

ADACH has a pending application with UNESCO World Heritage Sites for the city of Al Ain and surrounding areas. That's based on the wealth of archaeological remains there – Al Ain has been continuously inhabited since the Late Stone Age, with evidence of thriving trade with Mesopotamia exemplified by the Bronze Age cairn tombs at Jebel Hafit which contain over 500 graves dated to between 3200 and 2700 BC. During the Iron Age period that followed, the inhabitants of the region introduced the ingenious underground water supply system called falaj. And Jebel Hafit itself is a valuable cultural landscape; it's home to around 118 species of plant, 140 species of bird (including the threatened Egyptian vulture), at least 10 species of reptiles, and 18 species of mammal (including the Arabian tahr, an endangered wild goat).