

Periodic Report - Second Cycle

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

High Coast / Kvarken Archipelago

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

FinlandSwedenEurope and North AmericanaturalMarine & coastal898bis2000, 2006


1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (longitude / latitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
High Coast , Sweden	63 / 18.5	142500	?	142500	2000
The Kvarken Archipelago - Zone A , Finland	63.3 / 21.3	160000	?	160000	2006
The Kvarken Archipelago - Zone B , Finland	62.967 / 20.95	34400	?	34400	2006
Total (ha)		336900	0	336900	

Comment

When High Coast was nominated the boundary was drawn by hand. Due to new modern geographical information system, Sweden would like to submit a file with the digitalized boundary of the High Coast. This digitalized border is done according to the map that was submitted together with the nomination in year 2000. Although the boundary is still the same the accuracy of the digitalization have a minor impact on the area figure. The accurate area is 152 034 ha. A new total areal is 346 434 hectar.

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
High Coast - inscribed property	02/12/2000	
Kvarken Archipelago - inscribed property	16/07/2006	

Comment

Due to modern geographical information system, the Swedish part of the inscribed property (High Coast) would like to submit a file with the digitalized boundary. This digitalized border is done according to the map that was submitted together with the nomination in year 2000. Although the boundary is still the same the accuracy of the digitalization have a minor impact on the area figure. The accurate area of HC is 152 034 ha. We will send the PDFfile to the Unesco secretariat through Focal Poi

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

- Susanna Lindeman
Natural Heritage Services
World Heritage Coordinator
- Anna Lindhagen
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Senior Advisor
- Anna Von Sydow
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Comment

Delete Anna Lindhagen, she is no longer working with World Heritage issues. The current Focal Point for Natural World Heritage sites in Sweden is Senior Advisor Anna von Sydow Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Section II-High Coast / Kvarken Archipelago

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Milly Lundstedt
The County Administrative Board of Västernorrland
Site Manager

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

1. [View photos from OUR PLACE the World Heritage collection](#)
2. [The High Coast](#)
3. [Natural site datasheet from WCMC](#)
4. [Finland - Environment Centre](#)
5. www.kvarken.fi

Comment

Delete points nr 1, 3, 4. Remaining webaddresses are: 2 www.highcoast.net 5 www.kvarken.fi Concerning the Unesco site there is no photos of the High Coast area. I will send in photos through the Swedish Focal Point at Swedish National Heritage Board so Unesco can upload them at the site High Coast/Kvarken Archipelago
http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/898/multiple=1&unique_number=1050

1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

Comment

Part of the site is designated as a: BSPA Baltic Sea Protected Area according to the Helsinki Commission (Helcom) Ramsar Important site for breeding and migrating wetlands birds according to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands Nature 2000 area. Nature reserve area National park area High Coast is designated as national interest for natur conservation and outdoor recreation.

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Comment

The OUV of the World Heritage Site High Coast/Kvarken Archipelago has been submitted to the World Heritage Committee, and adopted at its 37th session in Phnom Penh 2013.

2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(viii)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

vii; glacial depositional formations, traces from the last glaciation in the land- and seascape ex ancient beaches, rock striations, till-capped hills, moraine ridges, boulder fields, vertical zones of wave washed rocks, shingle fields, high isostatic uplift, on-going geological processes that interacts with terrestrial and marine ecosystem development for exempel primary forests, transition from sea inlets and a marine environment to freshwater ponds and mires.

2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3. Factors Affecting the Property

3.14. Other factor(s)

3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

Factor: one of the effect of the land uplift is that too shallow inlets prevent boats to reach the harbours and bridges.
Dredging - can affect the result and evidence of land uplift in a negative way. Blasting - can affect the result and evidence of land uplift in a negative way. The impact can be negative, potential. The origin is inside.

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact						Origin
3.1	Buildings and Development							
3.1.1	Housing							
3.1.2	Commercial development							
3.1.3	Industrial areas							
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure							
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities							
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure							
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure							
3.2.3	Marine transport infrastructure							
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure							
3.3	Services Infrastructures							
3.3.2	Renewable energy facilities							
3.3.5	Major linear utilities							
3.4	Pollution							
3.4.1	Pollution of marine waters							
3.4.3	Surface water pollution							
3.4.4	Air pollution							
3.4.5	Solid waste							
3.5	Biological resource use/modification							
3.5.1	Fishing/collecting aquatic resources							
3.5.2	Aquaculture							
3.5.3	Land conversion							
3.5.4	Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals							
3.5.5	Crop production							
3.5.7	Subsistence wild plant collection							
3.5.8	Commercial hunting							
3.5.9	Subsistence hunting							
3.5.10	Forestry /wood production							
3.6	Physical resource extraction							
3.6.2	Quarrying							
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric							
3.7.1	Wind							
3.7.2	Relative humidity							
3.7.3	Temperature							
3.7.7	Pests							
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage							
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage							
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system							
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community							
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation							
3.9	Other human activities							
3.9.1	Illegal activities							
3.9.2	Deliberate destruction of heritage							

	Name	Impact	Origin			
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.1	Storms					
3.10.2	Flooding					
3.10.5	Changes to oceanic waters					
3.10.6	Temperature change					
3.10.7	Other climate change impacts					
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events					
3.11.5	Erosion and siltation/ deposition					
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)					
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species					
3.12.1	Translocated species					
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species					
3.12.3	Invasive / alien freshwater species					
3.12.4	Invasive / alien marine species					
3.12.5	Hyper-abundant species					
3.12.6	Modified genetic material					
3.13	Management and institutional factors					
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities					
3.13.2	High impact research / monitoring activities					
3.13.3	Management activities					
Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend	
3.1	Buildings and Development					
3.1.1	Housing	localised	on-going	minor	medium capacity	increasing
3.1.2	Commercial development	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	medium capacity	increasing
3.1.3	Industrial areas	localised	on-going	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	restricted	on-going	insignificant	medium capacity	increasing
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities	localised	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	medium capacity	increasing
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure					
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure	localised	on-going	minor	medium capacity	increasing
3.2.3	Marine transport infrastructure	localised	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	localised	on-going	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.3	Services Infrastructures					
3.3.2	Renewable energy facilities	localised	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	high capacity	increasing
3.3.5	Major linear utilities	localised	on-going	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.4	Pollution					
3.4.1	Pollution of marine waters	localised	on-going	insignificant	low capacity	increasing
3.4.3	Surface water pollution	localised	on-going	minor	medium capacity	static
3.4.4	Air pollution	restricted	on-going	insignificant	low capacity	static
3.4.5	Solid waste	localised	on-going	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.5	Biological resource use/modification					
3.5.1	Fishing/collecting aquatic resources	localised	on-going	minor	medium capacity	static
3.5.2	Aquaculture	restricted	on-going	insignificant	high capacity	static
3.5.3	Land conversion	restricted	on-going	insignificant	low capacity	static
3.5.5	Crop production	restricted	on-going	insignificant	low capacity	static
3.5.8	Commercial hunting	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	static
3.5.9	Subsistence hunting	extensive	on-going	insignificant	medium capacity	static

		Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.5.10	Forestry /wood production	localised	on-going	minor	medium capacity	static
3.6	Physical resource extraction					
3.6.2	Quarrying	restricted	one off or rare	minor	medium capacity	static
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage	extensive	on-going	minor	low capacity	increasing
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	localised	on-going	minor	low capacity	increasing
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	localised	on-going	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	localised	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	medium capacity	increasing
3.9	Other human activities					
3.9.1	Illegal activities	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.9.2	Deliberate destruction of heritage	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.2	Flooding	localised	intermittent or sporadic	minor	low capacity	static
3.10.5	Changes to oceanic waters	extensive	one off or rare	minor	low capacity	static
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events					
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species					
3.12.1	Translocated species	localised	on-going	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species	restricted	on-going	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.12.4	Invasive / alien marine species	restricted	on-going	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.13	Management and institutional factors					
3.13.2	High impact research / monitoring activities	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	static

3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

3.17.1 - Comments

3.1.1 Housing: we don't have any high buildings that will affect the skyline but we do have several 1000 summer houses and small villages and the development of these can affect the property. New construction of buildings and modernisation of summer houses can also have the consequence that new roads, sewage and water, electricity, roads, harbours must be built. This may affect the property's attributes.

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is **no buffer zone**, and it is not needed

4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

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

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List

4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

Kvarken: IUCN considered that the two core areas incorporate the essence of the Kvarken Archipelago. A kind of buffer zone between the two areas is provided for in the regional plan for Ostrobothnia, and the geological values will be taken into consideration in local and regional planning. High Coast: IUCN considered that the core area incorporated the essence of the OUV in the HC

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional) Note WHC (July 2012)

The information below should be carefully reviewed and updated.

Sweden

The High Coast is a region inhabited by an estimated 4,500 people who practice small-scale agriculture and fishing. One national park of 2,950ha and 18 nature reserves (size ranging from 2-934ha) are contained within the region. According to IUCN's protected area management categories, High Coast is Category V-Protected Landscape. 9% of the total area is under protected status with most of the rest being the marine component and private lands. About 2% of the marine component is protected.

Source: Evaluation of IUCN and Nomination file - High Coast (2000, Sweden)

Finland

A variety of protective measures cover 80% of the property, including several sites in the Natura 2000 Network (governed by EU Directives on Habitats and Birds and in process of expansion), a RAMSAR site and national measures under the Nature Conservation Act. In the remaining 20% the geological values are also protected under national legislation. As in the High Coast, there is also a portion of the land area and sea frontage owned privately or by village communities. A much greater extent of land and sea, however, in the Kvarken Archipelago, as compared to the High Coast, is owned by the State.

Source: Evaluation of IUCN, 2006 - The Kvarken Archipelago (Extension to the High Coast of Sweden)

Comment

Sweden: Add to the text: small-scale agriculture and fishing, small industries. During summer there is a tourism industry in the area. Change the area 2950 ha to the new area 3062 ha.

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?

An adequate legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

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?

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of inscription on the World Heritage List

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?

An **adequate** legal framework exists for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but **there are some deficiencies in its implementation** which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the property

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

There is **acceptable** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain

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4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

4.2.4.3 The national laws gives the OUV of High Coast/Kvarken Archipelago adequate protection and the area have several national and international designations that gives additional protection. For the property there is also a various of different types of urban planning, master plans, landscape plan and zoning. These different types of planning instruments is made by the state and the municipalities. The municipalities are responsible for planning and land use within their jurisdictions.

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

Note WHC (July 2012)

The information below should be carefully reviewed and updated. If a recent management plan is in force, please submit 2 paper and electronic versions to WHC. The submission should be accompanied by a cover letter to DIR/WHC. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sweden

Management plans exist for all the nature reserves and the national park but these lands constitute only 9% of the total area. The two relevant municipalities do have development plans and the National Natural Resources Law recognises the High Coast as an area of national interest.

The management plan addresses long-term management objectives and prescriptions, particularly with reference to geological and biological phenomena associated with land uplift, the marine environment, natural landscape and forest management. Emphasis is given to legal protection mechanisms under 1999 environmental legislation. A "Management Committee and Reference Group for the High Coast" exist. The goals of the Committee are:

- 1) to promote long-term sustainable development in the High Coast;
- 2) to secure the values of the site, encompassing the geological values and the other major natural and cultural values.

Source: Addendum to 1999 IUCN Evaluation - The High Coast (Sweden)

Finland

The Regional Council of Ostrobothnia promotes the sustainable development and protection of the archipelago and funnels the funds for various EU financed programs. It is also including special status for a buffer zone around the nominated area as part of the regional plan. The main responsibility for nature conservation and environmental protection rests with the Metsähallitus (Forest and Park Service) and the West Finland Regional Environmental Centre which controls most land-uses, regulates and permits small-scale farming, fishing and forestry. The municipalities are responsible for planning and land use within their jurisdictions. Detailed management plans for the area include recent local shore master plans for the Archipelago by the municipalities of Malax, Vaasa and Korsnäs. Cooperation is planned with the Swedish High Coast property where the geologic processes are complementary. For public presentation there are two nature stations and one museum within the area. A visitor centre ("House of the Sea") is also planned near the road entrance to the property.

Source: UICN Evaluation 2006 - The Kvarken Archipelago (Extension to the High Coast of Sweden)

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Comment

A management plan for the HC is under construction and a new management organisation is being put in place 2013-2014. A strategic management and development plan for the Kvarken Archipelago area is in force. "the West Finland Regional Environmental Centre" it is the wrong name change to ELY Center Ostrobothnia, for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment Metsähallitus (Forest and Park Service) correct name in English is Natural Heritage Services.

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Comment

A management plan for the High Coast area is under construction and a new management organisation is under construction year 2013-2014. A strategic management and development plan including a action plan for the Kvarken Archipelago area is in force:

<http://www.kvarken.fi/assets/Svenska---pdf/Frvaltnings-och-utvecklingsplan.pdf>. (in swedish and finnish). An english version is under construction.

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 ?

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property **but it could be improved**

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?

The management system/plan is only **partially adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is **only partially** being implemented

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

An annual work / action plan exists and **many activities** are being implemented

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

Local communities / residents	Fair
Local / Municipal authorities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Poor
Visitors	Fair
Researchers	Poor
Tourism industry	Fair
Industry	Poor

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?

Local communities **directly contribute** to some decisions relating to management

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer

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zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

No indigenous peoples are resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone

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?

There is contact but only **some cooperation** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

To strengthen the cooperation between the areas in Sweden and Finland, the transnational consultative body and the site managers of the site are planning for joint activities and joint projects. For example to work according to a annual action plan for the whole site.

4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

Since 2008 the relevant regional authorities and municipalities in Sweden and Finland have established a transnational consultative body, mainly to ensure that all three core areas of this serial transnational site have a joint management strategy for the property as a whole. KA: The Regional Plan of Ostrobothnia has been approved and it sets out the principles for land use, The site and its OUV is taken into account in the regional plan and has its own regulations and terms for future land use.

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	0%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	40%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	30%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	10%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0%
Other grants	20%

4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

Comment

We have not received assistance from the World Heritage Fund

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4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is **acceptable** but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs

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

Existing sources of funding are **not secure**

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

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

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

There are **some** adequate equipment and facilities, but deficiencies in at least one key area **constrain** management at the World Heritage property

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

There is **basic** maintenance of equipment and facilities

4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

4.4.1.9 EU funding approximately by 20%

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

Full-time	90%
Part-time	10%

4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Permanent	80%
Seasonal	20%

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

Paid	90%
Volunteer	10%

4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

A range of human resources exist, but these are **below optimum** to manage the World Heritage Property.

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

Research and monitoring	Poor
Promotion	Fair
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Fair
Education	Fair
Visitor management	Fair
Conservation	Fair
Administration	Fair
Risk preparedness	Fair

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Tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

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

Research and monitoring	Low
Promotion	Medium
Community outreach	Medium
Interpretation	High
Education	High
Visitor management	Medium
Conservation	High
Administration	Medium
Risk preparedness	Low
Tourism	High
Enforcement (custodians, police)	High

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

A capacity development plan or programme is **in place and fully implemented**; all technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, who are assuming leadership in management

4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

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?

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for most key areas **but there are gaps**

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?

There is a **small amount** of research, but it is not planned

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results are **shared with local participants and some national agencies**

4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report

Breilin et al. (2004). Geology of the Kvarken Archipelago. Geological Survey of Finland. Appendix 1 (swe) Putkinens Niko (2011) Report about different types of moraines in and their classification in the Replot area in Kvarken Archipelago (swe) Svells Kristina (2010) Förvaltningsundersökning/management study <http://www.abo.fi/institution/ruralpublications> (swe)

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4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

Regarding research in the High Coast /Kvarken archipelago area there is still a lack of knowledge regarding different geological formations and geological processes and their impact and connection on ecological processes and species.

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

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

In **many locations and easily visible** to visitors

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

Local communities / residents	Average
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Average
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Poor
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Average
Local businesses and industries	Poor

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

There is a **limited and ad hoc** education and awareness programme

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

World Heritage status has influenced education, information and awareness building activities, **but it could be improved**

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

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted **but improvements could be made**

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

Visitor centre	Adequate
Site museum	Adequate
Information booths	Adequate
Guided tours	Adequate
Trails / routes	Adequate
Information materials	Excellent
Transportation facilities	Poor
Other	Not needed

4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

Several projects regarding education and information is on going. The site have two visitor centres with high class World Heritage exhibitions. A green infrastructure with paths,

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information about the World Heritage and its OUV is existing but can be much more improved- For example to give better service and experiences to different types of groups/visitors

4.7. Visitor Management

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

Last year	Minor Increase
Two years ago	Minor Increase
Three years ago	Minor Increase
Four years ago	Minor Increase
Five years ago	Minor Increase

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

Accommodation establishments
Transportation services
Tourism industry
Visitor surveys

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

Comment

For the protected areas within the World Heritage site, about 37 % of the area, there are a visitor use management plan specially for the nationalpark and the nature reserves. A strategy for visitor accessibility is under construction for the protected areas in the High Coast. In the Kvarken archipelago there is a "Tourism Development Strategy":

<http://www.kvarkenworldheritage.fi/assets/Svenska---pdf/Sustainable-Tourism-Development-Strategy-2011-Kvarken-Archipelago-World-Heritage-Site.pdf> (ENG)

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?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**

4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

There is **limited co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

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

No fees are collected

4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is robust and well protected. There is a minor risk that visitors will have a negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

Section II-High Coast / Kvarken Archipelago

4.8. Monitoring

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?

There is considerable monitoring but it is **not directed towards management needs** and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient and key indicators have been defined but **monitoring the status of indicators could be improved**

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Average
Local communities	Poor
Researchers	Poor
NGOs	Poor
Industry	Non-existent
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

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

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 management needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

Please refer to question 5.2

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

	World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
3.2 Transportation Infrastructure							
3.2.3	Marine transport infrastructure	vii; glacial depositional formations, on-going geological processes that interact with terrestrial and marine ecosystem development ex primary forests, transition from sea inlets and a marine environment to freshwater	Information/enhanced data access to decision makers, active dialogue with entrepreneurs, property owners and general public. Mapping of geological formations and how the marine transports affect under water and shore line geological formations.	Follow-up of condition in sensitive areas like lagoons and estuaries, follow-up of water quality.	It is a need for improved monitoring but lack of funding, wich makes it difficult to keep a time schedule.	Regional State administrative agencies, Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment, County Administrative Board, Natural Heritage Services, Finnish transport safety agency, Geological Survey of Finland, local societies	Maintainence of existing and creating new infrastructure affects underwater formations and sensitive areas like lagoons. Effects natural succession of land-uplift habitats.
3.8 Social/cultural uses of heritage							
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage	vii; glacial depositional formations, on-going geological processes that interact with terrestrial and marine ecosystem developement ex primary forests, transition from sea inlets and a marine environment to freshwater	Information and a active dialogue between stakeholders, inhabitants, NGO's etc to include local actors in management and projects concerning the WHS. Education about the unigeness of the site is important to enhance the proudness of the WHS.	Follow- up of attitudes of society's valuing, follow-up of nature and habitats and taken actions.	On going	Natural Heritage Services, County Administrative board of Västernorrland, Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment, municipalities, Terranova Nature Centre, visitor centre of High Coast, schools and universities.	The management authorities of the WH do not have any significant proof for these changes but there is indication that we need to enhance and strenghen the society's valuing for the natural heritage.
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	vii; glacial depositional formations, on-going geological processes that interact with terrestrial and marine ecosystem developement ex primary forests, transition from sea inlets and a marine environment to freshwater.	Information, support traditional way of living, eg pasture on boreal Baltic coastal meadows.	Mapping and follow-up of important habitats / features.	On - going	County administrative board, municipalities, Natural Heritage Service, Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment, The Finnish Forest Centre	Ending of traditional use (eg. slash and burn, grazing) leads to loss of valuable nature types.

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.4 Financial and Human Resources						
	Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment		
4.4.4	Existing sources of funding are not secure	Application for the yearly funding from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Environment in Finland Networking: municipalities, local, regional, others WH sites to secure funding through different types of EU projects.	It is a on going process to secure funding for the World Heritage mangement.	County administrative board of Västernorrland and Natural Heritage Services in Finland. The Kvarken WH Committee coordinates funding projects. The Swedish and Finnish World Heritage sites is also discusses how to secure funding for the WH sites.	To implement the WH convention it is a need for secured funding in a long term perspective. Networking and cooperation is the method we try to use, to raise the funding so we can actually work specifically with WH issues and management.	
4.4.13	Promotion	x	x	x	This question 4.4.13 shall be removed	
4.5 Scientific Studies and Research Projects						
4.5.2	Research in the property is not planned	Networking with university's and the geological institutes (SGU in High Coast, GTK in Kvarken) is under progress and the aim is to strengthen the cooperation.	On going	National Heritage Services, County Administrative Board of Västernorrland.	We need more research about different geological phenomena and their inteaction with the ecological processes. We need more knowledge about when the land uplift will end. And how the rise of sea levels effect our OUV.	

4.6 Education, Information and Awareness Building					
4.6.3	There is a limited education and awareness programme	Start new projects, work to get WH included on school curricula. So far we have worked in transnational project between the two WH areas within the site. AIM: educate teachers, descionsmakers, local communities about WH, WH convention, OUV	On going - at our visitor centres, info points in the HC and KS. The project "World Heritage in cooperation" (www.kvarken.fi) ends at february 2014.	Partners Kvarken Council, municipalities, County administrative board, National Heritage Services, Regional Council Ostrobothnia, EU fund 50%. The project has been good complement to ordinary management activity.	On a regular basis we have two visitor centres, one i the HC and one in KS. Exhibitons, information, movies, guided tours about the WH statues and the OUVs.

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5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

Not applicable (for sites inscribed exclusively under criteria vii to x)

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values are being **partially degraded** but the state of conservation of the World Heritage property has not been significantly impacted

5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.4.1 - Comments

5.3.4.2. Ecosystems and their species is negatively effected by human activities and the pollution of the Baltic sea.

6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	No impact
Recognition	Positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	No impact
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	Positive
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	No impact
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
Staff from other World Heritage properties
Non Governmental Organization
Local community

Section II-High Coast / Kvarken Archipelago

External experts
Advisory bodies

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

no

6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

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

UNESCO	Fair
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	Good

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

Most of the required information was accessible

6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and / or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and / or Authenticity
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

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

UNESCO	Not Applicable
State Party	Not Applicable
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Not Applicable

6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

- Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance**
 Reason for update: The OUV of the World Heritage Site High Coast/Kvarken Archipelago has been submitted to the World Heritage Committee, and adopted at its 37th session in Phnom Penh 2013.
- Geographic Information Table**
 Reason for update: When High Coast was nominated the boundary was drawn by hand. Due to new modern geographical information system, Sweden would like to submit a file with the digitalized boundary of the High Coast. This digitalized border is done according to the map that was submitted together with the nomination in year 2000. Although the boundary is still the same the accuracy of the digitalization have a minor impact on the area figure. The accurate area is 152 034 ha. A new total area is 346 434 hectar.
- Map(s)**
 Reason for update: Due to modern geographical information system, the Swedish part of the inscribed property (High Coast) would like to submit a file with

the digitalized boundary. This digitalized border is done according to the map that was submitted together with the nomination in year 2000. Although the boundary is still the same the accuracy of the digitalization have a minor impact on the area figure. The accurate area of HC is 152 034 ha. We will send the PDFfile to the Unesco secretariat through Focal Poi

6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise