buildings identified as an initial priority conservation and restoration phase and submit such proposals to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
9. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

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

Decision: 43 COM 7B.105

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.42**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012),
3. Commends the State Party for its commitment to address the concerns over the temporary shelters by inviting an Advisory mission in May 2018 to monitor progress on the conservation of the property and particularly to advise the State Party on the dismantling of the temporary shelters and several ongoing projects regarding the property;
4. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party regarding the monitoring of the temporary shelters, notably the draft Roadmap for the conservation of the site submitted by the Ethiopian Construction Design and Supervision Works Corporation (ECDSWC) and the 2014 and 2018 reports of the shelters assessments;
5. Welcomes the close cooperation of the State Party with the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and bilateral teams including the French Government, and the efforts for fundraising;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre the reports of the restoration projects implemented at the Bete Gabriel-Rafael, Beta Golgotha and Mika'el churches, as well as the Terms of Reference of the forthcoming conservation projects on the churches, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
7. Also requests the State Party to proceed to the dismantling of the shelters, based on a framework programme that includes a structural analysis of the shelter construction, a roof repair and maintenance project of the churches, the allocation of adequate funds and resources, and a training and capacity-building programme;

8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre the above mentioned framework programme before any work takes place, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
9. Urges the State Party to ensure the operationalization of the Advisory Committee, according to the Reserved Area regulation, to revise the 2014 Management Plan, and to submit it, along with the cadastre maps, and with a request for Minor Boundary Modification, including all management and planning provisions for the property;
10. Recommends that the control and planning of the urban growth, as well as the improvement of living conditions near the churches, be addressed, and, to that effect,
11. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, a Vision Statement on growth and development, in line with the 2015 Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the *World Heritage Convention*, that reflects and respects the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property and serves as a guiding principle for the revised Structure Plan of Lalibela and a Local Development Plan for the property and its buffer zone, issued by the national and regional authorities, which should both be submitted to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
12. Requests moreover to the State Party to revise the Theological School Project so as to adequately address the interrelation between conservation and traditional and religious practices;
13. Encourages the State Party to conduct study and research on artefacts, wall paintings, architecture and archaeology of Lalibela in order to address matters such as the structural integrity of the churches;
14. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

106. Forts and Castles, Volta, Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions (Ghana) (C 34)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.106

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **CONF 203 VII.35**, adopted its 22nd session (Kyoto, 1998),
3. Requests the State Party to ensure that the proposed Management Plan considers the current lack of effective site management for the majority of the property's components, as well as identified threats;
4. Reiterates its request to the State Party to progress, as a matter of urgency, with the delineation of a buffer zone for each component and protection regimes;

5. Welcomes the State Party's invitation of a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Advisory mission to assess restoration works and development projects at St. George's Castle at Elmina and Fort Amsterdam, and also requests the State Party to halt all projects until the recommendations of the mission have been addressed;
6. Takes note of the recommendations of the 2019 Advisory mission and invites the State Party to start implementing them with no delay;
7. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission to the property in early 2020 to assess the state of conservation of all the components of the property and the potential threats they are facing, the implementation of the recommendations of the Advisory mission, and progress in the delineation and protection of buffer zones and preparation of the Management Plan;
8. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

107. Lamu Old Town (Kenya) (C 1055)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.107

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **27 COM 7B.31**, **33 COM 7B.44**, **34 COM 7B.46**, **40 COM 7B.12**, **41 COM 7B.69**, and **42 COM 7B.45**, adopted at its 27th (UNESCO, 2003), 33rd (Seville, 2009), 34th (Brasilia, 2010), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016), 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively,
3. Regrets that the State Party provides only limited information on the state of conservation of the property, and reiterates its requests to the State Party, as a matter of urgency, to submit to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies:
 - a) An updated clearly delineated map of the property and its enlarged buffer zone, which should be formalized through a request for minor boundary modification in line with Paragraph 164 of the *Operational Guidelines*,
 - b) Full details of the overall scope of the Lamu Port–South Sudan–Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) project, including the Lamu resort city, and clarification of fishing plans, mangrove planting, and surveys of coastal morphology,
 - c) The requested Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the Manda airport extension,
 - d) The LAPSSET Planning and Investment Framework,
 - e) The Action Plan for the Lamu Old Town Cultural Heritage Committee with strict deadlines for all components defined therein,
 - f) The revised Management Plan for Lamu Island;

4. Requests the State Party to submit an assessment of the condition of the built fabric of Lamu Old Town, including, as far as possible, an overview of how this has developed since inscription of the property on the World Heritage List;
5. Urges the State Party to complete the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the National Museums of Kenya (NMK) and the LAPSSET Agency, to ensure this MOU grants the NMK a seat in the LAPSSET Agency Board and to submit the MOU to the World Heritage Centre once completed;
6. Also requests the State Party to undertake a review of all government and independent environmental and heritage impact assessments of the LAPSSET project and the Lamu Coal Plan, and submit it to the World Heritage Centre as soon as possible, and by **1 February 2020**;
7. Further requests the State Party to revise the draft Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the LAPSSET project by:
 - a) Assessing the individual and cumulative impacts of the project on cultural and natural heritage, including the impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of Lamu Old Town and the ecological services that support the wider community of the property, and by proposing mitigation measures,
 - b) Urgently implementing the decisions of the National Environmental Tribunal of 26 June 2019, No. NET 196¹ of 2016, in respect to the development of Lamu Coal Project, that requires the State Party to conduct a fresh Environmental Impact Assessment,
 - c) Aligning, as appropriate, the SEA for the LAPSSET project and the SEA for the developments in the Lake Turkana Basin, with a view to assessing all potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of the development projects on the OUV of all affected World Heritage properties;
8. Requests furthermore that the State Party submit a revised LAPSSET SEA, a Heritage Impact Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment of the proposal for the Lamu Coal Project that considers the impacts on the OUV of Lamu Old Town, and other requested documents above, to the World Heritage Centre for review, before proceeding with the Lamu Coal Project;
9. Following the security clearance by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), requests moreover the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission to the property to review the process and conclusions of the various environmental and heritage impact assessments, the stakeholder engagement processes and the state of conservation of the property;
10. Encourages the State Party, as needed, to request technical and/or financial support from the World Heritage Fund, other States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* or other potential donors or partners in finalizing the Management Plan, the delineation of the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone, and assessing the state of conservation of the built fabric of the property;
11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020,

¹ See <http://kenyalaw.org/caselaw/cases/view/176697/>

with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of the ascertained or potential danger to OUV, and in line with Paragraph 179 of the *Operational Guidelines*, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

108. Aapravasi Ghat (Mauritius) (C 1227)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.108

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **38 COM 7B.98**, adopted at its 38th session (Doha, 2014),
3. Notes the State Party's notification of large development and infrastructural projects in the buffer zone of the property;
4. Acknowledges the State Party's commendable implementation of the recommendations of the 2018 Advisory mission in relation to four development projects, and requests the State Party to implement the remaining recommendations;
5. Also requests the State Party to:
 - a) Develop a Master Plan on the precinct level, integrating all these development projects, assess this Plan through independent Heritage Impact and Visual Impact Assessment processes, and submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies,
 - b) Subsequently assess the individual development projects, taking into account their collective cumulative impacts, through independent Heritage Impact and Visual Impact Assessments, and submit these for review by the Advisory Bodies before implementation of the reported development projects;
6. Further requests the State Party to
 - a) Ensure that the review of the 2013-2018 Management Plan is completed with urgency and that an updated Management Plan is submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies,
 - b) Develop and implement well-defined and mandatory stakeholder participation processes for the property and its buffer zone when developing projects and other activities that could affect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property,
 - c) Undertake archival and archaeological investigation in the Parc à Boulets to ascertain if this area contains attributes that have significance in relation to the OUV of the property;
7. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

109. Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove (Nigeria) (C 1118)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.109

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.70**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Reiterates its concern that the main recommendations of the 2015 mission relating to vulnerabilities recognized by the Committee still remain unaddressed;
4. Expresses its great concern that inadequate progress has been made on conservation, management and protection since inscription on the World Heritage List, with the result that what were only vulnerabilities are now turning into threats:
 - a) Many sculptures are now in state of disrepair, some have collapsed and some have been reconstructed,
 - b) There are no recurring funds for conservation,
 - c) No progress has been made with detailed digital documentation,
 - d) The river water is too polluted for any use as a result of effluent pollution from upstream,
 - e) An artists' village has been constructed within the property without notification being provided and against the advice of the 2015 mission,
 - f) No progress has been made on realigning the road,
 - g) No progress has been made with updating the now outdated Management Plan, as recommended by the 2015 mission to make the management more inclusive and to put the property onto a more sustainable basis;
5. Takes note that a brief Conservation Methodology has been provided, but considers that it is not a satisfactory basis for conservation, as it has not been underpinned by any research into appropriate materials for the mud sculpture as an alternative to cement, as recommended by the 2015 mission, and it also approves the complete or partial reconstruction of sculptures;
6. Expresses its concern that, while a sampling exercise of the river water has been undertaken, the water is not regularly sampled and that the negative outcomes have not been translated into any action to try and improve water quality, and urges the State Party to ensure warnings are provided to prevent people from any use of river water;
7. Welcomes the fact that the Festival Committee has reinvested some profits in the property, but also expresses great concern that these funds have been used to create an artists' village within the property against the recommendations of the 2015 mission and without any details being submitted for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and requests the State Party to explore the possibility that the artists' village be moved outside the property;
8. Also considers that the lack of real progress over many years is leading to potential threats to the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, and also urges the State Party to

approve the necessary resources to allow the management team and the relevant local authorities to begin to address the many recommendations that have been made;

9. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICCROM/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the property to address the abovementioned conservation issues in order to assess whether the threats facing the property would, in conformity with Paragraph 179 of the *Operational Guidelines*, represent or not a case for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and also to consider how the overall management of the property can be put on more inclusive and sustainable footing;
10. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on steps taken to implement the recommendations abovementioned and those of the Reactive Monitoring mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

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

Decision: 43 COM 7B.110

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.71**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Notes with satisfaction the efforts made by the State Party to implement the Committee's previous recommendations and the 2017 Reactive Monitoring mission, in particular for:
 - a) The improvement of governance and management of the property,
 - b) The creation of an inventory of buildings at risk, which will continue in 2019 for the private heritage,
 - c) The elaboration of a Triennial Priority Rehabilitation Action Plan for the emergency safeguarding of Saint-Louis,
 - d) The establishment of an Emergency Fund for the Safeguarding of the Architectural Heritage of Saint-Louis,
 - e) The creation of an integrated coastal management programme for Senegal;
4. Notes, nevertheless, that the measures presented by the State Party are now only at the planning stage or at the beginning of their operationalization and urges the State Party to accelerate their implementation;
5. Reminds the State Party to develop a permanent support team for the architect-urbanist and to implement a monitoring system to record building conditions over time;
6. Also reminds the State Party of the importance of submitting documentation on all major projects as soon as possible, and invites it to inform the Committee, through the World Heritage Centre, of any major restoration projects or new construction projects that could affect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, including in particular the Grand Mosque development, the rehabilitation of the Cathedral and the requalification and redevelopment of the Places Faidherbe and Pointe-à-Pitre, wharves and embankments,

and in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, before making any decision that would be difficult to reverse;

7. Recommends that the State Party develop a fund-raising strategy incorporating financial needs data as part of the inventory of buildings at risk, to ensure the effective functioning of the Emergency Fund for the Safeguarding of the Architectural Heritage of Saint-Louis, and give greater visibility to this Fund in order to attract contributions from the public and private sectors;
8. Requests the State Party to strengthen the management of the property in the long term through the operationalization of the Heritage House with a manager and a unit dedicated to all aspects of management;
9. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, a progress report, and by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above-mentioned points, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

111. Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa (South Africa) (C 915bis)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.111

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.72**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Acknowledges the continuous engagement of the State Party with addressing the issue of acid mine drainage at the property;
4. Welcomes the submission of the Vulnerable Fossil Site Risk Prevention Strategy for the Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs component of the property;
5. Also welcomes the State Party's commitment to continue executing the Short Term Solution (STS) to the acid mine drainage until such a time as the Long Term Solution (LTS) has been approved and is operational, as well as the State Party's commitment to submit the design specification and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the second phase of the Western Basin Treatment Works (Long Term Solution) for review by the Advisory Bodies before implementation;
6. Requests the State Party to:
 - a) Extend the Risk Prevention Strategy to include other risks to vulnerable fossil deposits in the entire property beyond those posed by acid water drainage,
 - b) Address the other two components of this serial property not included in the submitted Risk Assessment in an extended Risk Prevention Strategy,
 - c) Submit this extended Risk Prevention Strategy for review by the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, once completed;

7. Also requests the State Party to finalize the Integrated Management Plan (IMP) under preparation in conformity with recommendations of the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre, and submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review as soon as possible;
8. Further requests the State Party to:
 - a) Continue its engagement with water quality targets for the Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs component of the property to be able to provide these as informants to the design specification and the EIA for the second phase of the Western Basin Treatment Works (Long Term Solution),
 - b) Clarify the effects and risks, if any, of the bacteriological pollution from the municipal wastewater effluent on the Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs component of the property, and, if necessary, report on how the pollution will be controlled;
9. Requests furthermore the State Party, in view of the property's sensitivity to the surface and groundwater quality of the wider setting, to inform the Committee on all major projects, including mining licenses issued adjacent or in the vicinity of all components of the property, in conformity with the Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
10. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

112. Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba (Togo) (C 1140)

Decision: 43 COM 7B.112

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,
2. Recognizes the responsiveness of the State Party following the severe weather of 2018 that caused the destruction of several Takienta in requesting the organization of an emergency mission to the site and initiating restoration work on the damaged Takienta;
3. Regrets, however, that the State Party did not inform the World Heritage Centre of the destruction of several Takienta during the 2018 rainy season;
4. Expresses deep concern at the destruction of several Takienta according to the findings of experts from the World Heritage Centre emergency mission in October 2018, and urges the State Party to provide more details on Takienta restoration measures underway, in particular with regard to the extent of the damage, the state of progress of the work, the actors involved and the financial resources deployed for these activities;
5. Notes the existence of management problems related to a lack of human, material and financial resources, as well as insufficient legal and legislative frameworks, and requests the State Party to provide the conservation service of the site with adequate resources and legal and legislative frameworks;

6. Also noting that the 2016-2026 Management Plan for the site has not yet been validated by the State Party and therefore is still not in force, also urges the State Party to finalize and validate the Management and Conservation Plan including a risk management plan, by first updating it according to the recommendations made by the experts outlined in the October 2018 emergency mission report, and to submit the revised version for consideration by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
7. Also expresses its concern about the emergence of new forms of construction, including administration facilities, having a negative impact on the Koutammakou cultural landscape, and the phenomena of deforestation and uncontrolled urbanization on the site;
8. Also requests the State Party to delineate the perimeter of the property and its buffer zone and submit to the World Heritage Centre an updated map of the property;
9. Further requests the State Party to develop an inventory of Takienta and the attributes that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property as a whole, including mapping, and submit them to the World Heritage Centre for consideration by the Advisory Bodies;
10. Requests furthermore the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission to the property to assess the state of conservation of the property, as well as the state of reconstruction of the Takienta and the impact of new constructions and alterations to the OUV of the property;
11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

8. Establishment of the World Heritage List and of the List of World Heritage in Danger

8. Nomination Process

Decision: 43 COM 8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/8,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 8**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Reaffirming the overriding necessity to continue to work towards bringing greater convergence between the decisions taken by the Committee and the recommendations of the Advisory Bodies;
4. Expresses its appreciation for the work of the ad-hoc Working Group, the experts that have participated in the Tunis Meeting, the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre for their work on the ongoing reflection on the revision of the nomination process;
5. Also recalling that the *Operational Guidelines* set out the conditions for inscription on the World Heritage List, strongly reiterates that only meeting criteria is not enough to warrant

inscription, as to be deemed of Outstanding Universal Value a site must also meet the conditions of integrity (and authenticity) and must have an adequate protection and management system to ensure its safeguarding, as outlined in paragraph 78 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

6. Recalling Decision **35 COM 12B**, requests States Parties to refrain from providing additional information regarding nominations after the deadlines indicated in the *Operational Guidelines*, as this information is not able to be evaluated by the Advisory Bodies;
7. Taking note of the discussions during the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee concerning the referral mechanism, requests the review of the referral procedure and its application be included for examination in the framework of the ongoing reflection on the revision of the nomination process;
8. Recommends that consideration is given to using the opportunity of the 50th anniversary of the *World Heritage Convention* in 2022 to undertake a reflection on the Global Strategy.

8A. Tentative Lists submitted by States Parties as of 15 April 2019, in conformity with the *Operational Guidelines*

Decision: 43 COM 8A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/8A.Rev,
2. Stressing the importance of the process of revision and updating of Tentative Lists, as a tool for regional harmonisation of the World Heritage List and long-term planning of its development;
3. Encourages States Parties to seek as early as possible upstream advice from the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies during the development or revision of their Tentative Lists as appropriate;
4. Takes note of the Tentative Lists presented in Annexes 2 and 3 of this document.

8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List

Changes to names of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List

Decision: 43 COM 8B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/8B,

2. Approves the name change to the Golden Temple of Dambulla as proposed by the Sri Lankan authorities. The name of the property becomes **Rangiri Dambulla Cave Temple** in English and **Temple troglodyte de Rangiri Dambulla** in French.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/8B,
2. Approves the name change to the Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra as proposed by the Ukrainian authorities. The name of the property becomes **Kyiv: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra** in English and **Kyiv : Cathédrale Sainte-Sophie et ensemble des bâtiments monastiques et Laure de Kyiv-Petchersk** in French.

Examination of nominations of natural, mixed and cultural sites

NATURAL SITES

ASIA - PACIFIC

New Nominations

Decision: 43 COM 8B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I), China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (x)**;
3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief Synthesis

The Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of the Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I) is situated in the largest intertidal wetland system in the world and one of the most biologically diverse. The property is an irreplaceable and indispensable hub for birds migrating along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, which spans some 20 countries across two hemispheres from the Arctic to South-East Asia and Australasia. The global importance of the wider coastal area is evidenced by several Ramsar sites, some of which fully or partially overlap with components of the property. Thus, this property is a globally significant example of the shared natural heritage embodied in migratory birds.

The two components of the property are both along the coast of the Yellow Sea: 1) YS1- the Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve, the southern section and Dongsha Experimental Zone of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve and the Tiaozini area (totalling 173,110 ha including a buffer zone of 28,271); and 2) YS-2 the middle section of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve (95,589 ha including a buffer zone of 51,785).

The total area of the two components is 188,643 ha plus a buffer zone of 80,056 ha. The two components are about 30 kilometers apart, separated by the Dafeng Port and surrounding areas with dense human activity.

Human activity has transformed some of the tidal wetlands and there is need for measures to halt major threats and restore key migratory bird habitats.

The intertidal wetlands of the Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf span three countries: China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea. In each country, the wetlands support crucial habitats for birds migrating along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. Further national and transnational serial nominations, and/or extensions will strengthen the Outstanding Universal Value of this property.

Criterion (x): 'Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I)' supports some 680 species of vertebrates, including an estimated 415 species of birds, 26 species of mammals, 9 species of amphibians, 14 species of reptiles, 216 species of fish, as well as 165 species of zoobenthos. The property's tidal flats are of exceptional importance for the conservation of the world's migratory birds, supporting internationally significant numbers of migratory bird species, including Critically Endangered, Endangered and other IUCN Red List species. The Phase I tidal flats are significant for more than 10% of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway populations and provide critical habitat for two of the world's rarest migratory birds – the Critically Endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper and the Endangered Nordmann's Greenshank, which depend on the tidal flats for their continued survival. The tidal flats also provide important migratory habitat for the Endangered Black-faced Spoonbill, Oriental Stork, Red-crowned Crane and Great Knot; the Vulnerable Chinese Egret, Dalmatian Pelican, Swan Goose, Relict Gull and Saunders's Gull; and several Near Threatened migratory bird species, including the Red Knot, Asian Dowitcher, Black-tailed Godwit, Eurasian Curlew, Bar-tailed Godwit, Reed Parrotbill, Curlew Sandpiper, Greater Sand Plover, Lesser Sand Plover and Ruddy Turnstone. Other migratory bird that utilise the property include the Eurasian Oystercatcher, Pied Avocet, Grey Plover, Kentish plover, Far Eastern Curlew, Broad-billed Sandpiper, Red-necked Stint, Sanderling, Dunlin, Terek Sandpiper, Saunders's Gull and Common Tern.

Integrity

The property underpins the viability of the central hub of East Asian-Australasian Flyway, one of the world's most important flyways and arguably the most fragile. Large aggregations of birds depend on the coast as a stop-over, moulting, staging, wintering, foraging or breeding grounds. The two components of the property include clear boundaries for adequate protection of birds when they are on-site. The property comprises large tracts of mudflats, beaches and other key stopover habitats for migrating birds. The intertidal mudflats, marshes and shallow waters are exceptionally productive and provide spawning and nursery habitat for many fish and crustacean species. In particular, the intertidal mudflats attract a high diversity and enormous number of resident and migratory birds. The main body of the marine deposition plain and mudflat was formed before 1855, when the Yellow River changed its course. This intertidal mudflat is still mainly in the process of accumulation owing to marine hydrological processes, which have shaped the crucial habitat for migratory birds, including the threatened species listed above. Large rivers (including the Yellow River, Yangtze River, Yalu River, Liao River, Luan River, and Hai River) continuously discharge sediments into the Yellow Sea and Bohai Gulf, accumulating to form a series of different habitat types such as mudflats, beaches, and swamps, providing habitats for various migratory birds. These globally important habitats maintain the extraordinary bird biodiversity on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, as well as the high diversity of other species from phytoplankton to marine mammals.

Protection and management requirements

The two components are both state-owned and fully legally protected by law. “Ecological Red Lines”, designated by the Government of China, identify the natural coastline proposed for retention. Resource use and access in the coastal areas is severely restricted. YS-1 and YS-2 have the protection status of National Nature Reserves (with the exception of the Tiaozini area). Some fishing and harvesting rights are allocated to local resource users in shallow nearshore waters, including mudflats. All public facilities and infrastructure are publicly owned and the control of natural resources is publicly administered. National and provincial laws and regulations protecting the property include: the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the Environmental Protection Law, the Forest Law, the Marine Environment Protection Law, the Regulations on Nature Reserves and the Regulations of Jiangsu Province on Wetland Protection and Tourism. The wetland parks and reserves of the Tiaozini area are protected by the provincial wetland conservation regulation of 2013 and will be consolidated into the Yancheng National Nature Reserve.

Most tourism is physically separated from the protected areas and limited to visitor centres. A fenced area has been established for breeding of the Milu Deer (*Elaphurus davidianus*), a culturally important species, for which attempts are being made to re-establish in the wild.

Future planning and management for each of the components of the property need to ensure that there are no unacceptable negative effects of development on biodiversity and threatened species, including any negative effects of tourism (which should be appropriately scaled and low impact), wind turbines, pollution (including noise pollution), land reclamation, and infrastructure development.

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property will be enhanced by the State Party: (1) finalising its proposed serial nomination to include the additional 14 sites proposed for Phase II, and (2) working with other States Parties in the Flyway in relation to the potential for future transboundary serial nominations, and/or extensions. These actions have the potential for the habitat needs and patterns of use of migratory birds across the wider Yellow Sea region to be better reflected through World Heritage inscription.

4. Underlines the global conservation significance of the East Asian Australasian Flyway (EAFF) and the critical importance of the Yellow Sea region habitat for the survival of many species of migratory shorebirds;
5. Notes that the decision to inscribe the property is made on the understanding that the State Party is in agreement with the following requests of the Committee, which should be implemented in time for consideration at the 47th session of the Committee in 2023 in order to address fully the requirements of the *Operational Guidelines*:
 - a) Submit a single Phase 2 nomination that includes all the additional components of the proposed serial listing as a whole, in order to reflect the full range of natural wealth and diversity of the ecoregion and to meet integrity requirements,
 - b) Support the Phase 2 nomination by a comprehensive and detailed overview and analysis of priority conservation areas in the Yellow Sea and Bohai Gulf, including the fourteen additional areas identified in the Phase 1 nomination, fully taking into account ecosystem and habitat diversity of the coastal system, proposed boundaries, values (including species occurrence, abundance and conservation status), threats, integrity, protection and management,
 - c) Confirm, with appropriate support from peer-reviewed literature, the specific presence of the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value within the boundaries of the Phase 2 nomination and their relationship to the inscribed property, including the presence and size of populations of any endemic and threatened species, and of globally significant migratory bird species,

- d) Clearly demonstrate that the integrity of all natural attributes contributing to the stated Outstanding Universal Value can be conserved within each of the component parts of the series, and include a map indicating which areas of the nominated property are in a natural state, and which have been, or are being, restored,
 - e) Ensure that there are no unacceptable negative effects of development on the attributes of conservation significance in each of the components of the nominated property, including any negative effects of wind turbines, pollution (including noise pollution), land reclamation and infrastructure development, and
 - f) Provide evidence of effective coordination of management of the entire serial property including planning for any increasing tourism demand, including the development of appropriately scaled and low impact tourism in the property;
6. Notes with appreciation the confirmed commitment demonstrated by the State Party and local authorities to protecting the Tiaozini area of the Yellow Sea, as an integral part of the inscribed property;
 7. Encourages all related States Parties in the Flyway to cooperate with each other, in relation to the potential for future transboundary serial nominations, and/or extensions, that more fully reflect the habitat needs and patterns of use of migratory birds along the East Asian Australasian Flyway;
 8. Requests IUCN to closely cooperate with the State Party to ensure that the future nomination can satisfy the requirements provided in Paragraph 5 and the target in Paragraph 7.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Recalling Decision **30 COM 8B.24** adopted at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006),
3. Inscribes the **Hyrcean Forests, Islamic Republic of Iran**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (ix)**;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Hyrcanian Forests form a green arc of forest, separated from the Caucasus to the west and from semi-desert areas to the east: a unique forested massif that extends from south-eastern Azerbaijan eastwards to the Golestan Province, in Iran. The Hyrcanian Forests World Heritage property is situated in Iran, within the Caspian Hyrcanian mixed forests ecoregion. It stretches 850 km along the southern coast of the Caspian Sea and covers around 7 % of the remaining Hyrcanian forests in Iran.

The property is a serial site with 15 component parts shared across three Provinces (Gilan, Mazandaran and Golestan) and represents examples of the various stages and features of Hyrcanian forest ecosystems. Most of the ecological characteristics which characterize the Caspian Hyrcanian mixed forests are represented in the property. A considerable part of the property is in inaccessible steep terrain. The property contains exceptional and ancient broad-leaved forests which were formerly much more extensive however, retreated during periods of glaciation and later expanded under milder climatic conditions. Due to this

isolation, the property hosts many relict, endangered, and regionally and locally endemic species of flora, contributing to the high ecological value of the property and the Hyrcanian region in general.

Criterion (ix): The property represents a remarkable series of sites conserving the natural forest ecosystems of the Hyrcanian Region. Its component parts contain exceptional broad-leaved forests with a history dating back 25 - 50 million years ago, when such forests covered most parts of the Northern Temperate region. These huge ancient forest areas retreated during Quaternary glaciations and later, during milder climate periods, expanded again from these refugia. The property covers most environmental features and ecological values of the Hyrcanian region and represents the most important and key environmental processes illustrating the genesis of those forests, including succession, evolution and speciation.

The floristic biodiversity of the Hyrcanian region is remarkable at the global level with over 3,200 vascular plants documented. Due to its isolation, the property hosts many relict, endangered, and regionally and locally endemic plant species, contributing to the ecological significance of the property, and the Hyrcanian region in general. Approximately 280 taxa are endemic and sub-endemic for the Hyrcanian region and about 500 plant species are Iranian endemics.

The ecosystems of the property support populations of many forest birds and mammals of the Hyrcanian region which are significant on national, regional and global scales. To date, 180 species of birds typical of broadleaved temperate forests have been recorded in the Hyrcanian region including Steppe Eagle, European Turtle Dove, Eastern Imperial Eagle, European Roller, Semicollared Flycatcher and Caspian Tit. Some 58 mammal species have been recorded across the region, including the iconic Persian Leopard and the threatened Wild Goat.

Integrity

The component parts of the property are functionally linked through the shared evolutionary history of the Caspian Hyrcanian mixed forest ecoregion and most have good ecological connectivity through the almost continuous forest belt in the whole Hyrcanian forest region. Khoshk-e-Daran, is the only component that is isolated, however it still benefits from a high level of intactness and contributes to the overall value of the series. Each component part contributes distinctively to the property's Outstanding Universal Value and the components together sustain the long-term viability of the key species and ecosystems represented across the Hyrcanian region, as well as the evolutionary processes which continue to shape these forests over time.

Several component parts have suffered in the past from lack of legal protection, and continue to be negatively impacted to some extent by seasonal grazing and wood collection. The sustainable management of these uses is a critical issue for the long-term preservation of the site's integrity and it will require strong ongoing attention by the State Party.

Protection and management requirements

All component parts of the property are state owned and strictly protected by national legislation. In the case of protected areas through the Nature Conservation Law and for areas outside of the protected areas by Iran's Heritage Law. It will be important to align the boundaries of the existing protected areas to those of the property following inscription on the World Heritage List so as to harmonize and streamline the management and protection regime across the site as a whole.

The management of the property's components is under the responsibility of three national agencies, the Iranian Forests, Range, Watershed and Management Organization (FRWO), Department of Environment (DoE) and the Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization (ICHHTO). A National Steering Committee is in place to ensure coordination across the series as a whole. This mechanism will need to be maintained in order to

guarantee comprehensive management of the site into the future, based on a common vision and supported by adequate funding. Each component part has a management plan however, a “Master Management Plan” for the whole property is also a long term requirement. The national and component specific plans should be maintained, developed and updated regularly together by the responsible management institutions, in cooperation with ministries, universities and NGOs.

Public access and use of the area is legally regulated and logging, grazing, hunting and most other uses that may potentially impact the property are strictly prohibited within all component parts. Vehicle access and other uses and activities that may potentially impact the property are also either forbidden or strictly regulated. However, enforcement of access and use regulations is not always effective and requires strengthening. Particular attention is required to maintain and enhance where possible, ecological connectivity between components and to ensure effective regulation of seasonal grazing and wood collection.

5. Takes note of the potential for this property to also meet criterion (x), and recommends the State Party to undertake significant further work to complete species inventories and confirm species composition and population conservation status within each of the components, and to consider submitting a re-nomination of the property if the further studies confirm the relevant values are sufficient to meet criterion (x);
6. Requests the State Party to align the boundaries of the existing protected areas to those of the World Heritage property in the near future in order to harmonize and streamline the management and protection regime across the site as a whole;
7. Also requests the State Party to adopt fully the Master Management Plan for the property as a whole by 2022, and to assure adequate funding is provided, and that comprehensive and detailed measures are in place to:
 - a) Foster collaborative and participatory approaches to managing the property which respect rights, traditional practices and customs,
 - b) Work collaboratively with local people to sustainably regulate grazing activities and seasonal/permanent settlements within all component parts, and minimize discernible negative impacts from grazing within the buffer zones,
 - c) Develop a comprehensive plan on sustainable tourism for the property as a whole, especially in the Golestan National Park, including options to improve access as a means to develop ecologically sustainable tourism,
 - d) Rationalize the forest road access system within all components to strictly limit vehicular access to site management activities, research and emergency responses;
8. Further requests the State Party to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), consistent with the guidance of the IUCN Advice Note on World Heritage Environmental Assessment, on the proposed upgrading of the existing road in the Golestan National Park with a view to replacing the existing highway, and to provide a copy of this EIA for review by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN on completion, and prior to any decision to proceed with road upgrading;
9. Encourages the States Parties of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Azerbaijan to consider options for further serial and transboundary extension of the property to include other areas in Azerbaijan of internationally significant conservation value, taking into account Decision **30 COM 8B.24**.

Nominations deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Decision: 43 COM 8B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **39 COM 8B.5** and **40 COM 8B.11** adopted at its 39th (Bonn, 2015) and 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016) sessions respectively,
3. Noting the efforts of the State Party to address the matters identified by the Committee at its 39th and 40th sessions;
4. Taking note of the technical agreement reached by the States Parties of Thailand and Myanmar on the delineation of the boundary of the nominated area based on the Technical Meeting between the two concerned States Parties held in Bangkok on 25 and 26 April 2019;
5. Also taking note of the progress made by the State Party on the adoption of legislation aimed at addressing the concerns of the rights and livelihoods of the local communities including the Karen within the Kaeng Krachen National Park;
6. Refers the nomination of **Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex, Thailand**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) revise the boundaries of the property based on agreement between the States Parties of Thailand and Myanmar;
 - b) prepare and submit a revised comparative analysis demonstrating that the reduced area of the nominated property would be sufficient to meet criterion (x), including the related conditions of integrity, protection and management,
 - c) demonstrate that all concerns have been resolved, in full consultation with the local communities, in accordance with paragraph 123 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Encourages the ongoing dialogue between the State Party and the Advisory Body and recommends that the State Party invites an IUCN Advisory mission to assist in the preparation of the additional information requested under paragraph 6;
8. Also encourages the States Parties of Thailand and Myanmar to work in partnership on future biological connectivity opportunities and collaborative efforts on conservation between the nominated property and the proposed protected area in Myanmar, in accordance with paragraph 6 above.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

New Nominations

Decision: 43 COM 8B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **French Austral Lands and Seas, France**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii), (ix) and (x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Located between the 37th and 50th parallels south, the French Austral Lands and Seas comprise the largest of the rare emerged lands of the southern Indian Ocean, including Crozet Archipelago, the Kerguelen Islands and Saint-Paul and Amsterdam Islands. Because of their oceanographic and geomorphological features, their waters are extremely productive and form the basis of a rich and diverse food web. This 'oasis' in the middle of the Southern Sea supports one of the world's highest concentrations and diversities of marine birds and mammals. The grandiose volcanic landscapes that harbour this wild and abundant nature give this site its exceptional character.

Because of its huge size – more than 672 000 km² –, this site contains a high representation of the biodiversity of the Southern Ocean and protects the ecological processes that are essential for these species to thrive. For this reason, the territory plays a key role in the health of oceans worldwide, particularly in the regulation of the carbon cycle.

As a result of their great distance from centres of human activities, the French Austral Lands and Seas are very well preserved showcases of biological evolution and therefore unique areas for scientific research, particularly for long-term monitoring of populations of marine birds and mammals and for the study of the effects of global change. Aware of this exceptional heritage, the authority of the French Austral Lands and Seas, through the nature reserve and with the commitment of the scientific community, has adopted a proven and recognized management system to ensure its preservation for future generations.

Criterion (vii): The French Austral Lands and Seas, with their pristine natural heritage, are one of the last wilderness areas on the planet. They feature a unique concentration of marine birds and mammals in the sub-Antarctic region, with enormous colonies where an abundance of species, sounds, colours and scents blend harmoniously. A few examples are the world's largest colony of King Penguins on Île aux Cochons in Crozet Archipelago, the world's biggest colony of Yellow-nosed Albatross on the sheer cliffs of Entrecasteaux on Amsterdam Island, and the second largest population of Elephant Seals in the world on Courbet Peninsula in Kerguelen. Grandiose volcanic landscapes teeming with life reinforce the exceptional character of the site. These territories stimulate the imagination and are a source of inspiration to anyone.

Criterion (ix): The French Austral Lands and Seas lie at the convergence of three ocean fronts and have large continental shelves. This makes them extremely productive areas in the midst of a relatively poor ocean, allowing the development of a rich and diverse food web.

The site is vast and includes one of the largest marine protected areas in the world. Because of this, it features a high representation of the biodiversity of the Southern Ocean and the

ecological processes that occur in it. It protects all the key areas to support the life cycles of species in the territory, thus ensuring the maintenance of high concentrations of marine birds and mammals. The importance of these primary productive areas and their role in the regulation of the carbon cycle make an essential contribution to the health of oceans.

These remote islands, which lie thousands of kilometres away from any continent and are protected from the impact of human activities, are true showcases of biological evolution and therefore unique models to monitor global changes.

Criterion (x): The French Austral Lands and Seas are an exceptional site for the conservation of the world's birds. They are home to over 50 million birds of up to 47 species. Close to half of the global population of 16 of these species breeds on these islands. For example, they feature the largest population of King Penguin and Yellow-nosed Albatross in the world, as well as 8 endemic species such as the Amsterdam Albatross, a flagship species and one of the world's rarest birds.

They also host large populations of Pinnipeds, including the second largest colony of Southern Elephant Seals and the third largest colony of sub-Antarctic Fur Seals in the world, and also cetaceans such as Commerson's Dolphin, an endemic subspecies occurring in Kerguelen.

The species richness and diversity of the French Austral Lands and Seas, which is unique in the Southern Ocean, gives the site an Outstanding Universal Value.

Integrity

The ecosystems of the French Austral Lands and Seas, which are uninhabited and thus protected from the direct impact of human activities, feature large populations of native species in quasi-intact habitats, as well as complex and undisturbed ecological processes. The site is huge – it is one of the largest marine protected areas in the world with over 672 000 km² – and covers all the functional areas that are essential for species' life cycles, thus ensuring the maintenance of their richness and diversity in the long term. The integrity of the property is ensured by a high ecological connectivity and a common management system. The National Nature Reserve of the French Austral Lands and Seas, which is in charge of protecting the site, implements effective actions to address threats such as alien species, fisheries and global change, but also restoration activities such as the planting of *Phylica arborea* (on Amsterdam Island) and the dismantling of old structures. No development of human activities has been planned in the medium term.

Protection and management requirements

The property adheres to all international conventions supporting protection of its biodiversity: CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna), CMS (Convention on Migratory Species), CCAMLR (Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources), ACP (Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels), IWC (International Whaling Commission) and Ramsar (of which the original nature reserve designated in 2006 is a Ramsar site).

The French Austral Lands and Seas were designated as a national nature reserve in 2006 and enlarged in 2016 to cover more than 672 000 km². They have the highest level of protection that exists under French regulations. Since March 2017, the regulatory framework and the governance of the nature reserve also apply to the entire EEZ (exclusive economic zone), that is, over 1.66 million km². Human activities are strictly prohibited in almost a third of the site and regulated in the rest of the area through obligatory impact assessment and the agreement of the site manager. In addition, all the species of marine birds and mammals are strictly protected by French law and international conventions.

The TAAF Authority, which manages the nature reserve along with its management and scientific boards, implements a proven and recognized management system based on a ten-year management plan setting out the objectives. The threats are effectively managed, notably by measures to regulate introduced species and limiting the environmental impacts

of fisheries. The management model can be adapted to global change thanks to the close relationship between science and management, achieved through historic partnerships with scientific laboratories, namely the French “Institut Polaire Paul Emile Victor” (IPEV).

4. Commends the State Party on its effective management of tourism activities related to the property and requests the State Party to continue careful monitoring of visitor numbers, tourism operations and access to ensure there is no increase in use that would jeopardize the fragile ecosystems and habitats of the property;
5. Also requests the State Party to continue programmes to control the impacts of alien invasive species on the property and to ensure strict biosecurity measures are in place to mitigate the potential of further introductions, or the spread, of alien invasive species;
6. Further requests the State Party to maintain, and strengthen if necessary, the measures which are in place to strictly regulate commercial fishing within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) which have resulted in no illegal fishing incidents being reported since 2013, and to sustain the resourcing levels needed to underpin these measures.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.7

The nomination of **Alpi del Mediterraneo - Alpes de la Méditerranée, France, Italy and Monaco**, was withdrawn at the request of the States Parties.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes **Vatnajökull National Park - Dynamic Nature of Fire and Ice, Iceland**, including the area of the nominated property up to and including Herðubreiðarlindir Nature Reserve, thus not including at this stage the Jökulsá á Fjöllum River corridor and the northern Dettifoss - Ásbyrgi part of Vatnajökull National Park, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (viii)**;
3. Refers back to the State Party the elements of the nominated property situated to the north of the Herðubreiðarlindir Nature Reserve, in the Jökulsá á Fjöllum River corridor and the northern Dettifoss - Ásbyrgi part of Vatnajökull National Park, in order to allow the State Party to complete consultations with landowners in these areas, and ensure appropriate protection measures are put in place;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The property, totalling over 1,400,000 ha, comprises the whole of Vatnajökull National Park, plus two contiguous protected areas. At its heart lies the c.780,000 ha Vatnajökull ice cap in southeast Iceland.

Iceland includes the only part of the actively spreading Mid-Atlantic Ridge exposed above sea level, with the tectonic plates on either side moving apart by some 19 mm each year. This movement is accommodated in rift zones, two of which, the Eastern and Northern Volcanic Zones, pass through the property. Underneath their intersection is a mantle plume providing a generous source of magma. The property contains ten central volcanoes, eight

of which are subglacial. Two of the latter are among the four most active in Iceland. Most of the property's bedrock is basaltic, the oldest being erupted some 10 million years ago and the most recent in 2015. Outside of the ice cap, the terrain varies from extensive, flat lava flows to mountains, including tuyas and tindar (ridges) of brown hyaloclastites, erupted in fissure eruptions beneath ice age glaciers. The latter occur nowhere else in the world in such numbers.

The property comprises an entire system where magma and the lithosphere are incessantly interacting with the cryosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere to create extremely dynamic and diverse geological processes and landforms that are currently underrepresented or not found on the World Heritage List. It was here that the phrase "Fire and Ice" was coined. The Vatnajökull ice cap reached its greatest extent by the end of the 18th century and has on average been retreating since then. Recently, its retreat has accelerated in response to global warming, making the property a prime locality for exploring the impacts of climate change on glaciers and the landforms left behind when they retreat. The volcanic zones of the property hold endemic groundwater fauna that has survived the ice age and single-celled organisms prosper in the inhospitable environment of subglacial lakes that may replicate conditions on early Earth and the icy satellites of Jupiter and Saturn.

Criterion (viii): The coexistence and ongoing interaction of an active oceanic rift on land, a mantle plume, the atmosphere and an ice cap, which has varied in size and extent over the past 2.8 million years, make the property unique in a global context. Earth system interactions are constantly building and reshaping the property, creating remarkably diverse landscapes and a wide variety of tectonic, volcanic and glaciovolcanic features. Especially interesting and unique in this regard are the basaltic lava shields (Iceland shields), volcanic fissures and cone rows, vast flood lavas, and features of ice dominant glacio-volcanism, such as tuyas and tindar. Interestingly, the well exposed volcanic features of the property have been used as analogues for similar features on the planet Mars. Geothermal heat and subglacial eruptions produce meltwater and jökulhlaups that maintain globally unique sandur plains, to the north and south of the Vatnajökull ice cap, as well as rapidly evolving canyons. In addition, the property contains a dynamic array of glacial- and geomorphological features, created by expanding or retreating glaciers responding to changes in climate. These features can be easily accessed and explored at the snouts of Vatnajökull's many outlet glaciers and their forelands, especially in the southern lowlands, making the property a flagship glacial research location.

Integrity

The property covers over 25% of the central highlands of Iceland and extends onto lowland areas to the south to cover a total of approximately 12% of the country. Most of the property corresponds to an IUCN Category II protected area. Its integrity is reflected in the inclusion of entire and intact landscape and geophysical units, minimal human use and intervention, and scientific interest in the property. The site contains the entire Vatnajökull ice cap, with all its subsidiary glaciers as they stood in 1998. It spans some 200 km of divergent plate boundary and encompasses ten central volcanoes and large parts of the accompanying fissure swarms and subsidiary landforms. The area is largely intact and remote from habituated areas with some 85% of the property classified as wilderness. An intense international scientific interest in the property is evidenced by at least 281 scientific peer reviewed papers, published over the last decade, on various aspects of plate tectonics, volcanism, glaciovolcanism, glaciology, glacial geomorphology and ecology. There has been no destructive human development within the property's boundaries. A few historic farms exist, but today only a few park employees live there on a year-round basis.

Management and protection requirements

The large majority of the property is protected by the Act on Vatnajökull National Park No. 60/2007 and Regulation No. 608/2008 (with subsequent amendments), whilst Herðubreiðarlindir and Lónsöræfi Nature Reserves are protected according to the Nature

Conservation Act No. 47/1991. A range of other important national legislation is in place to ensure protection. Most of the land adjacent to the property is subject to the law on public land, where any invasive use requires approval by the Prime Minister's Office.

The government agency Vatnajökull National Park (Vatnajökulsþjóðgarður) is the primary state agency responsible for implementing the park legislation, and is an effective organization, supported at all levels by the Icelandic government, local municipalities and businesses. There is mature governance in place together with experienced staff responsible for management employed on a long-term basis, including a strong complement of permanent and temporary staff.

There is a comprehensive Management Strategy and action plan in place, that have achieved a notably high level of local input to decision making, and which are subject to regular review and updating. Areas added to the national park since 2013 are progressively integrated into management arrangements. An effective long-term monitoring system is in place, using space- and ground-based observations, for improved evaluation of seismo-tectonic movements and volcanic hazards as well as for glacial flow and fluctuations and key aspects of the property's biota.

The property has an adequate and secure budget to cover essential staff and operations, with the principal financial support from the central government and up to 30% which is generated from its own income. Significant other support has also come from the government controlled Tourist Site Protection Fund and the non-profit organisation Friends of Vatnajökull. There is a need to sustain and further increase resourcing to ensure the management needs of the property are fully met.

Risk management is a major issue in this highly dynamic setting where natural hazards are common. Other essential management issues include preventing wear and tear of nature at popular visitor destinations within the property, resolving visitor use conflicts, and addressing occasional illegal activities in the property when they arise. There is a need to develop and maintain adequate facilities for educating, managing and guiding the ever-increasing numbers of visitors, which were approaching one million in 2017, ensuring that any such provision is designed, assessed and implemented in a manner that ensures the protection of the property's conservation significance. There is also a need to continue to work with local communities, organizations and businesses around the park to maintain their involvement and help them benefit from the park.

5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2019**, a map of the inscribed property;
6. Recommends the State Party address the following, to maintain and strengthen the protection and management of the property:
 - a) Complete, in a timely manner, the current revision of the management plan for Vatnajökull National Park, ensuring it integrates fully all areas included in the property,
 - b) Seek to complete integration of the Herðubreiðarlindir and Lónsöræfi Nature Reserves into Vatnajökull National Park in order to facilitate cohesive management of the whole property,
 - c) Make available additional staff resources, including both field staff and administrative support, to ensure the effective protection and management of the property, in view of the recent areas that were added to Vatnajökull National Park, and the recorded rapid recent increase in visitation to the property,
 - d) Put in place adequate visitor facilities in the heavily visited areas around the Jökulsárlón Lagoon in the south of the property, and also at the Dettifoss Waterfall to the north of the property,

- e) Adopt and implement effective certification for commercial operators and guides operating in the property, and
- f) Take additional measures to discourage illegal off-road driving by visitors, and to rehabilitate any areas affected adversely by these and other visitor uses.

MIXED SITES

EUROPE - NORTH AMERICA

Significant boundary modifications of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Decision: 43 COM 8B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B, WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Approves the significant boundary modification proposed by **Albania** of the **Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region, North Macedonia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i), (iii), (iv) and (vii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Lake Ohrid region, a mixed World Heritage property covering c. 94,729 ha, was first inscribed for its nature conservation values in 1979 and for its cultural heritage values a year later. These inscriptions related to the part of the lake located in North Macedonia. The property was extended to include the rest of Lake Ohrid, located in Albania, in 2019.

Lake Ohrid is a superlative natural phenomenon, providing refuge for numerous endemic and relict freshwater species of flora and fauna dating from the tertiary period. As a deep and ancient lake of tectonic origin, Lake Ohrid has existed continuously for approximately two to three million years. Its oligotrophic waters conserve over 200 species of plants and animals unique to the lake, including algae, turbellarian flatworms, snails, crustaceans and 17 endemic species of fish including two species of trout, as well as a rich birdlife.

Situated on the shores of Lake Ohrid, the town of Ohrid is one of the oldest human settlements in Europe. Built mostly between the 7th and 19th centuries, Ohrid is home to the oldest Slav monastery (dedicated to St. Pantelejmon) and more than 800 Byzantine-style icons of worldwide fame dating from the 11th century to the end of the 14th century. Ohrid's architecture represents the best preserved and most complete ensemble of ancient urban architecture of this part of Europe. Slav culture spread from Ohrid to other parts of Europe. Seven basilicas have thus far been discovered in archaeological excavations in the old part of Ohrid. These basilicas were built during the 4th, 5th and beginning of the 6th centuries and contain architectural and decorative characteristics that indisputably point to a strong ascent and glory of Lychnidos, the former name of the town. The structure of the city nucleus is also enriched by a large number of archaeological sites, with an emphasis on early Christian basilicas, which are also known for their mosaic floors. Special emphasis regarding Ohrid's old urban architecture must be given to the town's masonry heritage. In particular, Ohrid's traditional local influence can be seen among its well-preserved late-

Ottoman urban residential architecture dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. The limited space for construction activities has led to the formation of a very narrow network of streets.

On the Lin Peninsula, in the west of the Lake, the Early Christian Lin church, founded in the mid-6th century, is related to the basilicas of Ohrid town in terms of its architectural form and decorative floor mosaics, and possibly also through liturgical links.

Although the town of Struga is located along the northern shores of Lake Ohrid, town life is concentrated along the banks of the Crn Drim River, which flows out of the lake. The existence of Struga is connected with several fishermen settlements on wooden piles situated along the lake shore. A great number of archaeological sites testify to origins from the Neolithic period, the Bronze Age, the Macedonian Hellenistic period, the Roman and the early Middle Age period. Similar pre-historic pile dwelling sites have also been identified in the western margins of the Lake.

The convergence of well-conserved natural values with the quality and diversity of its cultural, material and spiritual heritage makes this region truly unique.

Criterion (i): The town of Ohrid is one of the oldest human settlements in Europe. As one of the best preserved complete ensembles encompassing archaeological remains from the Bronze Age up to the Middle Ages, Ohrid boasts exemplary religious architecture dating from the 7th to 19th centuries as well as an urban structure showcasing vernacular architecture from the 18th and 19th centuries. All of them possess real historic, architectural, cultural and artistic values. The concentration of the archaeological remains and urban structures within the old urban centre of Ohrid, in the Lin Peninsula, and along the coast of Lake Ohrid as well as the surrounding areas creates an exceptional harmonious ensemble, which is one of the key features that make this region truly unique.

Criterion (iii): The property is a testimony of Byzantine arts, displayed by more than 2,500 square metres of frescoes and more than 800 icons of worldwide fame. The churches of St. Sophia (11th century), Holy Mother of God Perivleptos and St. John Kaneo notably display a high level of artistic achievements in their frescoes and theological representations, executed by local as well as foreign artists. Ancient architects erected immense basilicas, which were to serve as models for other basilicas for centuries. The development of ecclesiastical life along the shores of the lake, along with its own religious architecture, frescoes and icons, testifies to the significance of this region as a religious and cultural centre over the centuries. The similarities between the mosaics of Lin church in the west of the Lake with those of the early basilicas of Ohrid to the east, reflect a single cultural tradition.

Criterion (iv): The Lake Ohrid region boasts the most ancient Slavonic monastery and the first Slavonic University in the Balkans – the Ohrid literary school that spread writing, education and culture throughout the old Slavonic world. The old town centre of Ohrid is a uniquely preserved, authentic ancient urban entity, adjusted to its coastal lake position and terrain, which is characterised by exceptional sacred and profane architecture. The architectural remains comprising a forum, public buildings, housing and sacred buildings with their infrastructure date back to the ancient town of Lychnidos (the former name of the town). The presence of early Christian architecture from 4th to 6th centuries is attested by the lofty basilicas of Ohrid and the small church of Lin. The Byzantine architecture of Ohrid with a great number of preserved sacred buildings of different types from 9th to 14th centuries, is of paramount importance and contributes to the unity of its urban architecture.

Criterion (vii): The distinctive nature conservation values of Lake Ohrid, with a history dating from pre-glacial times, represent a superlative natural phenomenon. As a result of its geographic isolation and uninterrupted biological activity, Lake Ohrid provides a unique refuge for numerous endemic and relict freshwater species of flora and fauna. Its oligotrophic waters contain over 200 endemic species with high levels of endemism for benthic species in particular, including algae, diatoms, turbellarian flatworms, snails,

crustaceans and 17 endemic species of fish. The natural birdlife of the Lake also contributes significantly to its conservation value.

Integrity

The property encompasses all of the features that convey the property's Outstanding Universal Value in relation to natural and cultural criteria.

Main threats to the integrity of the property include uncoordinated urban development, increasing population, inadequate treatment of wastewater and solid waste, and tourism pressure, as well as a number of other issues. In addition, pollution from increased traffic influences the quality of the water, which leads to the depletion of natural resources. The highly endemic biodiversity and natural beauty of the Lake are particularly vulnerable to changes in water quality, and there is alarming evidence of a growth in nutrients threatening the oligotrophic ecology of the Lake. This oligotrophic state is the basis for its nature conservation value, and action to tackle this threat must be a priority.

The integrity of the town of Ohrid suffered to some extent, as several houses built at the end of 19th century were demolished in order to exhibit the excavated remains of the Roman Theatre. The overall coherence of the property, and particularly the relationship between urban buildings and the landscape setting of the Lake, is vulnerable to the lack of adequate protection and control of new development.

Authenticity

The town of Ohrid is reasonably well preserved, although uncontrolled incremental interventions have impacted the overall form of the monumental urban ensemble as well as the lakeshore and wider landscape. These are also vulnerable to major infrastructure projects and other developments.

Concerning the religious buildings around Ohrid, important conservation and restoration works have been carried out since the 1990s. Conservation works on the monuments in the region have been thoroughly researched and documented, but some have impacted the property's authenticity. The icons and frescoes are in good condition and kept in the churches. The originally residential function of some buildings has changed over time, as have some of the interior outfitting of residential buildings, which were altered to improve living conditions. While reconstructions often used materials identical to those used at the time of construction, new materials have also been used on occasion, which presents a threat for the authenticity of the property.

The Lin church and its context is vulnerable to lack of protection and, inadequately controlled conservation and development. At the western side of the Lake, the support the buffer zone offers to the Lin peninsula and the landscape setting of the Lake is likely to be ineffective as a result of a lack of adequate protection and development control.

Protection and management requirements

The Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region has several layers of legal protection afforded by both States Parties. In the North Macedonian part of the property, the protection of cultural heritage is regulated by the Law on Cultural Heritage Protection (Official Gazette of RM No. 20/04, 115/07), by-laws and a law declaring the old city core of Ohrid as a cultural heritage of particular importance (Official Gazette of RM No. 47/11). There is currently no specific national protection for cultural sites located in Albania. The protection of natural heritage is regulated by the Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette of RM No. 67/2004, 14/2006 and 84/2007), including within and outside of protected areas. There is also the Law on Managing the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Ohrid Region (Official Gazette of RM No. 75/10). In Albania, the Pogradec Terrestrial/Aquatic Protected Landscape (PPL) was legally established in 1999 to protect both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and covers the entire area of the property and its buffer zone. The States Parties have also signed several agreements for management and protection of the Lake, for

instance the 2003 Law on Protection of Transboundary Lakes. Legal instruments need to be kept updated and implemented to protect the property.

The property is managed and protected through a range of relevant management documents, and an effective overall management plan is a clear long-term requirement. The “Physical Plan of the Republic of Macedonia” [sic] of 2004 provides the most comprehensive long-term and integrated document for land management, providing a vision for the purpose, protection, organization and landscape of the country and how to manage it. In Albania, the management plan for the PPL is of a high-quality, and a Protective Landscape Management Plan was developed in 2014, with the objectives to strengthen management, increase habitat protection and conservation, develop touristic and recreational use, and encourage the development of sustainable agriculture and socio-economic activities. This includes a five-year Action Plan (2014-2019) that aims to start remedial measures through strengthening management and cooperation and improving the legal framework. The Plan proposes to exclude the urban areas and the areas where intensive agricultural practices take place around the towns of Pogradec and Buçimas from the zoning of the protected landscape. To this Management Plan has been added a World Heritage Supplement (2017-2027) that sets out systems to strengthen the management of the extended property and its buffer zone. This supplement covers both cultural and natural heritage in terms of threats and necessary actions. These plans need to be effectively implemented and updated regularly. Deficiencies have been noted in the general implementation of urban and protected area planning regulations and plans in both States Parties, which need to be addressed in full.

In North Macedonia, the property is managed by two ministries (the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Environment), via three municipalities (Ohrid, Struga and Debrca), although the municipalities legally do not have the authority to protect cultural and natural heritage. The Institute for Protection of Monuments of Culture and Museums in Ohrid has the authority to protect cultural heritage, and the Natural History Museum in Struga is responsible for protecting movable heritage. The Galichica National Park is authorized to manage natural heritage within the park as a whole, and part of the cultural heritage located within the territory of the Park. The Institute for Hydrobiology in Ohrid is responsible for the continuous monitoring of the Lake Ohrid ecosystem, the research and care for Lake Ohrid’s flora and fauna, as well as the management of the fish hatchery, also to enrich the Lake’s fish stocks. In Albania, a management committee is proposed that is a modified version of the Committee for the Protected Areas. This will consist of representatives of the key government agencies covering both culture and nature, with the National Agency for Protected Areas having a central responsibility in relation to nature conservation matters, and a representative of a citizen’s initiative.

Integrated management of natural and cultural heritage through a joint coordinating body and joint management planning are urgently needed to ensure that both the natural and cultural values of the property are conserved in a fully integrated manner. Given the vulnerabilities of the property related to the development and impacts of tourism, the management requirements for the property need strengthening and new cooperation mechanisms and management practices must be put into place. This may include re-evaluating the existing protected areas, and ensuring adequate financial and human resources for management as well as effective management planning and proper law enforcement. Whilst transboundary management mechanisms are set up on paper, these need to be actively and fully operational, on an ongoing basis, in order to ensure the transboundary cooperation required to secure the long-term future for Lake Ohrid. Adequate budgets also need to be provided, beyond the aspirations set out in the management documents for the property. Effective integration and implementation of planning processes at various levels, cross-sectorial cooperation, community participation and transboundary conservation are all preconditions for the successful long-term management of Lake Ohrid.

A range of serious protection and management issues require strong and effective action by the States Parties, acting jointly for the whole of the property as well as within each of their territories. These include the urgent need to protect the water quality of the Lake and therefore maintain its oligotrophic ecological function; to tackle tourism and associated legal and illegal development and the impacts of development on habitats and species throughout the property, including on the lake shores. Resource extraction also needs to be effectively regulated, and enforced, including in relation to fisheries and timber harvesting; and action is required to protect against the introduction of alien invasive species. There is also evidence of climate change impacting the property, such as through the warming of the lake, which requires international attention as such issues cannot be tackled at the local level.

4. Notes with concern the threats facing the cultural and natural attributes as well as the setting on the Albanian side of the property and encourages the States Parties to develop, as a matter of urgency, a joint transboundary approach to address these threats to the values, integrity and the serious protection and management issues facing Lake Ohrid;
5. Requests the States Parties to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission to the property to discuss the measures to address the recommendations below;
6. Recommends that the States Parties give urgent consideration to the following:
 - a) Ensure the implementation of a formal transboundary coordinated management structure functioning and adequately resourced, between the two participating States Parties and strengthen collaborative working between cultural and natural agencies and departments at both national and regional levels,
 - b) Strengthen and coordinate legal protection in both States Parties,
 - c) Approve and operationalise the Municipal Development Plan,
 - d) Operationalise planning guidelines,
 - e) Increase human and financial resources to support the management of the property,
 - f) Fully implement the Management Plan,
 - g) Increase community participation,
 - h) Introduce a monitoring regime for cultural assets,
 - i) Strengthen protection at Lin church as a matter of urgency,
 - j) Extend the treatment of sewage around the Lake, through installation and effective operation of sewage treatment plants beyond the newly commissioned facility at Pogradec, and through monitoring and control of agricultural run-off into the lake,
 - k) Appoint designated personnel for the management of Lin church, Lin village and Lin peninsula,
 - l) Improve collection facilities at Pogradec museum and the conservation of waterlogged material from the pile dwelling sites,
 - m) Continue to remove illegal buildings along the lake shore and re-align part of the road away from the lake,
 - n) Prepare an inventory of the cultural sites in the buffer zone and introduce a conservation approach for these and the buffer zone landscape;
7. Also recommends the States Parties to provide a comprehensive comparative study of alternative routes for the proposed railway from Kičevohe in North Macedonia to Albania

including those that do not pass through the inscribed property or in close vicinity to the lakeshore in Albania;

8. Also requests the States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020, with a view to considering, in case of confirmation of potential or ascertained danger to its Outstanding Universal Value, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
9. Notes with appreciation the commitment of the States Parties to the nomination of the present extension, including their engagement with the Upstream Process to promote the extension of the original property, with the proactive technical support of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Nominations deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Decision: 43 COM 8B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B, WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes **Paraty and Ilha Grande – Culture and Biodiversity, Brazil**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (v) and (x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The property, Paraty and Ilha Grande - Culture and Biodiversity, is a serial property comprising six component parts, including four protected areas: Serra da Bocaina National Park, Environmental Protected Area of Cairuçu, Ilha Grande State Park, and Praia do Sul Biological Reserve, plus the Paraty Historic Centre and the Morro da Vila Velha. The mixed serial property comprises 204,634 ha, surrounded by a single buffer zone, including many small islands, beaches, and coves. It is located in the states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo and nestled in the majestic Serra do Mar, known locally as Serra da Bocaina, which dominates the landscape of the region due to its rugged relief reaching over 2,000 m altitude. The property and its buffer zone present a natural amphitheatre of Atlantic Rainforest dropping down to Ilha Grande Bay. Two of the protected areas, Praia do Sul Biological Reserve and Ilha Grande State Park which cover most of the largest island within the Bay, also contain cultural assets that testify to the occupation of the area by indigenous inhabitants and, from the 16th century onwards, by European settlers and enslaved Africans. The main cultural components are the historic centre of Paraty, one of the best preserved colonial coastal towns in Brazil; Morro da Vila Velha, where the archaeological remains of Defensor Perpétuo Fort are found; a portion of the Caminho do Ouro (Gold Route) located within the boundaries of Serra da Bocaina National Park; and several archaeological sites that testify to the long occupation of the region by indigenous populations. The property also houses traditional Quilombola, Guarani and Caiçara communities that maintain the ways of

life and the production systems of their ancestors, as well as most of their relationships, rites and festivals, whose tangible and intangible elements contribute to the cultural system.

The forest formations exhibit four distinct classifications according to altitude. This property represents the greatest concentration of endemism for vascular plants within the Atlantic Forest biodiversity hotspot, and also features 57% of the total of endemic bird species of this hotspot. The property's systems of fluvial sedimentation support stands of mangrove and restinga which are found on the coastal plains and function as important ecosystems for the transition between terrestrial and marine environments. The forests, mangroves, restinga, reefs and islands of the property shelter hundreds of mammals, amphibians, reptiles and birds, many endemic to the Atlantic Rainforest and threatened with extinction.

The geographical conditions of the area, a coastal plain abundant in food and natural shelter surrounded by the sea and mountains covered by forests, –have supported its occupation by indigenous populations since prehistoric times, first by hunter-gatherers, followed by the Guaranis.

Europeans arrived in the region in the 16th century and chose this location because it was a safe refuge for ships and was one of the main points of entry into the interior of the continent. The discovery of gold at Minas Gerais resulted in the consolidation of the Gold Route to link this mining region with the town of Paraty, where the gold, together with agricultural products, were shipped to Europe. Paraty was also the entrance point for enslaved Africans. A defence system was designed and constructed to protect the rich port and town. The historic centre of Paraty has preserved its 18th century urban layout and much of the colonial architecture of the 18th and early 19th centuries. The relationship between the town and its spectacular natural setting has also been preserved.

Criterion (v): The Cultural Landscape of Paraty is an outstanding testimony of human interaction with the environment. Since prehistoric times, human groups have lived in interaction with the landscape and have exploited the natural land and water resources that characterize the region and frame the built territory, producing settlements and giving cultural significance to natural features, evolving but keeping the most important natural elements. The Tupi-Guarani language communities have a close relationship with the Atlantic Forest which implies a high level of management and deep knowledge and mastery of the different ecosystems and Forest formations. The traditional communities of Paraty based their cultures on activities related to the use of the land and the sea; traditional fishing activity is still intense, especially in the Caiçara communities and around the historic centre of Paraty. The Quilombolas groups, the descendants of the Africans enslaved during the Colonial period, have created their own cultural patterns in the context of the Atlantic Forest's landscape. Global climate change and the recurrence and severity of natural disasters make Paraty cultural landscape an area of high vulnerability.

Criterion (x): The property Paraty and Ilha Grande – Culture and Biodiversity is located in the Atlantic Forest hotspot, one of five leading global biodiversity hotspots and the property is known for its high richness in endemic species. The remarkably high biodiversity of this area is due to a unique diversity of landscapes with a set of high mountains and strong altitudinal variation, and ecosystems that occupy areas from sea level to about 2,000 metres in elevation. The property is noteworthy for the occurrence of at least 11 Key Biodiversity Areas. This section of the Atlantic Forest represents the greatest richness of endemism for vascular plants within the hotspot with some 36 species of rare plants, 29 of which are endemic to the site. Among the rare plants of the site are species of herbaceous plants, epiphytes, shrubs and trees, which occupy specific habitats of forest environments and sandbanks, as well as along water courses. With records of 450 species, birds represent 60% of the endangered species of vertebrate fauna identified for the property. Paraty and Ilha Grande - Culture and Biodiversity is home to 45% of all the Atlantic Forest's avifauna including 57% of the total of endemic bird species for the hotspot. The property boasts impressive species richness across almost all taxa: 125 species of anurans (frogs and

toads) have been recorded representing 34% of the species known from the Atlantic Forest and some 27 species of reptile are known from the site. 150 species of mammals are found within the property including several globally significant primates such as the Southern Muriqui which is considered a flagship species for the site. The larger components of the property are also important for large range species such as jaguar, cougar, white-lipped peccary and primate species. The property also supports a similarly high diversity of marine biodiversity and endemism.

Integrity

With regard to the cultural elements of the mixed serial property, the historic centre of Paraty and the Morro da Vila Velha constitute the main components; their boundaries include the necessary attributes to convey their contribution to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and they are adequately protected. Other cultural elements, such as the archaeological site of Paraty-Mirim, the portion of the Gold Route located in Serra da Bocaina National Park, archaeological sites testifying to different stages of occupation of the region, and traditional indigenous, Caiçara and Quilombola communities, are included within the boundaries of the four primarily natural components. The cultural attributes necessary to convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property are included and are adequately protected.

With regard to the natural elements, the property coincides with areas of high forest cover within the formerly extensive Atlantic Forest, with most of the site included in protected areas of the National System of Nature Protected Areas (SNUC), contributing to the maintenance of the environmental integrity of the landscape. The integrity of this landscape is evidenced by the presence of species that require large, intact swaths of habitat. Further study on the estimated population of jaguars within the inscribed area, as well as information on their movements would provide confirmation of the ecological integrity of the property. From the marine perspective, as the bay itself is included within the buffer zone, it is critical that the strategies and recommendations made under the “Integrated Management Project of the Ecosystem of the Ilha Grande Bay” are effectively implemented to adequately protect the ecosystem health of Ilha Grande Bay itself.

The combined component areas and their overall size, including the buffer zone are adequate to ensure integrity, but the connectivity between them must be preserved to maintain ecological functionality across the overall size. Any loss of connectivity and / or reduction of functional size of any part of the property would be damaging to its integrity. The management of the buffer zone is hence critical to the overall health of the property’s values.

In the southern portion of the site, in the overlap between the Serra do Mar State Park in Sao Paulo State and the Bocaina National Park, is the only location on the Atlantic Coast where the full altitudinal gradient between the coastline and the top of the mountain range is totally included within protected areas. Ilha Grande Bay demonstrates one of the highest levels of connectivity between the forest ecosystems of the Atlantic Forest and coastal shore ecosystems, contributing to the representation and preservation of its natural attributes.

Authenticity

The historic centre of Paraty and the Morro da Vila Velha preserve a high degree of authenticity. The historic centre of Paraty has kept its original layout and exhibits a high degree of authenticity of form, design, materials and substance. Although the town has experienced expansion over time, the authenticity of its setting can also be considered acceptable, especially in relation to the sea and the surrounding mountainous landscape. The authenticity of functions is also acceptable since it continues to be the ‘living centre’ for local communities, although some buildings currently have tourism-related uses. Other cultural assets, such as the Defensor Perpétuo Fort and the portion of the Gold Route, also have a high degree of authenticity of form, design, materials, substance and setting; the

current use of the fort as a museum is logical, since its original function has long since disappeared. The authenticity of the traditional communities' settlements is quite remarkable, where indigenous, Caiçara and Quilombola groups maintain their traditional practices and ways of life. Tourism could have an impact that would require appropriate control through protection and management mechanisms.

Management and protection requirements

The cultural components of the mixed property are protected by a set of legal instruments from the three levels of government. The first legal protection for the historic centre of Paraty was State Law-Decree 1.450 (1945), which designated Paraty a Historic Monument of the State of Rio de Janeiro. The decree placed the traditional urban and architectonic ensemble of Paraty under the supervision of the National Institute of Historic and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN). Since then, a large number of legal instruments has strengthened the protection of the historic centre as well as other cultural elements within the serial property. The state of conservation of the historic centre of Paraty and other cultural elements is good, and active conservation measures are carried out by or under the supervision of IPHAN.

Concerning natural values, all of the components of the serial property are protected by municipal, state and federal legislation. Serra da Bocaina National Park is managed by ICMBio, the federal agency of the Brazilian Ministry of Environment for protected areas. The Ilha Grande State Park, Praia do Sul Biological Reserve and Environmental Protected Area of Cairucu are managed by the Rio de Janeiro State Environment Institute (INEA). ICMBio, INEA and the Ministry of Environment, as well as IPHAN and the Ministry of Citizenship provide adequate long term institutional protection and management to the property's components and buffer zone. All protected areas have their own annual budget to ensure the implementation of research, training, protection and conservation actions.

Each of the components of the serial property has its own management plan; the primary organization responsible for the conservation and management of the cultural components of the series is IPHAN, which has a local office in Paraty. An overall management plan, in process of elaboration, has adequate objectives, mission, vision and management structure proposed; different steps to complete the plan have been undertaken, together with the 'Management Plan and Responsibilities Matrix'.

Tourism and surrounding development pressures stem from the property's location between the two major cities of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. Although public use is included amongst the envisaged sectorial plans, a specific tourism strategy oriented to conserving the attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity and integrity of the property, while ensuring its sustainability, and taking into account the areas of ecological and cultural sensitivities, should be elaborated and implemented. Risk preparedness management in particular should also be incorporated.

The context of the property is important to understand and manage given the presence of nuclear energy facilities in one portion of the buffer zone, as well as existing impacts from the oil industry. The threats of thermal pollution, chemical pollution, impacts from vessel traffic, and more are very serious and could compromise much of the aesthetic and ecological value of the coastal sections of the proposed site. Effective planning and response mechanisms are therefore critical to have in place.

Although traditional communities have participated in the elaboration of the nomination and the management processes, their role must be strengthened in order to ensure that inscription of the property on the World Heritage List will be a source of sustainable development within the framework of preserving their traditional ways of life and their relationships with the natural environment.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Carefully analysing the potential impact that the assignment of new uses for the current airfield in Paraty could have in case the land is released,
 - b) Completing the elaboration and implementation of the overall management plan by harmonising the many protected area and environmental protection area management plans that overlap around the property, and submitting the final version to the World Heritage Centre when available,
 - c) Including specific provisions for visitor management and risk management in the management plan, in particular by ensuring the monitoring of tourism use and impacts to forecast and plan for increasing tourism pressure on the property, especially in areas of ecological and cultural sensitivity,
 - d) Ensure the maintenance of ecological connectivity between the property's component parts with particular attention on the regulation and management of buffer zone uses and practices,
 - e) Strengthening participatory governance mechanisms to enshrine the principles of free prior and informed consent, and strengthen the participation of the local communities in the management process, as well as ensuring that inscription of the property on the World Heritage List contributes to their sustainable development while preserving their traditional ways of life and their relationships with the natural environment,
 - f) Finalize and implement plans to upgrade sewerage systems in light of increased tourism, and further mitigate impacts of insufficiently treated wastewater;
5. Encourages the State Party to consider the progressive addition of further suitable lower altitude forest areas to the inscribed property in order to further improve the representation of ecosystems and habitats across the property's altitude gradient;
 6. Expresses its appreciation to the State Party for its decision to add the wider Cairuçu Environmental Protected Area to the property, thereby including the entire natural amphitheatre of the Ilha Grande Bay.

CULTURAL SITES

AFRICA

New Nominations

Decision: 43 COM 8B.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Ancient Ferrous Metallurgy Sites of Burkina Faso, Burkina Faso**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii), (iv) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The five components of the property bear witness to the ancient nature and importance of iron production, and its impact on pre-colonial societies in the Sahelian zone of Burkina Faso. Dated to the 8th century BCE, Douroula bears the most ancient testimony to the development of iron production currently identified in Burkina Faso, and illustrates this first and relatively early phase of the development of iron production in Africa. Tiwêga, Yamané, Kindibo and Békuy all have remarkably well conserved iron ore smelting furnaces. They are also the very rare sites in Burkina Faso to have furnaces in elevation. They are massive production sites that, through their scale, illustrate the intensification of iron production during the second millennium AD, at a time when Western African societies were becoming increasingly complex. The property is directly associated with living traditions embodied by the blacksmiths at Yamané, Kindibo and Douroula. These traditions are expressed today by symbolic values linked to iron technology among the communities of descendants of the blacksmiths and metallurgists.

Criterion (iii): The ancient ferrous metallurgy sites bear exceptional testimony to a unique tradition of iron ore smelting, passing on to today's Burkina Faso communities a rich technical and cultural heritage. Douroula illustrates this first phase of iron production development in Africa, and demonstrates that the iron production technology was already widely disseminated by around 500 BCE across the whole region. Tiwêga, Yamané, Kindibo and Békuy are massive production sites that illustrate iron production throughout the Sahelian zone of Burkina Faso in the second millennium AD.

Criterion (iv): The ancient ferrous metallurgy sites are outstanding examples that illustrate the variety of traditional iron ore smelting techniques in Burkina Faso. The furnaces have conserved all or almost all of their elevation, and have morphological features that enable their differentiation. Other remains are associated with the furnaces, such as the huge assemblages of slag and traces of mining extraction, together with technical traditions that are still alive today. The very ancient appearance of this technology in global terms has had very significant consequences for the history of the African peoples.

Criterion (vi): The ancient ferrous metallurgy sites of Burkina Faso are directly associated with living traditions embodied by the socioprofessional group of the blacksmiths. These traditions are expressed today by symbolic values linked to iron technology in the communities that descend from the blacksmiths and metallurgists. As the masters of fire and iron, the blacksmiths perpetuate ancestral rites and social practices that confer on them an important role in their communities at Yamané, Kindibo and Douroula.

Integrity

Within their boundaries the ancient ferrous metallurgy sites contain all the essential attributes of Outstanding Universal Value. They have all been preserved in their integrity and in their environment, with no major disruption down the centuries. No furnace has been dismantled, moved or damaged by vandalism. Only the furnace base at Douroula with the earliest dating has been physically protected. The distance at which dwellings are located, and the sacred nature of these zones, which are connected to the blacksmiths, are a guarantee of the protection of integrity. Nevertheless, the conditions of integrity are vulnerable because of soil erosion by water and wind, drought cycles and in some cases desertification, the colonisation of some furnaces by termites and trees, and small-scale gold mining.

Authenticity

The sites bear witness to continuity of production over more than 2700 years, to mastery of the processes of iron smelting and transformation, and to the essential contribution of this technology to the history of African settlement, and not only to the history of the peoples of Burkina Faso. The five metallurgy sites of the property express Outstanding Universal Value in terms of the age of the phenomenon, the form of the smelting structures, the completeness of the metallurgical complex elements, the diversity and richness of the

architectural techniques, and the blacksmith traditions that are still alive today. The limited state of documentation in the property zones and in the buffer zones however means that the conditions of authenticity are vulnerable. Maintaining authenticity should be an important priority in the management of the property, to ensure the resilience of smithing traditions.

Management and protection requirements

The property is protected at national level by a set of laws, and by traditional protection provided by local communities on the basis of customary law. Management is also ensured at local level by communities, except for the site of Békuy, located in the Maro forest reserve.

A management system, drawn up for the period 2018-2022, is based on the management plans for each of the five sites, and constitutes the main sustainable management tool for the property. The property is managed in terms of reflection and orientations by a National Management Committee and in practical terms by the Listed World Heritage Sites Department. The national management committee exercises authority and control for all questions relating to the sites. At the level of each individual site, a local committee has been set up to ensure the sustainable management of the property by the local communities. The committee is guided by the site management plan and the orientations of the national management committee.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Continuing issuing Municipal Orders to officialise the protection of all the serial components of the property,
 - b) As the conservation measures are one of the most important challenges for the management of the property, developing strategies to ensure the stability of financial resources, sufficient numbers of qualified human resources, and multiple institutional and technical capacities,
 - c) Setting up the scientific committee in charge of conceiving, examining and supervising research, conservation and valorisation work on the property,
 - d) Developing the management system so as to include action plans with clear priorities as regards conservation intervention and budget proposals, and to include a risk preparedness plan and strengthened monitoring systems,
 - e) Finalising the tourism management plan,
 - f) Continuing archaeological prospection, the inventory and documentation of ancient ferrous metallurgy sites inside the boundaries of the property and in the buffer zones,
 - g) Continuing archaeological research and ethnographic investigations that are not strictly linked to the metallurgical phenomenon, such as settlement sites and burial grounds near to the furnaces, document them and consider their inclusion in the future in buffer zones;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2021**, a report on the implementation on the above-mentioned recommendations;
6. Encourages international cooperation to support the protection and conservation of the property;
7. Also encourages countries in the region to commit themselves to a procedure of nominating metallurgical sites in their territory so as to provide a selection of properties that are representative of the whole metallurgical phenomenon across Western Africa.

ARAB STATES

New Nominations

Decision: 43 COM 8B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Dilmun Burial Mounds, Bahrain**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Dilmun Burial Mounds is a serial property formed by 21 archaeological sites located in the western part of the island of Bahrain. Six of the selected site components are burial mound fields consisting of some dozen to several thousand tumuli. Together they comprise about 11,774 burial mounds. The remaining 15 site components consist of 13 single royal mounds and two pairs of royal mounds, all embedded in the urban fabric of A'ali village.

The Dilmun Burial Mounds were constructed during the Early Dilmun Period over a period of 450 years, approximately between 2020 and 1750 BCE. The property encompasses the most representative sites of Early and Late Type Dilmun Burial Mound construction. The burial mounds bear witness to the flourishing of the Early Dilmun civilization around the 2nd millennium BCE. During that period, Bahrain gained economic importance on an international level as a trade hub which led to population growth and, as a consequence, to a more diversified social complexity. The latter is best reflected in the extensive necropoli with their variety of graves, comprising burial mounds of various sizes, as well as chieftain mounds and the grandest of them all, the royal mounds.

Archaeological evidence shows that the burial sites were originally not constructed as mounds but as cylindrical low towers. The royal mounds, characterized by their pronounced sizes and elaborate burial chambers, were constructed as two-storeyed sepulchral towers forming a ziggurat-like shape. Two of the last Dilmun kings have been identified as Ri' Mum and Yagli-'El in relation to the royal mounds 8 and 10.

The Dilmun Burial Mounds illustrate globally-unique characteristics not only with regards to their numbers, density and scale but also in terms of construction typology and details, such as their alcove-equipped burial chambers.

Criterion (iii): The Dilmun Burial Mounds represent unique sepulchral testimony to the Early Dilmun civilization over a period of 450 years. As remains of settlements are scarce and buried under thick layers of soil, the Dilmun Burial Mounds are the most extensive and most apparent evidence of the Early Dilmun culture. At the time, the newly gained prosperity allowed the island's ancient inhabitants to develop an elaborate burial tradition applicable to the entire population. The excavated mounds provide a cross section of various social groups in the Early Dilmun society, attesting to thousands of individuals of different age, gender, and social class. They also offer crucial evidence on the evolution of elites and ruling classes. The ancient inhabitants of Bahrain understood the special geological configuration of the island and used less fertile land for the development of these extraordinary cemeteries.

Criterion (iv): The evolution of the Early Dilmun civilization is reflected in the architecture of the Dilmun Burial Mounds. Five different mound types give clues about the emergence

of social hierarchies. Even though the burial mounds can be divided according to variations in size and interior design, the basic layout of the mounds remains the same throughout the 450-year period. The construction typology is exceptional. The majority of the tombs were constructed as single-storeyed small cylindrical towers while some of the bigger two-storeyed examples were built in a ziggurat-like shape. A very particular and unique characteristic of the Dilmun tumuli construction is the presence of alcoves. Depending on the occupant's social status there can be up to six of such alcoves which were usually filled with mortuary gifts.

Integrity

The serial property displays the original distribution of Early and Late Type Dilmun Burial Mounds, organized in individual cemeteries. It excludes two fields which provide evidence of the great majority of Early Type Early Dilmun Burial Mounds (Wadi as-Sail and Umm Jidr) which are planned to be nominated as an extension in a second nomination phase. The five distinct types of burial mounds reflect a hierarchy of the ancient population and present a cross section of various social groups of the Early Dilmun society.

Most of the tumuli have not been excavated and their fabric is completely intact, solely impacted by occasional ancient looting and natural erosion that has transformed the once sepulchral towers into mounds. As a result of previous development activities, the setting has lost parts of its integrity. In particular the direct vicinity of residential developments affects the visual integrity of some of the property components. However, urban developments have come to a halt due to effective arrangements in the protection and management of the site. Corrective measures are underway and include the introduction of green belts around the ancient cemeteries in order to improve their visual setting.

Authenticity

The serial property is authentic in terms of its location, function, material and substance, form and design, as well as density. Despite having been impacted by erosion and partially by looting in ancient times, the mounds' architecture, layout and interior design remain intact. The particular characteristics and distribution of Early and Late Types of Early Dilmun Burial Mounds within the cemeteries are excellently displayed. The density of fields in a limited area is exceptional as well as the unique concentration of burial mounds within each cemetery.

Management and protection requirements

All site components of the Dilmun Burial Mounds serial property are registered as National Monuments and are protected according to the Kingdom of Bahrain Legislative Decree No. 11 of 1995 concerning the Protection of Antiquities. The restrictions for urban development within the buffer zones of the site components are integrated in the Land Use and Zoning regulations which are subcategories of the Physical Planning Legislation of 1994. Site administration is carried out by the Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities. A unit with the Directorate has been designated for the administration of the property.

The Dilmun Burial Mounds Management Plan has been approved and effective since January 2018 for a period of five years, including long-term objectives for the site. It is envisioned as an integrated management and action plan with the following key strategic themes: administration and finance, land ownership and development, research, conservation, awareness-raising and community involvement, as well as interpretation, presentation and visitor management. The management plan works also as a protection plan as it addresses the main threats to the site components, which are development pressures, pollution and erosion.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Completing the condition assessment survey for all the features of the property, then developing a conservation action plan accordingly,

- b) Adding documentation as a strategic objective to the management plan,
 - c) Adding more indicators to monitor visitor impact, stakeholders' involvement and capacity building and documentation as a separate issue to be monitored,
 - d) Adding a documentation officer position to the DBM Unit,
 - e) Developing a risk management plan;
5. Also recommends that, as already planned by the State Party, an extension of this property to include Umm Jidr and Wadi as-Sail mound fields be submitted in the foreseen timeframe.

Nominations deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Decision: 43 COM 8B.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Babylon, Iraq**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii)** and **(vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Babylon is an archaeological site which stands out as a unique testimony to one of the most influential empires of the ancient world. One of the largest, oldest settlements in Mesopotamia and the Middle East, it was the seat of successive powerful empires under such famous rulers as Hammurabi and Nebuchadnezzar. As the capital of the Neo-Babylonian Empire (626-539 BCE), it is the most exceptional testimony of this culture at its height and represents the expression of this civilization's creativity through its unusual urbanism, the architecture of its monuments (religious, palatial and defensive) and their decorative expressions of royal power. Babylon radiated not only political, technical and artistic influence over all regions of the ancient Near and Middle East, but it also left a considerable scientific legacy in the fields of mathematics and astronomy.

As an archaeological site, Babylon possesses exceptional cultural and symbolic associations of universal value. The property represents the tangible remains of a multifaceted myth that has functioned as a model, parable, scapegoat and symbol for over two thousand years. Babylon figures in the religious texts and traditions of the three Abrahamic faiths and has consistently been a source of inspiration for literary, philosophical and artistic works. The buildings and other urban features contained within the boundaries of the property (outer and inner-city walls, gates, palaces, temples including the ziggurat, the probable inspiration for the Tower of Babel, etc.), include all its attributes as a unique testimony to the neo-Babylonian civilization, in particular its contribution to architecture and urban design. Eighty-five percent of the property remains unexcavated and of primary importance to support the site's Outstanding Universal Value through further conservation and research.

Criterion (iii): Babylon dates back to the third millennium BCE and was the seat of successive powerful empires under such famous rulers as Hammurabi and Nebuchadnezzar. As the capital of the Neo-Babylonian Empire (626-539 BCE), it is the most exceptional testimony of this culture at its height and represents the expression of this

civilization's creativity during this highly productive phase in architectural and urban creation.

Babylon's cultural legacy was enhanced by previous Akkadian and Sumerian cultural achievements, which included the cuneiform writing system, a significant tool for today's knowledge of the history and evolution of the region in general and Babylon in particular. In turn, Babylon exerted considerable political, scientific, technological, architectural and artistic influence upon other human settlements in the region, and on successive historic periods of Antiquity.

Criterion (vi): Babylon functioned as a model, parable and symbol of ancient power for over two thousand years and inspires artistic, popular and religious culture on a global scale. The tales of Babel find reference in the religious texts of the three Abrahamic religions. In the works of Greek historians, Babylon was distant, exotic and incredible. Classical texts attribute one of the seven wonders of the world to Babylon: the Hanging Gardens; and other texts speak of the wondrous Tower of Babel. Both are iconic but have their origins in real ancient structures of which archaeological traces are still preserved: the ziggurat Etemenanki and Nebuchadnezzar's palatial complex.

Integrity

The boundaries of the property encompass the outer walls of the neo-Babylonian capital on all sides. These limits are well marked by remnants of the fortifications in the form of mounds visible on the ground and they are also confirmed by archaeological surveys. The buildings and other urban features contained within the property include all archaeological remains since the time of Hammurabi until the Hellenistic period, and specifically urbanistic and architectural products of the Neo-Babylonian period when the city was at the height of its power and glory. These represent the complete range of attributes of the property as a unique testimony to the Neo-Babylonian civilization, and the material basis for its cultural and symbolic associations.

The property suffers from a variety of threats including illegal constructions, trash dumping and burning, small-scale industrial pollution, urban encroachments and other environmental factors. At the time of inscription, and despite conservation efforts undertaken since 2008 with international collaboration, the general physical fabric of the site is in a critical condition and lacks a well-defined and programmed approach towards conservation. Both the reconstructions and structural alterations of the 'Revival of Babylon Project' and other constructions in the 1980s have negatively affected the integrity of the property. Whilst the constructions of the 20th century are excluded from the property and now function as above-ground buffer zones within the property area, the future management of these within the overall property will be critical to the preservation of the fragile condition of integrity.

Authenticity

Some physical elements of the site have been viewed as problematic in terms of authenticity, in particular the reconstructions built on archaeological foundations, which aimed at making the scanty archaeological remains better visible to visitors, and the 20th century interventions within the property. In most cases, however, these additions are discernible from the original remains. Whilst it is a matter of debate whether these did affect the legibility of the spatial organization of the urban core, the inner and outer city limits remain discernible today and approximately 85 percent of the property is unexcavated. Authenticity of these remains is very vulnerable based on the critical state of conservation of the property.

For the reconstructed sections, the authenticity of the property above-ground is problematic. While all other 20th century constructions were excluded from the property and covered by the above-ground buffer zones, the unusually high number of reconstructions and the fact that some of these were almost complete reconstructions based on very scanty archaeological evidence remains an unfortunate part of the history of the property. The height and design of these reconstructions is therefore based on conjecture rather than

scientific or archaeological evidence. These volumetric aspects of the reconstructed monuments and the additions in successive restorations did affect the ability of parts of the property to convey authenticity in form and design with regard to these archaeological remains. Likewise, based on the introduction of new materials, these monuments illustrate limited authenticity in material and substance.

Management and protection requirements

The property falls under the jurisdiction of the Iraqi Antiquities and Heritage Law No. 55 of 2002, which aims to protect, conserve and manage all archaeological sites in Iraq. The law is also concerned with surveying, excavating and documenting all archaeological sites and presenting them to the public. The law is enforced by the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, a body under the authority of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities. At the provincial level, the Directorate of Antiquities and Heritage of Babil is directly responsible to ensure the conservation, management and monitoring of the property, and works in collaboration with the Antiquity and Heritage Police who maintain a station near the site.

The state of conservation of the property is very concerning and constitutes an ascertained danger in the absence of a coordinated programmed conservation approach with urgent priority interventions. A management plan has been developed through an in-depth consultation process with local and national stakeholders since 2011 and officially endorsed in 2018. Both the federal and provincial governments have committed sufficient levels of funding to ensure that the property is conserved, studied and developed for visitors to international standards while protecting its Outstanding Universal Value. It is essential that the overall principles laid out in the plan are subsequently transferred to concrete actions on site, prioritizing conservation to prevent immediate losses which can occur at any time, in particular in case of rainfalls.

4. Recommends that the State Party give urgent consideration to the following:
 - a) Developing and finalizing the comprehensive conservation plan for the property and within this address the various risk factors identified in the risk map provided, including through proposing concrete measures towards their effective reduction and mitigation as well as the establishment of a priority intervention scheme for the most urgent conservation measures needed,
 - b) Augmenting the management plan to include the above-described conservation plan, to allow the management team to focus on priority, emergency interventions and providing detailed implementation-oriented guidance as well as quality indicators for its successful implementation,
 - c) Researching further the relationships between the Neo-Babylonian capital and its wider landscape, in particular towards the Euphrates River, which is located a few kilometres west of Babylon and, based on the outcomes of this research, consider further extending the buffer zone in order to address actual and potential future challenges which can be identified in the wider setting of the archaeological city,
 - d) Communicating to visitors the revised boundary concept and the explicit exclusion of 20th century additions from the property;
5. Welcomes the willingness of the State Party to host as soon as possible a World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS advisory mission to assist the State Party to develop a phased and costed action plan for the conservation of the property;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2020** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;

7. Encourages international cooperation to support the protection and conservation of the property.

ASIA-PACIFIC

New Nominations

Decision: 43 COM 8B.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Budj Bim Cultural Landscape, Australia**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is located in the traditional Country of the Gunditjmara Aboriginal people in south-eastern Australia. The three serial components of the property contain one of the world's most extensive and oldest aquaculture systems. The Budj Bim lava flows, which connect the three components, provides the basis for this complex aquaculture system developed by the Gunditjmara, based on deliberate redirection, modification and management of waterways and wetlands.

Over a period of at least 6,600 years the Gunditjmara created, manipulated and modified these local hydrological regimes and ecological systems. They utilised the abundant local volcanic rock to construct channels, weirs and dams and manage water flows in order to systematically trap, store and harvest kooyang (short-finned eel – *Anguilla australis*) and support enhancement of other food resources.

The highly productive aquaculture system provided a six millennia-long economic and social base for Gunditjmara society. This deep time interrelationship of Gunditjmara cultural and environmental systems is documented through present-day Gunditjmara cultural knowledge, practices, material culture, scientific research and historical documents. It is evidenced in the aquaculture system itself and in the interrelated geological, hydrological and ecological systems.

The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is the result of a creational process narrated by the Gunditjmara as a deep time story. For the Gunditjmara, deep time refers to the idea that they have always been there. From an archaeological perspective, deep time refers to a period of at least 32,000 years that Aboriginal people have lived in the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape. The ongoing dynamic relationship of Gunditjmara and their land is nowadays carried by knowledge systems retained through oral transmission and continuity of cultural practice.

Criterion (iii): The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape bears an exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions, knowledge, practices and ingenuity of the Gunditjmara. The extensive networks and antiquity of the constructed and modified aquaculture system of the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape bears testimony to the Gunditjmara as engineers and kooyang fishers. Gunditjmara knowledge and practices have endured and continue to be passed down through their Elders and are recognisable across the wetlands of the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape in the form of ancient and elaborate systems of stone-walled kooyang husbandry (or aquaculture) facilities. Gunditjmara cultural traditions, including associated

storytelling, dance and basket weaving, continue to be maintained by their collective multigenerational knowledge.

Criterion (v): The continuing cultural landscape of the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is an outstanding representative example of human interaction with the environment and testimony to the lives of the Gunditjmarra. The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape was created by the Gunditjmarra who purposefully harnessed the productive potential of the patchwork of wetlands on the Budj Bim lava flow. They achieved this by creating, modifying and maintaining an extensive hydrological engineering system that manipulated water flow in order to trap, store and harvest kooyang that migrate seasonally through the system. The key elements of this system are the interconnected clusters of constructed and modified water channels, weirs, dams, ponds and sinkholes in combination with the lava flow, water flow and ecology and life-cycle of kooyang. The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape exemplifies the dynamic ecological-cultural relationships evidenced in the Gunditjmarra's deliberate manipulation and management of the environment.

Integrity

The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape incorporates intact and outstanding examples of the largest Gunditjmarra aquaculture complexes and a representative selection of the most significant and best preserved smaller structures. These include complexes at Tae Rak (Lake Condah), Tyrendarra and Kurtonitj. Each complex includes all the physical elements of the system (that is, channels, weirs, dams and ponds) that demonstrate the operation of Gunditjmarra aquaculture. The property also includes Budj Bim, a Gunditjmarra Ancestral Being and volcano that is the source of the lava flow on which the aquaculture system is constructed.

The reinstatement of traditional water flows into Tae Rak through the construction of a cultural weir in 2010, following extensive draining of the lake in the 1950s, has returned and enhanced the water flow across the aquaculture system. This restoration, the rugged environment, the use of stone, the relatively intact vegetation and the lack of major development within the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape mean that the extensive aquaculture system has survived, is in good condition and can be readily identified in the landscape.

The property is free of major threats and is sufficient in size to illustrate the ways multiple systems – social, spiritual, geological, hydrological and ecological – interact and function. While the property contains a dense and representative collection of attributes, which are sufficient to demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value, the property might have potential for future expansion.

The three serial components of the property are connected as a single landscape through the physical extent of the aquaculture system (adapted from the lava flow) and through the Gunditjmarra Traditional Owner's cultural practices and connection with the physical landscape. If future surveys and studies determine additional attributes located within the lava flow but outside the property boundaries these should become included by means of a boundary modification request.

Authenticity

The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape has a high degree of authenticity. Gunditjmarra traditional knowledge is demonstrated by millennia of oral transmission, through continuity of practice and is supported by documented Gunditjmarra cultural traditions and exceptionally well-preserved archaeological, environmental and historical evidence.

The authenticity of the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is evident in the continuing connection of the Gunditjmarra to their landscape and their traditional and historical knowledge of the life cycle of kooyang. Authenticity is also evident in the practices associated with the trapping, storage and harvesting of kooyang; including the construction of stone weirs and weaving of fibre baskets.

The Gunditjmara aquaculture system retains the form and functionality it had during the last six millennia in relation to the underlying lava flow, the continued functioning of the water flows and the presence of kooyang. Despite historic interruption for much of the 20th century, the property has retained its authenticity. Recent restitution of property rights to the Gunditjmara Traditional Owners, the reinstating of traditional water flows of Tae Rak and reestablishment of continued use of aquaculture complexes have enhanced the condition of the property.

In 2007, the Australian Federal Court recognised the native title rights of the Gunditjmara for their “strong and unrelenting connection to this area where their ancestors farmed eels for food and trade, at the time of European settlement and back through millennia.

Management and protection requirements

All of the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is Aboriginal-owned and/or managed and is managed to respect the customary and legal rights and obligations of the Gunditjmara Traditional Owners.

The property enjoys legal protection at the highest national level according to the Australian Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act of 1999 and a large part of the property (about 90% of the Budj Bim component and about half of the Tyrendarra component) are listed as cultural heritage sites on the National Heritage List of Australia in 2004. For consistency, it would be desirable if the National Heritage and World Heritage property boundaries were aligned. As such, the entire World Heritage property could be considered for inscription on the National Heritage List.

Once included on the World Heritage List, the entire property will be recognised as a ‘Matter of National Environmental Significance’ and protected by the Act.

The property is protected and managed through an adaptive and participatory management framework of overlapping and integrated customary, governance, legislative and policy approaches. The Gunditjmara Traditional Owners apply customary knowledge and scientific approaches through two management regimes; a co-operative arrangement with the Victorian Government for Budj Bim National Park; and Indigenous ownership of the Budj Bim and Tyrendarra Indigenous Protected Areas. This is supported by local planning schemes. Glenelg and Moyne Shires established a ‘special use zone’ over parts of the Budj Bim component, including Tae Rak. The purpose of the special use zone is to provide for the development of land consistent with the protection and management of the natural and Aboriginal cultural values.

The management system is to be coordinated by the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape World Heritage Steering Committee, which acts as a communication and shared decision-making body between the Gunditjmara Traditional Owners (represented through the Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation Registered Aboriginal Party, Budj Bim Council and Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation) and the state heritage and environmental authorities, which include the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council and the Victorian Heritage Council, as well as the national level.

The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape management system is established through the 2015 Ngootyoong Gunditj, Ngootyoong Mara South West Management Plan.

Notable among the institutional management arrangements is the Budj Bim Ranger Programme, which is managed through the Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation and employs full-time rangers, who are mentored by Gunditjmara Elders to provide them with traditional and cultural knowledge and support. This management arrangement of Budj Bim Cultural Landscape allows on the ground management approaches to be guided by the Gunditjmara Traditional Owners in line with cultural traditions and practices.

All Gunditjmara cultural heritage on Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is protected by Victoria’s Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006. The 2014 Budj Bim (Tourism) Master Plan establishes

requirements for sustainable tourism and visitation, as well as educational opportunities, for the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Continuing to undertake surveys and studies on cultural heritage features along the entire lava flow and, in cases where additional features contributing to the Outstanding Universal Value are identified outside the property boundaries, considering submitting a boundary modification to include these,
 - b) Listing all property components as cultural heritage in the Australian National Heritage Register and extend the 'special use zone' established in local planning schemes to cover the property components and areas,
 - c) Finalizing the property-specific strategic management framework,
 - d) Augmenting the monitoring system to include indicators on the continuity or change in land management practices, youth involvement, and property valuation by the Gunditjmara guardian community.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City, China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City was the centre of power and belief of an early regional state in the Circum-Taihu Lake Area. It is located on a plain criss-crossed by river networks in the eastern foothills of the Tianmu Mountains in the Yangtze River Basin on the southeast coast of China.

The property is composed of four areas: Area of Yaoshan Site; Area of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley; Area of Low-dam on the Plain – Causeway in Front of the Mountains; and Area of City Site.

The Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City reveals an early regional state with rice-cultivating agriculture as its economic base, and social differentiation and a unified belief system, which existed in the Late Neolithic period in China. With a series of sites, including the City Site built during ca. 3300-2300 BCE, the Peripheral Water Conservancy System with complex functions and socially-graded cemeteries (including an altar), and the excavated objects represented by series of jade artefacts symbolizing the belief system, as well as its early age, the property represents the remarkable contributions made by the Yangtze River Basin to the origins of Chinese civilization. In addition, the pattern and functional zoning of the capital, together with the characteristics of the settlements of the Liangzhu culture and of the Outer City with the terraces, support strongly the value of the property.

Criterion (iii): The Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City, as the centre of power and belief of Liangzhu culture, is an outstanding testimony of an early regional state with rice-cultivating agriculture as its economic base, and social differentiation and a unified belief system, which existed in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River in the Late Neolithic period

of China. It provides unparalleled evidence for concepts of cultural identity, social and political organization, and the development of society and culture in the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age in China and the region.

Criterion (iv): The Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu illustrates the transition from small-scale Neolithic societies to a large integrated political unit with hierarchy, rituals and crafts. It includes outstanding examples of early urbanization expressed in earthen monuments, city and landscape planning, social hierarchy expressed in burial differentiations in cemeteries within the property, socio-cultural strategies for organization of space, and materialization of power. It represents the great achievement of prehistoric rice-cultivating civilization of China over 5000 years ago, and as an outstanding example of early urban civilization.

Integrity

The four component parts of the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City include all the identified attributes necessary to convey its significance as an outstanding representation of a prehistoric early state and urban civilization in the Yangtze River Basin.

The property contains all material elements of the archaeological ruins, four main man-made elements, i.e. the City Site, the Peripheral Water Conservancy System, the socially-graded cemeteries (including an altar), and excavated objects represented by jade artefacts, as well as the natural topography that is directly linked to the function of the sites.

The buffer zone includes the historical environmental elements associated with the value of the property, such as mountains, isolated mounds, bodies of water and wetlands, but also includes scattered contemporaneous archaeological remains surrounding the ancient city, as well as the intrinsic association of value between different sites and their spatial layout and pattern.

The impact of urban development and construction and natural factors threatening the property have been properly addressed.

Authenticity

Sites in the four areas, including the City Site, the Peripheral Water Conservancy System, the socially-graded cemeteries (including an altar), preserved as archaeological sites, carry the authentic historical information of the heritage of the period ca. 3300-2300 BCE, including characteristics in site selection, space and environment, location and layout, contour of remains, materials and technologies, and historical function of the sites, as well as the internal connection between the overall layout of the property and individual elements, and the historical natural environment of the distribution region of the sites. The objects unearthed from the four areas represented by jade artefacts authentically preserve the shape, categories, decorative patterns, functions, materials and the complex processing technologies and exquisite craftsmanship of the artefacts. Together with the archaeological sites, they authentically and credibly demonstrate the degree of development of the rice-cultivating civilization in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River in the Neolithic period and provide a panorama of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City as an early regional urban civilization.

Protection and management requirements

Three components sites, Area of Yaoshan Site (01), Area of Causeway in Front of the Mountains (03-2), and Area of City Site (04) of the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City, have obtained the highest-level national protection and are located in the Key Protection Subzone within the protection range of "Liangzhu Archaeological Site", a National Priority Protected Site for the protection of cultural relics. The Area of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley (02) and Area of the Low-dam on the Plain (03-1) were listed as Provincial Protected Sites of Zhejiang in 2017, and an application is being processed for listing them as National Priority Protected Sites.

The property is owned by the State and is protected by relevant laws and regulations such as the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, Regulations for the Implementation of Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, and Administrative Regulations of Zhejiang Province on the Protection of Cultural Relics, and enjoys both national and provincial-level status in protection.

Special protection policies and regulations for the property have been formulated and improved, including Regulations for the Protection and Management of Liangzhu Archaeological Site of Hangzhou (revised in 2013), and a series of special regulations for heritage protection has been prepared, issued and implemented, including the Conservation Master Plan for the Liangzhu Archaeological Site (2008-2025) as a National Priority Protected Site, and monitoring over the property and its surroundings is also strengthened.

All four areas of the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City share the same buffer zone and are managed effectively in a uniform way by a common management authority – the Hangzhou Liangzhu Archaeological Administrative District Management Committee.

It has a clear system for division of work and responsibilities, complete functions, sufficient technical and management staff specializing in protection, sufficient resources of funds, and complete facilities.

Various protection and management regulations will be strictly implemented, environmental capacity and development and construction activities in the property area will be effectively controlled, and negative impacts on the property from the pressures of various developments will be curbed; demands of stakeholders will be coordinated and taken into overall consideration, and the balance between the protection of the property and developments in tourism and urban construction will be kept, both rationally and effectively.

Research, interpretation and dissemination of the heritage value will be strengthened; the integrated function of the property, including cultural tourism and ecological protection, will be brought into play appropriately, and a sustainable and harmonious relationship between the protection of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City and the development of Yuhang District and Hangzhou City will be maintained.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Completing the designation of component part “Area of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley” and component part “Area of Low-dam on the Plain” of the property as “National Protection Priority Sites”, as planned,
 - b) Completing the management plan with a visitor management plan including the following aspects:
 - i) Controlling visitor numbers to meet carrying capacity goals,
 - ii) Ensuring minimal touching and/or trampling of the artefacts and constituent site elements,
 - iii) Promoting an integrated interpretation of the property that includes all its four component parts;
 - c) Adding updated documentation as an indicator to the monitoring system for the property,
 - d) Developing and implementing Heritage Impact Assessments for development proposals, particularly infrastructure projects such as national and provincial highways and railway projects, as well as the social and economic impact of relocations of households, businesses and industries.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes Jaipur City, Rajasthan, India, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi)**;
3. Takes note of the provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The City of Jaipur is an exceptional urban example in indigenous city planning and construction in South Asia. In a remarkable difference from the existing medieval practices where settlements developed in a more organic manner (that grew over a longer period of time, in layers, in response to local geography, topography, climate and socio-cultural systems including caste system and occupation), Jaipur was conceived and developed in a single phase in the 18th c with a grid-iron model¹ inspired from the Prastara plan of the Vastu Shastra, treatise of traditional Hindu architecture. This town plan later became a trendsetter for many 19th Century CE towns in Rajasthan State and India. Built under the patronage of Sawai Raja Jai Singh II (rule 1700 – 1743 CE), a project approach was taken towards the city construction where most of the city infrastructure, public and royal spaces were completed within a span of four years, from 1727 – 1731 CE along with special royal invitations to several traders inviting them to settle in this newly envisaged trade and commerce city.

Unlike other medieval cities of the region, Jaipur was deliberately planned as a new city on the plains open for trade as opposed to hilly terrain and military cities of past, though its planning still ensured a response to the surrounding hill tops in all directions. The site selected within the valley that lay to the south of Amber hills was comparatively flat and unmarred by any previous construction. It was also adequately protected, nestled within hills having an array of forts and defense posts. Thus, the new city could be planned as an inviting trade and commerce city with an ambitious vision of the ruler Sawai Jai Singh II and his architect- planner Vidyadhar.

The design of the new city was a breathtaking departure from the prevalent practices in city development in the sub-continent. Its urban morphology reflected the coming together of cultural elements from eastern and western planning, expressing a culture of a 'trade and commerce city' and townscape that is unparalleled anywhere in South Asia. Envisaged as a trade capital, the main avenues of the city were designed as markets, which remain characteristic bazaars of the city till date. Chaupar, or designed large public squares at the intersection of roads, is another feature that is distinct to Jaipur as are its single to multicourt havelis and haveli temples. Besides an exemplary planning, its iconic monuments such as the Govind Dev temple, City Palace, Jantar Mantar and Hawa Mahal excel in artistic and architectural craftsmanship of the period.

Jaipur is an expression of the astronomical skills, living traditions, unique urban form and exemplary foresighted city planning of an 18th century city from India.

Criterion (ii): Jaipur is an exemplary development in town planning and architecture that demonstrates amalgamation and important interchange of several ideas over the late medieval period. It shows an interchange of ancient Hindu, Mughal and contemporary Western ideas that resulted in the customised layout of the city. It is said that Raja Jai Singh arrived at the final layout after a thorough analysis of several town plans sourced from across the globe. Following the grid-iron plan prevalent in the west but the zoning as per traditional notions, superimposed by the desire to be seen at par with Mughal cities, showcased a political will to define new concepts for a thriving trade and commerce hub

that became a norm for the later towns in the adjoining Shekhawati region and others parts of Western India.

Criterion (iv): Jaipur clearly represents a dramatic departure from extant medieval cities with its ordered, grid-like structure – broad streets, crisscrossing at right angles, earmarked sites for buildings, palaces, havelis, temples and gardens, neighbourhoods designated for caste and occupation. The main markets, shops, havelis and temples on the main streets were constructed by the state, thus ensuring that a uniform street facade is maintained in Jaipur. The city planning of Jaipur remains a unique response to the terrain that amalgamates ideas from the ancient Indian treatise to contemporary global town plans and Imperial Mughal architecture to finally produce a monumental urban form unparalleled in its scale and magnificence for its times. While the grid iron pattern of planning has been used historically in city planning, its application at such a monumental scale for a planned trade city along with peculiar urban form makes it stand out as one of its kind in the history of urban planning of the Indian subcontinent. What is even more credible is not only the continuity of the architecture and urban form but also the functions of trade and craftsmanship that truly retain the living heritage character of this medieval urban settlement.

Criterion (vi): Historically, the city is said to have housed “chattis karkhanas” (36 industries) majority of which included crafts like gemstones, lac jewellery, stone idols, miniature paintings and others each with a specified street and market designed for each craft that continues to date. During 19th century, the local crafts received further momentum with British period influences in special exhibitions held in UK, establishment of institutions such as Rajasthan School of Arts and Albert Hall Museum. While the local traditions of guilds continued, formal institutions for crafts, policies and programmes by Government and private sector further contributed to national and international recognition of Jaipur crafts in the 20th and 21st centuries. The continuing building crafts of Jaipur contribute much to the conservation works of the city and the renowned craftsmen from Jaipur continue to conserve and restore historic structures across many cities in India.

Integrity

The nominated area of the historic walled city of Jaipur within the walls and the gates conforms to integrity of all the attributes (18th century town plan, iconic monuments, urban form, gates, bazars and streets) identified for its nomination as a World Heritage Site. All components and elements that contribute to the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the property are within this nominated area and intact in all respects.

The city walls and gates including all major monuments and bazars remain in original condition despite increasing development pressures. Aspects such as underground Metro lines have been incorporated on the East West axis with due consideration that the architectural icons and urban character of the walled city area remain unchanged.

The boundaries of the nominated property confirm to the original 18th century plans of Sawai Jai Singh II and align well with the surrounding topography as well as the original vision for this planned city. The size and scale of all town planning elements such as width of roads, hierarchy of public spaces, open spaces, waterbodies, built form all are intact as per original plan. The iconic built heritage structures of retain their form, character and architectural style as per original ones. Though some areas of bazars and inside havelis in chowkris are undergoing major changes, but most are still intact as per original form and location. The buffer zone area includes all natural terrains and surrounding peaks that governed the marking and alignment of this town plan on ground. The surrounding peaks are likely to be impacted visually with urban development and increasing skyline outside the nominated property. Hence, urban controls are already administered under Jaipur Development Authority Byelaws to arrest this.

Authenticity

The spatial organization of the historic walled city of Jaipur continues to reflect the 18th century grid-iron plan. The architectural components like the gates and city walls, bazaars, chaupars and chowkris, historic structures, havelis, religious buildings, and water structures; retain the urban ensemble of the walled city of Jaipur as conceived from 18th to early 20th centuries. The materials and substance are largely retained as per original primarily lime and stone. Even the bazaars (market areas) have been recently conserved using traditional materials. In some cases, the 20th century structures use cement concrete but retain the original architectural vocabulary.

The use and function of most royal and public spaces and monuments is now adapted to contemporary requirement of a public monument visited by all. While the shops, temples and private houses largely retain their original use and continue to function in the same manner.

The boundaries of the nominated property conform to the original 18th century plans of Sawai Jai Singh II and align well with the surrounding topography as well as the original vision for this planned city. The buffer zone area of the nominated property conforms to the surrounding landmarks and natural terrain that were used as reference points to mark the ground plan of the city including Ganeshgarh in the north, hills of Galtaji in the East, Nahargarh and Hathroi in the west and Shankergarh in the south.

The city's settlements and traditional house forms bear an eloquent testimony to the cultural traditions of various socio-religious bearing and have given a unique identity to the settlement which is world famous for its craft traditions and local wisdom in establishing a social order which emanated from their beliefs and adherence to the values enshrined in it. The spiritual value of the city such as the strong association with the city god Govind Devji and worship of other deities in various temples continues along with public festivals and rituals, as do the trade, commerce and craftsmanship activities.

Protection and management requirements

The Municipalities Act of 2009 (amendment) and Jaipur Building Byelaws 1970 guide the architectural control on urban character of Jaipur which has helped in retaining the original architectural form of the bazaars. As per Jaipur Master Plan 2025, the walled city area is a specially designated heritage zone and any work related to Heritage Conservation is guided by detailed heritage management plans and project reports implemented through mandated government agencies.

The Jaipur Heritage Management Plan (2007) provides the vision for Jaipur Heritage and is legislated through the Jaipur Master Plan 2025 (see Annexure II, i). The nominated property will be managed as per overall guidelines and framework outlined in MDP 2025 under Section 2- Development Plan for U1 Area. The Walled City falls under the U1 Area and the plan will take into cognizance all other past and ongoing plans for the nominated property. Walled city has been recognized as a special area for Heritage Conservation under Development Plan for U1 Area and shares the vision outlined in the Jaipur Heritage Management Plan 2007. As the Jaipur Heritage Management Plan has been implemented in various phases and synchronized with other plans, a comprehensive management strategy with an action plan protecting the attributes identified in the OUV and the criteria is devised to serve as an extension to Jaipur Heritage Management Plan for the management and monitoring of the nominated property. The action plan has been formulated taking into consideration the attributes identified under criterion ii, v and vi; and how these attributes of the architectural style, grid- iron plan, town planning principles, traditional house forms, iconic monuments, living traditions and artistic works can be protected and safeguarded.

4. Strongly recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Develop the Special Area Heritage Plan under Jaipur Master Plan 2025 to enhance the state of conservation of the property with regard to development impacts, including

- those affecting the city wall, and otherwise including conservation measures for the city wall and craft streets, and commence implementation of the plan,
- b) Complete the detailed heritage inventory for the property covering all attributes at a suitable level of detail,
 - c) Improve the legal protection by introducing architectural control guidelines and other measures to overcome the potential dangers to the property and ensure it is adequate and effective for all attributes, including ensuring coordination between the various protective measures through the heritage committees proposed in the management framework,
 - d) Extend the management system to cover all attributes in the property, and demonstrate the enhanced management system is effective, well-coordinated and has adequate supporting administrative tools and power,
 - e) Undertake Heritage Impact Assessments for any current or planned projects which may affect the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in compliance with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*,
 - f) Develop a detailed monitoring program, including more detailed indicators,
 - g) Establish an overall interpretation and presentation policy and program for the property;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2020** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto, Indonesia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii)** and **(iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is an outstanding example of a pioneering technological ensemble planned and built by European engineers in their colonies designed to extract strategic coal resources. The technological developments demonstrate both European engineering knowledge and the contribution of local environmental wisdom and traditional practices in the organisation of labour. It also exemplifies the profound and lasting impact of the changes in social relations of production imposed by the European colonial powers in their colonies, which provided both the material and labour inputs that underpinned the world-wide industrialisation of the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century. The many skilled and unskilled workers included local Minangkabau people, Javanese and Chinese contract workers, and convict labourers called 'chained people' or orang rantai from Dutch-controlled areas within present-day Indonesia.

Built to exploit the exceedingly rich Ombilin coal deposits, located in the inaccessible mountains of West Sumatra, the Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is an extensive technological ensemble consisting of twelve components located in three functionally-related areas: Area A, consisting of open pit mines and labyrinthine

underground mining tunnels together with on-site coal processing facilities, supported by a full-facility purpose-built mining town nearby at Sawahlunto; Area B, an ingeniously engineered rack mountain railway together with numerous rail bridges and tunnels, linking the mines to the coastal seaport, across 155 kilometres of rugged mountain terrain; and Area C, a dredged harbour and newly-constructed seaport at Emmahaven on Sumatra's Indian Ocean coast from where the coal was shipped throughout the Netherlands East Indies and to Europe.

Criterion (ii): Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto exhibits a significant interchange of mining technology between Europe and its colonies during the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century. This complex technological ensemble was planned and built as a fully-integrated system designed to enable efficient deep-bore extraction, processing, transport and shipment of industrial-quality coal. Its overall design and staged execution shows a systematic and prolonged transfer of engineering knowledge and mining practices intended to develop the mining industry in the Netherlands East Indies. This was further shaped by local knowledge concerning geological formations in the tropical environment, and by local traditional practices.

Criterion (iv): Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is an outstanding example of a technological ensemble designed for maximum efficiency in the extraction of a key, strategic natural resource – in this case industrial grade coal. It illustrates characteristics of the later stage of global industrialisation in the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century, when engineering technologies and complex systems of production gave rise to the globalised economy of industry and commerce. The engineering technologies included deep bore vertical tunneling of mine shafts, mechanical ore washing and sorting, steam locomotion and rack railway, inclined and reverse-arc rail bridge construction, rock-blast railroad tunnels, deep-dredge harbours, and coal storage in climate-controlled silos. These were complemented by the construction of a purpose-built, planned modern mining town of more than 7000 inhabitants complete with all facilities – housing, food service, health, education, spiritual, and recreational – designed to cater to a strictly hierarchical structure of industrialisation and division of labour.

Integrity

Each of the three areas includes the necessary attributes to understand the integrated system of coal exploitation and transportation – with its systemic linkage of shaft and tunnel mines, a 155 km long mountain railway system, and seaport. The components that comprise the company town and railway line continue to function; whereas the mining components are no longer in use. The overall integrity of the serial property is currently good/satisfactory, including the visual integrity; although the tropical conditions and fast rate of growth of vegetation create significant challenges for conservation, and ad hoc small-scale development is an issue for many elements and components. Some components have been adapted for new uses.

Authenticity

Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is a technological ensemble consisting of twelve components. Despite the deterioration of many disused elements, the technological ensemble of mines, mining town, railway, and port facilities meet the requirements of authenticity in relation to their original form and design, materials and substance, location and setting.

Management and protection requirements

Located in three regencies and four municipalities of the West Sumatra Province, the property is protected through two main legal instruments, the National Law No.11 of 2010 for the protection, development and utilisation of cultural property in Indonesia at the national, provincial, and regency and municipal levels and the National Law Number 26 of 2007 for the arrangement of special plans and spatial plans at national, provincial, regency and municipal levels. As of February 2019, all components have protective designations at

the provincial and/or national levels, and the national level protection for all components is expected to be in place shortly. The process for establishing the World Heritage property as a National Strategic Area (Kawasan Strategis Nasional) will be initiated by the State Party following its inscription in the World Heritage List.

The property's state of conservation and the condition of the material attributes contained within the property's boundaries are monitored through conservation frameworks. A governance and consultation framework has been established for the management of property from the policy and planning levels, to the operational level. The overall coordination for the management of property is undertaken by the Board of the Directors for the Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto which consists of relevant ministries and members from the relevant municipalities.

Once fully established, the Site Management Office for the Conservation of the Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto will implement the management plan and maintenance plan; evaluate development proposals; provide guidance and support for owners; and coordinate the activities of all stakeholders and experts of the Advisory Board. A Management Plan is in place and provides a useful framework that could be further improved by incorporating conservation measures and principles for decision making on conservation projects (especially for adaptive reuse of historic structures).

In light of the decline in coal mining, Sawahlunto is developing heritage tourism as its main economic activity, and visitor numbers are expected to increase. West Sumatra Provincial Regulation No. 3 of 2014 includes a regional tourism development master plan 2014-2025. The management plan outlines objectives and actions to develop visitor and tourism facilities and experiences; and a Sustainable Tourism Strategy with the objectives of ensuring that sustainable tourism will assist with the conservation of the property, enhance the experience of visitors, and empower and benefit local communities. The Sawahlunto mining sites and company town currently provide visitor and tourism experiences including seven local museums and a visitor centre. The Indonesia Railway Company has commenced work to revitalise the railway to provide a tourism experience along the historic rail route. There is a proposal to develop the silo at the Emmahaven Port coal storage facilities as a staging point for the presentation of the property and as an entry point for visitors from outside West Sumatra.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) Completing the processes to provide national cultural property designation and protection for the entire property,
 - b) Considering the possibilities for streamlining the various local, provincial and national legal designations that have been used to provide protection to the buffer zone, and ensuring that these arrangements can prioritise the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,
 - c) Continuing to exclude future mining operations from the property and buffer zone,
 - d) Implementing the protective zoning established for the Sawahlunto Company Town, ensuring that all attributes are protected,
 - e) Broadening and deepening the identification and protection of attributes within the 12 property components, including all attributes at railway stations (e.g. signalling equipment and other infrastructure), and along the railway corridor prior to the approval of future works on the Trans-Sumatra Railway Project and projects to refurbish the operations of the railway,
 - f) Developing and providing an updated inventory and maps of all attributes and associated elements, including areas of archaeological importance,

- g) Preparing a detailed program of conservation measures as part of the implementation of the Management Plan, including the maintenance requirements for each component and group of attributes,
 - h) Developing explicit conservation principles for adaptive reuse of identified attributes, particularly in the Company Town,
 - i) Developing and implementing disaster risk reduction strategies that are applicable across the different areas and terrains that are traversed by the property,
 - j) Developing and implementing Heritage Impact Assessment for all development proposals that could have an impact on the property (such as the World Maritime Axis Plan),
 - k) Conducting further archaeological research and documentation including: tunnel entrances and airshafts (A1.1, A1.2., A1.4); functional links between the coal processing plan (A3) and Loento Mining Pit Compound (A1.4); original Padang Pandjang Station (B3); connections between the Emmahaven coal storage and old wharf (Area C),
 - l) Developing and implementing capacity building programs for staff and stakeholders in order to ensure a consistent approach to conservation, management and presentation of each area and/or component,
 - m) Completing and implementing the Sustainable Tourism Strategy,
 - n) Developing an overall interpretive strategy and plan to clearly define the overarching interpretive themes and how all the components contribute, and ensuring that the rich social histories of local people and workers from Europe, and other parts of Indonesia and Asia are recognised,
 - o) Improving the monitoring arrangements by orienting indicators more explicitly at the condition of the attributes;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2021** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Moju-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan, Japan**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Located on a plateau above the Osaka Plain, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is a serial property of 45 components which contains 49 kofun ('old mound'), a large and distinctive type of burial mound. The selected kofun are found in two major clusters, and are the richest tangible representation of the culture of the Kofun period in Japan from the 3rd to 6th centuries, a period before Japanese society became an established centralised state under the influence of the Chinese system of law. The kofun have a range of contents, such as grave goods (weapons, armour, ornaments); and clay figures used to decorated the mounds, known as haniwa (in the form of cylinders arranged in rows, or representations of objects, houses, animals and people). Understood as tombs for kings' clans and affiliates

during this period, some of the kofun are Ryobo (imperial mausolea) and are managed by Japan's Imperial Household Agency. The serial components have been selected from a total of 160,000 kofun from around Japan and represent the 'middle kofun' period (late 4th to late 5th centuries) which is considered to be the peak of the Kofun period. The attributes of the property are the 49 burial mounds, their geometric forms, methods and materials of construction, moats, archaeological materials and contents (including grave goods, burial facilities and the haniwa). The settings of the kofun, their visual presence in the Osaka region, and the remaining physical and visual links between the kofun are important attributes; as is the evidence of the distinctive funerary practices and ritual uses.

Criterion (iii): While 160,000 kofun are found throughout Japan, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group represents and provides exceptional testimony to the culture of the Kofun period of Japan's ancient history. The 45 components demonstrate the period's socio-political structures, social class differences and highly sophisticated funerary system.

Criterion (iv): The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group demonstrates an outstanding type of ancient East Asian burial mound construction. The role of the kofun in the establishment of social hierarchies within this particular and significant historical period, as well as the tangible attributes such as the clay sculptures, moats and geometric terraced mounds reinforced by stone, are outstanding.

Integrity

The Mozu and Furuichi groups of kofun provide a cohesive narrative of the kingly power expressed through the clustering of the 49 kofun, the range of types and sizes, the grave goods and haniwa, and the continuing ritual uses and high esteem that these sites hold within Japanese society. The integrity of the serial property is based on the rationale for the selection of the components and their ability to convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the kofun. The intactness of the individual components, the material evidence of the mounds and their context, and the state of conservation are also determinants of integrity. Issues that impact on the integrity of the serial property include loss of some features (such as moats), and changes to the uses and settings of the components due to the close proximity of urban development.

Authenticity

Despite changed uses and landscape treatments, and the high degree of 20th century urbanisation of the Osaka region, the kofun are a significant visible and historical presence within the present-day landscape. The authenticity of the selected kofun is demonstrated by their forms, materials and extensive archaeological contents, as well as the esteem which they engender in Japanese society. While the Ryobo generally demonstrate a high degree of authenticity, there are variations within the series. There is a need to ensure that seibi works are subject to impact assessment and reviewed in order to sustain the authenticity of the kofun.

Management and protection requirements

Legal protection of the components is provided by national and local government laws. Ryobo components are protected by the Imperial House Law and the National Property Act; and the 'Historic Site' components are protected by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Some components have both designations. The Municipal Historic Sites are designated on the basis of the City Ordinance for the Protection of Cultural Properties, established in accordance with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Expansion of the buffer zone for component 44 is in progress. Buffer zone protection includes regulations that control the height and design of new buildings, as well as outdoor advertisements, based on a number of local laws.

The management system is based on the establishment of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council (comprised of representatives of the Imperial Household Agency, and the relevant Prefectural and City Governments, with the Agency for Cultural Affairs as

an Observer). The Council is advised by the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Scientific Committee. The Comprehensive Management Plan outlines the implementation of the protection and management of the property and the buffer zones. The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council has overall responsibility for implementing the Action Plan and ensuring coordination between different organisations. The Osaka Prefecture and each of the relevant City governments has a Disaster Prevention Plan; and there are museums and interpretation facilities in the cities in Osaka Prefecture: Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera. The Sakai City Government is planning a new interpretation facility in the Mozu area, which should be subject to Heritage Impact Assessment.

Factors affecting this property are those associated with the close proximity of urban development, creating significant potential pressures on the buffer zones. Pressures on the conservation of the kofun occur through the erosion of the earthen mounds, poorly managed vegetation growth, and the need to maintain water quality of the moats. These are actively managed. The conservation measures are appropriate and well-resourced, although actions by the various governments, private owners and communities must continue to be well-coordinated. The monitoring arrangements are adequate, although they could be further enhanced through further development of non-invasive techniques for periodically monitoring the structural condition of the mounds, and indicators for monitoring the interests and support of local residential communities.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) Continuing to document the intangible dimensions of the serial property,
 - b) Completing the agreed adjustment to the buffer zone for Component 44,
 - c) Completing the preparation of Basic Seibi Plans for the components designated as 'Historic Sites', ensuring their coherence with conservation objectives and the protection of Outstanding Universal Value,
 - d) Considering the future use of non-invasive techniques of assessing the structural stability of the mounds,
 - e) Considering providing for greater formal involvement of local residents in the management system,
 - f) Further exploring how the buffer zones relate to the broader setting and what, if anything, needs protecting in the broader setting; and implement the subsequent measures,
 - g) Reviewing and deepening the Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed new interpretation centre (Sakai City) in light of the World Heritage inscription and adopted Statement of Outstanding Universal Value,
 - h) Developing and implementing Heritage Impact Assessment for all future development proposals, including: plans for park development/improvements, Bicycle Museum, Daisen Park Improvement Plan, new/improved viewing platforms and the Nankai Railway Koya Line Railroad Elevation Project; Continuing to develop processes for Heritage Impact Assessment, including more direct linkages with the management system and the framework for legal protection of the property.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Inscribes the **Megalithic Jar Sites in Xiengkhuang – Plain of Jars, Lao People’s Democratic Republic**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

More than 2100 tubular-shaped megalithic stone jars used for funerary practices in the Iron Age give the Plain of Jars its name. This serial property of 15 components contains 1325 of these large carved stone jars, stone discs (possibly lids for the jars), secondary burials, grave markers, quarries, manufacturing sites, grave goods and other features. Located on hill slopes and spurs surrounding the central plateau, the jars are large, well-crafted, and required technological skill to produce and move from the quarry locations to the funerary sites. The jars and associated elements are the most prominent evidence of the Iron Age civilisation that made and used them, about which little is known. The sites are dated from between 500 BCE and 500 CE (and possibly up to as late as 800 CE). The jars and associated archaeological features provide evidence of these ancient cultural practices, including associated social hierarchies. The Plain of Jars is located at an historical crossroads between two major cultural systems of Iron Age southeast Asia – the Mun-Mekong system and the Red River/Gulf of Tonkin system. Because the area is one that facilitated movement through the region, enabling trade and cultural exchange, the distribution of the jars sites is thought to be associated with overland routes.

Criterion (iii): The Plain of Jars exhibits an exceptional testimony to the civilisation that made and used the jars for their funerary practices over a period from approximately 500 BCE to sometime after 500 CE. The size of the megalithic jars, and their large number and wide distribution within the Province of Xiengkhuang is remarkable, and the serial property of 15 components contains a range of sites that can attest to the quarrying, manufacturing, transportation and use of the funerary jars over this lengthy period of southeast Asian cultural histories.

Integrity

The integrity of the serial property is based on the material evidence contained in the 15 components, the intactness of the individual components and the series as a whole, and the relatively stable state of conservation of the attributes. There are impacts on the visual integrity of some components, such as the construction of new houses and Buddhist temple outside the buffer zone for Site 1; poorly sited roads/tracks within several components; and conservation problems and intrusive constructions within Site 3. Some attributes have been damaged in the past by bombing and other effects of war, and by cattle grazing.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the serial property is based on the form, design, materials and locations of the megalithic jars and other attributes such as lids, secondary burials and archaeological deposits. For the most part, the materials are original, located in their original locations, with relatively little disturbance to the archaeological deposits. While past factors have damaged the jars and their settings, their abundance, antiquity and condition support the authenticity of the serial property.

Management and protection requirements

The serial property is protected under the Law on National Heritage 2013, supported by the Decree of the President of the Lao People’s Democratic Republic on the Preservation of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage 1997, and the Provincial Governor’s Decree concerning the Management and Conservation of the Plain of Jars World Heritage Sites No. 996. In addition, Decree No. 870 concerning Establishment and Operation of Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division sets up the structure, duties of the newly-established site management office. Provincial governor’s Decree No. 995 provides a mechanism for funding site conservation through revenue sharing from tourism. Implementation of the mechanisms of protection occurs at the national, provincial, district and village levels.

Coordination is provided by the National Committee for World Heritage and the Xiengkhuang Heritage Steering Committee. A 5-year action plan of specific projects has been developed, including an archaeological research plan, as well as resources for fencing, basic visitor facilities, road improvements, implementation of the national heritage law, and production of interpretive materials. The day-to-day management of most components is provided by nearby villages based on contracts established with the Provincial Government; and a formula for sharing the income from ticket sales with local communities is in place.

The main factors affecting this property are processes of natural deterioration and future development pressures. The State Party has recently achieved the clearance of UXO from the components, commendably removing a challenging barrier to access, research and safety.

The management system requires further development, including the establishment of a management plan and a conservation plan to ensure coordination and consistent conservation approaches, and to pursue needed longer-term strategic improvements. A number of aspects of the management system are yet to be fully implemented, such as the arrangements for Heritage Impact Assessment. Interpretation and provision of information about the sites to visitors are modest and should be enhanced in the longer term, particularly in light of continuing archaeological research and sustainable tourism initiatives for the Province.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) Using the themes and implicit principles of the Action Plan, developing a Management Plan for the entire serial property in order to ensure the needed coordination of management activities, clearly directing active conservation measures, and providing for a strategic approach to new initiatives,
 - b) Developing the envisaged 'Conservation Plan' and implementing a well-defined and active programme of conservation,
 - c) Improving the management and conservation of the different component parts of 'Site 3' to strengthen their integrity,
 - d) Urgently and professionally backfilling the excavation trench dug in the 1930s by Colani in Site 28,
 - e) Closing the various dirt-roads within Site 52 and rehabilitating the setting to avoid continuing erosion problems,
 - f) Continuing the work of clearing UXOs in the buffer zones and areas surrounding the components of the property, guided by the protocols for minimising the impacts on archaeological deposits and features; and completing the removal of the concrete boundary markers that indicate safe paths in areas cleared of UXOs once these are no longer needed,
 - g) Completing the Tourism Management Plan for the Plain of Jars, ensuring its consistency with the management system, and incorporating visitor experience and visitor management into a wider framework of tourism destinations in the area,
 - h) Continuing to improve the accuracy and detail of the mapping of all property components, including the location of jars, other archaeological features and attributes, particularly for the most heavily visited components. The mapping should also indicate all management structures, land tenures (for Site 1), and other topographic and management-related elements of these sites,
 - i) Continuing to conserve and interpret other historic sites and elements within the serial components even though they are not attributes associated with the Outstanding

- Universal Value (such as the Palaeolithic, Neolithic and modern era archaeological sites, and locally significant historic sites associated with the Second Indochina War),
- j) Developing and implementing strategies for disaster reduction, including capacity building activities,
 - k) Further developing and implementing 'Heritage Impact Assessment' for development proposals and incorporate these processes into the systems for management and legal protection of the property;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2021** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Bagan, Myanmar**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii), (iv) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Bagan is a sacred landscape which features an exceptional array of Buddhist art and architecture, demonstrates centuries of the cultural tradition of the Theravada Buddhist practice of merit making (Kammatic Buddhism), and provides dramatic evidence of the Bagan Period (Bagan Period 11th – 13th centuries), when redistributive Buddhism became a mechanism of political control, with the king effectively acting as the chief donor. During this period, the Bagan civilisation gained control of the river transport, extending its influence over a large area. The traditions of merit making resulted in a rapid increase in temple construction, peaking in the 13th century. The serial property of eight components is located on a bend in the Ayeyarwady River, in the central dry zone of Myanmar. Seven of the components are located on one side of the River, and one (component 8) is located on the opposite side. Intangible attributes of the property are reflected in Buddhist worship and merit-making activities, traditional cultural practices and farming. The serial property of eight components consists of 3,595 recorded monuments – including stupas, temples and other structures for Buddhist spiritual practice, extensive archaeological resources, and many inscriptions, murals and sculptures. Bagan is a complex, layered cultural landscape which also incorporates living communities and contemporary urban areas.

Criterion (iii): Bagan is an exceptional and continuing testimony to the Buddhist cultural tradition of merit making, and to the peak of Bagan civilisation in the 11th-13th centuries when it was the capital of a regional empire.

Criterion (iv): Bagan contains an extraordinary ensemble of Buddhist monumental architecture, reflecting the strength of religious devotion of an early major Buddhist empire. Within the context of the rich expressions and traditions of Buddhist architecture and art found throughout Asia, Bagan is distinctive and outstanding.

Criterion (vi): Bagan is an exceptional example of the living Buddhist beliefs and traditions of merit making, expressed through the remarkable number of surviving stupas, temples and monasteries, supported by continuing religious traditions and activities. While the evidence of practices of merit-making are common in many Buddhist sites and areas, the

influences established in the Bagan period, and the scale and diversity of expressions, and continuing traditions make Bagan exceptional.

Integrity

The integrity of Bagan is based on the ability of the 8 components to convey the Outstanding Universal Value; the material evidence of the landscape, archaeological sites, monuments, inscriptions, sculptures, murals, cloth paintings and the overall setting; the continuing intangible heritage and cultural practices; and the management of pressures on the state of conservation. The integrity is vulnerable due to the multiple factors affecting Bagan, tourism and development pressures, environmental pressures and natural disasters.

Authenticity

The authenticity of Bagan is demonstrated by the landscape of Buddhist monuments of diverse sizes, scales, materials, designs and antiquity; and the rich and continuing religious and cultural traditions. The major built elements within the property, particularly the very large temples and stupas, retain a high degree of authenticity in their form and design, both internally and externally. The decorative elements of many of the individual monuments survive in their original form. The authenticity has been impaired by inappropriate interventions from the 1970s and 1990s, and by the extensive damages that resulted from earthquakes.

Management and protection requirements

Legal protection of Bagan is provided by the newly amended Law for Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions No. (20/2019), Protection and Preservation of Ancient Monuments Law 2015 (with updated bylaw 2016), and Protection and Preservation of Antique Objects Law 2015 (with updated bylaw 2016). These laws are administered by the Department of Archaeology and National Museum (DANM). Effective legal protection is dependent on the full implementation of the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law. The property is also protected through practices and commitment of the religious communities and local people.

Heritage zoning plans have been established and integrated into regional plans to ensure coordination. A further protective zone of 100 km x 100 km around the property has been established to control development. All developments within the protected zones are currently subject to site-specific archaeological assessment and input from the Department of Archaeology and National Museum (DANM).

The Bagan National Coordinating Committee (BAGANCOM) has been established by the national government as the decision-making body for Bagan, ensuring inter-agency coordination. The main factors affecting Bagan are past conservation interventions, tourism and development pressures, environmental pressures and natural disasters.

The management system is based on the Integrated Management Framework. While some aspects of the management system have recently established, and others are not yet fully implemented, the approach is sound. Guidelines that have been developed to support the most pressing activities. In particular, risk reduction and disaster response have been significantly improved as part of the response to the 2016 earthquake. Further elaboration of the management system should be based on a landscape approach to the management of the serial property.

Some key strategic and policy documents, including the Sustainable Tourism Strategy, Archaeological Risk Plan, Agriculture Sector Strategy and Heritage Impact Assessment System are yet to be completed and/or fully operationalised. The property contains a number of intrusive elements, such as hotels. Rigorous Heritage Impact Assessment and clear decision making processes about development are critically important to the future management of Bagan. A long-term Hotels Strategy that identifies zones where hotels can be developed in the future has been recommended.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) Completing the administrative processes to revise the boundaries of components 6 and 7, and the buffer zone for component 4, and submitting the revised maps to the World Heritage Centre,
 - b) Conducting further research and documentation of the historical water management system of Bagan, and ensuring that the elements of this system are conserved and managed as attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,
 - c) Completing as a priority the 'One Map' initiative to bring the legal maps into a single GIS, completing the Bagan monument inventory and grading of monuments, and working to bring all the site datasets into an integrated data management system,
 - d) Completing the program of installation of markers along the boundaries of the property components and the buffer zone, and removing the redundant boundary markers of the former 'Heritage Protection Zone' to avoid confusion,
 - e) Completing the proposed Archaeological Risk Map and ensuring that its findings and associated procedures are communicated to all relevant stakeholders,
 - f) Requiring all international missions working at Bagan to enter into formal agreements that include compliance with the provisions of the Integrated Management Framework, BAGANCOM decisions and advice from the Bagan ICC,
 - g) Reviewing the current planning and development controls and associated approval processes, including the Urban and Regional Plan of the Environs of the Bagan Heritage Zone, to ensure that it is no longer possible to construct new buildings within the property or the buffer zone that are of an inappropriate height, scale or form,
 - h) Ensuring that a landscape approach is incorporated into the continuing development and implementation of the management system,
 - i) Further developing the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) system to rigorously evaluate the potential impacts of change and development on the Outstanding Universal Value of Bagan, and ensuring that HIA are compulsorily required for all new developments within Bagan, in accordance with the amended framework of legal protection. In the immediate timeframe, ensuring that this is required for all new tourism infrastructure developments and the expansions to Bagan Airport,
 - j) Further evaluating the 'carrying capacity' and management of the future growth in tourism for Bagan, including consideration of the constraints arising from the physical and social circumstances of each component,
 - k) Establishing and convening a regular forum between officers of BAGANCOM, the regional governments and representatives of the hotel and tourism industries to facilitate dialogue, communicate regulatory requirements and conservation programs, and identify tourism management issues,
 - l) In addition to the removal of intrusive hotels and tourism facilities, and taking account of the need for a phased approach and longer-term strategy for hotels in Bagan, preparing a Hotel Strategy in consultation with ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre which creates zones within which hotels can be developed (including all changes to existing facilities). All new developments should be subject to heritage impact assessment, and the establishment of zones where hotel developments can occur should be accompanied by regulations concerning building heights and other site and design issues, and be integrated into the regional Tourism Strategy,
 - m) Placing a moratorium on the construction of new viewing mounds or other purpose-built viewing structures/buildings pending a review of visitor facilities and needs and finalisation and implementation of the Bagan Sustainable Tourism Strategy,

- n) Allocating additional resources to further develop the monitoring system,
 - o) Providing professional development opportunities in cultural heritage management to staff of BAGANCOM and relevant regional government officials,
 - p) Allocating the needed resources to ensure the comprehensive implementation of the actions specified in the Bagan Disaster Risk Management Plan,
 - q) Completing and implementing the proposed Bagan Agriculture Sector Strategy following review by BAGANCOM, the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS,
 - r) Following a process of consultation and careful consideration of the interests and welfare of residents, establishing a staged plan for the progressive removal of dwellings that have been illegally constructed within the property boundary;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2021** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 46th session in 2022.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies, Republic of Korea**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies is a serial property which comprises nine seowon representing a type of Neo-Confucian academy of the Joseon Dynasty (from the mid-16th to mid-17th centuries CE). It is an exceptional testimony to cultural traditions associated with Neo-Confucianism in Korea.

The components are Sosu-seowon, Namgye-seowon, Oksan-seowon, Dosan-seowon, Piram-seowon, Dodong-seowon, Byeongsan-seowon, Museong-seowon and Donam-seowon, and these are located across the central and southern parts of the Republic of Korea.

The property exhibits an outstanding testimony to thriving Neo-Confucian academies that promoted learning of Neo-Confucianism, which was introduced from China and became fundamental to every aspect of Korea.

The local literati at seowon created educational system and tangible structures conducive to fully commit themselves to learning. Learning, veneration and interaction were the essential functions of the seowon which are closely reflected in their design. The seowon were led by sarim or the class of local intellectuals. The seowon developed and flourished as centres for the interests of the sarim.

The primary factor in siting the seowon was the association with venerated scholars. The second factor was the landscape, and seowon are located near mountains and water as part of appreciating nature and cultivating the mind and body. Pavilion style buildings in the seowon facilitated connections to the landscape.

The scholars studied Neo-Confucian classics and literary works and endeavoured in understanding the universe and becoming ideal person. They venerated late contemporary

Neo-Confucian figures, and formed strong academic lineage spearheaded by venerated scholars. Furthermore, local literati made significant contribution to disseminating principles of Neo-Confucianism through various social and political activities based on the property.

Criterion (iii): The Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies are exceptional testimony to cultural traditions associated with Neo-Confucianism in Korea, in the form of educational and social practices, many of which continue. The seowon illustrate an historical process in which Neo-Confucianism from China was tailored to Korean local conditions resulting in academies which are exceptional testimony of this transformative and localising process in terms of function, planning and architecture.

Integrity

The property retains all attributes that reflect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. These are the buildings and constructions constituting the seowon, ancillary buildings, entrance gate, dismounting stele, commemorative stele, immediate environments including hills, streams, roads, plantings and visual catchments. The attributes of the property are generally in excellent condition.

The major pressures on the property, development, insect damage, fire, earthquakes and visitors, are being adequately managed. However, they should continue to be monitored.

Authenticity

The property meets the requirements of authenticity. The form and design, and materials and substance are basically intact. The use and function of the seowon, and their traditions, are largely as they were through history, although noting that the educational role has been largely diminished. The location and setting of the seowon have been generally retained, although it is noted that two components have been relocated in the historical past. The intangible heritage, and the spirit and feeling of the seowon have been generally retained.

Management and protection requirements

The primary protection of the property is provided by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, with additional protection offered by other heritage laws enacted by the Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea. These other laws are the Act on Cultural Heritage Maintenance, Etc. and the Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage. The laws are supported by Presidential decrees and ministerial orders.

The nine components are all state-designated heritage.

These legal instruments play a major role in ensuring the systematic conservation of the property in terms of carrying out repairs and safeguarding venerations.

The relevant provinces have also prepared heritage protection ordinances based on the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. These ordinances also offer a basis for the establishment and operation of an organisation for the integrated management of the property.

The management system comprises the Seowon Foundation, seowon steering committees, and central and local (provincial and municipal) governments. The Cultural Heritage Protection Act requires the property to be managed by the relevant local government or seowon community. The Seowon Foundation is in charge of integrated management of the property. The components are managed on a daily basis by government and seowon personnel, with the seowon steering committee responsible for operations and management.

The central government Cultural Heritage Administration provides support and supervision. Local governments also provide support to the Foundation. Conservation expertise is available from the Cultural Heritage Administration as well as the relevant local governments.

Each seowon has a comprehensive maintenance plan which is equivalent to a management plan. In addition, there are a range of key conservation and management manuals and guidelines. An integrated management document is being developed.

Some risk preparedness exists, and additional planning and systems are being developed.

Current visitor management arrangements are satisfactory although a better integrated presentation of the nine components as a single property is needed.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Completing the development of an overarching management document for the seowon Academies,
 - b) Further developing an integrated presentation of the nine components as a single property.

EUROPE - NORTH AMERICA

New Nominations

Decision: 43 COM 8B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Großglockner High Alpine Road, Austria**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to reconsider if a robust case can be made based on a global thematic framework of designed scenic routes in a global context and in a range of environmental contexts which underpins a thorough and compelling comparative analysis, in order to bring into focus the potential significance of the nominated property;
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of the **Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes (Western Segment), Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia**, back to the States Parties in order to allow them to take appropriate measures with regard to component part 1608-133 (WHC/19/43.COM/8B, p.60), previous component part 70a;
3. Recommends the States Parties to invite the Advisory Body (ICOMOS) to review the situation with an advisory mission to Hungary to take place before the end of 2019.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.24

The nomination of **Hoge Kempen Rural-Industrial Transition Landscape, Belgium**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi, Canada**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criterion (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi is a sacred site in a mixed grassland prairie region on the northern edge of the Great Plains. The Milk River Valley and several "coulees" dominate the topography of this cultural landscape, whose geological features include a concentration of hoodoos, with spectacular forms sculpted by erosion. The Blackfoot Confederacy (Siksikáítsitapi) has left engravings and paintings on the sandstone walls and landscape features, which bear witness to spirit messages. The landscape is considered to be sacred by the Blackfoot people, and centuries-old traditions are perpetuated today in various ceremonies and in the respect in which the place is held.

The property consists of three components - the main component Áísínai'pi, and some 10 km away Haffner Coulee and Poverty Rock - and contains thousands of rock art images. Dated in situ archaeological remains cover a period between ca. 4,500 BP -3,500 years BP and the Contact Period. The rock art has been made in the valley for thousands of years, with most of the images dating to the later Pre-contact and early Post-contact periods (1,000 years BP to the mid- nineteenth century), with the oldest art possibly dating up to ca. 3,000 years BP.

Criterion (iii): The sacred landscape and the rock art of Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi provide exceptional testimony to the living cultural traditions of the Blackfoot people. According to Blackfoot beliefs, spiritual powers inhabit the earth, and the characteristics of the landscape and the rock art in the property reflect tangible, profound and permanent links with this tradition. The viewsheds of the sacred valley, with high grassland prairies, also contribute to its sacred character and influence traditional cultural practices.

Integrity

All the elements that are necessary to express Outstanding Universal Value are contained within the property boundaries, including a comprehensive representation of culturally significant landforms, a full range of characteristics of the two main documented traditions of rock art at Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi, and the viewsheds that contribute to their sacred character. The tangible and intangible attributes of Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi continue to be incorporated in the cultural and spiritual context of the Blackfoot people today. The rodeo grounds, located in the heart of the restricted access zone or archaeology reserve, should be removed and relocated in order to strengthen the property's integrity.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the form and conception of the property, of materials and substance, of situation and setting, of use and function, of traditions, of spirit and impression is well established, and is corroborated by large amounts of traditional, ethnographic and

archaeological evidence. The authenticity of the form and conception of the rock art is evidenced by its subject, its formal and stylistic qualities, and its pictorial conventions and motifs, which correspond to well documented traditions of the indigenous peoples. The character of the landscape is intact and authentic, and has undergone few modifications since the beginning of European settlement. The archaeological excavations and the inventories have demonstrated the early date of settlement and use of the property by the indigenous peoples. The continuing traditional importance and ceremonial use of the property by the Blackfoot people bear witness to the authenticity of its intangible values, its situation and its setting.

Management and protection requirements

Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi is entirely protected and managed by virtue of the provisions of the Provincial Parks Act of Alberta. The three components of the serial property and the associated buffer zones are included in the provincial park of Writing-on-Stone. Industrial and commercial development inside the property is prohibited. More than 21% of the property is located in a restricted access zone, preventing unauthorised public access to the zones that are most sensitive in cultural terms, although the Blackfoot people are still allowed access for traditional purposes. All the property's cultural attributes are subject to the protection provisions of the Historical Resources Act of Alberta, the highest level of protection in this Canadian jurisdiction.

A comprehensive management system is in place, and a programme for monitoring the rock art has been implemented. The Blackfoot people are fully participating in the management of Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi, while ensuring appropriate management practices and continuous access for traditional and cultural practices. The management plan is regularly revised, and a new edition, drawn up in collaboration with the Blackfoot communities, is nearing completion. The Interim Management Directive will be used until the final stage of the public consultation has been completed, and the revised management plan has been adopted.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Providing a calendar for the relocation of the rodeo grounds outside the property area, within a maximum timeframe of five years,
 - b) Finalising and officially adopting the revised management plan, including a visitor management plan.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region, Czechia and Germany**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief description

The mining region of Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří (Ore Mountains) is located between Saxony (Germany) and the Czechia. The transboundary serial property comprises 22 component parts that represent the spatial, functional, historical and socio-technological integrity of the territory; a self-contained landscape unit that has been profoundly and irreversibly shaped by 800 years of almost continuous polymetallic mining, from the 12th to 20th centuries.

The relict structure and pattern of the Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region remains highly legible and is characterized by specific and formative contributions made by the exploitation of different metals, at different times, in unevenly distributed locations defined by an exceptional concentration of mineral deposits. Separate mining landscapes emerged on both sides of the Ore Mountains, characterized by exchange of technical know-how, miners and metallurgists between Saxony and Bohemia. These deposits became key economic resources that were exploited during crucial periods in world history, events that were dictated by evolving empirical knowledge and exemplary practice and technologies devised or improved in the Ore Mountains; the vagaries of global markets impacted by new mineral discoveries, politics and wars, and the successive discovery of 'new' metals and their uses.

The Ore Mountains was the most important source of silver in Europe, particularly in the century from 1460 to 1560; silver was also the trigger for new organization and technology. Tin was produced in a steady manner throughout the long history of the Ore Mountains and rare cobalt ore, which was mixed with the silver ores in the Ore Mountains, made this region a leading European, if not world, producer from the 16th to 18th centuries. Finally, the region became a major global producer of uranium in the late 19th and 20th centuries; the early period being one of original discovery and development.

The combination of shifting geographical mineral output, topography and a mining system predominantly under state control, dictated land-use: mining, water management and transport, mineral processing, settlement, forestry and agriculture. Due to the longevity, and intensity, of mining, the entire cultural landscape of the Ore Mountains is largely impacted by its effects, and is anchored by the mines themselves (above and below ground, with all ore deposit types and principal exploitation periods represented, and with exceptional equipment and structures remaining in situ); pioneering water management systems (of water supply, for power at the mines themselves and for drainage and ore-processing); transport infrastructure (road, railway and canal); innovative ore-processing and smelting sites that possess an exceptional variety and integrity of equipment and structures; mining towns that developed spontaneously with, and adjacent to, the silver bonanzas of the 15th and 16th centuries, their original urban layout and architecture reflecting their importance as administrative, economic, educational, social and cultural centres and retained as the basis for embellishment in the 18th and 19th centuries; agriculture that was contemporary with the earliest silver strikes in the 12th century and a well-established forerunner of large-scale mining; and sustainably managed forests that occupy traditional spaces in the landscape that were also subsidiary to the mining industry. The interaction between people and their environment is also attested by intangible attributes, such as education and literature, traditions, customs and artistic developments as well as social and political influences that both originated in the mining phenomenon, or were decisively shaped by it. They collectively provide testimony to the first stages in the region, in the early 16th century, of the early modern transformation of mining and metallurgy from a small scale craft-based industry with outdated medieval origins to a large-scale state-controlled industry fuelled by industrial capitalists that both preceded, and enabled, continuous and successful industrialization that continued into the twentieth century. State-control of the mining industry, with all its administrative, managerial, educational and social dimensions, together with technological and scientific achievements which emanated openly from the region, influenced all continental European mining regions and beyond.

Criterion (ii): The mining region of Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří is an exceptional testimony to the outstanding role and strong global influence of the Saxon-Bohemian Ore Mountains as a centre for technological and scientific innovations from the Renaissance up to the modern era. During several periods of mining history, significant achievements related to the mining industry emanated from the region and were successfully transferred, or influenced subsequent developments in other mining regions. This includes, among other achievements, the founding of the first mining high school. The continuous worldwide emigration of highly trained Saxon-Bohemian miners played a key role in the interchange

of developments in, and improvements to, mining technology and its related sciences. Manifestations of this interchange are still evident in the Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region.

Criterion (iii): The mining region of Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří bears exceptional testimony to technological, scientific, administrative, educational, managerial and social aspects that underpin the intangible dimension of living traditions, ideas and beliefs of the people associated with the Ore Mountains' culture. The organization as well as its hierarchical administration and management are fundamental to understanding the mining tradition of the Ore Mountains that developed from the beginning of the 16th century. A tradition emerged whereby the mining bureaucracies of absolute rulers maintained strict control of the work force and induced a favourable climate for an early capitalistic system of financing. Such an approach influenced the economic, legal, administrative and social system of mining in all the mining regions of continental Europe. The state-controlled mining organization strongly influenced the development of early modern monetary systems, particularly witnessed by the royal mint in Jáchymov, where the heavy silver coins known as thalers, first minted from 1520, served for several centuries as a standard for the monetary systems in many European countries, and became a predecessor of the 'dollar' currency.

Criterion (iv): The mining region of Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří represents a coherent mining landscape with specific proportions of land dedicated in specific places to mining, dictated by the uneven distribution and concentration of ore deposits, and exploited in different periods and processing operations, to water management and forestry, to urbanization, agriculture, transport and communications – a pattern of nodes and concentrations, of linear connecting features, all developed in successive phases under increasing state control. Well-preserved mine workings, technological ensembles and landscape features bear witness to all known major extracting and processing technologies applied from the late medieval period to modern times, as well as to the development of extensive, sophisticated water management systems both aboveground and underground. The mining activities led to the unparalleled development of a dense settlement pattern both in the valleys and in very high, harsh upland positions, featuring a close connection to the surrounding mining landscapes.

Integrity

The property, an organically evolved mining cultural landscape, comprises 22 components that, as a whole, illustrate the process of configuration of the territory over 800 years on the basis of mining activities. Both States Parties have adopted similar approaches to identify the components of the serial property, to justify in which way each of them contributes to illustrating the complex process of configuration of the mining cultural landscape and to establish the boundaries of the property and the buffer zones. On this basis, each of the components of the series plays a specific role in illustrating the types of landscapes related to the extraction of different ores from the Ore Mountains. The boundaries of each of the components have been carefully delineated in order to include all the features necessary to convey the contribution of that particular component to the Outstanding Universal Value. Although some of the components are exposed to factors that could represent a risk to their conservation, the legal instruments and management plan in place ensure the adequate protection of all of the attributes necessary to convey the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

Authenticity

The property's components have been preserved in their settings and, even though some have been adapted for new uses, they retain a high degree of authenticity. The mining landscape has also retained its comprehensive intangible heritage in the form of living traditions, and movable collections and archives are additional sources of reliable information on the values of the series. A span of 800 years of mining activity has led to

changes to the landscape; some mining sites were abandoned whilst others continued to operate and witnessed technological adaptations. Continuous mining activity at certain sites contributed to the conservation of mining structures as well as to their continuous repair and upgrade. The underground installations in general retain a high degree of authenticity; above ground, abandoned buildings or structures were, in some cases, demolished or adapted to new uses; although efforts to preserve mining sites began a hundred years ago, many remained in poor condition until the 1990s, when conservation campaigns were begun in historic towns and mining sites. The Academy of Freiberg continues to carry out research on mining and its operations, contributing to the growth of knowledge.

Management and protection requirements

There is a comprehensive set of legal protective instruments in place in both States Parties and active conservation is carried out throughout the property. The States Parties have elaborated a management plan 2013-2021 for the property, which includes two national sections and an international management plan. The international section includes a memorandum of understanding between the two States Parties, provisions for transboundary buffer zones and the scheme for the structure and organization of the transboundary management. The international management bodies include a Bilateral Steering Committee and a Bilateral Advisory Group and a common future vision is included.

The Bilateral Steering Committee has, among other objectives, represent the interests of the respective States Parties, and the mutual provision of information, coordination and strategic planning. The Bilateral Advisory Group is established at the regional level and is responsible for the coordination of all common issues; its main objective is to protect, oversee and sustainably develop the Outstanding Universal Value of the serial property. Together with the national coordination offices, its main responsibilities include coordination of information and actions, conservation of the property, periodic reporting, public relations and international measures.

Both national sections of the management plan include, besides conservation of Outstanding Universal Value of the property, provisions oriented to promoting sustainable tourism and providing adequate visitor management. Both States Parties propose a set of key indicators to monitor the state of conservation of the components of the property; despite the two different approaches taken by the States Parties, the monitoring system in place is adequate

4. Recommends that the States Parties give consideration to the following:
 - a) Keeping the World Heritage Committee informed on the progress of the assessment of current mining projects within the property as well as any potential future plans for mining or other activities that may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including its authenticity and integrity, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*,
 - b) Formally committing that no mining activities or processing will be allowed in the future within the boundaries of the components parts of the serial property,
 - c) Managing the number of visitors, particularly when an increase might have an impact on the urban communities, especially in relation to vehicular traffic in Czechia.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Inscribes the **Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem, Czechia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iv) and (v)**;
3. Takes note of the provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Landscape is situated in the Střední Polabí area, in the Polabská nížina (Elbe Lowland) geological and economic region. The geological and morphological features of the area facilitated horse breeding and helped in creating a unique landscape composition designed with the intention of breeding and training of ceremonial horses.

People first settled in this region in medieval times. After 1491, Kladruby nad Labem had been managed by the Pernstein family who founded a deer park there. In 1560 the Pardubice estate including the deer park was acquired on behalf of the then ruler by the Czech Royal Chamber (an administrative body of the Bohemian Kingdom). In 1563 the Emperor Maximilian II of Habsburg founded a stud farm there and on 6 March 1579 his successor, Emperor Rudolph II of Habsburg granted it a charter as the Imperial Court Stud Farm. Since the early 17th century the stud farm, in close interaction with the surrounding landscape, has specialised in breeding ceremonial carriage horses of the gala carrossier type solely to satisfy the demand of the Imperial Court. To date, the historic farmsteads located on the site have been in operation and they represent functional centre points of the unique landscape.

The property is a rare synthesis of two categories of landscape: on the one hand it is a continuing landscape that has developed organically to date and still performs its main function; but it is also a landscape designed and created intentionally by man and a unique example of a highly specialised ornamented farm – *ferme ornée* – dedicated to the breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses. This synthesis stems from the fact that the living and evolving landscape with a clearly defined breeding function consists of two parts. Each of them is based on its inherent conditions, and even though these two parts contrast with each other, they are also closely intertwined. The formal arrangement of the pasture landscape (applying the principles of Classicist French gardens with unobtrusive and modest architecture of farmsteads, unobtrusive structure of settlements and sculptures accentuating important places) is complemented with the romantic picturesque landscape park, where the principles of manipulative painting perspective are used to evoke a scenic painting, enriched by a wide range of ornamental tree species grown there.

The Landscape is living evidence of transforming influences in the design of the landscape for breeding and training of carriage horses. There are clearly visible functional components within the landscape layout (axes, roads, avenues, watercourses, symmetrical buildings, and links between these components) that are an excellent example of an inventive application of André Le Nôtre's composition principles (French Formal Garden) in creating a landscape designed for such a specific purpose. The Property is also unique because at the time when it was arranged (according to the principles of French Formal Garden design), such principles were already abandoned elsewhere in the world. This late application of André Le Nôtre's principles in the Landscape documents their viability and is also testament to the conservative taste of the key client, the Habsburg Court, which commissioned these landscape modifications. The landscape also reflects the level of acceptable cultural norms in those times.

The principles of English picturesque landscaping were adopted in an extraordinarily inventive manner in the design of the Mošnice Landscaped Park, with the aim of creating a landscaped scenery consisting of native as well as introduced ornamental woody plant species and applying the compositional principles of manipulative painting perspective based on a wide range of colours of the trees and shrubs selected to create a pictorial spatial illusion and effects. The splendid scenery is reflected in oxbow lakes, the last

remains of the Elbe river meanders. The tree clumps distributed on pastures originally defined by the Classicist composition is yet further evidence that English landscaping imprinted its influence in the Landscape.

This creative fusion of the French and English landscaping principles, their merger within the landscaped park on a site primarily serving an economic function, gave birth to such a remarkable composition. These above factors make the Landscape for Breeding Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem very unique.

The unique approach to the functional use of the landscape is expressed by means of landscape composition itself. The starting point of the spatial main composition axes in the Classicist part of the landscape is situated at the arched passageway leading to the main stables of the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead and not in front of the Manor House as is common for designed landscapes at other comparable studs. The utilitarian function of the landscape is also expressed in the structural substance and lay-out of the buildings at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead, where the architectural form of the Manor House that hosted the Imperial Family when visiting, is suppressed not only in visual terms (being screened off by a line of trees) but also in absolute terms – it is lower than the stables main entrance wing. Neither does the nave of Saint Wenceslas and Leopold Church exceed the height of the farmstead stable buildings. This accentuation of the landscape's pure economic function by architectural and landscaping means is quite unusual, particularly if there is a stately home of a member of the social elite.

The Landscape undoubtedly bears all the significant attributes of its continuing single purpose– the breeding and training of carriage horses, and it had gradually evolved into the highest aesthetic form, reflecting its imperial importance and function that has resulted in a unique type of an ornamented farm (*ferme ornée*). Due to its function the Landscape was closely associated with the top echelons of the social hierarchy for four centuries in the history of European civilisation. In global perspective it represents a unique and comprehensive example of equestrian culture development in Europe, particularly with focus on breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses.

Criterion (iv): The property is an outstanding world example of a landscape that during its development over several centuries, has been meticulously cultivated by means of intended landscape composition in which the principles of French Classicist garden and English landscaping joined together to create a perfect environment satisfying the needs of breeding and training of carriage horses. The landscape illustrates an important era in modern European history, when the social elites supported and admired this unique horse breeding activities. In the case of the Nominated Landscape this elite was represented by the Imperial House of Habsburg. Therefore in the history of European civilisation the Landscape was over four centuries very closely associated with the top echelons of the social hierarchy. From the world perspective it represents a unique and comprehensive example of equestrian culture development in Europe spanning over four centuries, with a specific focus on breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses.

Criterion (v): The property is an excellent example of a traditional use of the landscape, the last of its kind in the world, for breeding and training of carriage horses of the gala carrossier type. It represents the historic period starting with Baroque, when the landscape was deliberately structured and used to cater for the needs of the social elites that demonstrated their privileged position in pompous ceremonies for which gala carrossier horses were used. For centuries, breeding and training of these horses at the property has been carried out in close interactions with the natural environment: favourable climate, hydrology, soil and vegetation on the site have been the key factors for the economic self-sufficiency of the landscape so indispensable for breeding and training of carriage horses from their birth until completion of their training. Breeding and training of carriage horses and maintaining the associated Landscape have been a rational way of living for the local people.

Integrity

To date, the Landscape has been preserved, and it is proposed for nomination, within its historical borders and area that in the past corresponded to the size of the herd needed to supply the required number of trained ceremonial carriage horses set by the Imperial Court. The utilitarian character of the landscape is still fully manifested in the preserved functional integrity of its composition main components that consist of: pastures of adequate size for the herd; grassland for hay production; arable land for production of grain fodder; forests for timber production used as building material and fuel; sufficient water supply; roads and drives necessary for training carriage horses in hand; functionally diversified sets of buildings etc.

As in the past, the Landscape still provides all the resources necessary for successful breeding of these horses and provides the environment for their training. Horse breeding is carried out in functionally diversified historic stables and other complementary structures. The sets of buildings at all farmsteads reflect the requirements for carriage horse stabling that have been developed over many years starting from the early 19th century. These ensembles of buildings have neither been demolished nor significantly modified (only complemented in a sensitive manner) and in 2014–2015 they all were successfully restored.

The integrity of the formal composition of the Classicist part of the Landscape has been fully preserved because all its components have been preserved – roads lined with trees, watercourses, the grid of pasture units etc. The integrity of the landscape composition of the romantic picturesque park at Mošnice has also been preserved – the carriage bridle way from which fan-like vistas open at a rich assortment of solitary trees and group plantings arranged according to the compositional principles of perspective, the former river meanders oxbow lakes and naturally regenerating alluvial vegetation in the relict of the flood plain forest. The integrity of the productive forests in the northern part of the property including the network of straight clear-cut strips and forest avenues used for horse training has also been preserved. Organically developed rural settlements located in the Nominated Landscape have preserved their integrity in historic lay-out and structural forms of residential houses.

Authenticity

The functional authenticity of the property has been preserved; the Landscape is still used for breeding and training of carriage horses of the gala carrossier type, specifically the Kladruber breed. The unique composition of the Landscape based on the combination of French (*patte d'oie*, *etoile*, and *cabinet de verdure*) and English (clumps, country parks) principles of the garden design has been well preserved. Linear planting (tree-lined walkways, avenues, windbreaks, and planting along watercourses) dividing the landscape composition have also been preserved in the form of native species and overall pattern. The complexes of stables and other complementary structures at the stud farm have been carefully restored in compliance with the original Classicist design and therefore they are authentic. In the restoration some good quality modifications from the subsequent periods were also considered to provide evidence of building and style layers documenting the gradual development of the Property.

The network of watercourses, which is important for both the function and composition of the landscape, has been preserved in the same structure as it was in 1876 and therefore, it is authentic. Traditional materials are used for its maintenance. A similar approach is used for the maintenance of pasture fencing. The historic urban structure of settlements has not been compromised by the industrial development of modern times, and the original links with countryside have been preserved.

Protection and management requirements

To safeguard the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and guarantee its sustainable development, the following principles are required: use the national monitoring system regularly every year as a preventive tool and a vehicle for early recommendations to the

national heritage bodies and the Site Manager; make necessary legal arrangements in order to bring the property under single management by transferring all the assets owned by the Czech state in the Landscape to a single Site Manager, i.e. the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem s.p.o.; implement the principles, as defined and agreed by the relevant ministries, in the restoration of historic vegetation stands in order to preserve the composition of the Landscape and its functional design for breeding carriage horses; continue implementation of the valid Management Plan, review the progress and update the plan in a timely manner; engage the Steering Group, members of which are senior representatives of relevant ministries, national heritage regional bodies, professional organisations active in management of heritage assets, ICOMOS National Committee, Site Manager, other co-operating external experts and representatives of self-governing local bodies.

4. Requests that the State Party, working with the Steering Group established to coordinate management of the property, finalize by **1 December 2019**, the expansion of the buffer zone to the south by including further land across the River Elbe in the stretch where the boundaries are too tight or coinciding with those of the property, in order to guarantee that it is equipped in its entirety with the necessary layer of additional protection;
5. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Finalising the revision of the management plan, whilst retaining the still-valid structure and approach of the 2012 document,
 - b) Developing a robust visitor strategy that extends to the territory beyond the buffer zone and discouraging individual vehicular access to the property,
 - c) Improving risk management by carrying out a study on possible threats and effects that may be associated with climate change and prioritising the response to the most likely threats,
 - d) Considering the integration of a Heritage Impact Assessment approach into the management system,
 - e) Monitoring the potential interferences between the general plans for the Danube-Elbe, and the construction of new canals with the landscape,
 - f) Assessing the potential impact of the plans for touristic river transportation on the general historic hydraulic system and also considering possible impacts on the Natura 2000 community site,
 - g) Removing the high-voltage power lines crossing the landscape and implementing measures to minimise the visual impact of the Chvaletice power station,
 - h) Carefully assessing the opportunity, pace and modalities of replanting the lines of trees of the avenues as well as hedges, taking into account species, distance, and size of the trees,
 - i) Ensuring the correct interpretation of the site as a cultural landscape, where the horses, landscape features, buildings, and natural elements have produced long-lasting impacts on the environment and on the people,
 - j) Establishing an archive and a digital register of primary source documents and setting up a central register of data at the National Stud Farm;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2019** a revised map showing the extended buffer zone;

7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Water Management System of Augsburg, Germany**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Water Management System of Augsburg is a sustainable system of water management that evolved in successive phases through the City's application of innovative hydraulic engineering, demonstrating an exemplary use of water resources over the course of more than seven centuries.

It represents an urban water landscape that is unparalleled in terms of its surviving successive technical diversity. The system includes: the sources of both potable and process water (spring water and river water, respectively) and their network of canals and complex of watercourses that kept the two types of water in strict separation throughout the system; water towers from the 15th to 17th century that housed pumping machinery driven by water wheels and later by turbines to counter the abrupt topographical change presented by the plateau that hosts the historic city centre of Augsburg; a water-cooled butchers' hall from the early 17th century; a system of three monumental fountains of extraordinary artistic quality; Hochablass Waterworks that represents modern cutting-edge hydraulic engineering of the late-19th century; hydropower stations, and finally the hydroelectric power stations that continue to provide sustainable power.

Criterion (ii): The Water Management System of Augsburg has generated significant technological innovations, which sustained Augsburg's leading position as a pioneer in hydraulic engineering. The strict separation between drinking and process water was introduced as early as 1545, long before research into hygiene matters established as a fact that impure water was the reason for many diseases. An international exchange of ideas regarding water supply and water generation evolved which, in turn, inspired local engineers in their drive for innovations many of which were tested and implemented in Augsburg for the first time.

Criterion (iv): The Water Management System of Augsburg illustrates the use of water resources and the production of highly pure water as the basis for the continual growth of a city and its prosperity since the Middle Age. The architectural and technological monuments preserve successive socio-technical ensembles that are vivid testimony to the City's urban administration and management of water that brought pre-eminence in two key stages in human history: the water "art" of the Renaissance, and the Industrial Revolution.

Integrity

The integrity of the Water Management System of Augsburg is based on the functional unity and the wholeness of an integrated group of 22 mutually dependent elements, expressed in six typologies of structures that are a testimony to the city's long and continuous management of its water system. The technical-architectural ensemble constituting the system is of adequate size and fully represents the features and processes, which lend the property its importance.

The integrity of the property refers to an asset that in its current state is the product of a long succession of adaptations, modifications and substitutions over more than 700 years.

Authenticity

The Water Management System of Augsburg is an exceptional preserved structures that document the development of an urban water management system since medieval times. The system function is based on the preserved ensemble of water management features such as canals, water courses, waterworks for the production of drinking water, hydro-technical structures and buildings, a triad of fountains of extraordinary artistic quality, a water-cooled meat cutting, processing and sales facility and a range of hydropower plants.

Management and protection requirements

All 22 elements of the Water Management System of Augsburg have been included in the Bavarian heritage list. They are protected by law in accordance with the Bavarian Heritage Protection Act. All the important upkeep or change measures and all construction interventions are to be coordinated with the Lower Heritage Protection Authority of the City of Augsburg and require approval in accordance with heritage protection law. Large parts of the property lie in conservation and FFH (Flora-Fauna-Habitats) areas or within the existing heritage protection areas 'Ensemble Old Town Augsburg' and 'Olympic Canoe Course'. This provides extra protection for the property, as strict regulations exist for water quality control and nature conservation in addition to building and heritage preservation. The protection, sustainable use, development and design quality of the property and its setting are also ensured by various ordinances, master plans and guidelines elaborated by the City of Augsburg. Buffer zones have been designated and mapped however protective measures in the wider setting of the property should be reinforced.

A World Heritage Office is responsible for coordinating and ensuring the preservation and proper management of the property. Among other responsibilities, it checks any projects and planned constructions against compatibility with the World Heritage standards and takes care of the regular review of the general state of conservation of the property. A Management Plan has been compiled to define the framework of the future management of the property.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Further exploring how the buffer zone relates to the broader setting of the property and identify areas which would need to be protected, in order to reinforce the protection of watercourses and canals from urban development and factors that could affect the property, as well as implementing the subsequent measures,
 - b) Undertaking Heritage Impact Assessments to assess the potential impacts on the property of any current or planned projects, including the projects for a new tram track and bicycle paths near the canals.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Krzemionki Prehistoric Striped Flint Mining Region, Poland**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (iv)**;
3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Krzemionki prehistoric striped flint mining region (in short: Krzemionki) is located in the north-eastern fringe of the Świętokrzyskie (Holy Cross) Mountains in central Poland on both sides of Kamienna River. It is a serial property comprised of four component parts: the principal Krzemionki Opatowskie Mining Field; two smaller mining fields, Borownia and Koryczna, aligned on the same geological structure; and the Gawroniec prehistoric miners' permanent settlement that received rough axes from the mines for finishing and polishing prior to distribution. The property dates from 3,900 BCE to 1,600 BCE (Neolithic to Early Bronze Age) and is one of the largest known complexes of its type. It is also the most complete and wholly readable socio-technical system of prehistoric underground flint mining and processing known in the world, and illustrates the greatest range of prehistoric flint mining techniques known in a single property. Features include great chambers with a floor area of over 500 m² that are unknown from any other site. Moreover, a unique type of flint – striped flint banded in exceptional zebra-like patterns of alternating shades of grey – was mined and fashioned into axes and distributed in a verifiable radius of 650 km from the complex, in present-day Germany, Czech Republic, Moravia, Slovakia, western Ukraine, Belarus and Lithuania.

A diverse range of mine types are also identified with different surface expressions in a remarkably intact anthropogenic surface that presents a rare prehistoric industrial landscape of shaft depressions and up-cast waste, remnants of flint workshops, miners' camps and communication routes. Gawroniec Settlement, integral to the functional integrity of the deposit management system, is clear testimony to the organisation of a prehistoric community based around mining.

Criterion (iii): Krzemionki prehistoric striped flint mining region is illustrative of the living and working patterns of settled prehistoric communities that distinguish the Neolithic period from that which preceded it. It provides exceptional scientific and anthropological evidence that supports a complete physical testimony of a distinctive cultural tradition that has disappeared.

The value of the nominated Property, including the integral Gawroniec Settlement (also the region's most significant prehistoric settlement), is further enhanced by the proven distribution of striped-flint axes that have been identified in a radius of over 650 kilometres from the complex – the greatest recorded range for prehistoric flint axes as significant indicators of prehistoric movement.

Criterion (iv): Krzemionki prehistoric striped flint mining region provides exceptional evidence that the prehistoric period, which brought flint mining to produce tools, was a watershed period in the history of humankind. Diverse underground prehistoric mining structures are present in the nominated Property – comprising open-pit, niche-gallery, gallery, room-and-pillar, and chamber mines – and primary workshops survive intact amongst well over 4,000 shafts and pits.

Integrity

Krzemionki prehistoric striped flint mining region, as a whole, comprises the best preserved, most technically diverse and complete prehistoric flint mining assemblage known. All elements necessary to express potential Outstanding Universal Value are included in the serial property that represents the exploitation of the only deposit of striped flint to be mined in prehistory. Principle features and attributes have been confirmed in detail using a combination of historic and recent archaeological research, including Airborne Laser Scanning that has accurately mapped the sites in 3D under forest cover. The permanent settlement site, on a promontory in open agricultural fields, was archaeologically excavated in the late-1940s and '50s and the boundary exceeds the archaeological site boundary that contains all known evidence of prehistoric settlement.

The site does not suffer from current adverse development or neglect.

Authenticity

Krzemionki prehistoric striped flint mining region is characterised by an exceptional level of authenticity, in all its attributes, expressed in elements that include: the well preserved form and structure of the underground such as shafts, chambers, communication galleries, transport corridors, supporting pillars or waste heaps of mining and processing, as well as the aboveground industrial landscape consisting of shaft depressions and up-cast waste, remnants of flint workshops, miners' camps and communication routes. The majority of the mining fields are left unexcavated. At Krzemionki Opatowskie Mining Field, a small segment of the mining field has been excavated archaeologically and, after some conservation work, gives unparalleled access to workings with a diversity and combination of attributes that have remained almost unchanged for over 5,000 years. Attributes of Gawroniec Settlement are equally easily read in terms of location and setting, form, and archaeological evidence that is tangible proof of organisation and process directly tied to the mining fields. Archaeological excavations were conducted between 1947 and 1961 and apart from extensive waste from flint processing, dateable evidence included pottery (large storage vessels, funnel-shaped flasks and vases, ceramic pipes, and ceramic weaving spindles) and organic remains which were radiocarbon-dated to between 3,500 and 3,200 BCE. New, additional and higher resolution, radiocarbon dates for the mining fields are being compiled during 2017–2018.

Protection and management requirements

The property is under full legal protection in its entirety. The management system for Krzemionki prehistoric striped flint mining region will be implemented by the 'Krzemionki' Archaeological Museum and Reserve (Muzeum Archeologiczne i Rezerwat „Krzemionki”), a local museum that is renowned in Poland and which takes a lead role in the management and protection of Krzemionki. Its organisational structure will be adapted and extended to the other three component parts in the series as part of a new property management plan process currently (2018) in development and which will be adopted in that year. Currently there are no recognisable threats or vulnerabilities to the preservation of the property for future generations.

4. Requests the State Party to:
 - a) Continue implementation of the management plan to ensure the effective protection of the property,
 - b) Take appropriate and immediate measures to attenuate the negative impact of the working limestone quarry in the Korycizna buffer zone, to the immediate south-east of the property,
 - c) Finalize as soon as possible the process of creating the cultural park, in order to make the buffer zones effective,
 - d) Specify in detail how the land development plans, which are a condition for the establishment of the cultural park, will ensure that the buffer zones provide an additional level of protection for the property, in conformity with paragraphs 103 to 107 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

5. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Including a heritage study methodology in the management system of the property, to ensure that any programme or project relating to the property is evaluated in terms of its impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value and the associated attributes,
 - b) Ensuring the long-term funding of the archaeological research programme, and guaranteeing that the research objectives of the programme are adequate in view of the conservation plan;

6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Royal Building of Mafra – Palace, Basilica, Convent, Cerco Garden and Hunting Park (Tapada), Portugal**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (iv)**;
3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Royal Building of Mafra, today also designated as National Palace of Mafra, consists of a Palace, which integrates a Basilica, with its axial frontispiece uniting the King and the Queen wings, a Convent, the Cerco Garden and a Hunting Park (Tapada). It represents one of the most magnificent works undertaken by King João V, who had exceptional cultural and economic conditions that allowed him to stand out among other European monarchies as a powerful sovereign of a vast multicontinental empire.

From the time when the architect was chosen (Johann Friedrich Ludwig, a Swabian with training in Rome), this project symbolised an international affirmation of the Portuguese ruling dynasty. The ongoing fascination experienced by the monarch for the Rome of the great popes in the Baroque period led him to commission the work of important artists for Mafra, which ultimately became one of the most relevant sites of Italian Baroque outside Italy.

On the occasion of the consecration of the Basilica, on October 22nd 1730, the King's birthday, the monument was not yet concluded and not all of the works of art had arrived, but the project was well defined and in an advanced stage of implementation: a Royal Palace endowed with two turrets that, functioning independently, were the private apartments of the royal couple; a Basilica decorated with 58 statues by the best Roman and Florentine artists, and an unprecedented set of French and Italian ecclesiastic vestments unparalleled in the country; two towers on the facade containing two carillons ordered from Flanders and that constitute a unique bell heritage worldwide; a Library containing works of great cultural and scientific interest, and one of the few that was allowed to incorporate "banned books", highlighting a remarkable collection of incunabula and manuscripts, as well as a bibliographic collection with a wide range of publications from the 15th to the 19th centuries. From the mid-eighteenth century the new stone altar pieces of the Basilica were carved, a work of Alessandro Giusti, an Italian artist who founded, in Mafra, a school of sculpture. It was also in Mafra that Joaquim Machado de Castro, the most important Portuguese sculptor of the 18th century, received his training, furthermore, it was on the immense construction site of Mafra that the knowledge and practices were acquired and then applied for the reconstruction of Lisbon after the devastation caused by the 1755 earthquake. Noteworthy are also the six historic organs of the Basilica, unique in the world, because they were designed and built to play simultaneously. At the end of the 18th century the construction of the new set of six organs was ordered to the Portuguese organ masters, António de Machado Cerveira and Peres Fontanes, having been carefully restored since 1994, and thereby receiving the Europa Nostra award.

The Palace continued to play its role as a royal residence through to the end of the monarchy and it was in Mafra that Manuel II, the last King of Portugal, spent his final night

before setting off into exile on October 5th 1910. With the extinction of religious orders in 1834, the Convent began to serve as a military facility, reflecting another chapter in the history of this complex. The barracks of Mafra are linked to some of the most important military events of the 19th century, namely during the period of the Peninsular Wars following the French Invasions, when it housed French troops and also Anglo-Portuguese troops. Noteworthy was its participation in the Carnation Revolution (Revolução dos Cravos) that re-established democracy in Portugal in 1974. The military use of the former convent remains to this day.

The Cerco Garden started out as a convent enclosure at the disposal of the friars and also for the purpose of court. As early as in 1718, King João V ordered the planting of all kinds of existing wild trees in the Empire in well distributed beds and wide paths which favoured the organisation of the area in symmetrical plots. The garden includes a large central lake into which converge the watercourses of the Tapada and an adjoining well associated with a noria. This also contains the unusual Ball Game Field, built on the orders of the Regular Canons of Saint Augustine, when they occupied the Convent between 1771 and 1792.

The Hunting Park (Tapada) was created in 1747 as a private hunting ground for the monarch, as well as for agriculture and livestock breeding, in order to serve the needs of the Palace and the Convent. In late 19th century and in the beginning of the following century, the Hunting Park was the privileged stage for the hunting parties of King Carlos I, who went as far as to build a pavilion, within the approximately 1,200 hectares that make up this property. Today, this area is used for forestry, hunting, environment and tourism management. Within its walls are four Forts of the Lines of Torres, one of which has already been restored (Fort of Juncal), which also connect this environment with the European conflicts generally known as the Napoleonic Wars.

Criterion (iv): The Royal Building of Mafra reflects the materialization of absolute power from the time of the King João V, as well as a strategy for consolidation of the Portuguese empire and national sovereignty, affirmation of the dynastic legitimacy, a closer proximity to the international sources of authority, namely of the Papacy of Rome, as well as distancing from the Spanish Crown. The international dimension of the Portuguese empire and the grandeur of its sovereign are at the origin of the gigantism of this construction and the aesthetic options taken. By advocating an avant-garde work, it synthesizes the best examples of Baroque architecture in the city of Rome. Other features in this Monument contribute to making this the country's main baroque work and one of the most important in Europe, considering not only its size and constructive accuracy, but also some integrated pieces such as the Carillons and the Organs of the Basilica, musical sets of exceptional relevance in the world. The Hunting Park (Tapada) is an example of large-scale landscape creation forming a territorial unit management umbilically connected with the Palace and the Convent.

Integrity

Over time, the Royal Building of Mafra preserved the historical, social and artistic characteristics justifying its Outstanding Universal Value. The works carried out throughout the centuries were always designed to preserve the building, its proportions and volumes, extending its life without changing its physiognomy and functions. The monument survived virtually intact, continuing to represent the ideological values and aesthetic principles of the first half of the 18th century. Noteworthy are the consistency of design, rhythm, symmetry, aesthetic quality and harmony, the dignity of the work, the impeccable quality of the project details and implementation, the constructive competence, the good distribution of resources, the prudent administration of construction and the efficient creation of spaces according to the needs. Threats to the Property are mainly related to the severe thermal amplitudes and the saline winds of the Atlantic coast, as well as the danger of forest fires in the Summer.

Authenticity

During its almost 300 years of existence, the Royal Building of Mafra did not register any significant alterations that compromised its authenticity, namely, as regards its design, form and materials used, only registering small reversible changes. From the point of view of restoration and preservation, we can highlight the restoration of the six Organs of the Basilica, the Throne Room, and the Carillons, (in the programming phase). Despite the political, economic and social transformations that took place between the 18th century and the present day, the Royal Building adjusted itself to several different functions without, however, losing its basic characteristics. Although it ceased to be a state residence as a consequence of the Implantation of the Republic in 1910, it gained a museum status and public fruition; due to the extinction of religious orders in 1834, the Convent began to host military institutions to this day. The Basilica ceased to be a royal chapel, housing the parish's headquarters in 1836; and the Library preserves its mission to support study and research.

Protection and management requirements

The Royal Building of Mafra is classified as a National Monument by a Decree issued on January 10th 1907, published in the Governmental Journal no. 14 of January 17th 1907, Decree of June 16th 1910, published in the Governmental Journal 1st series, no. 136, of June 23th 1910.

In order to ensure the application of the law establishing the foundations for the policies and the system of norms of protection and enhancement of cultural heritage, (Law no. 107, of September 8th 2001), Decree no. 140, of June 15th 2009 established the legal framework for studies, projects, reports, works or interventions on classified properties, especially stipulating the need for prior and systematic evaluation and monitoring of any works susceptible of impacting on their integrity so as to avoid any disfiguration, dilapidation, loss of features or authenticity, which can be ensured by appropriate and thorough planning by duly qualified persons.

Furthermore, there is a policy of responsible management that focuses upon environmental solutions and on maintaining a constructive and open dialogue with partners and, among others, with the council to mitigate potential negative impacts from undue usage of areas surrounding the monument, as duly stipulated by Decree no. 309, of October 23rd 2009, which establishes the restrictions appropriate to protecting and enhancing the areas around such cultural assets.

Management of this building is ensured by the General Directorate for Cultural Heritage, which is the central government department with responsibilities for managing the cultural heritage. It is up to the General Directorate in liaison with the remaining entities installed on the site, to draft a program and implement it so as to guarantee the future of this exceptional monument.

The integrated management of the Property is ensured by the following entities: General Directorate for Cultural Heritage/National Palace of Mafra, City Council of Mafra; School of Arms; Hunting Park (Tapada); Parish of Santo André.

The main purpose of the monument's management is its protection, preservation and maintenance by ensuring the characteristics that define it as a Property of Outstanding Universal Value.

Located at about 40km from the Capital City Mafra is a rural municipality and the town has grown with full respect for the Royal Building of Mafra and its surroundings. From the restoration and preservation point of view, the work undertaken on the six organs as well as the restoration of the carillons, now under implementation, are among the exemplary actions.

The Outstanding Universal Value of this Property is deeply engaged with its authenticity ensured by the maintenance of the Royal building's initial architectural concepts and style.

This criteria allowed the maintenance of the main functionality of the Basilica, Palace and partially for the convent transformed into a Museum.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Developing a landscape study and a cartographic inventory of the heritage features of the Tapada to support a more complete and detailed understanding of the historical evolution of the design of the Tapada, including the distribution of the functional areas, of the hydraulic system and its elements, the selection of plants, as well as alterations to the species and their layout, so as to reinforce and further substantiate the proposed justification for inscription,
 - b) Using the information above to reinforce the management of the cultural dimension of the Tapada,
 - c) Developing a more robust management system that identifies explicit tasks and commitments for each member of the Operational Unit and integrates the various plans and programmes into a jointly-elaborated management instrument, based on a unified vision for the whole of the property, Developing jointly a conservation programme with all responsible managing institutions, with clear priorities, and sources of funding for the whole of the property,
 - e) Requesting the School of Arms to undertake a review of the usage of the land it occupies, in coordination with a landscape architect, with the aim of improving the setting of the convent whilst meeting the functional needs following the changes of 2013,
 - f) Encouraging the Municipality to develop a conservation plan for the Cerco Garden, stating the long-term objectives for its management,
 - g) Encouraging the management parties to coordinate through one single strategy the interpretation of the property, including unified works so that the public can appreciate its totality,
 - h) Encouraging all relevant parties involved in elaborating a strategy for, and carrying out, landscape archaeology investigations within the Tapada to shed further light on its historic development as a designed multifunctional landscape;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2020** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte in Braga, Portugal**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criterion (iv)**;
3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Located in the city of Braga, in the North of Portugal, the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte is built facing west and has expansive views, at times of the ocean itself, overlooking the whole city of Braga, the Bracara Augusta founded in roman times of which it is historically

inseparable. The sanctuary is a type of architectural and landscape ensemble rebuilt and enhanced throughout a period of over 600 years, mainly defined by a long and complex Viae Crucis expanding up the hill, leading pilgrims through chapels that house sculptural collections evoking the Passion of Christ, fountains, sculptures and formal gardens. It is inscribed in an enclosure of 26ha, totally accessible to the public. It belongs to the Confraternity of Bom Jesus do Monte, the institution that continuously overlooks the place for almost 400 years.

The landscape and architectural ensemble of the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte is part of a European project for the creation of Sacri Monti, spurred by the Council of Trent, embodying a sacred mount which has witnessed several moments in the history of the city of Braga and its archdiocese, reaching a unique formal and symbolic complexity and an unprecedented monumental character and dimension in the context of European sacred mounts, with a baroque style and a grand religious narrative, typical of the Counter-Reformation.

It is a complete and complex manifestation resulting from a creative-genius, a monumental stairway where the conception models and esthetic preferences clearly represent the different periods of its construction, culminating in a piece of great unity and harmony. It is organized in two sections: (1) the moments before Jesus Christ's death, ending in the church and (2) the glorious life of Christ resurrected culminating in the Yard of the Evangelists. Enclosure and sanctuary blend together resulting in a cultural landscape.

The study made on Bom Jesus do Monte has shown that the history of its construction is extremely rich in events and initiatives, highlighted by important personalities, allowing for several time periods to be defined, since its inception to the present day. Its evolution throughout the centuries has allowed for a continual integration of the elements, within the same religious narrative, reaching its highest point during the baroque period. Its execution was possible through an extraordinary mobilization of resources, namely through alms and offerings, representing a continual and determined effort throughout generations, over a period of more than six centuries. The result is a high quality and solid construction, where we find a concentration of artistic and technical expression, a landscape where, together with water, granite is celebrated, sculpted within a luxurious "nature", perfectly integrated into the landscape.

Criterion (iv): The sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte is an extraordinary example of a sacred mount with an unprecedented monumentality determined by a complete and elaborate narrative of the Passion of Christ of great importance to the history of humanity. It embodies traits that identify roman Catholicism such as externalization of celebration, community sense, theatricality and life as a permanent and inexhaustible journey.

The sanctuary stands out due to its impact and affirmation in the landscape, the architectural and decorative originality of its stairways, the strong sensations generated when visiting it, characteristic of its baroque character. The unity of the sanctuary within its enclosure is a distinctive factor, that generates tremendous formal and functional harmony. It is a masterpiece, resulting from creative genius, integrating a set of monumental stairways, displaying models of design, taste and aesthetic preferences of each period of construction, consummated in an ensemble of great unity and harmony leading to a cultural landscape. The unity of the architectural ensemble and its high artistic quality don't only result from its overall design and organization, structure and composition, but also from the predominant use of granite, which endows the sanctuary with a significant sculptural and plastic dimension. Retaining and dividing walls, stairways, buildings, fountains, pavements, ornaments and an impressive and unprecedented set of statues are all made of granite, resulting in a work of high construction quality. The contrast between the whitewashed granite, on the one hand, and the surrounding lush green park and wood, on the other, decisively contributes to the sanctuary's baroque character. The property reflects also a

concentration of technical ingenuity (hydraulics, supports for the terrain, built structures, mechanics) and of artistic expression (architecture, sculpture, painting).

Integrity

The formal and functional composition of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte and its enclosure remains intact and its essential character has been preserved.

The historical physical context has remained practically intact up to the present day and, although it combines several stages of evolution of significant artistic interest, the ensemble has retained its overall integrity, in terms of materials and modes of execution. The history of the locale reveals that the sanctuary's physical dimension has evolved to ensure its religious dimension, while it has simultaneously affirmed itself as a place of villegiatura. This physical expansion has broadly encompassed the legacies handed down from previous historical periods. Today, the sanctuary and its enclosure retain all the elements that reflect the values and importance of the locale.

The attributes of the structural and ornamental materials: granite walls, stairways, patios, gardens, chapels, church, fountains and statues, associated with the presence of water and of decisive importance for the locale's artistic and symbolic dimension and for interpretation of the overall narrative of the locale, as well as the surrounding woodlands and park have remained intact, and guarantee the completeness of the narrative and integrity of the ensemble. In other words, the property is in a good state of preservation.

From an overall assessment, it follows that the general state of preservation of the property is good. Recently a project regarding the requalification of the heritage was carried out, namely through the preservation and restoration of the façades and roofing of the church, ten chapels of the Viae Crucis, including its exterior and the interior sculptures and murals, and some stretches of the stairways. A new phase is about to start bringing the property to a general state of good condition. The hotel units and other facilities surrounding the Sanctuary such as the funicular, Casa das Estampas, Colunata de Eventos recently underwent some restoration works and are thus in a good state of preservation. The park and the wood are also in a good state of preservation but for some steepest areas and the presence of old decaying trees and some invasive species, typical of a 150 years old park.

The sanctuary of Bom Jesus and its enclosure represent almost four centuries of continued management of the property by a single entity: the Confraternity of Bom Jesus do Monte, established in 1629. The attributes of the property within the enclosure, which has clearly defined limits, are not subject to threats.

Authenticity

The sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte in Braga dates back to at least the fourteenth century. It progressively acquired importance and religious and cultural significance, especially from the early seventeenth century onwards, after the Confraternity of Bom Jesus do Monte was founded. Since then, documents relating to the initiatives that were taken to enhance the sanctuary, including those which made it possible to expand its physical space and enhance the complexity of its forms and composition, have been recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of the Confraternity. Monographs written about the sanctuary, descriptions provided by travelers and scholars, engravings and paintings, pilgrims' manuals, technical drawings of building works, photographs, among other records, constitute significant primary sources of information.

The visual and written information of illustrations - of which only those produced since the end of the eighteenth century (e.g. the survey by Carlos Amarante in 1790 and the engraving of the sanctuary, undated, possibly from the 1770s or 1780s), drawings and descriptions constitute records of significant rigour. These elements can be compared with the historical buildings that now exist and thereby confirm the authenticity of these information sources. In fact, there is significant physical evidence of the various stages of

the sanctuary's evolution - the property itself constitutes a document that testifies to its evolution over time.

Protection and management requirements

The protection mechanisms of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte are defined nationally and locally, under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture, through the Directorate General of Cultural Heritage (DGPC), in coordination with the regional structure, the Regional-Directorate for Culture - North (DRCNorte) and supported by a robust legal framework. The Notice no. 68/2017, of May 10, triggered opening of the procedure to extend the classification of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte, so as to encompass the entire sacred mount including the funicular, and its reclassification as a national monument. Since that time all legal provisions regarding the protection of a national monument apply to the property.

The heritage protection instruments apply at a national and local / municipal level. National legislation ensures compliance with the requirements for protection of the listed heritage site and its buffer zone, thereby ensuring that the Outstanding Universal Value is preserved over time. Law no. 107/2001 of 8 September establishes the basis for the policy and regime for protection and enhancement of cultural heritage, in particular by indicating the classification objectives for safeguarding cultural assets, and their protection and management. On the other hand, Decree-law no. 309/2009 of October 23 defines the procedure for classification of immovable cultural property, the regime of protection zones and the establishment of rules for drawing up a detailed plan to safeguard such sites.

At the local level, Braga City Council operates under the recently revised Municipal Master Plan which contains clear rules both for the sanctuary and the buffer-zone. National and local legislation ensures compliance with the requirements for protection of the property and its buffer zone, thereby ensuring that the Outstanding Universal Value is preserved over time.

The Confraternity of Bom Jesus is the entity responsible for managing the monument's heritage and religious worship. The management is made in an ecumenical manner, since the monument is simultaneously managed as a religious place and a space dedicated to the arts and culture. It is understood that only through a peaceful coexistence between these two realities a sustainable management is possible, without deteriorating its tangible and intangible assets.

The overall objectives of management are to preserve and enhance the attributes of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte and define sustainable practices for the management, maintenance and use of the sanctuary, the park and the wood as a cultural landscape, meaning a combined work of nature and of man.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Improving the documentation by fixing the inventory of heritage elements and archiving the full range of documents, improving the action plan to include all works currently in progress and those being planned, and improving the institutional links between the two municipalities and other stakeholders for fire prevention and firefighting,
- b) Finalizing the process of classifying the whole site as a National Monument,
- c) Securing funding to undertake future planned conservation works in a timely manner,
- d) Supplementing management planning in order to control visitors, including within the park,
- e) Developing additional monitoring indicators to address identified threats to the property (including its woodland), and monitoring and addressing potential threats to the property such urban expansion/development and visitor impacts,

- f) Providing a firm and more precise commitment about the timing for the removal of the terrace bar,
 - g) Developing a more complete and detailed study on the understanding of existing plants supplementing the landscape attributes based on this work, and using this information to update management planning for the landscape,
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2020** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Churches of the Pskov School of Architecture, Russian Federation**, namely 10 of the 18 nominated serial components: 2.2 “Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery”; 2.3 “Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral”; 2.4 “Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God”; 2.5 “Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell tower”; 2.6 “Church of Pokrova (Intercession) of Proloma (at the breach in the wall)”; 2.7 “Church of Koz’ma and Damian s Primostya (near the bridge), remains of the belfry, gate, and fence”; 2.8 “Church of Georgiya so Vzvoza (St. George near the river descent)”; 2.9 “Church of Theophany with a belfry”; 2.11 “Church of Nikoloy so Usokhi (St. Nicholas from the dry place)”; and 2.14 “Church of Vasiliya na Gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill)”, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (ii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Churches of the Pskov School of Architecture are located in the historic city of Pskov and along the banks of the Velikaya River in the northwest of Russia. The property includes ten monuments of religious architecture, churches and cathedrals, as well as, in some cases, part of the monastic structures around these, which represent the architectural styles and decorative elements produced by the Pskov School of Architecture between the 12th and the beginning of the 17th century. The Pskov School of Architecture is one of the most influential Russian Schools of architecture, which fostered continuous exchange of ideas and characterized the development of architectural styles in Russia over five centuries, leading to specific architectural and decorative references known as the Pskov School.

These physical features representing the work of the Pskov School include, among others: architectural elements influenced by Byzantine traditions, transmitted through the earlier Novgorod School; distinctive use of local construction materials; and pragmatist stone buildings with purist and minimalistic approaches to decoration characterized by restraint in form and decoration. The school utilized a limited set of decorative techniques and architectural elements, illustrating a synthesis of vernacular styles brought into urban and monumental contexts, cubic volumes, domes, tholobates, side chapels, porches, narthexes and belfries, as well as other decorative features. The ten selected churches and cathedrals which compose this serial property are recognizable with their historic architectural structures and their immediate property settings in the form of access routes, gardens, surrounding walls and fences, as well as vegetation elements, all contributing to the traditional atmosphere of these spiritual abodes which relates to the endeavours of the School to integrate architectural masterpieces into their natural surroundings.

Criterion (ii): The Pskov School of Architecture emerged under the influence of the Byzantine and Novgorod traditions and reached its height in the 15th and 16th centuries, when it exerted considerable influence in large areas of the Russian state and its stylistic and decorative characteristics became widely referenced. Whilst Pskov architects worked on monuments throughout Russia, including in Moscow, Kazan and Sviyazhsk, the ten selected churches in Pskov illustrate a local representation of the early development, experimental grounds and masterly references of the Pskov School.

Integrity

The churches of the Pskov School of Architecture are largely free of immediate severe threats. All ten elements have kept their initial location in the structure of the town planning. As a group, they demonstrate integrity by including examples of all the historic stages of development of the Pskov School's output, ranging from the early formative stages in the 12th century, to the apogee of the School in the 15th and 16th centuries. A number of serial components were affected during times of war, in particular during World War II, but are restored to a level which provides a credible reference to the Pskov School's era of production.

At times, the setting of these religious monuments has become vulnerable to infrastructural and other developments. Given the strong focus of the Pskov School on the integration of monuments into their natural surroundings, it is essential to preserve these immediate settings, which is achieved by means of the designated buffer zone and should be substantiated by adequate visitor- and traffic-monitoring strategies.

Authenticity

The group of churches has preserved an acceptable degree of authenticity in style, decorative features, design, workmanship, atmosphere and, with a single exception, use and function. In material terms the churches have suffered in one way or another damage due to various wars over time, but this group of religious buildings has survived following restorations which remained true to the key architectural and decorative features of the Pskov School of Architecture. The needed repair and conservation works were undertaken using authentic materials, traditional technologies and the explicit aim of preserving the historical and cultural values of the property.

The traditional use of the churches and cathedrals as places of worship and, for some, as part of monastic structures, explicitly strengthens the authenticity, and the user community should be prominently and closely involved in the management processes in order to ensure the future transmission of authenticity in use and function.

Management and protection requirements

The Churches of the Pskov School are protected as architectural monuments of state importance according to the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic of 30.08.1960, no. 1327. The specific boundaries of each component were approved by the State Committee of the Pskov Region between 2010 and 2015 but should be revised where necessary to align with property boundaries or relevant physical boundaries of the churches' setting. By order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.09.2016 No 1975-r, all components of the property were included in the Code of the most valuable cultural heritage properties of the Peoples of the Russian Federation. Traditional protection is provided by the Russian Orthodox communities, who care for the property according to religious requirements of maintenance.

Management is coordinated by the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage and carried out in strong cooperation with the Pskov Eparchy of the Russian Orthodox Church. A management plan was prepared in parallel with the preparation of the nomination and was formally approved by the Governor of the Region of Pskov and the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation. The management plan provides an integrated action plan for four years (2017 – 2020) and integrates its own quality

assessment evaluation scheme which, at the end of the initial period, will commence a review of successes and the reformulation of necessary actions. Future revisions of the management plan will pay closer attention to the aspects of risk management, in particular how this relates to visitor and traffic management, as well as protection of setting and traditional use of the religious structures.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Redefining more consistently component boundaries in line with title deeds or physical markers,
 - b) Extending the existing protection zone for the historic centre of Pskov to include the two view corridors along the banks of the Velikaya River to the north and south of this urban protection zone,
 - c) Augmenting the monitoring system through integration of indicators which monitor traffic flows and development pressures,
 - d) Studying traffic and visitation volumes and flows and develop a vehicular traffic strategy as well as a visitor management plan for the property;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2019**, a map of the inscribed property.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape, Spain**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape encompasses a huge central mountainous area on Gran Canaria island, sheltered by the Caldera de Tejeda, and formed of cliffs and ravines, in an area of exceptional biodiversity. The property contains a set of manifestations, which are primarily archaeological, of an extinct insular culture that seems to have evolved in total isolation, from the arrival of the first Berbers from North Africa, probably at the beginning of our era, until the Spanish conquest in the 15th century. The property has troglodyte sites, which contain a large number of rock art images, some of which are very probably cultural, and farming settlements, giving rise to a cultural landscape that still conserves most of its original elements, and the visual relationships between them. The vestiges of this pre-Hispanic culture have survived in time and space, shaping the landscape, and conserving traditional practices such as transhumance, terrace-farming installations, and water management installations. The Libyco-Berber inscriptions constitute unquestionable proof of the local presence of a pre-Hispanic culture, and bear testimony to the westernmost expression of Amazigh culture, which, for the first time, evolved into another unique insular culture.

Criterion (iii): All the archaeological sites and rock art manifestations of the Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape bear unique and exceptional testimony to an extinct insular culture that seems to have evolved in isolation

for more than 1500 years. The archaeological and historic testimony of the property bear out the fact that this culture stems from the original populations from the Berber Maghreb, which is in itself exceptional, as this is a unique case of an insular culture whose origins go back to the Amazigh world.

Criterion (v): The troglodyte sites of the Caldera de Tejeda are a unique example of this type of habitat in ancient insular cultures, illustrating a complex level of organisation of space and of adaptive management of resources. The spatial distribution and the sites documented enable a detailed understanding of the ways in which the ancient Canarians made use of the territory. This is an exceptional case, in which traditional land use practices that are highly adaptive and original, stemming from a culture that has disappeared, are still in use today.

Integrity

The property, whose geographical boundaries are set by the Caldera de Tejeda, has spectacular and monumental physical characteristics, sacred forests, troglodyte settlements on the cliffs and summits, agricultural installations for terrace farming and trails established by the ancient Canarians. The relationships between the different attributes are clearly visible, with numerous viewsheds for visitors. The property's integrity makes it an exceptional cultural landscape, that is both complete and very harmonious, representing the final mountain refuge of the Imazighen on the Canary Islands. Over the last few years, there has been a positive evolution in the integrity of the main sites, mainly driven by the management of tourism impact and the dissemination of information.

Authenticity

Part of the cultural landscape is considered one of the greatest expressions of biodiversity in the Canary Islands, and can be considered as a genuine vestige of the natural habitat of the first inhabitants of the Canary Islands. The authenticity of the attributes of the property is made manifest in particular by sites that are probably cultural, former granaries and multiple examples of troglodyte settlements which largely retain their original form and design, particularly troglodyte sites decorated with rock art images and bearing Libyco-Berber inscriptions. The situation and the setting of the main sites have remained without significant change for more than 500 years after the Spanish conquest. Even the route of the ancient trails, the underground cisterns and the location of the former refuges have been maintained in time and space. As a result, the main scenic elements of the cultural landscape and skyline, including the night sky, have remained virtually unchanged since the Spanish conquest in the 15th century.

Management and protection requirements

A set of protection measures for the property ensures the complete protection of the landscape and of all the cultural and natural attributes of the property, in a short and medium term perspective. As for the cultural heritage, the main attributes have been inscribed on the list of Properties of Cultural Interest, which entitles them to maximum protection status both in national legislation and in Canarian regional legislation. The majority of the property and its buffer zone is also covered by some of the protection measures of the Canary Island Network of Protected Natural Areas, and of the European Natura 2000 network.

The Cabildo de Gran Canaria is responsible, and is the competent authority, for managing the property by virtue of the devolved powers it holds. It has the means and the human and financial resources to address this task. Bearing in mind the new challenges and objectives entailed by the nomination, such as enhancing grass-roots participation in the management process, a steering committee was set up in 2015 to provide permanent coordination of the management and the intervention/action strategy for the property. One of the Steering Committee's main contributions has been to draw up the Integrated Management Plan for Risco Caído. The management and governance organisational chart of the property has been completed by the Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Foundation, which is currently in the process of being set up. The integrated management plan stresses

the importance of considering the cultural landscape values as a whole, including addressing questions such as the protection of the landscape and skyline, promoting local produce, sustainable mobility and the fostering of a sustainable tourism model.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Ensuring that the Cultural Landscape Management, Research and Monitoring Centre is operational as soon as possible,
 - b) Setting up the Risco Caído Foundation, in order to consolidate the participative management mode of the property,
 - c) Drawing up a risk preparedness plan covering fire risks and climate change,
 - d) Implementing the new tourism strategy,
 - e) Including an archaeological research plan that is integrated with the conservation of the property,
 - f) Implementing the new Gran Canaria special territorial hydrological plan (PTE-4) inside the property and ensure that an adequate water supply is effectively distributed to current and emerging farmers.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.34

The nomination of **Priorat-Montsant-Siurana, Mediterranean mosaic, agrarian cultural landscape, Spain**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Jodrell Bank Observatory, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i), (ii), (iv) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Jodrell Bank Observatory was important in the pioneering phase and later evolution of radio astronomy. It reflects scientific and technical achievements and interchanges related to the development of entirely new fields of scientific research. This led to a revolutionary understanding of the nature and scale of the Universe. The site has evidence of every stage of the history of radio astronomy, from its emergence as a new science to the present day.

Jodrell Bank Observatory is located in a rural area in northwest England. Originally, scientific activity was located at the southern end of the site, and from that time activity has moved to the north across the site with many new instruments developed and then abandoned. Remnants of early scientific instruments survive.

At the south end of the site is the location of the Mark II Telescope and it is bounded by an ensemble of modest research buildings in which much of the early work of the Observatory took place.

To the north of the Green, the site is dominated by the 76 metre diameter Lovell Telescope which sits in a working compound containing a number of engineering sheds and the Control

Building. There are spaces open to the general public which include visitor facilities set around the Lovell Telescope. Other visitor facilities are outside the property to the northeast.

Jodrell Bank Observatory is the hub of the UK's national wide array of up to seven radio telescopes (e-MERLIN) including the Lovell and Mark II Telescopes.

Criterion (i): Jodrell Bank Observatory is a masterpiece of human creative genius related to its scientific and technical achievements. The adaptation and development of radar and radio frequency reflectivity to develop radically new equipment, such as the Transit Telescope and Lovell Telescope, were a key part in the development of entirely new fields of scientific research and led to a dramatic change in the understanding of the Universe. The Observatory was important in the pioneering phase and later evolution of radio astronomy.

Criterion (ii): Jodrell Bank Observatory represents an important interchange of human values over a span of time and on a global scale on developments in technology related to radio astronomy. The scientific work at Jodrell Bank was at the heart of a global collaborative network. In particular, several important technological developments such as very large paraboloidal dish telescopes and interferometer were developed at the Observatory, and were later influential in scientific endeavours in many parts of the world.

Criterion (iv): Jodrell Bank Observatory represents an outstanding example of a technological ensemble which illustrates a significant stage in human history (1940s-1960s) – the transition from optical astronomy to radio astronomy and the associated consequence for the understanding of the Universe through multi-wavelength astrophysics. The property is also associated with the peacetime development of 'Big Science' as a major change in the way in which scientific research was supported and undertaken. The surviving evidence at the property related to the evolutionary development of radio astronomy from the post-war pioneering phase through to sophisticated, large scale research activity in the field makes Jodrell Bank an outstanding example of such a technological ensemble.

Criterion (vi): Jodrell Bank Observatory is directly and tangibly associated with events and ideas of outstanding universal significance. The development of the new field of radio astronomy at the property led to a revolutionary understanding of the Universe which was only possible through research beyond the possibilities of optical astronomy to explore the electromagnetic spectrum beyond visible light. Understanding of the nature and scale of the Universe has been dramatically changed by research in radio astronomy at the Observatory.

Integrity

The property retains all attributes that document its development as a site of pioneering astronomical research. Practically all stages of development from the very beginning, with improvised, re-used or borrowed equipment, onwards are represented by buildings, physical remains or in some cases archaeological remnants. Some important stages, such as represented by the large Transit Telescope, have not survived intact although traces remain. The later, large scale and far more ambitious instruments are still present at the property. This includes the iconic Lovell Telescope with its Control Building. The property also retains many quite modest structures which are, none the less, important for their research use, or which otherwise supported the work of the Observatory.

In general, all the structures are very well preserved and the property continues to be dominated by the large scale Lovell Telescope and Mark II Telescope. However, several early wooden buildings have suffered from neglect and dis-use. Their restoration is to be undertaken. The grounds are well cared for. Recent buildings have a simple and subdued character, which do not detract from the overall appreciation of the property.

The Consultation zone, buffer zone of the property, protects the scientific capabilities of the Observatory from radio emissions in its vicinity, contributing to maintenance of the functional integrity of the property.

Authenticity

The location of the property has continued unchanged, and the largely agricultural setting is essentially identical apart from the construction of the Square Kilometre Array building as part of the ongoing scientific use of the Observatory. The form and design has evolved through time reflecting the important development history of the property. This includes the somewhat improvised character of many structures indicative of the priority given to scientific research rather than the quality of buildings. Materials and substance have been mostly retained although there has been some replacement of deteriorated materials over time. The property retains its ongoing scientific use.

Protection and management requirements

Most of the attributes of Jodrell Bank Observatory have been listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The two major telescopes have been listed in the highest category, Grade 1. There are some elements which have no listing at the present time, although they are managed for their heritage values as part of the property.

In addition, World Heritage inscription affords all attributes a protection status equivalent to the highest level or Grade 1, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and the spatial planning system which operates through several pieces of legislation, including the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Any changes to listed buildings require approval.

The buffer zone is based on the Jodrell Bank Radio Telescope Consultation Zone which has operated effectively to protect the Observatory for many decades. It was established by the Town and Country Planning (Jodrell Bank Radio Telescope) Direction 1973.

The property is managed by the University of Manchester with a committee, the Jodrell Bank Site Governance Group responsible for coordination. This committee includes key internal stakeholders such as the three main site user groups. Each of the site user groups has its own well-developed and independent management and operational structures. Roles managing the heritage of the Observatory are integrated with the daily work of the Jodrell Bank Centre for Astrophysics, responsible for scientific and engineering research, telescope operations and engineering, and the Jodrell Bank Discovery Centre which is responsible for visitor management and heritage coordination. These user groups are supported by other management groups within the University. The third site user group is the Square Kilometre Array Organisation, located just outside the property within the buffer zone but within the overall Observatory.

The management of the property is based on existing University structures, to be augmented by a World Heritage Site Steering Committee which will have oversight of the property and undertake coordination between the University, users and external stakeholders. The Conservation Management Plan (2016) provides an overview of the instruments and procedures for the effective management of the property. The plan, supplemented by an extensive Site Gazetteer, is currently being updated.

The Observatory has a long experience with managing visitors. There is a current tourism management plan and enhanced presentation of the property is ongoing.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) Providing a summary end of project report following completion of the current major conservation project,
 - b) Confirming the timeframe for the conservation of the two Botany Huts,
 - c) Continuing to respect and portray the historical character of the buildings and site development. This character often includes relatively primitive buildings, often with additions undertaken with little regard to aesthetics or quality construction,

- d) Providing the revised Conservation Management Plan and associated Site Gazetteer when completed, to the World Heritage Centre,
- e) Considering masterplanning for the property and buffer zone to anticipate possible future development needs.

Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Decision: 43 COM 8B.36

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 8B.20** adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Inscribes the **Historic centre of Sheki with the Khan's Palace, Azerbaijan**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (v)**;
4. Takes note of the provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value;

Brief synthesis

The historic town of Sheki, located in the northern part of modern Azerbaijan, has ancient origins as part of the Caucasian Albania, dating from the 6th century BCE. The current historic center results from the reconstruction, after a mud flood in 1772, on higher ground in a mountain valley east of the previous site. Due to the natural limitations of the valley, the historic area has retained its overall urban form, but has expanded within the original building lots, following traditional typological patterns. The traditional buildings with their typical high saddle roofs, deep verandas and gardens constitute the consistent and characteristic visual integrity of the historic urban landscape, within the spectacular setting of the protected mountain slopes.

Being in contact with important trade routes, the region of Sheki has been subject to a variety of cultural influences. Christianity was here introduced as early as the 1st century CE, and Islam in the 7th century. During its history it has been under various governments, including the Safavids and Qajars until the 18th century, followed by the Russian rule in the 19th century. These different cultures have also influenced the features of architecture, of which the Khan's Palace is an outstanding example, also reflected in many of the interiors of wealthy merchant houses e.g. fireplaces (bukharas), decorations, windows (shabaka) etc.

In 1743, Sheki was established as the first and the most powerful of a series of Khanates in Caucasus, representing a new administrative system in the region. As a trading center, in contact with Asia and Europe, the principal economy of Sheki, from the ancient times, has been based on silkworm breeding, trading of cocoons, and the development of various crafts, which still continue in the region. These activities were favored due its particularly suitable climatic conditions. At the same time, the morphology of the urban fabric and its growth patterns were a direct result of the topography of the site, and the economic developments and related activities.

The urban pattern of the city of Sheki is determined by the water harvesting and management. The city is located in the catchment area of the Kish river in a space drained by streams that have been intercepted and transformed into a network of channels over time. Added to this water supply are the waters from mountain glaciers and meteoric

glaciers. The hydraulic network is diversified, distinguishing the fresh and less potable waters according to the different origins: spring, rainwater and torrent. An elaborate distribution system manages the water network up to the residential houses and productive gardens, structuring the urban plot and the division into neighbouring areas. The cultivated particles each with the house on one side are the distinctive and exceptional character of the city of Sheki.

The garden - residential houses together constitute a production system based on the series of operations related to the feeding and breeding of the silkworm and its processing. Thus a garden city was created in which the elements of aesthetic and symbolic value are perfectly integrated with functional and utilitarian characters. The model is known as the new urban conception of the green city or garden city that had been applied by Amir Lang (Tamerlane) in the reconstruction of Samarkand in 1370 CE and developed by his successors. It was used in the magnificent char bagh of Isfahan by the Safavids in 1600 CE.

Criterion (ii): The Historic Center of Sheki exhibits an important interchange of multiple cultural influences, which have their origin in history over two millennia. The current urban form, which dates back to the new construction after the flood of 1772, continued earlier building traditions responding to the local climatic conditions, and the requirements of the traditional economy and crafts activities. These developed in close contact with the Silk Roads trading system, and particularly under the Safavid and Qajar influences, and the later impact of Russian rule. As the major cultural and commercial center in the region, Sheki in turn influenced a wider territory of Caucasus and beyond. The Historic Centre of Sheki bears exceptional testimony to the feudal system of the Caucasian khanates, which developed from 1743 to 1819, and was also expressed in the architecture of the Khan's palaces, interiors of wealthy merchant houses, and the fortification.

The Khan Palace has the same typological characteristics of the residential house and is a synthesis of the meaning of Sheki. Inside the decorations repeat the storytelling reiterated by the symbolism of the designs and colors and by the light filtered by the mosaic of the stained glass windows (shabaka). Through flowers, plants, vegetation and stylized or naturalistic animals, the Khan Palace reproduces within itself the image and meaning of the entire city: the integration of nature and culture, aesthetics and production, art and life.

Criterion (v): Sheki has preserved intact the landscape developed organically in close interaction with the natural conditions and climate of the mountain valley. Sheki has kept in the history an extraordinary integration with the environment, the natural morphology and the urban typology. Completely realized according the ancient rules Sheki represents an extraordinary and unique example of a planned productive garden city. We find still intact these features in the water system, in the gardens, in the productive structures like sericulture and the peculiar organization of the house factory with the cultivated fields.

The type of hydraulic organization with water inlets on the rivers, irrigation and power channels for the mills, together with the gravitational system that defines the roads and the particles in the productive garden is typical of archaic urban systems, diffused by Mesopotamia, Iran and the central Eurasian area. Sheki shows in its urban morphology the origin in the life and production needs of the garden city model typical on the oases and the Islamic city based on the superficial irrigation cultivation and gravitational water system.

Integrity

The historic centre of Sheki has retained its overall integrity since its first construction due to constraints of the site in the mountain valley. It contains all the elements that justify its OUV. Together with its buffer zone, the settlement forms a coherent ensemble that has also retained its visual integrity intact. The boundaries of the property contain all the planned historical city with its productive garden houses, fortifications and monuments. The traditional Sheki house is an extraordinary constructive example of integration between production and architectural typology. The water system, repartition in neighborhoods

(mehelle) and many traditional activities are still intact and efficient. These represent the complete range of the attributes of the property as unique testimony of a planned productive garden city capital of the Sheki Khanate. The fortress, the Khan Palace, the caravanserais, one of which is the greatest in the Azerbaijan, are completely intact and shows the important administrative and commercial role of the city.

Authenticity

The historic centre of Sheki has retained its overall historical authenticity. All the monumental complexes are intact and the restoration works, carried out and in progress, are of excellent quality and respond to local construction methods and international conservation principles. The residential houses of Sheki have been gradually built following traditional typological patterns of growth. Therefore, with few exceptions, most of the recent constructions also respect such traditional continuity. Of the 2755 residential houses of Sheki, 1255 (45%) maintain their complete authenticity, evolving over time according to functional transformations that do not affect the architectural typology. The rest have undergone transformations that will be corrected through the Conservation Strategy guided by the Restoration Manual. In the same way restoration and rehabilitation activities have been undertaken in that buildings that are in need of repair. This process must be carried out by involving private individuals and the population through incentives for the restoration carried out respecting the historical and architectural character of the place.

Protection and management requirements

The Historic Centre of Sheki is under strict protection within the general urban master plan of the city as a conservation area. Furthermore, The Historic Centre of Sheki is under the protection and management of the State Tourism Agency and its newly created Reserves Management Center, together with other relevant stakeholders. The Action Plan on Conservation and Rehabilitation of Historical Centre of Sheki and the Restoration Manual are both resource and guidance documents, which form the basis for the development of planning guidelines and stronger protection for individual buildings.

5. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:
 - a) Revising and adopting the Management Plan of the Historic Centre of Sheki,
 - b) Preparing and adopting the Conservation Master Plan for the property,
 - c) Defining guidelines for residential house restoration and preparing planning instruments (Regeneration Urban Plan) to incentivize private participation in this process,
 - d) Ensuring the monitoring of all processes of urban rehabilitation by the Site Management Team;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2020** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Inscribes **Le Colline del Prosecco di Conegliano e Valdobbiadene, Italy**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criterion (v)**;

3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Colline del Prosecco di Conegliano e Valdobbiadene in northeast Italy is an area characterised by distinctive hogback morphological system which provides a distinctive mountain character with scenic vistas, and an organically evolved and continuing landscape comprised of vineyards, forests, small villages and agriculture. For centuries, the harsh terrain has both shaped and been adapted by distinctive land use practices. They include the land and soil conservation techniques that comprise the viticultural practices using Glera grapes to produce the highest quality Prosecco wine. Since the 17th century, the use of the ciglioni – the patterned use of grassy terraces used to cultivate areas with steep slopes – has created a distinctive chequerboard pattern with rows parallel and vertical to the slopes. In the 19th century, the specific training of the vines known as bellussera, was developed by local farmers, contributing to the aesthetic characteristics of the landscape. The mosaic appearance of the landscape is a result of historical and ongoing environmental and land use practices. The plots dedicated to vineyards, established on ciglioni, coexist with forest patches, small woodlands, hedges, and rows of trees that serve as corridors connecting different habitats. In the hogbacks, small villages are scattered along the narrow valleys or perched on the crests.

Criterion (v): The Colline del Prosecco di Conegliano e Valdobbiadene is a viticulture landscape resulting from the interaction of nature and people over several centuries. The adaptation and transformation of the challenging terrain of the hogback geomorphology has required the development of specific land use practices, including: vineyard management by hand on steep slopes; the grassy terraces known as ciglioni, which follow the contours of the land, stabilising the soils and vineyards; and the bellussera training system which was developed in the area about 1880. As a result, the vineyards contribute to a distinctive ‘chequerboard’ appearance with perpendicular rows of high vines, interspersed with rural settlements, forests and small woods. Despite many changes, the history of sharecropping in this area is also reflected in the landscape patterns.

Integrity

The boundary of the property is of adequate size, and contains the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value within a topographically distinct and intact landform. Despite many changes and challenges posed by pests, wars, poverty, and the industrialisation of viticulture, many of the attributes such as the vineyards, ciglioni and architectural elements demonstrate a good state of conservation, and the patches of forest have been maintained. Ecological processes are critically important for the sustainability of the landscape and the vineyards. Threats are currently managed, although the state of conservation of some elements (particularly architectural and urban elements in the buffer zone) require improvement, and climate change has accentuated the incidence of landslides. The landscape could be vulnerable to irreversible change due to the pressures of production of Prosecco within a growing global market. Agricultural and viticultural techniques for maintaining the integrity of the landscape are continuing, including manual harvesting.

Authenticity

The main attributes of the property relate to the distinctive landscape, where nature and human history have shaped and been shaped by an adapted and specific system for viticulture and land use. Despite many changes, the attributes demonstrate authenticity, and are documented through sources such as inventories and cadasters, historical and religious paintings, and historical documents that demonstrate the introduction of the ciglioni, and the operation of the sharecropping system from the first land registries in the 18th century.

Protection and management requirements

The property and its attributes are subject to protection measures at national and local levels; and municipalities and professional associations have introduced additional

safeguards through territorial planning tools and the formation of legal and voluntary charters. The protection of the rural landscape is primarily guaranteed by the rules of the Conegliano Valdobbiadene Prosecco Superiore DOCG that favour the maintenance of the vineyards, ciglioni and other attributes that are fundamental for maintaining local traditions and to the protection of the agricultural biodiversity and associated ecosystem services.

Almost all of the property has been nominated to the National Register of Historical Rural Landscapes, a programme developed by the Ministry of Agriculture for the protection of agricultural rural landscapes. The forest vegetation is protected by the forest restrictions included in the National Code for Cultural Heritage, as well as by the management plan of the Site of Community Interest (SCI) of the EU Natura 2000 network applicable to the area. The buildings of historical and monumental value are all protected at national level by the Codice dei Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio (Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code) issued by Legislative Decree No. 42, 22 January 2004, along with all public buildings, state property and church-owned buildings that are more than 50 years old. The legal protection could be further strengthened through the implementation of the Detailed Landscape Plan (Piano Paesaggistico di Dettaglio) (PPD) at the regional level; the implementation of Intermunicipal regulation of rural police (Regolamento intercomunale di polizia rural); and the full implementation of the 'Technical rule - Articolo unico' in all relevant municipalities.

The management of the site is primarily linked to the plans and planning processes developed by the local authorities – the Veneto Region and the Treviso Province – which support and guarantee the participation of all stakeholders through a specific Regional Law (No. 45/2017). Construction of new production areas and buildings in the agricultural zone that are not strictly necessary for the working of agricultural land is not permitted. The Management Plan requires further development, adoption and implementation.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Clarifying the extent of the Commitment Area (in hectares),
 - b) Providing detailed mapping and inventories of the attributes of the property (particularly the vernacular, historic or modern architecture and settlements), with a clear distinction of the contents of the property and the buffer zone, and including inventories of flora and fauna,
 - c) Establishing as a priority, a detailed condition assessment of all the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, and incorporating this into the management system and monitoring arrangements,
 - d) Expanding the description of the present-day socio-economic system in relation to its history as part of the management and planning for the long-term sustainability of the cultural landscape,
 - e) Identifying and planning for the improvement of visually detrimental infrastructure, settlements and industrial facilities in the buffer zone (particularly to the north of the property and in the plain),
 - f) Improving the state of conservation of buildings in the property and buffer zone – particularly the vernacular architecture – based on a thorough inventory and condition assessment,
 - g) Improving the documentation of the contributions to the landscape character by historical and current forest management,
 - h) Further developing the monitoring system by adding indicators for the assessment of the state of conservation and the biodiversity of the property,
 - i) Further strengthening the protection for the landscape through implementation of the Detailed Landscape Plan (Piano Paesaggistico di Dettaglio) (PPD) at the regional level, the implementation of Intermunicipal regulation of rural police (Regolamento

- intercomunale di polizia rural), and through the implementation of the recently finalised adoption of the 'Technical Rule – Articolo unico' by all relevant municipalities,
- j) Fully including the property in the National Register of Historical Rural Landscapes, and fully incorporate its rules into the management system,
 - k) Further developing and finalising the management plan,
 - l) Developing sustainable tourism planning based on an approach which incorporates the property, buffer zone and Commitment Area, giving attention to the quality and consistency of new tourism facilities and infrastructure,
 - m) Enhancing the involvement of local communities in the management structures, and ensuring that local benefits flow from tourism and sustainable development strategies,
 - n) Ensuring that all new developments – including tourism infrastructure and wind or solar power installations in the buffer zone – are subject to rigorous Heritage Impact Assessment processes that consider their potential impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and its setting prior to their approval.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.38

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Inscribes **The 20th-Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright, United States of America**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (ii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The 20th-Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright focusses upon the influence that the work of this architect had, not only in his country, the United States of America, but more importantly, on architecture of the 20th century and upon the recognized masters of the Modern Movement in architecture in Europe. The qualities of what is known as 'Organic Architecture' developed by Wright, including the open plan, the blurring between exterior and interior, the new uses of materials and technologies and the explicit responses to the suburban and natural settings of the various buildings, have been acknowledged as pivotal in the development of modern architectural design in the 20th century.

The property includes a series of eight buildings designed and built over the first half of the 20th century; each component has specific characteristics, representing new solutions to the needs for housing, worship, work, education and leisure. The diversity of functions, scale and setting of the components of the series fully illustrate the architectural principles of "organic architecture".

The buildings employ geometric abstraction and spatial manipulation as a response to functional and emotional needs and are based literally or figuratively on nature's forms and principles. In adapting inspirations from global cultures, they break free of traditional forms and facilitate modern life. Wright's solutions would go on to influence architecture and design throughout the world, and continue to do so to this day.

The components of the series include houses both grand and modest (including the consummate example of a "Prairie" house and the prototype "Usonian" house); a place of worship; a museum; and complexes of the architect's own homes with studio and education facilities. These buildings are located variously in city, suburban, forest, and desert

environments. The substantial range of function, scale, and setting in the series underscores both the consistency and the wide applicability of those principles. Each has been specifically recognized for its individual influence, which also contributes uniquely to the elaboration of this original architectural language.

Such features related to innovation are subordinated to designs that integrate form, materials, technology, furnishings, and setting into a unified whole. Each building is uniquely fitted to the needs of its owner and its function and, though designed by the same architect, each has a very different character and appearance, reflecting a deep respect and appreciation for the individual and the particular. Together, these buildings illustrate the full range of this architectural language, which is a singular contribution to global architecture in spatial, formal, material, and technological terms.

The Outstanding Universal Value of the serial property is conveyed through attributes such as spatial continuity expressed through the open plan and blurred transitions between interior and exterior spaces; dynamic forms that employ innovative structural methods and an inventive use of new materials and technologies; design inspired by nature's forms and principles; integral relationship with nature; primacy of the individual and individualized expression and transforming inspirations from other places and cultures.

Criterion (ii): The 20th-Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright demonstrates an important interchange in the discourse that changed architecture on a global scale during the first half of the 20th century. The eight components illustrate different aspects of Wright's new approach to architecture consciously developed for an American context; the resulting buildings, however, were in fact suited to modern life in many countries, and in their fusion of spirit and form they evoked emotional responses that were universal in their appeal. Reacting against prevailing styles in the United States, this approach took advantage of new materials and technologies, but was also inspired by principles of the natural world and was nurtured by other cultures and eras. These innovative ideas and the resulting unified architectural works were noted in European architectural and critical circles early in the century and influenced several of the trends and architects of the European Modern Movement in architecture. Wright's influence is also noticeable in the work of some architects in Latin America, Australia and Japan.

Integrity

The serial property contains all the elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value since it encompasses the works generally understood by critics and other architects to have been most influential. Each component highlights a different aspect of the attributes that demonstrate this influence and contributes to illustrating different aspects of the Outstanding Universal Value in a defined and discernible way, and reflects clear cultural and architectural links. As an ensemble, they prove to have exerted an influence on architecture over the first half of the 20th century.

The boundaries of each of the components include all the key elements to express their significance, although a minor boundaries modification in Taliesin, to include all the structures and gardens designed by Wright, would allow a better understanding of the whole property. The boundaries in components located in relation to wider natural settings allow an accurate representation of the relationships between the buildings and their surroundings. The components of the serial property include the buildings and interior furniture and all are overall adequately protected; none suffers from adverse effects of development or neglect. Each building has benefited from careful and comprehensive conservation studies and expert technical advice to ensure a high level of preservation.

Authenticity

Most of the components of the serial property have remained remarkably unchanged since their construction in their form and design, use and function, materials and substance, spirit and feeling. Conservation of each of the buildings, when needed to correct long-term structural issues or repair deterioration, has been in accordance with high standards of

professional practice, ensuring the long-term conservation of original fabric wherever possible, and the significant features of each site; in all cases work has been based on exceptionally complete documentation. Very few features have been modified; the changes and replacements of material component parts must be understood as a means of retaining their forms and uses. In cases where the original function has changed, the current use is fully consistent with the original design.

The relationship between the sites and their settings is in general acceptable; the residential low density areas where some of the buildings are located have not experienced drastic changes in scale over time, although this is an aspect that must be considered in the protection and management systems. In the case of buildings located in natural settings, only Taliesin West poses some problems because of the expansion of the city of Scottsdale.

Protection and management requirements

Each property has been designated by the United States Department of the Interior as an individual National Historic Landmark, which gives it, under federal law, the highest level of protection. One of the components of the series is owned by a local government; the others are privately owned by non-profit organizations, foundations and an individual. Each building is protected from alterations, demolitions, and other inappropriate changes through deed restrictions, local preservation ordinances and zoning laws, private conservation easements, and state law. Active conservation measures have been carried out for all of the components.

Each site has an effective management system that makes use of a suite of planning and conservation guidance. The management coordination body is the Frank Lloyd Wright World Heritage Council, established in 2012 via a Memorandum of Agreement between the Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy and the owners and/or representatives of the owners of the individual component properties. The Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy, an NGO with offices in Chicago organized for the purpose of preserving and protecting the remaining works of Frank Lloyd Wright, coordinates the work of the Council. Since the Council has an advisory capacity, its role in the decision making process should be strengthened.

The development and implementation of management plans for those components which do not already have them is recommended; risk preparedness and visitor management must be considered for all of the components of the serial property.

Key indicators to monitor the state of conservation of the buildings according to their specific characteristics have been identified; they are mostly related to building materials and, in the cases of Fallingwater and Taliesin West, to landscape features. The indicators, though, are not directly related to the attributes proposed by the State Party to convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the serial property.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Considering the possibility of minor boundary modifications of the area in Taliesin in order to encompass all the structures designed by Frank Lloyd Wright,
 - b) Strengthening the protection of the setting of the Robie House, in particular to control potential development impact in Woodlawn Garden, by considering the possibility of a minor boundary modification of the buffer zone,
 - c) Strengthening the capacity of the Frank Lloyd Wright World Heritage Council in order to ensure the appropriate coordinated management of the serial property,
 - d) Elaborating upon and implementing management plans for those individual components where they do not exist, in order to encapsulate the existing conservation and management instruments in place, including risk and visitors management;

5. Encourages the State Party to proceed to the extension of the series in the future, when the conditions for the additional components are established.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

New Nominations

Decision: 43 COM 8B.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **The Sunken City of Port Royal – A Relict and Continuing Cultural Landscape, Jamaica**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
 - a) Consider the site as a single entity and a relict archaeological landscape which include all the attributes related to 17th century archaeological vestiges, both underwater and terrestrial, of the town destroyed by the 1692 earthquake,
 - b) Revise the justification of Outstanding Universal Value accordingly, and clearly define the attributes, particularly in the terrestrial part,
 - c) Adjust the boundaries to cover the whole pre-1692 town, as the current proposal cuts out one section due to civil settlement and another area is occupied by a coast guard,
 - d) Extend the protection of the terrestrial part to include the linear vestiges of the 1692 town as well as all relevant archaeological areas,
 - e) Suspend work on the proposed cruise ship pier and proposed visitor centre until detailed Heritage Impact Assessments have been undertaken for both and submitted to ICOMOS for review,
 - f) Prepare a revised or new Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed cruise ship pier that considers both direct and indirect impacts on the nominated property from cruise ships; this should be based on a detailed analysis of possible cruise ship movements that go beyond the simple red line so far proposed; takes account of all weathers and types of ships and is guided by appropriate technical expertise,
 - g) Prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed visitor centre that is based on a detailed analysis of visitor numbers and visitor flows and analyses both direct and indirect impact on the nominated property and its setting,
 - h) Strengthen the protective legal instruments to guide the tourism development process,
 - i) Ensure the availability of human and financial resources to properly implement the actions described in the management plan,
 - j) Ensure articulation and complementarity among the different managerial instruments,
 - k) Elaborate and implement a disaster management and risk preparedness plan;
3. Considers that any revised nomination should be considered by an expert mission to the site;
4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Completing a comprehensive and detailed inventory of terrestrial and submerged cultural resources relating to the 1692 town,
 - b) Ensuring that the conservation and protection of the underwater archaeological remains, are guided by the principles for protection set out in the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage;
5. Also recommends that the State Party invite an ICOMOS advisory mission to the site to provide advice in relation to Heritage Impact Assessments for underwater cultural heritage;
6. Further recommends that the State Party considers changing the name of the proposed property, as the “Sunken City” denomination refers only to a part of the nominated property and the references to relict and continuing cultural landscape should not be used in the title of a new nomination.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **The Colonial Transisthmian Route of Panamá, Panama**, in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
 - a) Enable the presentation of a revised first stage of the proposal which can meet the requirements of Outstanding Universal Value, and, in particular, to:
 - i) Fully implement and operationalise the management system, including the allocation of funds for the planned conservation, documentation and management actions,
 - ii) Integrate the separate management plans into a single, comprehensive and legible overarching Management Plan, ensuring that the protection and presentation of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the heritage route is a primary objective,
 - iii) Establish the management authority for the entire nominated serial property;
 - b) Continue to implement management and conservation measures at the Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá (according to Decision **40 COM 8B.34**), including, among others:
 - i) Incorporating a Heritage Impact Assessment approach into the management system, so as to ensure that any programme, project or legislation regarding the nominated property be assessed in terms of its consequences on the Outstanding Universal Value and its supporting attributes,
 - ii) Conducting three-dimensional view-shed and view corridor analyses to identify specific sensitive areas that need to be protected, in addition to the existing buffer zones,
 - iii) Reducing or mitigating the visual impacts of existing developments through reduction of the sources of the impacts, and
 - iv) Ensuring the long-term financial sustainability of conservation and management efforts through adequate funding;

- c) Develop and fully implement a Heritage Impact Assessment approach into the management system so as to ensure that any programme, project or legislation regarding the nominated property is adequately assessed in terms of its consequences on the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the heritage route;
3. Recommends that the fully revised proposal responding to these recommendations should be submitted for evaluation by **1 February 2022**. The timeframe for the submission of Stages 2 and 3 should be revised accordingly, to either follow or accompany the re-nomination of Stage 1. With this longer timeframe, the State Party could reconsider the staging of the overall proposal in consultation with ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested;
4. Considers that, due to the anticipated changes to the documentation, management and state of conservation, it will be essential for any revised nomination to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
5. Also recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Prioritising and satisfactorily implementing the corrective measures identified by the World Heritage Committee for Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo and San Lorenzo,
 - b) Continuing to deepen the historical, archaeological and topographical research, including:
 - i) Archaeological research at the site of Nombre de Dios, incorporating knowledge of this place and its history in the interpretation of the heritage route, and considering its future inclusion in the serial property in order to represent the important terminal points of the route over time,
 - ii) Survey and documentation of the terrestrial route sections of the Camino de Cruces and Camino Real in order to determine the presence and condition of alternative trails within the overall route,
 - iii) Complete the documentation of the important archaeological site of La Venta (Venta de Cruces), and prepare an archaeological management plan for this and other significant archaeological sites in the sections of the Camino de Cruces;
 - c) Reviewing the conservation approaches to the built attributes of the existing and proposed components to ensure their continued authenticity,
 - d) Improving the monitoring of visitation and associated impacts in light of expected future growth in tourism activities,
 - e) Developing risk preparedness strategies for the heritage route, acknowledging the different risks to the proposed components,
 - f) Conducting studies on the carrying capacity of Sections 2 and 3 of the Camino de Cruces and incorporating them into the visitor management strategies.

Examination of minor boundary modifications of natural, mixed and cultural properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

NATURAL PROPERTIES

EUROPE - NORTH AMERICA

Decision: 43 COM 8B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **28 COM 14B.8** adopted at its 28th session (Suzhou, 2004),
3. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification for the **Ilulissat Icefjord, Denmark**;
4. Requests the State Party to provide further details to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2020**, for review by IUCN, to clarify the policies that will apply to the local and recreational buffer zones, in particular regarding the scope of development that is anticipated to be permitted;
5. Also requests the State Party to continue to assess any development, whether inside or outside the property and its buffer zone, that has the potential to impact on its Outstanding Universal Value in line with the IUCN World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Decision: 43 COM 8B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **37 COM 7B.29**, **39 COM 7B.27**, **40 COM 7B.71** and **41 COM 7B.10** adopted at its 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013), 39th (Bonn, 2015), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016) and 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification for **Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks, Brazil**, however, does not approve the excision of the area at the centre of the Chapada dos Veadeiros component of the property;
4. Takes note of the ongoing consideration of the State of Conservation of the property by the Committee, and recommends that the next report on the property include consideration of

the effectiveness of the implementation of the protection and management requirements of the property in relation to its revised boundary.

CULTURAL PROPERTIES

EUROPE - NORTH AMERICA

Decision: 43 COM 8B.43

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed buffer zone for **Arles, Roman and Romanesque Monuments, France**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Provide a clear rationale regarding the delineation of the buffer zone, and the reason why some areas are included and others are not,
 - b) Provide specific documentation and details regarding building regulations, and how they prevent new buildings to disrupt the historical skyline of the World Heritage property,
 - c) Provide the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) undertaken for the Luma Arles tower, and its relation with the World Heritage property. In case of non-existence of an HIA, provide the recommendations that were presented by State Services, regarding the construction of the Luma Arles tower,
 - d) Deliver a Visual Impact Analysis of the Luma Arles tower on the property and its Outstanding Universal Value.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.44

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification for the **Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz, Germany**;
3. Also approves the proposed buffer zone for the Palace Mosigkau component part of the **Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz, Germany**.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.45

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification for **Maulbronn Monastery Complex, Germany**;
3. Also approves the proposed buffer zones for **Maulbronn Monastery Complex, Germany**;
4. Requests the State Party to provide a clear table detailing each component part of the property, as well as the two buffer zones, as prescribed by the *Operational Guidelines*.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed buffer zone for **Venice and its Lagoon, Italy**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Provide clarification as to why one of the water bodies has been excluded from the proposed buffer zone and reconsider the exclusion of this part of the southern coastal strip from the proposed buffer zone,
 - b) Sign a Programme Agreement in order to put in place officially the governance system for the coordinated management, enhancement and sustainable development of the proposed buffer zone.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed buffer zone for **Bryggen, Norway**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Extend the buffer zone to include a wider area in the northeast part of the property, as it could prevent urban pressure to directly impact the World Heritage property; or to provide a clear and solid rationale for the exclusion of this area,
 - b) Undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment regarding the future tram track that will pass in the buffer zone, to assess the potential impact on Bryggen's Outstanding Universal Value.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.48

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification for the **University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia, Portugal**;
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Drawing up a master plan for the Machado de Castro Museum,
 - b) Submitting the management plan, once finalised, to the World Heritage Centre.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.49

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Royal Domain of Drottningholm, Sweden**;
3. Recommends that the State Party develop a new integrated management plan for the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, including a Spatial Development Plan, in cooperation with the County Administrative Board and Ekerö municipality, as well as a comprehensive mobility plan.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Decision: 43 COM 8B.50

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed buffer zone for the **City of Potosí, Plurinational State of Bolivia**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Elaborate a clear description of:
 - i) the limits of the buffer zone,
 - ii) the limits of the area of environmental influence,
 - b) Clarify the rationale for the delineation of these boundaries, by taking into account the protection of the visually sensitive areas around the property, as mentioned by the Decision **38 COM 7B.38**,

- c) Provide explicit information on the legal and management aspects, such as land use regulations, that are applied in the regulation of the newly defined buffer zone and area of environmental influence,
- d) Provide detailed explanations on the different regulations applicable in areas which are already in place and overlapping with the buffer zone (such as Intensive Protection Area of the Historical Center, the Historic Center Transition Area, the Protected Area of the Ribera de los Ingenios, and the Cerro Rico Protection Area), and also describe which regulations take precedence,
- e) Consider the possibility to homogenize the limits of the different zones, in order to reduce overlap.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.51

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundaries of the buffer zones for the six components: Chelín, Colo, Detif, Ichuac, Nercón and Villipulli of the serial property **Churches of Chiloé, Chile**;
3. Refers the proposed minor modification to the boundaries of the buffer zones of the following components of the serial property **Churches of Chiloé, Chile**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Chonchi: extend the proposed buffer zone to include the area behind the church, where the topography and vegetation are important as part of the church's setting,
 - b) Quinchao: extend the proposed buffer zone to include the area behind the church to include, within the boundaries of the protected zone, the topography and the existing vegetation,
 - c) San Juan: extend the proposed buffer zone to include a larger area of the surrounding landscape, with its topography and vegetation, as proposed in the Preliminary Protection Area,
 - d) Tenaún: extend the proposed buffer zone to include a larger part of the surrounding landscape, with its topography and vegetation;
4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Completing the table showing clearly the exact extent of each component part of the property in hectares,
 - b) Finalizing the identification of buffer zones around the remaining churches of Castro and Caguach and conclude the process for the churches of Achao, Rilán, Aldachildo and Dalcahue,
 - c) Providing the Intervention Guidelines for all Typical Zones of the property,
 - d) Urgently establishing a Management Plan for the property, the proposed buffer zones and the wider setting.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.52

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for **Humberstone and Santa Laura Salpeter Works, Chile**.

Decision: 43 COM 8B.53

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed buffer zone for the **Maya Site of Copan, Honduras**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Complete the map showing the proposed buffer zone with a comprehensive legend and the localisation of the area of influence and the eleven protective enclaves,
 - b) Provide more detailed information on the legislation regulating the property, the buffer zone and the area of influence,
 - c) Specify how the regulation of the buffer zone will be enforced and how and when an agreement with all the landowners will be reached.

Statements of Outstanding Universal Value of properties inscribed at previous sessions and not adopted by the World Heritage Committee

Decision: 43 COM 8B.54

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add,
2. Adopts the Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for the following World Heritage properties inscribed at previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee:
 - China, Fanjingshan;
 - Germany, Naumburg Cathedral;
 - Iran (Islamic Republic of), Sassanid Archaeological Landscape of Fars Region;
 - Iraq, The Ahwar of Southern Iraq: Refuge of Biodiversity and the Relict Landscape of the Mesopotamian Cities;
 - Italy, Ivrea, industrial city of the 20th century;
 - Mexico, Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Valley: originary habitat of Mesoamerica;
 - Oman, Ancient City of Qalhat;
 - Republic of Korea, Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea;

- Turkey, Aphrodisias;
- Turkey, Göbekli Tepe.

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of Maloti-Drakensberg Park (Lesotho/South Africa), decision 41 COM 7B.38

Decision: 43 COM 8B.55

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.38** adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Adopts the slightly updated Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of **Maloti-Drakensberg Park, Lesotho and South Africa**.

8C. Update of the List of World Heritage in Danger

Decision: 43 COM 8C.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List (WHC/19/43.COM/7B, WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add.2 and WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add.3) and the proposals for inscription of properties on the World Heritage List (WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add),
2. Decides to **inscribe** the following property on the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - Mexico, Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California (Decision **43 COM 7B.26**)

Decision: 43 COM 8C.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger (WHC/19/43.COM/7A, WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add, WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.2, WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.3 and WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.3.Corr),
2. Decides to **retain** the following properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - Afghanistan, Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Decision **43 COM 7A.41**)
 - Afghanistan, Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (Decision **43 COM 7A.42**)

- Austria, Historic Centre of Vienna (Decision **43 COM 7A.45**)
- Bolivia (Plurinational State of), City of Potosí (Decision **43 COM 7A.48**)
- Central African Republic, Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park (Decision **43 COM 7A.5**)
- Côte d'Ivoire / Guinea, Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (Decision **43 COM 7A.6**)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Garamba National Park (Decision **43 COM 7A.7**)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kahuzi-Biega National Park (Decision **43 COM 7A.8**)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Okapi Wildlife Reserve (Decision **43 COM 7A.9**)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Salonga National Park (Decision **43 COM 7A.10**)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Virunga National Park (Decision **43 COM 7A.11**)
- Egypt, Abu Mena (Decision **43 COM 7A.17**)
- Honduras, Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Decision **43 COM 7A.4**)
- Indonesia, Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (Decision **43 COM 7A.1**)
- Iraq, Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (Decision **43 COM 7A.18**)
- Iraq, Hatra (Decision **43 COM 7A.19**)
- Iraq, Samarra Archaeological City (Decision **43 COM 7A.20**)
- Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (site proposed by Jordan) (Decision **43 COM 7A.22**)
- Kenya, Lake Turkana National Parks (Decision **43 COM 7A.12**)
- Libya, Archaeological Site of Cyrene (Decision **43 COM 7A.23**)
- Libya, Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna (Decision **43 COM 7A.24**)
- Libya, Archaeological Site of Sabratha (Decision **43 COM 7A.25**)
- Libya, Old Town of Ghadamès (Decision **43 COM 7A.26**)
- Libya, Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus (Decision **43 COM 7A.27**)
- Madagascar, Rainforests of the Atsinanana (Decision **43 COM 7A.13**)
- Mali, Old Towns of Djenné (Decision **43 COM 7A.53**)
- Mali, Timbuktu (Decision **43 COM 7A.54**)
- Mali, Tomb of Askia (Decision **43 COM 7A.55**)
- Micronesia (Federated States of), Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia (Decision **43 COM 7A.43**)
- Niger, Aïr and Ténéré Natural Reserves (Decision **43 COM 7A.14**)
- Palestine, Palestine: Land of Olives and Vines – Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir (Decision **43 COM 7A.30**)

- Palestine, Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town (Decision **43 COM 7A.29**)
- Panama, Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Decision **43 COM 7A.50**)
- Peru, Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (Decision **43 COM 7A.51**)
- Senegal, Niokolo-Koba National Park (Decision **43 COM 7A.15**)
- Serbia, Medieval Monuments in Kosovo (Decision **43 COM 7A.46**)
- Solomon Islands, East Rennell (Decision **43 COM 7A.2**)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient City of Aleppo (Decision **43 COM 7A.31**)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient City of Bosra (Decision **43 COM 7A.32**)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient City of Damascus (Decision **43 COM 7A.33**)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient Villages of Northern Syria (Decision **43 COM 7A.34**)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din (Decision **43 COM 7A.35**)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Site of Palmyra (Decision **43 COM 7A.36**)
- Uganda, Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Decision **43 COM 7A.56**)
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (Decision **43 COM 7A.47**)
- United Republic of Tanzania, Selous Game Reserve (Decision **43 COM 7A.16**)
- United States of America, Everglades National Park (Decision **43 COM 7A.3**)
- Uzbekistan, Historic Centre of Shakhrisyabz (Decision **43 COM 7A.44**)
- Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Coro and its Port (Decision **43 COM 7A.52**)
- Yemen, Historic Town of Zabid (Decision **43 COM 7A.38**)
- Yemen, Old City of Sana'a (Decision **43 COM 7A.39**)
- Yemen, Old Walled City of Shibam (Decision **43 COM 7A.40**)

Decision: 43 COM 8C.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger (WHC/19/43.COM/7A, WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add, WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.2, WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.3 and WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.3.Corr),
2. Decides to **remove** the following properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - Chile, Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Decision **43 COM 7A.49**)
 - Palestine, Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Decision **43 COM 7A.28**)
3. Recalls that the inscription of a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger, aims to marshal international support to help the State Party effectively address the challenges faced by the property by engaging with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies

to develop a program of corrective measures to achieve the Desired state of conservation for the property as provided for under Paragraph 183 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

8D. Clarifications of property boundaries and areas by States Parties

Decision: 43 COM 8D

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/8D,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 8D**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Acknowledges the excellent work accomplished by States Parties in the clarification of the boundaries of their World Heritage properties and commends them for their efforts to improve the credibility of the World Heritage List;
4. Recalls that the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies are not able to examine proposals for minor or significant modifications to boundaries of World Heritage properties whenever the delimitations of such properties as inscribed remain unclear;
5. Takes note of the clarifications of property boundaries and areas provided by the States Parties as presented in the Annex of Document WHC/19/43.COM/8D:

ARAB STATES

- Jordan, Quseir Amra

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- Kazakhstan, Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

- Germany, Maulbronn Monastery Complex
- Italy, Venice and its Lagoon
- Russian Federation, Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- Bolivia, City of Potosí
- Ecuador, City of Quito;

6. Requests the States Parties which have not yet answered the questions raised in the framework of the Retrospective Inventory to provide all clarifications and documentation as soon as possible by **1 December 2019** at the latest, for their subsequent examination by the 44th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2020, if such clarifications and documentation meet the technical requirements.

8E. Adoption of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value

Decision: 43 COM 8E

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8E and WHC/19/43.COM/8E.Add,
2. Commends the States Parties for the work accomplished in the elaboration of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for World Heritage properties located within their territories;
3. Adopts the retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value, as presented in the Annex of Document WHC/19/43.COM/8E and WHC/19/43.COM/8E.Add, for the following World Heritage properties:

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- India, Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park
- India, Churches and Convents of Goa
- India, Ellora Caves
- India, Fatehpur Sikri
- India, Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram
- India, Khajuraho Group of Monuments

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

- Canada, Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks
 - Croatia, Plitvice Lakes National Park
 - France, Canal du Midi
 - France, Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Rémi and Palace of Tau, Reims
 - France, Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs
 - France, Vézelay, Church and Hill
 - Italy, Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata
 - Italy, Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites
 - Italy, Historic Centre of Urbino
 - Italy, Val d'Orcia
 - United States of America, Carlsbad Caverns National Park
 - United States of America, Everglades National Park
 - United States of America, Grand Canyon National Park
 - United States of America, Redwood National and State Parks;
4. Decides that retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for World Heritage properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger will be reviewed in priority by the Advisory Bodies;

5. Requests the World Heritage Centre to upload the two language versions on its website.

9. Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List

9A. Upstream Process

Decision: 43 COM 9A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/9A.Rev,
2. Recalling Decisions **34 COM 13.III**, **35 COM 12C**, **36 COM 12C**, **37 COM 9**, **38 COM 9A**, **39 COM 11**, **40 COM 9A**, **41 COM 9A** and **42 COM 9A**, adopted at its 34th (Brasilia, 2010), 35th (UNESCO, 2011), 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012), 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013), 38th (Doha, 2014), 39th (Bonn, 2015), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016), 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively,
3. Also recalling the integration of the Upstream Process in Paragraphs 71 and 122 of the *Operational Guidelines*,
4. Reiterates that, in order to be most effective, upstream support should take place at an early stage, preferably at the moment of preparation or revision of States Parties' Tentative Lists;
5. Welcomes the advice, consultation and analysis undertaken to improve processes and practices prior to the development of nominations for consideration by the World Heritage Committee, commends the States Parties, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for the pilot projects that registered progress and takes note of the conclusion of the pilot project on the Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region, Albania and North Macedonia;
6. Also takes note of the progress made regarding the 2018 Upstream Process requests;
7. Further takes note of the Upstream Process requests received by the 31 March 2019 deadline and also commends the States Parties for having submitted these requests;
8. Recognizing the limited available capacity, including time and resources, of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, and on the basis of the experience acquired so far in providing upstream support, takes note furthermore of the willingness of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to process all requests received in the best timely manner possible and, given that the number of requests received exceeds the set up cap of ten new Upstream Process requests per year, and decides to set the next deadline for receiving Upstream Process requests and to review and prioritize them at 31 March 2020;
9. Bearing in mind that the Upstream Process is an activity which is not fully budgeted, invites States Parties to consider financially contributing to the implementation of requests received from Least Developed Countries, Low-Income and Lower-Middle Income Countries and Small Island Developing States;

10. Requests the World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies, to present a progress report on the remaining pilot projects as well as on the support offered to Upstream Process requests received, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

9B. Progress report on the reflection on processes for mixed nominations

Decision: 43 COM 9B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/9B,
2. Recalling Decisions **38 COM 9B**, **39 COM 9B** and **41 COM 9B** adopted at its 38th (Doha, 2014), 39th (Bonn, 2015) and 41th (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Welcomes the report of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies on proposals to improve the preparation and evaluation of mixed World Heritage nominations;
4. Reiterates that due to the complexity of mixed site nominations and their evaluation, States Parties should ideally seek prior advice from IUCN and ICOMOS, if possible at least two years before a potential nomination is submitted, in compliance with Paragraph 122 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
5. Recognises the progress made by the Advisory Bodies over the past two years and encourages them to continue their efforts towards setting up a harmonised evaluation process for mixed nominations;
6. Calls upon States Parties interested to consider providing support to this initiative that requires additional resources;
7. Notes the ongoing reflection on reforming the nomination and evaluation process;
8. Requests ICOMOS and IUCN to continue to consider possibilities for further enhancements of evaluation processes for mixed site nominations within the framework of the ongoing reflection.

10. Periodic Reports

10A. Progress report on the follow-up to the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting

Decision: 43 COM 10A.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/10A,
2. Recalling Decision **40 COM 10B.1** adopted at its 40th session (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016),

3. Welcomes the progress made in the follow-up of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the region of Asia and the Pacific;
4. Thanks the Governments of Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America for their contributions towards supporting follow-up activities to the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the region of Asia and the Pacific;
5. Takes note of the progress made on the Silk Roads nomination process, initiated by the Asian States Parties in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre, also notes the strategic shift from nomination to conservation, in view of the region's growing conservation issues linked to development, and commends the fruitful international cooperation between the national institutions of various States Parties in the region;
6. Reiterates its invitation to States Parties in Asia and the Pacific to actively implement the relevant sub-regional Action Plans before the start of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting, foreseen in September 2020, and encourages them to intensify their efforts towards the implementation of follow-up activities, to be planned and developed in close collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, and to seek any additional means necessary to do so;
7. Further reminds States Parties, which have not already done so, to submit their Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value by **1 February 2020** at the latest, as well as clarifications of boundaries by **1 December 2019** at the latest;
8. Requests the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report on the implementation of the Action Plan(s) for the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Asia and the Pacific region at its 45th session in 2021.

Decision: 43 COM 10A.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/10A,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 10B.2** adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the progress made in the follow-up of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa region;
4. Thanks the Governments of China, Flanders (Belgium), the Netherlands, Hungary, Norway, the European Union and the African World Heritage Fund for their contributions towards supporting follow-up activities to the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Africa;
5. Commends the States Parties of the Africa Region who have been actively implementing the Action Plan, and encourages States Parties, which have not already done so, to establish their National World Heritage Committees and to develop their National Action Plans and Budgets;
6. Calls upon States Parties to continue to support financially and technically the implementation of the Action Plan for the Africa region through follow-up activities in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies and the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF), including through the African World Heritage Day in fostering support for the Action Plan for the Africa region;

7. Further reminds States Parties who have not already done so, to submit their Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value by **1 February 2020** at the latest, as well as clarifications of boundaries by **1 December 2019** at the latest;
8. Notes with appreciation the follow-up activities to the Ngorongoro Declaration, and also commends the World Heritage Centre for addressing the urgent need to build African capacities in a sustainable way through the involvement of African educational institutions in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and sustainable development as well as the AWHF, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies and their partners, for the continued implementation of the World Heritage nomination support programme in Africa;
9. Requests the World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies, the AWHF, and with the support of States Parties, to continue its efforts to coordinate and implement the Regional Capacity-Building Programme according to the Action Plan 2012-2017;
10. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report on the implementation of the Action Plan for the second cycle of Periodic Reporting for the Africa region at its 45th session, in 2021.

Decision: 43 COM 10A.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/10A,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 10B.3** adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017);
3. Welcomes the progress made in the follow-up of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for the Arab States;
4. Thanks the Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH), based in Bahrain, for its contribution towards supporting follow-up activities to the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Arab States;
5. Invites the Arab States to increase their cooperation with the World Heritage Centre in order to reinforce the capacities of the national heritage professionals in the field of conservation and management of the World Heritage properties;
6. Notes with concern that the safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage in countries of the region which are affected by conflicts remains one of the priorities of the Regional Programme and requires more human and financial resources;
7. Reminds the Arab States which have not already done so to submit their Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value by **1 February 2020** at the latest, as well as clarifications of boundaries by **1 December 2019** at the latest;
8. Requests the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report on the implementation of the Action Plan for the second cycle of Periodic Reporting for the Arab States region at its 45th session, in 2021.

Decision: 43 COM 10A.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/10A,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 10B.4**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the progress made in the follow-up of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Latin America and the Caribbean;
4. Expresses its appreciation to the States Parties of the region for their contribution to the monitoring undertaken by the World Heritage Centre in 2018 regarding the implementation of the Regional Action Plan for World Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean (PARALC), 2014-2024, and encourages them to continue their efforts to address the priority actions and expected results identified in the PARALC, keeping the World Heritage Centre informed on significant advances or challenges;
5. Strongly encourages the States Parties of the Caribbean to actively participate in the monitoring of the Action Plan for World Heritage in the Caribbean (PAC), 2015-2019, and contribute to the identification of new avenues and options for sub-regional cooperation in strengthening the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*;
6. Notes with appreciation the formulation of a biennial Work Plan 2018-2020 by the Lucio Costa Centre for Capacity Building on Heritage Management (C2C-LCC), Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO, for the implementation of capacity-building and other training activities in the framework of the sub-regional Action Plan for World Heritage in South America 2015-2020 (PAAS), and also strongly encourages the Category 2 Centre to continue its implementation of this agenda, in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre, and support other relevant activities related to World Heritage among its member countries;
7. Further encourages the Regional Institute for World Heritage in Zacatecas in Mexico, Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO, to begin the implementation of its annual Work Plan developed for 2019, which includes important capacity-building activities prioritized within the framework of the Action Plan for World Heritage in Mexico and Central America (PAMAC), 2018-2023, and continue its collaboration with the World Heritage Centre in this regard;
8. Reminds the States Parties of the region which have not already done so to submit their Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value by **1 February 2020** at the latest, as well as clarifications of boundaries by **1 December 2019** at the latest;
9. Requests the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report on the implementation of the Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean at its 45th session in 2021.

Decision: 43 COM 10A.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/10A,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 10B.5**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow 2017),

3. Welcomes the progress made in the follow-up of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Europe;
4. Reiterating that the follow-up of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting has considerable resource and work load implications, encourages States Parties to financially support the implementation of the regional Action Plans through support to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies with a view to enabling further reflections in the follow-up to the Helsinki Action Plan Monitoring Survey of 2016;
5. Requests the States Parties of North America to submit a progress report on the implementation of the Action Plan for North America at its 45th session;
6. Welcomes the progress made in finalizing Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value in both sub-regions, expresses its sincere gratitude to the States Parties of North America for completing the process for all Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value in the sub-region;
7. Reminds the States Parties of the region which have not already done so to submit their Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value by **1 February 2020** at the latest, as well as clarifications of boundaries by **1 December 2019** at the latest;
8. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report on the implementation of the Action Plan for Europe at its 45th session in 2021.

10B. Progress report on the third cycle of Periodic Reporting

Decision: 43 COM 10B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/10B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 10A** and Decision **42 COM 10A** adopted respectively at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017) and its 42nd session (Manama, 2018);
3. Notes with appreciation the successful commencement of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Arab States region and the preparation for the start of the exercise in the Africa region;
4. Welcomes the update of the training and guidance tools developed by the Secretariat to facilitate a State Party-driven approach as well as the development of new communication tools to facilitate the exercise of the National Focal Points and World Heritage site managers;
5. Requests the Secretariat to continue to ensure that a holistic approach is operated across the regions;
6. Further notes with appreciation the committed support provided by the Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH) in facilitating the Periodic Reporting exercise in the Arab States region, and thanks them in advance for their continued work to complete the process, and to contribute to the subsequent regional report and regional action plan;

7. Welcomes the commitment of the African World Heritage Fund (*AWHF*) to assist in facilitating the Periodic Reporting exercise in the Africa region, by organizing regional meetings and providing targeted technical support to States Parties, in close collaboration with the World Heritage Centre;
8. Takes note with appreciation of the contribution of the Republic of Korea towards the preparation of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the region of Asia and the Pacific;
9. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to submit to the Committee a progress report on the overall conduct and coordination of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting, including the activities carried out in the preparation for the start of the exercise in the Asia and the Pacific region at its 44th session in 2020.

11. Operational Guidelines and Policy Compendium

11A. Revision of the Operational Guidelines

Decision: 43 COM 11A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/11A,
2. Recalling Decisions **39 COM 5D**, **39 COM 11**, **41 COM 9A**, **41 COM 11**, **42 COM 8**, **42 COM 9A**, **42 COM 12A** and **42 COM 13** adopted at its 39th (Bonn, 2015), 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively,
3. Adopts the proposed revision of the *Operational Guidelines*, as presented in the Annex to this Decision;
4. Requests the World Heritage Centre to proceed with the corrections of language consistency between the English and French versions of the *Operational Guidelines*.

ANNEX to Decision 43 COM 11A

Revision of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*

Part A (Upstream Process)

122. Before States Parties begin to prepare a nomination of a property for inscription on the World Heritage List, they should become familiar with the nomination cycle, described in Paragraph 168. It is desirable to carry out initial preparatory work to establish that a property has the potential to justify Outstanding Universal Value, including integrity or authenticity, before the development of a full nomination dossier which could be expensive and time-consuming. Such preparatory work might include collection of available information on the property, thematic studies, scoping studies of the potential for demonstrating Outstanding Universal Value, including integrity or authenticity, or an initial comparative study of the property in its wider global or regional context, including an analysis in the context of the Gap Studies produced by the Advisory Bodies. This first phase of work will help to establish the feasibility of a possible nomination and avoid the use of resources on preparing nominations that may be unlikely to succeed. States Parties are encouraged to seek upstream advice² from the relevant Advisory Body(ies) for this first phase as well as to contact the World Heritage Centre at the earliest opportunity in considering nominations to seek information and guidance.

Decision 34 COM 12 (III)
Report of the Expert meeting on
"Upstream Processes to
Nominations: Creative
Approaches in the Nomination
Process" (Phuket: 2010)
Decision 36 COM 13.1
Decision 39 COM 11

~~²Upstream Processes: In relation to the nomination of sites for inscription on the World Heritage List, "Upstream processes" include advice, consultation and analysis that occur prior to the submission of a nomination and are aimed at reducing the number of nominations that experience significant problems during the evaluation process. The basic principle of the upstream processes is to enable the Advisory Bodies and the Secretariat to provide support directly to States Parties, throughout the whole process leading up to a possible World Heritage nomination. For the upstream support to be effective, it should ideally be undertaken from the earliest stage in the nomination process, at the moment of the preparation or revision of the States Parties' Tentative Lists.~~

Upstream Process: In relation to the nomination of sites for inscription on the World Heritage List, the "Upstream Process" comprises advice, consultation and analysis that occurs prior to the preparation of a nomination and is aimed at reducing the number of nominations that experience significant problems during the evaluation process. The basic principle of the Upstream Process is to enable the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre to provide guidance and capacity building directly to States Parties, throughout the whole process leading up to the preparation of a possible World Heritage nomination. For the upstream support to be effective, it should be undertaken from the earliest stage in the nomination process, at the moment of the preparation or revision of the States Parties' Tentative Lists.

The purpose of the advice, given in the context of a nomination, is limited to providing guidance on the technical merit of the nomination and the technical framework needed, in order to offer the State(s) Party(ies) the essential tools that enable it(them) to assess the feasibility and/or actions necessary to prepare a possible nomination.

Requests for the Upstream Process shall be submitted through the official format (Annex 15 of the *Operational Guidelines*). Should the number of requests exceed the capacity, then the prioritization system as per paragraph 61.c will be applied.

UPSTREAM PROCESS REQUEST FORMAT

1. State(s) Party(ies)

2. Object of the advice requested from the World Heritage Centre or the Advisory Bodies (Please tick the corresponding box)

Development, revision or harmonization of Tentative List(s)

Potential future nomination – If applicable, name of the site(s)

3. Brief description of the site (summary of factual information and qualities of the site) (if applicable)

4. Expected time frame for the realization of the Upstream Process

5. Would a site visit be necessary?

Yes

No

6. Availability of funds to implement the request (Please indicate how you intend to cover the costs related to the implementation of the Upstream Process request. Please also indicate whether you plan to apply for assistance from the World Heritage Fund, if eligible (International Assistance mechanism or Advisory Missions budget line) or from another funding source).

7. Any additional information you may wish to provide

8. Contact information of the responsible authorities (name, title, e-mail, telephone)

9. Signature on behalf of the State(s) Party(ies)

The original signed version of the completed Upstream Process request form should be sent in English or French to:

UNESCO World Heritage Centre

7, place de Fontenoy

75352 Paris 07 SP

France

Telephone: +33 (0)1 45 68 11 36

E-mail: wh-upstream@unesco.org

Part B (Sustainable Development)

I.C The States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention*

12. States Parties to the Convention are encouraged to ~~ensure~~ [adopt a human rights based approach, and ensure gender-balanced](#) ~~the~~ participation of a wide variety of stakeholders [and rights-holders](#), including site managers, local and regional governments, local communities, [indigenous peoples](#), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other interested parties and partners in the identification, nomination, [management](#) and protection [processes](#) of World Heritage properties.
14. States Parties are encouraged to bring together their cultural and natural heritage experts at regular intervals to discuss the implementation of the *Convention*. States Parties may wish to involve representatives of the Advisory Bodies and other experts [and partners](#) as appropriate.

14bis. [States Parties are encouraged to mainstream into their programmes and activities related to the *World Heritage Convention* the principles of the relevant policies adopted by the World Heritage Committee, the General Assembly of States Parties to the *Convention* and the UNESCO Governing Bodies, such as the Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the *World Heritage Convention* and the UNESCO policy on engaging with indigenous peoples, as well as other related policies and documents, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and international human rights standards.](#)

15. While fully respecting the sovereignty of the States on whose territory the cultural and natural heritage is situated, States Parties to the Convention recognize the collective interest of the international community to cooperate in the protection of this heritage. States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, have the responsibility to:

c) integrate heritage protection into comprehensive planning programmes [and coordination mechanisms, giving consideration in particular to the resilience of socio-ecological systems of properties](#);

[o\) contribute to and comply with the sustainable development objectives, including gender equality, in the World Heritage processes and in their heritage conservation and management systems.](#)

Articles ~~4 and~~ 6(21) of the *World Heritage Convention*.

[Policy Document for the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the *World Heritage Convention* \(2015\)](#)

I.I Partners in the protection of World Heritage

39. A partnership approach, [underpinned by inclusive, transparent and accountable decision-making](#), to nomination, management and monitoring provides a significant contribution to the protection of World Heritage properties and the implementation of the *Convention*.

II.C Tentative Lists

64. States Parties are encouraged to prepare their Tentative Lists with the [full, effective and gender-balanced](#) participation of a wide variety of stakeholders [and rights-holders](#), including site managers, local and regional governments, local communities, [indigenous peoples](#), NGOs and other interested parties and partners. [In the case of sites affecting the lands, territories or resources of indigenous peoples, States Parties shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before including the sites on their Tentative List.](#)
73. States Parties are encouraged to harmonize their Tentative Lists at regional and thematic levels. Harmonization of Tentative Lists is the process whereby States Parties, with the assistance of the Advisory Bodies, collectively assess their respective Tentative List to review gaps and identify common themes. The ~~outcome~~ [of harmonization has considerable potential to generate fruitful dialogue between States Parties and different cultural communities, promoting respect for common heritage and cultural diversity and](#) can result in improved Tentative Lists, new nominations from States Parties and co-operation amongst groups of States Parties in the preparation of nominations.

Assistance and Capacity-Building for States Parties in the preparation of Tentative Lists

74. To implement the Global Strategy, cooperative efforts in capacity-building and training [for diverse groups of beneficiaries](#) may be necessary to assist States Parties to acquire and/or consolidate their expertise in the preparation, updating and harmonisation of their Tentative List and the preparation of nominations.

II.E Integrity and/or authenticity

Integrity

90. For all properties nominated under criteria (vii) - (x), bio-physical processes and landform features should be relatively intact. However, it is recognized that no area is totally pristine and that all natural areas are in a dynamic state, and to some extent involve contact with people. [Biological diversity and cultural diversity can be closely linked and interdependent and](#) human activities, including those of traditional societies, ~~and~~ local communities [and indigenous peoples](#), often occur in natural areas. These activities may be consistent with the Outstanding Universal Value of the area where they are ecologically sustainable.

II.F Protection and management

Management systems

111. In recognizing the diversity mentioned above, common elements of an effective management system could include:
- a) a thorough shared understanding of the property, [its universal, national and local values and its socio-ecological context](#) by all stakeholders, including [local communities and indigenous peoples](#);
- [a-bis\) a respect for diversity, equity, gender equality and human rights and](#) the use of [inclusive and](#) participatory planning and stakeholder consultation processes;

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- b) a cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback;
- c) an assessment of the vulnerabilities of the property to social, economic, [environmental](#) and other pressures and changes, [including disasters and climate change](#), as well as the monitoring of the impacts of trends and proposed interventions;
- d) the development of mechanisms for the involvement and coordination of the various activities between different partners and stakeholders;
- e) the allocation of necessary resources;
- f) capacity-building; ~~and~~
- g) an accountable, transparent description of how the management system functions.

112. Effective management involves a cycle of short, medium and long-term actions to protect, conserve and present the nominated property. An integrated approach to planning and management is essential to guide the evolution of properties over time and to ensure maintenance of all aspects of their Outstanding Universal Value. This approach goes beyond the property to include any buffer zone(s), as well as the broader setting. The broader setting, may relate to the property's topography, natural and built environment, and other elements such as infrastructure, land use patterns, spatial organization, and visual relationships. It may also include related social and cultural practices, economic processes and other intangible dimensions of heritage such as perceptions and associations. Management of the broader setting is related to its role in supporting the Outstanding Universal Value. [Its effective management may also contribute to sustainable development, through harnessing the reciprocal benefits for heritage and society.](#)

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117. States Parties are responsible for implementing effective management activities for a World Heritage property. States Parties should do so in close collaboration with property managers, the agency with management authority and other partners, [local communities and indigenous peoples, rights-holders](#) and stakeholders in property management [by developing, when appropriate, equitable governance arrangements, collaborative management systems and redress mechanisms.](#)

Decision 28 COM 10B.4

118. The Committee recommends that States Parties include [disaster, climate change and other](#) risk preparedness as an element in their World Heritage site management plans and training strategies.

118bis. [Notwithstanding Paragraphs 179 and 180 of the Operational Guidelines, States Parties shall ensure that Environmental Impact Assessments, Heritage Impact Assessments, and/or Strategic Environmental Assessments be carried out as a pre-requisite for development projects and activities that are planned for implementation within or around a World Heritage property. These assessments should serve to identify development alternatives, as well as both potential positive and negative impacts to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and to recommend mitigation measures against degradation or other negative impacts on the cultural or natural heritage within the property or its wider setting. This will ensure the long-term safeguarding of the Outstanding Universal Value, and the strengthening of heritage resilience to disasters and climate change.](#)

Sustainable use

119. World Heritage properties may [sustain biological and cultural diversity and provide ecosystem services and other benefits, which may contribute to environmental and cultural sustainability](#). Properties may support a variety of ongoing and proposed uses that are ecologically and culturally sustainable and which may [enhance](#) ~~contribute to~~ the quality of life [and well-being](#) of communities concerned. The State Party and its partners must ensure [their use is equitable and](#) ~~that such sustainable use or any other change does not impact adversely on the,~~ [fully respects the](#) Outstanding Universal Value of the property. For some properties, human use would not be appropriate. Legislations, policies and strategies affecting World Heritage properties should ensure the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value, support the wider conservation of natural and cultural heritage, and promote and encourage the [active effective, inclusive and equitable](#) participation of the communities, [indigenous peoples](#) and [other](#) stakeholders concerned with the property as necessary conditions to its sustainable protection, conservation, management and presentation.

III PROCESS FOR THE INSCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

III.A Preparation of Nominations

123. [Effective and inclusive](#) participation in the nomination process of local communities, indigenous peoples, governmental, non-governmental and private organizations and other stakeholders is essential to enable them to have a shared responsibility with the State Party in the maintenance of the property. States Parties are encouraged to prepare nominations with the widest possible participation of stakeholders and ~~to~~ [shall](#) demonstrate, as appropriate, that the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples has been obtained, through, inter alia making the nominations publicly available in appropriate languages and public consultations and hearings.

Decision 39 COM 11

III.B Format and content of nominations

132. For a nomination to be considered as "**complete**", the following requirements (see format in Annex 5) are to be met:

Decision 37 COM 12.II
Decision 39 COM 11

5. Protection and management

Management: An appropriate management plan or other management system is essential and shall be provided in the nomination. Assurances of the effective implementation of the management plan or other management system are also expected. Sustainable development principles should be integrated into the management system, [for all types of natural, cultural and mixed properties, including their buffer zones and wider setting](#).

VI ENCOURAGING SUPPORT FOR THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

VI.A Objectives

Article 27 of the *World Heritage Convention*

211. The objectives are:

- a) to enhance capacity-building and research;
- b) to raise the general public's awareness, understanding and appreciation of the need to preserve cultural and natural heritage;
- c) to enhance the function of World Heritage in the life of the community; and
- d) to increase [equitable, inclusive and effective](#) participation of local and national populations, [including indigenous peoples](#), in the protection and presentation of heritage.

Article 5(a) of the *World Heritage Convention*

VI.B Capacity-building and research

212. The Committee seeks to develop capacity-building within the States Parties in conformity with its Strategic Objectives [and the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy adopted by the Committee](#).

213. Recognizing the high level of skills and multidisciplinary approach necessary for the protection, conservation, and presentation of the World Heritage, the Committee has adopted ~~a Global Training Strategy for World Cultural and Natural Heritage~~ [the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy](#). [The definition of capacity building identifies three broad areas where capacities reside and for which audiences for capacity building need targeting: practitioners, institutions, and communities and networks. The World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy provides a framework of action, and orients actors at the international, regional, or national levels to create regional and national capacity building strategies in addition to individual capacity building activities. The actions can be taken up by the many actors who currently provide or could provide capacity building activities for the benefit of World Heritage.](#) The primary goal of the ~~Global Training Strategy~~ [Capacity Building Strategy](#) is to ensure that necessary skills are developed by a wide range of actors for better implementation of the *Convention*. In order to avoid overlap and effectively implement the Strategy, the Committee will ensure links to other initiatives such as the Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage List and Periodic Reporting. The Committee will annually review relevant [capacity-building training](#) issues, assess [capacity-building training](#) needs, review annual reports on [capacity-building training](#) initiatives, and make recommendations for future [capacity-building training](#) initiative.

~~Global Training Strategy for World Cultural and Natural Heritage adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 25th session (Helsinki, Finland, 2001) (see ANNEX X of document WHC-01/CONF.208/24).~~

[World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session \(UNESCO, 2011\) \(see Document WHC-11/35.COM/9B\).](#)

National ~~training~~ capacity building strategies and regional co-operation

214. States Parties are encouraged to ensure that [there is a gender-balanced representation of](#) their professionals and specialists, at all levels [and that they](#) are adequately trained. To this end, States Parties are encouraged to develop national [capacity building training](#) strategies and include regional co-operation for training as part of their strategies. [Development of such regional and national strategies can be assisted by the Advisory Bodies and the various UNESCO Category 2 Centres related to World Heritage, taking into consideration the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy.](#)

214bis. States Parties are encouraged to develop educational and capacity-building programmes that harness the reciprocal benefits of the Convention for heritage and society. The programmes may be based on innovation and local entrepreneurship, and aimed in particular at medium/small/micro scale levels, to promote sustainable and inclusive economic benefits for local communities and indigenous peoples and to identify and promote opportunities for public and private investment in sustainable development projects, including those that promote use of local materials and resources and foster local cultural and creative industries and safeguarding intangible heritage associated with World Heritage properties.

Research

215. The Committee develops and coordinates international co-operation in the area of research needed for the effective implementation of the Convention. States Parties are also encouraged to make resources available to undertake research, since knowledge and understanding are fundamental to the identification, management, and monitoring of World Heritage properties. States Parties are encouraged to support scientific studies and research methodologies, including traditional and indigenous knowledge held by local communities and indigenous peoples, with all necessary consent. Such studies and research are aimed at demonstrating the contribution that the conservation and management of World Heritage properties, their buffer zones and wider setting make to sustainable development, such as in conflict prevention and resolution, including, where relevant, by drawing on traditional ways of dispute resolution that may exist within communities.

VI.C Awareness-raising and education

International Assistance

220. States Parties are encouraged to develop quality educational activities related to World Heritage through a variety of learning environments tailored to each audience with, wherever possible, the participation of schools, universities, museums and other local and national educational authorities.

Article 27.2¹ of the *World Heritage Convention*

VII THE WORLD HERITAGE FUND AND INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

VII.D Principles and priorities for International Assistance

239. In addition to the priorities outlined in paragraphs 236-238 above, the following considerations govern the Committee's decisions in granting International Assistance:

Decisions 26 COM 17.2,
Decision 26 COM 20 and
Decision 26 COM 25.3

e) the impact of the activity on furthering the Strategic Objectives or on the implementation of policies adopted ~~decided~~ by the Committee, such as the Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention or the Policy Document on the impact of Climate Change on World Heritage properties;

Paragraph 26 of *Operational Guidelines*

j) The inclusive nature of the activity, in particular as concerns gender equality and the involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples.

VIII THE WORLD HERITAGE EMBLEM

VIII.A Preamble

258. At its second session (Washington, 1978), the Committee adopted the World Heritage Emblem which had been designed by Mr. Michel Olyff. This Emblem symbolizes the interdependence of cultural and natural properties: the central square is a form created by ~~man~~ humans and the circle represents nature, the two being intimately linked. The Emblem is round, like the world, but at the same time it is a symbol of protection. It symbolizes the *Convention*, signifies the adherence of States Parties to the *Convention*, and serves to identify properties inscribed in the World Heritage List. It is associated with public knowledge about the *Convention* and is the imprimatur of the *Convention's* credibility and prestige. Above all, it is a representation of the universal values for which the *Convention* stands.

Part C (International Assistance process)

VII THE WORLD HERITAGE FUND AND INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

VII.B Mobilization of other technical and financial resources and partnerships in support of the *World Heritage Convention*

231. The Secretariat provides support in mobilizing financial and technical resources for World Heritage conservation [and actively engages in resource mobilization, including through](#) ~~To this end, the Secretariat~~ [developing](#) partnerships with public and private institutions in conformity with the Decisions and the [Guidelines strategies issued adopted](#) by the World Heritage Committee and UNESCO regulations.

VII.E Summary Table

Decision 36 COM 13.1
Decision 30 COM 13.13

241.

Type of international assistance	Purpose	Budget ceilings per request	Deadline for submission of request	Authority for approval
Emergency Assistance	<p>This assistance may be requested to address ascertained or potential threats facing properties included on the List of World Heritage in Danger and the World Heritage List which have suffered severe damage or are in imminent danger of severe damage due to sudden, unexpected phenomena. Such phenomena may include land subsidence, extensive fires, explosions, flooding or human-made disasters including war. This assistance does not concern cases of damage or deterioration caused by gradual processes of decay, pollution or erosion. It addresses emergency situations strictly relating to the conservation of a World Heritage property (see Decision 28 COM 10B 2.c). It may be made available, if necessary, to more than one World Heritage property in a single State Party (see Decision 6 EXT. COM 15.2). The budget ceilings relate to a single World Heritage property.</p> <p>The assistance may be requested to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) undertake emergency measures for the safeguarding of the property; (ii) draw up an emergency plan for the property. 	Up to US\$ 5.000	At any time	Director of the World Heritage Centre
		Between US\$ 5.001 and 75.000	At any time	Chairperson of the Committee
		Over US\$ 75.000	At any time before the Committee	Committee
Preparatory assistance	<p>This assistance may be requested to (in order of priority):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) prepare or update national Tentative Lists of properties suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List; a commitment will be required from the State Party to nominate in priority on these lists sites recognized in approved thematic advice, such as the thematic studies prepared by the Advisory Bodies, as corresponding to gaps on the List; (ii) organize meetings for the harmonization of national Tentative Lists within the same geo-cultural area; (iii) prepare nominations of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List (including preparatory work such as collection of basic information, scoping studies of the potential for demonstration of Outstanding Universal Value, including 	Up to US\$ 5.000	At any time	Director of the World Heritage Centre
		Between US\$ 5.001 and 30.000	31 October	Chairperson of the Committee

Type of international assistance	Purpose	Budget ceilings per request	Deadline for submission of request	Authority for approval
	<p>integrity or authenticity, comparative studies of the property in relation to other similar properties (see 3.2 of Annex 5), including analysis in the context of the Gap Studies produced by the Advisory Bodies. Priority will be given to requests for sites recognized in approved thematic advice as corresponding to gaps on the List and/or for sites where preliminary investigations have shown that further inquiries would be justified, especially in the case of States Parties whose heritage is unrepresented or under-represented on the World Heritage List;</p> <p>(iv) prepare requests for Conservation & Management assistance for consideration by the World Heritage Committee.</p>			
<p>Conservation and Management Assistance</p> <p>(incorporating Training and Research assistance, Technical co-operation assistance and Promotion and education assistance)</p>	<p>This assistance may be requested for:</p> <p>(i) the training of staff and specialists at all levels in the fields of identification, monitoring, conservation, management and presentation of World Heritage, with an emphasis on group training;</p> <p>(ii) scientific research benefiting World Heritage properties <u>or studies on the scientific and technical problems of conservation, management, and presentation of World Heritage properties;</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>establishment / revision of national policies or legal frameworks on heritage preservation benefiting World Heritage properties.</u></p> <p>Note: Requests for support for individual training courses from UNESCO should be submitted on the standard “Application for fellowship” form available from the Secretariat.</p> <p>(iv) provision of experts, technicians and skilled labour for the conservation, management, and presentation of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger and the World Heritage List;</p> <p>(v) supply of equipment which the State Party requires for the conservation, management, and presentation of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger and the World Heritage List;</p> <p>(vi) low-interest or interest-free loans for undertaking activities for the conservation, management, and presentation of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger and the World Heritage List, which may be repayable on a long-term basis.</p> <p>(vii) At the regional and international levels for Programmes, activities and the holding of meetings that could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - help to create interest in the Convention within the countries of a given region; - create a greater awareness of the different issues related to the implementation of the Convention to promote more active involvement in its application; - be a means of exchanging experiences; - stimulate joint education, information and promotional programmes and activities, especially when they involve the participation of young people for the benefit of World Heritage conservation. 	<p>Only for requests falling under items (i) to (vi):</p> <p>Up to US\$ 5.000</p> <p>Between US\$ 5.001 and 30.000</p> <p>Over US\$ 30.000</p> <p>Only for requests falling under items (vii) and (viii):</p> <p>Up to US\$ 5,000</p>	<p>Only for requests falling under items (i) to (vi):</p> <p>At any time</p> <p>31 October</p> <p>31 October</p> <p>Only for requests falling under items (vii) and (viii):</p> <p>At any time</p>	<p>Only for requests falling under items (i) to (vi)</p> <p>Director of the World Heritage Centre</p> <p>Chairperson of the Committee</p> <p>Committee</p> <p>Only for requests falling under items (vii) and (viii):</p> <p>Director of the World Heritage Centre</p>

Type of international assistance	Purpose	Budget ceilings per request	Deadline for submission of request	Authority for approval
	(viii) At the national level for: - meetings specifically organized to make the Convention better known, especially amongst young people, or for the creation of national World Heritage associations, in accordance with Article 17 of the Convention; - preparation and discussion of education and information material (such as brochures, publications, exhibitions, films, multimedia tools) for the general promotion of the Convention and the World Heritage List and not for the promotion of a particular property, and especially for young people.	Between US\$ 5,001 and 10,000	31 October	Chairperson of the Committee

VII.F Procedure and format

245. Requests for international assistance may be submitted by electronic mail by the State Party or by filling the online format on the World Heritage Centre's Website at the following address: <http://whc.unesco.org>; ~~but they~~ must be accompanied by an officially signed **hard copy**. ~~or be filled in using the online format on the World Heritage Centre's Website at the following address: <http://whc.unesco.org>.~~

VII.G ~~Evaluation and approval~~ Assessment of International Assistance requests

247. Provided ~~that a request for assistance from a State Party is~~ they are complete, all requests are assessed by the Secretariat irrespective of the amount requested, ~~with the assistance of the Advisory Bodies, for requests above US\$ 5,000, will process each request in a timely manner, as follows. In addition, requests with a budget above US\$ 30,000 are assessed as follows:~~

- a) By ICOMOS for requests for cultural heritage (all types of assistance) and ICCROM (all types of assistance except Preparatory assistance).
- b) By IUCN for requests for natural heritage.
- c) By ICOMOS and IUCN for requests for mixed heritage (all types of assistance) and ICCROM (all types of assistance except Preparatory assistance).

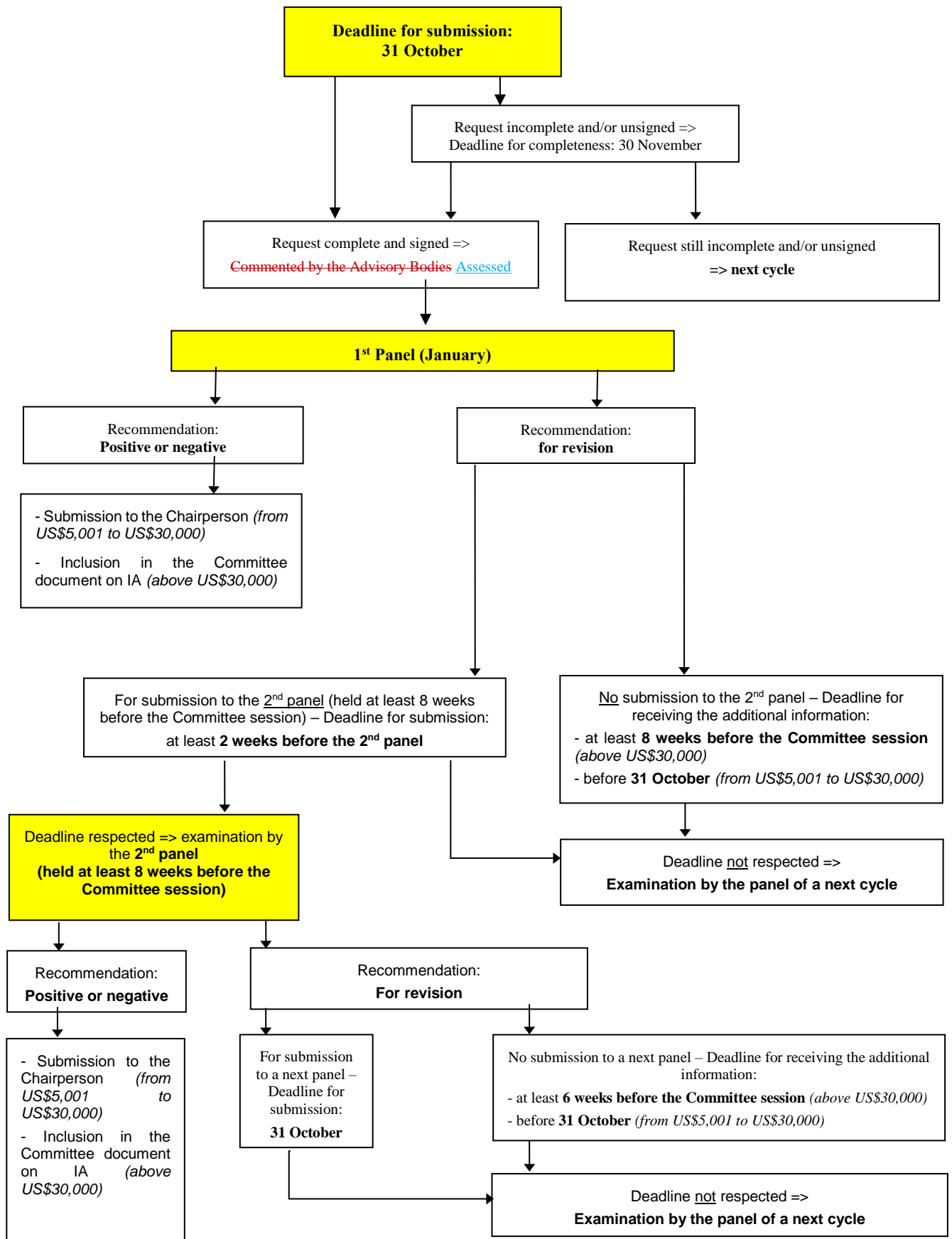
The Secretariat processes requests for Emergency assistance within up to 10 working days.

Whenever necessary, the Secretariat may consult the Advisory Bodies, for the assessment of requests with a budget under US\$ 30,000.

ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM will be consulted on all requests which specifically demand the involvement of one or more Advisory Bodies in the respective project.

248. ~~All requests for international assistance for cultural heritage are evaluated by ICOMOS and ICCROM, except requests up to and including US\$ 5,000.~~ [Deleted](#) Decision 13 COM XII.34
Decision 31 COM 18B
249. ~~All requests for international assistance for mixed heritage are evaluated by ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN, except requests up to and including US\$ 5,000.~~ [Deleted](#) Decision 31 COM 18B
250. ~~All requests for international assistance for natural heritage are evaluated by IUCN, except requests up to and including US\$ 5,000.~~ [Deleted](#) Decision 31 COM 18B
251. The ~~evaluation~~ criteria used [for the assessment of international assistance requests by the Advisory Bodies](#) are outlined in Annex 9. Decision 31 COM 18B
252. ~~All requests for International Assistance of more than US\$ 5,000, except those of Emergency Assistance, are evaluated by a [A](#) panel composed of representatives of the World Heritage Centre Regional Desks and the Advisory Bodies, and if possible, the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee or, in observer capacity, a person designated by the Chairperson, meeting once or twice a year before action by the Chairperson and/or Committee, to examine the International Assistance requests of more than US\$ 5,000, except those for Emergency Assistance, and to make recommendations to the Chairperson and/or the Committee. Requests for Emergency Assistance can be submitted at any time to the Secretariat and will be submitted to the Chairperson or to the Committee at its next session for decision after comments by the Advisory Bodies and without examination by the panel.~~ Decision 31 COM 18B
Decision 36 COM 13.I
Decision 30 COM 13.13
253. The Chairperson is not authorized to approve requests submitted by his/[her](#) own country. These will be examined by the Committee.
254. All requests for Preparatory Assistance or Conservation and Management Assistance of more than US\$ 5,000 should be received by the Secretariat on or before 31 October. Incomplete forms which do not come back duly completed by 30 November will be sent back to the States Parties for submission to a next cycle. Complete requests are examined by a first panel held in January ~~during the meeting between the Secretariat and the Advisory Bodies~~. Requests for which the panel issues a positive or a negative recommendation will be submitted to the Chairperson/Committee for decision. A second panel may be held at least eight weeks before the Committee session for requests which were revised since the first panel. Requests sent back for a substantial revision will be examined by the panel depending on their date of receipt. Requests requiring only minor revision and no further examination by the panel must come back within the year when they were examined first; otherwise they will be sent again to a next panel. The chart detailing the submission process is attached in Annex 8. Decision 36 COM 13.I

Process of submission for International Assistance requests for Conservation & Management Assistance and Preparatory Assistance above US\$5,000





EVALUATION CRITERIA ~~OF THE ADVISORY BODIES~~ FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTS

The following considerations are to be taken into account by the Advisory Bodies, World Heritage Centre, and the relevant Decision-maker (the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, the World Heritage Committee or the Director of the World Heritage Centre) when assessing International Assistance requests.

These items do not constitute a checklist, and not every item will be applicable to every International Assistance Request. Rather the appropriate items are to be considered together in an integrated manner in making balanced judgments concerning the appropriateness of allocating the limited financial support available through the World Heritage Fund.

A. Eligibility requirements

1. Is the State Party in arrears for payment of its contribution to the World Heritage Fund?
2. Is the request coming from an authorized organization/institution of the State Party?

B. Priority considerations

3. Is the request from a State Party on the list of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Low Income Economies (LIEs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) or post-conflict countries?
4. Is the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger?
5. Does the request further one or more of the Strategic Objectives of the World Heritage Committee (Credibility, Conservation, Capacity building, and Communication)?
6. Does the request respond to needs identified through the Periodic Reporting process at the property and/or regional levels?
7. Is the request linked to a regional or sub-regional capacity building programme?
8. Is there a capacity building aspect to the activity (no matter what type of assistance sought)?
9. Will the lessons learned from the activity provide benefits to the larger World Heritage system?

C. Considerations linked to the specific content of the proposed activity

10. Are the objectives of the request clearly stated and achievable?
11. Is there a clear work plan for achieving the results, including a timeline for its implementation? Is the work plan reasonable?
12. Does the agency/organization responsible for implementing the proposal have the capacity to do so, and is there a responsible person identified for ongoing contacts?
13. Are the professionals proposed to be used (whether national or international) qualified to carry out the work being requested? Are there clear terms of reference for them, including adequate period of their involvement?
14. Is the involvement of all relevant parties taken into account in the proposal (for example stakeholders, other institutions, etc.)?
15. Are the technical requirements clearly expressed and are they reasonable?

Part D (Miscellaneous)

13. States Parties to the *Convention* should provide the Secretariat with the names and addresses of the governmental organization(s) primarily responsible as national focal point(s) for the implementation of the *Convention*, so that copies of all official correspondence and documents can be sent by the Secretariat to these national focal points as appropriate. ~~A list of these addresses is available at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statespartiesfocalpoints>~~
17. The General Assembly of States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* meets during the sessions of the General Conference of UNESCO. The General Assembly manages its meetings according to its Rules of Procedure, available at the following Web address: ~~<http://whc.unesco.org/en/garules>~~ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/ga>
19. The World Heritage Committee is composed of 21 members and meets at least once a year (June/July). It establishes its Bureau, which meets during the sessions of the Committee as frequently as deemed necessary. The composition of the Committee and its Bureau is available at the following Web address: ~~<http://whc.unesco.org/en/committeemembers>~~ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/committee/>
20. The Committee manages its meetings according to its Rules of Procedure, available at the following Web address: ~~<http://whc.unesco.org/committeerules>~~ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/committee/>
22. ~~A certain number of seats may be reserved for States Parties who do not have a property on the World Heritage List, upon decision of the Committee at the session that precedes the General Assembly. At each election, due consideration shall be given to the election of at least one State Party which has never served as a Member of the World Heritage Committee.~~
28. Footnotes:
- 1 Reactive Monitoring missions are part of the statutory reporting by the Secretariat and the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee on the state of conservation of specific properties that are under threat (see Paragraph 169). They are requested by the World Heritage Committee to ascertain, in consultation with the State Party concerned, the condition of the property, the dangers to the property and the feasibility of adequately restoring the property or to assess progress made in implementing such corrective measures, and include a reporting back to the Committee on the findings of the mission (see Paragraph 176.e). The terms of reference of Reactive Monitoring missions are proposed by the World Heritage Centre, in line with the decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee, and consolidated in consultation with the State Party and the relevant Advisory Body(ies). ~~Experts for such missions shall not be nationals of the country where the property is located. It is however encouraged that, where possible, they be from the same region as the property.~~ The costs of the Reactive Monitoring missions are borne by the World Heritage Fund.
- Article 8(1), of the *World Heritage Convention*, Rule 49 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Heritage Committee.
- The World Heritage Committee can be contacted through its Secretariat, the World Heritage Centre.
- Rule 14.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly of States Parties.

- 2 Advisory missions are not part of the strict statutory and mandatory processes, as they are voluntarily initiated by States Parties and depend on the considerations and judgement of the States Parties requesting them. Advisory missions are to be understood as missions providing expert advice to a State Party on specific matters. They can concern provision of “upstream” support and advice on identification of sites, tentative lists or nomination of sites for inscription on the World Heritage List or alternatively, they can relate to the state of conservation of properties and provide advice in evaluating possible impact of a major development project on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, advice in the preparation/revision of a management plan, or in the progress achieved in the implementation of specific mitigation measures, etc. The terms of reference of Advisory missions are proposed by the State Party itself, and consolidated in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the relevant Advisory Bod(ies) ~~or~~ other organizations(s) or experts. Experts for such missions shall not be nationals of the country where the property is located. It is however encouraged that, where possible, they be from the same region as the property. The entire costs of Advisory missions are borne by the State Party inviting the mission, except where the State Party is eligible for relevant International Assistance or funding from the new budget line for Advisory missions approved by Decision **38 COM 12**.

61. The Committee has decided to apply the following mechanism:

~~Until 1 February 2018 (incl.):~~

- ~~a) — examine up to two complete nominations per State Party, provided that at least one of such nominations concerns a natural property or a cultural landscape and;~~
- ~~b) — set at 45 the annual limit on the number of nominations it will review, inclusive of nominations deferred and referred by previous sessions of the Committee, extensions (except minor modifications of limits of the property), transboundary and serial nominations;~~
- ~~e) — the following order of priorities will be applied in case the overall annual limit of 45 nominations is exceeded:

 - ~~i) — nominations of properties submitted by States Parties with no properties inscribed on the List;~~
 - ~~ii) — nominations of properties submitted by States Parties having up to 3 properties inscribed on the List;~~
 - ~~iii) — nominations of properties that have been previously excluded due to the annual limit of 45 nominations and the application of these priorities;~~
 - ~~iv) — nominations of properties for natural heritage;~~
 - ~~v) — nominations of properties for mixed heritage;~~
 - ~~vi) — nominations of transboundary/transnational properties;~~
 - ~~vii) — nominations from States Parties in Africa, the Pacific and the Caribbean;~~
 - ~~viii) — nominations of properties submitted by States Parties having ratified the World Heritage Convention during the last ten years;~~
 - ~~ix) — nominations of properties submitted by States Parties that have not submitted nominations for ten years or more;~~~~

Decisions
 24 COM VI.2.3.3,
 28 COM 13.1 and
 7 EXT.COM 4B.1
 29 COM 18A
 31 COM 10
 35 COM 8B.61
 40 COM 11

- ~~x) when applying this priority system, date of receipt of full and complete nominations by the World Heritage Centre shall be used as a secondary factor to determine the priority between those nominations that would not be designated by the previous points.~~
- ~~d) the States Parties co-authors of a transboundary or transnational serial nomination can choose, amongst themselves and with a common understanding, the State Party which will be bearing this nomination; and this nomination can be registered exclusively within the ceiling of the bearing State Party.~~

As from 2 February 2018:

- a) examine one complete nominations per State Party,
- b) set at 35 the annual limit on the number of nominations it will review, inclusive of nominations deferred and referred by previous sessions of the Committee, extensions (except minor modifications of limits of the property), transboundary and serial nominations,
- c) the following order of priorities will be applied in case the overall annual limit of 35 nominations is exceeded:
- i) nominations of properties submitted by States Parties with no properties inscribed on the List;
 - ii) nominations of properties submitted by States Parties having up to 3 properties inscribed on the List,
 - iii) resubmitted referred nominations that were not transmitted to the relevant Advisory Bodies for evaluation further to the application of paragraph 61.b)³
 - iv) nominations of properties that have been previously excluded due to the annual limit of 35 nominations and the application of these priorities,
 - v) nominations of properties for natural heritage,
 - vi) nominations of properties for mixed heritage,
 - vii) nominations of transboundary/transnational properties,
 - viii) nominations from States Parties in Africa, the Pacific and the Caribbean,
 - ix) nominations of properties submitted by States Parties having ratified the *World Heritage Convention* during the last twenty years,
 - x) nominations of properties submitted by States Parties that have not submitted nominations for five years or more,
 - xi) nominations of States Parties, former Members of the Committee, who accepted on a voluntary basis not to have a nomination reviewed by the Committee during their mandate. This priority will be applied for 4 years after the end of their mandate on the Committee,

³ This provision also applies in case the resubmitted referred nomination is received in the third year following the referral decision.

- xii) when applying this priority system, date of receipt of full and complete nominations by the World Heritage Centre shall be used as a secondary factor to determine the priority between those nominations that would not be designated by the previous points.
- d) the States Parties co-authors of a transboundary or transnational serial nomination can choose, amongst themselves and with a common understanding, the State Party which will be bearing this nomination; and this nomination can be registered exclusively within the ceiling of the bearing State Party.

This decision will be implemented on a trial basis for 4 years and takes effect on 2 February 2018, in order to ensure a smooth transition period for all States Parties. The impact of this decision will be evaluated at the Committee's 46th session (2022).

III.J Timetable – overview

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Timetable	Procedures
<u>28 February Year 2</u>	Additional information shall be submitted in the same number of copies and electronic formats as specified in Paragraph 132 to the Secretariat. To avoid confusing new and old texts, if the additional information submitted concerns changes to the main text of the nomination, the State Party shall submit these changes in an amended version of the original text. The changes shall be clearly identified. An electronic version (CD-ROM or diskette USB Flash Drive) of this new text shall accompany the paper version.

III.K Financing of evaluation of nominations

168bis. States Parties submitting new nominations are expected to make voluntary contributions towards funding evaluation of nominations by the Advisory Bodies, taking into account the average costs of evaluations as indicated by the Secretariat in the document related to the World Heritage Fund presented at each Committee session. The modalities are as follows:

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- a) The contributions shall be made to a dedicated sub-account of the World Heritage Fund;
- b) No contributions would be expected from Least Developed Countries or Low-Income Economies (as defined by the United Nations Economic and Social Council's Committee for Development Policy), Lower Middle-Income Countries as defined by the World Bank, Small Island Developing States and States Parties in conflict or post-conflict situations;
- c) The contributions are expected to be made after the nomination enters the evaluation cycle upon a positive outcome of the completeness check;
- d) This mechanism shall not impact the objective evaluation of sites by the Advisory Bodies, nor the order of priority as defined in the Operational Guidelines to be used when handling nominations.

IV.A Reactive Monitoring

176. The information received, together with the comments of the State Party and the Advisory Bodies, will be brought to the attention of the Committee in the form of a state of conservation report for each property, which may take one or more of the following steps:

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b) when the Committee considers that the property has seriously deteriorated, but not to the extent that its restoration is impossible, it may decide that the property be maintained on the List, provided that the State Party takes the necessary measures to restore the property within a reasonable period of time. The Committee may also decide that technical co-operation be provided under the World Heritage Fund for work connected with the restoration of the property, proposing to the State Party to request such assistance, if it has not already been done; in some circumstances States Parties may wish to invite an Advisory mission by the relevant Advisory Body(ies) or other organization(s) or expert(s) to seek advice on necessary measures to reverse deterioration and address threats.

IX.A Information archived by the Secretariat

280. The Secretariat maintains a database of all documents of the World Heritage Committee and the General Assembly of States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention*. This database is available at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statutorydoc>. ~~<http://whc.unesco.org/en/documents>~~

284. ~~Advisory Body evaluations for each nomination and the decision of the Committee concerning each nomination are available at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/advisorybodies>~~

Advisory Body evaluations and the decision of the Committee concerning each inscribed property are available on the World Heritage Centre's Website on the page dedicated to each property of the World Heritage List. For the sites not inscribed on the List, the Advisory Body evaluation is available on the World Heritage Centre's Website on the page dedicated to the Committee session when the nomination was examined.

IX.B Specific Information for World Heritage Committee members and other States Parties

~~286. Circular letters to the States Parties are available at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/circularletters>~~

~~Another Web address, linked to the public Web address through restricted access, is maintained by the Secretariat and contains s~~Specific information targeted at Committee members, other States Parties and Advisory Bodies is available on the World Heritage Centre's Website (<http://whc.unesco.org>) with restricted access.

11B. Policy Compendium

Decision: 43 COM 11B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/11B,
2. Recalling Decisions **35 COM 12B**, **37 COM 13**, **39 COM 12**, **40 COM 12** and **42 COM 11** adopted at its 35th (UNESCO, 2011), 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013), 39th (Bonn, 2015), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively;
3. Thanks the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Korea for their commitment and financial contribution in view of the development of the World Heritage Policy Compendium funded by Australia and the Policy Compendium Online Tool, funded by the Republic of Korea;
4. Commends the Expert Working Group and the World Heritage Centre for their commitment and efforts in improving the first draft and finalizing the World Heritage Policy Compendium;
5. Also commends the World Heritage Centre for successfully developing a user-friendly and easily accessible World Heritage Policy Compendium Online Tool and for successfully carrying out inclusive consultations with World Heritage stakeholders and welcomes the constructive positive feedback received;
6. Endorses the World Heritage Policy Compendium and requests the World Heritage Centre to keep it regularly updated.

12. Follow-up to Recommendations of Evaluations and Audits on Working Methods and outcomes of the ad-hoc working group

Decision: 43 COM 12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined document WHC/19/43.COM/12 and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8 (Tunis report),
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 8** and Decision **42 COM 12A**;
3. Expressing its appreciation to the Ad-Hoc Working Group for its work and recommendations and to the State Party of Azerbaijan for their able leadership;
4. Thanks the State Party of Australia for having generously provided funding for the reflection on the nomination process and also thanks the State Party of Tunisia for having hosted the expert meeting on the reform of the nomination process, between 23 and 25 January 2019;
5. Recognizes the importance of the overarching objective of the reform of the nomination process as key measure for restoring the balance and credibility of the World Heritage List;

6. Takes note with appreciation of the outcomes of the Online consultation survey on the nomination reform, of the Report and recommendations of the Tunis Expert Meeting on the Reflection on reforming the World Heritage Nomination Process and of the Report and Recommendations of the Ad-Hoc working group;
7. Convinced that the most appropriate means for restoring and enhancing the credibility and balance of the World Heritage List is the development of high quality nominations for sites which have a strong potential to succeed, through enhanced dialogue between the States Parties and the Advisory Bodies from a very early stage, decides to endorse the principle of a two-phase nomination process, with the “Preliminary Assessment” (PA) as a first phase of the nomination process, and with the current mechanism - as described in paragraph 128 of the *Operational Guidelines* - as a second phase;
8. Takes note of the paper prepared by the Ad-Hoc working group in relation to the Preliminary Assessment contained in document WHC/19/43.COM/12 and its Annexes and also endorses the principles and modalities outlined therein, on which the reform should build, namely:
 - a) the Preliminary Assessment shall be the first stage of the nomination process and would involve enhanced dialogue between States Parties and Advisory Bodies
 - b) the PA shall be a mandatory process for all nominations
 - c) the PA shall be undertaken for a specific site on the State Party’s Tentative List, further to a request by the State Party
 - d) the PA shall be conducted exclusively on the basis of a desk study
 - e) the decision whether to pursue or not a nomination, regardless of the outcomes of the preliminary assessment, would fall within the States Parties’ prerogative;
 - f) the PA shall be introduced with a transition period to aid States Parties, the Advisory Bodies and the Committee to apply the reform effectively
9. Endorses the report and recommendations prepared by the Ad-Hoc working group and the wider set of nomination process reforms recommended therein to help improve the quality of nominations and strengthen dialogue between States Parties and the Advisory Bodies;
10. Agrees that the next phase of the reform should focus on operationalization and, being mindful of the need of careful alignment with existing processes and ensuring consistency, requests the World Heritage Centre, in consultation with the Advisory Bodies, to organize the work of this next phase, through necessary research and convening of a small expert drafting group which would reflect regional balance to discuss and propose concrete changes to be introduced into the *Operational Guidelines*;
11. Thanks the State Party of Australia for its generous allocation of the remaining extra-budgetary funds from the Tunis workshop, also for this next phase of the reflection on the nomination process;
12. Decides to extend the mandate of the Ad-Hoc Working Group to be composed of members of the Committee and up to two non-members per Electoral Group, giving consideration to out-going members of the Committee in 2019, to:
 - a) review the outcomes of the work of the expert drafting group;
 - b) further elaborate upon the nomination reform process and Preliminary Assessment proposal based on present decision;

13. Retains the status-quo regarding the involvement of additional advisory services and also encourages the Advisory Bodies to sustain consultations with UNESCO's scientific programmes and bodies under other UNESCO conventions;
14. Takes note of the discussions held in the Ad-hoc Working Group, further encourages informal consultations between States Parties on the possibility of the elaboration of a Code of Conduct for States Parties, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies; and also requests the World Heritage Centre to include an item to initiate discussion on the Code of Conduct in the agenda of the forthcoming 22nd session of the General Assembly of States Parties;
15. Further decides that the Ad Hoc Working Group shall work in consultation with the World Heritage Centre, Advisory Bodies and submit its report and recommendations to the 44th session of the Committee in 2020.

13. International Assistance

Decision: 43 COM 13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/13 and WHC/19/43.COM/13.Add,
2. Approves the budget adjustments within the World Heritage Fund to increase the budget line "International Assistance – Conservation & Management" by US\$ 110,468, this amount being covered by the budget lines "Cooperation with other Conventions & Organizations" (for US\$ 5,000) "Information Management" (for US\$ 32,000), "Periodic Reporting-Global" (for US\$ 30,000) and "Periodic Reporting-Asia" (for US\$ 10,000), as well as by the funds from savings on prior year's obligations (for US\$ 33,468);
3. Decides to approve the following International Assistance requests:
 - "Optimising usage control and monitoring for the conservation and management of pelagic ecosystems in the Galápagos Marine Reserve" (Ecuador), for an amount of US\$ 59,975 under the Conservation & Management-Nature budget;
 - "Request for International Assistance for the evaluation of the 2012-2018 management plan and the preparation of the new management plan (2019-2024) for the Historic Centre of Agadez" (Niger), for an amount of US\$ 42,385 under the Conservation & Management-Culture budget;
 - "Conservation, revitalization and sustainable cultural development of the Temple of la Limpia e Inmaculada Concepcion de la Antigua Guatemala" (Guatemala), for an amount of US\$ 69,791, namely US\$ 68,083 under the Conservation & Management-Culture budget and US\$ 1,708 under the Conservation & Management-Nature budget as authorized by paragraph 240 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
 - "Minimising impacts of the invasive yellow crazy ant *Anoplolepis gracilipes* at the Vallée de Mai UNESCO World Heritage site, Seychelles, to preserve its outstanding universal value" (Seychelles), for an amount of US\$ 96,850 under the Emergency assistance budget;

4. Recalling Decision **42 COM 13**, paragraph 4, strongly appeals to all States Parties to make voluntary contributions for International Assistance by choosing among the options described in Resolution **19 GA 8**.

14. Report on the execution of the Budget for the Biennium 2018-2019, Budget proposal of the World Heritage Fund for the biennium 2020-2021 and follow-up to Decision 42 COM 14

Decision: 43 COM 14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/14,
2. Notes with concern that over 60% of compulsory and assessed voluntary contributions remain unpaid, and continuing delays in the settlement of such contributions have adverse and damaging implications on the functioning of the World Heritage programme;
3. Recalls that the payment of compulsory and assessed voluntary contributions is, as per Article 16 of the *World Heritage Convention*, an obligation incumbent on all States Parties which have ratified the *Convention* and strongly urges all States Parties, which have not yet paid the totality of their assessed contributions for 2019, including voluntary contributions in accordance with Article 16.2 of the *Convention*, to ensure that their contributions are paid in the best of time;
4. Noting that supplementary voluntary contributions increase the level of future World Heritage Fund budget, warmly thanks those States Parties which have already made such contributions in 2018 and in the past years and calls upon all States Parties to consider allocating supplementary voluntary contributions to the World Heritage Fund, either on the basis of one of the options recommended by the General Assembly of States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* at its 19th session (2013)⁴, or by paying a voluntary annual fee by properties inscribed on the World Heritage List;
5. Notes with appreciation the in-kind contributions provided by the Azerbaijani authorities as well as the supplementary costs they covered as host of the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee;
6. Also recalls that the sustainability of the World Heritage Fund and overall funding for World Heritage are strategic issues and a shared responsibility which concern States Parties and all relevant partners, affecting the overall credibility of the *World Heritage Convention*, including effectiveness and efficiency of World Heritage protection;

⁴ Option 1: Increasing the standard percentage used in the calculation of the contributions to the World Heritage Fund from 1% to 2%.

Option 3.1: Increasing the contributions by a flat rate of US\$3,300 per property inscribed,

Option 3.2: Increasing the contributions by an additional 4% of the current assessed contribution per property inscribed,

Option 3.3: Increasing the contributions by an additional amount per property inscribed, according to a percentage increasing with the number of properties inscribed,

Option 3.4: Increasing the contributions by an additional amount per property inscribed, according to a percentage decreasing with the number of properties inscribed,

Option 4: Increasing the contributions on the basis of the number of tourists arrivals at World Heritage Sites,

Option 5: Contributing per activity.

Part I: Implementation of the budget for the biennium 2018-2019 and preparation of the budget for the biennium 2020-2021

7. Takes note of the statement of accounts of the World Heritage Fund for 2018-2019 as of 31 December 2018;
8. Approves the budget for the World Heritage Fund for the biennium 2020-2021 and its corresponding breakdown as shown in Annex IV;

Part II: Follow-up to Decision 42 COM 14

9. Also takes note with appreciation of the two-year Resource Mobilization and Communication (RMC) Plan developed by the Secretariat and of its report thereof;
10. Congratulates the World Heritage Centre for its efforts on extrabudgetary resource mobilization and innovative fund raising approaches, and encourages all States Parties to support these initiatives for the benefit of the Convention;
11. Warmly thanks the States Parties who have contributed to the funding of the evaluation or monitoring missions undertaken by the Advisory Bodies, and calls upon all States Parties to consider following these examples;
12. Takes note with appreciation of the mechanism for funding evaluation of nominations by the Advisory Bodies, proposed by Norway in 2018 as a measure towards ensuring the sustainability of the World Heritage Fund and shifting resources to conservation activities;
13. Decides to adopt the mechanism, starting with nominations submitted from 1 February 2020, and to include it in the *Operational Guidelines*, with the following modalities:
 - a) It will consist in the payment of a voluntary contribution by States Parties submitting new nominations, taking into account the average costs of evaluations as indicated by the Secretariat (currently starting from US\$ 22,000 for a regular nomination and US\$ 44,000 for mixed sites and complex serial/transnational sites);
 - b) No contributions would be expected from Least Developed Countries or Low-Income Economies (as defined by the United Nations Economic and Social Council's Committee for Development Policy), Lower Middle-Income Countries as defined by the World Bank, Small Island Developing States and States Parties in conflict or post-conflict situations;
 - c) The contributions are expected to be made after the nomination enters the evaluation cycle further to a positive outcome of the completeness check;
 - d) This mechanism shall not impact on the Advisory Bodies' objective evaluation of sites nor the priority of handling nominations which will be based on the *Operational Guidelines*;
 - e) The contributions shall be made to a new dedicated sub-account of the World Heritage Fund established to this end;
14. Requests the Secretariat to take the necessary steps to establish the new sub-account and to provide information to the States Parties on the practical modalities for payment before the end of 2019;
15. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to report on the implementation of this decision as well as on the status of implementation of the "Roadmap for Sustainability of the World Heritage Fund" at its 44th session in 2020.

15. Other Business

No decision.

16. Election of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur of the 44th session of the World Heritage Committee (2020)

Decision: 43 COM 16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Recalling its Decision **42 COM 16**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018), which elected its Bureau whose mandate will be until the end of its 43rd session (Baku, 2019),
2. Recalls that the hosting of a World Heritage Committee session by a Committee member is subject to the host country signing a host country agreement in conformity with UNESCO's rules and regulations and that host country agreements for category II meetings must be signed eight months in advance of the meeting;
3. Also recalls that, pursuant to Rule 44.3 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee, arrangements by the host country to provide interpretation in another language than the working language of the Committee (English and French), or another official working language recognized by the United Nations, should be in compliance with UNESCO's rules, regulations and procedures;
4. Decides that its 44th session will take place in **Fuzhou, China**, in June/July 2020;
5. Also decides to elect, in accordance with Rule 13.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee, its Bureau with the following composition:
 - a) **H.E. Mr. Tian Xuejun (China)** as Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, whose mandate will begin at the end of the 43rd session of the Committee (Baku, 2019) until the end of the 44th session of the Committee (2020),
 - b) **Spain**,
Hungary,
Brazil (until the 22nd session of the General Assembly),
Uganda and
Bahrain
as Vice-Chairpersons of the World Heritage Committee, whose mandates will begin at the end of the 43rd session of the Committee (Baku, 2019) until the end of the 44th session of the Committee (2020),
 - c) **Ms. Miray Hasaltun Wosinski (Bahrain)** as the Rapporteur of the World Heritage Committee whose mandate will begin at the end of the 43rd session of the Committee (Baku, 2019) until the end of the 44th session of the Committee (2020);

6. Further decides that the Bureau of the 45th session (2021) will be elected at the end of the 44th session of the Committee (2020) in accordance with Rule 13.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Heritage Committee;
7. Takes note of the invitation by Uganda to host the 45th session of the Committee in 2021.

17. Provisional Agenda of the 44th session of the World Heritage Committee (2020)

Decision: 43 COM 17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/17,
2. Requests the World Heritage Centre to consult with the Chairperson regarding the Provisional Agenda and a detailed timetable;
3. Adopts the following Provisional Agenda for its 44th session in 2020:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE 44th SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE (2020)

OPENING SESSION

1. Opening session
2. Admission of Observers
3. Adoption of the Agenda and the Timetable
 - 3A. Adoption of the Agenda
 - 3B. Adoption of the Timetable

REPORTS

4. Report of the Rapporteur of the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee (Baku, 2019)
5. Reports of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies
 - 5A. Report of the World Heritage Centre on its activities and the implementation of the World Heritage Committee's decisions
 - 5B. Reports of the Advisory Bodies
 - 5C. Priority Africa, Sustainable Development and World Heritage
6. Follow-up to the World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy and Progress report on the World Heritage-related category 2 centres

EXAMINATION OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION

7. State of conservation of World Heritage properties
 - 7A. State of conservation of World Heritage properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger
 - 7B. State of conservation of World Heritage properties inscribed on the World Heritage List

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST AND OF THE LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER

8. Nomination process
 - 8A. Tentative Lists submitted by States Parties as of 15 April 2020
 - 8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List
 - 8C. Update of the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger
 - 8D. Clarifications of property boundaries and areas by States Parties
 - 8E. Review and approval of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value

GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR A REPRESENTATIVE, BALANCED AND CREDIBLE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

9. Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List
 - 9A. Progress report on the reflection concerning the Upstream Process

PERIODIC REPORTS

10. Periodic Reports
 - 10A. Report on the results of the third cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Arab States
 - 10B. Progress Report on the preparation of the third cycle in the other regions

WORKING METHODS AND TOOLS

11. Follow-up to Recommendations of Evaluations and Audits on Working Methods and outcomes of the ad-hoc working group
12. Revision of the *Operational Guidelines*

FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

13. International Assistance

14. Presentation of the final accounts of the World Heritage Fund for 2018-2019, implementation of the World Heritage Fund under the biennium 2020-2021 and follow-up to Decision **43 COM 14**
15. Other business

CLOSING SESSION

16. Election of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur of the 45th session of the World Heritage Committee (2021)
17. Provisional Agenda of the 45th session of the World Heritage Committee (2021)
18. Adoption of Decisions
19. Closing session

18. Adoption of Decisions

No decision.

19. Closing session

No decision.