

Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks	51.425 / -116.48	2360000	0	2360000	1984
Total (ha)		2360000	0	2360000	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks - Map of the inscribed property	1990	
Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks- Map of inscribed property	2014	

1.5 - Web and Social Media data of the property (if applicable)

1. [Jasper National Park](#)
2. [Yoho National Park of Canada](#)
3. [Kootenay National Park of Canada](#)
4. [Hamber Provincial Park](#)
5. [Mount Robson Provincial Park](#)
6. [Mount Assiniboine Provincial Park](#)

Comment

Banff National Park website: <https://parks.canada.ca/pn-np/ab/banff> For social media see attachment

2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)

2.1 - Records indicate that your World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under the Conventions/programmes shown in the prefilled table below. Please check and amend as necessary.

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is not</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.2	List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.3	The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List) (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))		×
2.1.4	World Network of Biosphere Reserves Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		×
2.1.5	Global Geoparks Network UNESCO Global Geoparks		×

2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands

of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.5 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property as a Man and Biosphere Reserve (if relevant) in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.6 - Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.7 - Please indicate the level of cooperation at property level between designations under different Conventions/Programmes

2.7.1	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.5	UNESCO Global Geoparks	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	

2.8 - Please add any further comments on cooperation with the other designation(s)/programme(s)

The Burgess Shale, which forms one of the key components of the site, was recognized as one of the First 100 IUGS Geological Heritage Sites in October 2022. This program was initiated by the UNESCO Geoscience and Geoparks program.

2.9 - Are you aware of any elements associated with the World Heritage property that have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?

No

2.10 - Please list any elements associated with the World Heritage property inscribed under the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of which you are aware

NA

2.11 - Are you aware of any documentary heritage listed under the Memory of the World Programme associated with the World Heritage property?

No

2.12 - Please list any documentary heritage associated with the World Heritage property listed under the Memory of the World Programme of which you aware.
NA

3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

Renowned for their scenic splendor, the Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks are comprised of Banff, Jasper, Kootenay and Yoho national parks and Mount Robson, Mount Assiniboine and Humber provincial parks. Together, they exemplify the outstanding physical features of the Rocky Mountain Biogeographical Province. Classic illustrations of glacial geological processes — including ice fields, remnant valley glaciers, canyons and exceptional examples of erosion and deposition — are found throughout the area. The Burgess Shale Cambrian fossil sites and nearby Precambrian sites contain important information about the earth's evolution.

Criterion (vii): The seven parks of the Canadian Rockies form a striking mountain landscape. With rugged mountain peaks, ice fields, and glaciers, alpine meadows, lakes, waterfalls, extensive karst cave systems, thermal springs and deeply incised canyons, the Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks possess exceptional natural beauty, attracting millions of visitors annually.

Criterion (viii): The Burgess Shale is one of the most significant fossil areas in the world. Exquisitely preserved fossils record a diverse, abundant marine community dominated by soft-bodied organisms. Originating soon after the rapid unfolding of animal life about 540 million years ago, the Burgess Shale fossils provide key evidence of the history and early evolution of most animal groups known today, and yield a more complete view of life in the sea than any other site for that time period. The seven parks of the Canadian Rockies are a classic representation of significant and on-going glacial processes along the continental divide on highly faulted, folded and uplifted sedimentary rocks.

Integrity

The Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks protect many of the outstanding scenic natural features, landscapes and views for which they are renowned. Spectacular mountain peaks, ice fields, glaciers, canyons, alpine meadows, lakes, waterfalls, karst-cave systems and thermal springs fully represent glacial features and landforms typical of the Rocky Mountain Biogeographical Province. The site encompasses the renowned Burgess Shale fossiliferous sites.

The large size of the property (2,306,884 ha), its configuration (400 kms long and up to 100 kms wide), and the fact that over 95% of the area is legally or administratively maintained in a completely natural condition ensure that the outstanding features and views remain nested in an unaltered natural setting, buffered from development and activities on adjacent lands. Much of the property is surrounded by over one million hectares of adjacent parkland that is managed to similar standards.

Glacier recession due to climate change is evident within the property.

Protection and management requirements

Management of each of the seven parks that make up the property is governed by an approved management plan, prepared in accordance with the standards and requirements of the agency responsible for that park, either Parks Canada or British Columbia Parks. The plans acknowledge the World Heritage inscription, and also their park's role in protecting representative Rocky Mountain ecosystems and offering high quality wilderness visitor opportunities.

Each of the management plans contains: a description of key features and values of the park; a long-term vision for the park and management objectives to be met; a set of management strategies that respond to current and predicted future stressors; and a zoning system that articulates acceptable land uses. The management plans are developed by their respective jurisdictions through planning processes that involve consultations with Indigenous groups, local governments, the public and other interested parties. They are periodically reviewed and updated.

Banff, Jasper, Yoho and Kootenay National Parks collaborate on trans-boundary issues such as species-at-risk conservation, resource protection and restoration, and the provision of visitor opportunities. Neighbouring provincial and national parks within the property work together periodically to address issues of common interest, such as park access, wildlife and wildfire management. It is a stated management objective of all the parks that comprise the property to also work with surrounding jurisdictions that have management responsibilities in order to maintain the OUV of the property and the integrity of the ecosystems encompassed by it.

Park management plans have identified a number of resource protection measures, such as environmental assessment processes, zoning, ecological integrity monitoring, as well as education programs, to address pressures on the property and raise public awareness. Developments approved for national transportation, for park administration and for visitor services are concentrated in less than 5 per cent of the property's area, strictly regulated and limited by management plans, in order to minimize their impacts. Attention will be given over the long term to monitoring glacier melt that is evident within the property. Other effects of climate change, such as flooding and changes in wildfire frequency and patterns are addressed through management planning, monitoring and appropriate specific action as required.

3.2 - Please list the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of your property and give an assessment of their condition. As a guideline, it is suggested to focus on approximately five key attributes (no more than 15 overall).

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	Rugged Mountain Peaks	×			
3.2.2	Icefields and Glaciers		×		
3.2.3	Alpine Meadows	×			
3.2.4	Lakes and Waterfalls	×			
3.2.5	Karst Cave Systems	×			
3.2.6	Natural beauty of the park attracts millions of visitors	×			
3.2.7	Glacial Erosion	×			
3.2.8	Deeply Incised Canyons	×			
3.2.9	Burgees Shale Fossil Site	×			

3.2.10	Thermal Springs	✕			
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

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

Climate change is anticipated to have significant impacts on some OUV components. Glacial processes will alter and landscape-level shifts that are already being observed are expected to continue. Although climate change is anticipated to have significant impacts on portions of icefields located in The CRMP WHS, the vast majority of OUV components will stay intact. Smoke from wildfires intermittently impacts views. The WHS will remain an environment of exceptional natural beauty.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕		✕			→	
➖ Negative ✕	✕		✕			→	

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕			→	
➖ Negative ✕	✕		✕			→	

4.1.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.1 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

100% of the WHS is protected. 3% of the WHS allows for commercial development following controlled guidelines. All visitor accommodation, associated infrastructure, including ski resorts, and interpretive facilities are permitted and monitored within a rigorous framework of ecological, cultural resource, and development guidelines and associated legislation. Visitor infrastructure development is controlled and stable. Visitation is trending up significantly which has impacted commercial use.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕			→	
 Negative ✕		✕	✕	✕		→	

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):


- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕				↗
 Negative ✕	✕		✕				↗

4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Vehicle traffic is increasing throughout the WHS. Prevalent helicopter flight paths have been noted as a concern in the BC Parks area of the WHS. Visual and auditory impacts on visitors seeking a nature experience are increasing. Site managers are working to review and assess impacts on the ecology and visitor access/experience. PCA is considering improvements to roadways and ancillary infrastructure within established development limits as required to support sustainable visitor access.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕			→	
 Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕		→	

4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕		✕			➡	

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕		✕			➡	

4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Permitted micro-hydro and water draws across the WHS. Lk Minnewanka Reservoir/dam inside BNP and Spray Lks Reservoir upstream and outside the WHS impact the striking natural landscape. Cell towers and power lines (including one new line) are located throughout the WHS. The Trans Mountain Pipeline reactivation work is complete in JNP. Construction continues in Mt Robson with ongoing ground disturbance; a multi-year program to restore disturbed areas is underway.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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








	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			📈

4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative 							

4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):


- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Wildfire-generated air pollution (smoke/ash) from inside and outside the WHS; at times results in obscured views. Occasional train derailments and increasing commercial vehicle use/accidents can result in isolated contamination of soil/surface/groundwater. Wastewater and stormwater runoff from some locations within the WHS is a concern being addressed through monitoring. A commercial helicopter flight path associated with Mt Assiniboine Lodge is possibly contributing to air/water pollution.

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):


- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕	✕		✕		→	

4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			↗

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕		✕			→	

4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Gravel extraction for park management purposes, within the WHS, for construction, and road aggregate is quarried from glacial fluvial deposits. Limited water extraction occurs under permit for domestic and commercial purposes and to meet visitor demands.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant			Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔊 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			↗

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant			Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔊 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			↗

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

A 2°C warming trend over the last century is projected to continue. Climate change is anticipated to have significant impacts on some OUV components. Glacial processes will alter and landscape level shifts that are already being observed are expected to continue. The range and rate of mountain pine beetle and whitebark pine blister rust are increasing due to temperature rise.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive X	X	X	X				↗
Negative							

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	X Not relevant
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4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive X	X	X	X				↗
Negative							

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive X	X	X	X				↗
Negative							

4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	X Not relevant
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4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive X	X	X	X	X			↗
Negative X	X	X	X	X			↗

4.8.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.8 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Positive impacts of increased visitors to the WHS include fostering appreciation for protection of WHS and positive economic benefits to communities within and surrounding the site. Increasing level of visitors may have negative impacts on the OUV of experiencing the "striking mountain landscape" due to congestion. However, park agencies are aware, and progress is being made to find solutions. Increased support for Indigenous groups returning to the land for ceremony and interest based use.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant		Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			📈

4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			📈

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			📈

4.10.8 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.10 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Temperature extremes due to climate change have increased the rate of glacial retreat causing flood events and increased sediment deposition/erosion. Changes to precipitation and increased frequency of extreme weather including: lightning and hail, flooding, drought and other climate impacts have the potential to impact the OUV (viewsapes and natural beauty). Some opportunities exist to mitigate negative impacts of flooding by increasing culvert sizes on new builds and rehabilitation work.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕			→	
➖ Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕				↗

4.11.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.11 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Wildfire is a natural process that helps regenerate healthy forests. Longer wildfire seasons linked to climate change produce regional smoke that can obscure viewscapes. Temporary impacts on the natural beauty of the alpine meadows (both from smoke obscuring, and recovery from burn scarring) could also impact the natural beauty of the lakes (ash, sediments). Careful forest management and fire restoration can mitigate these impacts.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive							
➖ Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			↗

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive							
➖ Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			↗

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.12.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.12 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The spread of freshwater aquatic invasive species is a concern throughout the site. The potential for invasive mussel introduction has been noted. Terrestrial invasive species occur mostly along human transport corridors. BC Parks has noted landscape concerns in alpine meadows.

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔊 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕		✕			→	
➖ Negative							

4.13.2 - Legal framework

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔊 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕		✕			→	
➖ Negative							

4.13.3 - Governance

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔊 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕		✕			→	
➖ Negative							

4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔊 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕		✕			→	
➖ Negative							

4.13.5 - Financial resources

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔊 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕		✕			→	

Negative							
----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4.13.6 - Human resources

Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside

Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (19/09/2013):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

4.13.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.13 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The WHS is a gateway to connecting with natural beauty. The 4 NP Management Plans (2022) were approved by the federal Minister responsible for Parks Canada. Through these management plans and BC Parks plans natural heritage in Canada is protected, engagement with Indigenous peoples facilitated, and opportunities for visitors to experience the WHS are welcomed and managed. Some Burgess Shale paleontological research involves removal from the site, but specimens remain accessible and conserved

4.14. Other factor(s)



















































































































4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

There is a strong legal framework in place under the National Parks Act and the British Columbia Parks Act and the rule of law prevails.

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development					
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure					
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities					
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure					
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure					
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure					
4.3 Services Infrastructures					
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities					
4.3.4 Localised utilities					

						
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						
						
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.3 Surface water pollution						
						
4.4.4 Air pollution						
						
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.1 Mining						
						
4.6.2 Quarrying						
						
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						
						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.3 Temperature						
						
4.7.7 Pests						
						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						
4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting						
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system						
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.2 Flooding						
						
4.10.6 Temperature change						
						
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts						
						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
						
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
						
4.12.3 Invasive/Alien freshwater species						
						

4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan	+	Current		+		→
4.13.2 Legal framework	+	Current		+		→
4.13.3 Governance	+	Current		+		→
4.13.4 Management activities	+	Current		+		→
4.13.5 Financial resources	+	Current		+		→
4.13.6 Human resources	+	Current		+		→
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	+	Current		+	↻	→
Legend Current Potential Negative Positive Inside Outside						

4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors












4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.1 Buildings and Development

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	+	Current		+		→
	-	Current		+		→












Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✗	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✗	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✗	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✗	High capacity
	Medium capacity

	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	  	 	
	 	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	 	 	
	 	  	
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor			
✕	Restricted		
	Localised		











	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
X	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
X	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
X	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
X	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						





Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
X	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
X	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
X	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
X	High capacity

	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.3 Services Infrastructures





Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities	  		
	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.4 Localised utilities	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted







	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.4 Pollution

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.3 Surface water pollution			
	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes







	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years




	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.4 Air pollution			
	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor






	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.6 Physical resource extraction

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.6.1 Mining						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant

	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.6.2 Quarrying			
			
			




Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major







Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.6.4 Water (extraction)			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor		
✕	Restricted	
	Localised	
	Extensive	
	Widespread	
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact		
	One off or rare	
	Intermittent or sporadic	
	Frequent	
✕	On-going	
Impact - Impact on the attributes		
	Insignificant	
✕	Minor	
	Significant	
	Major	
Management response - Capacity of management to respond		
	High capacity	
✕	Medium capacity	
	Low capacity	
	No capacity and / or resources	
Trend - Development over the last 6 years		
	Decreasing	
	Static	
✕	Increasing	

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.3 Temperature							
							
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor							
	Restricted						
	Localised						
✕	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact							
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
✕	On-going						
Impact - Impact on the attributes							
	Insignificant						
	Minor						

✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.7 Pests						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
------	--------	--------	-------

4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
--	---------------

✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread						
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact							
<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On-going						
Impact - Impact on the attributes							
<input type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major						
Management response - Capacity of management to respond							
<input type="checkbox"/>	High capacity						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity						
<input type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Development over the last 6 years							
<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Static						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increasing						

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.2 Flooding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Extensive					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread					
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact						
<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent					
<input type="checkbox"/>	On-going					
Impact - Impact on the attributes						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant					

✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.6 Temperature change						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor							
	Restricted						
✕	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact							
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
✕	On-going						
Impact - Impact on the attributes							
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
✕	Significant						
	Major						
Management response - Capacity of management to respond							
	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
✕	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Development over the last 6 years							
	Decreasing						
	Static						
✕	Increasing						

4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events




Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)			
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor			
	Restricted		
✕	Localised		
	Extensive		
	Widespread		
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact			
	One off or rare		
✕	Intermittent or sporadic		
	Frequent		
	On-going		
Impact - Impact on the attributes			

	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.12.3 Invasive/Alien freshwater species			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major



Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact





	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent

✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static

	Increasing
--	------------

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.3 Governance	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes





	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.4 Management activities	 		




Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact





	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent

✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static

	Increasing
--	------------

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes






	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	 	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent

✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

4.17.1 - If your property is a serial inscription (national or transnational) please identify which components of the property are impacted by each factor

NA

4.18. Prediction of the state of conservation at next cycle of Periodic Reporting.

4.18.1 - Please predict what the state of conservation of each attribute will be approximately 6 years from now (at the time of the next cycle of Periodic Reporting)

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	Rugged mountain peaks	✕			
4.18.1.2	Icefields and glaciers, glacial erosion features			✕	
4.18.1.3	Burgess Shale fossil site	✕			
4.18.1.4	lakes and waterfalls, thermal springs	✕			
4.18.1.5	natural beauty of the park continue to attract people	✕			

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

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

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

5.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?

The boundaries **are known by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

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

The property has **no buffer zone** and **does not need one**

5.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?

The property has **no known and recognised** buffer zone

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

5.2. Protective Measures

5.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional).

The site consists of four national parks and three British Columbia provincial parks:

- Banff National Park
- Yoho National Park
- Kootenay National Park

- Jasper National Park
- Mt. Assiniboine Provincial Park
- Humber Provincial Park
- Mt. Robson Provincial Park

The national parks are part of the national parks system of Canada. All land within the parks is owned and managed by the Canadian Government and is dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment. The provincial parks are part of the provincial park system of the Province of British Columbia. All land within the parks is owned by the Province of British Columbia and is managed for the preservation of the natural environment and the use and enjoyment of the public.

- Canada National Parks Act (2000) and associated regulations
- Parks Canada Agency Act (1998)
- Parks Canada's Guiding Principles and Operational Policies
- Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (2003)
- Species at Risk Act (2002)
- Fisheries Act (1985)
- Protected Areas Act (BC 2000)
- Park Act (BC 2000) and associated regulations

The Canada National Parks Act (2000) requires that "the maintenance or restoration of ecological integrity, through the protection of natural resources and natural processes, shall be the first priority of the Minister when considering all aspects of the management of parks." The Parks Canada Agency Act (1998) established an Agency "for the purpose of ensuring that Canada's national parks, national historic sites and related heritage areas are protected and represented for this and future generations and in order to further the achievement of the national interest as it is related to those parks, sites and heritage areas and related programs."

Source: Periodic Reporting Cycle 1, Periodic Reporting Cycle 2

Comment

Repeal: Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (2003). Replace with: Impact Assessment Act (2019). Repeal: Protected Areas Act(BC 2000). Replace with: Protected Areas of British Columbia Act (2000). Repeal: BC Park Act (2000). Replace with BC Park Act (1996).

5.2.2 - Please list any legislation and other measures (regulatory -including spatial planning- contractual, institutional or traditional) not included in 5.2.1 and indicate the category

5.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation including spatial planning) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The **legal framework** for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

5.2.4 - 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 has **no buffer zone**

5.2.5 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) in the broader setting of the World Heritage property adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The **legal framework** for the broader setting of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for** effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity

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

There is **adequate capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property

5.2.7 - Please provide a short summary of how the legislation, including spatial planning and other regulation, works in practice

A strong legislative framework protects the World Heritage Site. At a national level, this includes the Canada National Parks Act, the Parks Canada Agency Act, the Impact Assessment Act, and associated regulations. At a provincial level, the legislation includes the Protected Areas of British Columbia Act and the Park Act. Spatial planning occurs through management plans, which include zoning maps. Area management focuses on complex management challenges such as areas with high natural values.

5.2.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations about the information related to the measures taken to protect the World Heritage property

As noted throughout this report there is a disparity of resources between the national parks and the provincial parks which affect management capacity. Parks Canada uses an adaptive management approach where, after careful monitoring of on-the-ground indicators, strategies may be adjusted to improve decision-making and management effectiveness. BC Parks Management Plans respond to current and predicted future threats to the values and opportunities to enhance or change the values and uses of.

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

5.3.1 - Please check the box which most closely match the character of the governance and management system of the property

Public management system joint national/ local

If 'Other', please specify

5.3.2 - Management System: Please indicate which of the various management tools listed below are used to help protect the property.

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.

Other forms of statutory or non-statutory plans (e.g. strategic plans)

An integrated management plan combining World Heritage and any other designations

A management plan
An annual work plan or business plan
An environmental management framework
An assessment of biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services provided by the property

5.3.3 - Please give a brief description of the management system currently in place at your property

National park management plans are reviewed every ten years and are approved by the federal minister responsible for Parks Canada and tabled in federal parliament. Provincial park management plans are updated as required and approved by BC Parks. Both national and provincial management plans include Indigenous, public, and stakeholder consultation.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Mount Robson Provincial Park Ecosystem Management Plan	N/A	Available	2001	
Mount Robson Provincial Park Master Plan	N/A	Available	1992	
Jasper National Park of Canada Management Plan	N/A	Available	2000	
Kootenay National Park of Canada Management Plan	N/A	Available	2000	
Yoho National Park of Canada Management Plan	N/A	Available	2000	
Banff National Park of Canada. Management Plan. Amended May 2004	N/A	Available	2004	
Hamber Provincial Park. Master Plan	N/A	Available	1986	
Master Plan for Mount Assiniboine Provincial Park	N/A	Available	1989	

Comment

update: Jasper National Park of Canada Management Plan- 2022 Kootenay National Park of Canada Management Plan- 2022 Banff National Park of Canada Management Plan- 2022 Yoho National Park of Canada Management Plan- 2022 Berg Lake Corridor Plan 2000 Mount Robson Provincial Park Management Plan 2011 Hamber Provincial Park Master Plan 2015 Master Plan for Mount Assiniboine Provincial Park 2012

5.3.5 - Has any use been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in developing policies and best practices for the protection of this property?

The 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape is **not relevant** to this property

5.3.6 - If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.

5.3.7 - Has any use been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property?

No use has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

5.3.8 - If the Climate Change policy has been used, please briefly describe what has been done along with any research on the impacts of Climate Change on the property:

5.3.9 - Has any use been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property ?

No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

5.3.10 - If the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties has been used, please briefly describe what has been done

5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property

There is **adequate coordination** between all bodies/levels involved in the management of the property

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

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

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

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

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

An annual work/action plan **exists and all of its activities are being implemented and monitored**

5.3.15 - Does the management system include formal mechanisms and procedures that ensure participation and contribution of the following groups, living within or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
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5.3.15.1	Local communities				×	
5.3.15.2	Local authorities				×	
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone				×	
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples				×	
5.3.15.5	Women					×
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups				×	
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify	Youth, ecosystem scientists, earth scientists(including paleontologists).				

5.3.16 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship between the World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff and the following groups

		Not applicable	Non-existent	Poor	Fair	Good
5.3.16.1	Local communities					×
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities					×
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples				×	
5.3.16.4	Landowners					×
5.3.16.5	Women					×
5.3.16.6	Youth/Children					×
5.3.16.7	Researchers					×
5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists					×
5.3.16.9	National/International tourists					×
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry					×
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries					×
5.3.16.12	NGOs					×
5.3.16.13	Other specific groups					×
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	Ecosystem scientists, earth scientists.				

5.3.17 - Please rate the extent to which the management system of your property contributes towards achieving the objectives of the World Heritage Committee's Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the *World Heritage Convention*

		Not applicable	No contribution	Limited	Significant	Full achievement
5.3.17.1	The management system of the property contributes to gender equality					×
5.3.17.2	The management system of the property provides ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants)				×	
5.3.17.3	The management system of the property contributes to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status				×	
5.3.17.4	The management system of the property integrates a human rights-based approach	×				
5.3.17.5	The management system of the property contributes to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood				×	
5.3.17.6	The management system of the property contributes to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property	×				

5.3.18 - Please provide further details on the ratings of the management system given in the table above

The 7 parks within the WHS collaborate on conditions relevant to transboundary issues. The 4 national parks 2022 management plans are in alignment with each other, thus increasing overall effectiveness. The robust individual management plans inform and provide the framework for the management of each of the 7 parks in the WHS. Elements of climate change, such as receding glaciers are outside of the scope of control of management and/or planning.

5.3.19 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the management system/plan

Management plans set a long-term vision for the parks as a place characterized by respect for the inherent value of unimpaired natural landscapes and ecosystem processes; respect for experiences based on the unique human and natural history and respect for and engagement with Indigenous Peoples. The 4 NP 2022

Management plans were developed concurrently. This synchronized approach allows for landscape-level coordination of approaches to protecting resources and managing visitor use.

6. Financial and Human Resources

6.1. Funding

6.1.1 - If your funding sources do not exactly fit those shown, put the relevant amounts against the funding type that most closely represents your situation, and use the comment box below to provide more details.

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	20 %	20 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	30 %	30 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	50 %	50 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

6.1.2 - Please comment here on any other aspects of funding sources not covered in the table above

6.1.3 - 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

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

The existing sources of funding are secure over both the medium- and long-term

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

As noted throughout this report there is a disparity of resources between the national parks and the provincial parks which affects management capacity.

6.1.6 - Estimate the distribution of men and women involved in the management, conservation, interpretation of the World Heritage properties and the extent to which they are drawn from local communities.

		From local communities %	From elsewhere %
6.1.6.1	Men	47 %	0 %
6.1.6.2	Women	53 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 0 %

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

Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property

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

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Good
Community participation and inclusion	Good
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Good
Interpretation	Fair

Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

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

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Good
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Good
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

6.1.10 - Has any use been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building at the property?

No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

6.1.11 - If the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building has been used, please briefly describe what has been done.

6.1.12 - Are there site-specific capacity building plans or programmes that develop local expertise and that contribute to the transfer of skills for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property?

A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and fully implemented; all technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally

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

As noted throughout this report there is a disparity of resources between the national parks and the provincial parks which affects capacity. Most technical work is carried out by provincial or national park staff. Staff are well trained but there is considerable variation in capacity between the national park and provincial parks.

7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

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

Knowledge about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property is adequate

7.2 - 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 considerable research but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

7.3 - Are results from research programmes publicly available and disseminated?

Research results are shared widely with active outreach to local communities and national and international audiences

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

Ecological research is published in peer-reviewed scientific journals and in local stakeholder fora. Scientific findings are communicated to parks visitors through interpretive programs. Burgess Shale research is regularly published in peer-reviewed scientific journals and in popular science writing. There is ongoing monitoring and active management throughout the site. This contributes to evidence-based decision making that supports ecological integrity being maintained and restored.

8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

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

Local communities	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Good
Women	Good

Youth/children	Fair
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Fair
National/international tourists	Fair
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industries	Good
NGOs	Good
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

8.2 - Does the property have a heritage education programme(s) for children and/or youth, that can contribute to a better understanding of heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue?

There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs

8.3 - Who are the target audiences for education and awareness programmes at your property?

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Indigenous peoples
Landowners
Women
Youth/children
Researchers
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry
Local businesses and industries
NGOs

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

Visitor centre	Fair
Site museum	Good
Information booths	Fair
Guided tours	Fair
Trails/routes	Fair
Printed information materials	Good
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Good
Transportation facilities	Fair
Other	Not needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	

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

The 4 national parks have strong outreach and education programs dedicated to sharing the unique values of the WHS with all visitors, both online and in person. Interpretive programs include Indigenous interpretation, wildlife guardians and heritage interpretation. Visitors report high satisfaction levels in Parks Canada surveys (IUCN Consultation, 2017). The 3 BC provincial parks run limited interpretive programs and visitor information offers.

9. Visitor Management

9.1 - Please provide estimated annual visitor numbers (including national and international visitors) since the last Periodic Report

4,750,000 / 3,900,000 / 5,250,000 / 5,200,000 / 5,250,000 /

9.2 - What information sources are used to collect visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries

9.3 - What is the average length stay of a visitor to the World Heritage property?

Two overnight stays

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

The main source of information is Monthly Visitor Attendance Spreadsheets. The number of visitors to the Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks is estimated through a system of road counters which provide the data for traffic entering (inbound) and leaving (outbound) the park. A visitor is counted only once even though they may enter multiple parks multiple times during the visit. Parks Canada Visitor Surveys (2018) are a secondary source of information.

9.5 - What is the approximate average daily visitor expenditure? (Please provide an estimated monetary figure in USD)

0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 /

0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

There is no data available. There is no individual park or collective WHS system available to collect this type of data. Due diligence was done in attempting to find useful information, but to no avail.

9.7 - Does the management system/plan for the World Heritage property include a strategy with an action plan to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts?

There **is a strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

9.8 - Please provide any comments relating to the answer provided above in question 9.7

The WHS has strict activity and development guidelines. Activities are managed to ensure that visitor use, tourism activity, and environmental impact all adhere to park management policies. Ecological integrity is the first priority in site management. Management strategies allow visitors to experience the site in a sustainable and authentic true-to-place manner. All tourism activity operates within a legislative and policy framework. More monitoring would benefit the site.

9.9 - Is visitor use effectively managed to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

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

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

Yes, using a different system

If a different system, please specify

Visitor Use Management, Land Use and Planning

9.11 - How does the tourism industry cooperate with the site management to improve visitor experiences and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?

There is **good cooperation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry **to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation**

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

The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property **is acceptable but improvements could be made**

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

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

9.14 - How does visitor/tourism revenue (e.g. entry charges, permits) contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

Fees are collected, and make **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Eco Tourism

9.16 - Are the benefits of tourism shared with local communities?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Economic and employment benefits

9.17 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to visitation/tourism/public use of the World Heritage property

An ongoing priority of the 7 parks that comprise the WHS property is ensuring safe, effective and sustainable approaches to shaping visitor expectations, managing increases in visitation, and minimizing congestion while sustaining the ecological and heritage values intrinsic to the parks and the world heritage site. All new activities, events, and development in the WHS are subject to environmental assessment and undertaken within the context of protecting ecological integrity.

10. Monitoring**10.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property directed towards management needs and/or towards improving the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value?**

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

10.2 - Is necessary information available in order to define key indicators for measuring the state of conservation and are they used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?

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

10.3 - Are key indicators defined and in place for the following principal aspects of the property?

	Extend of indicators	Not applicable	No indicators	Indicators have been defined but are not yet in use	Indicators are in place and in use since the last Periodic Reporting cycle
10.3.1	State of conservation				×
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system				×
10.3.3	Character of governance	×			
10.3.4	Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations	×			
10.3.5	Contribution to sustainable development				×
10.3.6	Capacity development	×			

10.4 - Please provide information on relevant key indicators adopted at the property

CRMPWHS participates in the annual cycle of State of Conservation reporting as well as all other monitoring and reporting tools for the property. The site has effective management plans in place and the local park management plans and various levels of associated legislation are all in synergy with the values of the WHS designation. The State of the Park reports published for each NP present information on ecological integrity; cultural resources; external and Indigenous relations and assets.

10.5 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups:

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Not applicable
Local communities	Not applicable
Indigenous peoples	Poor
Landowners	Fair
Women	Good
Researchers	Fair
Tourism industry	Not applicable
Local businesses and industry	Not applicable
NGOs	Good
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

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

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

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

10.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Monitoring

There is uneven capacity and resources to support monitoring activities within the WHS. The 4 national parks have monitoring programs in place. The 3 provincial parks have fewer resources and in some cases no resources therefore monitoring activity is limited. Overall more monitoring would benefit the site.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones	
5.1.3	The property has no buffer zone	
5.1.4	The property has no known and recognised buffer zone	×
5.2	Protective Measures	
5.2.4	The property has no buffer zone	×
5.3	Management System/Management Plan	

5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	✕
5.3.9	No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	✕
5.3.13	The management system at the property is only being partially implemented	
6.1	Funding	
6.1.3	The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects	
7.2	There is considerable research in the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building	
8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs	
9	Visitor Management	
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are some deficiencies in implementation	✕
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but improvements could be made	
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is acceptable but improvements could be made	✕
10	Monitoring	
10.1	There is considerable monitoring at the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	✕

Please select 2 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.1	Buildings and Development							
4.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities							
4.4	Pollution							
4.4.3	Surface water pollution							
4.4.4	Air pollution	Criterion (vii): The Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks possess exceptional natural beauty, attracting millions of visitors annually.	Air pollution has on occasion been a significant issue throughout the WHS due to large-scale wildfires outside and inside the site boundaries. The smoke obscures views and impacts the visitor experience.	The WHS does not directly monitor air pollution, however, other agencies do monitor air quality. Federal and Provincial agencies issue air quality warnings when particulate matter is significant.	Impacts from air pollution are most significant in summer when conditions are favorable for wildfires. As a result of climate change, wildfire season is lengthening. Instances of poor air quality have lasted in the range from a few days to weeks.	Government of Canada. British Columbia Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy.	Occasions of poor air quality impact the visitor experience. At times, the air quality has been so poor that the mountain vistas for which the world heritage site is renowned are obscured from view.	
4.6	Physical resource extraction							
4.6.4	Water (extraction)							

4.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.3	Temperature	Criterion (vii): Classic illustrations of glacial geological processes — including ice fields, and remnant valley glaciers are found throughout the area.	No direct local actions will slow glacial melt, prevent heat domes, species shifts, or other effects of changing temperature. Climate change assessments and action plans are being developed for all WHS park areas to help with management planning.	Glaciologists conduct mass balance monitoring (snow accumulation and melt). Climate change summaries are done for the 4 NP's which identify objectives and strategies to gain a better understanding of climate change impacts.	Periodic and sporadic monitoring is undertaken for some issues that arise as a result of temperature. Glacial recession is monitored annually.	Natural Resources Canada, with support from Parks Canada. BC Parks.	Glaciers in the Canadian Rockies are in a state of negative mass balance due to global climate warming. Increase in cases of extreme weather and wildfire is having a detrimental effect on the natural beauty of the WHS.
4.7.7	Pests	Criterion (vii): Exceptional natural beauty, attracting millions of visitors annually. Rugged mountain peaks and alpine meadows.	The WHS has taken action to deal with mountain pine beetle and whitebark pine blister rust. Active management and restoration activities focus on creating favorable habitat and planting seedlings resistant to white pine blister rust are happening.	The site does extensive vegetation resource inventory monitoring the impact of forest pests and disease. Surveys have indicated that the mountain pine beetle infestation has significantly declined. Collaborative conservation activities are ongoing.	The mountain pine beetle is an issue but due to a series of very cold winters, the incidence of the pest has reduced. Whitebark pine blister rust is ongoing. The warmer, drier climate predicted under climate change is expected to increase outbreaks.	Collaboration of federal and provincial governments and adjacent land managers to manage and restore whitebark pine is key to achieving local and regional conservation objectives. Similar collaborative monitoring of pine beetle is in place.	Forests in areas of the WHS have changed due to mountain pine beetle and whitebark pine blister rust. Disease, together with climate change affects the long-term health of forests which affects the visual aesthetic of the WHS.
4.8	Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.6		Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation					
4.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.6	Temperature change	Criterion (vii): Icefields and glaciers, alpine meadows.	No direct local actions will slow glacial recession or species shifts. Climate change summaries and climate change assessments are being done for national park areas to help with management planning. Research collaboration with other agencies.	Mass balance monitoring of glaciers. Climate change summaries are done for national parks. Identify objectives and strategies to gain a better understanding of climate change effects including monitoring glacial recession.	Periodic, alpine long term ecological monitoring protocol every four years	Natural Resources Canada, with support from Parks Canada. BC Parks.	Glaciers in the Canadian Rockies are in a state of negative mass balance due to global climate warming. Alpine meadows species shifts is occurring in relation to forest ingrowth due to climate change.
4.10.7	Other climate change impacts	Criterion (vii): Striking mountain landscape, glaciers, alpine meadows	Over 95% of the area is legally or administratively maintained in a completely natural condition ensuring that the outstanding features remain in an unaltered natural setting. Raising awareness through educational programs when possible.	All development activities are strictly monitored and controlled.	Reporting on frequency of events resulting from climate change, including flooding, wildfires and pest invasion done on an ongoing basis.	Natural Resources Canada, Parks Canada and BC Parks	Management of each of the seven parks that make up the property is governed by approved management plans, prepared in accordance with the standards and requirements of the agency responsible for that park, either Parks Canada or BC Parks.
4.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.2	Invasive/Alien terrestrial species	Criterion (vii): lakes, waterfalls, extensive karst cave systems, alpine meadows, and thermal springs.	Parks staff manage invasive species where possible. Management plans and best management practices provide strategies for mitigating the spread and management of these invasives.	Monitoring of invasive plant species occurs on an ongoing basis by staff and in collaboration with other agencies.	The risk to the site from invasive species is an ongoing concern, however the spring through fall months are when the risk of spread is highest.	Parks Canada BC Parks Northwest Invasive Plant Council	Invasive plant species are spread in areas of the site predominantly in human use corridors. Invasives have the potential to impact the natural beauty of the alpine meadows as they reproduce rapidly, are resilient and can overwhelm native species.

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones				
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
5.1.4	The property has no known and recognised buffer zone	The property has no known and recognized buffer zone.	Ongoing	Parks Canada Agency, BC Parks	NA
5.2	Protective Measures				
5.2.4	The property has no buffer zone	N/A	N/A	Parks Canada Agency and BC Parks	The property has no buffer zone
5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	This document is being distributed amongst site management.	Parks Canada Agency, BC Parks	No use has been made of this policy document to date because the local site managers follow their own management plans and legislation. Climate change is a priority and this document may be implemented.
5.3.9	No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	This document is being distributed amongst site management.	Parks Canada Agency, BC Parks	No use has been made of this policy document to date because the local site managers follow their own management plans, including monitoring and mitigations. This document may be used now in the future.
6.1	Funding				
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	Equity, diversity and inclusion is an increasingly important part of our human resources strategy. In some areas of the site, employee housing availability is a challenge.	Ongoing	Parks Canada Agency, BC Parks	As noted throughout this report there is a disparity of resources between the national parks and the provincial parks which affects management capacity.
9	Visitor Management				
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are some deficiencies in implementation	All parks within the WHS have identified the importance of developing and implementing visitor use management strategies. These strategies are being developed in high priority areas.	Ongoing	BC Parks, Parks Canada Agency	We are managing visitor congestion, demand, behavioral concerns and safety issues to support visitors having quality experiences.
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is acceptable but improvements could be made	Increase information sharing and education regarding the WHS designation and values.	Ongoing.	Parks Canada. BC Parks.	Identify opportunities to increase education and outreach.

10	Monitoring				
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	The site makes information on park management available, and collaborates with regional jurisdictions to increase our capacity to understand, address and monitor landscape levels and opportunities.	ongoing	Parks Canada Agency, BC Parks	As noted throughout this report there is a disparity of resources between the national parks and the provincial parks which affects management capacity.

Summary - Management Needs completed

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

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

Not applicable (sites inscribed exclusively under criteria vii to x (natural World Heritage properties))

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

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

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

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

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

Other important cultural and/or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **intact**

12.3.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the state of conservation of the property.

The management bodies are committed to protecting park ecosystems for future generations by demonstrating leadership in sustainable operations and adaptive management in response to climate change impacts. This includes collaboration with others on climate change research, monitoring, and education. Climate change and the associated factors of receding glaciers and air pollution caused by wildfires (predominantly external to the property) are primary factors affecting the integrity of the WHS.

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

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

Conservation	No impact
Research and monitoring	No impact
Management effectiveness	No impact
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	No impact
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	No impact
Funding for the property	Not applicable
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal/Policy framework	Positive
Advocacy	Not applicable
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Not applicable
Gender equality	No impact
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Not applicable
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Not applicable
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Not applicable

Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Not applicable
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

13.2 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage status and its impacts

While World Heritage designation is overall positive for the site, the management plans, provincial and legislative framework for BC Parks and Parks Canada are the primary tools that guide how the site is managed. Both agencies are recognized as leaders in conservation.

14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

14.1 - Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the property level

All properties within the WHS have management plans that set out a long-term vision for the parks for the inherent value of unimpaired natural landscapes and ecosystem processes and respect for experiences based on the unique human and natural history of the land. Examples include: conserving natural and cultural resources, providing true-to-place experiences; strengthening Indigenous relations; managing development; regional connectivity and landscapes; addressing climate change; moving people sustainably, and managing park communities. The Canada National Parks Act and regulations and the British Columbia Park Act and regulations are examples of best practices in protection, conservation, and land management. The mountain national parks continue to support active research programs both internally and through partnerships with other agencies and institutions. In YNP and KNP, Parks Canada supports ongoing scientific research into the Burgess Shale, which has led to the discovery of a significant new fossil deposit, several species new to science and an increased understanding of middle Cambrian ecosystems, and the Burgess Shale continues to be a site of world-class research. Since the 2013 Periodic Report, the WHS has increased collaboration with Indigenous communities and the facilitation of ceremony and other interest based initiatives.

14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of best practice at the property level

Sustainable Development
Synergies
State of Conservation
Management
Governance

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

15.1.1 - Has the Periodic Reporting process improved the understanding of the following?

The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value

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

State Party	Not needed
Site Managers	Not needed
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Not needed
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Not needed

15.2. Use of Data

15.2.1 - How do the authorities in charge of the property plan to use the data recorded from this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

Awareness raising
Other
The WHS will continue to manage the site at the landscape - level for the protection of natural and cultural resources and park landscapes.

15.2.2 - Comments on use of data from the Cycle of Periodic Reporting

15.3. Timing and resources

15.3.1 - Entities involved in the filling out of this online questionnaire (tick as many boxes as applicable)

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff

15.3.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered in the filling out of this questionnaire?

Gender balance has **not been explicitly** considered or implemented in the process.

15.3.3 - Were you given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in this questionnaire?

No

15.3.4 - Please estimate the time (working hours) needed to complete this questionnaire

168 / 0 / 200 /

15.3.5 - Did you mobilise any additional resources to fill out this questionnaire?

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.3.5.1	Human resources		×
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training	×	

15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report**15.4.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete this questionnaire?**

Most required information was accessible.

15.4.2 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

		Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
15.4.2.1	Ease of use of questionnaire	×			
15.4.2.2	Clarity of questions	×			

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

The online questionnaire itself, was easy to use however sharing and providing access to the information on the form was a challenge. The export to word does not format as user friendly. It was difficult to disseminate to a broader audience and different agencies. This complexity will only increase as it gets distributed through the approval process. A fillable PDF form would be easier to share. Some redundancy in questions and no clarity or lack of guidance for ratings.

15.5. Training and Guidance**15.5.1 - Please rate the level of support in terms of training and guidance from the following entities in completing this questionnaire**

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Not applicable
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable
ICCROM international/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable

15.5.2 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Reporting questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Not applicable
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Not applicable
National Commission for UNESCO	Not applicable
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
ICCROM International/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable

15.5.3 - Were the online training resources prepared by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for you to complete this questionnaire?

No

15.5.4 - If you found that the online training resources were not adequate, what changes would you like to see implemented?

The online training resources were helpful and the Guidance tabs in the questionnaire were also helpful but the nuances of measuring OUV against an extremely long and broad questionnaire is extremely challenging. We struggled with both the broadness of the questions and also whether or not some of our responses were too granular. More case studies on OUV evaluation would be helpful.

15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

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

No item were proposed for update

15.7. Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.7.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.7.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions. Please contact your National Focal Point for validation.