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Item 10 of the Provisional Agenda: Periodic Reports

10A: Final report on the results of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Asia and the Pacific

SUMMARY

This document presents a synthesis and analysis of the second cycle of Periodic Reporting in Asia and the Pacific submitted in accordance with the Decision 34 COM 10C. It provides information provided by States Parties in Asia and the Pacific on the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* at national level (Section I), as well as on the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties (Section II).

This document is presented in the following format:

Executive Summary

Introduction

Chapter 1: Implementation of the World Heritage Convention by the States Parties in Asia and the Pacific (Outcome of the Questionnaire Section I)

Chapter 2: World Heritage Properties in Asia and the Pacific (Outcome of the Questionnaire Section II)

Chapter 3: Recommendations and Action Plans

Annexes: Quantitative Summary of the Results

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the outcome of the second cycle of Periodic Reporting in Asia and the Pacific. The exercise involved all the 41 States Parties that had ratified the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* by 2010 and the 198 properties inscribed on the World Heritage List from 1978 to 2010.

The report is focused on two major issues: the implementation of the World Heritage Convention at national level (Section I), and the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties in the region (Section II). It provides regional trends and analysis of these issues and identifies challenges and priority future actions. The information and analysis in this report is based on the data provided by all the States Parties in the region through the Periodic Reporting questionnaires, and the analysis is given for the entire region as well as for different sub-regions.

Since the first cycle of Periodic Reporting, the outcome of which was reported to the World Heritage Committee in 2003, there have been several successes in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the region. Five States Parties newly ratified the Convention, and the number of World Heritage properties in the region increased from 140 to 205. The number of States Parties that have World Heritage properties in their territories also increased from 22 to 31. Ten States Parties which previously did not have Tentative Lists have submitted one. Four properties were removed from the World Heritage List in Danger, but there are still six properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The second cycle of Periodic Reporting provided the States Parties an opportunity to assess the progress made and challenges they have had since the first cycle of Periodic Reporting, allowing review of the situation in all the States Parties and the World Heritage properties in the region for the first time in the history of the Convention.

From the analysis of Section I of the questionnaire, the following issues are highlighted as priorities for Asia and the Pacific in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention at the national level:

- There is a need to ensure provision of a strict **legal framework** for the protection and management of heritage, as well as strong institutional fabric for effective implementation and enforcement of laws, policies and plans.
- More sustainable **financial and human resources** need to be secured and effective mechanisms to allocate funding to priority needs should be established. Better use of tourism income and partnership with the private sector should be also explored.
- **Training** should be continuously provided to increase capacity in conservation, education, risk preparedness, visitor management and community outreach, in particular. National training and educational strategy for capacity development should be improved so that training will be carried out more effectively.
- Strengthened **awareness building of communities and key stakeholders** (local communities, indigenous people, landowners, industries, general public) is needed especially in West and Central Asia and the Pacific Island States, and stronger partnerships with the private sector should be sought in other parts of the regions where the awareness is already high. **Community involvement and benefit sharing** should be further increased across Asia and the Pacific.

The Section II of the questionnaires examined two major issues in relation to the state of conservation of 198 properties (143 cultural, 53 natural, and 9 mixed properties) – factors affecting the properties and management needs. The following points are highlighted:

- Many properties are affected by **factors that are not directly caused by human activities**, such as local conditions affecting physical fabric (e.g. wind, relative humidity,

and temperature), climate change and severe weather events, and invasive and alien species. Although these factors are less discussed by the World Heritage Committee and quite often no immediate solutions can be found, appropriate measures should be taken and integrated into the conservation and management activities of properties. Information and experience sharing is also encouraged to find measures against common threats.

- **Factors that are directly related to human activities** such as the impacts of tourism, illegal activities, change in traditional life and knowledge, and transportation infrastructure, impact many of the properties in the region. Specific measures such as law enforcement, awareness building, and monitoring should be taken depending on the nature of factors, but adverse impacts should also be addressed within the overall framework of management planning and intervention.
- Management activities generally have a positive impact on the properties. **Management plans/systems** should be further improved to better address the management needs of properties, and they should be actively and effectively implemented in all World Heritage properties. Management plans/systems should address, in particular, visitor management, monitoring, and factors affecting the properties.
- **Communities** should be more involved in management and the decision-making process of properties. To improve the involvement of communities, better awareness building, training, and benefit sharing should be encouraged so as to increase the sense of ownership and stewardship communities have in the management of their properties.
- Improved protective measures and better delimitation and understanding of **buffer zones** are required to prevent or minimise any negative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of properties. Retrospective Inventory has provided a good opportunity to clarify and review the boundaries and buffer zones, and this practice should be extended to all the properties.

Based on the outcome of the second cycle of Periodic Reporting, States Parties in Asia developed the **Suwon Action Plan** and the States Parties in the Pacific reviewed and adjusted the **Pacific Action Plan 2010-2015** to orient the efforts to address the identified factors and specific needs.

The Suwon Action Plan identified the priority issues for the entire Asia as well as for the sub-regions that should be addressed jointly by all the States Parties. The following priority issues and recommended actions were identified for Asia:

- There was unanimous agreement among States Parties that the development, review, and implementation of effective management plans/systems are of paramount importance. It was recommended that management plans/systems should be developed or reviewed so that they correspond with Outstanding Universal Value, and time bound action plans for implementation should be established. Management plans/systems should also be endorsed or legalised by the governments.
- All States Parties in Asia agreed that the issue of disaster risk reduction and risk preparedness is among the top priorities for attention in the region. To address this issue, different actions were recommended for different sub-regions dependent on the type and magnitude of threats and the management capacity to identify and reduce risks. The recommended actions are dissemination of the UNESCO Resource Manual on “Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage” (West and Central, and South Asia), vulnerability assessment of properties (South-East and North-East Asia), and the preparation of a disaster risk management plan for each property (South Asia).

- States Parties in Asia all agreed that regional cooperation is currently lacking and needs improving. To enhance a regional cooperation, it is recommended that a network of focal points and site managers should be established, fully maintained, and continuously updated.
- Most sub-regions in Asia expressed the importance of greater community involvement and benefit sharing. For this purpose, it was recommended that mechanisms and protocols to include local communities in monitoring, management, and benefit sharing should be developed.

The States Parties in the Pacific agreed that actions that will be taken under the Pacific Action Plan 2010-2015 should be oriented to address five major factors that are adversely affecting properties (invasive/alien species, climate change and severe weather events, service infrastructure, loss of social and cultural use of heritage, and transportation infrastructure) and five training priorities (conservation, education, risk preparedness, visitor management, and community outreach).

The second cycle of Periodic Reporting has provided the States Parties in Asia and the Pacific a great opportunity to review and examine regional and national priorities. Engagement in Periodic Reporting has also increased awareness of the situation with the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and heritage management, and created greater momentum in the States Parties to take steps to tackle challenges. Furthermore, the regional cooperation and the networking of focal points and property managers have been progressively established through this exercise. It is strongly recommended that this increased awareness and momentum be maintained and further reinforced in the future.

INTRODUCTION

The *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* stipulates in Article 29 that Periodic Reporting on the implementation of the Convention is a procedure by which States Parties, through the intermediary of the World Heritage Committee, transmit to the UNESCO General Conference the status of the implementation of the *Convention* in their respective territories.

The four main purposes of Periodic Reporting as stated in the Paragraph 201 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* are:

- a) To provide an assessment of the application of the *World Heritage Convention* by the State Party.
- b) To provide an assessment as to whether the outstanding universal value of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List is being maintained over time.
- c) To provide up-dated information about the World Heritage properties to record the changing circumstances and state of conservation of the properties.
- d) To provide a mechanism for regional co-operation and exchange of information and experiences among States Parties concerning the implementation of the *Convention* and World Heritage conservation.

In this framework, the second cycle of Periodic Reporting in Asia and the Pacific region was launched at the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee in August 2010. This report is intended to present the result of this exercise to the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

First Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Asia and the Pacific

The strategy for Periodic Reporting was outlined in the document *WHC-98/CONF.203/06* presented at the 22nd session of the World Heritage Committee (Kyoto, 1998). An overall approach to the first cycle of Periodic Reporting for Asia and the Pacific was thereafter presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 24th session (Cairns, 2000; *WHC-2000/CONF.204/8*).

Asia and the Pacific was the third region to submit a Periodic Report after the Arab States and Africa. The first cycle was experimental in nature. The questionnaires consisted of two sections – Section I: Application of the World Heritage Convention in Asia and the Pacific, which concerned 33 States Parties to the Convention, and Section II: State of conservation of World Heritage properties, which covered 88 properties (55 cultural, 26 natural, 7 mixed) inscribed up to and including 1994 located in 16 States Parties.

The final report of the first cycle of Periodic Reporting was submitted to the World Heritage Committee at its 27th session in 2003 (UNESCO, 2003; *WHC-03/27.COM/6ARev*). Subsequently, two sub-regional programmes, “Action-Asia 2003-2009” and “World Heritage – Pacific 2009”, were also adopted by the World Heritage Committee in 2003 to strengthen the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and to enhance the conservation process at World Heritage properties in the region. The Periodic Report as well as the Regional and Sub-Regional Recommendations were published in 2004 (*World Heritage Paper Series, no. 12*).

Based on the outcome of the first cycle of Periodic Reporting, a series of prioritised Action Plans was developed by the States Parties at the sub-regional level for West and South Asia, Central Asia, and North-East Asia in order to facilitate the implementation of “Action-Asia 2003-2009”. Among other results, a serial transboundary nomination of the Silk Roads was launched initially, focusing on China and the Central Asian republics. Also the Australian Funds-in-Trust was established to support World Heritage related activities with a particular priority in the Pacific,

some of which respond to the needs identified in “World Heritage – Pacific 2009”. More details on the progress made in the follow-up of the first cycle of Periodic Reporting can be found in *WHC-09/33.COM/11B* and *WHC-10/34.COM/10C*.

Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Asia and the Pacific

Background

Following the completion of the first cycle of Periodic Reporting for all regions (2000-2006), the World Heritage Committee decided to launch a Periodic Reporting Reflection Year to study and reflect on the first cycle of Periodic Reporting and to develop the strategic direction of the second cycle (Decision 7EXT.COM 5). The World Heritage Committee revised a timetable for the second cycle of Periodic Reporting (Decision 30COM 11G), and it was decided that second cycle of Periodic Reporting for Asia and the Pacific would be launched in 2010.

In parallel, in Decision 32 COM 11E, the World Heritage Committee requested “all States Parties, in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to finalize all missing Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for properties in their territory”. Moreover, the World Heritage Committee decided to launch a Retrospective Inventory in Decision 7EXT.COM 7.1 in order to identify and fill gaps in the dossiers, cartographic information in particular, of the properties inscribed between 1978 and 1998.

The World Heritage Committee at its 34th session in 2010 decided to launch the second cycle of Periodic Reporting in Asia and the Pacific region and requested the States Parties in the region to participate in the process (Decision 34 COM 10C). It also requested the World Heritage Centre to submit a final report on the results of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Asia and the Pacific for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012 (Decision 35 COM 10C.1).

Scope

In order to comply with the Decisions adopted by the World Heritage Committee, all the States Parties of Asia and the Pacific were requested to submit the following documents:

- Draft retrospective **Statements of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV)** of the World Heritage properties inscribed from 1978 to 2006 by 1 February 2011;
- Responses to the **Periodic Reporting online questionnaire**, which consists of the Section I (Implementation of the World Heritage Convention at national level) for all the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention¹ and the Section II (State of conservation of each World Heritage property) for the World Heritage properties inscribed from 1978 to 2010 by 31 July 2011; and
- Requested cartographic information on the World Heritage properties inscribed from 1978 to 1998 for **Retrospective Inventory** by 1 December 2011 or by 1 February 2012.²

This means that in Asia and the Pacific,

- **166 properties** were requested to prepare draft retrospective SOUVs;
- **41 States Parties** were requested to answer the Section I and 198 properties in 31 States Parties were requested to answer the Section II for the Periodic Reporting online questionnaire; and

¹Brunei Darussalam ratified the World Heritage Convention on 12 August 2011, which entered into force on 12 November 2011. Therefore it did not participate in this cycle of Periodic Reporting.

²Two deadlines were applied depending on the date of the dispatch of the letters to States Parties requesting cartographic information.

- **96 properties** out of 106 properties inscribed from 1978 to 1998, which are located in 19 States Parties, were requested to submit cartographic information for Retrospective Inventory.³

Implementation Strategy

Periodic Reporting was coordinated by the World Heritage Centre in close cooperation with the national focal points, site managers, international resource persons, the UNESCO Field Offices and the three Advisory Bodies – International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM).

In order to facilitate the implementation of Periodic Reporting, all the States Parties were invited to designate their national focal point responsible for coordinating the exercise at the national level before the launching of the exercise. In addition to the assistance by UNESCO, a system of “mentoring” was introduced to accompany the focal points and site managers throughout the process to ensure the provision of technical support and close guidance especially in drafting retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Centre appointed five “mentors/international resource persons” to this effect.

The roles and responsibilities of the key actors were as follows:

- **National focal points:** Coordination between site managers; consolidation of national responses to the Periodic Reporting questionnaire; responding to the Periodic Reporting questionnaire Section I; submission of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire Section I and II.
- **Site managers:** Preparation of draft retrospective SOUVs of the properties of their responsibilities; responding to the Periodic Reporting questionnaire Section II, preparation of requested cartographic information for Retrospective Inventory.
- **Mentors/International resource persons:** Provision of technical support and guidance to national focal points and site managers in drafting retrospective SOUVs, responding to the Periodic Reporting questionnaire, and preparing requested cartographic information for Retrospective Inventory; participation to workshops upon request.
 - Mentor 1: For cultural properties in North-East and South-East Asia
 - Mentor 2: For natural properties in North-East and South-East Asia and the Pacific
 - Mentor 3: For cultural properties in Central and South Asia
 - Mentor 4: For natural properties in South Asia
 - Mentor 5: For Persian speaking States Parties
- **Advisory Bodies:** Provision of technical support and guidance at workshops upon requests; review of draft retrospective SOUVs after official submission by States Parties.
- **UNESCO Field Offices:** Provision of technical support and guidance to States Parties in preparing draft retrospective SOUVs, the Periodic Reporting questionnaires, and cartographic information for Retrospective Inventory, in close consultation with the World Heritage Centre; organisation and implementation of follow-up activities.
- **UNESCO World Heritage Centre:** Provision of technical support and guidance to States Parties in drafting retrospective SOUVs, responding to the Periodic Reporting questionnaires, and preparing cartographic information for Retrospective Inventory; coordination between the States Parties and international resource persons in response to requests to mentors for additional technical support and participation to workshops;

³10 properties already had sufficient cartographic information.

completeness check of the draft retrospective SOUVs submitted by States Parties; coordination between the States Parties and the Advisory Bodies for the finalisation of the draft retrospective SOUVs; compilation of the Periodic Report.

The Periodic Reporting questionnaires were translated into various languages (Russian, Persian, Thai, and Vietnamese) by UNESCO Field Offices to assist site managers.

Workshops and Activities

(1) Sub-regional workshops on the second cycle of Periodic Reporting for Asia and the Pacific

To start the implementation of the Periodic Reporting exercise, three sub-regional workshops were organised with funding from the World Heritage Fund and thanks to the generous contributions by French Polynesia, Australia, China, and India as follows:

- The Pacific - Maupiti, French Polynesia, 2-7 November 2009
- East and South-East Asia - Taiyuan, China, 19-23 April 2010
- West, Central and South Asia - Dehradun, India, 2-5 June 2010

The workshops brought together national focal points, international resource persons, representatives from the Advisory Bodies and staff from the World Heritage Centre as well as UNESCO Field Offices in the region. The workshops were an opportunity to provide guidance to those who would assist the States Parties along the process (“train the trainers”).

(2) Follow-up workshops at national and sub-regional level

Following the three sub-regional workshops, numerous national and sub-regional workshops were organised by States Parties in collaboration with UNESCO Field Offices. The workshops were mainly targeted at national focal points and/or site managers in order to assist the States Parties in drafting SOUVs and responding to the online Periodic Reporting questionnaires, as well as giving guidance in preparing cartographic information in response to Retrospective Inventory. These workshops, sub-regional ones in particular, provided an excellent opportunity for focal points and site managers to exchange their experience. Below is a list of national and sub-regional workshops assisted by UNESCO.⁴

- National workshop for Nepal (Kathmandu, Nepal, August 2010)
- National workshop for Iran (Tabriz, Iran, September 2010)
- National workshop for the Philippines (Vigan, Philippines, October 2010)
- National workshop for Indonesia (Jakarta, Indonesia, October 2010)
- National workshop for Bangladesh (Dhaka, Bangladesh, November 2010)
- National workshop for natural properties in Thailand (Khao Yai, Thailand, January 2011)
- National workshop for Viet Nam (Ha Noi, Viet Nam, May 2011)
- National workshop for natural properties in Indonesia (Jakarta, Indonesia, June 2011)
- National workshop for Sri Lanka (Colombo, Sri Lanka, July 2011)
- National workshop for Iran (Shiraz, Iran, September 2011)
- Sub-regional workshop for Central Asia (for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan: Tashkent, Uzbekistan, September 2010)
- Sub-regional workshop for natural properties in South Asia (for Bangladesh, India, and Nepal: Dehradun, India, November 2010)
- Sub-regional workshop for South-East Asia (for Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, and Viet Nam: Jakarta, Indonesia, December 2010)

⁴Workshops organised by States Parties without assistance by UNESCO are not included.

- Sub-regional workshop for South Asia (for Maldives and Sri Lanka: Colombo, Sri Lanka, December 2010)
- Sub-regional workshop for South Asia (for Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, and Nepal: Kathmandu, Nepal, April 2011)
- Joint meeting for Mongolia and the Russian Federation for the transboundary property of Uvs Nuur Basin (Ulaangom, Mongolia, May 2011)

In addition, the Government of Australia organised a sub-regional workshop for the Pacific Islands States (for Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu, in Cairns, Australia, August 2011).

(3) Other types of activities and assistance

In addition to workshops, numerous working sessions and informal meetings took place, which played a crucial role in the successful implementation of Periodic Reporting. Focal points, site managers, international resource persons, and UNESCO staff members took various opportunities to meet together outside formal workshop settings, where they reviewed the progress and discussed any questions. These practical meetings proved to be very helpful and effective, and such working sessions and informal meetings took place, among others, in Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam. All the efforts were regularly monitored and followed up by daily email and phone communications. Such communications were maintained with all the States Parties in Asia and the Pacific.

Outcome

The following was achieved by the States Parties of Asia and the Pacific.

- Of the 166 draft retrospective SOUVs, **all 166 SOUVs** have been submitted, of which **165 SOUVs** were considered as complete.
- Of the 41 States Parties, **all 41 States Parties** have submitted the Periodic Reporting questionnaire Section I; of the 198 properties, **all 198 properties** have submitted the Section II.
- Of the 96 properties, **64 properties** have submitted cartographic information for Retrospective Inventory.

In order to take stock of the result of Periodic Reporting, two concluding regional meetings were held with the generous contribution by Australia, Samoa, and the Republic of Korea as follows:

- Regional Meeting for the Pacific (Apia, Samoa, 5-9 September 2011)
- Regional Meeting for the second cycle of Periodic Reporting for Asia (Suwon, Republic of Korea, 7-10 December 2011)

The workshops brought together the national focal points, international resource persons, representatives from the Advisory Bodies and staff from the World Heritage Centre as well as UNESCO Field Offices in the region. The participants discussed the result of Periodic Reporting and jointly elaborated and developed action plans at the regional and sub-regional levels. In the case of the Pacific, as the Pacific Action Plan 2010-2015 had already been developed before the launching of Periodic Reporting, the participants reviewed the current Action Plan based on the outcome of Periodic Reporting in order to make sure that the Action Plan reflects the updated situation.

The complete submission rate of 100% shows that the Periodic Reporting exercise was remarkably successful in engaging the States Parties in a regional review exercise. The States

Parties and property managers also reported at the end of the exercise that the questionnaire were easy to use and understand, and the information to complete the questionnaire was readily accessible. The level of support by various entities especially UNESCO was reported to be good. (For further information, please see Section I, 13.3 and Section II, 6.6 in Annex)

The detailed analysis of the result of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire, as well as the regional strategies and action plans, are provided in this report. A publication based on the outcome of Periodic Reporting will be published in 2012 thanks to the generous financial contribution by Japan.

Overview of World Heritage Properties in Asia and the Pacific

The World Heritage List is a list of properties forming part of the global cultural and natural heritage which the World Heritage Committee considers as having outstanding universal value. As of 2011, there are 936 properties on the World Heritage List, 205 (22%) of which are located in Asia and the Pacific.⁵ These 205 properties consist of 143 cultural (70%), 53 natural (26%), and 9 mixed (4%) properties.

Outstanding Universal Value: Criteria Used for Inscription

The World Heritage Committee considers a property as having outstanding universal value if the property meets one or more of the criteria listed in the paragraph 77 of the *Operational Guidelines*. These criteria have been applied as follows in the properties in Asia and the Pacific:

- **Criterion (i)** “masterpiece of human creative genius” has been used for 53 properties out of 143 cultural and 9 mixed properties in the region (34.9%). *Sydney Opera House* (Australia), *Temple of Preah Vihear* (Cambodia) and *Taj Mahal* (India) are inscribed only under this criterion.
- **Criterion (ii)** “interchange of human values” has been used for 83 properties (54.6%). *Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens* (Australia) is inscribed only under this criterion.
- **Criterion (iii)** “exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilisation” has been applied for 100 properties (65.8%), including 7 properties which are inscribed only under this criterion – *Agra Fort* (India), *Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape* (Kazakhstan), *Gochang, Hwasun and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites* (Republic of Korea), *Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai* (Mongolia), *Historical Monuments at Makli, Thatta* (Pakistan), *Bang Chiang Archaeological Site* (Thailand), *Historic City of Ayutthaya* (Thailand).
- **Criterion (iv)** “outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble” has been used for 87 properties (57.2%), including *Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat* (Bangladesh), *Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi* (India), *Jongmyo Shrine* (Republic of Korea), *Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol* (Pakistan), and *Old Town of Galle and its Fortifications* (Sri Lanka), which are inscribed only under this criterion.
- **Criterion (v)** “traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use” has been used for 20 properties (13.2%) such as *Rice Terraces of the Philippines Cordilleras* (Philippines) and *Chief Roi Mata’s Domain* (Vanuatu). There are no properties in the region which are inscribed only under this criterion.
- **Criterion (vi)** “associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or beliefs” have been applied for 64 properties (42.1%). As clarified in the *Operational Guidelines*, the

⁵This includes one transboundary property between Mongolia and the Russian Federation (Uvs Nuur Basin).

World Heritage Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria. The only property that is inscribed only under this criterion in the region is *Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome)* (Japan). 7 out of 9 mixed properties use this criterion.

- **Criterion (vii)** “superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty” has been used for 38 properties out of 53 natural and 9 mixed properties in the region (61.3%). Five properties are inscribed only under this criterion – *Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area* (China), *Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area* (China), *Mount Sanqingshan National Park* (China), *Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area* (China) and *Sagarmatha National Park* (Nepal). Seven out of 9 mixed properties use this criterion.
- **Criterion (viii)** “major stages of earth’s history” has been applied for 22 properties (35.5%), including *Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park* (Viet Nam) which is inscribed only under this criterion.
- **Criterion (ix)** “on-going ecological and biological processes” has been used for 34 properties (54.8%), including *Ogasawara Islands* (Japan), *Shirakami-sanchi* (Japan), and *East Rennell* (Solomon Islands), which are inscribed only under this criterion.
- **Criterion (x)** “significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity” has been applied for 38 properties (61.3%), including 3 properties inscribed only under this criterion, which are Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries – *Wolong, Mt Siguniang and Jiujin Mountains* (China), *Keoladeo National Park* (India), and *Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex* (Thailand).

State of Conservation

Currently, there are six properties in Asia and the Pacific inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger – *Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam* (Afghanistan), *Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley* (Afghanistan), *Tropical Rain Forest Heritage of Sumatra* (Indonesia), *Bam and its Cultural Landscape* (Iran), *Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore* (Pakistan), and *Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras* (Philippines). Since the first cycle of Periodic Reporting, *Angkor* (Cambodia), *Group of monuments at Hampi* (India), and *Manas Wildlife Sanctuary* (India) were removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger, and the *Kathmandu Valley* (Nepal) was both inscribed and removed between the first cycle and the second cycle of Periodic Reporting. Threats for which these properties were inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger are developmental pressures, tourism, sudden ecological events (earthquake), and human activities (civil unrest, looting, illegal excavation). Lack of management plan/system is also commonly identified as a factor affecting these properties. Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism, which was introduced by the World Heritage Committee at its 31st session in 2007 has been applied to two properties in Asia and the Pacific – *Temple of Preah Vihear* (Cambodia, 2008 – present) and *Samarkand – Crossroads of Cultures* (Uzbekistan, 2008).

Each year, the state of conservation of around 20-30 properties in Asia and the Pacific is examined by the World Heritage Committee. In 2011, the state of conservation of 39 properties (13 natural and 26 cultural) was discussed. The issue affecting the properties that is most commonly shared by these properties is lack or inadequacy of the management plan/system (61.5%). The second commonly shared issue is buildings and development (33%) followed by tourism (26%). Transportation infrastructure was negatively affecting 23% of these properties, and there were four properties which were affected by sudden ecological events such as a flood and an earthquake.

Out of 90 properties inscribed between 1979 and 1994 in Asia and the Pacific, there are 22 properties whose state of conservation has never been reported to the World Heritage

Committee. However, they all participated in the 1st cycle of Periodic Reporting. All 198 properties inscribed between 1978 and 2010 in Asia and the Pacific participated in the 2nd cycle of Periodic Reporting. This Periodic Reporting exercise gave 68 of them the first opportunity to report on their state of conservation.

Structure of the Report

The Periodic Reporting questionnaire consists of two sections: Section I on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention at national level; and Section II on the state of conservation of each World Heritage property. Each Section is structured as follows:

Section I	Section II
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction 2. Inventories/Lists/Registers for Cultural and Natural heritage 3. Tentative List 4. Nominations 5. General Policy Development 6. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation 7. Scientific and Technical Studies and Research 8. Financial Status and Human Resources 9. Training 10. International Cooperation 11. Education, Information and Awareness Building 12. Conclusions and Recommended Actions 13. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. World Heritage Property Data 2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value 3. Factors affecting the Property 4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property 5. Summary and Conclusions 6. Conclusions of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

The structure of this Periodic Report follows the structure of the questionnaire.

Chapter 1 is an analysis of the result of the Section I of the questionnaire. It provides an overview of the situation regarding the implementation of the World Heritage Convention at the national level in 41 States Parties in the region. The issues discussed here are policy related such as identification of properties and the preparation of inventories, Tentative Lists, and nominations, general policy for preservation and conservation of heritage including legal framework and coordination among various policies, financial and human resources for conservation and management, and capacity-building and international cooperation. The chapter concludes with the extraction of four major issues that affect the implementation of the World Heritage Convention by the States Parties of Asia and the Pacific.

Chapter 2 reports on the result of the Section II of the questionnaire, which consists of two major elements – factors affecting the properties and protection, management and monitoring of the properties. The issues discussed here are conservation and management oriented, which are also relevant at property level. It provides an overview of both positive and negative factors affecting 198 properties in the region, and their trend is analysed by sub-region and by types of heritage. It then discusses the management issues such as protective measures, management system, financial and human resources, research and awareness building, visitor management and monitoring. Some of the issues are also discussed in the Chapter 1, but in the Chapter 2 the same issues are examined at property level. The chapter concludes with highlighting the major issues related to factors affecting properties as well as management needs in Asia and the Pacific.

Chapter 3 provides the recommendations for regional Action Plans which were elaborated and developed by the States Parties during the two regional meetings for the Pacific and for Asia held in Apia and in Suwon respectively. Regional priorities and recommended actions for both Asia and the Pacific are outlined.

Annex provides the statistical summary of each question.

The data are analysed by sub-region, and/or by type of heritage when the issues are particularly related to the sub-regional characteristics and/or types of heritage, so that the analysis can lead to appropriate strategies and action plans. The report uses the same sub-regional groupings (West and Central Asia, South Asia, North-East Asia, South-East Asia, and the Pacific) which were employed in the Periodic Report of the first cycle. Wherever appropriate, the data of the Pacific are further analysed separately for “Australia and New Zealand” and for the “Pacific Island States”. This is to take into account the fact that there are many more properties on the World Heritage List from Australia and New Zealand, some of which have been listed for over 20 years, whereas there are only five from the Pacific Island States, four of which were inscribed only in 2008 and 2010, and most of the Pacific Island States are in the process of preparing Tentative Lists and nominations. There is also a big difference in the state of development and maturity of the protected area systems and their governance and a contrast in legal land ownership and use between western types in Australia and New Zealand and traditional customary types in the Pacific Island States. Information is also cross-referenced, wherever possible, with other information obtained from other sources such as State of Conservation reports and Reactive Monitoring mission reports.

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION BY THE STATES PARTIES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (OUTCOME OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE SECTION I)

1.1 Introduction

There are 42 States Parties to the World Heritage Convention in Asia and the Pacific as of 2012. The second cycle of Periodic Reporting covers the period between 1978 and 2010. All the 41 countries which have been parties to the Convention during this period completed the Section I of the questionnaire.

The sub-regional groups used in the report are as follows:

Sub-regions and States Parties as of July 2011 () number of World Heritage properties

ASIA	27 States Parties
West and Central	7 States Parties
	<i>Afghanistan (2), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (12), Kazakhstan (3), Kyrgyzstan (1), Tajikistan (1), Turkmenistan (3), Uzbekistan (4)</i>
South:	7 States Parties
	<i>Bangladesh (3), Bhutan (0), India (28), Maldives (0), Nepal (4), Pakistan (6), Sri Lanka (8)</i>
North-East:	5 States Parties
	<i>China (40), Japan (14), Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (1), Korea, Republic of (10), Mongolia (2)</i>
South-East:	8 States Parties
	<i>Cambodia (2), Indonesia (7), Lao People's Democratic Republic (2), Malaysia (3), the Union of Myanmar (0), Philippines (5), Thailand (5), Viet Nam (6)</i>
PACIFIC	14 States Parties
	<i>Australia (18), New Zealand (3)</i>
Pacific Island States	12 States Parties
	<i>Fiji (0), Kiribati (1), Marshall Islands (1), Micronesia (Federated States of) (0), Niue (0), Palau (0), Papua New Guinea (1), Samoa (0), Solomon Islands (1), Tonga (0), Vanuatu (1)</i>

Among 41 States Parties, one-fourth of the States Parties (10 States Parties) joined the Convention only after 2000. Nine of them are from the Pacific Island States. The number of States Parties increased from 39 to 41 since the first cycle of Periodic Reporting.

In all States Parties, the Section I of the questionnaire was prepared with the involvement of government institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage (39 States Parties), many of which involving the UNESCO National Commission (28) and the World Heritage property managers and coordinators (26). Among the Advisory Bodies, the involvement of IUCN International was the highest (14) (Section I, 1.3 in Annex).

In most States Parties cultural and natural properties are managed by different government authorities who are responsible for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

1.2 Inventories/Lists/Registers for Cultural and Natural Heritage

For both cultural and natural properties, the preparation of inventories / lists / registers at the national level is reported to be more advanced than at regional and local levels. For cultural properties over 65% of the States Parties have either completed or are well-advanced in preparing national level inventories. There are 11 States Parties that have begun the process, while two States Parties with no process (Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and Solomon Islands) and one State Party did not answer (Lao People's Democratic Republic). The similar situation is found for natural properties, with over 60% completed or well advanced. Ten States Parties have commenced the process of inventory, whereas six have indicated that there is no

process in place (Afghanistan, FSM, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands). More than half of the States Parties which report that the process has begun are in the Pacific Island States. Considering that most of these States Parties also reported during the first cycle of Periodic Reporting that the process was on-going, assistance needs to be provided. (Section I, 2.1 and I, 2.2 in Annex)

The situation regarding the adequacy of inventories for capturing cultural and natural diversity is quite pleasing. Over 85% of the States Parties report that their inventories capture either full or some diversity (16 States Parties (39%) and 19 States Parties (46%) respectively). There are, however, five States Parties that find their inventories inadequate (Afghanistan, Cook Islands, Kyrgyzstan, Marshall Islands and Papua New Guinea) and FSM does not have an inventory. (Section I, 2.3 in Annex)

The situation revealed is also good with the use of inventories for the protection of both cultural and natural heritage. Some two-thirds of States Parties report that inventories are frequently used to guide the protection of cultural and natural heritage. There are five States Parties that have inventories but do not use them actively for protecting either cultural or natural heritage (Section I, 2.4 and 2.5 in Annex). The situation is essentially the same with the use of inventories in preparing Tentative Lists. Around two-thirds of States Parties report using inventories to guide the compilation of Tentative Lists, and fewer than 10% of countries make no use of inventories for this purpose. (Section I, 2.6 in Annex)

The responses by the States Parties show that the issue of inventories is important, and 26 States Parties provided further comments on this question. These comments indicate the need to further update inventories based on a wider range of heritage categories. In order to ensure the good use of inventories as a tool for conservation, the inventories should be underpinned by relevant legislations. In that respect, it is good to note that some inventories have a statutory basis as observed by some States Parties. Another importance of inventories is that they are a fundamental tool for consideration of adequate representation of cultural and natural heritage in World Heritage nominations. Comments provided by State Parties show that they appreciate the need for inventories in this regard. Some States Parties mention that the inventories are being prepared or updated but more funding is needed to ensure the process. Other States Parties, for example Maldives, comments the need for technical assistance.

1.3 Tentative List

Afghanistan	4	Bangladesh	5	China	7	Cambodia	1	Australia (1)	3	Cook Islands*	0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2	Bhutan	1	Japan	0	Indonesia	1	New Zealand	2	Fiji	2
Kazakhstan (2)	3	India	0	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	1	Lao People's Democratic Republic (3)	3			Kiribati*	0
Kyrgyzstan	3	Maldives	1	Korea, Republic of	2	Malaysia	1			Marshall Islands	0
Tajikistan	3	Nepal (1)	1	Mongolia	1	Myanmar	2			Micronesia (Federated States of) (1)	2
Turkmenistan	2	Pakistan	2			Philippines	2			Niue*	1
Uzbekistan (1)	2	Sri Lanka	2			Thailand	3			Palau	5
						Viet Nam (1)	4			Papua New Guinea	7
										Samoa	2
										Solomon Islands	2
										Tonga	2
										Vanuatu	2

Table 3.1 Properties to be nominated to the World Heritage List within the next six years

* State Parties that do not have a Tentative List

() Proposed properties not yet on the Tentative List

The States Parties in Asia and the Pacific have indicated that potentially a total of 89 properties would be nominated to the World Heritage List within the next six years. It is encouraging to note that the Pacific Island States have indicated 25 potential properties for nomination even though this might not be a realistic prospect. Of the overall properties proposed for nomination, there are 12 properties that still need to be inscribed on the Tentative List (Section I, 3.1). There are three States Parties that have not submitted Tentative Lists (Cook Islands, Kiribati and Niue). Considering that during the first cycle of Periodic Reporting, only Fiji among the Pacific Island States had an officially submitted Tentative List, it can be said that a significant progress has been made in this respect.

Various tools have been provided by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for the preparation of Tentative Lists. There is, however, a considerable discrepancy among the sub-regions on the use of these tools. ICOMOS thematic studies, UNESCO's Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List, and meetings to harmonize Tentative Lists within the region are reported to be the most used. The Advisory Bodies thematic studies are accessed by a considerable number of States Parties, compared to the use of other global analyses. Meetings to harmonize Tentative Lists within the region are most used in West and Central Asia. Although no further details are provided regarding these meetings, it can be assumed that it reflects the fact that there are several on-going projects for the preparation of transboundary nominations in this sub-region such as the Silk Roads and Rock Art in Central Asia, which were initiated as a result of the first cycle of Periodic Reporting. Bhutan, Kiribati, Maldives, and Thailand, two of which do not have Tentative Lists, report that no tools are used in the preparation of the Tentative Lists. In general these tools can be better used. (Section I, 3.2 in Annex)

The preparation of Tentative Lists has been carried out mainly by national government institutions and consultants, with involvement of site managers and National Commissions for UNESCO. Few countries consult with local communities, indigenous peoples, landowners and local industries (Section I, 3.3 in Annex). The involvement of local communities is important to improve awareness as well as their stewardship and ownership of the properties and their conservation. All the States Parties in the region but for four (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea) plan on updating their Tentative Lists within the next six years.

The preparation of Tentative Lists seems to be a concern for many of the States Parties and 25 States Parties added comments to this question. Many States Parties express that the update, review and improvement of Tentative Lists are required in order to modify mistakes contained in current Tentative Lists as well as to reflect a more balanced representation of properties in various possible categories. Harmonisation of Tentative Lists among States Parties is also needed where there are many comparative and common elements and themes for identifying OUV. The update and review of Tentative Lists should be done through discussions with other States Parties, the thematic studies and consultations with Advisory Bodies.

1.4 Nominations

As of May 2012, there are 205 properties on the World Heritage List from 31 States Parties in Asia and the Pacific. At the time of the first cycle of Periodic Reporting (as of May 2003), there were 140 properties from 22 States Parties. This means that 65 properties (48 cultural and 17 natural) were inscribed from Asia and the Pacific over the last nine years, and nine States Parties which previously did not have World Heritage properties now have them. Those States Parties are Kiribati, Democratic Republic of Korea, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Tajikistan, and Vanuatu.

In preparing nomination dossiers the greatest use is made of national institutions (70.7%) with assistance from experts and consultants (61%), site managers (58.5%) and local or regional authorities (46.3%). There is much greater scope in all States Parties for more consultation with indigenous peoples, local communities and landowners (Section I, 4.2). It should be noted that in the Pacific Island States virtually all land is in traditional customary ownership, which makes it even more significant to involve these stakeholders in consultations. Some States Parties also comment that further nominations will require coordinated discussions among various stakeholders and the involvement of relevant experts.

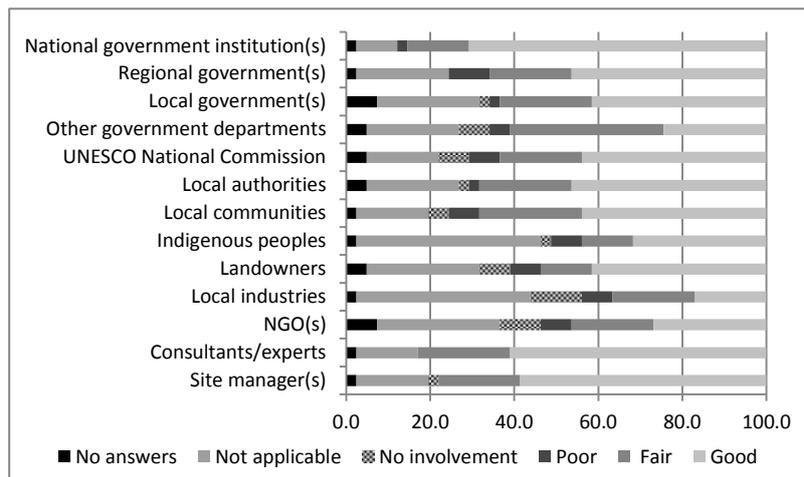


Chart 4.2 Level of involvement of various stakeholders in the preparation of the most recent nomination dossiers

Regarding the benefits of inscription of properties on the World Heritage List, almost all the listed benefits in the questionnaire are revealed to be significant outcomes. Among them, the top five benefits of World Heritage inscription identified in the region are: improved presentation of properties; strengthened protection of properties; increased recognition for tourism and public use;

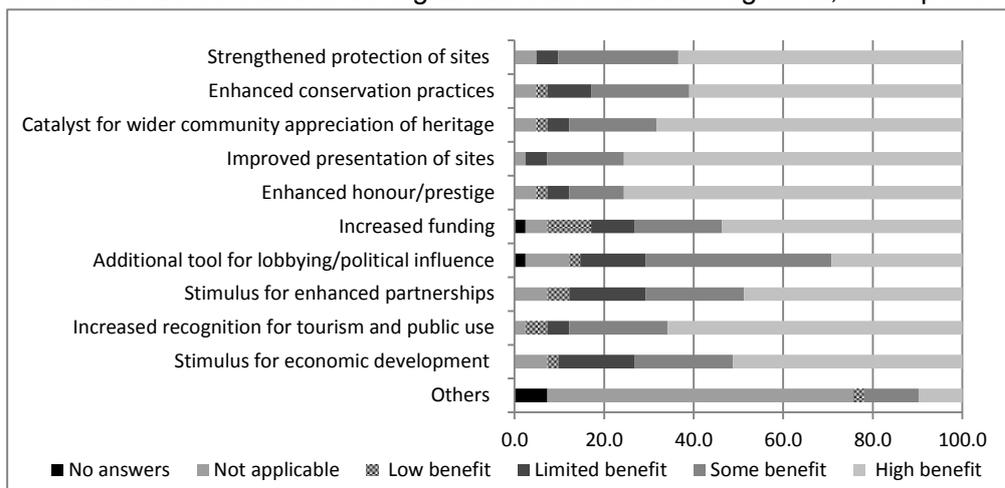


Chart 4.3 Perceived benefits of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List

enhanced honour and prestige; and as a catalyst for wider community appreciation of heritage. For example, the Marshall Islands commented that having *Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test Site* on the World Heritage List is an opportunity for their people to come to terms with their nuclear and colonial heritage, and a potential source of pride, even though it is unlikely that the property brings economic benefit. The significance of tourism and economic development accompanying World Heritage listing of properties is highlighted by many States Parties. This particular question has, however, no corollary in terms of consequent problems that may be associated with inscription of properties, such as overuse caused by tourism and inappropriate infrastructure developments such as housing, hotel development and roads, which all need to be further examined (See Section II). (Section I, 4.3)

1.5 General Policy Development

In order to ensure the implementation of international conventions by the States Parties, the conventions need to be either well transformed or incorporated into national legislation. The World Heritage Convention is no exception. Of 41 States Parties, 37 States Parties updated the information on national legislation for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural properties such as laws, decrees, and acts, which now makes the information on national legislation of 40 States Parties available at the World Heritage Centre. Such national legislation includes cultural and natural heritage laws, antiquity, monuments, archaeological sites acts, biodiversity acts, fishery ordinance, forest and wildlife codes, park laws, laws on natural resources and ecosystem.

A significant number of States Parties appear to consider their legal framework to be inadequate for the identification, conservation and protection of their cultural and natural heritage. Three States Parties out of seven in West and Central Asia (Afghanistan, Iran and Kyrgyzstan) consider their legal framework inadequate, so do three out of seven in South Asia (Bhutan, Maldives, and Nepal), one out of eight in South-East Asia (Indonesia) and three out of 12 in the Pacific (Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga) (Section I, 5.4). All States Parties in North-East Asia consider

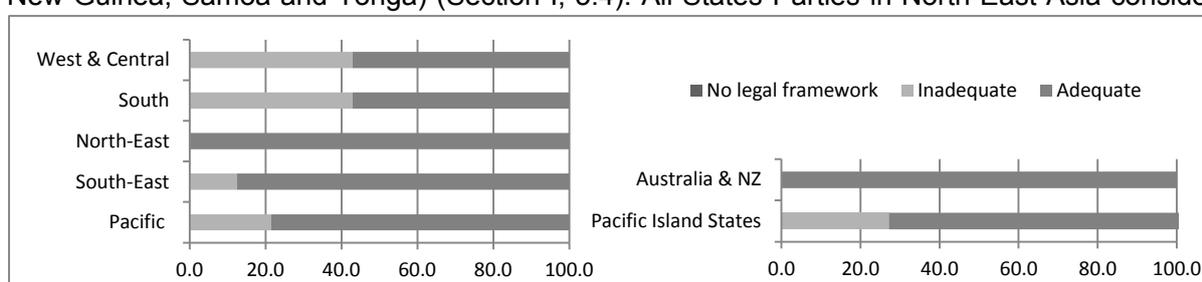


Chart 5.4 Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage?

their legal framework adequate.

There is a slight difference among the sub-regions regarding the enforcement of the legal frameworks. A majority of the States Parties (28 States Parties – 68.3%) throughout the region report the need for strengthening the capacity to enforce legislation. Five States Parties do not have effective capacity or resource for implementation (Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga), while eight States Parties, evenly distributed throughout the region,

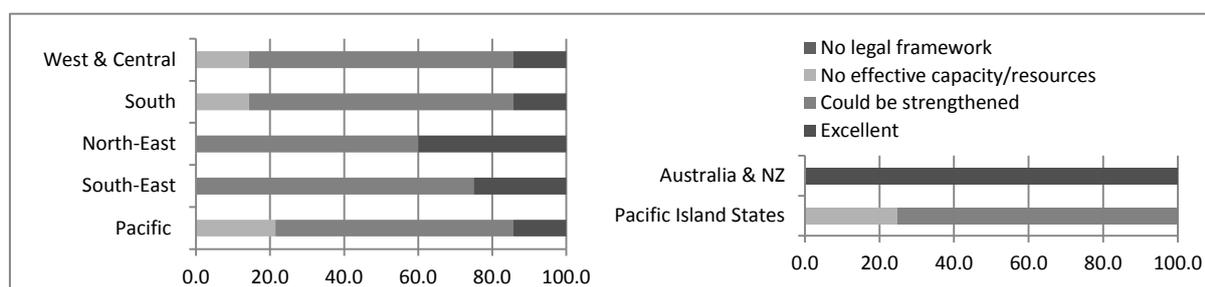


Chart 5.5 Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage be enforced?

have excellent capacity and resources to enforce the legal frameworks (Section I, 5.5). There is a contrasting situation between Australia and New Zealand where legal enforcement is rated as excellent, and the Pacific Island States where 25% of States Parties report they have no effective capacity and resources to enforce protection laws.

All the States Parties in Asia and the Pacific adhere to other international conventions for the protection of cultural and/or natural heritage such as the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague Convention) and its two Protocols, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention), and the Convention on Biological Diversity. The implementation of these international conventions is considered by 23 States Parties to be adequately coordinated and integrated into the development of national policies for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage, while 18 States Parties considered it to be limited. (Section I, 5.7 in Annex)

Only 10 States Parties consider that there are policies that give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities and that they are effectively implemented, while for 23 state that there are policies but some deficiencies in implementation (Section I, 5.8 in Annex). A similar trend can be seen in respect to policies to integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive planning programmes. Here 11 States Parties consider such policies to be effectively implemented, while most others understand their policies to have deficiencies in implementation (Section I, 5.9 in Annex).

1.6 Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

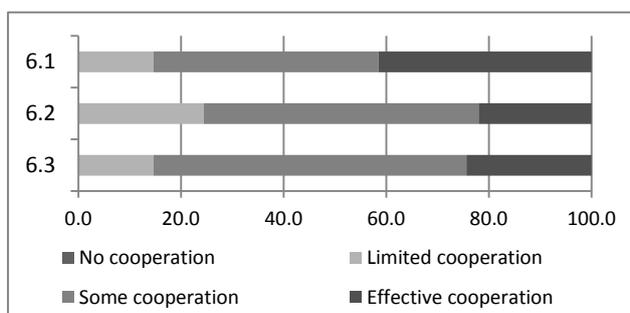


Chart 6.1 Cooperation with the principal agencies
6.2 Cooperation with non-protection gov. agencies
6.3 Cooperation with different levels of governments

Cooperation between the principal agencies and institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage in the identification, conservation, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage is good with 17 States Parties considering it to be effective. Cooperation of different levels of governments is less effective but nearly 90%

of States Parties maintain either effective or some cooperation. On the other hand, the cooperation with non-protection government agencies such as those responsible for

tourism, defence and public works is revealed to be the least effective. As many of the conservation issues affecting World Heritage properties often cannot be addressed without the cooperation with other agencies, the cooperation with them needs to be improved. (Section I, 6.1/2/3)

The services provided by the agencies for the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties are considered to be excellent only by five States Parties. More than a half of the States Parties in the region find these services to have only some capacity, and one State Party even state that they have no capacity (Section I, 6.4 in Annex). This emphasizes the need for improved availability and higher standards of services for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

Comments provided by the States Parties revealed that the capacity of these services can be improved by a better cooperation among various authorities. Many States Parties have already introduced mechanisms for cooperation by establishing forums and communication strategies. Some States Parties argue that more trained human resources could enhance the cooperation and synergy of work among different authorities.

1.7 Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

Research support specifically for World Heritage properties requires further development. Only seven of 41 States Parties in the region report comprehensive research for World Heritage, and 13 countries have no research programme (Section I, 7.1 in Annex). Research associated with monitoring can be an invaluable aid for guiding management intervention in both natural and cultural properties. Research can be particularly useful for understanding climatic and environmental change, the condition and trend of wildlife populations, the impacts of alien species, human-induced modifications and impacts, historical and cultural values of properties, condition of fabric and the authenticity and integrity of properties, all of which can contribute to the better management of properties.

Comments provided by the States Parties show a great difference in attitude of States Parties towards research. The difference is also visible between natural and cultural properties. For example, no research projects have been undertaken on World Heritage in Iran since the last cycle of Periodic Reporting although each property has its own research centre, whereas the Wildlife Institute of India is operating research/collaborative projects in all five natural properties in India. However, the overall understanding of States Parties is that there is a need for improved research effort.

Comments by the States Parties further reveal two common issues in relation to research: the lack of funding and the lack of local expertise. Research is often carried out by international experts. In the Pacific Island States, essentially all research capability is from outside the States Parties. Overall the value of science and research is appreciated but there are also limitations in implementation and application to property management due to inadequacy of funds. Cambodia, however, reports a progress in the availability of local expertise, saying that the research is no longer conducted only by international researchers but also by young Cambodian researchers.

As the Section II later reveals, there is good cooperation between World Heritage properties and researchers. It is worth considering how to better link between their research and the management needs of properties.

1.8 Financial Status and Human Resources

The most important source of funding for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage is the funds provided by the national government. In all sub-regions of Asia, the proportion of national government funding is the largest (between 30% and 36%). The situation, however, is different in the Pacific Islands States, where funding sources are manifold, and the World Heritage Fund and other multi- and bi-lateral sources provide more funds than national governments. The difference is even greater when the funds provided by other levels of government are combined. This covers 64% of funds in North-East

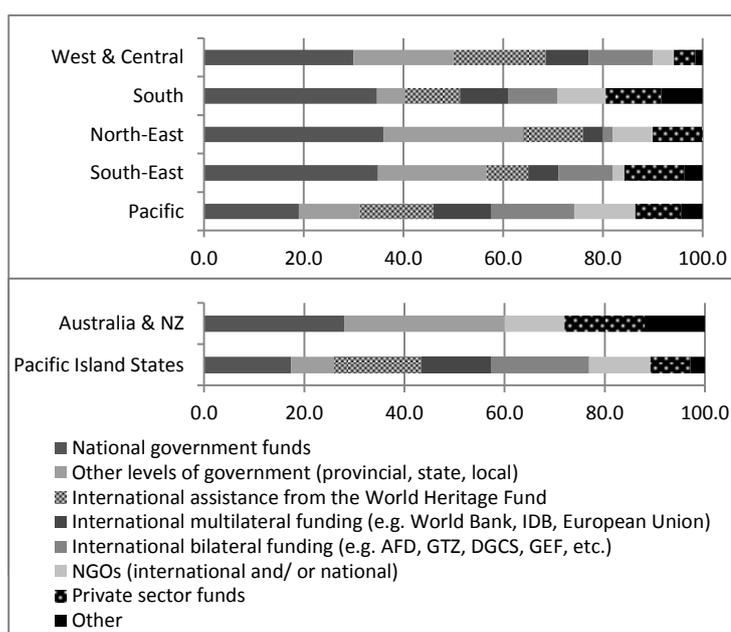


Chart 8.1 Please rate relative importance of the following sources of funding for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage in your country

Asia, and 60% in Australia and New Zealand, while it is only 26.1% in the Pacific Islands States. Funding from the World Heritage Fund in all sub-regions is evenly distributed. The key message for the Pacific from this outcome is that World Heritage programmes in the Pacific Island States cannot be sustained by national funding, and are fundamentally reliant on sources of funding external to the individual countries. Essentially, funding is required from sources under the Convention or through other international funding mechanisms, and also from international non-governmental organisations. A major objective in the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan is to identify and secure additional and sustainable funding sources. In other parts of the region, the funding from international multilateral agencies (e.g. World Bank, IDB and European Union) is relatively low, even in comparison to the international bilateral funding (e.g. AFD, GTZ, DGCS, GEF, etc.). There is room for increased funding from the private sector. Mobilisation of public-private cooperation for conservation of heritage was also one of the recommendations identified at the first cycle of Periodic Reporting (Section I, 8.1).

Only 14 States Parties have helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and donations for the protection of World Heritage properties (Section I, 8.2 in Annex). However 26 States Parties have national policies for the allocation of site/property revenues for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage (Section I, 8.3 in Annex).

The adequacy of national budgets for protecting cultural and natural heritage is variable across the region. The situation is best in North-East Asia and critical in South-East Asia and Pacific sub-regions. In the Pacific there is a stark contrast between the situation in Australia and New Zealand where budgets are generally reported as adequate,

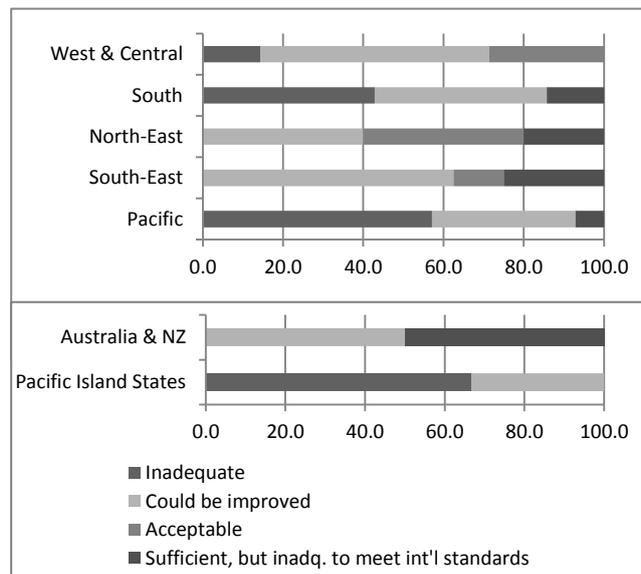


Chart 8.4 Is the current budget sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?

and in the Pacific Island States where budgets are universally inadequate or in need of improvement to meet protection needs. No Pacific Island State reports an adequate budget. This highlights one of the most critical needs in the Pacific (Section I, 8.4).

The trend is similar with available human resources and their adequacy to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at national level. The condition in North-East Asia is the best with 60% being adequate, followed by South-East Asia with 50%. However, the available human resources are much less adequate in meeting needs in West and Central Asia, South Asia, and the Pacific Island States. In

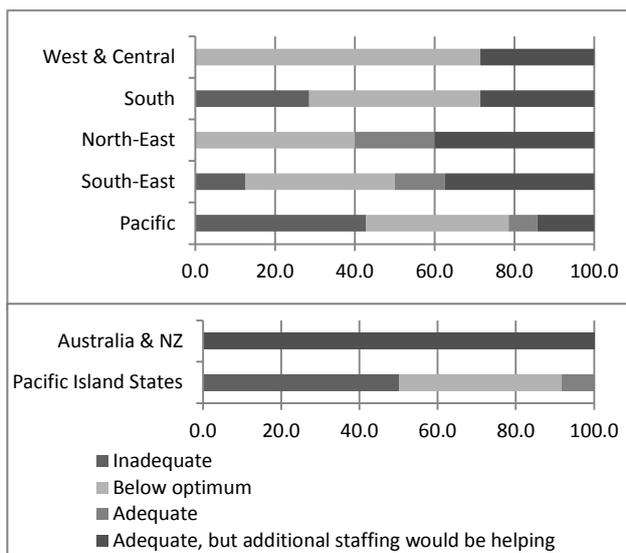


Chart 8.5 Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?

particular, it is overwhelmingly below optimum or inadequate in the Pacific Island States. This highlights a vital need in the Pacific Island States for recruitment of more staff to service the needs of heritage protection. It is also a key requirement identified in the Pacific Action Plan (Section I, 8.5).

The comments provided by the States Parties show that most of them require improved financial and human resources. In various places initiatives have been initiated in partnership with the private sector and communities. Various income generating activities have also been started at some properties.

As will also be discussed in the Section II (4.4. and 4.7), tourism can serve as a financial resource. For example, Sri Lanka states that the funding from entry tickets is used for protection of cultural heritage. Palau also mentions that a great majority of funding comes from fees paid by visitors to the property, and it is the only reliable and sustainable funding for the protection of their property.

1.9 Training

The State Parties provided details about formal training, educational institutions and programmes relevant to World Heritage available in their countries. Many of the trainings are available only at national level, but a few institutions are offering courses for international participants. This information should be compiled, updated, and shared to allow for regional cooperation in sharing experiences and training possibilities.

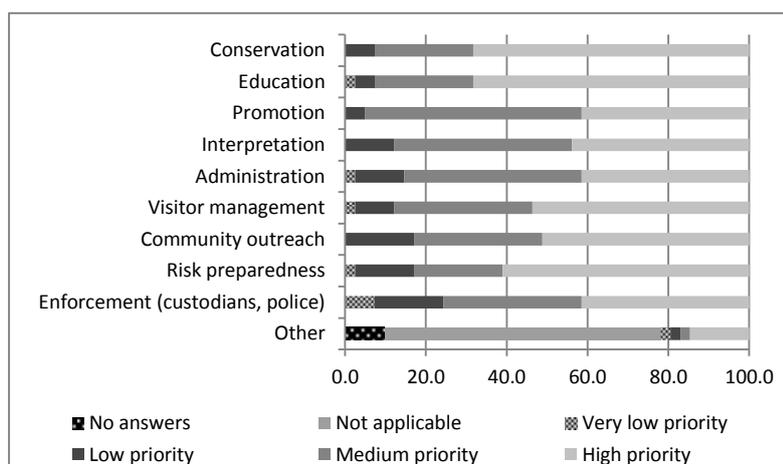


Chart 9.2 Please assess the training needs in the following fields identified in your country for conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

The five top priority areas for training in the overall region are in the following order: conservation, education, risk preparedness, visitor management and community outreach. Though the trends are similar, some differences can be found in the order of priority among the sub-regions (Section I, 9.2 Chart by sub-region in Annex). The sub-regions in Asia prioritize interpretation before community outreach. In South Asia, risk preparedness is given a higher

priority than education. South-East Asia prioritizes education most, followed by conservation and visitor management with the remaining categories at or below 50%. Subtle differences are found in the Pacific, where order of priority is: conservation, education, community outreach, and risk preparedness. Higher priority is given to communities in the Pacific, reflecting the importance of land-owning communities within the Pacific Island States. Comments provided by the States Parties also show that the Pacific States Parties are more interested in training related to natural heritage.

Only six States Parties (China, Japan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand, and New Zealand) state that they have a national training and educational strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation that is being effectively implemented. Seven States Parties have no strategy, and another 10 States Parties do not have a strategy but

trainings are carried out on an ad hoc basis (Section I, 9.3 in Annex). In the Pacific, apart from Australia and New Zealand, no country reports having an effectively implemented strategy, and a quarter of the States Parties have no such strategy.

The comments provided by the States Parties show that there is a wide range of training courses offered at various levels, but they are not comprehensive or sufficient. There are various institutions that offer training for participants throughout the region, but suggestions are made to establish more regional and/or sub-regional training centres as well as to introduce relevant courses into the existing system of formal education.

1.10 International Cooperation

The States Parties reported on various modalities of international cooperation with other States Parties for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of World Heritage. Most commonly used type of cooperation is hosting and/or attending international training courses and seminars (34 States Parties – 80%) followed by sharing expertise for capacity building (73.2%) and distribution of material and information (63.4%). The least used types of international cooperation are contributions to private organisations (19.5%), participation in foundations for international cooperation (29.3%). Participation in other UN programmes is also relatively low (39%). Four States Parties state that they do not have any international cooperation for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of World Heritage (Bhutan, Cook Islands, Marshal Islands and Myanmar) (Section I, 10.1 in Annex).

The comments from the States Parties express the need to strengthen international cooperation by organising regional and sub-regional courses and seminars jointly with the World Heritage Centre. They also share some examples of on-going cooperation.

Nomination and conservation of transboundary properties, for example, provide an opportunity for international cooperation. The *Uvs Nuur Basin* was inscribed on the World Heritage List jointly by Mongolia and the Russian Federation, and various other serial transboundary nominations are currently being prepared including the Silk Roads and the Rock Art in Central Asia.

Twinning programmes are also a valuable way of achieving international cooperation and improving the management capacity of World Heritage properties. There are nine States Parties with World Heritage properties that have been twinned with others at national or international levels. These were Australia, China, Cook Islands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nieu, Philippines, and Sri Lanka (Section I, 10.2 in Annex). For example, *East Rennell* (Solomon Islands) is working on a formal twinning arrangement with the *Wet Tropics of Queensland* (Australia). Fiji and Malaysia established a twinning relationship between *Levuka, Ovalau (Township and Island)*, which is a property on the Tentative List and *Melaka and George Town, Historic Cities of the Straits of Melacca*. *Sangiran Early Man Site* (Indonesia) is twinned with *Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian* (China), and *Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras* (Philippines) has been twinned with *Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)* in Italy.

When considering international cooperation, it is also important to consider the areas of cooperation in addition to the modalities. The current questionnaire does not allow for the identifying of these areas, but this will need to be further examined in addition to identifying the most suitable types of cooperation.

1.11 Education, Information and Awareness Building

Various forms of media are being used for the presentation and the promotion of World Heritage properties. The most used forms of media are publications, internet and audio-visual (films and TV), followed by media campaigns, postage stamps and medals and translation and diffusion of publications made available by the World Heritage Centre. The World Heritage Day is celebrated by 20 States Parties. Most of the use of the media is for awareness raising and providing information and to some degree for educational purposes. Media is mostly used at national level (Section I, 11.1 in Annex).

Several States Parties provide information on their own experiences with media used in promoting cultural and natural heritage. In Australia, various media are used including website and magazines set up by the Heritage division, promotion of World Heritage properties in Qantas flights magazines and short documentaries, coins and stamps in *Australia Convict Sites*, the Australian Heritage Week that promotes all heritage in Australia, and an interactive education programme called “World Heritage Education Places Competition for Schools” for students featuring World Heritage properties in Australia. In Indonesia bills and coins are used to promote cultural heritage, and Kyrgyzstan will also release a commemorative coin. Vietnam designated the Vietnam Cultural Heritage Day, when various activities related to the preservation and promotion of the values of cultural heritage take place throughout the country.

Some States Parties comment that their awareness building campaign is not good enough because of the lack of funding. Others realise that there is a need for better awareness building of local communities for better appreciation and valuing of heritage. The present questionnaire does not allow for measuring the effectiveness of different forms of media used to raise awareness of public and how well the target audience received and understood the information. It is also not clear who the target audience are of various media used at different levels.

Regarding the strategy for awareness building among different stakeholders about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage, only five States Parties state that they have such a strategy (Australia, Cambodia, China, New Zealand, and Republic of Korea). Relatively few countries have an effectively implemented strategy for awareness building, and most that have strategies report that they are deficient in their implementation (Section I, 11.2.1 in Annex).

There is a difference in the general awareness of different audiences about World Heritage. The level of awareness is reported to be highest within the tourism industry, followed by communities,

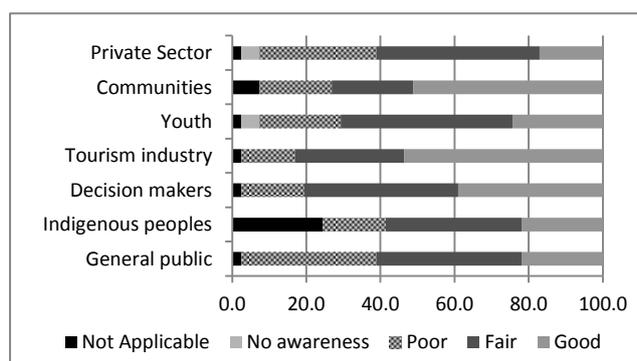


Chart 11.2.2 Please rate the level of general awareness of the following audiences about World Heritage in your country

decision makers, youth, indigenous peoples and the general public with the private sector on the last on the list. Overall, the awareness among the private sector, the general public and indigenous peoples, is not higher than 60%. In some cases, the private sector and youth are shown to have no awareness at all (Section I, 11.2.2). The level of awareness about World Heritage varies among sub-regions (Section I, 11.2.2. in Annex). The awareness is generally very high in North-East and South-East Asia, where the general public has 80 to 100% of fair to good awareness. The awareness of

the public sector and communities in South-East Asia and the awareness of communities in North-East Asia is also very high, which suggests that there are a lot of opportunities for more cooperation with them. On the other hand, the awareness in West and Central Asia and the

Pacific Island States is reported to be very low. There is a need for awareness building in those sub-regions.

There is still a large percentage of States Parties that do not participate in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme. Out of 23 States Parties that do not participate, nine state that they intend to participate. Of the 18 States Parties that do participate, only five have the programme integrated in school curricula (China, Mongolia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, and Viet Nam). Of the various activities linked to schools and youth, the highest participation is related to organised school visits to cultural and natural World Heritage properties. There are occasional courses and activities for students within school programmes, youth forums, activities on heritage within the framework of UNESCO Clubs and Associations. Skills-training courses for students and courses for teachers for the use of the World Heritage in Young Hands Kit are rather few (Section I, 11.2.3 in Annex).

Many States Parties made comments on the strategy for awareness building and introduced best practices in World Heritage education. For example, Australia has an interactive education programme called "Australia's World Heritage Places Education Program", including teacher resources and information sheets developed for students in years five to 10 focusing on 18 World Heritage properties in Australia. The program aims to inspire students to explore their unique World Heritage properties and develop an appreciation of their values. In the Philippines publications of the *Historic Town of Vigan* (Philippines) for educating primary and secondary school children on World Heritage including Homeowners Manual have been made. A private academic institution that offers primary and secondary education also published a book about World Heritage, integrating World Heritage instruction into its school system. In Turkmenistan courses of local heritage as well as the World Heritage properties in Turkmenistan have been introduced into school curriculum at all levels of education. In 2009, DPRK produced with the support from the UNESCO Office in Beijing a CD-ROM on the general introduction of World Heritage property, which is now used in local schools around the property. In Vietnam, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism in coordination with the Ministry of Education and Training and other related government agencies initiated a programme called "Child-friendly school" from 2010 to 2011, which contributed to raise awareness of students in safeguarding cultural and natural properties.

Some States Parties made comments on the World Heritage Young Hands Kit too. Vietnam mentions that within the scope of the World Heritage in Young Hands, several projects have been implemented such as volunteers for World Heritage property, Ha Long Bay in 2008-2009. In Indonesia, programme activities within the scope of the World Heritage in Young Hands are currently limited to cultural heritage, but the authorities responsible for natural heritage, however, also wish to join the programme. Niue comments that schools used the World Heritage in Young Hands Kit when it was first introduced but it did not continue. They wish to use it more and to have a kit for the Pacific, which can be adapted to the national needs. Solomon Islands mention that although *East Rennell* is used as one of the case studies in the World Heritage In Young Hands Kit, the Kit is not made available at schools and institutions in the country. These comments show that it is very important to think of a strategy, which considers how the available kits and resources can be best introduced and adapted in different systems and address their different needs. (Section I, 11.2.4 in Annex)

1.12 Conclusions

Based on the assessment of the current situation regarding the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, each State Party identified their priority actions. Some of these issues are

shared across the region, while others are sub-regional specific. There has also been a shift of foci of priority actions since the first cycle of Periodic Reporting.

The priority issues that stand out across Asia and the Pacific are:

- Legal framework
- Financial and human resources
- Training
- Awareness building and community involvement

Legal framework

There are two important aspects in legal framework – its adequacy and the capacity for its enforcement. The adequacy of legal framework remains an on-going issue in West and Central, South, South-East Asia and the Pacific Island States. Enforcement of the legal framework is an issue shared across the region except for Australia and New Zealand. There is a need to ensure provision of a strict legal framework for protection and strong institutional fabric for effective implementation and enforcement of laws, policies and plans.

Financial and human resources

Better financial and human resources are of concern for all sub-regions, but the situation is more acute in the Pacific Island States and South, West and Central, and South-East Asia. In the Pacific Island States, there is a substantial and continued reliance on external finance support from donor countries, World Heritage fund, and multi-and bi-lateral aid sources, therefore there is a vital need to secure sources of sustainable funding and establish effective mechanisms to disperse and allocate funding to priority needs. In other sub-regions, there is room for improvement in the partnership with the private sector as well as the use of tourism benefit. It is worth noting that the potential in this aspect is very high considering the high awareness in the public sector, tourism industry and the general public in most sub-regions. The adequacy of human resources and capacity is a concern in the region except for North-East Asia and Australia and New Zealand. Pacific Island States, in particular, relies heavily on professional and technical assistance and advice from outside the region. Greater number of skilled, well-trained staff and increased capacity are required at all levels including indigenous people in implementing World Heritage Convention.

Training

Many States Parties identified training as one of their priority actions. The responses of the States Parties show that there are two areas in training that can be strengthened – capacity for conservation, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage, and improved national training strategy and its better implementation. There are differences in priority fields for training, with South-East Asia prioritising risk-preparedness, while the Pacific puts more weight on community outreach. The training need in conservation is high across the region. Especially in the Pacific Island States where human resources are very limited, skills training is a high propriety so that staff will be able to acquire the skills to cope with the high standards and demands required in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Awareness building and community involvement

While awareness building is recognised as one of the top priorities across the region, there are different priority actions in awareness-building among sub-regions. In West and Central Asia as well as the Pacific Island States where the awareness of various audiences is generally low, the general awareness building effort is required. In North-East, South-East Asia as well as Australia and New Zealand where the awareness of the tourism industries and the public sector is high, it

is recommended to consider how to make the most of the high awareness to develop better partnership with them. Better partnership with the private sector is in line with one of the other priority actions: the better financial resources. Community involvement and awareness are perceived to be very important across the region. The local, indigenous, landowning communities, which are the owners of the heritage, have a fundamental role to play in successful implementation of the World Heritage Convention especially in the Pacific. Currently, community awareness and involvement in heritage protection are limited and the benefits of participation in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention are not readily recognised. There is a need to encourage and enhance community consultation, involvement, and benefit sharing that will lead to expanded heritage protection activities, which in return will assist the economic growth and well-being of communities through heritage related enterprises.

It is important to note that there is a major shift in priority actions between the first cycle and the second cycle of Periodic Reporting. Unlike the first cycle, less emphasis is put on the preparation of nomination dossiers. This reflects the fact that 10 States Parties which did not have a World Heritage property have successfully inscribed some properties on the World Heritage List. Preparation of inventories and Tentative Lists remains important, but the emphasis is now put more on the harmonisation of Tentative Lists among States Parties. Most States Parties also wish to update their inventories and Tentative Lists to reflect a more balanced representation of properties in various categories. Only in the Pacific Island States, the preparation and completion of inventories remain a priority since the first cycle, for which technical assistance will be required.

Though not specifically identified as a priority action, international cooperation is revealed to be an interest of many States Parties in the region. The current questionnaire does not contain a question that allows us to identify the areas for cooperation, but it would be beneficial to identify such areas in future so that the States Parties could share experience and learn and benefit from each other for the better implementation of the World Heritage Convention at national as well as regional levels.

2. WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (OUTCOME OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE SECTION II)

2.1 Introduction

The Section II of the questionnaire focuses on the state of conservation of the individual World Heritage properties in Asia and Pacific. It consists of two main issues – factors affecting the properties, and protection, management, and monitoring of the properties.

Number of States Parties and Properties by Region/Sub-regions as of July 2011

	States Parties	Cultural properties	Natural properties	Mixed properties	Total properties
ASIA	27	132	36	4	164
West and Central	7	25	1	0	26
South	7	39	10	0	49
North-East	5	50	13	4	67
South-East	8	18	12	0	30
PACIFIC	14	6	15	5	26
Australia / New Zealand	2	3	13	5	21
Pacific Island States	12	3	2	0	5
TOTAL	41	138	51	9	198

2.2 World Heritage Property Data

2.2.1 World Heritage Property Data

The data on all the World Heritage properties in the region were validated or corrected by the States Parties including the names, geographical information, and maps. The number of properties, for which the update was submitted shows that there is still confusion about the very basic information of properties. Through Retrospective Inventory, one of the pillars of the Periodic Reporting exercise, the geographical and cartographic information of the properties inscribed between 1978 and 1998 will be clarified. The States Parties that wish to modify information including property names and boundaries are advised to submit a request through the official procedures such as the name change and a minor boundary modification request as defined in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

2.2.2 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV)

The draft retrospective SOUVs submitted by the 166 properties inscribed on the World Heritage List between 1978 and 2006 are under review by the Advisory Bodies and 67 will be submitted to the World Heritage Committee in 2012. The retrospective SOUVs of the properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger as well as the SOUV submitted to the World Heritage Centre in 2010 were submitted to and adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011 (*WHC-11/35.COM/8E*).

Some properties, such as *Tongariro National Park* (New Zealand) and *Tasmanian Wilderness* (Australia), suggested in this question that discussions on criteria change are on-going. Should any changes to criteria be suggested, new nomination dossiers need to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee as per the procedures defined in the *Operational Guidelines*.

Many comments provided in this section express that the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value provides a clear understanding of the value of the property, which will serve as a basis for protection and management.

2.3 Factors Affecting the Properties

There are 13 factor groups listed in the questionnaire, each of which consists of three to 10 factors. In total there are 76 factors identified in the questionnaire. Each factor was assessed by the States Parties according to whether it is affecting the property positively or negatively, whether its impact is current or potential, and if it originates from inside or outside the property. This report uses 13 factor groups to analyse sub-regional trends of negative current factors, which provides a snapshot of general overview (Section II, 3 in Annex). Seventy-six factors are used to analyse the situation of each sub-region, and the analysis is provided by the types of properties below. In order to give a useful analysis on common factors shared in each sub-region, the report focuses on the factors that are affecting more than one third of the properties currently and both positively and negatively. When reading the graphs, it is advised that the attention be paid to some special cases where there are only a very few properties (one natural property in West and Central Asia, and four and five mixed properties in North-East Asia and the Pacific respectively), for which the statistical result might be skewed.

2.3.1. General Overview

Cultural, natural and mixed properties are each affected by different categories of factors. As an overview of current negative factors the following trend can be seen.

Cultural properties are most affected by the factor group, “local conditions affecting physical fabric”. This includes wind, relative humidity, temperature, radiation and light, dust, water, pests and micro-organisms. The next factor groups that affect cultural properties are building and development, social and cultural uses of heritage (e.g. ritual, spiritual, religious and associative uses, society's valuing of heritage, indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting, changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system, identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community and impacts of tourism, visitor and recreation), transportation infrastructure, service infrastructure and pollution. The same factor groups are reported to affect cultural properties across sub-regions, even though some slight differences can be identified when 76 factors are analysed in details per sub-region. The detailed analysis of each sub-region is provided in the next section to allow for sub-regional strategies for addressing these issues to be developed.

Natural properties are affected most by transportation infrastructure (e.g. air transport infrastructure, effects arising from use of transportation, ground transport infrastructure, marine transport infrastructure, underground transport infrastructure), social and cultural uses of heritage, pollution (e.g. pollution of marine waters, ground water pollution, surface water pollution, air pollution, solid waste and input of excess energy) and invasive and alien species or hyper abundant species (e.g. translocated species, invasive or alien terrestrial, freshwater and marine species, hyper-abundant species, modified genetic material). Climate change and severe weather events also impacts natural properties, although attention is drawn to the data of West and Central Asia, where only one natural property is inscribed on the World Heritage List (hence the data should not be regarded as an average).

Each sub-region has specific factors groups that have most impact on natural properties. South Asia is impacted most by pollution and social and cultural uses of heritage, whereas North-East Asia is most impacted by social and cultural uses of heritage. On the other hand, South-East Asia is most affected by biological resource use and modification and sudden ecological or

geological events, and the Pacific is most impacted by invasive and alien species or hyper-abundant species and by transportation infrastructure. The detailed analysis is provided in the next section.

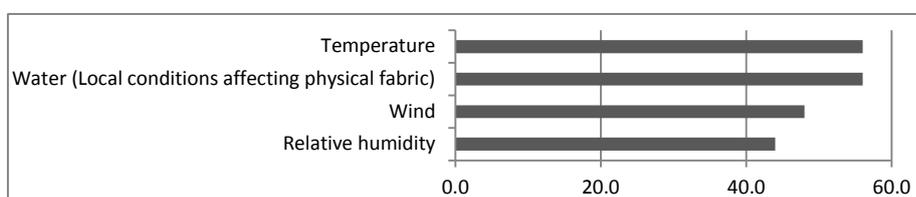
Mixed properties, which exist only in North-East Asia and the Pacific, show that the factor groups affecting most properties are transportation infrastructure along with buildings and development (e.g. housing, commercial development, industrial areas, major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure and interpretative and visitation facilities) and social and cultural uses of heritage. The properties in North-East Asia seem to be less impacted than the properties in the Pacific even though the same types of factors were identified.

Asia and the Pacific is the region which is susceptible to being hit by various natural disasters, which often affect World Heritage properties. The following is a list of properties reporting to be currently affected by disasters (most of which are under sudden ecological or geological events in the questionnaire). Although it does not show impact frequency, intensity, and effects, which may vary greatly among the properties, the list will help us identify the properties affected by a common threat, as a first step, to facilitate the sharing of information and experience to jointly tackle the problem.

Properties reporting to be currently affected by disasters	
Tsunami (3)	Earthquake (17)
Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram Old Town of Galle and its Fortifications Ujung Kulon National Park	Bam and its Cultural Landscape Borobudur Temple Compounds Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol Chief Roi Mata's Domain Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore Historic Town of Vigan Lushan National Park Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System Prambanan Temple Compounds Proto-urban site of Sarazm Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras Rohtas Fort Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries - Wolong, Mt Siguniang and Jiaying Mountains Taxila Ujung Kulon National Park
Volcanic eruption (5)	
Borobudur Temple Compounds Heard and McDonald Islands Tongariro National Park Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra Ujung Kulon National Park	
Flooding (47)	
Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains Angkor Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro Baroque Churches of the Philippines Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park China Danxia Chitwan National Park Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley Great Barrier Reef Group of Monuments at Hampi Group of Monuments at Pattadakal Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat Historic Town of Vigan Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area Kakadu National Park Kaziranga National Park Longmen Grottoes Lorentz National Park Lushan National Park Manas Wildlife Sanctuary Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam Mogao Caves Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System Mount Wuyi My Son Sanctuary Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park Puerto-Princesa Subterranean River National Park Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras Rohtas Fort	
	Fire (38)
	Ajanta Caves Angkor Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Riversleigh / Naracoorte) Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol Central Highlands of Sri Lanka Churches and Convents of Goa Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley Dazu Rock Carvings Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex Fraser Island Gondwana Rainforests of Australia Great Barrier Reef Greater Blue Mountains Area Group of Monuments at Hampi Historic Town of Vigan Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area Kakadu National Park Lorentz National Park Lushan National Park Mount Sanqingshan National Park Old Town of Lijiang Purnululu National Park Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras

Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur Sacred City of Anuradhapura Saryarka – Steppe and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries - Wolong, Mt Siguniang and Jiajin Mountains Sun Temple, Konârak Tasmanian Wilderness Taxila Te Wahipounamu – South West New Zealand The Sundarbans Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area	Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka Sagarmatha National Park Saryarka – Steppe and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan Sulaiman-Too Sacred Mountain Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex Tasmanian Wilderness Taxila Te Wahipounamu – South West New Zealand Thungyai-Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries Tongariro National Park Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape Wet Tropics of Queensland Willandra Lakes Region
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2.3.2 Factors Affecting Properties in West and Central Asia

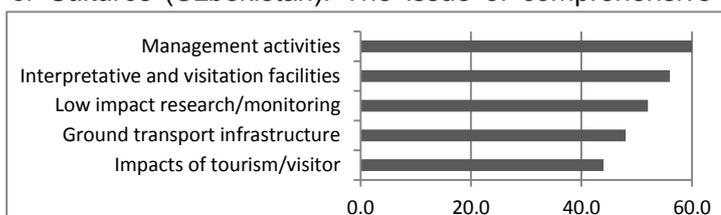


Current negative factors affecting more than one-third of the cultural properties in West and Central Asia

Temperature, water, wind and relative humidity are reported to be negatively and currently impacting more than one third of the cultural properties in West and Central

Asia. Extreme high or low levels of temperature and relative humidity or great variations within a short span of time can have harmful effects on most materials, especially on earthen structures. High winds and excessive ground or surface water can erode away at structures. Exposed elements of softer materials are more vulnerable, especially that of fine workmanship, intricate ornamentation and murals. Water that causes humidity and efflorescence was identified as one of the common conservation challenge in the sub-region during the first cycle of Periodic Reporting as well. These factors are not particularly focused in the State of Conservation of the properties in this sub-region by the World Heritage Committee, but the reported situation suggests that these factors need to be addressed.

Management activities are reported to be positively impacting most cultural properties followed by interpretative and visitation facilities, low impact research, ground transport infrastructure, and impact of tourism, all of which are related to the visitor management as well as management in general. Management activities, which are related to management plans/system and perceived to be a positive factor, are often discussed by the World Heritage Committee too, and the properties in West and Central Asia are no exception. For example, the World Heritage Committee recommended that management plans should be developed for the *Historic Centre of Bukhara* and *Samarkand – Crossroad of Cultures* (Uzbekistan). The issue of comprehensive management plans was also discussed for *Bam and its Cultural Landscape* (Islamic Republic of Iran). The development and improvement of management plans/system should continue to be encouraged.



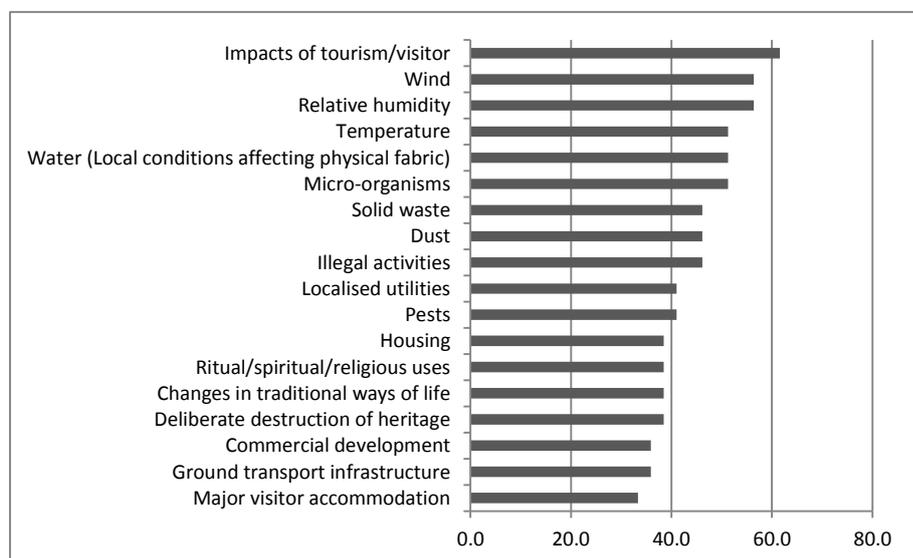
Current positive factors affecting more than one-third of the cultural properties in West and Central Asia

There is only one natural property in West and Central Asia (*Saryarka – Steppe and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan* (Kazakhstan)), which cannot provide us with an

overall trend of factors affecting properties in this sub-region. Nevertheless, this single property provides us with its own specific conditions. The clear current and potential negative factors focus around climate change and severe weather events and sudden ecological or geological events such as storms, flooding, drought, desertification, temperature change, erosion and siltation/deposition, and fire, which are common factors affecting steppes in the world. As a mitigation measure against disaster risks, *Saryarka – Steppe and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan* comments that environmental monitoring is now taking place in cooperation with local communities and authorities. The main reported positive current impacts are management activities, low impact research and monitoring activities, interpretative and visitation facilities and renewable energy facilities, most of which are also shared with the cultural properties as well as the properties in other sub-regions.

2.3.3 Factors Affecting Properties in South Asia

Impacts of tourism and visitors are reported to be the factors affecting the cultural properties most negatively and currently in South Asia. Compared to the first cycle of Periodic Reporting, there are more properties in the sub-region which report that impacts of tourism and visitors including pilgrims are affecting the properties negatively.⁶ It is also important to note that visitor management is identified as one of the top three training needs in this sub-region (Section I.9.2), which reflects the fact that tourism and visitors are negatively affecting 61.5% of the cultural properties currently and 77% of the properties potentially. The impacts of tourism can cause the changes in traditional ways of life too. For example, the *Elephanta Caves* (India) reports that, as the property has become a popular tourist destination, many people have abandoned their traditional jobs such as agriculture, cattle rearing and fishing and become vendors for tourists. *Khajuraho Group of Monuments* (India) says due to urban and touristic development, traditional ways of life have become increasingly invisible except for during local festivals.



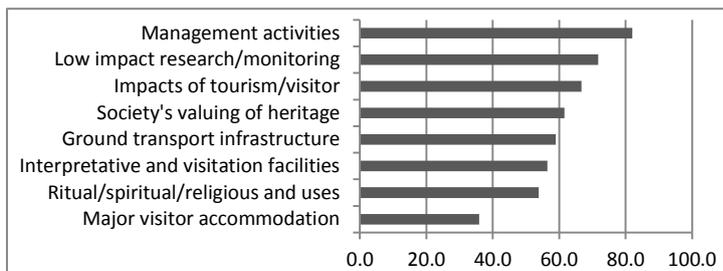
Current negative factors affecting more than one-third of the cultural properties in South Asia

Wind, relative humidity and water (local conditions affecting physical fabric) are also affecting more than a half of the cultural properties in the sub-region. Although the questionnaire does not ask for further information, such as regarding how these factors are affecting the properties, it can be assumed that this is due to the fact that this sub-region is

affected by monsoon every year. Wind is known to cause erosion while humidity can affect materials physically and chemically, leading to the damage of architectural structures. For example, the ground water levels in Lumbini have been a major threat to the archaeological site, especially to the brick remains of the ancient monasteries. It is also interesting to note that

⁶ The exact percentage of the properties reporting impacts of tourism and visitors to be a negative current factor during the first cycle is not available due to the different method used for the survey at that time.

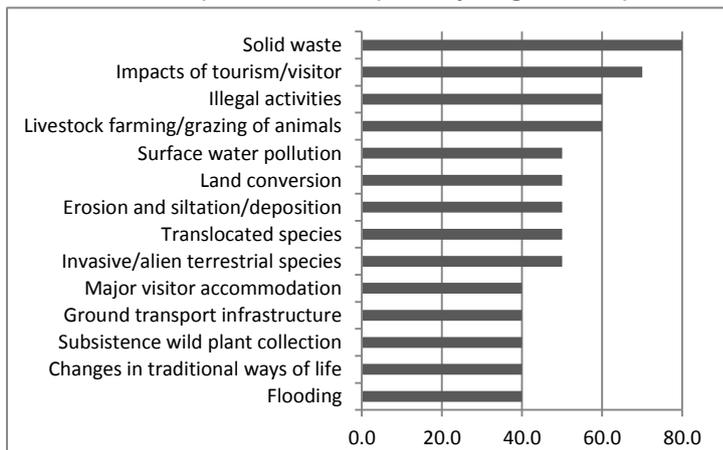
although the State of Conservation discussed by the World Heritage Committee tends to focus on issues related to human activities such as tourism, buildings and development, and illegal activities, issues that are not directly related to human activities such as wind or humidity are perceived to be major negative factors at the property level. There are technical solutions for reducing the impact of non-human related factors which can be through physical protection, chemical treatment or if necessary, creating an artificial environment using mechanical support systems. This suggests that, although there is no quick solution for non-human related factors, efforts should be made to address these issues including sharing of information and experience among properties that face similar problems.



Current positive factors affecting more than one-third of the cultural properties in South Asia

Factors affecting the cultural properties in South Asia positively and currently are similar to those identified in other sub-regions. Impacts of tourism, which are understood to impact the cultural properties both positively and negatively, are perceived to be slightly more positive in this sub-region.

Solid waste disposal has the primary negative impact affecting 80% of natural properties in South Asia, followed by impacts of tourism which are affecting 70% of natural properties.

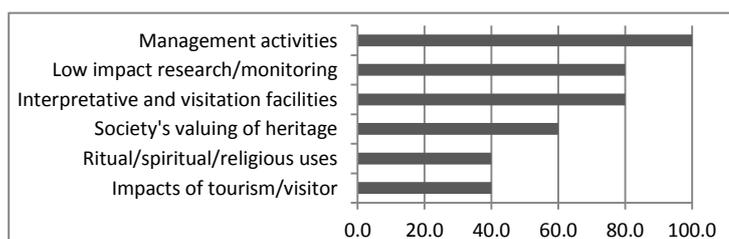


Current negative factors affecting more than one-third of the natural properties in South Asia

In many cases tourism leads to overcrowding as well as overdevelopment of facilities and infrastructure which can have adverse physical and biological effects. Illegal activities, erosion and sedimentation, land conversion, translocated species, and invasive terrestrial species are the other major negative impacts, all affecting more than a half of natural properties. As an example of good management responses to these issues, it was

reported by *Keoladeo National Park* (India) to the World Heritage Committee through a state of conservation report that a systematic plan for the regular monitoring and removal of *Proposis juliflora*, an invasive species of thorny bushes and small trees of Central and South American origin, was formulated with the involvement of local communities. The involvement of local communities is an important contribution to controlling the threat as well as managing the property as a whole.

Management activities, scientific research and interpretation and visitor facilities are the three major beneficial outcomes for properties, all of which are shared by cultural and mixed properties across the region. They are followed by tourism benefits and

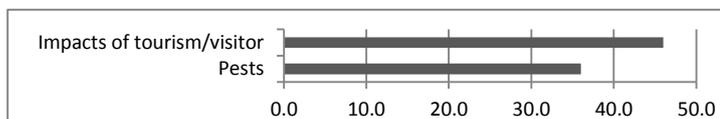


Current positive factors affecting more than one-third of the natural properties in South Asia

societal and religious uses. Although it is also perceived as negatively affecting the properties, tourism can benefit socio-economic use of natural properties through revenue generation and local employment. Many natural properties have spiritual and religious values, which are often associative rather than direct and tangible, but nonetheless very important.

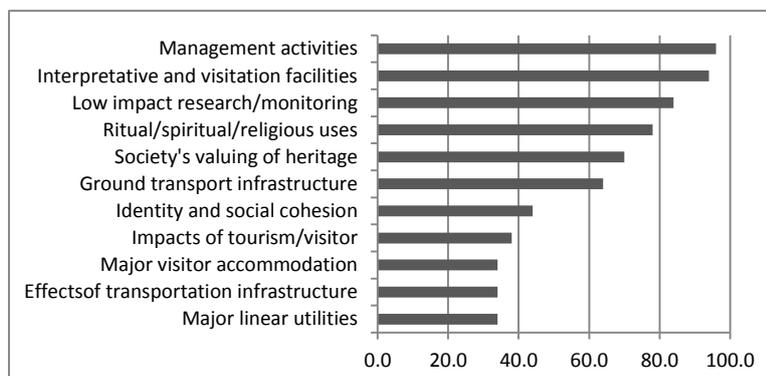
2.3.4 Factors Affecting Properties in North-East Asia

As in South Asia, impacts of tourism and visitors are reported to be the factor affecting negatively and currently the cultural properties most in North-East Asia. Tourism pressure has been identified as a negative



Current negative factors affecting more than one-third of the cultural properties in North-East Asia

factor in this sub-region since the first cycle of Periodic Reporting, and the issue has been discussed in the State of Conservation by the World Heritage Committee from time to time. Considering the high level of awareness by tourism industry and the general public in this sub-region, it is expected that the World Heritage properties are popular tourist destinations, which receive more tourists and visitors than the properties can accommodate. It is also interesting to note that North-East Asia is the only sub-region where the impacts of tourism and visitors on cultural properties are perceived to be more negative than positive. As an impact of tourism and the management response to it, *Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama* (Japan) mentions that the increase of tourists has brought intermittent problems with traffic congestion mainly during the peak tourist season. To address this issue, measures have been taken to prohibit the entry of tour buses into the property area and the restriction of access by other tourist vehicles. In addition, parking facilities are being established outside the property area in order to reduce the number of tourist vehicles entering the property. Pests, which are also reported in other sub-regions, can have an impact on the wooden (or earthen) structure as well as on artefacts, murals, and furniture. *Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty* (Republic of Korea) reports termites as a pest to wooden architecture.



Current positive factors affecting more than one-third of the cultural properties in North-East Asia

Aside from management activities, interpretative and visitation facilities, and low impact research that are commonly perceived as positive factors by all types of properties across the sub-regions by all categories, ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses are perceived as positive followed by society's valuing of heritage. Many of the properties that answered that society's valuing of heritage has a

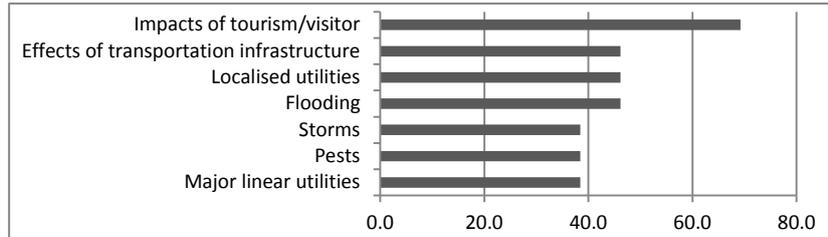
positive impact are religious structures. Religious structures are often owned by the community and are large, well maintained and important monuments. Where the community that created these structures still exist, they usually remain as the caretakers to retain the value important to society.

Natural properties in North-East Asia are mainly affected negatively by impact of tourism and visitors, effects of transportation, and secondarily by climate change related problems such as flooding and storms, as well as localised utilities (e.g. cell phone towers, microwave/TV/radio towers) and major linear utilities (power lines, pipelines). Utilities are almost certainly negative

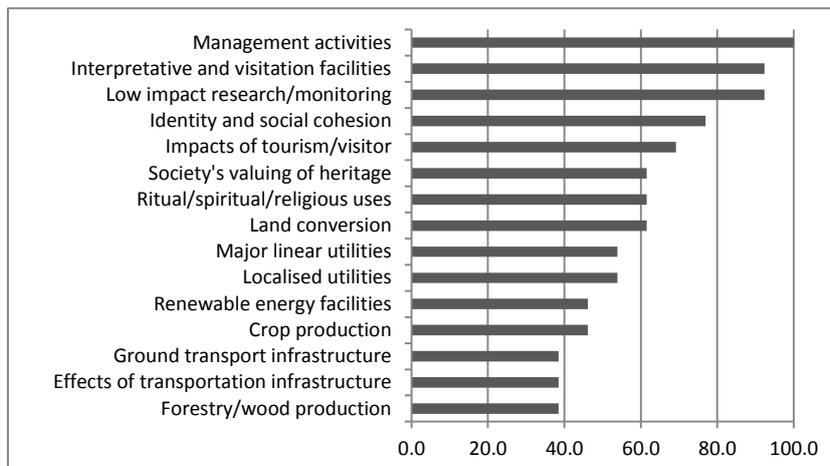
factors for natural properties not only by disrupting the visual values and scenery but also by disrupting faunal ecology and habitat.

Research activities are the major beneficial impact for natural properties, but societal values, such as

social cohesion and identity are also enhanced. Improved services and local infrastructure are among the other benefits. Interpretative facilities are important in a sense that they facilitate the visitors to understand the value of the properties, which is, especially in case of natural properties, not always visible.



Current negative factors affecting more than one-third of the natural properties in North-East Asia

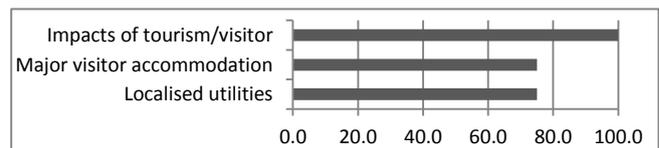


Current positive factors affecting more than one-third of the natural properties in North-East Asia

Natural properties, just as any World Heritage properties, can add value to societies by enhancing their profile in-country and giving local communities an opportunity to focus on a particular project of international significance.

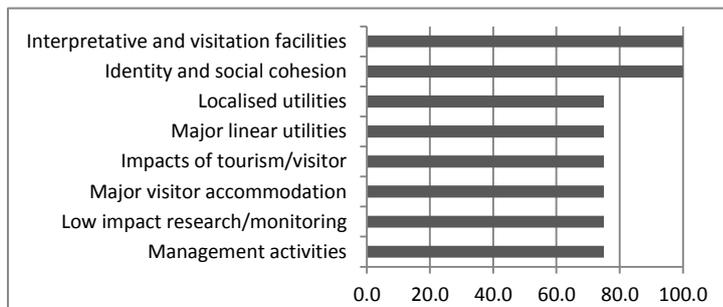
All the four mixed properties in the sub-region report the impact of tourism having a negative impact. Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure as

well as localised utilities are reported to be both negative and positive. In the past, the State of Conservation of three mixed properties was also discussed by the World Heritage Committee for tourism pressure and tourism-related development.



Current negative factors affecting more than a half of the mixed properties in North-East Asia

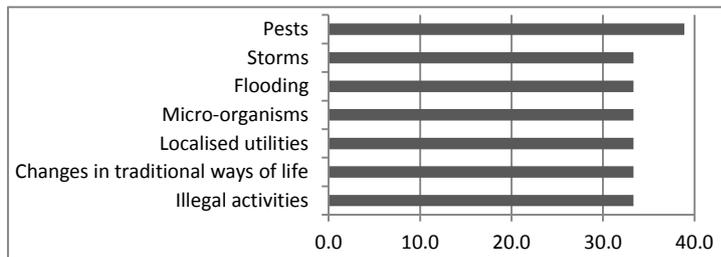
As in other sub-regions and other types of properties, interpretative and visitation facilities are reported to have a positive impact on the mixed properties. Societal improvements, such as



Current positive factors affecting more than a half of the mixed properties in North-East Asia

social cohesion and identity, are also a significant benefit, as are the impact of tourism. It should be noted that the four mixed properties are all mountains situated in China, to three of which the criterion (vi) is applied. Those mountains are known to have these qualities in abundance.

2.3.5 Factors Affecting Properties in South-East Asia

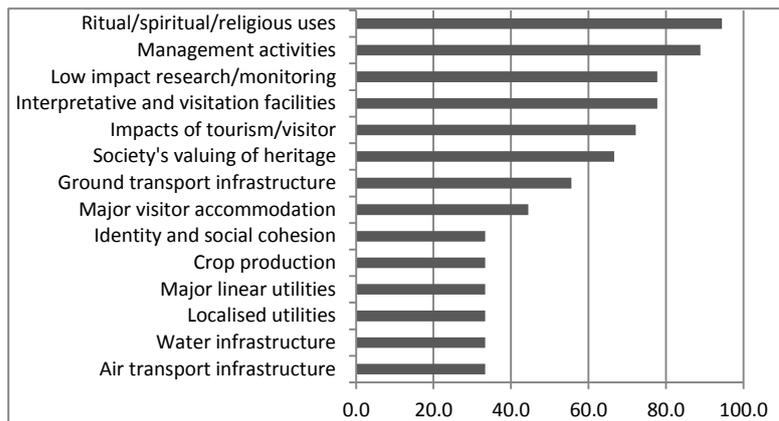


Current negative factors affecting more than one-third of the cultural properties in South-East Asia

The factors that affect negatively and currently more than one-third of the cultural properties in South-East Asia are pests, which affect nearly 40% of the properties, followed by changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system, localised utilities, illegal activities, micro-organisms, storms and flooding with equal

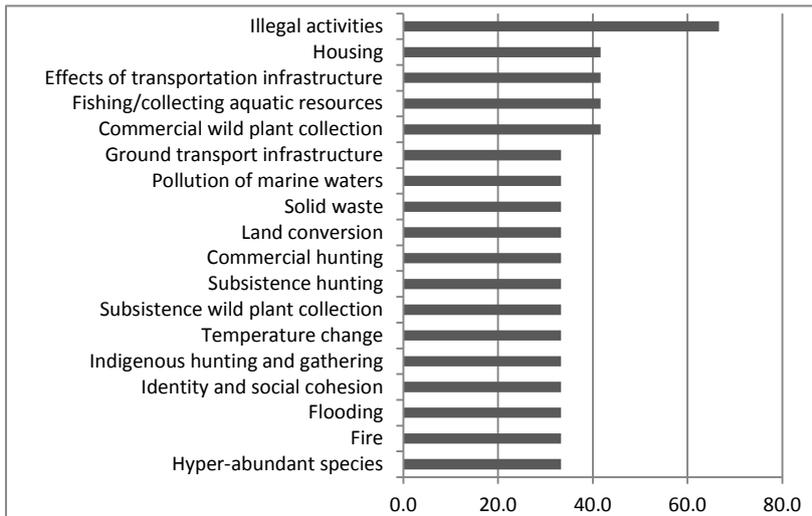
weightage. As an example of pests, in the *Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras* (Philippines), it is known that giant earth worms are threatening the stability of the terraces as they burrow into the walls seeking moisture, and golden apple snails are destroying the ecosystem and threatening the production of rice. These threats are not unique to the rice terraces, and research is currently undertaken to address this issue. If there is any information and experience available in other parts of the region experiencing the same issues, it is encouraged that the information be shared. *Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras* is also negatively affected by the changes in traditional ways of life along with other five cultural properties in the sub-region. In order to address this challenge, the Nurturing Indigenous Knowledge Experts (NIKE) project has been implemented to strengthen the transmission of traditional knowledge in restoration techniques and in continued use of the terraces. Flooding that recently affected Thailand including the area around the Historic City of Ayutthaya is also reported to be a negative factor currently and potentially affecting many properties in the sub-region. The Historic City of Ayutthaya identified flooding as the major risk in the first cycle of Periodic Reporting too. Illegal activities such as looting, theft, illegal excavations, and mining have been reported by several properties through the State of Conservation report and the first cycle of Periodic Reporting too. As a management response to the factors identified here, *Sangiran Early Man Site* (Indonesia) commented that they have undertaken an initiative and awareness raising programmes such as dissemination of information in cooperation with a local government.

In South-East Asia, 17 out of 18 cultural properties report that ritual/spiritual/religious and associated uses are impacting the properties positively, and this factor is perceived as more positive than management related activities. It is worth noting that these 17 properties are all either religious buildings or towns.



Current positive factors affecting more than one-third of the cultural properties in South-East Asia

Illegal activities have the most conspicuous negative current impact on natural properties in South-East Asia with almost 70% of properties affected. Some illegal activities that are known through the state of conservation reports include illegal fishing at *Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park* (Philippines), which enforced laws to respond to it. The next most significant impacts affecting about 40% of properties are effects from transportation infrastructure, housing development, one

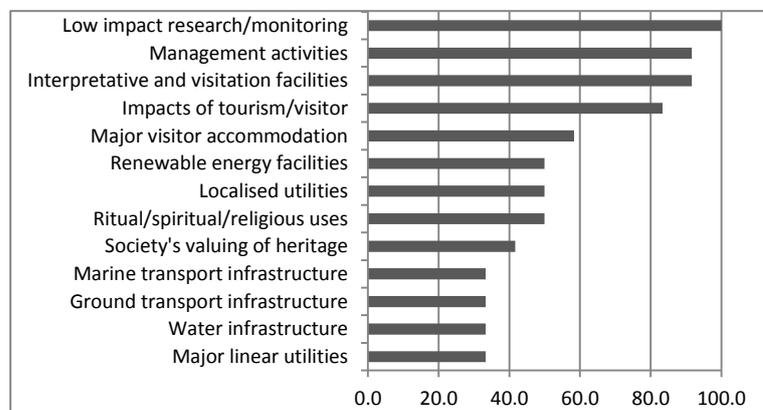


Current negative factors affecting more than one-third of the natural properties in South-East Asia

of whose cases can be found in *Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex* (Thailand), which is discussed by the Committee, followed by fishing and the collection of wild plants.

Low impact research, management and interpretation and visitor facilities are the three most positive impacts for natural properties as in many other cases. Impacts of tourism and visitors are reported to be impacting natural

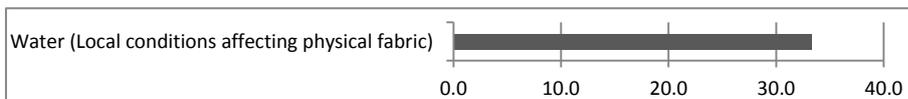
properties positively in South-East Asia, whereas in other sub-regions, they are reported to be affecting natural properties more negatively than positively. Tourism, if managed well, can benefit the natural properties by increasing income through revenue generation and local employment. It also provides a great opportunity for promotion of the property and the country. Impacts of tourism and visitors as well as associated accommodation are the next most beneficial outcomes.



Current positive factors affecting more than one-third of the natural properties in South-East Asia

2.3.6 Factors Affecting Properties in the Pacific

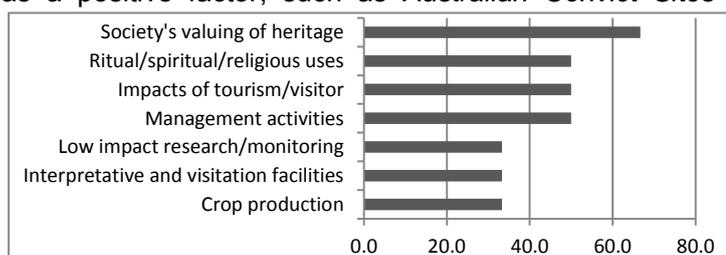
Water affecting physical fabric is the negative impact affecting more than one-third of the cultural properties in the Pacific.



Current negative factors affecting more than one-third of the cultural properties in the Pacific

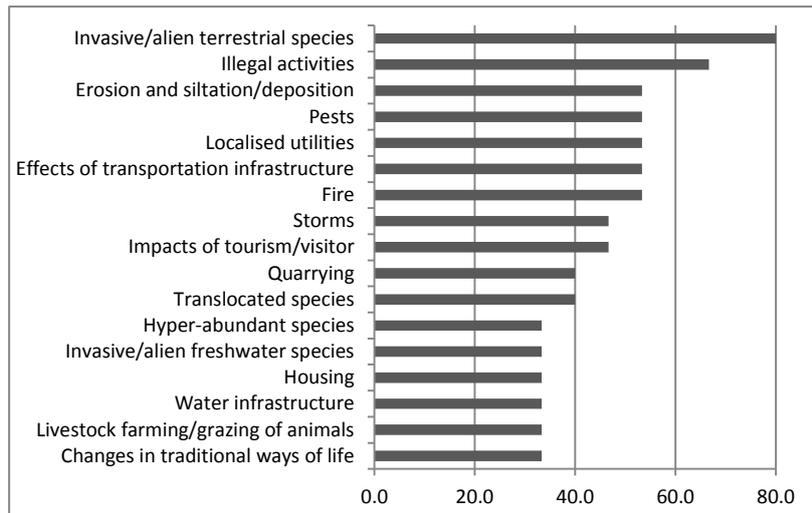
Among the most important positive impacts are improved

societal valuing of heritage, tourism developments and scientific research. The properties reporting societal valuing of heritage as a positive factor, such as *Australian Convict Sites* (Australia), *Kuk Early Agricultural Site* (Papua New Guinea) and *Chief Roi Mata's Domain* (Vanuatu), all protect values and attributes that are closely associated with manifestation of national history and identity.



Current positive factors affecting more than one-third of the cultural properties in the Pacific

Eighty per cent of natural properties in the Pacific report that the most significant negative impacts are from invasive and alien species. *Shark Bay, Western Australia* (Australia) mentions that the major environmental pressure on the property's Outstanding Universal Value arises from the presence and potential introduction of foreign species, including feral animals, weeds and exotic marine organisms.

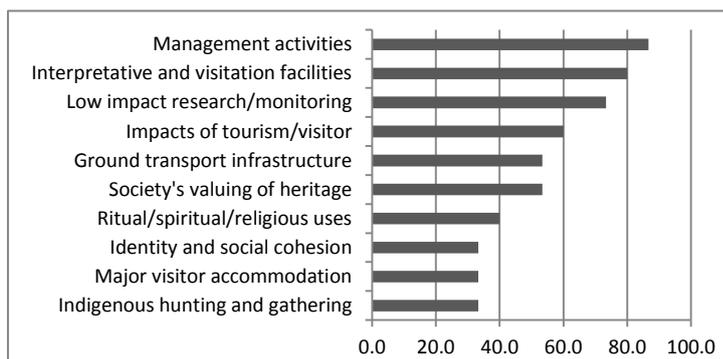


Current negative factors affecting more than one-third of the natural properties in the Pacific

Illegal activities include poaching, logging, and

unsustainable harvest of resources, and *East Rennell* (Solomon Islands) reports that there is an urgent need for stronger legal protection mechanisms and increased community awareness. This is followed by erosion and siltation, pests, local utilities, effects of transportation infrastructure, and fire. The properties in New Zealand, for example, are affected by introduced pests, especially deer, possum, rodents, and mustelids, which are variously controlled using poisons, trapping and hunting. Properties in the Pacific Island States in general are also known to be affected by introduced plants and diseases in particular. Because *East Rennell* (Solomon Islands) is one of the only two natural properties in the Pacific Island States, it is difficult to generalise the trend of factors impacting natural properties in the Pacific overall. The properties affected by quarrying are all from Australia and New Zealand.

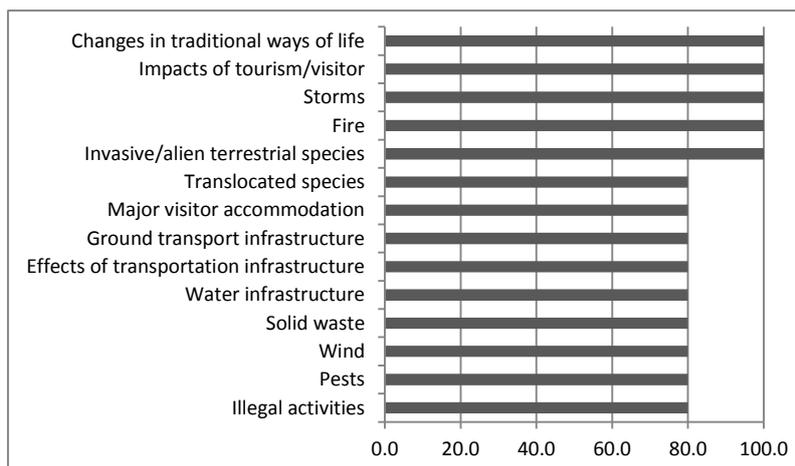
The top positive current factors affecting the natural properties in the Pacific are similar to those identified in other sub-regions such as management activities, interpretation, low impact research and tourism. Ground transportation infrastructure is also identified to be positive by more than half of the natural properties in this sub-region. Road development could be a positive outcome



Current positive factors affecting more than one-third of the natural properties in the Pacific

of World Heritage designation by providing a better access to properties, which can benefit local communities that have previously had poor transport facilities. Although it is not identified as one of the factors affecting more than one-third of the properties, it is noteworthy that the switch to renewable energy sources (solar, wind, and water) rather than non-renewable energy (fossil fuels) is one of the positive by-product of World Heritage

designation along with greater understanding and valuing of natural resources.

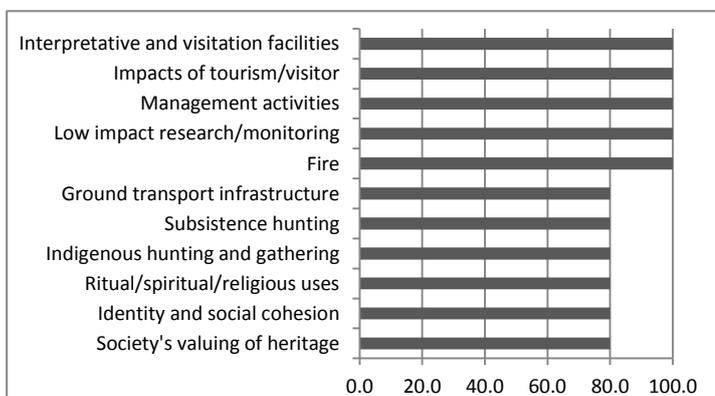


Current negative factors affecting more than a half of the mixed properties in the Pacific

There are five mixed properties in the Pacific – four in Australia and one in New Zealand. All five properties reported that changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge, tourism, storms and fire are affecting the properties negatively and currently. The changes to traditional ways of life and customs are accelerated as properties become better known and used by visitors and others. During the first

cycle of Periodic Reporting, Kakadu National Park identified loss of oral cultural heritage as one of the factors affecting the property as well.

Regarding the positive current impacts, as in other types of properties and sub-regions, interpretative and visitation facilities, tourism, management activities, and low impact research are identified to be positive, which is shared by all the five mixed properties. Fire is also reported to be positive by all the properties. Wildfire is a natural element in the life history of many plants and forest communities, which is managed rather than suppressed. Management often involves deliberate use of fire as well.



Current positive factor affecting more than a half of the mixed properties in the Pacific

2.3.7 Other Factors Affecting the Properties in Asia and the Pacific

States Parties gave some other factors affecting the properties that are not listed in the questionnaire. There are mainly three such factors – lack of appropriate measures against risk factors, availability of appropriate material for restoration, and political factors and/or will.

These factors are all important. Even when negative factors are identified, it does not necessarily mean that these factors are not managed. However, in the absence of appropriate measures, those factors could seriously compromise the value of the properties. The present questionnaire does not allow us to see if those identified negative factors are being managed, and if so how, but if there are cases where factors are managed, the information and experience should be shared with other properties facing similar challenges, which will help them address these issues. Availability of appropriate material for restoration is important to maintain the authenticity of properties. Political factors and/or will are fundamental to implement necessary measures and make progress.

Many properties mention that all these factors identified in the questionnaire need to be addressed within the framework of management such as establishment or improvement of management systems and management plans. This is discussed in the next chapter.

2.4 Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Properties

2.4.1 Boundaries and Buffer Zones

Out of 198 World Heritage properties in the region, 136 properties (68.6%) have buffer zones. Thirty-two report that they need buffer zones but still do not have any, 25 of which are cultural properties. Thirty properties, most of which are natural and mixed properties, answer that they do not have buffer zones and do not need one. This, however, will need further examination (Section II, 4.1.1).

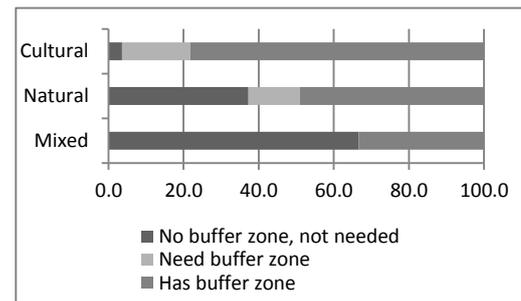


Chart 4.1.1 Buffer zone status

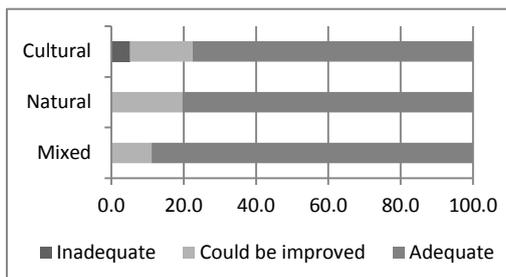


Chart 4.1.2 Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's OUV?

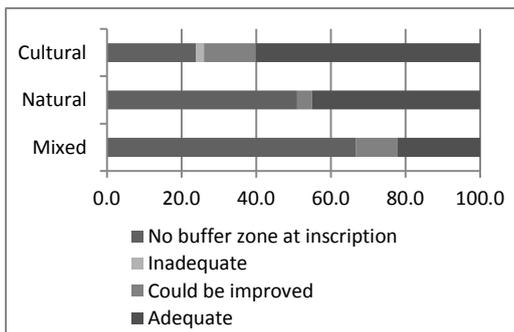


Chart 4.1.3 Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's OUV?

cultural properties which report that the boundaries are not known by neither the management authorities nor the local community, for which awareness-raising is recommended (Section II, 4.1.4). As sometimes reported in the State of Conservation of properties, lack of clearly defined boundaries and its awareness by local population can be one of the causes of the destruction and degradation of the various elements of properties. Therefore it is very important to address this issue.

The situation with the buffer zones is similar with the case with their adequacy. Only around half of the properties (102 properties) have buffer zones that are known to both the management authorities and the local community. There are 30 properties that have buffer zones, which are only known to the management authorities but not the local community, and another two

Regarding the adequacy of the boundaries to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value, 156 properties (78.8%) consider them to be adequate, while 35 properties (17.6% - 24 cultural, 10 natural and one mixed) consider that they can be improved. The remaining seven properties, all cultural, consider their boundaries inadequate (Section II, 4.1.2).

Reported condition of buffer zones reveals much room for improvement for their adequacy to protect the OUV of the properties across all the property types. Again, cultural properties are reported as having more adequate buffer zones than natural and mixed properties. A large number of natural and mixed properties had no buffer zone at inscription, and the need for them and their adequacy should be further examined (Section II, 4.1.3).

In 161 of the World Heritage properties in the region (81.3%), the boundaries were considered to be known by the management authorities and the local community. In 30 properties (15.2%) the boundaries were considered to be known by the management authorities but not by the local community. There were seven

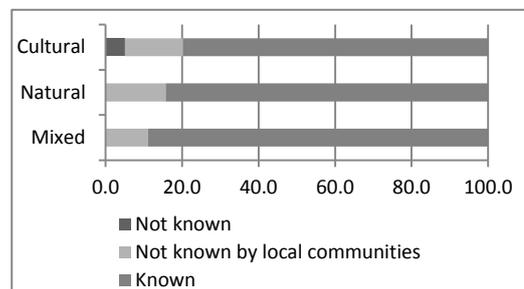


Chart 4.1.4 Are the boundaries of the WH property known?

properties have buffer zones but which neither the management authorities nor the community know. Improved awareness raising is required here too (Section II, 4.1.5).

States Parties are conscious of the need for specific buffer zones for World Heritage properties too. Comments they provide reveal that a number of properties have buffer zones at national level, although those buffer zones have not been reported to and adopted by the World Heritage Committee. For example, a buffer zone for *Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park* (Philippines) was established by a national law passed in 2010, but this has never been reported to the Committee. There are also properties, many of which natural, which do not have buffer zones for World Heritage properties, but which are protected by other types of zones at national level. For example *Gunung Mulu National Park* (Malaysia) is surrounded by National Parks (e.g. Gunung Buda National Park and Labi Forest Reserve in Brunei) and other protected areas that serve as a buffer zone. Some of these properties surrounded by other types of zones answer that a buffer zone is not needed for this reason. Additionally, there are a few cases where extensions to World Heritage properties are being considered that would require a re-nomination of the property.

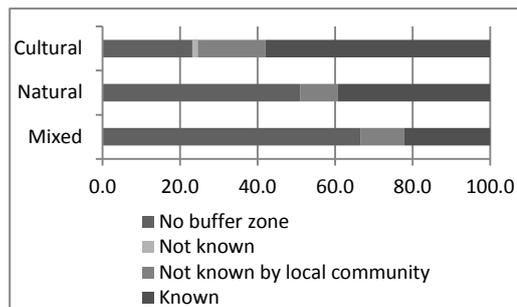
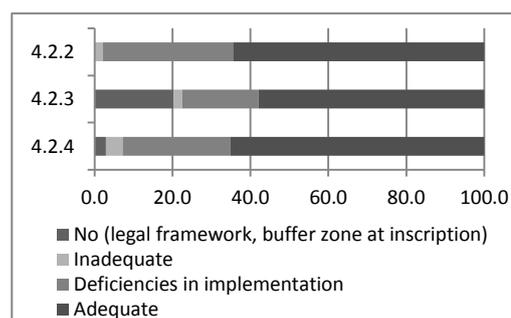


Chart 4.1.5 Are the buffer zones of the WH property known?

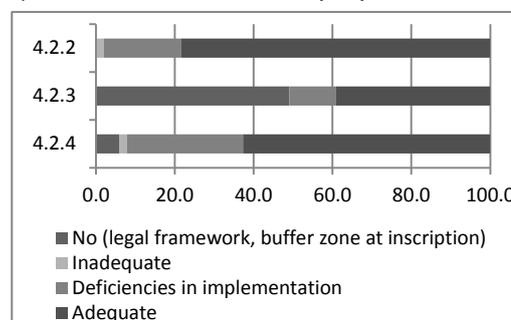
2.4.2 Protective Measures

Regarding protective designation, be it legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional, or traditional, there are a lot of updates to pre-filled information, suggesting that the World Heritage Centre does not hold up-to-date information on this issue. This reflects changes that have occurred since inscription but not reported to the World Heritage Centre. It also suggests that Periodic Reporting is invaluable for providing accurate and current data on properties. Two out of five properties in the Pacific Island States provided the information on customary laws and practices (*East Rennell* (Solomon Islands) and *Chief Roi Mata's Domain* (Vanuatu)).

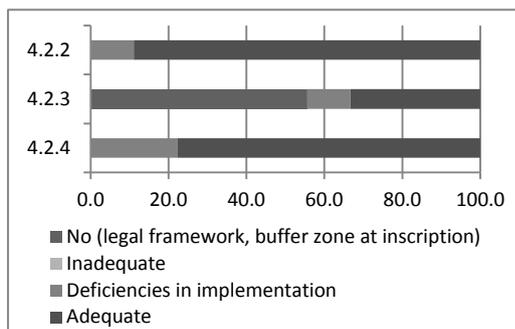


Cultural properties
Chart 4.2.2 Within WH boundaries
4.2.3 Within buffer zones
4.2.4 Area surrounding WH and buffer zones

Regarding the adequacy of the legal frameworks to maintain Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the properties, 89 (64.5%) out of 138 cultural properties are considered to have adequate legal frameworks within the boundaries, 80 (58%) within the buffer zone and 90 (65.2%) in the surrounding area. Three cultural properties consider their legal frameworks inadequate. Legal frameworks are revealed to be less adequate in the buffer zones than in the area surrounding World Heritage properties and buffer zones.



Natural properties
Chart 4.2.2 Within WH boundaries
4.2.3 Within buffer zones
4.2.4 Area surrounding WH and buffer zones



Mixed properties

Chart 4.2.2 Within WH boundaries

4.2.3 Within buffer zones

4.2.4 Area surrounding WH and buffer zones

within the areas surrounding the World Heritage properties and buffer zones. Of nine mixed properties, only three properties have adequate legal framework within the buffer zones whereas five properties do not have buffer zones themselves (Section II, 4.2.2/3/4).

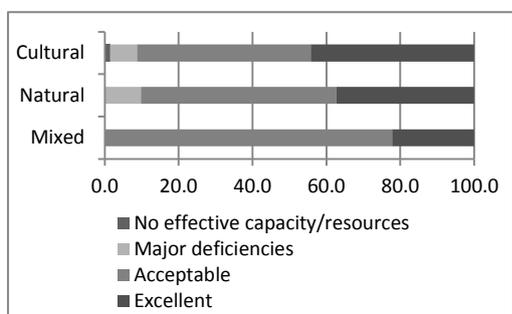


Chart 4.2.5 Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) be enforced?

(Papua New Guinea)). (Section II, 4.2.5)

half of natural properties do not have buffer zones. The protective designation within the area surrounding the natural properties and buffer zones turned out to be much tighter than that within buffer zones. This is probably due to the fact that a number of natural properties are surrounded by other types of protective areas even if they do not have buffer zones for the World Heritage properties as such.

The situation of the mixed properties is similar with that of natural properties. Nearly 90% of the properties are considered to have adequate legal framework within the boundaries and around 80%

within the areas surrounding the World Heritage properties and buffer zones. Of nine mixed properties, only three properties have adequate legal framework within the buffer zones whereas five properties do not have buffer zones themselves (Section II, 4.2.2/3/4). In addition to the existence and adequacy of legal framework, the enforcement and compliance of this framework is also important for the framework to be effective. Around 90% of the properties consider the capacity and resources for enforcement to be either excellent or acceptable. However, major deficiencies are found in 10 cultural and five natural properties. Two cultural properties report the unavailability of capacity and resources for the enforcement of legislation or regulations (*Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore* (Pakistan) and *Kuk Early Agricultural Site*

(Papua New Guinea)). (Section II, 4.2.5) The reasons for deficiency in implementation vary. For example, *Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam* (Afghanistan) report that legislative frameworks are adequate within the property and its buffer zone but there are deficiencies in implementation and major deficiencies in capacity for enforcement due to political instability. In the Pacific Island States monitoring and surveillance to implement legislation is a major problem due to the remoteness of areas. Marshall Islands report that there are adequate laws in place to protect *Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test Site*, but some deficiencies exist in the ability to constantly monitor the property due to the remoteness and the size of the property as well as limited resources. Other causes of deficiencies in implementation include coordination of various legislations. The *Sacred City of Kandy* (Sri Lanka), for example, mentions there are sufficient legal frameworks to protect the property and its values, but there is a need to bring them together under the umbrella of one organization to improve the enforcement of the legal frameworks.

2.4.3 Management System / Management Plan

The information provided by properties as well as pre-filled information in this question show that some type of management system is in place in most properties. In many cases management plans exist, which are actively used and updated. In some cases, however, there is confusion between management plans and master plans, guidelines, and laws and regulations. Even when States Parties and property managers report that there is a management plan, it does not necessarily refer to a management plan of the World Heritage property itself. The management plan is sometimes of a wider reserve, or covers only some components of the World Heritage

property and not the entire property. For example, *Te Wahipounamu – South West New Zealand* (New Zealand) mentions that there is no single management plan that covers the whole property, but the management consistency and coordination are provided through a management planning framework with the hierarchy of plans as well as the management structure and plan approval process. Comments by the States Parties also reveal a discrepancy in understanding what management means and what the management system should be. Some provided information on the laws at national level, while others focus on the day-to-day management. There are properties that have management plans for World Heritage properties but very few mentions their relationship with the Outstanding Universal Value. Considering that all properties have now prepared a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, the link between OUV and management plans / management system needs to be clearly articulated.

Normally the management system is layered at national, regional, and property levels. How they are coordinated, however, is not always clear. Some properties are reported to have a good level of involvement of local communities including indigenous people and landowners in the management.

How these management systems / management plans address the factors affecting the properties identified above including sudden ecological and geological events (i.e. disasters), impacts of tourism, and buildings and development is not always clear. *Puerto-Princesa Subterranean River National Park* (Philippines) does, however, comment that a potential negative impact of tourism is being addressed through tourism management objectives set out in the management plan.

Regarding management documents, the amount of updates suggests that either many changes have occurred since inscription and that the States Parties have not previously supplied sufficient and accurate information. Again, it appears that the Periodic Reporting process is proving very useful for collecting updated, comprehensive and accurate information about properties. The number of updates also suggests that either management documents exist even though they had not been submitted to the World Heritage Centre, or the documents have been updated, which might suggest that the management documents are used. Either way, States Parties are encouraged to submit the management documents to the World Heritage Centre.

For effective management of the World Heritage properties, coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) is essential. Less than a half of the properties in the region (89 properties or 44.9%) consider it to be excellent, while 106 properties (53.5%) state that the coordination could be improved. Three properties answer that there is little or no coordination (Section II, 4.3.3 in Annex). The importance of coordination is recognised by many States Parties. *Hoi An Ancient Town* (Vietnam), for example, comments that many offices are involved in the management of the property, which affects its effective, and this needs to be improved by coordinating relevant offices through the local government.

It is also crucial that a management plan or system be adequate to maintain the OUV of a property. In that respect, 133 properties (67.2%) consider their management plans or systems to be fully adequate,

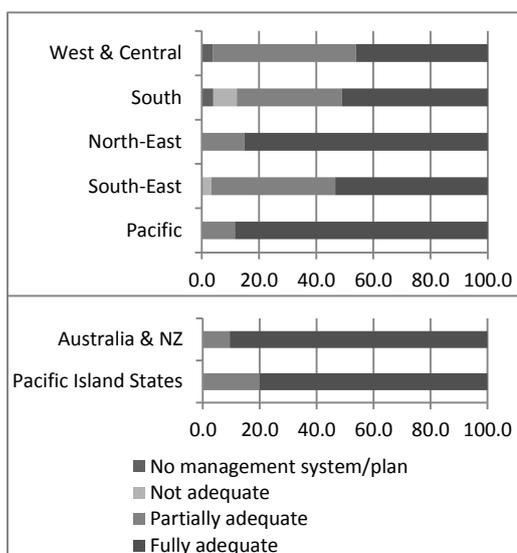


Chart 4.3.4 Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's OUV?

while 57 (28.8%) consider it partially adequate. Five properties do not have adequate management systems to maintain OUV and three properties do not have management plans/systems themselves. The situation is different between sub-regions with nearly 90% of properties in North-East Asia and the Pacific having fully adequate management plans/system, while in other parts of Asia there is room for improvement (Section II, 4.3.4).

The result on the implementation of the management systems shows a similar picture. There are 119 properties (60.1%) where management systems are fully implemented and 75 properties (37.9%) where they are implemented partially. One property reports that the management system is not being implemented. The difference among sub-regions is also similar to that of the adequacy of management systems/plans. In the case of the Pacific Island States, however, the reported result shows that although their management systems are largely adequate, 80% of them are only partially implemented. It is recommended that the difficulties in implementation be identified and addressed (Section II, 4.3.5 in Annex) .

Activities related to an annual work or action plan are largely implemented in most properties (171 properties or 86.3%), while 13 properties (6.6%) implement a few of the activities. Only 14 properties state that they do not have any annual work/action plan, though of which four properties recognise the need (Section II, 4.3.6). Among properties that do not have annual work/action plan, *Thungyai-Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries* (Thailand) mentions that although there is

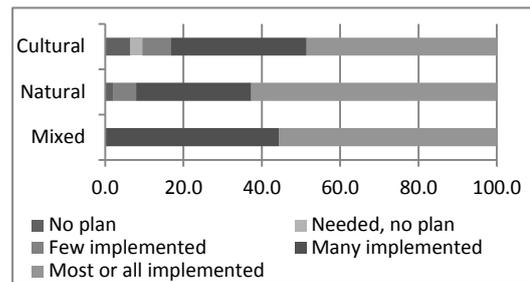


Chart 4.3.6 Is there an annual work/action plan and is it being implemented?

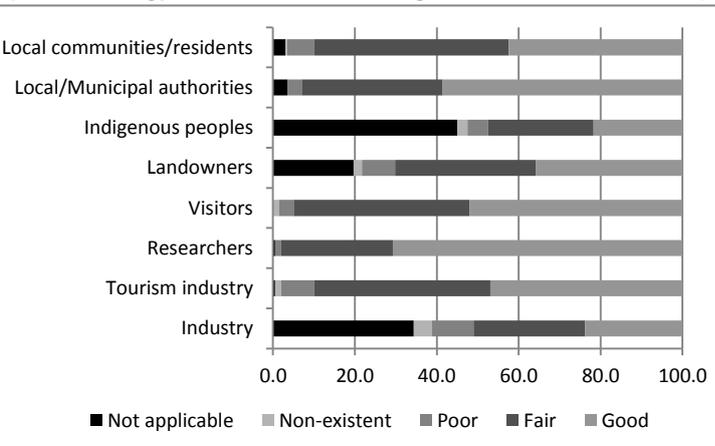


Chart 4.3.7 Please rate the cooperation/relationship of the following with World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff

no annual plan, routine activities are specified in the annual budget plan.

It is reported that the cooperation and relationship between the World Heritage property managers and related sectors are in most cases fair to good. On the other hand many properties claim that relationships with indigenous peoples, industry and landowners are not applicable. The cooperation is poor or non-existent with the following: industries (14.6%), landowners (10.1%), tourism industry (9.6%) and indigenous people (7.6%).

Cooperation with researchers is reported to be the best (Section II, 4.3.7).

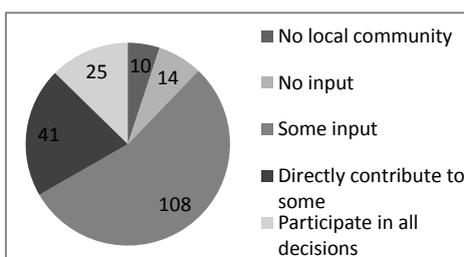


Chart 4.3.8 Do local communities resident in or near the WH property and/or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the OUV?

Community is one of the five strategic objectives of the World Heritage Convention along with Credibility, Conservation, Capacity-building and Communication (5Cs) identified by the World Heritage Committee. With regard to the relationship with local communities, 108 properties (54.5%) are reported to have some input from them in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value. There are properties, though not many, which have closer cooperation with local communities. In 41 properties (20.7%), local

communities directly contribute to some decision-making related to management, while in 25 properties (12.6%) they participate in all decisions (Section II, 4.3.8).

In relation to indigenous peoples, the reported result suggests that only about half of the properties in the region have indigenous peoples that live in or regularly use the World Heritage property. Of these 92 properties, in only 16 properties (17.3%) do indigenous peoples participate in all decisions and in nine properties (9.7%) there is no input from them. As with local communities, there is a need for

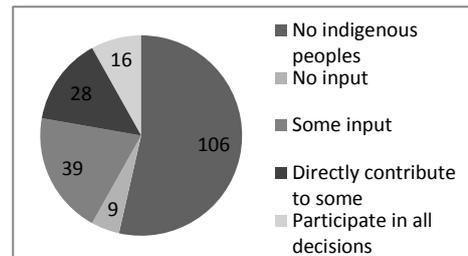


Chart 4.3.9 Do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the WH property and/or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the OUV?

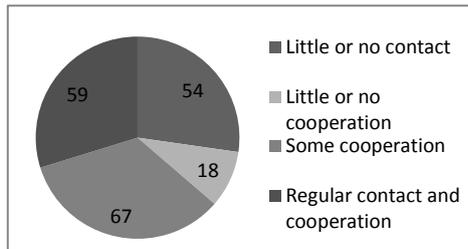


Chart 4.3.10 Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the WH property, buffer zone and/or area surrounding the property and buffer zone?

considerable improvement in the involvement of indigenous peoples, where present, in the decision-making process for protection of Outstanding Universal Value (Section II, 4.3.9). In respect to cooperation with industry, such as forestry, mining and agriculture, the picture revealed is mixed. There is regular contact and substantial cooperation in about one third of all properties but little or no cooperation in about 10% of properties. Little less than 30% of the properties have little or no contacts (Section II, 4.3.10).

Many States Parties recognise the importance of involving various stakeholders in the management of properties. *Keoladeo National Park* (India), for example, comments that the major drawback in the previous management plans is the lack of involvement of local people in management. In order to increase the role of local communities, eco-development programmes have been initiated in the surrounding villages as suggested in the management plan. *Ancient City of Polonnaruwa* (Sri Lanka) mentions the need for coordination of relevant stakeholders under one entity.

Some properties have gone through significant changes in the legal status and/or contractual/traditional protective measures and management arrangements since inscription or the last Periodic Report. For example, the Philippines report that existing legislation related to heritage conservation including the Heritage Homeowners Preservation Manual has been amended in the *Historic Town of Vigan*. The manual is reported to be useful for the residents in understanding the conservation and restoration work of their particular houses. *Historic Town of Vigan* is one of the properties where the local community directly participate in management. In Vietnam, the management board of *Phong Nha Ke Bang National Park* and the local government authorities implemented a number of conservation measures from 2003 to 2010, and a wide range of legal documents for the management of the property have also been issued, which led to the improved management and protection of ecological environment and socio-economic activities in the property.

In the Pacific, *Chief Roi Mata's Domain* (Vanuatu) reports that significant progress has been made by the government in acquiring the lease on Artok Island. This is an attempt by the central government to assume title to land held in customary title, in order to implement management arrangements for World Heritage protection.

Examples of legal arrangements established between indigenous peoples and the government over legal title to land and resources are also provided. In Australia, for example, the Federal Court made a consent determination in 2007 recognising the Githabul People's native title rights and interests over 1120 square kilometres including several reserves within the *Gondwana*

Rainforests of Australia, which lead to the operation of an Indigenous Land Use Agreement between the Government of New South Wales and the Githabul People.

2.4.4 Financial and Human Resources

Funding sources for conservation comes largely from national/federal governmental funding across sub-regions (between 28.9% and 74.3%). The situation is, however, slightly different in North-East Asia, where the biggest funding source is individual visitor charges (34.6%), and the funding from local governments is also substantial (18.2%). When the information is analysed with the level of general awareness of various audiences about World Heritage (Section I, 11.2.2), it is noticed that the level of awareness is very high in North-East Asia. This is an indication that the

higher the awareness of the general public, the more possible it becomes to channel the funding from them to conservation. The individual visitor charges have been identified to be one of the major financial sources in this sub-region since the first cycle of Periodic Reporting, and it was also recommended in North-East Asia as a result of the first cycle that revenue from tourism activities should be used for conservation and management of the properties. In that respect, the result shows that the outcome of this recommendation has been successful. In the case of the Pacific Island States, the funding come in equally from various sources including multilateral funding, governmental funding (national, regional, and local), donations (both international and in-country). They, however, do not have any funding from individual visitor charges and commercial operator payments. On the other hand, Australia and New Zealand receive funding from commercial operator payments most in the region. There is a lot of room for improvement in expanding the financial resources in most sub-regions by involving individuals and the private sector (Section II, 4.4.1).

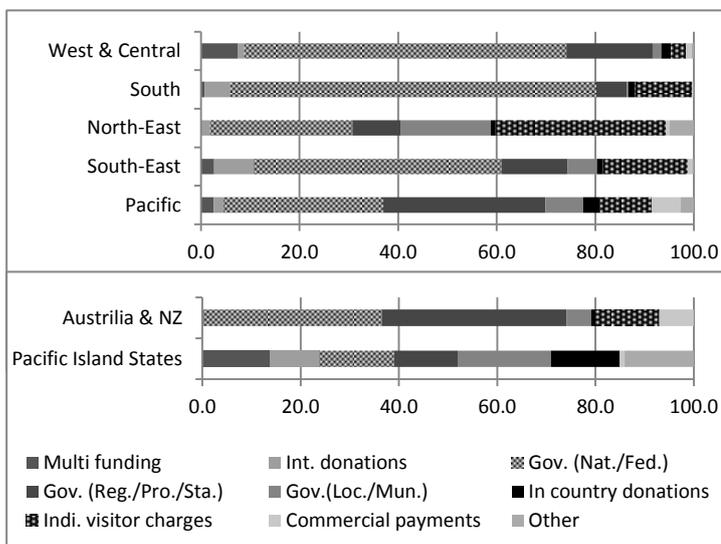


Chart 4.4.1 Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years

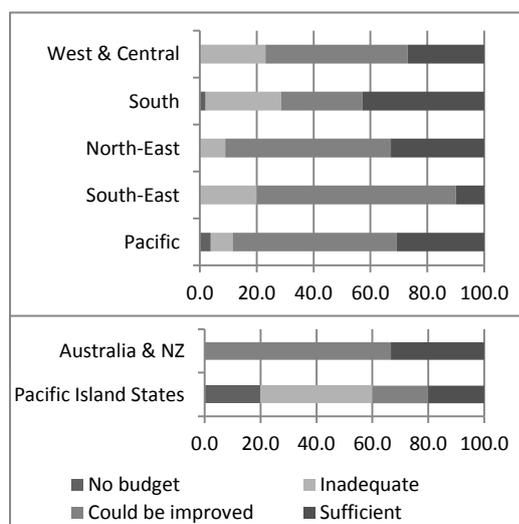


Chart 4.4.3 Is the current budget sufficient to manage the WH property effectively?

As per the *Operational Guidelines*, the *Convention* provides International Assistance to States Parties for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage on their territories and inscribed, or potentially suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List. States Parties are asked to pre-filled information on the information of International Assistance they have received. The comments provided by States Parties show that there is confusion between International Assistance and other types of assistance such as Funds-in-Trust. States Parties should be made aware of the types of assistance available and procedures of International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund.

In all the sub-regions there are properties that have

inadequate budget to manage the World Heritage property effectively. South Asia has 13 such properties and one property without a budget. West and Central Asia, North-East Asia and South-East Asia each has six properties with inadequate budgets. The Pacific has two properties with an inadequate budget and one property with no budget. The situation looks least favourable in the Pacific Island States (Section II, 4.4.3).

Most of the existing funding is secure. There are, however, between 3% (North-East Asia) and 23.3% (South-East Asia) of properties reporting their funding to be insecure. The situation in the Pacific Island States is critical with 60% of the properties without secure funds (Section II, 4.4.4 in Annex).

A large number of properties have a major or at least some flow of economic benefits to local communities. Five properties report that there are no benefits delivered, while 20 properties recognise the potential benefits and working towards their realisation. In the properties of the Pacific Island States, however, no major flow of economic benefits is seen. There is clear potential for realising greater benefits in the form of employment and income, and sharing these benefits with local residents and communities (Section II, 4.4.5).

Regarding the adequacy of resources for management such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure, there is a similar picture across all categories of property. Generally some 75 to 90% of properties report having adequate available resources; around half of cases with some constraints and in very few cases are resources unavailable. Around one-fourth of the properties report that their equipment is inadequate, and five cultural properties report that they have little or no equipment despite an identified need (Section II, 4.4.6 in Annex).

The reported situation in regard to maintenance of resources is not as good as the reported availability of resources. In all property categories there are resources that have little or no on-going maintenance. The equipment, facilities and infrastructure are few or not maintained in six properties, with ad hoc maintenance in 19 properties, together making about 12.6% of the properties (Section II, 4.4.7 in Annex).

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Many comments have been provided regarding finance and infrastructure. Many mentioned the need for improved finance and infrastructure. *East Rennell* (Solomon Islands) mentions that there is no infrastructure and/or working budget provided, which is an example where the national government gives no direct support for management of the World Heritage property. Some comments introduce examples of how the properties are securing funding. For example, *Historic Centre of Macao* (China) explains that the revenue collected from the tourism industry, including taxes relating to the local gaming sector, is reinvested into various community programmes with a special focus on heritage conservation works. There is a yearly budget and corresponding heritage protection agenda that enable an appropriate allocation of financial resources. In New Zealand, the Department of Conservation established a Commercial Business Unit to investigate opportunities for securing funding for *Te Wahipounamu – South West New Zealand* from sources such as sponsorship or investment from businesses, as the property has many attributes attractive to the tourism industry that could serve as a source of income for management of the property.

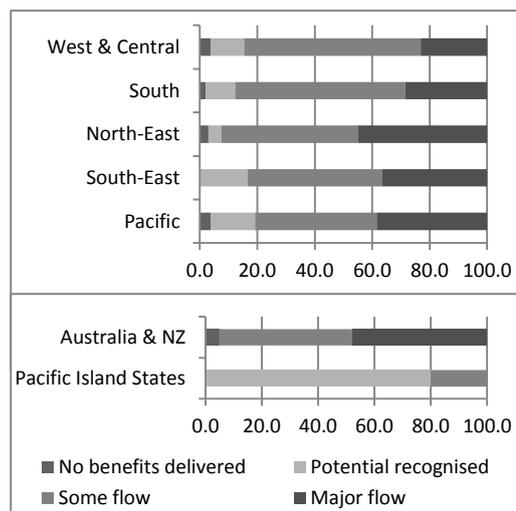


Chart 4.4.5 Does the WH property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

Regarding human resources, the general distribution of employees across all properties is similar and the situation is good, with properties having more than 80% of their staff permanent full time and more than 90% of staff being paid. However, only about 4-6% of the workforce is voluntary.

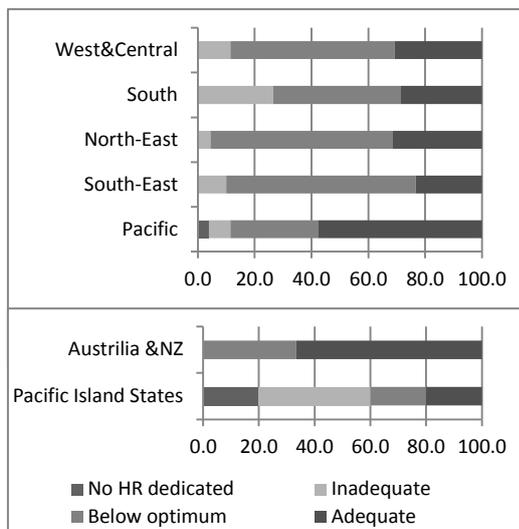


Chart 4.4.12 Are available human resources adequate to manage the WH property?

There is considerable scope for increasing the voluntary component in managing World Heritage properties. Experience shows that volunteers can provide very substantial additional management capacity at little added cost (Section II, 4.4.9/10/11 in Annex).

Generally fewer than half of properties have adequate human resources for management needs. The greater number of properties report that human resources are below optimum or inadequate. A few properties commented on the causes of difficulty of sustaining human resources and the transfer of knowledge and expertise. The causes vary from aging of staff, the need of recruiting and training younger generation (*Tasmanian Wilderness* (Australia)) to the seasonal nature of work (*Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi, Khajuraho Group of*

Monuments (India)). Provision of the necessary personnel is a matter requiring considerable attention across the board and should be a priority for future planning of World Heritage programmes in the region. The situation is more severe in the Pacific Island States and *East Rennell* (Solomon Islands) reports having no dedicated human resources (Section II, 4.4.12).

Regarding the availability of professionals in relation to management needs, 37% of properties in average report the availability of good expertise across various disciplines. There are 14.5% of the properties in average reporting that professionals are non-existent or poorly available. Among the disciplines listed in the questionnaire, conservation and administrative professionals are most readily available. The least available professionals are in the fields of community outreach, education and risk preparedness (Section II, 4.4.13 in Annex). Fortunately, across all the professional and technical areas covered by the questionnaire, there is substantial provision of support as it is reported in the next question.

Training opportunities within the region are reported as generally favourable in all classes of training listed. Remarkably, the opportunities appear to be evenly spread across all these classes.

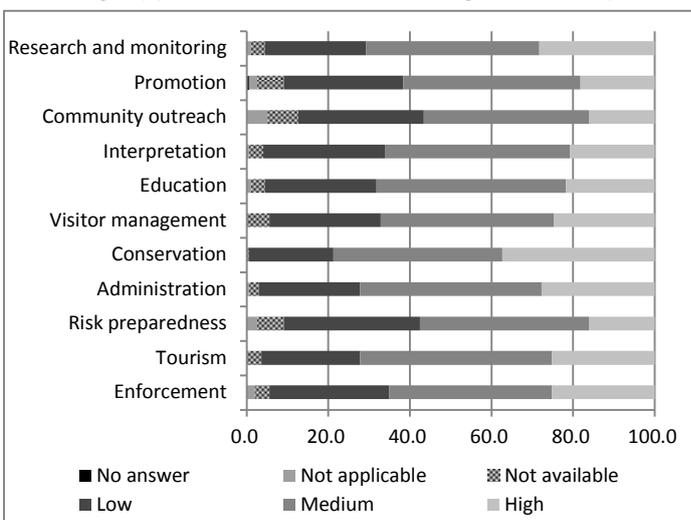


Chart 4.4.14 The availability of training opportunities for the management of the WH property in the following disciplines

Training opportunities in these disciplines are in average good in 16.2-37.4% of properties. There are 21.2-39.9% of properties that have no or low opportunities for training. Community outreach and risk preparedness are the two disciplines with the lowest availability of training opportunities in general, although some sub-regional differences are found (Section II, 4.4.14 Chart by sub-region in Annex).

From the reported results it appears that there is good development of local expertise deriving from management and conservation programmes at World Heritage properties, with more than 80% of properties (174 properties) either fully or partially implemented capacity development plans, through which technical skills are being transferred to local expertise. There are no capacity development plans in 14 properties (7.1%) and in 10 properties (5.1%) such plans are drafted but not being implemented (Section II, 4.4.15 in Annex).

Several properties also commented that training local communities and indigenous people to engage them in the management of properties is a challenge. Properties such as *East Rennell* (Solomon Islands), owned and managed by local people based on traditional use of resources, recognise a major need for formally recruited and properly trained staff to address management needs. *Sacred City of Kandy* (Sri Lanka) also recognises the limit of knowledge transfer to the local authorities and traditional custodians. There is a need for an effective method to transfer the expertise to the local community.

Examples of addressing challenges of human resources and expertise are provided by some properties. *Kakadu National Park* (Australia) reports that the park implements training and business development programs to support indigenous employees and non-employees. The park also has a flexible, project-based employment programme providing a range of different employment pathways such as apprenticeships, traineeships and contractual and on-going employment. In *Te Wahipounamu – South West New Zealand* (New Zealand), a responsible department with skilled staff works with community programmes, through which it engages with local communities, schools and interest groups to foster a greater understanding and commitment to conservation and providing advice and resources to assist these groups in delivering conservation outcomes in their areas of interest.

2.4.5 Scientific Studies and Research Projects

Overall there is sufficient knowledge from scientific studies and from traditional sources to support planning and management to ensure the maintenance of Outstanding Universal Value, with 79 properties (39.8%) reporting having sufficient knowledge and 108 properties (54.5%) sufficient knowledge but with gaps. Only 11 properties report insufficient knowledge (Section II, 4.5.1 in Annex).

The existence of planned research programmes directed towards management needs also shows a good result. More than half of the properties in the region report the existence of comprehensive, integrated research programmes, and another 65 properties report considerable research programmes, which are not directed specifically at management. It is worth noting that in the question regarding the cooperation between property managers and different stakeholders (Section II, 4.3.7), many properties answered that the cooperation with researchers is the best among various groups. Six properties, however, state that they have no research (Section II, 4.5.2 in Annex).

Research becomes useful only when the results are shared with various audiences. The responses to the question on the dissemination of research results show that where research is conducted there is good dissemination of results, particularly to national agencies and local participants. A substantial amount of research is also shared with the widest possible range of audiences, including international ones. In only 10 properties the results of research is not shared (Section II, 4.5.3 in Annex). There are 136 properties that provided information on papers published about the properties since the last Periodic Report.

There are 138 properties that provided information on scientific studies and research. This information should be documented. The comments made by 103 properties provide a good overview of on-going research including suggestions for further research requirements. There

are also suggestions on the need for documentation centres and utilization of information for educational and site promotional purposes.

2.4.6 Education, Information and Awareness Building

Good use is made of the World Heritage emblem at World Heritage properties. In 143 properties (72.2%), the emblem is either visible at many locations or present at many locations, though not easily visible (Section II, 4.6.1 in Annex).

The awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage properties vary greatly among the various groups (i.e. local communities, local authorities, local indigenous peoples, landowners, tourism industry, and local business and industries) as well as the sub-regions. The sub-region where these groups have the poorest or non-existent understanding is the Pacific Island States (28.6%), where the visitors and tourism industry have the best awareness (20%). This is followed by South-East Asia (18.5%) and South Asia (17.5%). The result is different in North-East Asia where only 4.9% are considered to have poor or non-existent understanding. In this sub-region, local authorities and tourism industry are reported to have excellent awareness (83.6% and 76.1% respectively). The level of understanding is generally the lowest with the local landowners and the local businesses and industries (Section II, 4.6.2 in Annex).

Most properties have planned education and awareness programme linked to their values and management that are effective or at least partly meet the needs. Thirty-seven properties state that they have limited and ad hoc awareness programmes. There were nine properties that have no programmes though the need was identified, six of which are in South Asia (Section II, 4.6.3 in Annex).

Most properties reported that the designation as a World Heritage property has had a certain degree of influence on education, information and awareness building activities. Only three properties state that it had no influence, all from South Asia (Section II, 4.6.4 in Annex). However, if we look at how well the information of Outstanding Universal Value of the properties is presented and interpreted, the result reveals that there is room for overall improvement. Only in 40 properties (20.2%) is presentation reported as excellent and in 25 properties (12.6%) there is no or inadequate presentation. In the remaining approximately two-thirds of properties there is a reported need for improvement (Section II, 4.6.5 in Annex).

The adequacy of various visitor facilities and services for education and awareness building at the World Heritage properties (e.g. visitor centre, site museum, information booths, and guided tours) varies depending on the types of visitor facilities. The provision of information materials and guided tours appear to be the most used mechanisms for this purpose with 80.8% and 74.7% of the properties considering them respectively to be excellent or adequate. On the other hand, information booths and site museums reveal to be least adequate and 31.8% and 25.3% of the properties respectively answer that they are either poor or they are currently not provided but needed. In case of site museums, another 12.6% of the properties answer that they are not needed. In terms of the difference among categories of property, it appears that facilities and services at cultural properties are more effective than those at natural and mixed properties. This probably reflects the more limited spatial extent of individual cultural properties and the more focused visitor programmes associated with them. The reported situation also suggests that cultural properties need to improve the information booths and visitor centres, whereas for natural properties there is room for improvement for site museums (Section II, 4.6.6 in Annex).

There are 93 properties that provided further comments on education, information and awareness building. Some of the activities that many properties have earmarked are increasing

awareness through signage, publications and education. Several properties have opened exhibition centres.

2.4.7 Visitor Management

As reported in the factors affecting the properties, impact of tourism and visitors is a concern for most of the sub-regions. Tourism can have both positive and negative impacts. Thus, when managed properly, visitors and tourists can contribute to the better management of properties as well as to the increased understanding of values by visitors, but if not managed appropriately, they could be a threat for conservation.

All properties report a general pattern of significant increase in annual visitation over the five year period considered. This increasing trend is consistent throughout this period and across the region. Over the past five years more than a half of the properties in the region (117 to 129 properties or 59-65%) have experienced a minor increase in annual visitation. In 15 to 30 properties (7.5-15%) a major increase in annual visitation is reported while in 29 to 40 properties (14.6-20%) the visitation is static. In 15 to 30 properties these results reveal that inscription of World Heritage properties brings with it a marked increase in public interest and visitor use. As was shown in the Section I, 4.3., this is one of the most marked and consistent outcomes of World Heritage designation (Section II, 4.7.1).

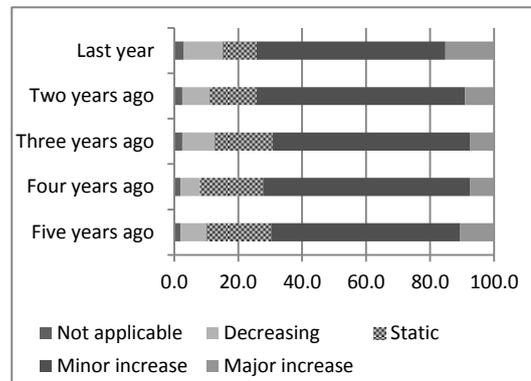


Chart 4.7.1 Trend in annual visitation for the last five years

These visitor statistics are collected to a large degree from entry tickets and registries, but also from visitor surveys, tour operators, accommodation establishments and transportation services (Section II, 4.7.2 in Annex).

Facing an increased amount of visitors, visitor management becomes one of the important issues in property management. Regarding the information on visitor management documents, 130 properties (65.7%) updated the information previously available at the World Heritage Centre.

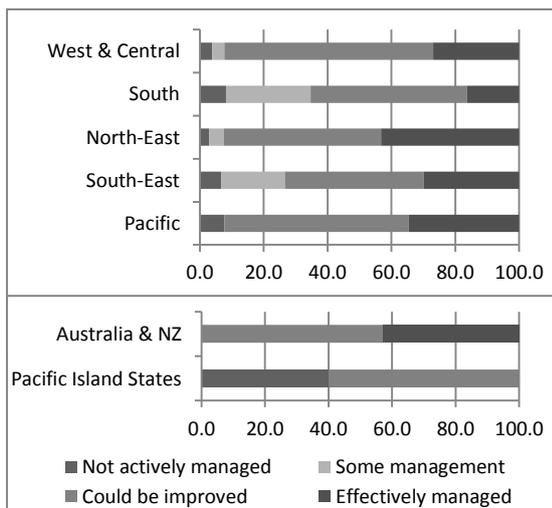


Chart 4.7.4 Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the WH property which ensures that its OUV is maintained?

visitors (Section II, 4.7.4).

Throughout the region there is room for improvement in the provision of visitor use management planning, especially in West and Central, South, and South-East Asia as well as the Pacific. Within the Pacific, visitor use management is at a high level in Australia and New Zealand but is in need of improvement in the Pacific Island States. There are 62 properties, around half of which are from North-East Asia that report the existence of an appropriate visitor use management plan and the effective management of visitor use to ensure that it does not impact their Outstanding Universal Value. 102 properties (51.5%) report that their visitor use is managed but requires improvement. There are, however, 11 properties (5.6%) distributed over all the sub-regions that have no active management of

The tourism industry can play an important role in improving visitor experience and maintain the values of the World Heritage properties. Results from this question related to tourism industry suggest that there is considerable room for further development of contact between commercial tour operators and the World Heritage property site managers. In only 41% of properties is there excellent cooperation and in all other cases, cooperation is rated as limited in scope and in contact (Section II, 4.7.5 in Annex).

As discussed in the section of financial resources (Section II, 2.4.4.), visitor charges can be a good source of income for the conservation and management of properties. Fees are collected in virtually all World Heritage properties in the region, but only in 148 properties (75%) is there either some or a substantial contribution to management of the property. In 27 properties (14%) fees are either non-existent or not collected. This overall result suggests that there is much more opportunity for the collection of user fees in World Heritage properties in the region and the direct application of revenues from these fees to the costs of management (Section II, 4.7.6) .

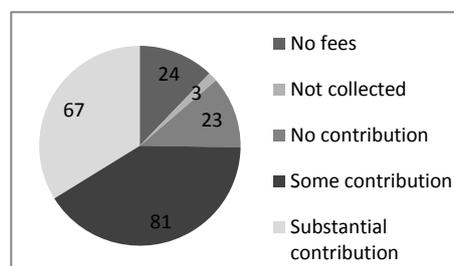


Chart 4.7.6 If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the WH property?

Comments on visitor use provided by 96 properties show that many properties recognise the need for better visitor management. Some properties provide more information on the current situation of visitor management. For example, the *Mountain Railways of India* (India) is working with the Ministry of Tourism to promote heritage value of the property among the visitors. Long and short term plans are being prepared to facilitate the visitors for ease of travel and better understanding of the property. Tour packages and chartered services are in place to promote the property. The mixed property of *Willandra Lakes Region* (Australia) mentions that visitor use is steadily increasing despite the remoteness and fragility of the landscape which provide a limit to potential visitor numbers. Tourism management focuses on improving the visitor experience for those who do come to the National Park. The *Kuk Early Agricultural Site* (Papua New Guinea) mentions that, as the site is small and buried, Outstanding Universal Value is not visible to visitors. There are currently no visitor facilities provided at the property, but a policy on visitor use and facilities will be developed through a management planning process. In relation to fee collection, the *Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya* (India) comments that the property is a living Buddhist temple and most visitors are pilgrims and not tourists for sightseeing. Although the entry to the property is free, the maintenance, conservation and management of the property is financially supported by the donation by these visitors.

2.4.8 Monitoring

Monitoring is a fundamental requirement in World Heritage properties for state of conservation reporting under the *Convention*. In 113 of the 198 properties in the region, it is reported that there is a comprehensive monitoring programme directed towards management needs, and in further 54 properties the level of monitoring is regarded as considerable but not necessarily directed towards management needs. The situation is similar in all property types, but in five cultural properties is there no monitoring reported. Ideally all properties should have a comprehensive management-oriented monitoring covering all elements of

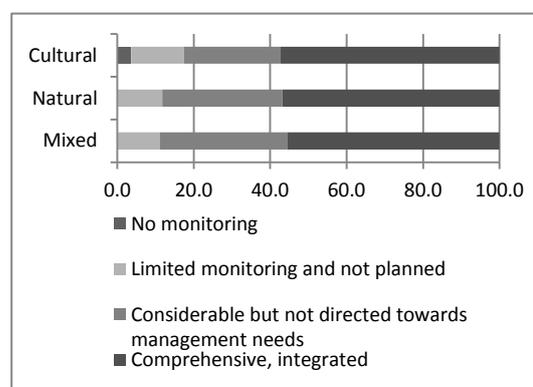


Chart 4.8.1 Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of OUV?

Outstanding Universal Value (Section II, 4.8.1).

In order to have an effective monitoring of the properties, key indicators for measuring its state of conservation need to be defined, which should be underpinned by the information on the values of the properties. 167 properties (84.3%) have key monitoring indicators, but of them only 65 properties (38.9%) find the information on the values of the property is sufficient for defining and for monitoring key indicators to see how the Outstanding Universal Value is maintained, while 102 properties (61.1%) think that the key indicators could be improved. 70% of the properties with sufficient indicators are cultural properties. In 18 properties key indicators have not been defined despite sufficient information, while in six properties there is little or no information available on their values (Section II, 4.8.2).

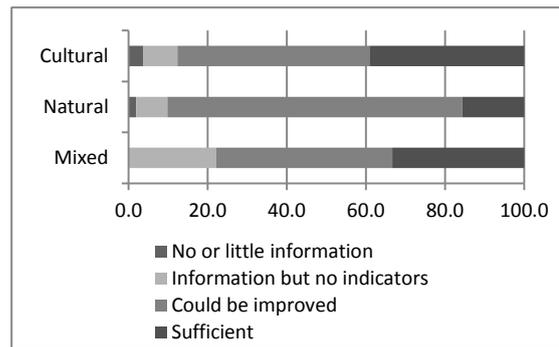


Chart 4.8.2 Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used in monitoring how the OUV of the property is being maintained?

Monitoring is mainly carried out by the World Heritage managers. Their involvement is excellent or average in 187 properties (94.5%). However, three properties state that the involvement of the

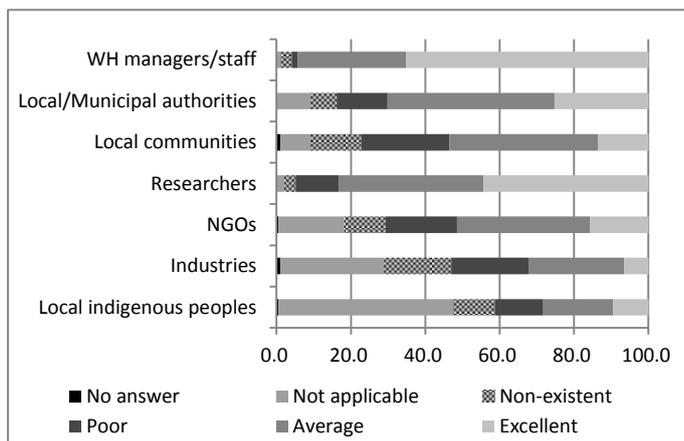


Chart 4.8.3 The level of involvement in monitoring of various groups

World Heritage managers are poor, six properties non-existent, and two not applicable, together making 5.5% of the properties in the region. Local authorities, local communities and NGOs are also involved in monitoring to a certain degree. The involvement of local indigenous peoples is not applicable in 47% of the properties, and their involvement in the remaining 53% of properties is low (Section II, 4.8.3).

33 properties (24.6%) answered that they have completed the implementation of the recommendations, while 93 properties (69.4%) are in the process of implementing them. There are eight properties that have not begun implementation.

There are 134 properties (67.7%) that have received recommendations from the World Heritage Committee. Of these there are 79 properties that provided comments regarding the implementation of the recommendations by the World Heritage Committee, many of which reported the progress made. Some reported a positive impact of the implementation of recommendations to the properties. Others pointed out the importance as well as challenge of involving local communities in the process of implementation.

Regarding monitoring, 84 properties provided comments, many of which indicating the importance of using the monitoring outcome for the management of the properties. Some comment that it is also important to involve local communities, NGOs and industries. Others mentioned that the monitoring should be included in a management plan. Natural properties appear to have clearer monitoring indicators, and some properties listed the examples of those indicators. Other properties, however, mention that further training, capacity building and relevant funding are required.

2.5 Conclusions

Based on the assessment of factors affecting the properties and management needs, each property identified its own priority actions for factors affecting the properties and management issues respectively.

As for the factors affecting the properties, while it is impossible to discuss priority actions identified for all 76 factors separately, there are largely two types of factors and their responding actions that are being either considered or taken by the properties as follows.

Non-human factors (e.g. local conditions affecting physical fabric, climate change and severe weather events)

The results show that some of the factors that are not directly related to human activities (such as water, relative humidity, temperature, pests, invasive/alien species, climate change) are major concerns for many property managers. These factors are less discussed by the World Heritage Committee than human related factors such as buildings and development, but nevertheless, some of these factors prove to be of more concern for property managers than human related factors. The measures that can be taken for each factor have to be identified case by case, but in general, measures such as study of impacts and their degrees, mapping of impacted areas, regular maintenance and conservation work, cleaning, monitoring, enforcement of structures, improvement of appropriate systems (such as drainage system), and various control measure are identified as actions. It is important to note that some properties mention that these actions need to be integrated into their management plans/systems to ensure their implementation in a systematic manner. It is also recommended that properties with similar challenges should share information and experience on how to address the challenges.

Human factors (e.g. buildings and development, social/cultural uses of heritage)

Human factors are often discussed by the World Heritage Committee, and the measures identified by the properties are also largely in line with the measures often recommended by the Committee. The result also suggests that the impacts of tourism, illegal activities, changes in traditional way of life and knowledge, and transportation infrastructure are affecting the properties across the region. Specific measures have to be identified depending on the nature of each factor and each property, but measures such as establishment and/or enforcement of regulations (including establishment of protected zones and limitation of access to the properties), better monitoring and patrols (including development of key indicators and better coordination of monitorings), risk and/or impact assessment, development and/or improvement of management plans/systems, awareness building, and involvement of various stakeholders including local communities, industries, and tourism industry are identified as actions. It is again important to note that many properties stress that issues need to be addressed through the development and improvement of adequate management plans/systems.

Regarding the issues related to management needs, priority issues that stand out across the region are:

- Management plans/systems (including visitor management and monitoring)
- Community involvement (including local communities, indigenous people, landowners, and industries)
- Buffer zones

Management plans/systems

Across the region, many properties express the need of improving management plans/systems. This includes various aspects from establishment or improvement of action plans, better coordination and involvement of stakeholders in management, to inclusion of visitor management in a management plan/system and development of monitoring indicators and mechanisms into the management plan/system. It is important to note that, just as factors affecting the properties identified in the questionnaire, States Parties consider that better visitor management and monitoring should be addressed within the framework of overall management of properties. It should also be remembered that many properties in the region report the impacts of tourism to be both positively and negatively affecting them, which makes visitor management one of their top priorities. Many States Parties also mention that monitoring needs to be strengthened and better address the management needs so that the impacts of factors including the impacts of visitors on the Outstanding Universal Value can be measured and assessed over time. It is recommended that completion of the development of management plans/systems, which takes into account visitor management, and their implementation as well as improvement should be achieved in all World Heritage properties in the region. The fact that management activities are identified as one of the top factors affecting the properties positively across the region also show that adequate management plans/systems should be put in place for all the properties.

Community involvement

The importance of community involvement and the need for improved relations between World Heritage property managers and various groups in communities are identified as one of the top priorities by many properties in various parts of the questionnaire. Groups such as local communities, indigenous people, landowners, and industries including the tourism industry need to participate in the management of properties, monitoring, and the decision-making process. The greater involvement of tourism industry is also identified as a need by States Parties to better address the issue of visitor management. To improve the involvement of these various groups, many States Parties consider that awareness building, training, and better benefit sharing are required. It should be noted that better benefit sharing with local communities would enhance the sense of ownership and stewardship of World Heritage properties by the local communities, which would encourage the better involvement of local communities in the management of heritage.

Buffer zones

Better delimitation and understanding of buffer zones as well as improved protective measures within the areas are also identified as one of the priorities. They are important in order to regulate activities within buffer zones so as to avoid impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of properties. In that respect, Retrospective Inventory is providing a good opportunity to clarify the boundaries and buffer zones, and rethink their adequacy. As a result, quite a few States Parties are submitting requests for minor boundary modifications in order to add or modify buffer zones. Currently Retrospective Inventory only covers the properties inscribed from 1978 to 1998. However, it is recommended that all the properties on the World Heritage List should clarify the boundaries and buffer zones, and re-examine their adequacy whenever necessary. States Parties also mention that the awareness building of local residents, communities, and landowners is required so that the buffer zones will be known by them.

Authenticity, integrity, and Outstanding Universal Value of properties

At the end of the exercise, each property assessed the current status of its Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity and integrity. Many cultural and mixed properties report that they currently exhibit a high degree of authenticity, and 131 properties (89.1%) out of 147 cultural and

mixed properties say that authenticity is preserved. This reveals a widespread degree of success in management of Outstanding Universal Value. However, 14 properties answered that their authenticity is compromised, and the *Ancient City of Polonnaruwa* (Sri Lanka) reports that it is seriously compromised. The causes should be urgently looked into and corrective measures should be taken (Section II, 5.3.1 in Annex).

Overall, 176 of the 198 properties (88%) in the region report that integrity is currently intact. In 20 properties is the integrity compromised, and the *Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra* (Indonesia) reports that it is seriously compromised. As with authenticity, although the result is good in general, measures need to be taken to improve the integrity of the 20 properties (Section II, 5.3.2 in Annex).

The current state of Outstanding Universal Value of properties in the region is also maintained at a high level. 168 properties (85%) report their OUV is being maintained. This result suggests that across the region management authorities are coping well with the management requirements of OUV, despite the fact that many reported difficulties and deficiencies in management capacity and support. There are, however, 29 properties (19 cultural, nine natural, one mixed) that report that the OUV is impacted and the *Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra* (Indonesia), which is on the List of World Heritage in Danger, reports that the OUV is seriously compromised (Section II, 5.3.3 in Annex). As with properties' other values, 161 properties (81.3%) report that they are predominantly intact. Only two cultural properties report that their other values are degraded, while the remaining 17.7% report partial degradation (Section II, 5.3.4 in Annex). While the properties reporting the OUV to be compromised are requested to increase their efforts in addressing this issue, it should be reminded that it is also a responsibility of the international society as a whole to jointly make efforts to safeguard the OUV of humanity's heritage.

Overall value of World Heritage status

Overwhelmingly throughout the region, World Heritage status has a very significant impact on a range of developments, activities and services. Across the full range of factors, World Heritage status has universally a very positive or positive impact, at levels of usually more than 80%. Negative impacts are reported in very few cases and largely related to infrastructure development. Similarly there are a relatively small number of cases where World Heritage status

has no impact. The overall picture reveals that World Heritage inscription has a major positive impact on conservation, recognition, management effectiveness, research and monitoring, institutional coordination, international cooperation, and legal and policy framework for protection of cultural and natural heritage.

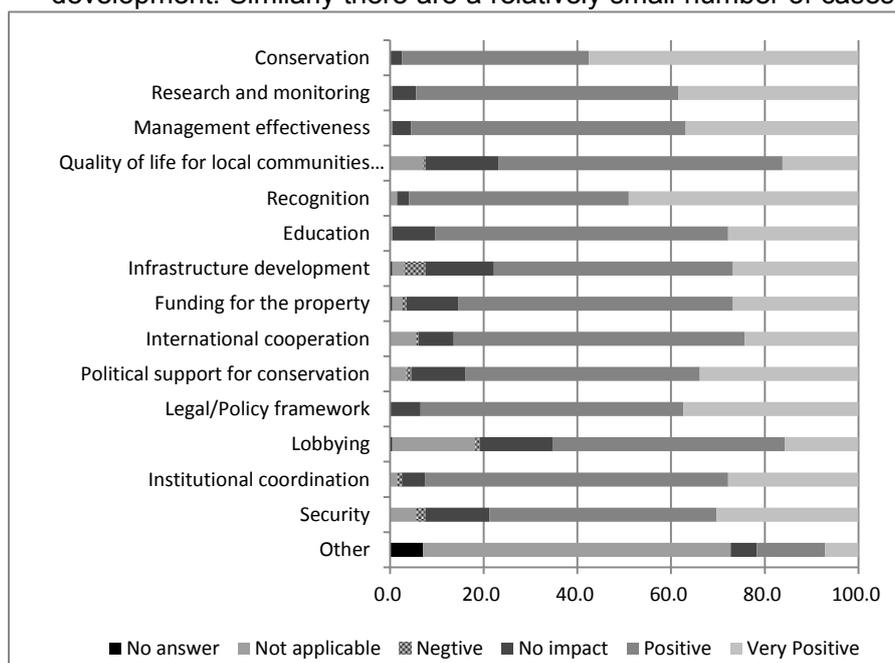


Chart 6.1 The impacts of World Heritage status of the properties in various areas
Final report on the results of the second cycle
of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Asia and Pacific

3. RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLANS

Introduction

The two final Regional Meetings for the second cycle of Periodic Reporting in Asia and the Pacific were organised in Apia, Suwon from 5 to 9 September 2011 for the Pacific, and in Suwon, Republic of Korea from 7 to 10 December 2011 for Asia. The meeting brought together the focal points of 42 States Parties⁷, the representatives of the Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, and ICCROM), five mentors/international resource persons, 14 UNESCO Field Offices in the region, and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

The objectives of the Suwon meeting for Asia were to jointly review the preliminary outcome of Periodic Reporting which was compiled based on the responses to the Periodic Reporting questionnaire, and to develop a regional Action Plan for Asia. As a result, the States Parties of Asia adopted the draft Suwon Action Plan at the meeting (available online on <http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/682/>), which identified the actions that should be jointly addressed at regional and sub-regional levels. The participants also agreed that, based on the Suwon Action Plan, a national action plan should be developed by each State Party by incorporating regional and sub-regional directions and national concerns. The Periodic Reporting exercise has provided a very good overview of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention as well as the state of conservation in the region, and facilitated the States Parties to identify and examine regional and national priorities.

In the Apia meeting for the Pacific, as the Pacific already had a Pacific Action Plan 2010-2015 (available online on <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/activities/documents/activity-682-2.pdf>), the participants reviewed the existing Action Plan developed in 2009 considering the outcome of the Periodic Reporting exercise and made necessary adjustments in order to ensure that the Action Plan reflects the most updated information and priority needs. The Periodic Reporting exercise, therefore, served as a very valuable mid-term check on the Pacific Action Plan, and as reference point for assessing progress and achievements to date, while highlighting activities that still need to be done in the future of the plan. It has also been a vehicle for re-examination of regional and national priorities and a means of reviewing and revising national action plans. Engagement in Periodic Reporting has also given the Pacific Island States heightened national awareness of their heritage conservation, and has renewed interests and given direction and greater momentum in World Heritage. Some Pacific Island States such as the Cook Islands, Niue, and Tonga, have already begun or plan to undertake a comprehensive revision of the national action plans based on the Pacific Action Plan 2010-2015.

Action Plans and Recommended Priority Actions

Asia: Suwon Action Plan

Priorities for the entire region

The Suwon Action Plan identifies 21 regional issues that concern one or more sub-regions in Asia. Among them, there are three issues that all sub-regions agreed on their importance for the entire region:

1. Development, review, and implementation of management plans (including visitor management)

⁷ Although Brunei Darussalam did not participate in the second cycle of Periodic Reporting, its representatives participated in the Regional Meeting for the second cycle of Periodic Reporting in Asia as an observer.

2. Disaster risk reduction and risk preparedness
3. Better regional cooperation

1. Development, review, and implementation of management plans (including visitor management)

All the States Parties in Asia unanimously agreed that the development, review, and implementation of effective management plans are of paramount importance for Asia, which is identified based on the outcome of the second cycle of Periodic Reporting. States Parties agreed that effective management plans should also address the issues of visitor management and tourism pressure. In order to implement this issue, two actions have been proposed to be taken by all sub-regions:

- Development and review of management plans corresponding to Outstanding Universal Value and establish time bound action plans for implementation
- Endorsement or legalisation of management plans by the government

It was agreed by the States Parties of Asia that current management plans should be reviewed to make sure that the management plans would safeguard the OUV of properties. In case management plans are not in place, it is recommended that they should be developed in line with the OUV. It was also agreed that time bound action plans should be developed to ensure the implementation of management plans.

Comments were raised by some States Parties that in some cases there are difficulties in implementing management plans when these plans have not been endorsed or legalised by the government. It was therefore suggested that once the management plans are developed, they should be either officially endorsed or legalised by the national government to ensure their implementation. The modalities of endorsement or legalisation should depend on the internal system of each State Party.

China pledged that it would be willing to organise a sub-regional workshop to implement these two actions.

2. Disaster risk reduction and risk preparedness

All the States Parties in Asia agreed that the issue of disaster risk reduction and risk preparedness is one of the top priorities in the region, but the actions identified to address the issue are different per sub-region as follows:

- Dissemination of the UNESCO Resource Manual on “Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage” (West and Central, and South Asia)
- Vulnerability assessment of properties (South-East and North-East Asia)
- Preparation of a disaster risk management plan for each property (South Asia)

The difference in types of actions reflects the different current situation with regard to the capacity in responding to disasters. In West and Central, and South Asia, where the training opportunity in risk preparedness is low and the training need is high, the dissemination of the UNESCO Resource Manual on “Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage” is identified as a useful action. On the other hand, in South-East and North-East Asia where the training opportunity is already higher and the training need is lower, the vulnerability assessment of properties is identified as a recommended action.

The Government of Indonesia has offered the organisation of a workshop on disaster risk reduction and risk-preparedness.

3. Better regional cooperation

All the States Parties in Asia agreed that regional cooperation is currently lacking and better cooperation is called for. On the other hand, States Parties agreed that the Periodic Reporting exercise provided all the States Parties a great opportunity for exchanging their views and sharing experiences. States Parties also noted that a network of focal points and site managers has been gradually developed through Periodic Reporting, and agreed that it should be maintained and continuously updated.

Other priorities for most sub-regions

In addition to the priority issues that are shared by all sub-regions, there are two other priorities that are shared by most of the sub-regions if not all:

1. Community involvement
2. Regional gap analysis and thematic studies on Tentative Lists

1. Community involvement

Except for West and Central Asia, all the sub-regions expressed the importance of ensuring the engagement of local communities in management, decision-making, and benefit sharing. The local communities involve residents, indigenous people, traditional landowners, and industries. Most States Parties agreed that it is extremely important that the local communities that own World Heritage properties have the sense of ownership and stewardship in managing the properties. Sharing of benefits is also important as it would encourage the local communities to be involved more actively in the management and decision-making process. In order to involve the local communities, three sub-regions proposed that mechanisms and protocols to include local communities in monitoring, management, and benefit sharing should be developed.

2. Regional gap analysis and thematic studies on Tentative Lists

All sub-regions except for Central Asia expressed the importance of regional gap analysis of Tentative Lists and thematic studies. As a specific action, review of gaps and conduction of thematic studies at regional level was recommended. It should be noted that in Central Asia, several thematic studies have been carried out including the Silk Roads and the Rock Art in Central Asia, and States Parties have already been working on the preparation of nominations on these issues together with some other States Parties in other sub-regions.

Capacity-building is another issue that is considered to be a priority by the entire region with each sub-region placing an emphasis on the different fields where capacity needs to be developed. For capacity-building at the regional level, the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP), the UNESCO Category 2 Centre, could take a lead in developing a regional capacity-building strategy and associated programmes in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies, and other regional institutions.

Along with regional issues, each sub-region has its own priorities that are different from one another. In West and Central Asia, priorities are given to translation of materials such as international conventions into local languages, updating UNESCO database of legislation, and development of expertise and engaging focal points of natural properties into the preparation of nomination dossiers. In South Asia, the development of legal frameworks, the improvement of capacity to enforce legislations, the development of a balance between cultural and natural properties, and the training on budget planning and management are the priorities. In South-East Asia, the priorities are given to the assessment and trainings on various impact assessments (e.g. vulnerability assessment, heritage impact assessment) as well as their inclusion in the planning

process and awareness raising and the inclusion of income generating activities in management plans. North-East Asia, on the other hand, gives priorities to the assessment of tourism benefits and threats and their inclusion in management plans, establishment of regular monitoring system and its inclusion in the existing administrative system, training on budget planning and management, and corporate cooperation and the experience sharing with the private sector. These priorities show important sub-regional differences, which need to be addressed at sub-regional level.

Pacific: Pacific Action Plan 2010-2015

The Pacific Action Plan 2010-2015 developed in 2009 consists of 11 main actions under which there were initially 16 regional activities as well as numerous national activities. In the Apia meeting in 2011, four activities were newly added to and one deleted from the Action Plan, which results in the total of 19 regional activities. The main actions are:

1. Dialogue between communities, agencies and organisations
2. Awareness building of local communities
3. Supporting successful nominations
4. Capacity development at all levels (including indigenous people)
5. Development of in-country heritage expertise
6. Partnership (between communities, heritage agencies, regional organisations, educational institutions and NGOs)
7. Assisting communities for sustainable development through heritage-related enterprises
8. Information sharing through communication networks
9. Supporting the development and implementation of effective policies and legislation for heritage
10. Establishment of sustainable financing arrangements for the conservation of heritage
11. Sustaining on-going consultative process

The actions related to communities are of major concern and interests for the Pacific. Since 2010, progress has been made and some activities have been initiated to implement these actions. For example, to increase and strengthen communication networks and coordinate training opportunities, the establishment of the Pacific Heritage Hub has been proposed. The scoping study for the Hub was carried out, which identified the three key functional areas of the Hub – capacity building and partnership, networking and knowledge management, and sustainable funding. The outcome of the scoping study was submitted to the Apia meeting and the concept of the Pacific Heritage Hub was endorsed.

The revised Action Plan adopted in Apia decided to focus more on five major factors and five major training priorities identified through the Periodic Reporting process. These factors and training priorities are:

Major factors on which the actions should be focused

- Invasive/Alien species
- Climate change and severe weather events
- Service infrastructure
- Loss of social and cultural use of heritage
- Transportation infrastructure

Training priorities

- Conservation
- Education
- Risk preparedness

- Visitor management
- Community outreach

The States Parties also agreed that regional workshops to build capacity to identify and respond to impacts on heritage should focus not only on climate change but also on the major factors identified through Periodic Reporting.

With regard to the Pacific Heritage Hub, the Interim Management Committee has been established with Australia, Fiji, Palau, Samoa (with Tonga as reserve) and Solomon Islands as the Committee members and the University of South Pacific in Fiji as the host institute. It was also agreed that the Interim Management Committee would be tasked to develop the terms of reference for the Hub, and define next steps for implementation. Given that the Pacific Heritage Hub would be the main vehicle for capacity building in heritage management for the Pacific Island States, it is recommended that it would fully consider the major factors and training priorities identified through the Periodic Reporting exercise.

Considerations for future

Currently, the Action Plans are developed separately for Asia and for the Pacific. Considering the cultural and geographical diversity as well as the geographical scale of the region, it does make sense to have different action plan for each region and even for sub-regions so that the Action Plans can address challenges and needs adequately. However, there are some issues, for which joint efforts across the Asia and the Pacific region could bring more added value. Such cooperation mechanisms can be considered for issues such as disaster risk reduction, partnership, and the network of focal points and property managers for exchange of information and experience. Although such cooperation mechanisms have not been discussed in the region due to the lack of opportunity, it is recommended that they should be considered for future.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 10A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined document WHC-12/36COM/10A;
2. Recalling Decisions 34 COM 10C and 35 COM 10C.1 adopted respectively at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010) and 35th session (Paris, 2011);
3. Expresses its sincere appreciation to the States Parties from Asia and the Pacific for their efforts in preparing and submitting their Periodic Reports and thanks especially all focal points and site managers for their effective participation and commitment;
4. Notes with satisfaction that all the 41 States Parties of Asia and the Pacific fully participated in the Periodic Reporting exercise and all 41 questionnaires of the Section I and all 198 questionnaires of the Section II were successfully submitted;
5. Also notes with satisfaction that all the 166 draft retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value were submitted to the World Heritage Centre;
6. Thanks the Governments of Australia, China, French Polynesia, India, Republic of Korea, and Samoa for their support in organising regional and sub-regional meetings;
7. Also notes the successful use of the electronic tool and the ensuing pertinent documentation gathered in the World Heritage Centre database for future monitoring and follow-up;
8. Welcomes with satisfaction the synthesis report of Asia and the Pacific and endorses the regional Action Plan proposed by the focal points during the Suwon meeting for Asia, and the Pacific Action Plan adjusted by the focal points during the Apia meeting for the Pacific;
9. Decides that significant modifications to boundaries and changes to criteria (renominations) requested by States Parties as a follow-up to the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise will not fall within the limit of two nominations per State Party per year imposed by Paragraph 61 of the Operational Guidelines, while they will still fall within the overall limit of forty-five complete nominations per year. This decision shall apply for the **1 February 2013** and **1 February 2014** deadlines for Asia and the Pacific, after which time the normal limit established in Paragraph 61 will be resumed.
10. Encourages the States Parties and all other World Heritage partners and stakeholders in Asia and the Pacific to actively cooperate and to take the necessary actions to follow-up in a concerted and concrete manner the implementation of the Action Plans;
11. Also encourages WHITRAP, the UNESCO Category 2 Centre, to take a lead in developing a regional capacity-building strategy and associated programmes;
12. Further notes that the proposals contained in the Action Plans have considerable resource and workload implications for the States Parties, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies and encourages States Parties to contribute to their implementation through extra-budgetary funding;
13. Also welcomes the proposals made by the Governments of China, Indonesia, and the Islamic Republic of Iran to organise sub-regional workshops on several issues identified in the Action Plan and the proposals made by the Government of the Republic of Korea to financially contribute to the implementation of Action Plans and the follow-up of Periodic Reporting;

14. Also thanks the Government of Japan for financing the development of a publication of the outcome of Periodic Reporting of Asia and the Pacific, and requests the World Heritage Centre to widely disseminate the Periodic Report among all stakeholders in the region;
15. Requests the States Parties to continue to work closely with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to further develop and implement both at national and sub-regional levels operational programmes based on the Regional Action Plans, and also requests the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report thereon at its 37th session in 2013.

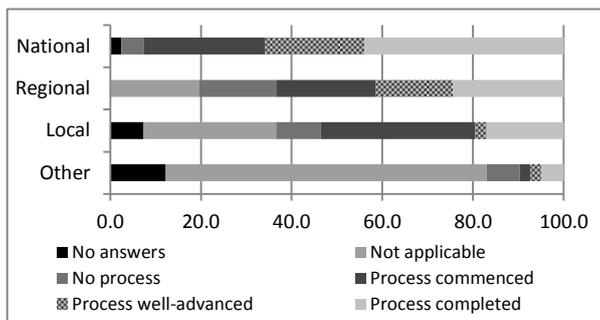
ANNEX QUANTITATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS

Outcome of the Section I

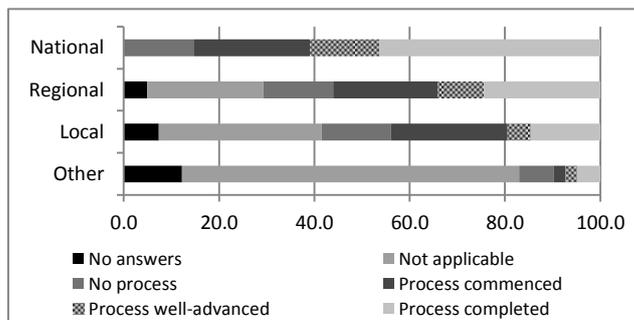
1.3 Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report (by ranked order)

	No. of countries
Governmental institutions	39
UNESCO National Commission	28
WH property managers/coordinators	26
IUCN International	14
External experts	7
IUCN national/regional	7
Donors	5
ICOMOS International	4
Non Governmental Organizations	3
ICOMOS national/regional	3
ICCROM	2
Other	2

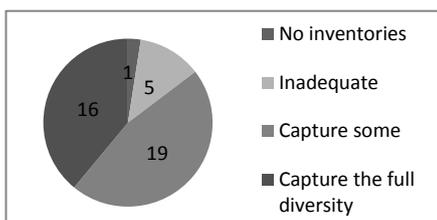
2.1 If the State Party has established inventories/lists/registers of cultural heritage, at what level(s) are they compiled and what is their current status?



2.2 If the State Party has established inventories/lists/registers of natural heritage, at what level(s) are they compiled and what is their current status?

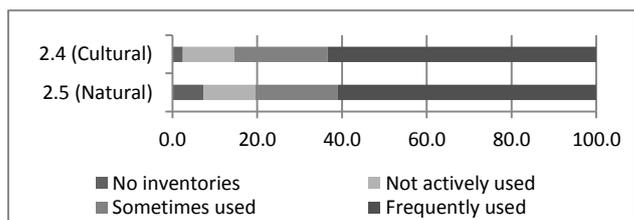


2.3 Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the State Party?

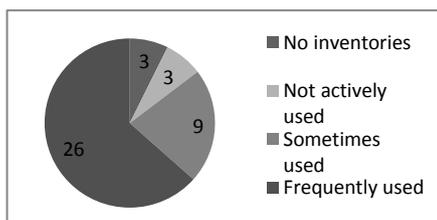


2.4 Are inventories/lists/registers used to protect the identified cultural heritage?

2.5 Are inventories/lists/registers used to protect the identified natural heritage?

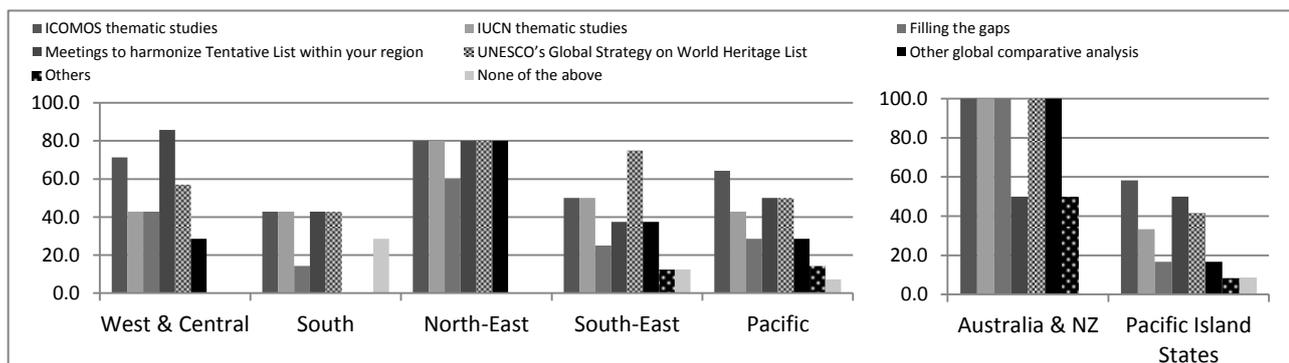


2.6 Are inventories/lists/registers used for the identification of properties for the Tentative List?

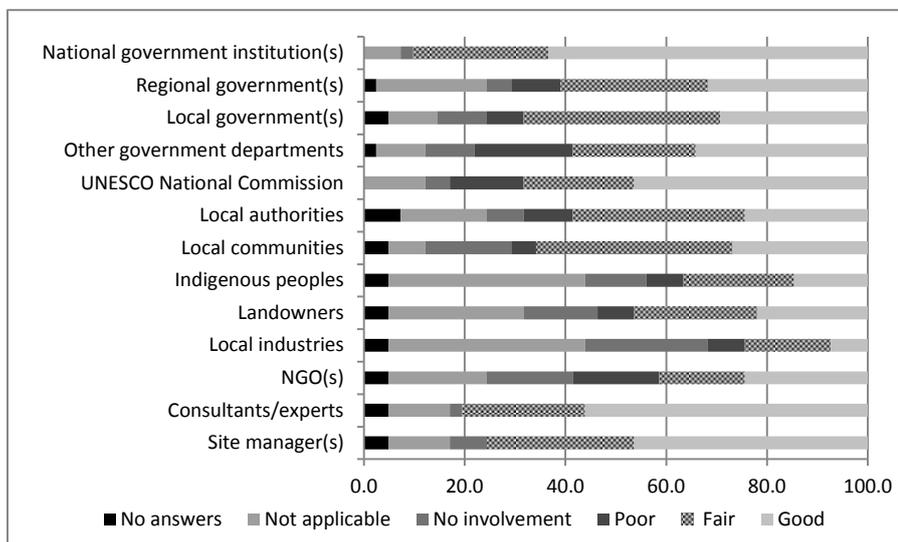


3.1 In reference to your Tentative List, please indicate, as far as possible, the potential timetable for future nominations to the World Heritage List within the next six years (Please see page 15)

3.2 In the process of preparation of your Tentative List, did you use any of the following tools to make a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value?



3.3 Please rate level of involvement of the following (if applicable) in the preparation of the Tentative List



3.4 Was the authority(ies) listed in question 1.4 responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

Yes	33
No	8
Total	41

3.6 Do you intend to update your Tentative List within the next six years?

Yes	37
No	4
Total	41

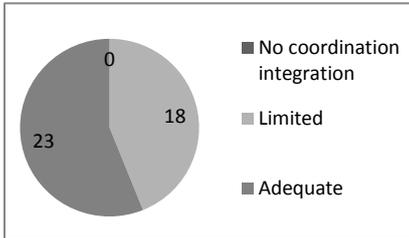
4.2 Please rate level of involvement of the following (if applicable) in the preparation of the most recent nomination dossiers (Please see page 17)

4.3 Please rate the perceived benefits in your country of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List (Please see page 17)

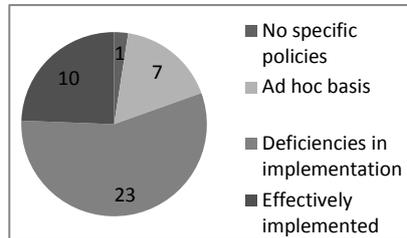
5.4 Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage? (Please see page 18)

5.5 Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage be enforced? (Please see page 18)

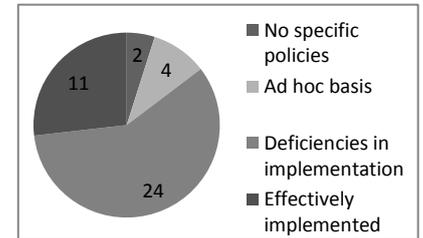
5.7 Is the implementation of these international conventions coordinated and integrated into the development of national policies for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?



5.8 How effectively do the State Party's policies give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities?



5.9 How effectively do the State Party's policies integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes?

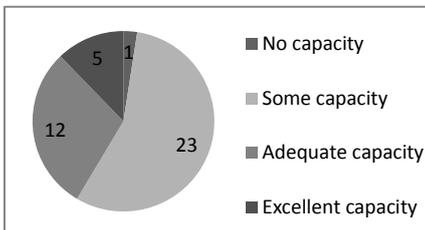


6.1 To what degree do the principal agencies/institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of this heritage? (Please see page 19)

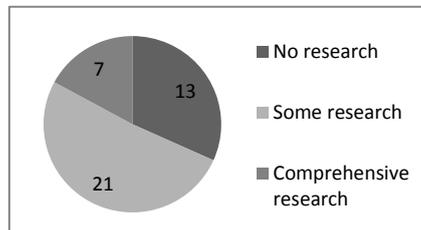
6.2 To what degree do other government agencies (e.g. responsible for tourism, defence, public works, fishery, etc.) cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of heritage? (Please see page 19)

6.3 To what degree do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage? (Please see page 19)

6.4 Are the services provided by the agencies/institutions adequate for the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties in your country?



7.1 Is there a research programme or project specifically for the benefit of World Heritage properties?



8.1 Please assess the relative importance of the following sources of funding for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage in your country (Please see page 20)

8.2 Has the State Party helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and donations for the protection of World Heritage?

Yes	14
No	27
Total	41

8.3 Does the State Party have national policies for the allocation of site revenues for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage?

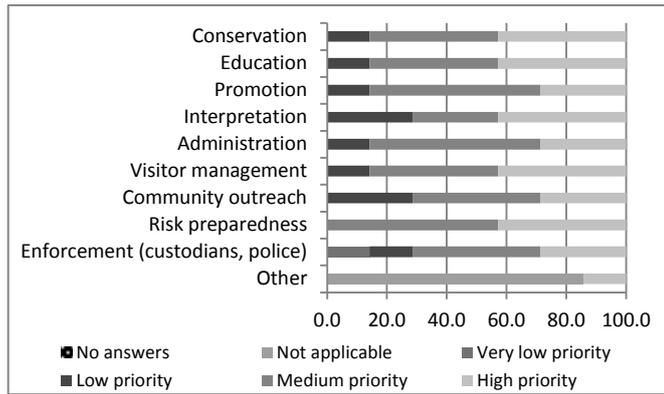
Yes	26
No	15
Total	41

8.4 Is the current budget sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level? (Please see page 21)

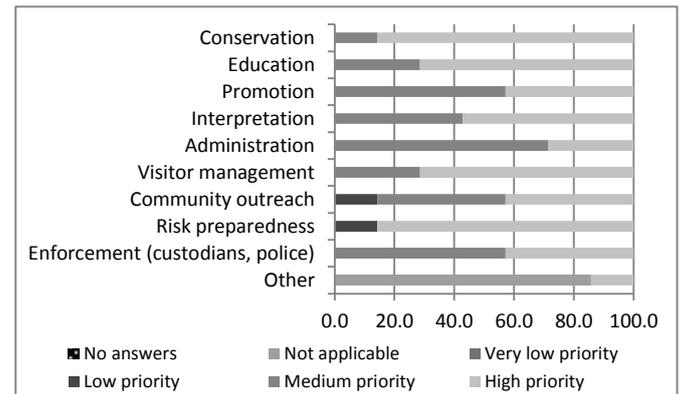
8.5 Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level? (Please see page 21)

9.2 Please assess the training needs in the following fields identified in your country for conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

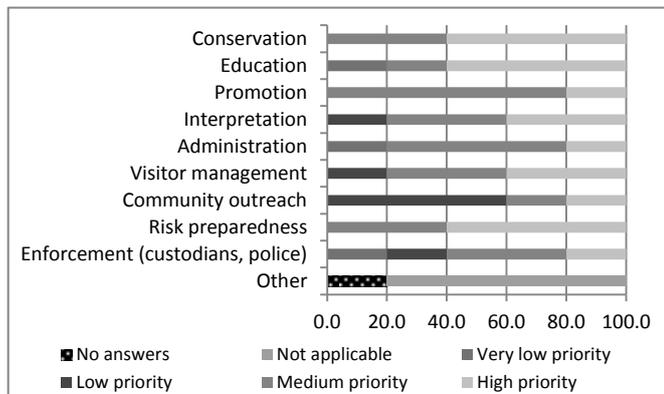
West & Central



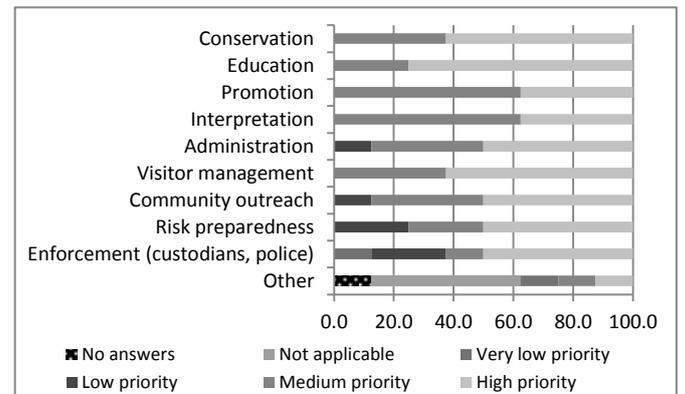
South



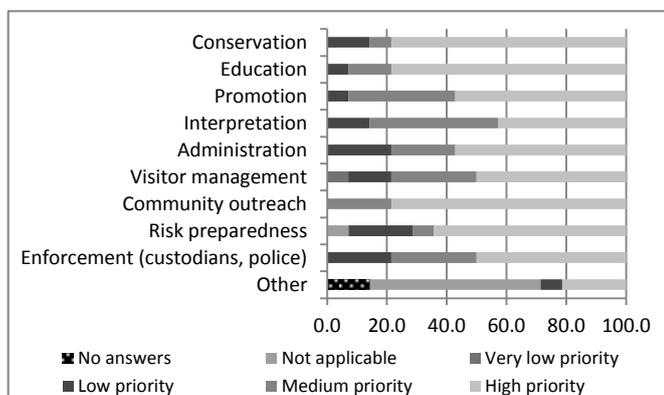
North-East



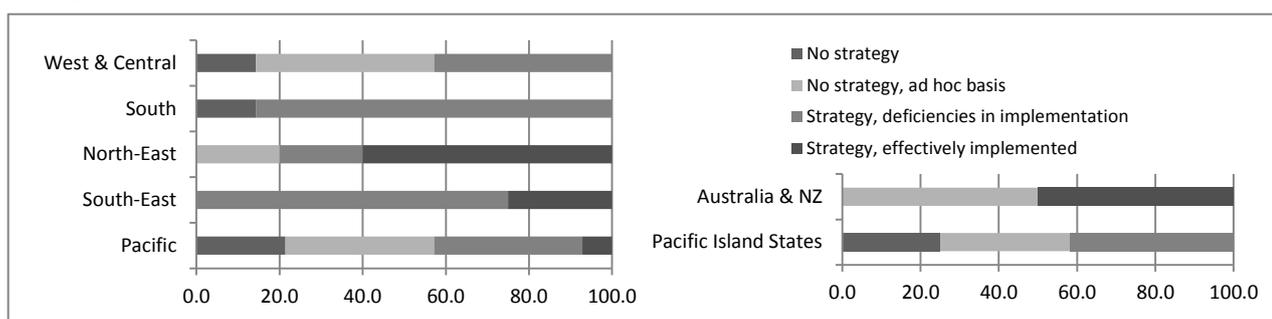
South-East



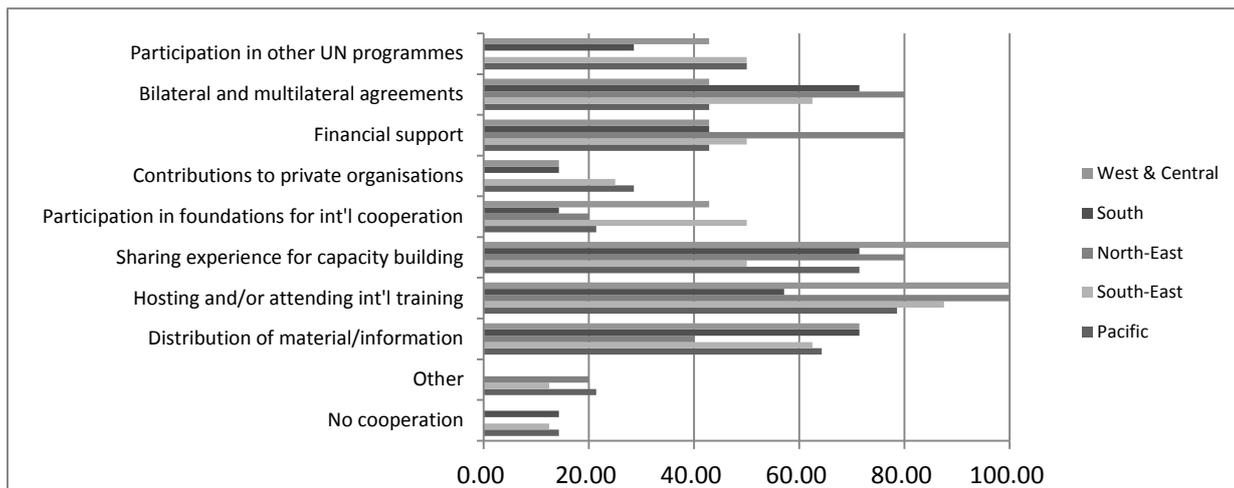
Pacific



9.3 Does the State Party have a national training/educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation?



10.1 If your country co-operated with other States Parties for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of the World Heritage located on their territories since the last periodic report, please indicate the type of co-operation that best describes your activities.

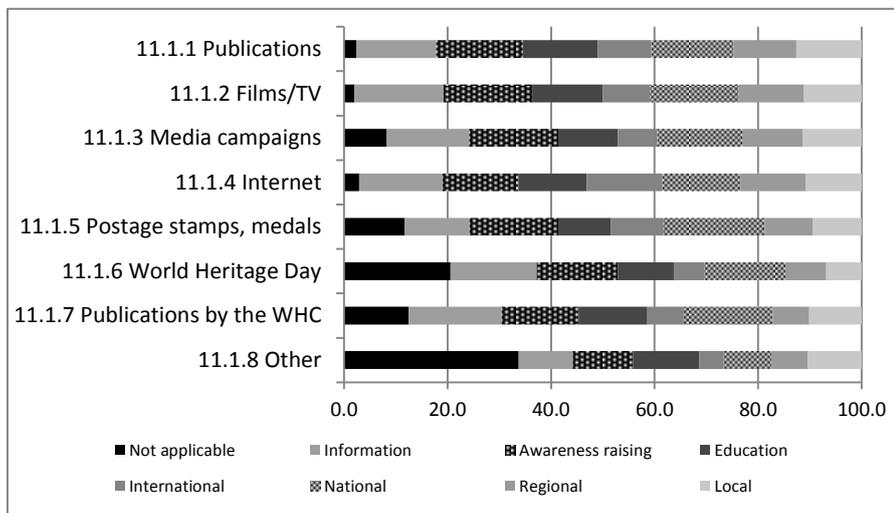


10.2 Do you have World Heritage properties that have been twinned with others at a national or international level?

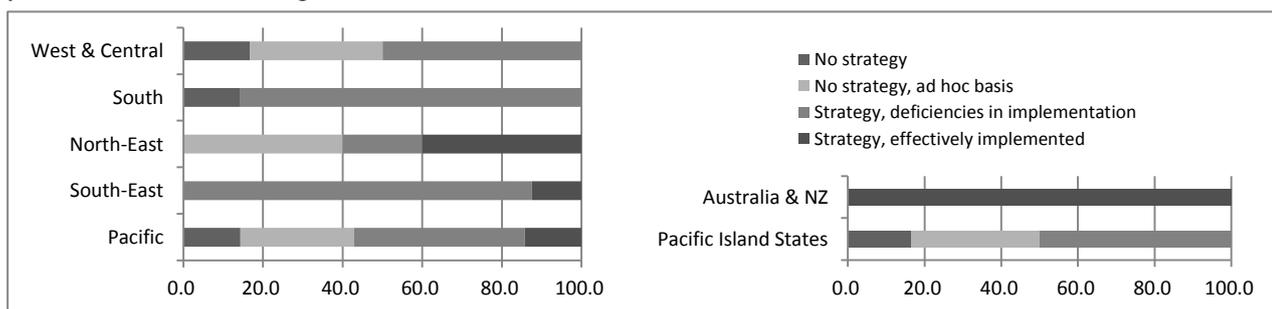
Yes	10
No	31
Total	41

'Yes': Australia, China, Cook Islands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Niue, Philippines, Sri Lanka

11.1 Media used for World Heritage sites promotion

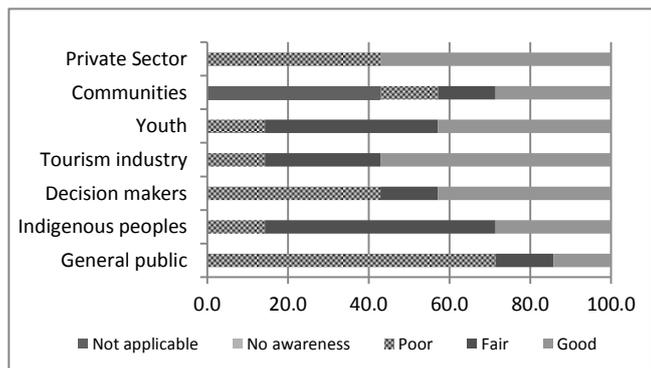


11.2.1 Does the State Party have a strategy to raise awareness among different stakeholders about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage?

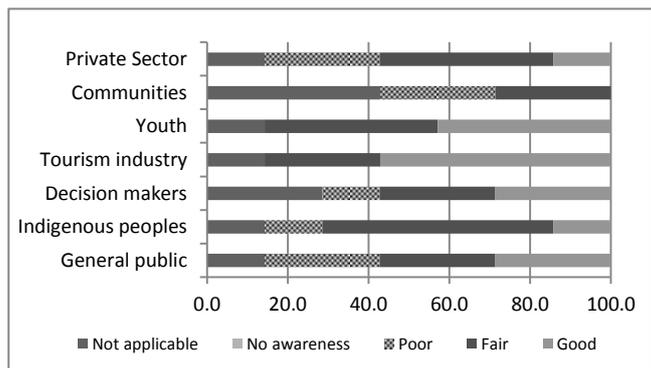


11.2.2 Please rate the level of general awareness of the following audiences about World Heritage in your country

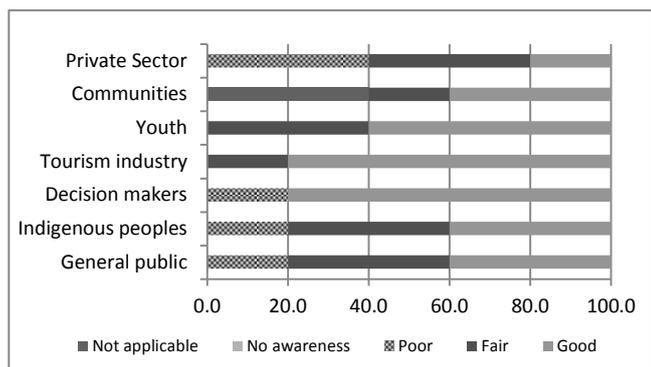
West & Central



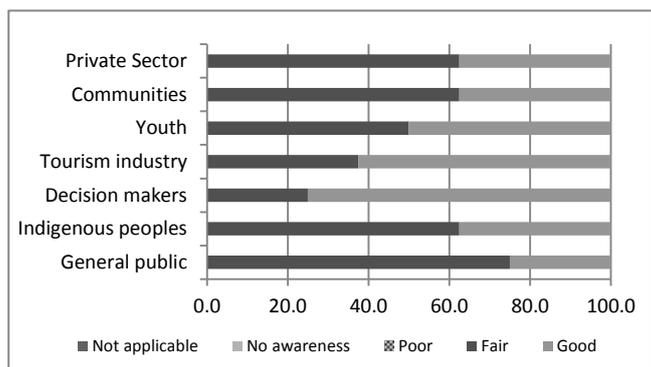
South



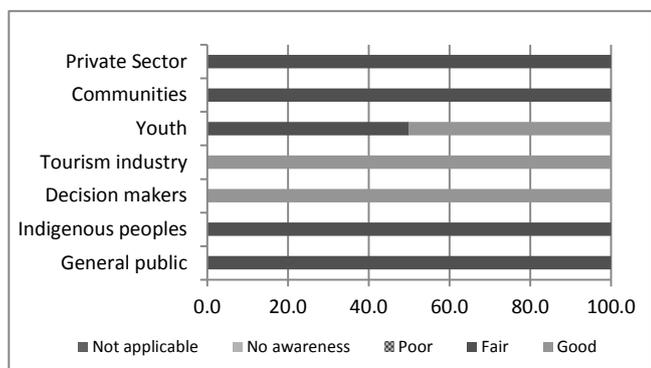
North-East



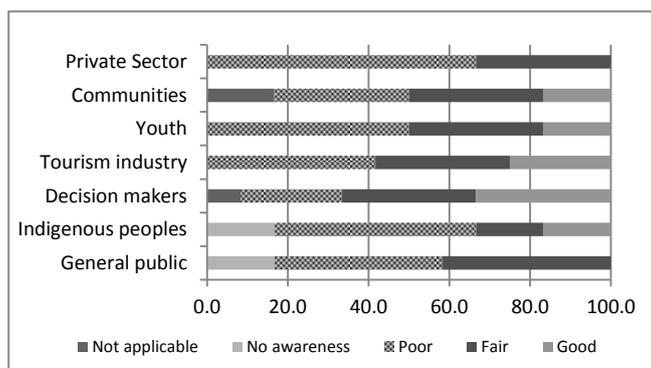
South-East



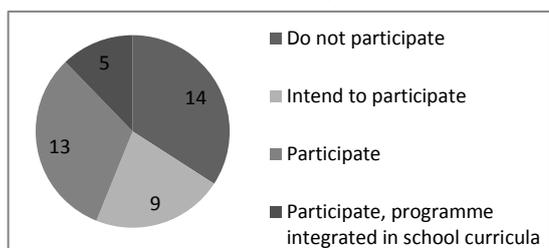
Australia & NZ



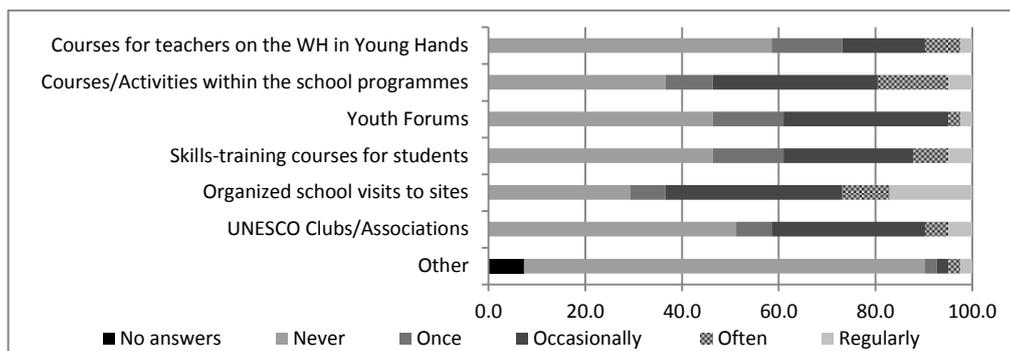
Pacific Island States



11.2.3 Does the State Party participate in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme?



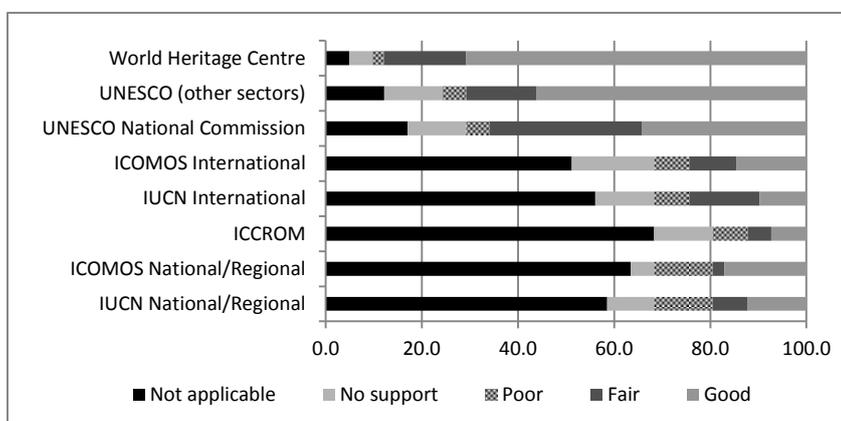
11.2.4 If yes, please rate the level of frequency of the following activities:



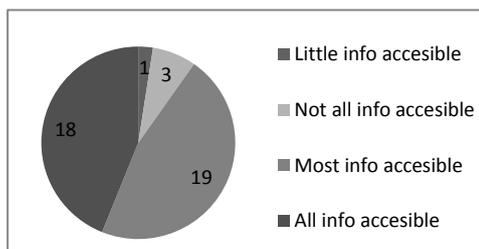
13.1 Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

Yes	31
No	10
Total	41

13.3 Please rate the level of support from the following entities for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire

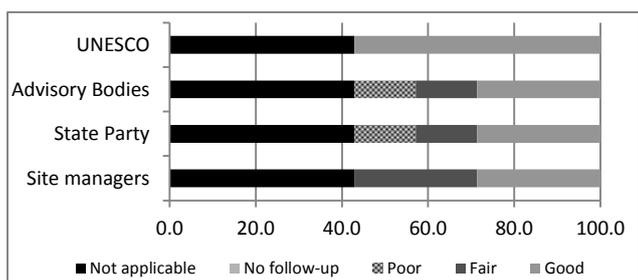


13.4 How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

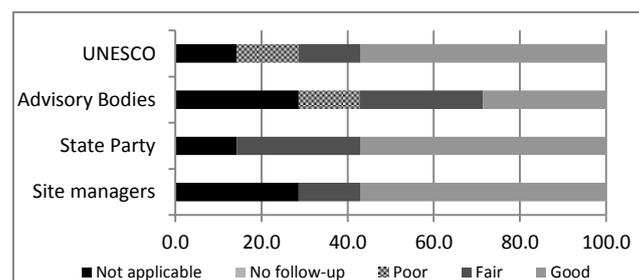


13.5 Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from the previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

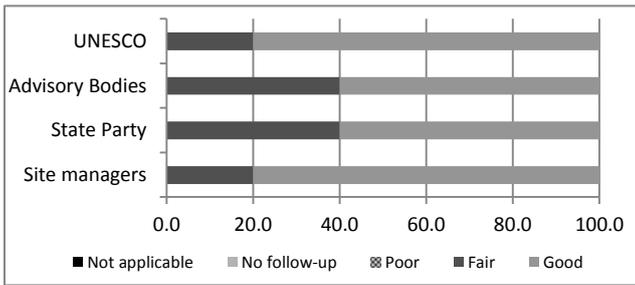
West & Central



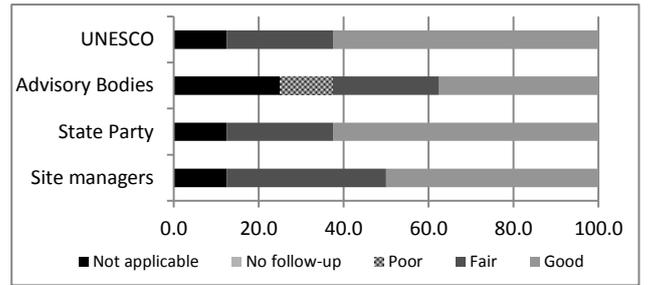
South



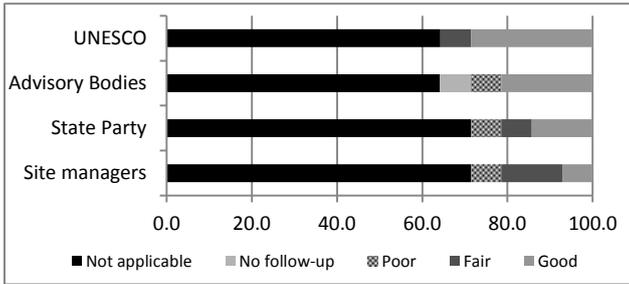
North-East



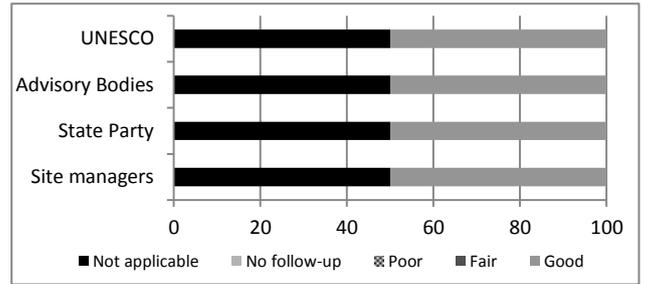
South-East



Australia & NZ



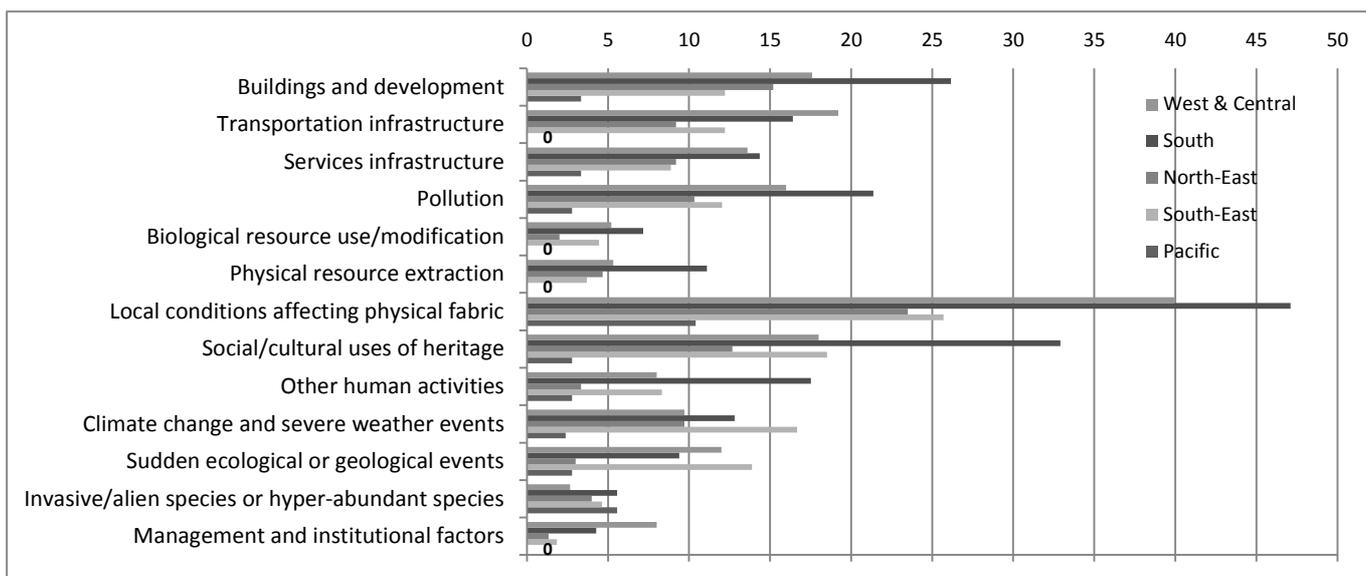
Pacific Island States



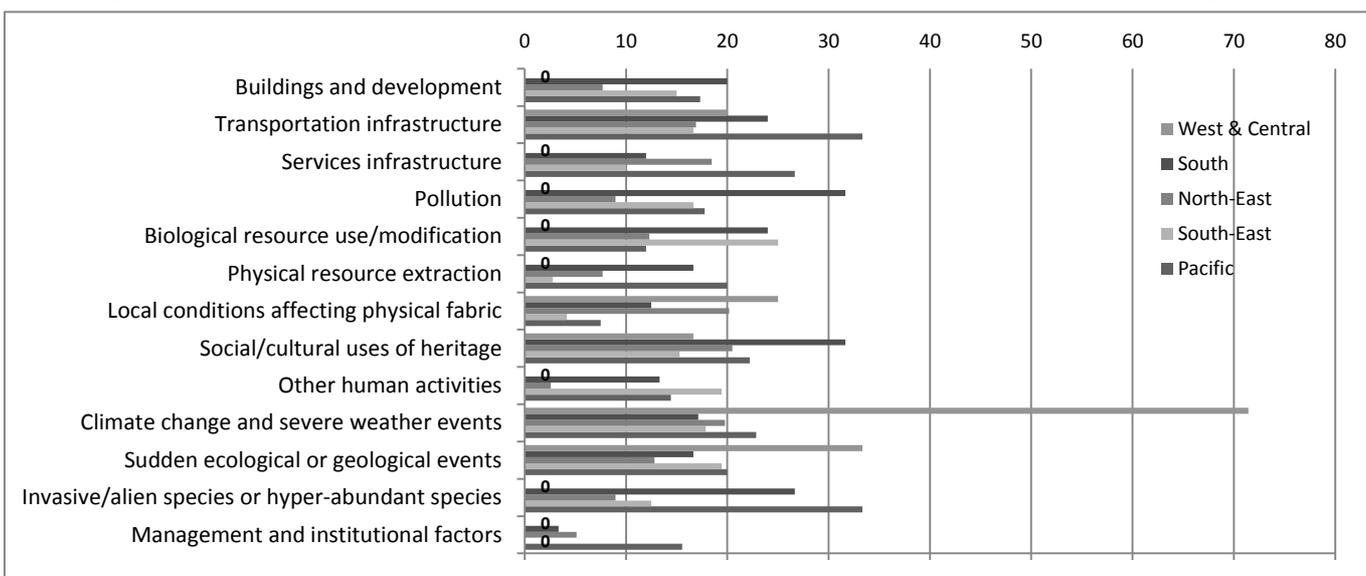
Outcome of the Section II

3. Factors Affecting the Properties

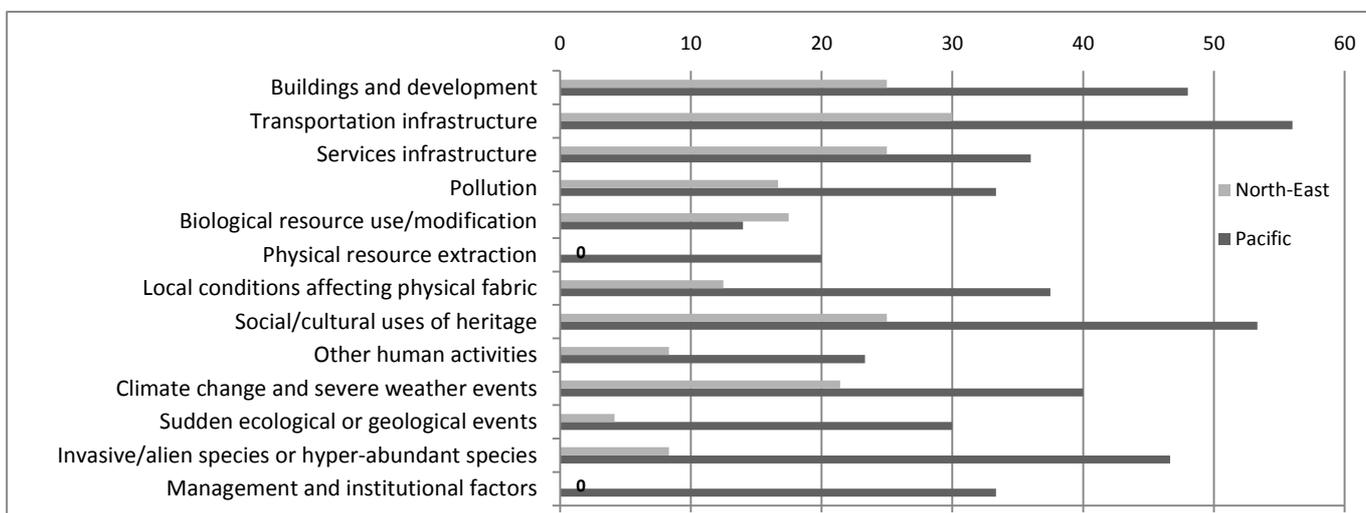
Percentage of cultural properties reporting negative, current impacts by factor groups and by sub-regions



Percentage of natural properties reporting negative, current impacts by factor groups and by sub-regions



Percentage of mixed properties reporting negative, current impacts by factor groups and by sub-regions



Factor Name	FACTORS AFFECTING CULTURAL PROPERTIES																							
	Negative												Positive											
	Current						Potential						Current						Potential					
	West & Central	South	North-East	South-East	Pacific	Total	West & Central	South	North-East	South-East	Pacific	Total	West & Central	South	North-East	South-East	Pacific	Total	West & Central	South	North-East	South-East	Pacific	Total
Buildings and development	12	51	38	11	1	113	33	48	43	18	4	146	33	43	76	29	2	183	22	49	23	13	3	110
Commercial development	2	14	7	2	1	26	7	14	15	5		41	5	3	4	3		15	3	3	4			10
Housing	5	15	15	5		40	12	12	16	7	2	49	3	3	6	4		16	4	2	4	1		11
Industrial areas	1	6	9			16	7	8	4	3	1	23	3	1	2			6	1	1	1			3
Interpretative and visitation facilities	4	3	2			9	4	2	2			8	14	22	47	14	2	99	8	25	8	6	3	50
Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure		13	5	4		22	3	12	6	3	1	25	8	14	17	8		47	6	18	6	6		36
Transportation infrastructure	15	28	21	10	0	74	17	36	12	12	3	80	19	39	52	24	3	137	15	32	19	13	2	81
Air transport infrastructure	1	1				2	1	4	1	1		7	4	7	1	6		18	2	3	1	2		8
Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	6	11	10	5		32	6	16	6	5	1	34	3	7	17	5	1	33	3	6	7	2		18
Ground transport infrastructure	8	14	10	5		37	10	14	4	5	1	34	12	23	32	10	1	78	10	18	10	7	1	46
Marine transport infrastructure		2				2		2	1		1	4		2	1	3	1	7		3	1	2	1	7
Underground transport infrastructure			1			1				1		1			1			1		2				2
Services Infrastructure	14	31	26	9	0	80	11	41	17	12	0	81	16	14	51	19	3	103	15	26	21	7	2	71
Localised utilities	4	16	10	6		36	3	20	4	5		32	2	3	15	6		26	4	5	5	2		16
Major linear utilities	6	9	10	2		27	4	13	6	4		27	6	3	17	6	1	33	4	7	5	3		19
Non-renewable energy facilities	2	1	2			5	1		2	1		4	2		3			5	2		3			5
Renewable energy facilities	1	1	1			3	2	3	2	1		8	2	1	3	1	1	8	2	9	3		2	16
Water infrastructure	1	4	3	1		9	1	5	3	1		10	4	7	13	6	1	31	3	5	5	2		15
Pollution	16	50	31	13	1	111	18	56	39	19	1	133	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2
Air pollution	5	11	10	3		29	5	13	11	5	1	35				1		1						
Ground water pollution	5	7	5	1		18	2	7	8	3		20	1					1	1		1			2
Input of excess energy		4		2		6	1	3	1	3		8												
Pollution of marine waters		1			1	2		4	1			5												
Solid waste	4	18	7	7		36	8	19	7	4		38												
Surface water pollution	2	9	9			20	2	10	11	4		27												
Biological resource use/modification	8	25	9	8	1	51	16	29	9	10	4	68	9	17	24	20	6	76	9	22	6	8	0	45
Aquaculture								1				1	1		1	3		5	1		1	2		4
Commercial hunting		1				1	1	1				2												
Commercial wild plant collection		1				1		1		1		2		2				2		3				3
Crop production	2	3	3	1		9	4	4	2		1	11	2	5	12	6	2	27	2	4	3	3		12
Fishing/collecting aquatic resources		1			1	2		2			1	3		2	1	3		6		1		1		2
Forestry/wood production		1	2	1		4		2	2	2	1	7		2	3	2	1	8		6	1	1		8
Land conversion	2	5	2	5		14	5	8	3	5	1	22	2	2	4	2		10	2	3				5
Livestock farming/grazing of domesticated animals	4	11	2			17	6	8	2	1		17	3	2	2		1	8	4	2				6
Subsistence hunting		1		1		2		1		1		2		1			1	2		1				1
Subsistence wild plant collection		1				1		1				1	1	1	1	4	1	8		2	1	1		4
Physical resource extraction	1	10	3	2	0	16	6	12	1	2	0	21	2	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2
Water (Physical resource extraction)	4	7	5	0	0	16	5	8	3	1	1	18	6	8	8	4	0	26	3	7	3	2	0	15
Mining	1	4	1			6	3	5	1	1		10	1					1	1					1
Oil and gas																								
Quarrying		6	2	2		10	3	7		1		11	1		1			2	1					1

Factor Name	FACTORS AFFECTING CULTURAL PROPERTIES																							
	Negtive												Positive											
	Current						Potential						Current						Potential					
	West & Central	South	North-East	South-East	Pacific	Total	West & Central	South	North-East	South-East	Pacific	Total	West & Central	South	North-East	South-East	Pacific	Total	West & Central	South	North-East	South-East	Pacific	Total
Local conditions affecting physical fabric	72	154	99	37	5	367	59	132	104	45	9	349	9	12	21	14	0	56	2	10	10	8	0	30
Dust	6	18	10	2	1	37	7	14	11	4		36	3					3						
Micro-organisms	5	20	11	6	1	43	5	16	8	6	2	37			1	1		2			1	1		2
Pests	5	16	18	7	1	47	6	17	15	8	2	48				1		1				1		1
Radiation/light	6	9	7	3		25	6	10	9	4		29	1		2			3	1		1			2
Relative humidity	11	22	13	5		51	6	18	15	6	1	46			3	2		5			2			2
Temperature	14	20	10	4		48	9	17	16	5		47			3	2		5			2			2
Water (Local conditions affecting physical fabric)	14	26	10	5	2	51	12	15	9	5	2	43	3	4	3	4	0	14	2	3	1	4	0	10
Wind	12	22	15	5		54	9	17	18	6	1	51			1			1						
Social/cultural uses of heritage	18	77	38	20	1	154	25	73	33	31	2	164	33	85	124	54	12	308	24	74	53	33	5	189
Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	3	15	7	6		31	5	13	7	9		34	3	6	9	3	1	22	3	5	5	1		14
Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	3	11	6	4		24	4	13	4	9	1	31	4	7	22	6	1	40	3	6	10	7		26
Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation	7	24	23	4	1	59	11	25	21	5	1	63	11	26	19	13	4	73	12	25	13	9	1	60
Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting		3		1		4		2		1		3		1		3	1	5		1				1
Ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses	3	15		2		20	3	11		2		16	8	21	39	17	2	87	1	16	10	9	1	37
Society's valuing of heritage	2	9	2	3		16	2	9	1	5		17	7	24	35	12	3	81	5	21	15	7	3	51
Other human activities	8	41	10	9	1	69	22	50	19	14	7	112	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Civil unrest	1	2				3	4	5				9												
Deliberate destruction of heritage	1	15	7	3	1	27	6	16	14	4	4	44												
Illegal activities	4	18	3	6		31	6	17	5	6	2	36												
Military training		2				2		1				1	1					1	1					1
Terrorism	1	4				5	3	9		4	1	17												
War	1					1	3	2				5												
Climate change and severe weather events	13	35	34	21	1	104	29	65	73	37	16	220	0	0	1	2	0	3	5	2	0	0	0	7
Changes to oceanic waters		1				1		3	1	3	1	8								1				1
Desertification			2			2	1	1	2	1		5							1					1
Drought	1	1	2	4	1	9	4	4	10	4	2	24				1		1	4					4
Flooding	2	11	7	6		26	5	10	17	8	3	43												
Other climate change impacts	1	5	3	2		11	2	13	5	7	3	30			1			1		1				1
Storms	2	9	12	6		29	5	18	24	8	4	59												
Temperature change	7	8	8	3		26	12	16	14	6	3	51				1		1						
Sudden ecological or geological events	14	22	9	15	1	61	31	63	78	31	10	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Avalanche/landslide	3	2	1	2		8	3	6	5	5	1	20									1			1
Earthquake	3	4	2	4	1	14	13	18	31	6	1	69												
Erosion and siltation/deposition	6	8	3	4		21	7	14	6	8	1	36									1			1
Fire	2	6	3	4		15	8	19	32	8	4	71												
Tsunami/tidal wave		2				2		5	4	2	3	14												
Volcanic eruption				1		1		1	2	2		3												
Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species	3	13	12	5	2	35	7	20	17	8	4	56	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
Hyper-abundant species	2			1		3	2	3	1	2		8												
Invasive/alien freshwater species		2	2			4	1	3	2		1	7											1	1
Invasive/alien marine species		3			1	4		3				3												
Invasive/alien terrestrial species	1	6	10	3	1	21	3	8	8	4	3	26				1		1				1		1
Modified genetic material								1	1			2												
Translocated species		2		1		3	1	2	5	2		10												
Management and institutional factors	6	5	2	1	0	14	9	7	3	2	0	21	31	64	94	32	6	227	21	54	28	14	5	122
High impact research/monitoring activities	3	1	1	1		6	6	3	2	2		13	3	4	4	2		13	3	6		2		11
Low impact research/monitoring activities	2	1	1			4	2	1	1			4	13	28	42	14	3	100	10	22	13	6	3	54
Management activities	1	3				4	1	3				4	15	32	48	16	3	114	8	26	15	6	2	57

Factor Name	FACTORS AFFECTING NATURAL PROPERTIES																								
	Negative												Positive												
	Current						Potential						Current						Potential						
	West & Central	South	North-East	South-East	Pacific	Total	West & Central	South	North-East	South-East	Pacific	Total	West & Central	South	North-East	South-East	Pacific	Total	West & Central	South	North-East	South-East	Pacific	Total	
Buildings and development	0	10	5	9	13	37	0	14	8	8	9	39	1	10	18	18	18	65	0	8	14	2	12	36	
Commercial development		1	1	1	1	4		2	2	2	1	7													
Housing		2	1	5	5	13		2	1	3	2	8			2		1	3			1		2	3	
Industrial areas		2		1	1	4		3	1	1	1	6													
Interpretative and visitation facilities		1	1	1	2	5		1	1		1	3	1	8	12	11	12	44		6	6	1	6	19	
Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure		4	2	1	4	11		6	3	2	4	15		2	4	7	5	18		2	7	1	4	14	
Transportation infrastructure	0	10	10	9	20	49	0	10	10	6	13	39	0	2	13	14	15	44	0	2	14	1	9	26	
Air transport infrastructure		1			4	5		1	1	1	3	6			3	2	3	8			3		2	5	
Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure		3	6	5	8	22		5	6	2	2	15			5	3	1	9			5			5	
Ground transport infrastructure		4	4	4	4	16		4	3	2	3	12		2	5	4	8	19		2	6	1	3	12	
Marine transport infrastructure		2			4	6				1	4	5				4	3	7					3	3	
Underground transport infrastructure											1	1				1	1	1					1	1	
Services Infrastructure	1	6	12	3	22	44	1	13	11	7	13	45	2	3	24	20	9	58	1	5	15	3	6	30	
Localised utilities		2	6	1	8	17		5	5	2	4	16		1	7	6	2	16		2	5	1	3	11	
Major linear utilities		2	5	1	3	11		3	3	1	2	9			7	4		11			3		1	4	
Non-renewable energy facilities					4	4		1		2	1	4			1			1							
Renewable energy facilities					2	2			1		2	3	1	1	6	6	4	18		2	4	1	1	8	
Water infrastructure	1	2	1	1	5	10	1	4	2	2	4	13	1	1	3	4	3	12	1	1	3	1	1	7	
Pollution	0	18	7	11	15	51	2	20	10	20	21	73	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Air pollution		1	1		1	3		2	3	3	1	9													
Ground water pollution		2		2	4	8	1	3	1	3	6	14					1	1					1	1	
Input of excess energy					2	2				1	3	4													
Pollution of marine waters		2	1	4	3	10		3	1	3	5	12													
Solid waste		8	3	4	2	17		7	3	5	2	17													
Surface water pollution		5	2	1	3	11	1	5	2	5	4	17													
Biological resource use/modification	0	26	17	34	19	96	0	22	15	27	12	76	0	1	23	4	11	39	0	1	14	0	3	18	
Aquaculture		2	2	1	1	6			1	1	2	4			1	2		3							
Commercial hunting				4		4				2		2					1	1					1	1	
Commercial wild plant collection		2	1	5	1	9		1	2	3		6						1	1						
Crop production		1	3	3	2	9		3	2	2	1	8		1	6	1	1	9			4			4	
Fishing/collecting aquatic resources		3	1	5	4	13		2		5	4	11					2	2					1	1	
Forestry/wood production		2	1	2	2	7		1	1	2		4			5		2	7		1	2			3	
Land conversion		5	1	4	2	12		6	2	2	2	12			8		1	9			7			7	
Livestock farming/grazing of domesticated animals		6	4	2	5	17		3	3	4	2	12			1			1							
Subsistence hunting		1		4	1	6		2		3		5					2	2							
Subsistence wild plant collection		4	4	4	1	13		4	4	3	1	12			2	1	1	4			1		1	2	
Physical resource extraction	0	4	0	2	9	15	0	2	0	5	8	15	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Water (Physical resource extraction)	0	2	3	0	3	8	0	1	4	1	2	8	0	0	4	3	0	7	0	0	3	1	0	4	
Mining		1		1	3	5		1		1	2	4													
Oil and gas										1	4	5													
Quarrying		3		1	6	10		1		3	2	6					1	1							

Factor Name	FACTORS AFFECTING NATURAL PROPERTIES																							
	Negative												Positive											
	Current						Potential						Current						Potential					
	West & Central	South	North-East	South-East	Pacific	Total	West & Central	South	North-East	South-East	Pacific	Total	West & Central	South	North-East	South-East	Pacific	Total	West & Central	South	North-East	South-East	Pacific	Total
Local conditions affecting physical fabric	2	12	24	4	12	54	5	12	32	4	11	64	2	3	17	4	4	30	2	4	16	1	0	23
Dust		2	2			4			2			2			2			2			2			2
Micro-organisms	1		2		1	4	1		4	2	3	10	1	1	2			4	1	1	2			4
Pests		1	5	1	8	15	1	2	7		3	13												
Radiation/light			3			3		2	3			5			2			2		1	2			3
Relative humidity		1	2			3		1	2			3		1	2		1	4		1	2			3
Temperature		1	2	2		5	1	2	3	1	1	8		1	2		1	4		1	2			3
Water (Local conditions affecting physical fabric)	1	2	3	1	0	7	1	1	3	0	1	6	1	0	2	1	1	5	1	0	2	0	0	3
Wind		3	2			5	1	3	4		1	9			1		1	2			1			1
Social/cultural uses of heritage	1	19	16	11	20	67	1	19	17	11	20	68	1	18	39	23	33	114	1	15	29	5	18	68
Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system		4	3		5	12		3	3	3	4	13		3	4			7		2	4			6
Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community		2	3	4	2	11		2	4	1	2	9			10	1	5	16		2	6	1	2	11
Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation	1	7	9	2	7	26	1	7	8		6	22	1	4	9	10	9	33	1	5	7	1	7	21
Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting		3		4	3	10		3		4	4	11		1		1	5	7		1			3	4
Ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses		3	1		1	5		3	1	1	1	6		4	8	6	6	24		3	4		2	9
Society's valuing of heritage		1	2	1	2	6		1	2	3	7		6	8	5	8	27		2	8	3	4	17	
Other human activities	0	8	2	14	13	37	0	8	2	4	10	24	0	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Civil unrest				1		1		1				1												
Deliberate destruction of heritage		1		3	1	5		1			2	3												
Illegal activities		6	2	8	10	26		6	2	3	7	18					1	1						
Military training				1	2	3					1	1		1			2	3					1	1
Terrorism		1				1				1		1												
War				1		1																		
Climate change and severe weather events	5	12	18	35	24	74	5	19	33	13	38	108	0	1	3	0	6	10	0	1	3	0	7	11
Changes to oceanic waters		1			4	5		2	2	2	6	12												
Desertification	1					1	1	1	1			3												
Drought	1	1	4	3	4	13	1	1	6	1	7	16												
Flooding	1	4	6	4	2	17	1	3	7	2	3	16		1			2	3		1			3	4
Other climate change impacts		2	1	2	3	8		5	2	3	7	17			1			1			1			1
Storms	1	2	5	2	7	17	1	4	8	3	7	23					4	4					4	4
Temperature change	1	2	2	4	4	13	1	3	7	2	8	21			2			2			2			2
Sudden ecological or geological events	2	10	10	14	18	54	2	15	27	8	23	75	0	3	4	0	8	15	0	3	5	0	11	19
Avalanche/landslide		3	3	3	1	10		3	7	1	3	14		1	1		1	3		1			3	4
Earthquake			1	1		2		3	5		1	9											1	1
Erosion and siltation/deposition	1	5	4	3	8	21	1	4	6	4	4	19		1	2		3	6		1	2		3	6
Fire	1	2	2	4	8	17	1	3	7	3	8	22		1	1		3	5		1	2		3	6
Tsunami/tidal wave				1		1		2	1		6	9												
Volcanic eruption				2	1	3			1		1	2					1	1			1			2
Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species	0	16	7	9	30	62	1	7	18	13	26	65	0	1	0	1	2	4	0	1	0	1	1	3
Hyper-abundant species		3	2	4	5	14		1		2	2	5				1		1				1	1	2
Invasive/alien freshwater species		2	1		5	8			4	4	4	12												
Invasive/alien marine species		1		1	2	4		1		1	5	7												
Invasive/alien terrestrial species		5	3	3	12	23	1	1	8	4	7	21		1			1	2		1				1
Modified genetic material																								
Translocated species		5	1	1	6	13		4	6	2	8	20					1	1						
Management and institutional factors	0	1	2	0	7	10	0	3	3	2	8	16	2	19	25	24	27	97	2	12	14	5	12	45
High impact research/monitoring activities					3	3		1	1	2	4	8		1		1	3	5		1			2	3
Low impact research/monitoring activities					1	1		1			1	2	1	8	12	12	11	44	1	6	7	3	4	21
Management activities		1	2		3	6		1	2		3	6	1	10	13	11	13	48	1	5	7	2	6	21

Factor Name	FACTORS AFFECTING MIXED PROPERTIES											
	Negtive						Positive					
	Current			Potential			Current			Potential		
	North-East	Pacific	Total	North-East	Pacific	Total	North-East	Pacific	Total	North-East	Pacific	Total
Buildings and development	5	12	17	5	7	12	7	10	17	4	7	11
Commercial development		2	2		1	1		1	1		1	1
Housing	1	2	3	1	1	2		2	2		1	1
Industrial areas		1	1		1	1						
Interpretative and visitation facilities	1	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	9	1	2	3
Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	3	4	7	3	3	6	3	2	5	3	3	6
Transportation infrastructure	5	10	15	4	9	13	5	9	14	3	7	10
Air transport infrastructure	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	2		1	1
Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	2	4	6	1	4	5	1	3	4	1	3	4
Ground transport infrastructure	2	4	6	3	3	6	2	4	6	2	2	4
Marine transport infrastructure		1	1		1	1	1	1	2		1	1
Underground transport infrastructure												
Services Infrastructure	6	12	18	7	6	13	8	5	13	8	5	13
Localised utilities	3	3	6	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5
Major linear utilities	2	3	5	2	1	3	3		3	2	1	3
Non-renewable energy facilities		2	2		1	1						
Renewable energy facilities					1	1		3	3		1	1
Water infrastructure	1	4	5	2	1	3	2		2	3	1	4
Pollution	4	9	13	1	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air pollution	1	2	3		2	2						
Ground water pollution					2	2						
Input of excess energy												
Pollution of marine waters		1	1		2	2						
Solid waste	1	4	5		2	2						
Surface water pollution	2	2	4	1	2	3						
Biological resource use/modification	7	9	16	2	7	9	5	9	14	4	2	6
Aquaculture	2		2	1		1						
Commercial hunting								1	1			
Commercial wild plant collection												
Crop production	2	1	3	1		1	1	1	2			
Fishing/collecting aquatic resources		2	2		2	2						
Forestry/wood production	1	1	2		1	1	2		2	2		2
Land conversion	1		1				2		2	2		2
Livestock farming/grazing of domesticated animals		2	2		1	1						
Subsistence hunting		2	2		2	2		4	4		1	1
Subsistence wild plant collection	1	1	2		1	1		3	3		1	1
Physical resource extraction	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	1
Water (Physical resource extraction)	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Mining					2	2						
Oil and gas												
Quarrying		1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1

Factor Name	FACTORS AFFECTING MIXED PROPERTIES											
	Negtive						Positive					
	Current			Potential			Current			Potential		
	North-East	Pacific	Total	North-East	Pacific	Total	North-East	Pacific	Total	North-East	Pacific	Total
Local conditions affecting physical fabric	4	17	21	7	10	17	2	2	4	3	0	3
Dust		2	2		1	1						
Micro-organisms	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1
Pests	1	4	5	2	2	4						
Radiation/light												
Relative humidity	1	1	2	1	1	2						
Temperature	1	1	2	1		1	1	1	2	1		1
Water (Local conditions affecting fabric)	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wind		4	4	1	4	5						
Social/cultural uses of heritage	6	16	22	5	11	16	11	24	35	7	14	21
Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	1	5	6	1	4	5	1	3	4	1	2	3
Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and commu	1	3	4	1	2	3	4	4	8	2	3	5
Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation	4	5	9	3	3	6	3	5	8	2	3	5
Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting		1	1		1	1		4	4		2	2
Ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses							2	4	6	1	1	2
Society's valuing of heritage		2	2		1	1	1	4	5	1	3	4
Other human activities	2	7	9	1	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil unrest												
Deliberate destruction of heritage	1	3	4	1	3	4						
Illegal activities	1	4	5		4	4						
Military training												
Terrorism												
War												
Climate change and severe weather events	6	14	35	5	16	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes to oceanic waters					1	1						
Desertification												
Drought	2	3	5	1	3	4						
Flooding	1	2	3	1	1	2						
Other climate change impacts	1	1	2	1	2	3						
Storms	2	5	7	2	4	6						
Temperature change		3	3		5	5						
Sudden ecological or geological events	1	9	10	4	10	14	0	8	8	0	9	9
Avalanche/landslide		1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1
Earthquake				1	1	2					1	1
Erosion and siltation/deposition	1	2	3	2	2	4		1	1		1	1
Fire		5	5	1	5	6		5	5		5	5
Tsunami/tidal wave												
Volcanic eruption		1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1
Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species	2	14	16	4	11	15	0	1	1	0	1	1
Hyper-abundant species		1	1	1	1	2						
Invasive/alien freshwater species		3	3	1	2	3						
Invasive/alien marine species		1	1		2	2						
Invasive/alien terrestrial species	1	5	6	2	3	5						
Modified genetic material												
Translocated species	1	4	5		3	3		1	1		1	1
Management and institutional factors	0	5	5	0	5	5	6	13	19	4	10	14
High impact research/monitoring activities		2	2		2	2		3	3		3	3
Low impact research/monitoring activities							3	5	8	2	4	6
Management activities		3	3		3	3	3	5	8	2	3	5

4.1.1 Buffer zone status (Please see page 40)

4.1.2 Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value? (Please see page 40)

4.1.3 Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value? (Please see page 40)

4.1.4 Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known? (Please see page 40)

4.1.5 Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known? (Please see page 41)

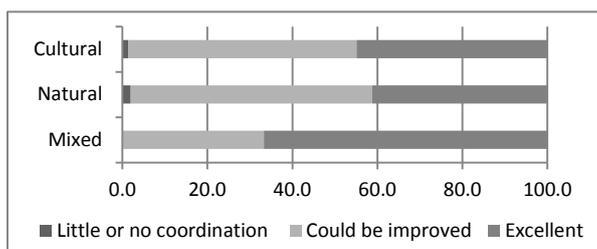
4.2.2 Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property? (Please see page 41)

4.2.3 Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property? (Please see page 41)

4.2.4 Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property? (Please see page 41)

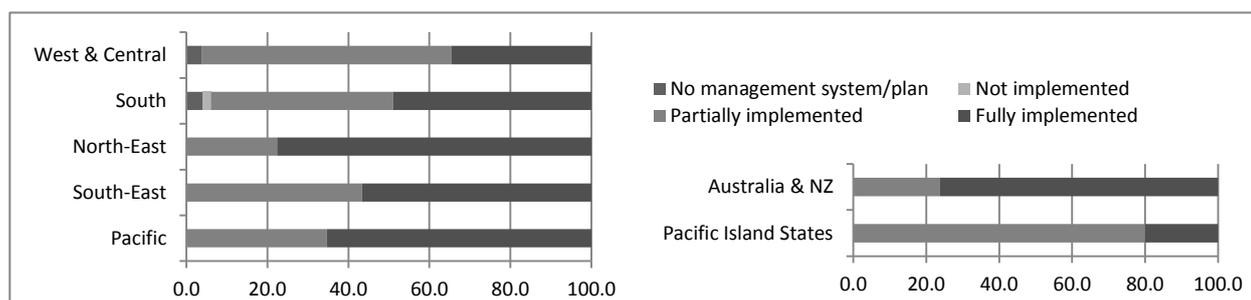
4.2.5 Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) be enforced? (Please see page 42)

4.3.3 How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property?



4.3.4 Is the management system/plan adequate to maintain the property's OUV? (Please see page 43)

4.3.5 Is the management system being implemented?



4.3.6 Is there an annual work/action plan and is it being implemented? (Please see page 44)

4.3.7 Please rate the cooperation/relationship of the following with World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff (Please see page 44)

4.3.8 If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value? (Please see page 44)

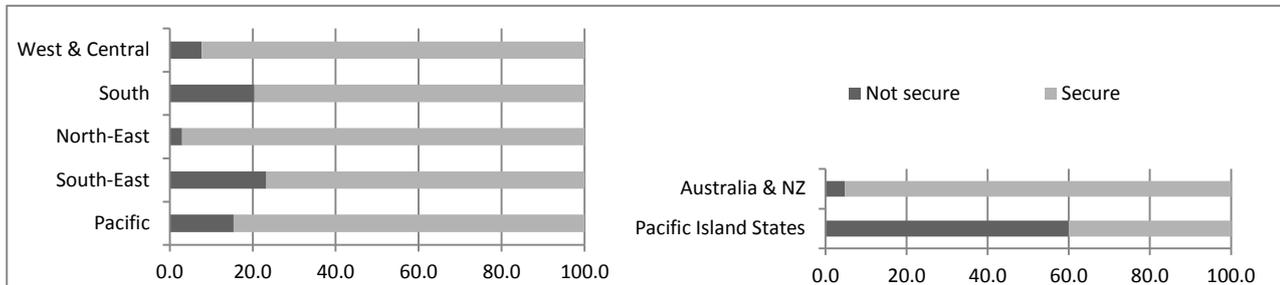
4.3.9 If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value? (Please see page 45)

4.3.10 Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and/or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone? (Please see page 45)

4.4.1 Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (Do not provide monetary figures but the relative percentage of the funding sources) (Please see page 46)

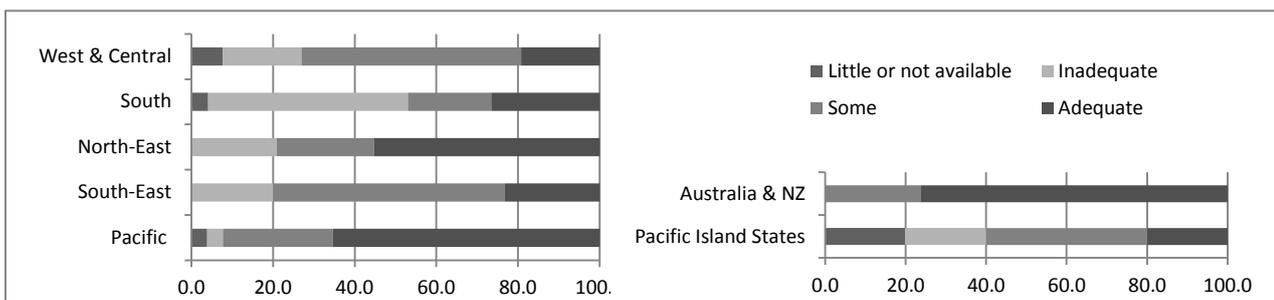
4.4.3 Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively? (Please see page 46)

4.4.4 Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

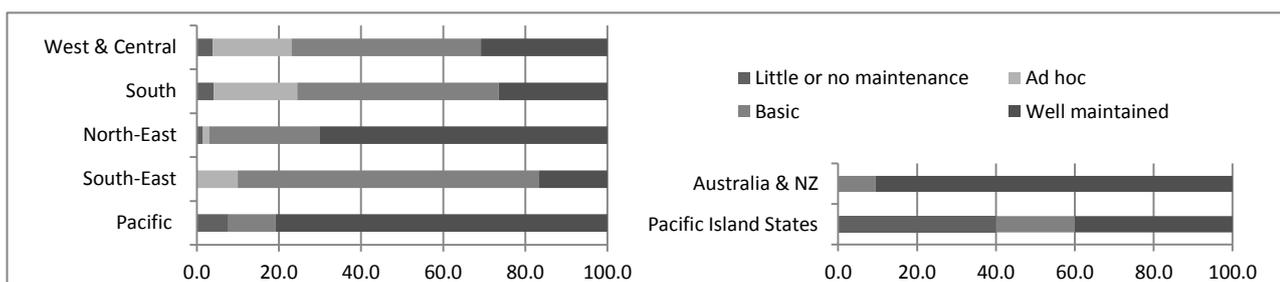


4.4.5 Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)? (Please see page 47)

4.4.6 Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?



4.4.7 Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

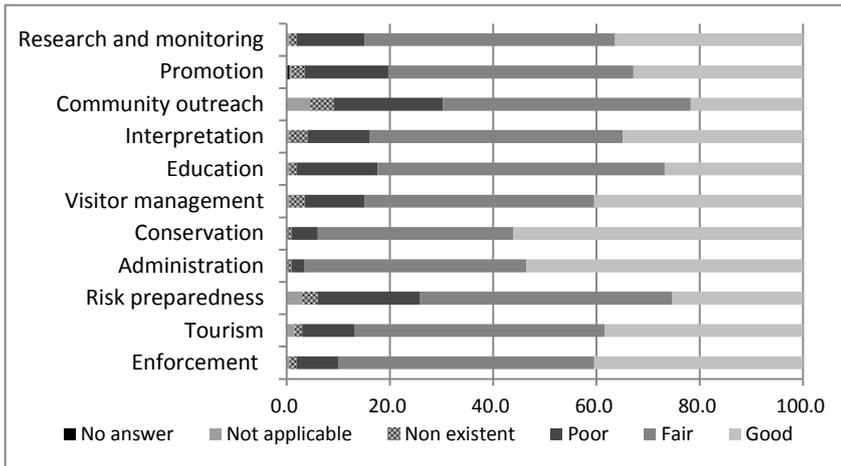


4.4.9-4.4.11 Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage Property (% of total)

	Q4.4.9		Q4.4.10		Q4.4.11	
	Full-time	Part-time	Permanent	Seasonal	Paid	Volunteers
Cultural	81.8	18.3	80.5	19.5	94.0	6.0
Natural	88.1	11.9	83.9	16.1	93.5	6.5
Mixed	87.6	12.4	85.2	14.8	96.2	3.8

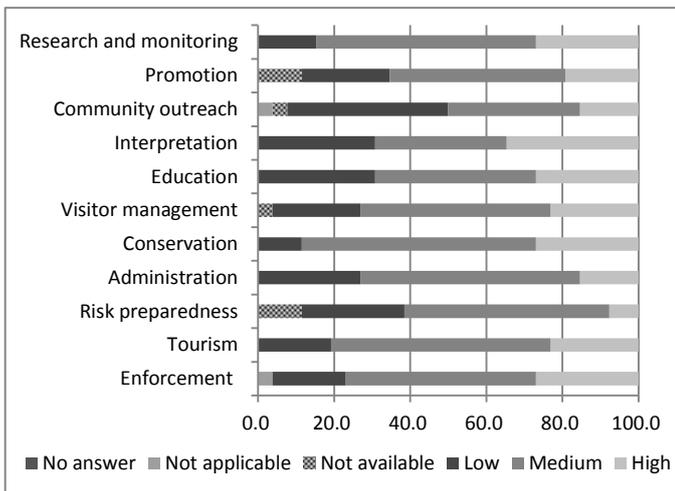
4.4.12 Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property? (Please see page 48)

4.4.13 Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

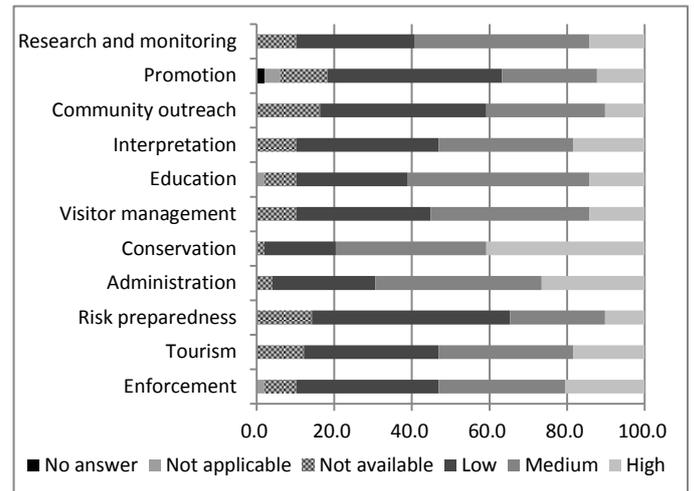


4.4.14 Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

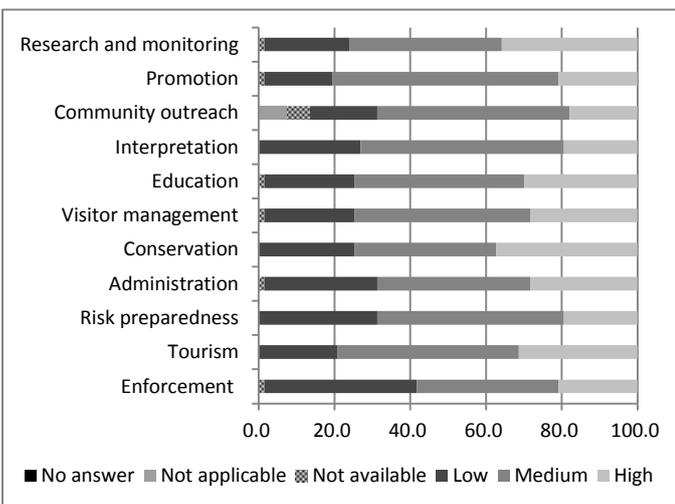
West & Central



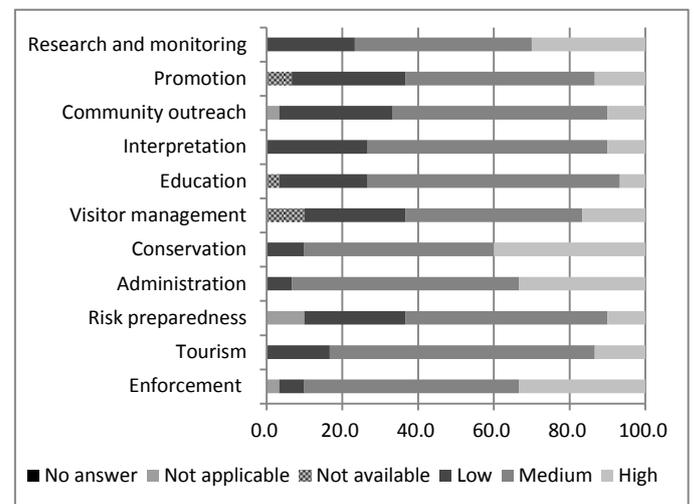
South



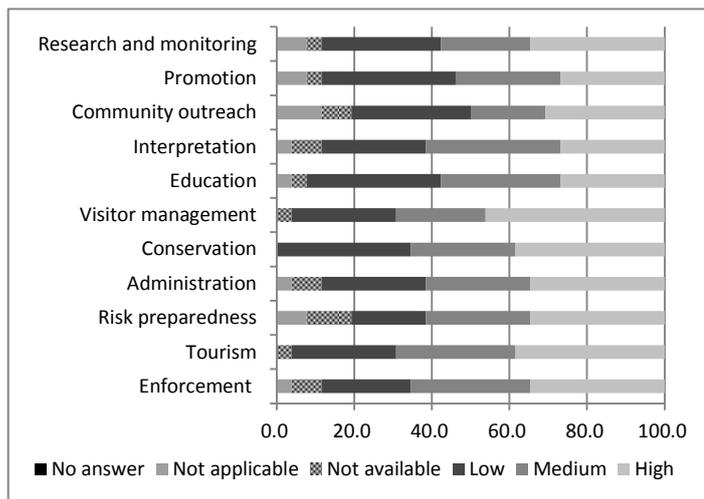
North-East



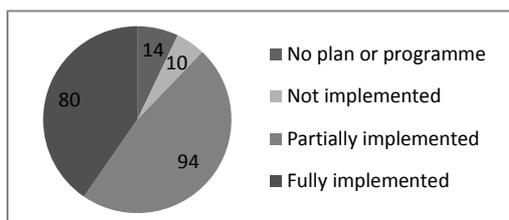
South-East



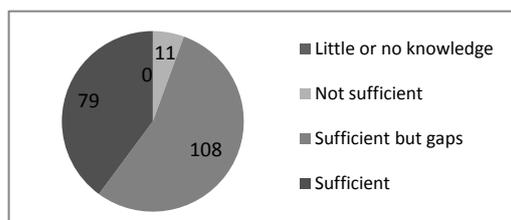
Pacific



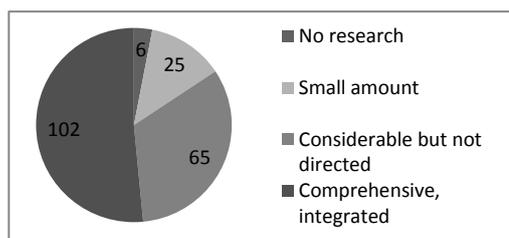
4.4.15 Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?



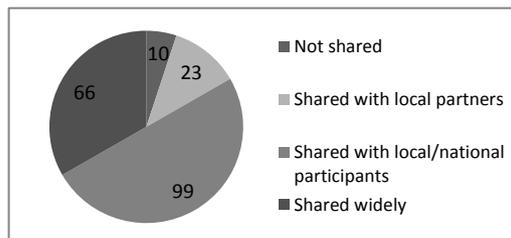
4.5.1 Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained



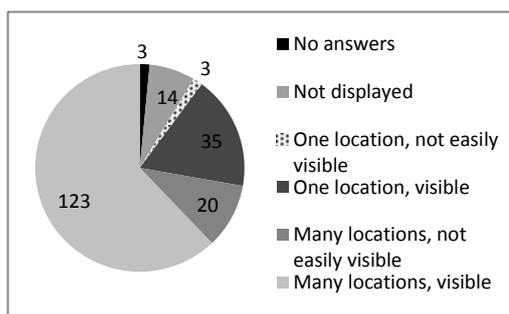
4.5.2 Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?



4.5.3 Are results from research programmes disseminated?

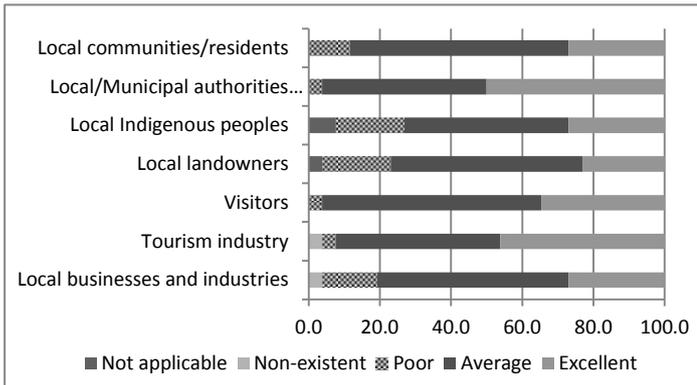


4.6.1 At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

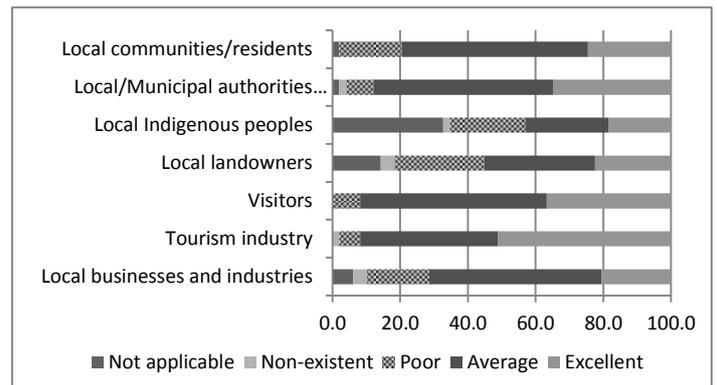


4.6.2 Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

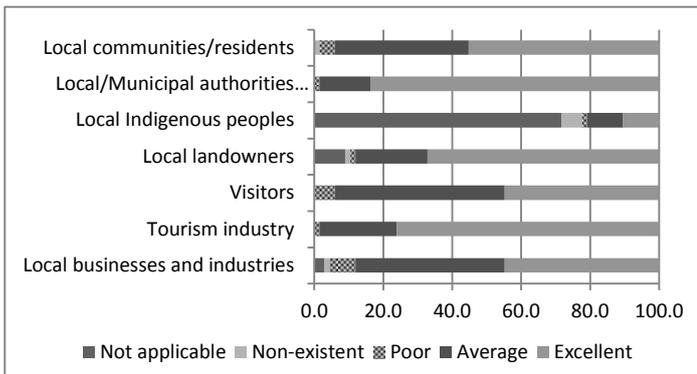
West & Central



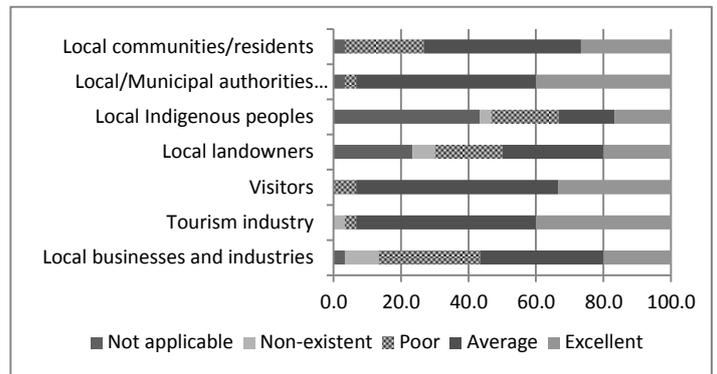
South



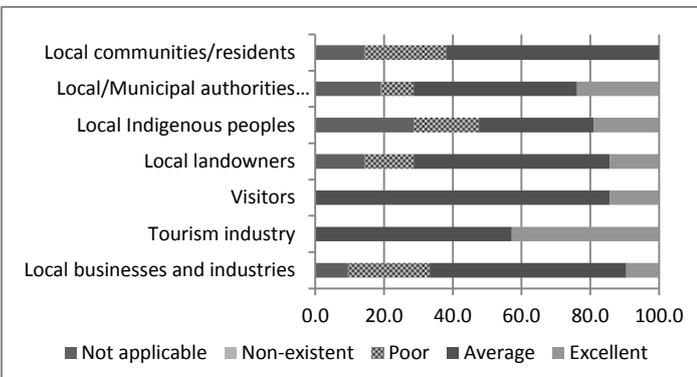
North-East



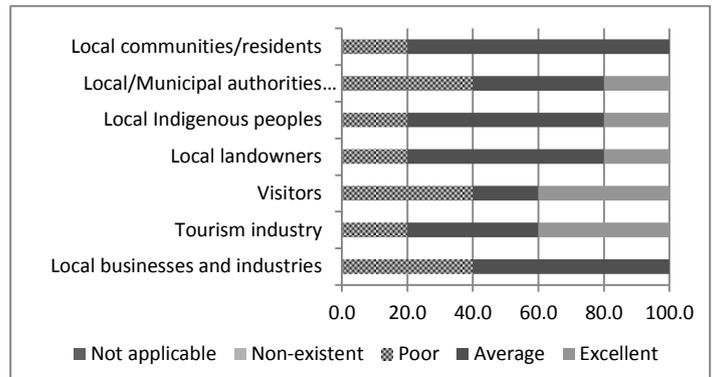
South-East



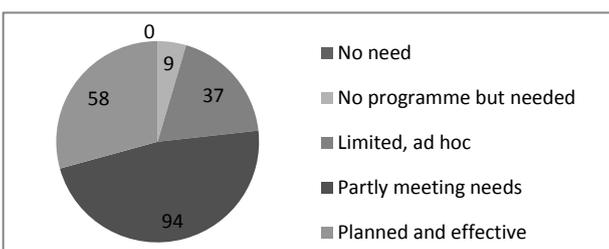
Australia & NZ



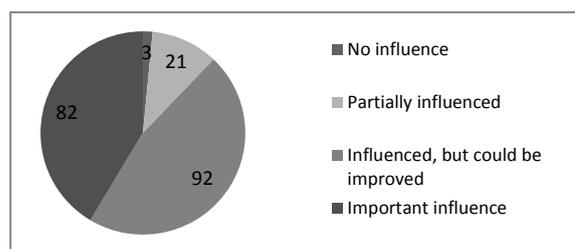
Pacific Island States



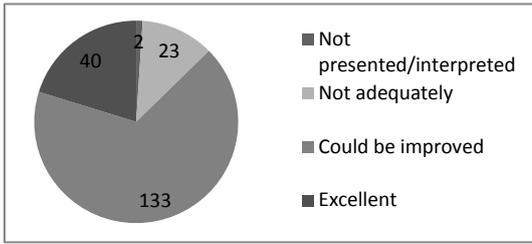
4.6.3 Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?



4.6.4 What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

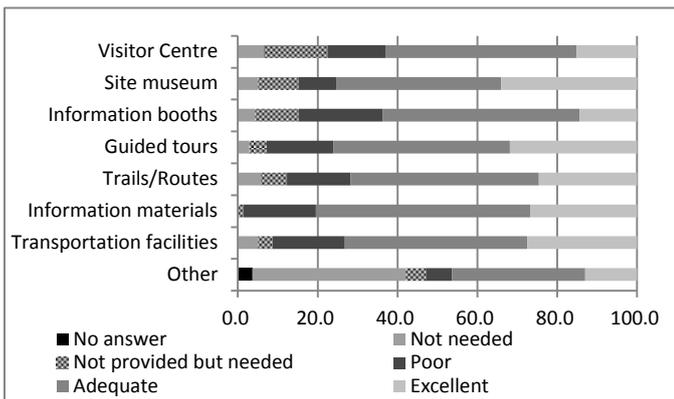


4.6.5 How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

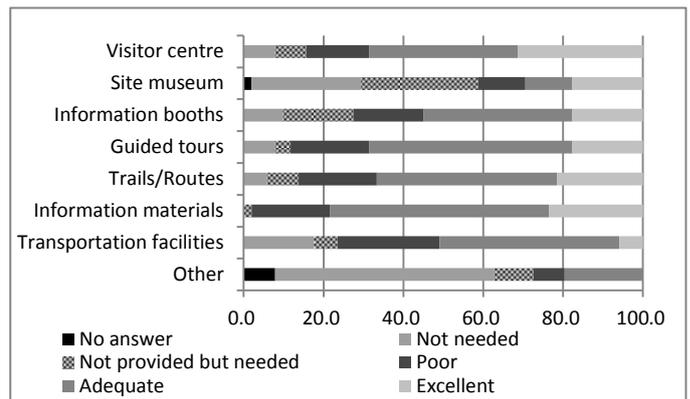


4.6.6 Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

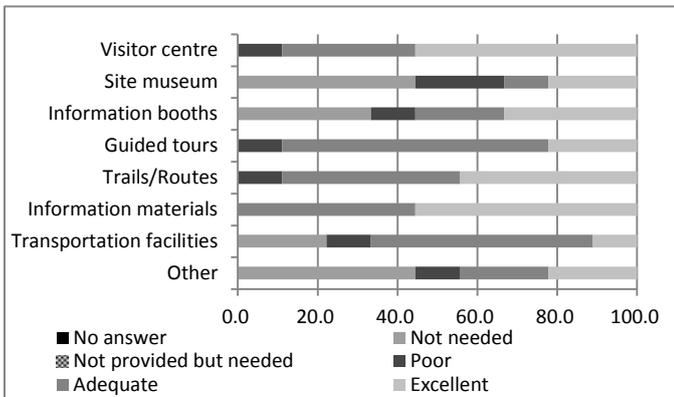
Cultural



Natural

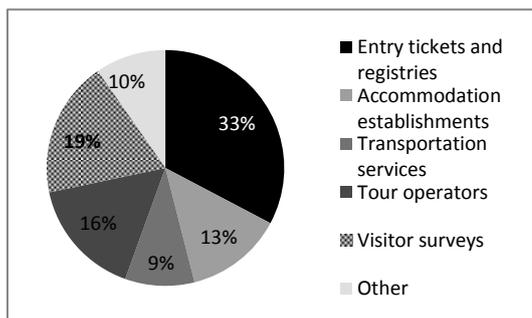


Mixed



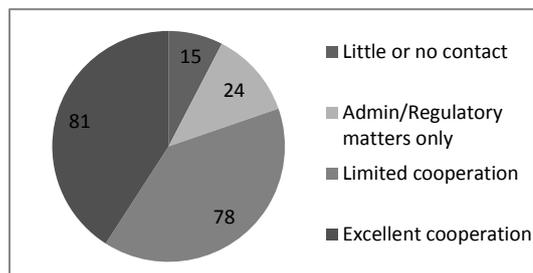
4.7.1 Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years (Please see page 51)

4.7.2 What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?



4.7.4 Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained? (Please see page 51)

4.7.5 Do commercial tour operators contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?



4.7.6 If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property? (Please see page 52)

4.8.1 Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value? (Please see page 52)

4.8.2 Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained? (Please see page 53)

4.8.3 Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups (Please see page 53)

4.8.4 Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

Site category	No recommendations to implement	Not yet begun	Underway	Complete	Total
Cultural	48	5	60	25	138
Mixed	3	0	4	2	9
Natural	13	3	29	6	51
Total	64 (32.3%)	8 (4.0%)	93 (47.0%)	33 (16.7%)	198 (100.0%)

5.3.1 Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Authenticity of the World Heritage property?

Site category	Not applicable	Has been lost	Seriously compromised	Compromised	Preserved	Total
Cultural	0	0	1	14	123	138
Mixed	1	0	0	0	8	9
Natural	28	0	0	3	20	51
Total	29 (14.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.5%)	17 (8.6%)	151 (76.3%)	198 (100.0%)

5.3.2 Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Integrity of the World Heritage property?

Site category	Lost	Seriously compromised	Compromised	Intact	Total
Cultural	0	0	16	122	138
Mixed	0	0	1	8	9
Natural	0	1	4	46	51
Total	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.5%)	21 (10.6%)	176 (88.9%)	198 (100.0%)

5.3.3 Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value?

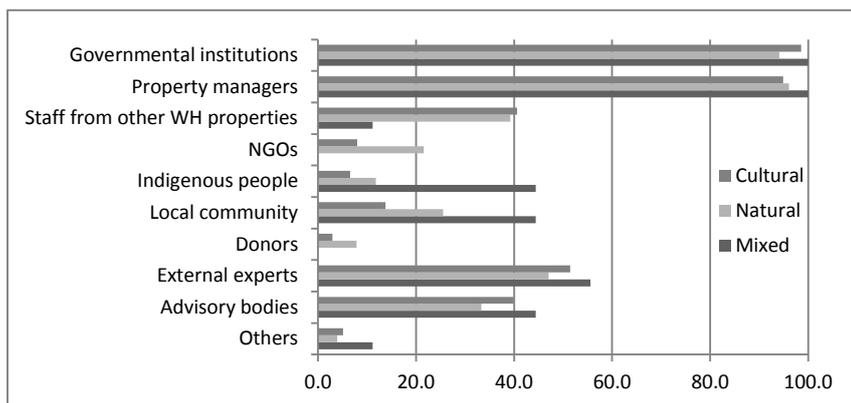
Site category	Lost	Seriously impacted	Impacted, but actions been addressed	Maintained	Total
Cultural	0	0	19	119	138
Natural	0	10	9	41	51
Mixed	0	0	1	8	9
Total	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.5%)	29 (14.6%)	168 (84.8%)	198 (100.0%)

5.3.4 What is the current state of the property's other values?

Site category	Severely degraded	Degraded	Partially degraded	Predominantly intact	Total
Cultural	0	2	21	115	138
Natural	0	0	11	40	51
Mixed	0	0	3	6	9
Total	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.0%)	35 (17.7%)	161 (81.3%)	198 (100.0%)

6.1 Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas (Please see page 56)

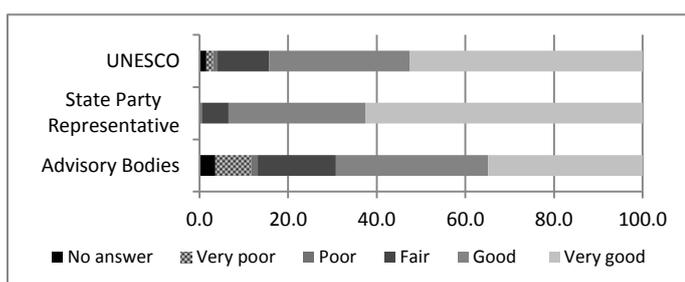
6.3 Entities involved in the Preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report (tick as many boxes as applicable)



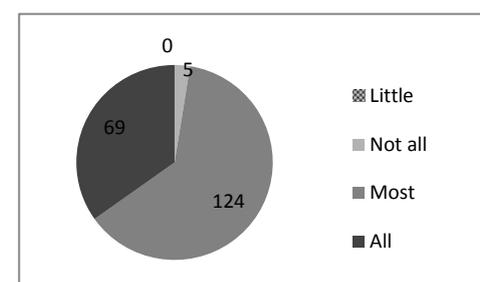
6.4 Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

Yes	165
No	33

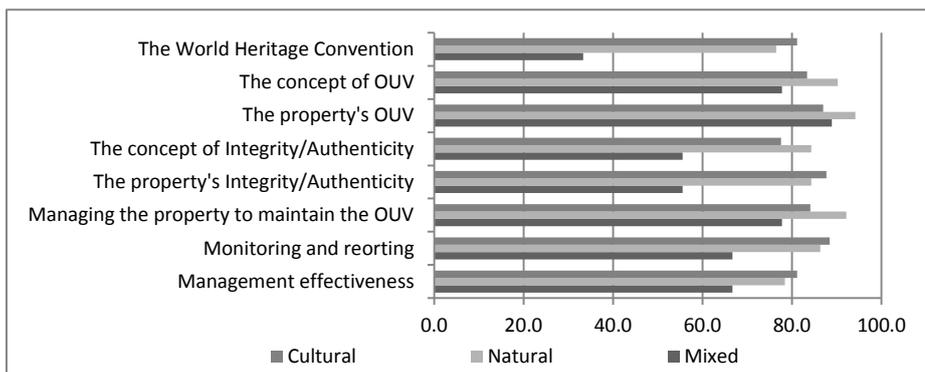
6.6 Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities



6.7 How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

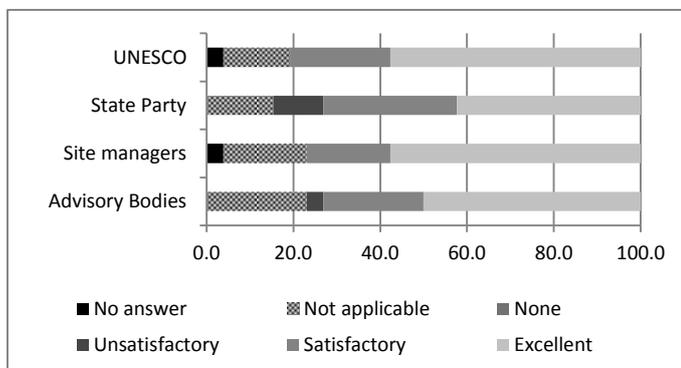


6.8 Has the Periodic Reporting process improved the understanding of the following?

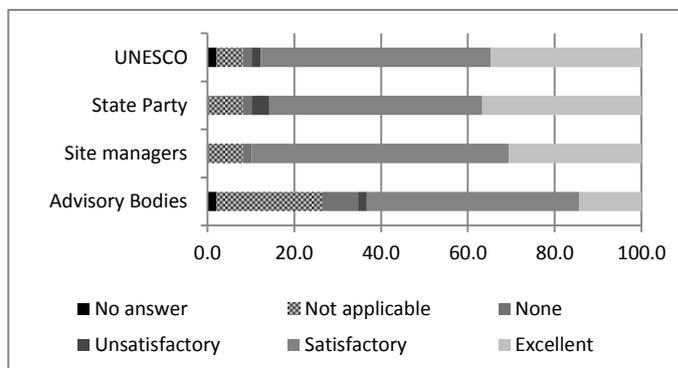


6.9 Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

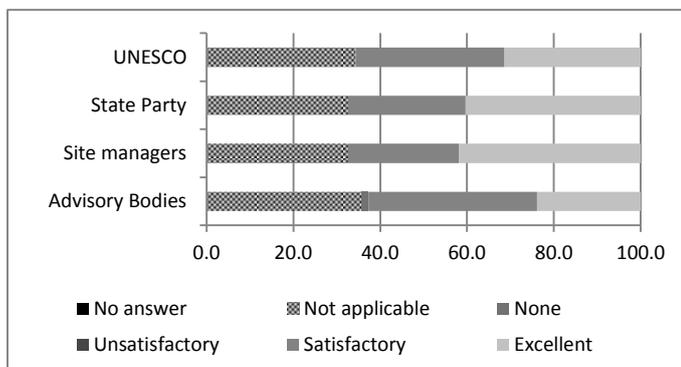
West & Central



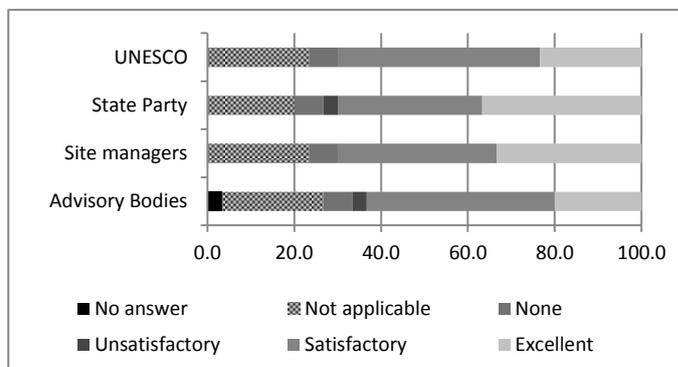
South



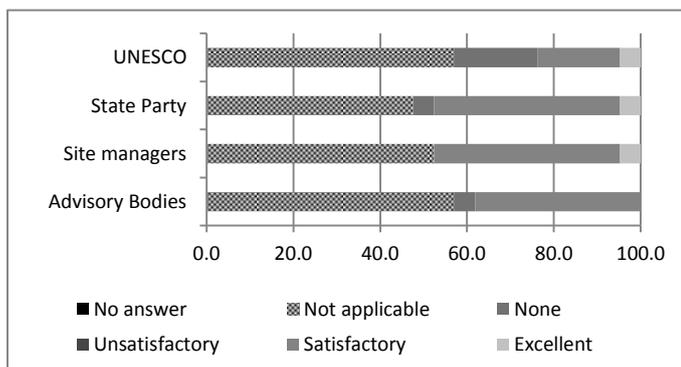
North-East



South-East



Australia & NZ



Pacific Island States

