

Kilimanjaro National Park

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Kilimanjaro National Park

1.2 - World Heritage property details


1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Kilimanjaro National Park	-3.067 / 37.367	75575	0	75575	1987
Total (ha)		75575	0	75575	

Comment

In September 2005, the Government of United Republic of Tanzania expanded the property to include Kilimanjaro Forest Reserve that was under Forest and Beekeeping Department. The size of property after this expansion became 171,200 ha.

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Site map	1986	

Comment

Following the annexation of the property to include the surrounding Forest Reserve, a new map that reflect a new boundary was prepared and registered.

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

1. [Natural site datasheet from WCMC](#)
2. [Tanzania Tourism Board](#)
3. [Mount Kilimanjaro. \(Tanzania High Commission, London\)](#)

Comment

https://www.tanzaniaparks.go.tz/national_parks/kilimanjaro-national-park Instagram: mountkilimanjaro_national_park Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/kilimanjaro.park.5> Twitter: @Kilimanjaro National Park @ParkKilimanjaro

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

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

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

2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

There is no any other convention that protect our site. The site is only under World Heritage Site convention.

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

Not applicable

2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?

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?

Yes

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

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

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

The property management is in initial stage of developing concept note for inclusion of the park in the Geopark network.

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

Not applicable

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.

Not applicable

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

Kilimanjaro National Park covering an area of some 75,575 ha protects the largest free standing volcanic mass in the world and the highest mountain in Africa, rising 4877m above surrounding plains to 5895m at its peak. With its snow-capped peak, the Kilimanjaro is a superlative natural phenomenon, standing in isolation above the surrounding plains overlooking the savannah.

Criterion vii: Mount Kilimanjaro is one of the largest volcanoes in the world. It has three main volcanic peaks, Kibo, Mawenzi, and Shira. With its snow-capped peak and glaciers, it is the highest mountain in Africa. The mountain has five main vegetation zones from the lowest to the highest point: Lower slopes, montane forest, heath and moorland, alpine desert and summit. The whole mountain including the montane forest belt is very rich in species, in particular mammals, many of them endangered species. For this combination of features but mostly its height, its physical form and snow cap and its isolation above the surrounding plains, Mount Kilimanjaro is considered an outstanding example of a superlative natural phenomenon.

Integrity

Kilimanjaro National Park, established in 1973, initially comprised the whole of the mountain above the tree line and six forest corridors stretching down through the montane forest belt. At the time of inscription in 1987, the main pressures affected mostly the forest reserve which acted as a buffer zone to the park. The World Heritage Committee recommended extending the national park to include more areas of montane forest. Following a 2005 extension, the National Park includes the whole of the mountain above the tree line as well as the natural forest (montane forest) which was under Kilimanjaro Forest Reserve, and as such fulfils the criteria of integrity. It is important that the extension of the National Park be reflected in the boundaries of the property.

The wildlife of the property is important to the experience of Kilimanjaro, although the property is not inscribed in relation to biodiversity criteria. Pressures on elephant, buffalo and antelope, and logging in the Forest Reserve area, were noted as integrity concerns at the time of inscription. The park is connected to Amboseli National Park, however corridors to Arusha National Park and Tsavo National park have been encroached, impacting on wildlife migration.

Protection and management requirements

Kilimanjaro National Park is protected under national legislation as a National Park and a management plan is in place. The property requires an effective and managing organization, including sufficient well equipped ranger presence to be able to carry out surveillance and implementation of the management plan. A key management issue is maintaining the aesthetic quality of the property as a spectacular natural site. Protecting its visual integrity and sustaining its natural integrity are key management issues. Key viewpoints to the property also need to be protected, including from Arusha and Amboseli where the most famous views of the property can be seen. An effective programme of research and monitoring of the property is also required.

Threats to the property include increasing and cumulative [stress](#) from sources such as adjacent land uses, downstream effects of air and water pollution, invasive species, fire and climate change. The glaciers of the property are vulnerable to retreat, and are cited as a feature of particular vulnerability to global climate change. The impacts from these threats need to be closely monitored and minimized. Tourism poses a significant threat and careful planning of related infrastructure and access development is required. Human pressure on the property needs to be managed, which can result otherwise in illegal harvest of its resources, encroachments to park boundary and blockage of migratory routes and dispersal areas. Education programmes and integration of park management with all involved partners and stakeholders, including the surrounding rural population, is essential.

Comment

There is increment of the property area from 75575 ha to 171200 ha

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	Three main volcanic peaks, Kibo, Mawenzi, and Shira	✗			
3.2.2	Snow-capped peak and glaciers	✗			
3.2.3	Isolation above the surrounding plains	✗			
3.2.4	The highest mountain in Africa	✗			

3.2.5	Five main vegetation zones from the lowest to the highest point	✕			
3.2.6					
3.2.7					
3.2.8					
3.2.9					
3.2.10					
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

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

The park has 12 rangerposts and 1 park Head Quarters with rangers to combat illegal activities in the park such as illegal logging, wildlife poaching as well as ensuring visitors security. This is important in preservation of the vegetation zonation and other resources in the park. Also our Community Relations Department has been working tirelessly in provision of conservation education to local communities, supporting for community initiated projects to capture their support in conservation.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

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

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

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✕ 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

Existence of tourism infrastructures such as trails, roads, accomodation facilities (eco-lodges) and cable car in the property. However the mentioned infrastructures do not have any impact on superlative natural features of the mountain. On the other hand this tourism infrastructures ensures sustainable generation of revenue which is returned to conservation of the OUV of the property.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

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

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

Existence of tourism infrastructures such as trails, roads, accomodation facilities (eco-lodges) and cable car in the property. However the mentioned infrastructures do not have any impact on superlative natural features of the mountain. On the other hand this tourism infrastructures ensures sustainable generation of revenue which is returned to conservation of the OUV of the property. Existing management roads is important for revenue generation as well as patrols for security of resources

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside











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

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

X 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 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant











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

4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

✕ 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 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

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

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

Existence of channels for traditional irrigation systems in the lower slopes, water intakes pipelines and tanks for domestic use and irrigation, Nyumba ya Mungu hydropower station (outside the property) and one radio tower. However the mentioned infrastructures do not have any impact on superlative natural features of the mountain. The park has been installing solar systems along tourism facilities which has positive impact on the property.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant











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

4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

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

4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✕ 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 (24/09/2010):

- 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

Application of agrochemicals outside the park may be affecting water quality in the lower plains. Litters along tourist trails and outside the park may be observed, however the park has been practicing Leave No Trace principles famous as trash in trash out (TITO). The observed factors has no effects on the superlative natural feature of Mount Kilimanjaro.

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- 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 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✗ 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 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

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

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- 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

Livestock farming /grazing is commonly practiced in all slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro (both zero grazing and agropastoralists). This is done outside the property therefore has no impact on UOV. Commercial hunting in adjacent community protected area (Enduimet Wildlife Management Area) is done therefore raising revenue that is used for conservation of the particular community protected area. Restoration of degraded areas of the forest using indigenous trees has positive effects on the property.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✕ 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 extraction is done inside and outside the park for domestic use, traditional irrigation and large scale irrigation (outside property). However, this has on effects on UOV of the property.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- 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

The environmental condition such as solar radiation, temperature and rainfall have potential impacts on UOV of the property through affecting the glacier extent and depth.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✕ 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

Mountain climbing is the major tourism product in the park. However, this product has no effects on UOV

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

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 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- 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 logging and hunting for subsistence uses is still common in the property. However the park has been playing important role in resource protection and conservation education. This has no impact on UOV of the property.

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✕ 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 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✕ 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 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

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

Mount Kilimanjaro glacier decline due to climate change

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside













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

4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside


✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		

Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative 							

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):


- Not relevant

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

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

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

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant











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

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, 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

Mawenzi and Shira peaks are extinct volcanoes while Kibo is dormant. In case of volcanic activities, this may impact negatively the UOV. Incidences of wildfires are still occurring in low magnitude. However it is under control due to intensification of protection and conservation education efforts.














4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

 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 (24/09/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

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

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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









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

Introduced exotic plant species such as pines, black wattles and eucalyptus is common in the lower montane forest of the mountain. This may affect negatively the catchment value of the mountain and biodiversity. However, this may not impact the superlative natural phenomenon of the mountain.

4.13. Management and institutional factors











4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

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

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











4.13.2 - Legal framework

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

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

4.13.3 - Governance

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











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

4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

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

4.13.5 - Financial resources

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

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

Positive							
Negative							

4.13.6 - Human resources

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

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- Not relevant

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

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/09/2010):

- 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 park is managed following national laws such as TANAPA act No 282 of 2002, WCA 5 of 2009, EMA of 2005. There are Medium Term Strategic Plan and General Management Plan that guides implementation of park objectives. The park have departments responsible for resource protection, ecological monitoring, outreach programs and tourism among others. The park has financial resources that is disbursed timely. These have positive impacts as it ensures OUV and integrity of the property is maintained.

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						
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.1 Water infrastructure						
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						
4.3.4 Localised utilities						

4.3.5 Major linear utilities						
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.3 Surface water pollution						
4.4.5 Solid waste						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection						
4.5.8 Commercial hunting						
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production						
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.3 Temperature						
4.7.4 Radiation/Light						
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
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						
4.10.3 Drought						
4.10.6 Temperature change						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.1 Volcanic eruption						
4.11.2 Earthquake						

4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
	⊖	🚩	🚩	⊕	🔄	➡
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.1 Translocated 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	⊕	🚩		⊕	🔄	➡
Legend 🚩 Current 🚩 Potential ⊖ Negative ⊕ Positive ⊕ Inside 🔄 Outside						

4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.1 Buildings and Development

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	⊕	🚩		⊕		➡
	⊖	🚩	🚩	⊕		➡

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	<div>+</div> <div>🗨️</div> <div></div>	<div>📍</div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div>↗️</div>
	<div>-</div> <div>🗨️</div> <div></div>	<div>📍</div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div>➡️</div>

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

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	<div>+</div> <div>🗨️</div> <div></div>	<div>📍</div> <div>🔄</div> <div></div>	<div>↗️</div>

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

4.3 Services Infrastructures

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities	<div> <div>+</div> <div>🚩</div> </div>	<div> <div>📍</div> </div>	<div> <div>↗</div> </div>

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

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

4.3.4 Localised utilities						





Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input 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 - Development over the last 6 years	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend		
4.3.5 Major linear utilities					

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

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

4.4 Pollution

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.3 Surface water pollution			
	 		 





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

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

4.5 Biological resource use/modification







Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals							
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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
4.5.7 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
4.5.8 Commercial hunting	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input 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 - Development over the last 6 years

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor







<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent

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




4.6 Physical resource extraction

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						
						




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

	Static
	Increasing

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.3 Temperature			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.4 Radiation/Light			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						

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

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
	⊖		📢		🔄	➡

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

4.9 Other human activities






Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
	⊖	📢	📢	🔄	🔄	➡

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive






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

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

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
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.6 Temperature change			
	  		

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

4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events





Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.1 Volcanic eruption						
						
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
4.11.2 Earthquake			
	⊖	📍	🔄

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

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						

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

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






Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework	 	 	

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





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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

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




Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.3 Governance	 	 	

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.4 Management activities						

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

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




Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources	 		

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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources	 		






Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Significant

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

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

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

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	Three main volcanic peaks, Kibo, Mawenzi, and Shira	✕			
4.18.1.2	Snow-capped peak and glaciers	✕			
4.18.1.3	Isolation above the surrounding plains	✕			
4.18.1.4	The highest mountain in Africa	✕			
4.18.1.5	Five main vegetation zones from the lowest to the highest point	✕			

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

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

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

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

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

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

Inadequacies in the buffer zones **make it difficult** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

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

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **are known and recognised** by the management authority **but are not known** by local communities/landowners

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

The park installed beacons that demarcate the property and neighboring land owners. The official park map was also prepared and registered by Ministry of Land and Human Settlement Development. Kitendeni Wildlife Corridor within Enduiment Community Wildlife Management Area acts as buffer zone in the north western side of the park. West Kilimanjaro and North Kilimanjaro Soft Wood Plantation managed by Tanzania Forest Services also act as a buffer zones.

5.2. Protective Measures

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

Public, established as a National Park for the conservation/preservation of the Fauna and Flora by an act of Parliament in 1973. Developed for tourism mountain climbing for both local and foreign tourists in 1976 with excellent mountain huts, tarmac road to the Headquarters of the Park, public electric supply, telephone, hostels, kitchen and dining facilities and tourist shop at the Headquarters.

Source: Nomination, par. 2.b

Comment

Kilimanjaro National Park was established in 1973 by Government Notice No. 50 of March 16th 1973, in accordance with the National Parks Ordinance (Cap 412) of 1959. In September 2005, the park boundaries were adjusted to include the Kilimanjaro Forest Reserve by Government Notice No. 278 of 2005. Key Legislation: National Parks Act Chapter 282 of 2002, Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009, Forest Act 2002 and Environmental Management Act of 2004.

5.2.2 - Please list any legislation and other measures (regulatory -including spatial planning- contractual, institutional or traditional)

not included in 5.2.1 and indicate the category

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

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

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

The **legal framework** in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property **is inadequate**

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?

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

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

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

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

The conservation legislation stipulates activities that is allowed and not allowed in the property. This forms the basis for law enforcement / protection of resources within the park. All mentioned buffer zones are protected areas under different categories such as Community Wildlife Management Area and Forest Reserve (Production Forest).

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

The park has been working hard to protect natural resources within the property, provision of conservation education to local communities and ecological monitoring of resources. nevertheless, the park has been working hard improvement of tourism facilities within the park.

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 national 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.

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.

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

A management plan





An annual work plan or business plan

A disaster, climate or conflict risk management plan

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

The park has a General Management Plan (GMP) for 2018 -2027 which is currently in implementation stage. The GMP has four major components namely Ecosystem management, Outreach Programs, Tourism Management Program and Park Development. Each department develops annual action plans and budgets in the course of implementation of the GMP.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Kilimanjaro National Park - General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Assessment, 05/1993	N/A	Available	1993	
Shira Plateau Trailhead - Development Concept Plan Kilimanjaro National Park Tanzania, 05/1993	N/A	Available	1993	
Kilimanjaro National Park General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Assessment	N/A	Available	1993	
General management plan 2006 - 2015, Kilimanjaro National Park	N/A	Available	2008	

Comment

Reviewed General Management Plan for 2016 to 2026

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?

No use has been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

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

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

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:

Restoration of the lower montane forest by using indigenous tree species, use of solar power in tourism infrastructures, rain water harvesting, collection of weather parameters along the altitude gradient of the mountain, collaboration with international partners in studying climate and glaciers among others.

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 site management has been supporting local initiatives of tree planting on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro. Removal of alien invasive species and replacement with indigenous trees is one of routine operations under in order to mitigate risks due to climate change. Further monitoring of glacier extent and depth is done by a wide scientists from all over the world. The site management has a risk register and mitigation action plan.

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 **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **fully implemented and monitored**

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

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

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

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
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	Regional and local institutions				

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

The site management involves local communities in planning and formulation of the General Management Plan. There is Community Relations department that deals with the conservation education, Support for Community Initiated Projects and Income Generation Projects to organised groups. Gender and culture is well reflected in mountain service providers and visitors from all over the world.

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

The management system of the Site (Kilimanjaro National Park) is efficient and effectiveness in protecting the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. The park developed a 10 years General Management Plan, risk register plan, Quality manual, Fire Management Plan, waste management guideline, water users guidelines and alien invasive species guideline that guides the management. Involvement of other stakeholder on management of Mount Kilimanjaro is the major key of conservation success

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

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

None

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

Tourism remains the major source of revenue for funding conservation of the site (Kilimanjaro National Park). Therefore fluctuation of visitations in the park may interfere funding for conservation of the Universal Outstanding Values.

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	70 %	85 %
6.1.6.2	Women	30 %	15 %
		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	Fair
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	Fair
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?

Some 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.

The organization (TANAPA) has been building capacity to the site staff in general themes but not specific on the basis of World Heritage Site themes.

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

The park staff is well trained in various professionals. However due to nature of site, the available number of staff are not sufficient. Mountain guides and porters are sufficient and well trained on mountain tourism.

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 a **comprehensive, integrated programme** of research, which is relevant to 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

There has been a wide range researches on the site and scientific publication. The recently research was done by Kili Project which was about "Kilimanjaro ecosystems under global change: Linking biodiversity, biotic interactions and biogeochemical ecosystem processes". The findings from these researches was shared by wide range of local, national and international communities.

8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

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

Local communities	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Good
Women	Good
Youth/children	Good
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Good
National/international tourists	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industries	Good
NGOs	Good
Other specific groups	Good
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

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

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

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

The park has Community Relations Unit which is responsible for provision and raising conservation awareness of the site to stakeholders including local communities. Tourist briefing is done both at the entry gates and when they are climbing the mountain by using experienced guides.

9. Visitor Management

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

54701 / 51825 / 48340 / 44403 / 46197 /

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

Entry tickets and registries
Accommodation establishments
Tourism industry
Visitor surveys

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

More than four overnight stays

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Visitors comments books, visitors surveys and ecological monitoring reports

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

70 / NA / NA / 50 / NA / NA /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Tourism department

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 planned and **effective strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property

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

Tourism program is one of the chapters in the GMP. There is a several manuals which guide tourism operations across the parks including Tourism manual, Tourism marketing Strategic Plan, Standard operation procedures for bandas and walking safaris among others.

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

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is **effectively managed and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value**

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

Yes, using a different system

If a different system, please specify

corporate visitors survey questionnaire

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 Outstanding Universal Value of the property **is adequately presented and interpreted**

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 a **substantial contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

cultural tourism and ecotourism

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

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Support for Community Initiated Projects

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

KINAPA emphasizes on low impact tourism through a number of approaches such as Trash In Trash Out strategy, banning use of plastics, establishment of well maintained trails. Adherence to both national laws and legislation on Mount Kilimanjaro is important in assuring conservation of the World Heritage OUV by all mountain users.

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 a **comprehensive, integrated programme of monitoring**, which is relevant to management needs and/or improving understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value

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

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **adequate and key indicators have been defined** for measuring the state of conservation and **are being used in monitoring** of how the Outstanding Universal value of the property is being maintained

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

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

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

TANAPA has Monitoring and Evaluation unit which monitors implementation of corporate objectives through measuring the performance key indicators. Through this unit, the conservation of OUV are also monitored.

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

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Poor
Local/municipal authorities	Fair
Local communities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Fair
Landowners	Fair

Women	Fair
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industry	Fair
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

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

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

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

Monitoring of conservation of Mount Kilimanjaro is done by Internal Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, Internal Audit System and external audit (National Audit Office of Tanzania). There are meeting with tourism stakeholders that discusses issues related to conservation and tourism. Other meeting are regularly done with local communities, local and regional authorities and NGOs.

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

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones	
5.1.3	Inadequacies in the buffer zones of the World Heritage property make it difficult to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value	
5.1.4	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are known and recognised by the management authority but are not known and recognized by local communities/landowners	✕
5.2	Protective Measures	
5.2.4	The legal framework in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property is inadequate	✕
5.2.5	An adequate legal framework exists for the broader setting of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but there are some deficiencies in implementation which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property	✕
5.2.6	There is acceptable capacity/resources to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain	
5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.5	No use has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	
5.3.7	Some use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	✕
5.3.9	Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	✕
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	
6.1	Funding	
6.1.3	The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.10	Some use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	✕

Please select 3 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.1	Buildings and Development
-----	----------------------------------

4.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	Visual impact affects the natural superlative phenomenon of the mountain	We select site/project area with minimal impact on the environment, undertake environmental impact consideration before any construction.	We conduct environmental audit after every two years for follow up of the identified impacts in previous Environmental Impact Consideration and any newly emerging adverse effects of the infrastructure and take appropriate mitigation measures	After every two years	Kilimanjaro National Park	We usually involve a wide range of stakeholders such as Engineers, ecologists, tourism operators / investors during Environmental Impact Consideration. This is important in assuring that all adverse impacts are well captured.
4.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities	Visual impact and removal of vegetation may affect the OUV	We select site/project area with minimal impact on the environment, undertake environmental impact consideration before any construction.	We conduct environmental audit after every two years for follow up of the identified impacts in previous Environmental Impact Consideration and any newly emerging adverse effects of the infrastructure and take appropriate mitigation measures	after two years	Kilimanjaro National Park	We usually involve a wide range of stakeholders such as Engineers, ecologists, tourism operators / investors during Environmental Impact Consideration. This is important in assuring that all adverse impacts are well captured.

4.5	Biological resource use/modification
-----	---

4.5.7	Subsistence wild plant collection						
-------	-----------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

4.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric
-----	---

4.7.3	Temperature	Melting of glacier at the Kibo peak, affects vegetation health	collection of weather data along the altitude gradient, enhance protection of the montane forest and restoration of degraded areas of the park	Analysis of weather data to monitor the trend at a given time	monthly basis	Kilimanjaro National Park	We have been monitoring weather data but there is no tremendous increase in the area (at local area there is normal fluctuation of the temperature)
-------	-------------	--	--	---	---------------	---------------------------	---

4.7.4	Radiation/Light						
-------	-----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

4.10	Climate change and severe weather events
------	---

4.10.3	Drought	Decline of precipitation on Mount Kilimanjaro affects glaciation process	Restoration of degraded areas of the park, conservation education and tree planting campaigns	Monitoring the weather parameters to determine the trend	monthly basis	Kilimanjaro National Park	Monitoring of glacier in terms of extent and depth in collaboration with other scientists is highly recommended.
--------	---------	--	---	--	---------------	---------------------------	--

4.10.6	Temperature change						
--------	--------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

4.11	Sudden ecological or geological events
------	---

4.11.1	Volcanic eruption	Potential impact on OUV in case of volcano eruption as Kibo peak is dormant volcano	Collaborate with geologists and international assistance to monitor fumerals and other geological processes	Installation of devices for monitoring volcano processes	5 years interval	Kilimanjaro National Park, Internal geologists, UNESCO	Request for assistance in terms of financial and technical resources
--------	-------------------	---	---	--	------------------	--	--

4.11.2	Earthquake	Potential impact on vegetation zonation	Collaborate with geologists and international assistance to monitor earth processes	Installation of devices for monitoring earth processes	Biannually	Kilimanjaro National Park, UNESCO, geologists	Request for assistance in terms of financial and technical resources
--------	------------	---	---	--	------------	---	--

4.11.6	Fire (wildfire)						
--------	-----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

Question not completed

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones				
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
5.1.4	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are known and recognised by the management authority but are not known and recognized by local communities/landowners	Conservation awareness sensitization to adjacent villages on integrated landscape management. Collaborate on environmental friendly development activities, develop village land use plans among others	Annually	Kilimanjaro National Park, local government authority (Kilimanjaro Region) and surrounding Districts	Local communities are aware on the park boundary as it is clearly demarcated by beacons. Local communities were involved during beacon installation operation. Local communities are responsible in slashing /clearance of the park boundary.
5.2	Protective Measures				
5.2.4	The legal framework in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property is inadequate	Conservation awareness sensitization to adjacent villages on integrated landscape management. Collaborate on environmental friendly development activities, develop village land use plans among others	Annually	Kilimanjaro National Park, local government authority (Kilimanjaro Region) and surrounding Districts	There is adequate legal framework for protection of the buffer zone in the country
5.2.5	An adequate legal framework exists for the broader setting of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but there are some deficiencies in implementation which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property	Awareness campaigns to local communities and other stakeholders on boundary and buffer zone in the park	Annually	KINAPA	Buffer zones for Tanzania Protected Areas is well captured in Wildlife Conservation Act No 5 of 2009, TANAPA Act 282 of 2002. They prohibit human activities in the buffer zone. therefore there is sufficient legal legal framework regarding bufferzone
5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
5.3.7	Some use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	Undertake research about the impacts of climate change on the superlative feature of Mount Kilimanjaro. Key focus on weather parameters, glacier, vegetation zonation, wildfires and river flow rates among others	Continous	Kilimanjaro National Park, International scientists	Data on impact of climate change on World Heritage is limited and scanty.
5.3.9	Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	Implementation of TANAPA risk management framework	Quarterly	Kilimanjaro National Park	The risk framework indicates roles of all units and department on risk identification, mitigation / management, monitoring and evaluation
6.1	Funding				

6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	Employment of vacant positions as per available budget	As per available budget	TANAPA	Use of casual labors, building strong team work are important undertaking to relief the problem
6.1.10	Some use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	To train staff in management of world heritage sites	2021	TANAPA / KINAPA, UNESCO	There are formal training in various staff professional background. However the available training are not targeted to World Heritage Property, therefore requesting for supporting such specific training.

Summary - Management Needs completed

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The natural superlative phenomenon of Mount Kilimanjaro is still in a good condition (intact)

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

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

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal/Policy framework	Very positive
Advocacy	Very positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Positive
Gender equality	Positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Very positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Positive
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Very positive

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

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

Implementation of conservation targets of Mount Kilimanjaro reduces threats to the mountain thus promoting conservation of the OUV

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

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

1. Support local enterprise groups through TANAPA Income Generating Projects (TIGP). Provision of technical training 12 groups engaging in mushroom farming, production of alternative charcoals, beekeeping techniques, tree nurseries and spice packaging among others 2. Restoration of degraded areas of the park by using indigenous trees. This is done through removing exotic /invasive tree species followed by planting indigenous trees 3. Maintenance of Mountain cleanliness through Trash In Trash Out (TITO) practices 4. Enhanced protection of the mountain resources through controlling illegal logging, wildfires and threats of the property. This has resulted to healthier mountain ecosystem 5. Improvement of tourism facilities and infrastructure which is linked with increase in number of visitors and revenue from tourism. 6. Increased conservation awareness among neighboring local communities through use of religious leaders, local and region government technical personnel in provision of conservation education.

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

Sustainable Development
Synergies
State of Conservation
Management
Governance
Capacity Building

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

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

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

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

State Party	Good
Site Managers	Good
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Good

15.2. Use of Data

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

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Update of management plans
Awareness raising

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

Improve overall management of WHS

15.3. Timing and resources

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

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage

Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff
UNESCO National Commission

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

Gender balance is **explicitly considered and effectively implemented** in the process.

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

Yes

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

2 months / 1 month / 1 month /

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

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

15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

15.4.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete this questionnaire?

Most required information was accessible.

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

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

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

It is recommended to start raising awareness to Site Managers at least one prior to questionnaire filling

15.5. Training and Guidance

15.5.1 - Please rate the level of support in terms of training and guidance from the following entities in completing this questionnaire

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

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

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

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

No

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

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

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

- **Geographic information table**

Reason for update: In September 2005, the Government of United Republic of Tanzania expanded the property to include Kilimanjaro Forest Reserve that was under Forest and Beekeeping Department. The size of property after this expansion became 171,200 ha.

- **Map(s)**

Reason for update: Following the annexation of the property to include the surrounding Forest Reserve, a new map that reflect a new boundary was prepared and registered.

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

Reason for update: There is increment of the property area from 75575 ha to 171200 ha

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

The content of this questionnaire is relevant and comprehensive. It is the contention of property management to continue improving conservation of OUV of the property for the benefit of present and future generation.

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