

# Gondwana Rainforests of Australia

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Gondwana Rainforests of Australia

### 1.2 - World Heritage property details

### 1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
Border Ranges National Park	-28.346 / 152.888	31229	0	31229	1986
Limpinwood Nature Reserve	-28.298 / 153.181	2646	0	2646	1986
Numinbah Nature Reserve	-28.244 / 153.287	858	0	858	1986
Mount Nothofagus Flora Reserve	-28.292 / 152.61	650	0	650	1986
Mount Warning National Park	-28.394 / 153.271	2380	0	2380	1986
Nightcap National Park	-28.54 / 153.282	4945	0	4945	1986
Washpool National Park	-29.373 / 152.335	27715	0	27715	1986
Gibraltar Ranger National Park	-29.459 / 152.357	17273	0	17273	1986
Iluka Nature Reserve	-29.404 / 153.362	136	0	136	1986
New England National Park	-30.472 / 152.482	29985	0	29985	1986
Dorrigo National Park	-30.353 / 152.807	7885	0	7885	1986
Mt Hyland Nature Reserve	-30.164 / 152.441	1636	0	1636	1986
Werrikimbe National Park	-31.167 / 152.253	35178	0	35178	1986
Mt Seaview Nature Reserve	-31.335 / 152.184	1703	0	1703	1986
Willi Willi NP (formerly Banda Banda Flora Reserve)	-31.147 / 152.425	1610	0	1610	1986
Barrington Tops National Park	-31.937 / 151.487	39120	0	39120	1986
Springbrook National Park (part)	-28.207 / 153.296	2480	0	2480	1994
Lamington National Park	-28.146 / 153.114	20500	0	20500	1994
Mount Chinghee National Park	-28.301 / 152.948	1110	0	1110	1994
Mount Barney National Park (part)	-28.28 / 152.66	9710	0	9710	1994
Main Range National Park	-27.902 / 152.319	11500	0	11500	1994
Mount Mistake National Park (part)	0 / 0	5500	0	5500	1994
Turtle Rock Environmental Park	0 / 0	68.816	0	68.816	1994
Telemon Environmental Park	0 / 0	146.6	0	146.6	1994
Goomburra State Forest	0 / 0	2067	0	2067	1994
Spicers Gap State Forest	0 / 0	257	0	257	1994
Gilbert State Forest	0 / 0	84	0	84	1994
Emu Vale State Forest	0 / 0	268	0	268	1994
Gambubal State Forest	0 / 0	2260	0	2260	1994
Teviot State Forest	0 / 0	390	0	390	1994
Killarney State Forest	0 / 0	493.7	0	493.7	1994
Burnett Creek State Forest	0 / 0	1076	0	1076	1994
Cronan Creek State Forest	0 / 0	795	0	795	1994
'Palen Creek' State Forest	0 / 0	326	0	326	1994
Rabbitt Board Paddock Reserves	0 / 0	143.112	0	143.112	1994

Prison Purposes Land	0 / 0	48.125	0	48.125	1994
Wilsons Peak Flora Reserve	0 / 0	185	0	185	1994
Mount Clunie Flora Reserve	0 / 0	485	0	485	1994
Amaroo Flora Reserve	0 / 0	36	0	36	1994
Fenwicks Scrub Flora Reserve	0 / 0	110	0	110	1994
Kerripit Beech Flora Reserve	0 / 0	243	0	243	1994
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>265231.353</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>265231.353</b>	

#### Comment

Updated geographic nomination table has been sent to the World Heritage Centre under the Retrospective Inventory Program.

#### 1.4 - Map(s)

#### Comment

Updated maps have been sent to the World Heritage Centre under the Retrospective Inventory Program.

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

1. <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/world/gondwana> <https://parks.des.qld.gov.au/management/managed-areas/world-heritage-areas/gondwana-rainforests> <https://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/conservation-and-heritage/gondwana-rainforests-of-australia> <https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/management/world-heritage/gondwana> <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/parks-reserves-and-protected-areas/types-of-protected-areas/world-heritage-listed-areas/gondwana-rainforests-of-australia>

#### 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	<b>International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection</b> (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✗
2.1.2	<b>List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection</b> (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✗
2.1.3	<b>The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List)</b> (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))		✗
2.1.4	<b>World Network of Biosphere Reserves</b> Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		✗
2.1.5	<b>Global Geoparks Network</b> UNESCO Global Geoparks		✗

#### 2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

Nil comments 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?**

No

**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?**

No

**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?**

No

**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?**

No

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

2.7.1	<b>1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✗
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	

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

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

N/A

## 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

N/A

## 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 are aware.

N/A

## 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

The Gondwana Rainforests of Australia is a serial property comprising the major remaining areas of rainforest in southeast Queensland and northeast New South Wales. It represents outstanding examples of major stages of the Earth's evolutionary history, ongoing geological and biological processes, and exceptional biological diversity. A wide range of plant and animal lineages and communities with ancient origins in Gondwana, many of which are restricted largely or entirely to the Gondwana Rainforests, survive in this collection of reserves. The Gondwana Rainforests also provides the principal habitat for many threatened species of plants and animals.

**Criterion (viii):** The Gondwana Rainforests provides outstanding examples of significant ongoing geological processes. When Australia separated from Antarctica following the breakup of Gondwana, new continental margins developed. The margin which formed along Australia's eastern edge is characterised by an asymmetrical marginal swell that runs parallel to the coastline, the erosion of which has resulted in the Great Divide and the Great Escarpment. This eastern continental margin experienced volcanicity during the Cenozoic Era as the Australian continental plate moved over one of the planet's hot spots. Volcanoes erupted in sequence along the east coast resulting in the Tweed, Focal Peak, Ebor and Barrington volcanic shields. This sequence of volcanos is significant as it enables the dating of the geomorphic evolution of eastern Australia through the study of the interaction of these volcanic remnants with the eastern highlands.

The Tweed Shield erosion caldera is possibly the best preserved erosion caldera in the world, notable for its size and age, for the presence of a prominent central mountain mass (Wollumbin/Mt Warning), and for the erosion of the caldera floor to basement rock. All three stages relating to the erosion of shield volcanoes (the planeze, residual and skeletal stages) are readily distinguishable. Further south, the remnants of the Ebor Volcano also provides an outstanding example of the ongoing erosion of a shield volcano.

**Criterion (ix):** The Gondwana Rainforests contains outstanding examples of major stages in the Earth's evolutionary history as well as ongoing evolutionary processes. Major stages represented include the 'Age of the Pteridophytes' from the Carboniferous Period with some of the oldest elements of the world's ferns represented, and the 'Age of Conifers' in the Jurassic Period with one of the most significant centres of survival for Araucarians (the most ancient and phylogenetically primitive of the world's conifers). Likewise the property provides an outstanding record of the 'Age of the Angiosperms'. This includes a secondary centre of endemism for primitive flowering plants originating in the Early Cretaceous, the most diverse assemblage of relict angiosperm taxa representing the primary radiation of dicotyledons in the mid-Late Cretaceous, a unique record of the evolutionary history of Australian rainforests representing the 'golden age' of the Early Tertiary, and a unique record of Miocene vegetation that was the antecedent of modern temperate rainforests in Australia. The property also contains an outstanding number of songbird species, including lyrebirds (Menuridae), scrub-birds (Atrichornithidae), treecreepers (Climacteridae) and bowerbirds and catbirds

(Ptilonorhynchidae), belonging to some of the oldest lineages of passerines that evolved in the Late Cretaceous. Outstanding examples of other relict vertebrate and invertebrate fauna from ancient lineages linked to the break-up of Gondwana also occur in the property.

The flora and fauna of the Gondwana Rainforests provides outstanding examples of ongoing evolution including plant and animal taxa which show evidence of relatively recent evolution. The rainforests have been described as 'an archipelago of refugia, a series of distinctive habitats that characterise a temporary endpoint in climatic and geomorphological evolution'. The distances between these 'islands' of rainforest represent barriers to the flow of genetic material for those taxa which have low dispersal ability, and this pressure has created the potential for continued speciation.

**Criterion (x):** The ecosystems of the Gondwana Rainforests contain significant and important natural habitats for species of conservation significance, particularly those associated with the rainforests which once covered much of the continent of Australia and are now restricted to archipelagos of small areas of rainforest isolated by sclerophyll vegetation and cleared land. The Gondwana Rainforests provides the principal habitat for many species of plants and animals of outstanding universal value, including more than 270 threatened species as well as relict and primitive taxa.

Rainforests covered most of Australia for much of the 40 million years after its separation from Gondwana. However, these rainforests contracted as climatic conditions changed and the continent drifted northwards. By the time of European settlement rainforests covered only 1% of the landmass and were restricted to refugia with suitable climatic conditions and protection from fire. Following European settlement, clearing for agriculture saw further loss of rainforests and only a quarter of the rainforest present in Australia at the time of European settlement remains.

The Gondwana Rainforests protects the largest and best stands of rainforest habitat remaining in this region. Many of the rare and threatened flora and fauna species are rainforest specialists, and their vulnerability to extinction is due to a variety of factors including the rarity of their rainforest habitat. The Gondwana Rainforests also protects large areas of other vegetation including a diverse range of heaths, rocky outcrop communities, forests and woodlands. These communities have a high diversity of plants and animals that add greatly to the value of the Gondwana Rainforests as habitat for rare, threatened and endemic species. The complex dynamics between rainforests and tall open forest particularly demonstrates the close evolutionary and ecological links between these communities.

Species continue to be discovered in the property including the re-discovery of two mammal species previously thought to have been extinct: the Hastings River Mouse (*Pseudomys oralis*) and Parma Wallaby (*Macropus parma*).

#### Integrity

The Gondwana Rainforests contains the largest and most significant remaining stands of subtropical rainforest and Antarctic Beech (*Nothofagus moorei*) cool temperate rainforests in the world, the largest and most significant areas of warm temperate rainforest and one of only two remaining large areas of Araucarian rainforest in Australia.

Questions related to the small size of some of the component parts of the property, and the distance between the sites for the long-term conservation and continuation of natural biological processes of the values for which the property was inscribed have been raised. However, noting that the serial sites are in reasonable proximity and are joined by corridors of semi-natural habitats and buffers, compensation for small size and scattered fragments is being made through intensive management consistent with approved management plans and policy.

Since inscription, there have been significant additions to the protected area estate in both New South Wales and Queensland in the region encompassing the Gondwana Rainforests. These areas have undergone a rigorous assessment to determine their suitability for inclusion in the property and a significant extension of the property is planned as indicated by the addition of the property extension to Australia's Tentative List in May 2010. In relation to ongoing evolution, the level of legislative protection provided for World Heritage properties will minimise direct human influence and enable the continuation of natural biological processes.

#### Protection and management requirements

Institutional arrangements for the protection and management of Gondwana Rainforests are strong. The property is made up of 41 reserves, almost all of which are within the protected area estate, and primarily managed by the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service and the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service. Both States have legislation relating to protected areas and native flora and fauna that provide protection for the values of the Gondwana Rainforests.

In 1993, Governments agreed to establish a Coordinating Committee, comprised of on-ground managers from these agencies and the Australian Government, to facilitate the cooperative management of the property at an operational level. A Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee and a Community Advisory Committee have also assisted with management advice since their establishment in 2002.

In 1994 when the property was extended, the World Heritage Committee requested the Australian authorities to complete the management plans of individual sites, particularly those within Queensland. Management plans have been produced for the majority of individual reserves within the property, and are in draft form or planned for the remainder.

In 2000 a Strategic Overview for Management for the Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves of Australia (now Gondwana Rainforests) World Heritage Area was published. This overarching document is a major element in guiding cooperative management by the three Governments in relation to the identification, protection, conservation, rehabilitation and presentation of the Gondwana Rainforests.

All World Heritage properties in Australia are 'matters of national environmental significance' protected and managed under national legislation, the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. This Act is the statutory instrument for implementing Australia's obligations under a number of multilateral environmental agreements including the World Heritage Convention. By law, any action that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the World Heritage values of a World Heritage property must be referred to the responsible Minister for consideration. Substantial penalties apply for taking such an action without approval. Once a heritage place is listed, the Act provides for the preparation of management plans which set out the significant heritage aspects of the place and how the values of the site will be managed.

Importantly, this Act also aims to protect matters of national environmental significance, such as World Heritage properties, from impacts even if they originate outside the property or if the values of the property are mobile (as in fauna). It thus forms an additional layer of protection designed to protect values of World Heritage properties from external impacts.

On 15 May 2007, the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia was added to the National Heritage List; National Heritage is also a matter of national environmental significance under the EPBC Act.

The impacts of climate change and high levels of visitation, undertaking effective fire management, and mitigating the effects of invasion by pest species and pathogens present the greatest challenges for the protection and management of Gondwana Rainforests. Climate change will impact particularly on those relict species in restricted habitats at higher altitudes, where particular microclimatic conditions have enabled these species to survive. Management responses include improving the resilience of the property by addressing other threats such as inappropriate fire regimes and invasion by pest species, and trying to increase habitat connectivity across the landscape.

**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	Remnants of shield volcanos	✗			
3.2.2	Subtropical rainforest		✗		
3.2.3	Warm temperate rainforests		✗		
3.2.4	Cool temperate rainforests		✗		
3.2.5	Dry rainforests		✗		
3.2.6	Wet sclerophyll forests		✗		
3.2.7	Montane heathlands		✗		
3.2.8	Rocky outcrops		✗		

3.2.9	Littoral rainforests		×		
3.2.10	Endemic, rare and threatened plants		×		
3.2.11	Endemic, rare and threatened mammals		×		
3.2.12	Endemic, rare and threatened birds		×		
3.2.13	Endemic, rare and threatened frogs		×		
3.2.14	Endemic, rare and threatened reptiles		×		
3.2.15	Endemic, rare and threatened invertebrates		×		

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

The list of attributes includes landforms, habitats and species assemblages which reflect the WH criteria for which the property was listed as identified in the SoOUV. Further details are available at <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Research-and-publications/Publications-search/World-Heritage-and-associative-natural-values-Central-Eastern-Rainforest-Reserve-s-of-Australia>). The species assemblages are those used for the IUCN World Heritage Conservation Outlook.

## 4. Factors Affecting the Property

### 4.1. Buildings and Development

#### 4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

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

#### 4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

× Relevant			Not relevant				
	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

Visitor facilities are provided within the national parks and nature reserves in the property. These include toilets, walking tracks, picnic and camping facilities. There are three visitor centres within the property: Dorrigo Rainforest Centre in NSW, and two in Lamington National Park in Queensland. Infrastructure development is consistent with management plans and environmental impact assessments in each state.

### 4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

#### 4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

× 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 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):


- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside















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

#### 4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- 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


Infrastructure development within the property includes visitor facilities and management trails. These facilities provide opportunities to enhance an understanding and appreciation of World Heritage values and to give World Heritage a life in the community. Some widening of trails and roadways is required to assist with provision of safe and effective management.

### 4.3. Services Infrastructures

#### 4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant














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

#### 4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant


 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 (29/07/2011):


- Not relevant














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

#### 4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside


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

	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 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 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

Services infrastructure include telecommunications towers within the property and associated access tracks. Project proposals on adjacent lands include a wind farm and pumped hydro for storage of power from renewable energy projects. All infrastructure development is managed consistent with state and national legislation requiring assessment of environmental impacts.

### 4.4. Pollution

#### 4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

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

#### 4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 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

Small scale and localised littering and dumping of household rubbish are management issues in some parts of the property. Management programs address this issue. Following the wildfires of 2019/2020 there was significant contamination of creeks by silt and ash and possibly some contaminated soils as steep areas within the property eroded with the loss of groundcover. The impacts of this on some aquatic environments will be monitored as part of post bushfire monitoring.

### 4.5. Biological resource use/modification

#### 4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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













#### 4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

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

	Impact	Origin	Trend of impact
--	--------	--------	-----------------

Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative 							

#### 4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant














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

#### 4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive 							
 Negative							

#### 4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant














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

#### 4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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














	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive 							
 Negative							

#### 4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

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

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative 							

#### 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

Native title rights have been determined over several reserves in the property including rights for traditional resource use for personal, domestic or non-commercial communal needs. This traditional use improves cultural connections and has a positive impact on management. Grazing by domesticated animals is not permitted in the property and work to prevent incursions is undertaken in partnership with neighbouring landholders. Work is ongoing, particularly in fire-affected areas.

#### 4.6. Physical resource extraction

##### 4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

##### 4.6.2 - Quarrying










Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

 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 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant















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

#### 4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- 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

Water is extracted from creek systems for use in visitor facilities in and adjacent to some reserves in Queensland. Groundwater is also harvested for use in the commercial springwater industry. Monitoring of groundwater systems has commenced. The results of this monitoring will be used to assess the potential impacts of these activities.

### 4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

#### 4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):


- Not relevant

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

#### 4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 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

Not applicable. It is understood that this section ONLY relates to the physical fabric of World Heritage sites listed for cultural values.

### 4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

#### 4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

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

#### 4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

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

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

#### 4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

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

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

#### 4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

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

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

#### 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

Indigenous Land Use Agreements and other consultation arrangements provide the ability for First Nations People to maintain traditional cultural practices, connection to country, and involvement in the management of the property. Tourism and visitation have a positive impact through building community support. Management plans address issues of increasing visitor numbers and social media promotion of sensitive locations, or activities inconsistent with reserve management.

### 4.9. Other human activities

#### 4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

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

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

#### 4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 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

Illegal collection of some plant species, particularly epiphytes, is an issue some sections of the property. Management responses include a licensing system for native plants and patrol by agency staff.

### 4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

#### 4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

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

#### 4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- 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 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

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

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

#### 4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, 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 (29/07/2011):

- 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

Climate change is predicted to exacerbate fire regimes. While interactions between climate change and fire regimes are complex, it is expected that the fire season will become more severe and longer in duration across the Gondwana Rainforests, as evidenced by the bushfires which affected the property in the 2019/20 fire season. Climatic changes are expected to particularly affect species restricted to high-altitude cloud forests and dry rainforests with habitats likely to become unavailable.

#### 4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

##### 4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

##### 4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

##### 4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

##### 4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

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

##### 4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

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

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

#### 4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

✕ 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

Climate change is predicted to exacerbate fire regimes. While interactions between climate change and fire regimes are complex, it is expected that the fire season will become more severe and longer in duration across the Gondwana Rainforests, bushfires which affected the property in the 2019/20 fire season. Rainforests and other mesic forest types, once protected from fire due to a higher moisture levels, are now burning more readily as a result of prolonged drought.

### 4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

#### 4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

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

#### 4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

✕ 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 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✕ 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 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

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

#### 4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

Feral herbivores compete with native species and degrade habitat. Feral predators within the property include foxes, cats and wild dogs. Cane toads compete with native species and are associated with decline in native frogs, reptiles and carnivores. Bell Miner associated dieback and pathogens including phytophthora cinnamomi and myrtle rust, are impacting on susceptible plants and altering habitat. Pest management programs are delivered in cooperation with neighbours.

### 4.13. Management and institutional factors

#### 4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Negative							

#### 4.13.2 - Legal framework

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Negative							

#### 4.13.3 - Governance

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Negative							

#### 4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Negative							

#### 4.13.5 - Financial resources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

#### 4.13.6 - Human resources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Negative							

#### 4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> 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 (29/07/2011):

- 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 management system and governance are largely effective with significant community participation in management, and significant management of threats. Improving participation of First Nations people in management and governance is a current focus for the property. Continuing and additional resources are needed to manage the property and to implement the required consistent monitoring to inform management and manage threats and risks.

#### 4.14. Other factor(s)

##### 4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

#### 4.15. Factors Summary Table

##### 4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.1 Housing						
						
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						
						
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.5 Solid waste						
						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						
						
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection						
4.5.9 Subsistence hunting						
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production						
						
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.2 Quarrying						
						
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						
						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						

4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting						
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1 Storms						
4.10.2 Flooding						
4.10.3 Drought						
4.10.6 Temperature change						
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide						
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition						
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.1 Translocated species						
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
4.12.3 Invasive/Alien freshwater species						
4.12.5 Hyper-abundant species						
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						
4.13.2 Legal framework						
4.13.3 Governance						
4.13.4 Management activities						
4.13.5 Financial resources						
4.13.6 Human resources						
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						



<b>Legend</b>	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
4.1.1 Housing			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities			

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 type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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
✕	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
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						

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

#### 4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						
<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>						
✕	Restricted					
	Localised					
	Extensive					
	Widespread					
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>						
✕	One off or rare					
	Intermittent or sporadic					
	Frequent					
	On-going					
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>						
✕	Insignificant					
	Minor					
	Significant					
	Major					
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>						

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.4 Localised utilities			
			

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread




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

<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

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

<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.4 Pollution

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.5 Solid waste			
			

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread




<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
--	--

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

#### 4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection	 		

#### 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
4.5.9 Subsistence hunting	 		

#### 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	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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
<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

#### 4.6 Physical resource extraction





Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.6.2 Quarrying	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Localised		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread		

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
X	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						
						

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

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




Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
X	Minor
	Significant
	Major

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




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



#### 4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage










Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						

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

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

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




#### 4.9 Other human activities

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.9.1 Illegal activities	 		

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
X	Localised
	Extensive



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

#### 4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.1 Storms			
			

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

	Static
×	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.2 Flooding			
			

#### 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
4.10.3 Drought			
			

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.6 Temperature change			
	 		

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major


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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts			
	 		




<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact</b>	

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

#### 4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide			
			

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition			
			

#### 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
4.11.6 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
4.12.1 Translocated 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
4.12.2 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

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

#### 4.13 Management and institutional factors





Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan							
<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>							
	Restricted						
	Localised						
X	Extensive						
	Widespread						
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>							
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
X	Frequent						
	On-going						
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>							
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
X	Significant						
	Major						

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement 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 - 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 - Developement 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 - Occurence of the impact	

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










Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.4 Management activities						

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

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





4.13.5 Financial resources						
						

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 type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources					
					

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input 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
<b>Trend - Developement over the last 6 years</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	 	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	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

Each of the component parts are affected by these factors to some extent, except urban development which is limited to Iluka Nature Reserve and Springbrook National Park. Visitation is higher in those reserves in southeast Queensland. The assessments of recent wildfires indicate the most severe impacts were localised to the Hastings Macleay Group where drought conditions made more fuel available. Management is based on risk-assessment and prioritisation.

#### 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	Subtropical rainforest		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
4.18.1.2	Warm temperate rainforests		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
4.18.1.3	Cool temperate rainforests		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
4.18.1.4	Dry rainforests		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
4.18.1.5	Wet sclerophyll forests		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

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 **do not limit the ability to maintain** the property's Outstanding Universal Value but they **could be improved**

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

A proposal to extend the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia was added to Australia's World Heritage Tentative List in 2010. The Australian Government's Environment and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 provides the equivalent of a buffer for the property as it regulates activities both within and outside the property boundary.

5.2. Protective Measures

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

All World Heritage properties in Australia are 'matters of national environmental significance' protected and managed under national legislation, the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC) of 1999. By law, any action that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the World Heritage values of a World Heritage property must be referred to the responsible Minister for consideration. This includes impacts originating from outside the property boundary.

The EPBC Act ensures the protection of World Heritage by providing a direct link to Australia's obligations under the *World Heritage Convention*. The provisions of the EPBC Act replaced indirect triggers for Commonwealth environmental impact assessment with direct triggers that focus the Commonwealth's involvement on matters of national environmental significance - including World Heritage properties.

Under the EPBC Act, an action that will or is likely to have a significant impact on World Heritage values may be taken only if the action is approved by the Commonwealth Environment Minister or is taken in accordance with a management plan accredited by the Commonwealth Environment Minister. In order to obtain an approval, the proposal must be referred to the Commonwealth for environmental impact assessment through either a Commonwealth impact assessment process or an accredited State regime. Under the Act, the onus is on the person who takes or is considering taking an action to ensure that it will not have a significant impact on World Heritage. Substantial civil and criminal penalties can apply for breaches of the Act.

Source: Periodic Reporting Cycle 1; Periodic Reporting Cycle 2

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

1993 / Native Title Act / Yes / 1974 /
New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Act / Yes / 1992 / Nature Conservation Act /
Yes / 2016 / New South Wales Biodiversity Conservation Act / Yes /
2003 / Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act / Yes /
1979 / New South Wales Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 / Yes /
1994 / Queensland Environmental Protection Act 1994 / Yes /
1977 / New South Wales Heritage Act 1977 / Yes /
2016 / Queensland Planning Act 2016 / Yes / 1997 /
New South Wales Rural Fires Act 1997 / Yes / 2014 / Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014 /
Yes / 2015 / New South Wales Biosecurity Act 2015 / Yes /
1994 / Queensland Land Act 1994 / Yes /
1999 / Queensland Vegetation Management Act 1999 / Yes /
2002 / Queensland Stock Route Management Act 2002 / Yes /
2006 / Queensland Corrective Services Act 2006 / Yes /

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

The Australian Government works in partnership with the NSW and Queensland state governments using complementary impact assessment legislation to ensure there are no significant impacts on World Heritage values. The Australian Government's Environment and Biodiversity Conservation Act provides the equivalent of a buffer for the property as it regulates activities both within and outside the property boundary.

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

National and state legislation require the preparation of management plans and environmental impact assessments to protect the World Heritage values or Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

### 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 at provincial/regional level

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.

<input type="checkbox"/>	A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other forms of statutory or non-statutory plans (e.g. strategic plans)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Traditional ways of management recognised by local communities and other specific groups
<input type="checkbox"/>	Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agreed 'Memorandums of Understanding' between different managing institutions, groups or others, including documents agreed with local communities for management
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mechanisms to promote equal participation among and within groups, including different levels of authority, local communities, indigenous people, women and men, and other specific groups
<input type="checkbox"/>	A framework for inclusive economic development, including equal access and distribution of resources and opportunities arising from the protection of the property
<input type="checkbox"/>	An integrated management plan combining World Heritage and any other designations
<input type="checkbox"/>	A management plan
<input type="checkbox"/>	An annual work plan or business plan
<input type="checkbox"/>	A disaster, climate or conflict risk management plan
<input type="checkbox"/>	A visitor/visitation management plan
<input type="checkbox"/>	An environmental management framework
<input type="checkbox"/>	An assessment of biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services provided by the property
<input type="checkbox"/>	A joint approach to management of cultural and natural heritage

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

The management and use of the property is subject to a range national and state (NSW and Queensland) legislation. At the state level, the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service and Queensland Parks and Partnerships deliver management activities through annual operations plans for each agency, in partnership with the community and other stakeholders. Six small parcels in Queensland are managed by Corrective Services (2) and the Darling Downs-Moreton Rabbit Board (4).

#### 5.3.4 - Management Documents

##### Comment

The Strategic Overview for Management, 2000 (Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves – title of WH property changed to Gondwana Rainforests of Australia in 2007) identifies mechanisms and planning processes in each jurisdiction. <http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/world-heritage-central-eastern-rainforest-reserves-australia-strategic-overview-management>. This document is under review. Links to additional management plans and agreements are found on the websites of each of the managing agencies.

#### 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.

Not applicable

#### 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?

**Some 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:

Climate change adaptation plans for the property are being developed. The projected impacts of climate change and adaptation options are being identified and incorporated into management planning across the property. Research has included developing climate change projections for the property using a suite of global climate models, including projecting the rise of cloud base. Research into the impacts of climate change on vegetation communities and species is continuing.

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

**Some 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

The Gondwana Rainforests of Australia is managed within the protected area networks of both NSW and Queensland. The Australian and state governments have risk reduction and disaster preparedness strategies including extensive arrangements to manage wildfire. A risk assessment, including spatial analysis, of the impacts to the OUV of the Gondwana Rainforests from the recent wildfires is in preparation. Enhanced environmental asset mapping will support measures to protect refugia and manage risk

#### 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 **coordination** between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, **but it could be improved**

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



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

### 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 many of its activities are being implemented**

### 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
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	Research institutions, tourism operators				

### 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					

### 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

Climate change impact summary and adaptation plans for the property are being developed. The projected impacts of climate change and adaptation options are being identified and incorporated into management planning across the property. Research has included developing climate change projections for the property using a suite of global climate models, including projecting the rise of cloud base. Research into the impacts of climate change on vegetation communities and species is continuing.

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

The property is a series of reserves in two states (NSW and Queensland). Management is delivered through several administrative units, plans and programs and, although significant work is delivered through these programs, additional resources are needed to continue to address threats and deliver on requirements for targeted ongoing monitoring. The Gondwana Rainforests Strategic Plan and the Queensland Gurra Gurra Framework outline plans to increase involvement of First Nations peoples.

## 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)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	0 %	0 %
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.)	0 %	0 %
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 0 %	Total 0 %

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

Australia cannot provide the requested data for 6.1, as funding is spread across a large number of different programs and priorities which may have multiple benefits for particular properties. That is, it is not possible to disaggregate the funding component attributed to each property. Funding comes from the State Governments (NSW and QLD) and Commonwealth Governments

### 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 the medium-term** and **planning is underway to secure funding over the long-term**

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

Funding sources are secure however the quantum of funding is not sufficient to address the management needs of such a large and complex property. Extensive feral animal control is being undertaken, along with weed control and threatened species management. Additional resources are being provided by the Australian Government to support post-fire recovery over 2021 and 2022. Additional analysis is needed to inform fire management to protect rainforest and other fire-sensitive communities.

### 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	50 %	50 %
6.1.6.2	Women	50 %	50 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

### 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	Good
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good

Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Good
Interpretation	Good
Visitor management/tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

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

#### 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

Park management staff in NSW and Queensland are professional, highly qualified and highly motivated. There are programs to ensure equal employment opportunities and access to appropriate training. Additional human resources are needed to support consistent best-practice management. Monitoring and targeted threatened species management are key areas for enhancing the conservation management of World Heritage values.

### 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

A comprehensive and integrated programme needs to be developed. This is challenging due in large part to the Gondwana Rainforests being a serial property with several reserves in both NSW and Queensland. Each managing agency has processes to identify and deliver on research priorities. Improvements are needed to ensure these programmes deliver the information needed for continuing effective management of World Heritage values.

### 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	Fair
Local/municipal authorities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Fair
Landowners	Fair
Women	Fair
Youth/children	Fair
Researchers	Fair
Local visitors	Fair
National/international tourists	Fair

Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industries	Fair
NGOs	Fair
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 and effective education and awareness programme** for children and youth that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

**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
Other specific groups

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

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

Awareness and understanding of the property is consistently increasing as activities are delivered which celebrate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZjilArTxDIU> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IA5Np3aHvew> A Teacher's Kit has been developed which raises awareness of the values of rainforests, including their recognition in World Heritage inscription <https://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/education/teacher-resource-rainforests-nsw-stage-1-hsie>

**9. Visitor Management**

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

2 500 000 /

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

Entry tickets and registries
Visitor surveys
Other
State of the Parks reporting and vehicle counters

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

One to three hours

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Figures are estimates based on 2018 park visitor surveys in some of the reserves. Visitation varies across the 28 national parks and reserves in NSW and the five parks in Queensland. There are many day visitors to the parks near coastal destinations and adjacent to regional highways. Campgrounds and hard-roofed accommodation are available within several reserves. Ecotourism resorts adjacent and nearby provide additional visitor options.

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

30 / 30 / 40 / 8 / 5 / 10 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Visitor data is collected by both NSW and Queensland national parks as well as by tourism agencies. Visitor use and expenditure is highly variable across the property as some areas are wilderness, others have several resorts and commercial activities. NSW 2018 visitor surveys indicate an average expenditure of \$123 USD per overnight stay and \$81 USD for day trips. Data is not available for the breakdown of expenditure for the items listed above and the figures provided are estimates only.

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

There is no overarching visitor management plan or strategy for the whole property, however each of the constituent reserves in both New South Wales and Queensland have management plans that outline visitor management policies and actions. Visitation is increasing and management plans are being updated.

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

Tourism management is assessed through State of the Parks reporting in each state

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

Local resorts, campgrounds and operators employ environmentally friendly practices; protect cultural and natural heritage; and provide tangible social and economic benefits for local communities

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

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Local operators and businesses benefit from providing visitor services

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

Several of the NSW reserves within the World Heritage property generate revenue from park user fees and campground fees. These funds are re-invested into park management. Local and regional economies benefit from World-Heritage-driven tourism across the property; from Barrington Tops in the south of the property, through the tourism destinations of the NSW North Coast and NSW Northern Inland and into the iconic parks of southeast Queensland.

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 sufficient to define key indicators, but this has not been done

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		x		
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system		x		

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

Indicators for various conservation and management programs are being monitored. Indicators to monitor the effectiveness of the management of OUV are yet to be identified. This is in part due to the separate reserves within the WH property being managed as a part of much larger systems of protected areas in two states, and is also a reflection of the complexity of values. This is an area of current focus for the managing agencies with several different models under consideration.

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

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Local communities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Good
Women	Good
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industry	Good
NGOs	Good
Other specific groups	Good
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

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

Implementation is underway

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

All Queensland reserves have an approved management instrument to guide operational management (Decision: CONF 003 XI). The Gondwana Rainforests of Australia (extensions to an existing property), is included on Australia's Tentative List. Candidate areas for addition include reserves which contain significant attributes of OUV of the existing World Heritage property.

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

The component reserves within the property are managed as part of a broader system of protected areas. Monitoring to assess the status and trend of the attributes contributing to the OUV of the property is ongoing. Dedicated, ongoing human resources and recurrent funding is needed to deliver coordinated monitoring and reporting on the condition of OUV.

### 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 <b>no buffer zone</b>	
5.1.4	The property has <b>no known and recognised buffer zone</b>	
5.2	Protective Measures	
5.2.4	The property has <b>no buffer zone</b>	
5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.7	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	×
5.3.9	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.11	There is <b>coordination</b> between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, <b>but it could be improved</b>	×
5.3.12	The management system/plan is <b>only partially adequate</b> to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value	×
5.3.13	The management system at the property is <b>only being partially implemented</b>	×
6.1	Funding	
6.1.3	The available <b>budget is acceptable</b> but <b>could be further improved</b> to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	
6.1.7	Human resources <b>partly meet</b> the management needs of the World Heritage property	×
6.1.10	<b>No use</b> 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 <b>considerable research</b> in the World Heritage property but it is <b>not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value</b>	
9	Visitor Management	

9.7	Il y a <b>une stratégie</b> pour gérer le flux de visiteurs, l'activité touristique et ses impacts sur le bien du patrimoine mondial mais il y a <b>des insuffisances au niveau de la mise en œuvre</b>	
9.9	L'usage par les visiteurs du bien du patrimoine mondial est géré, <b>mais des améliorations pourraient être apportées</b>	
9.12	La présentation et l'interprétation de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle du bien <b>sont acceptables mais pourraient être améliorées</b>	✕
10	<b>Monitoring</b>	
10.1	Il y a un <b>suivi important</b> dans le périmètre du bien du patrimoine mondial, mais il n'est pas axé sur les besoins de la gestion et/ou l'amélioration de la compréhension de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle	✕
10.2	L'information sur les valeurs du bien du patrimoine mondial est <b>suffisante pour définir des indicateurs clés, mais cela n'a pas été fait</b>	✕
Please select 2 more issues.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please save this question to reflect changes		

## 12. Summary and Conclusions

### 12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

#### 12.1.1 - Résumé - Facteurs affectant le bien

4.2	<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>							
4.2.1		Infrastructures de transport de surface						
4.3	<b>Services Infrastructures</b>							
4.3.4		Installations localisées						
4.10	<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>							
4.10.3	Sécheresses	Criteria viii, ix and x - 14 of 15 attributes - endemic and threatened species, subtropical, warm temperate, cool temperate, littoral and dry rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest, ecotones and transition areas, montane heathlands and rocky outcrops.	A climate change adaptation strategy will be prepared for the property including spatial risk assessment, identification of refugia, and genetic rescue.	Drought indices and forest fire danger is monitored daily and communicated to fire management authorities and land managers. Weather stations collect information on rainfall and cloud. Cloud base is being monitored in sections of the property.	2023	NSW Environment, Energy and Science, in partnership with the Queensland Department of Environment and Science and the Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment.	Prolonged drought has affected several attributes in several locations and contributed to the recent extensive fires. A spatial risk assessment, and vegetation dissimilarity modelling are in preparation.	
4.10.6	Températures extrêmes	Criteria viii, ix and x 14 of 15 attributes likely to be affected with the highest impacts likely to be on montane cloud forests and their dependant flora and fauna.	A pilot climate change adaptation project is underway for the Tweed Caldera section of the property. This project will identify strategies for integration of climate change adaptation into management for the property as a whole.	Establish indicators and implement monitoring programs to identify trigger points for further investment in conservation action.	2021	NSW Energy Environment and Science in consultation with the Queensland Department of Environment and Science, and in partnership with the Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment.	Climate projections for the region of the Gondwana Rainforests include increased average temperatures and hotter, longer and more frequent warm spells and hot days. Climate change has been identified as contributing to fires of the 2019/2020 season.	
4.10.7		Autres modifications du climat						
4.11	<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>							
4.11.6	Incendies d'origine naturelle	Criteria viii, ix and x 14 of the 15 attributes affected	Ensure reserve fire management strategies include updated risk assessments for World Heritage values including protection of refugia and rainforest communities.	Forest fire danger is monitored to inform preparedness of managing agencies and fire authorities. Monitor the trend, status and recovery of World Heritage attributes.	Ongoing	NSW Energy Environment and Science and Queensland Department of Environment and Science in partnership with the Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment, and fire management authorities in each jurisdiction.	It is expected that the fire season will become more severe and longer in duration across the Gondwana Rainforests. Prolonged drought and heat waves resulted in the extensive wildfires that affected over half of the property in the 2019/20 fires.	

4.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species							
4.12.1	Espèces transportées	Criteria viii, ix and x 14 of the 15 attributes affected	Implement biosecurity measures consistent with the Gondwana Rainforests phytophthora management plan (2011) and other biosecurity plans. Implement recovery plans for threatened species	Monitor the extent and impacts of pathogens on key World Heritage values including threatened species, consistent with biosecurity plans and threatened species management plans.	Ongoing	NSW National Parks and Wildlife and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service in partnership with biosecurity and natural resource management agencies.	Myrtle Rust, Phytophthora cinnamoni (Pc) and amphibian chytrid fungus are ubiquitous throughout the property. Myrtle rust has contributed to several species being listed as critically endangered.	
4.12.2	Espèces envahissantes/exotiques terrestres	Criteria viii, ix and x 14 of the 15 attributes are affected	Invest further resources in weed, pathogen and pest animal control across the property, consistent with regional and statewide priorities, and in cooperation with other land management agencies.	Monitoring of change in abundance of pest species, as well as the response of priority threatened species.	Ongoing	NSW National Parks and Wildlife and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service in partnership with natural resource management organisations.	Management response to these invasive species includes implementation of Threat Abatement Plans for those listed as key threatening processes and pest management plans in national parks.	
4.12.3		Espèces envahissantes/exotiques d'eau douce						
4.12.5	Espèces hyper-abondantes	Bell-miner-associated dieback (BMAD) is affecting wet sclerophyll forests and other eucalypt forest types, particularly in the north of the property.	Management of lantana through weed control and fire management in key vulnerable locations.	Monitor BMAD-affected areas, BMAD at-risk areas, and response to management intervention.	Ongoing	NSW National Parks and Wildlife and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service in partnership with natural resource management organisations.	Bell Miner Associated Dieback (BMAD) is an ecological process related to altered forest structure in eucalypt forests (often associated with a dominance of the mid-storey by lantana), over-abundant (native) bell miners and psyllids.	

Question not completed

## 12.2. Summary - Management Needs

### 12.2.1 - Résumé - Besoins en matière de gestion

5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
		Actions	Calendrier	Organisation chef de file (et autres organismes engagés)	Informations / commentaires supplémentaires
5.3.7	Le document d'orientation sur les impacts du changement climatique <b>a été partiellement utilisé</b> pour le bien	Complete a climate change adaptation plan for the property, including risk assessment and strategic plan for the conservation of World Heritage values. Incorporate this plan into the management system of the property.	2030	Australian, NSW and Queensland governments in partnership with First Nations people and others with rights and interests in the property.	Risk assessments have been completed for a number of World Heritage attributes and a pilot adaptation project is being developed for some parts of the property. Further research and spatial analyses are underway to identify management options.
5.3.11	Il y a une <b>coordination</b> entre les entités administratives impliquées dans la gestion du bien, <b>mais elle pourrait être améliorée</b>	Update the Strategic Overview for Management of the property and develop strategic plans for each jurisdiction outlining how the World Heritage values will be managed within subsidiary plans and thematic strategies within each jurisdiction.	2023	NSW Energy Environment and Science and Queensland Department of Environment and Science in partnership with First Nations peoples and others with rights and interests in the property and the Australian Government.	Strategic coordinated management of the property is challenged by the serial cross-jurisdictional nature of the property. Management committees have been established to address these issues through strategic planning and appropriate governance.
5.3.12	Le système/plan de gestion <b>n'est que partiellement adapté</b> pour maintenir la valeur universelle exceptionnelle du bien	Implement strategic plans, based on risk assessment, to deliver priority actions to conserve World Heritage values.	2023	NSW and Queensland governments in partnership with First Nations people and the Australian Government.	The impacts of climate change and increased wildfire pose significant threats to the property. Further resources are needed to address the compounding threats of weeds, feral animals and pathogens to support the resilience of the property.



5.3.13	Le système/plan de gestion <b>n'est que partiellement mis en œuvre</b> pour ce bien	Provide additional funding to address threats and enhance community appreciation of World Heritage values and participation in management.	2024	Australian Government in partnerships with NSW and Queensland governments.	Recurrent funding for reserve management is decreasing while additional threats are emerging including climate change and wildfire. Additional funding is required given the complexity and size of this serial World Heritage property.
6.1	<b>Funding</b>				
6.1.7	Les ressources humaines sont <b>en partie adaptées</b> aux besoins de la gestion du bien du patrimoine mondial	Establish a Gondwana Rainforests program team with a focus on Aboriginal joint management, conservation planning, monitoring, promotion and interpretation.	2024	Australian Government in partnerships with New South Wales and Queensland governments.	More resources are needed to support and coordinate management of this complex serial property.
9	<b>Visitor Management</b>				
9.12	La présentation et l'interprétation de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle du bien <b>sont acceptables mais pourraient être améliorées</b>	Deliver, through a range of contemporary media, consistent messages and branding to support a strong and broadly recognised identity for the Gondwana Rainforests.	2023	NSW and Queensland governments in partnership with First Nations Peoples and the Australian Government	A strong and broadly recognised identity for the Gondwana Rainforests is yet to be established. To address this, an interpretation plan, which clearly articulates target audiences, desired outcomes and property-wide messages, will be prepared.
10	<b>Monitoring</b>				
10.1	Il y a un <b>suivi important</b> dans le périmètre du bien du patrimoine mondial, mais il n'est pas axé sur les besoins de la gestion et/ou l'amélioration de la compréhension de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle	Update and implement the monitoring strategy for the property using agreed indicators for the status and trend of World Heritage values.	2025	NSW and Queensland governments in partnership with the Australian Government.	The implementation of a revised, cost-effective, contemporary monitoring strategy that focuses on indicators and involves citizen science and current technology, will support both a risk management approach and increased community participation.
10.2	L'information sur les valeurs du bien du patrimoine mondial est <b>suffisante pour définir des indicateurs clés, mais cela n'a pas été fait</b>	Define and expand indicators to monitor the condition and trend of World Heritage values.	2021	NSW Environment Energy and Science in partnership with the Queensland Department of Environment and Science.	Some work has been done to identify indicators. Additional work is needed to obtain agreement on indicators and develop fit-for purpose monitoring for property-level monitoring.

#### Résumé - Besoins en matière de gestion completed

### 12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

#### 12.3.1 - Compte tenu de l'analyse faite à travers ce rapport, quel est l'état actuel d'authenticité du bien du patrimoine mondial?

**Sans objet** (pour les biens inscrits exclusivement sur la base des critères vii à x (biens naturels du patrimoine mondial)).

#### 12.3.2 - Compte tenu de l'analyse faite à travers ce rapport, quel est l'état actuel d'intégrité du bien du patrimoine mondial?

L'intégrité du bien du patrimoine mondial **a été compromise** par les facteurs décrits dans ce rapport.

#### 12.3.3 - Compte tenu de l'analyse faite à travers ce rapport, quel est l'état actuel de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle du bien du patrimoine mondial?

La valeur universelle exceptionnelle du bien **a été altérée par les facteurs décrits dans ce rapport, mais la situation est traitée à travers des actions de gestion effectives.**

#### 12.3.4 - Quel est l'état actuel des autres valeurs du bien ?

D'autres valeurs culturelles et/ou naturelles importantes **se dégradent partiellement**, mais l'état de conservation du bien du patrimoine mondial **n'a pas subi d'impact notable.**

#### 12.3.5 - Commentaires, conclusions et/ou recommandations concernant l'état de conservation du bien

The Gondwana Rainforests of Australia are remnants of the one-extensive rainforests that covered the Gondwanan supercontinent. These remnants have persisted in these areas due to favourable conditions produced by the moderating influences of altitude and proximity to the coast. Climate projections indicate these conditions are likely to change beyond the bioclimatic envelope for numerous relict species. The risk of further extreme events including storms and intense wildfire are significant.

### 13. Impact of World Heritage Status

#### 13.1 - Veuillez évaluer l'impact du statut de patrimoine mondial sur chacun des points suivants

Conservation	Positif
--------------	---------

Recherche et suivi	Positif
Efficacité de la gestion	Positif
Qualité de vie des communautés locales et groupes autochtones	Positif
Reconnaissance	Positif
Éducation	Positif
Aménagement d'infrastructures	Positif
Financement du bien	Positif
Coopération internationale	Positif
Soutien politique pour la conservation	Positif
Cadre juridique/de politique générale pour la conservation	Positif
Promotion	Positif
Coordination institutionnelle	Positif
Sécurité	Positif
Égalité des genres	Positif
Services/avantages pour les communautés locales au niveau de l'écosystème	Positif
Inclusion sociale et équité et renforcement des opportunités pour tous, indépendamment de l'âge, du sexe, du handicap, de l'origine ethnique ou géographique, de la religion ou de la situation économique ou autre	Positif
Promotion d'un développement économique local inclusif et amélioration des moyens de subsistance	Positif
Contribution à la prévention des conflits, en respectant la diversité culturelle sur le périmètre et à proximité des biens du patrimoine	Positif
Autre	Positif
Si vous avez choisi « Autre », précisez :	

### 13.2 - Commentaires, conclusions et/ou recommandations concernant le statut de patrimoine mondial et ses impacts

The World Heritage status of the property provides opportunity to communicate the uniqueness and rarity of the rainforests and associated habitats within these reserves. The World Heritage vision of conservation based on cooperation is evidenced in the governance and management arrangements for the property and the protection of World Heritage values by government agencies, First Nations peoples, academic institutions, and other community groups across two jurisdictions.

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

### 14.1 - Exemple de bonne pratique de protection, d'identification, de conservation ou de gestion du bien du patrimoine mondial

The 25th anniversary celebrations for the Gondwana Rainforests in 2019 demonstrated the opportunities for cooperation across regions and jurisdictions using digital platforms and social media. As an example agency Instagram accounts were an effective way to share user-generated content with followers. Gondwana Rainforests social media posts reached a potential audience of 891,693 people through organic activity and a combined reach of all Facebook activity over 1.14 million people. Recent responses to the bushfires of 2019-2020 have demonstrated effective cross-tenure partnerships to support the protection of World Heritage values. Local natural resource management groups and state governments have worked collaboratively to identify and implement priority actions to address immediate compounding threats. Consistent with the UNESCO policy on climate change, research into the potential impacts of climate change on the World Heritage values of the Gondwana Rainforests is continuing. Property managers are working in partnership with climate scientists and botanists to develop tools to assist with adaptive management. The recent report titled, "Understanding the impact of climate change on cloud forests in the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area" (Narsey, Laidlaw, Colman, Pearce and Hopkins, 2020) is the result of one such collaborative partnership.

### 14.2 - Définissez les sujets couverts par cet exemple de bonne pratique au niveau du bien

Synergies
État de conservation
Gestion
Gouvernance

## 15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

### 15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

#### 15.1.1 - Le processus de soumission des Rapports périodiques a-t-il amélioré la compréhension des points suivants ?

La Convention du patrimoine mondial.
Le concept de valeur universelle exceptionnelle.
La valeur universelle exceptionnelle du bien.
Le concept d'intégrité et/ou d'authenticité.
L'intégrité et/ou l'authenticité du bien.
L'efficacité de la gestion du bien pour en maintenir la valeur universelle exceptionnelle.
Le suivi et l'établissement de rapports.

#### 15.1.2 - Veuillez noter le suivi apporté aux conclusions et recommandations du précédent exercice de soumission des Rapports périodiques par les entités suivantes

État partie	Suivi moyen
-------------	-------------

Gestionnaires de sites	Suivi moyen
Centre du patrimoine mondial	Non nécessaire
Organisations consultatives (ICOMOS, UICN, ICCROM)	Non nécessaire

## 15.2. Use of Data

### 15.2.1 - Comment les autorités responsables du bien prévoient-elles d'utiliser les données enregistrées à l'occasion de ce cycle de Rapports périodiques ?

Révision des priorités/stratégies/politiques de protection, gestion et conservation du patrimoine
Mise à jour des plans de gestion
Sensibilisation

### 15.2.2 - Commentaires sur l'utilisation des données de ce cycle de soumission des Rapports périodiques

## 15.3. Timing and resources

### 15.3.1 - Entités ayant participé au remplissage de ce questionnaire en ligne (cocher autant de cases que nécessaire)

Institutions gouvernementales chargées du patrimoine culturel et naturel.
Gestionnaire/coordonateurs/personnel du site.
Experts extérieurs

### 15.3.2 - L'équilibre entre les genres a-t-il été respecté et appliqué dans le remplissage du présent questionnaire ?

L'équilibre entre les genres est explicitement **intégré** et **efficacement** mis en œuvre dans le processus.

### 15.3.3 - Avez-vous eu suffisamment de temps (environ dix mois) pour recueillir les informations nécessaires et remplir ce questionnaire ?

Non

### 15.3.4 - Estimez le temps (heures de travail) nécessaire pour remplir ce questionnaire

0 / 35 /
----------

### 15.3.5 - Avez-vous mobilisé des ressources supplémentaires pour remplir ce questionnaire ?

		Non	Oui
15.3.5.1	Ressources humaines		×
15.3.5.2	Ressources financières pour l'organisation des réunions de consultation/formations		×

## 15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

### 15.4.1 - Quel était le degré d'accessibilité des informations requises pour compléter ce questionnaire ?

La **totalité** des informations requises était accessible.

### 15.4.2 - Le questionnaire était-il facile à utiliser et clair à comprendre ?

		Très difficile	Difficile	Facile	Très facile
15.4.2.1	Facilité d'utilisation du questionnaire			×	
15.4.2.2	Clarté des questions		×		

### 15.4.3 - Suggestions pour améliorer le questionnaire du Rapport périodique

## 15.5. Training and Guidance

### 15.5.1 - Veuillez évaluer le soutien des entités suivantes en matière de formation et de conseils pour compléter le questionnaire

Centre du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO	Bon soutien
UNESCO (autres secteurs/bureaux hors-siège)	Sans objet
Commission nationale pour l'UNESCO	Sans objet
ICOMOS international	Sans objet
UICN international	Sans objet
ICCROM international/régional	Sans objet
ICOMOS national/régional	Sans objet
UICN national/régional	Sans objet

### 15.5.2 - Veuillez évaluer le niveau d'aide reçu des entités suivantes pour remplir le questionnaire du Rapport périodique

Centre du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO	Bon soutien
Représentant de l'État partie (Point focal national)	Bon soutien
Autres secteurs de l'UNESCO (par ex. bureaux hors siège)	Sans objet
Commission nationale pour l'UNESCO	Sans objet

ICOMOS international	Sans objet
ICCROM international/régional	Sans objet
ICOMOS national/régional	Sans objet
UICN national/régional	Sans objet
UICN international	Sans objet

**15.5.3 - Les sources de formation en ligne sur la soumission de Rapports périodiques, préparées par le Centre du patrimoine mondial, vous ont-elles aidé à remplir ce questionnaire ?**

Oui

**15.5.4 - Veuillez fournir d'autres commentaires sur les ressources de formation en ligne et les changements que vous aimeriez voir mise en œuvre.**

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

**15.6.1 - Résumé des actions qui exigeront un examen formel du Comité du patrimoine mondial**

**\* Tableau des informations géographiques**

Reason for update: Updated geographic nomination table has been sent to the World Heritage Centre under the Retrospective Inventory Program.

**\* Carte(s)**

Reason for update: Updated maps have been sent to the World Heritage Centre under the Retrospective Inventory Program.

Changes to these items will need to go through the proper processes.

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

**15.7.1 - Veuillez fournir des commentaires, conclusions et/ou recommandations concernant l'évaluation de l'exercice de soumission des Rapports périodiques**

The Periodic Reporting exercise provides a mechanism to review and focus on a strategic coordinated approach to address the conservation of this serial World Heritage property. Management responses provided in the survey are necessarily high-level as the property is a complex series of reserves, threats are not evenly distributed, and management is delivered by a variety of different departments in two different states and priorities may differ from time to time.

**15.7.2 - Merci d'avoir répondu à toutes les questions. Nous vous invitons à contacter votre Point focal pour qu'il/elle valide et envoie le questionnaire au Centre du patrimoine mondial.**