

Komodo National Park

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property


Komodo National Park

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Komodo National Park	-8.543 / 119.489	219322	0	219322	1991
Total (ha)		219322	0	219322	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Location Map	1990	

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

1. [Komodo National Park \(Indonesian Nature Conservation Database\)](#)
2. [Natural site datasheet from WCMC](#)
3. [Kantor Balai Taman Nasional Komodo](#)

Comment

Komodo National Park has four social media channels currently. We are focusing our information distribution on Instagram, Facebook, Youtube, and Tiktok. We understand the importance of social media and its influence on the public. We believe park managers would engage more with the public through the channels. Here is the URL to our Instagram account: <https://www.instagram.com/tamanasionalkomodo/?hl=en>

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

Komodo National Park gathers information relating to synergies with other conventions and programs (World Network of Biosphere Reserves) relevant to the property and on the extent of cooperation and integration existing between these conventions.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

No

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

No

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

2.7.1	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)

Komodo National Park is also designated as the New 7 Wonders of Nature given by the New Wonders of the World Foundation in 2012. We believed that given recognition would support and reinforce the values of UNESCO's status that the park holds.

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

No information is available.

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

No

2.12 - Please list any documentary heritage associated with the World Heritage property listed under the Memory of the World

Programme of which you aware.

No information is available.

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

Komodo National Park, located in the center of the Indonesian archipelago, between the islands of Sumbawa and Flores, is composed of three major islands (Rinca, Komodo, and Padar) and numerous smaller ones, all of them of volcanic origin. Located at the juncture of two continental plates, this national park constitutes the “shatter belt” within the Wallacea Biogeographical Region, between the Australian and Sunda ecosystems. The property is identified as a global conservation priority area, comprising unparalleled terrestrial and marine ecosystems and covers a total area of 219,322 ha. The dry climate has triggered specific evolutionary adaptation within the terrestrial flora that range from open grass-woodland savanna to tropical deciduous (monsoon) forest and quasi cloud forest. The rugged hillsides and dry vegetation highly contrast with the sandy beaches and the blue coral-rich waters.

The most remarkable inhabitant of Komodo National Park is the Komodo Lizard, *Varanus komodoensis*. These giant lizards, existing no-where else in the world, are of great scientific interest, especially for their evolutionary implications. Most commonly known as 'Komodo Dragons', due to its appearance and aggressive behavior, the Komodo Lizard, is the largest living species of lizard, growing to an average length of 2 to 3 meters. The species is the last representative of a relic population of large lizards that once lived across Indonesia and Australia. As well as being home to the Komodo dragon, the Park provides a refuge for many other notable terrestrial species such as the orange-footed scrub fowl, an endemic rat, and the Timor deer. The rich coral reefs of Komodo host a great diversity of species, and the strong currents of the sea attract the presence of sea turtles, whales, dolphins and dugongs.

Criterion (vii): Komodo National Park is a landscape of contrasts between starkly rugged hillsides of dry savanna, pockets of thorny green vegetation, brilliant white sandy beaches and blue waters surging over coral, unquestionably one of the most dramatic landscapes in all of Indonesia. Demonstrating exceptional natural beauty that is all the more remarkable as a counterpoint to the dominant lushness of vegetation which characterizes vast areas of forested Indonesia, and with which most of the world associates the archipelago. An irregular coastline characterized by bays, beaches and inlets separated by headlands, often with sheer cliffs falling vertically into the surrounding seas which are reported to be among the most productive in the world adds to the stunning natural beauty of landscapes dominated by contrasting vegetation types, providing a patchwork of colours.

Criterion (x): Komodo National Park contains the majority of the world's areas in which wild populations of the Komodo dragon lizard still exist. The largest and heaviest of the world's lizards, the species is widely known for its impressive size and fearsome appearance, its ability to effectively prey on large animals, and a tolerance of extremely harsh condition. The population, estimated at around 5,700 individuals is distributed across the islands of Komodo, Rinca, Gili Motong and some coastal regions of western and northern Flores.

Other fauna recorded in the park are characteristic of the Wallacean zoogeographic region with seven species of terrestrial mammal, including an endemic rat (*Rattus rintjanus*) and the crab-eating macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*) and 72 species of birds, such as the lesser sulphur-crested cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea*), the orange-footed scrub fowl (*Megapodius reinwardt*), and noisy friarbird (*Philemon buceroides*). The coral reefs fringing the coast of Komodo are diverse and luxuriant due to the clear water, intense sunlight and rapid exchange of nutrient-rich water from deeper areas of the archipelago. The marine fauna and flora are generally the same as that found throughout the Indo Pacific area, though species richness is very high, notable marine mammals include blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*) and sperm whale (*Physeter catodon*) as well as 10 species of dolphin, dugong (*Dugong dugon*) and five species of sea turtles.

Integrity

Encompassing the rugged topography that reflects the position of the park within the active volcanic “shatter belt” between Australia and the Sunda shelf, the boundaries of the Komodo National Park encircle the main park features, including the outstanding scenery and the unique species it hosts; komodo monitor, birds, marine mammals, coral reef-species, and others. The boundaries are considered adequate to secure the habitat and the main ecological processes to preserve them. The extensive marine buffer zone surrounding the park is key to maintaining the integrity and intactness of the property and the number of exceptional species that it hosts.

Illegal fishing and poaching remain the main threats to the values of the property and its overall integrity. There is an extensive marine buffer zone to the park, in which management authority staff has authority to regulate the type of fishing permitted and to some extent the presence of fishermen from outside the area. This buffer zone, which assists in controlling poaching of the terrestrial species that provide the prey species for the komodo lizard, will become significant in the overall long-term protection of the property.

Protection and management requirements

Komodo National Park is managed by the central government of Indonesia through the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Natural Conservation of the Ministry of Forestry. The history of protection afforded the site goes back to 1938 while official protection began when Ministerial Decree declared the area as a 72,000 ha National Park in March 1980. This area was subsequently extended to 219,322 ha in 1984 to include an expanded marine area and the section of mainland Flores. Comprised of Komodo Game Reserve (33,987 ha), Rinca Island Nature Reserve (19,625 ha), Padar Island Nature Reserve (1,533 ha), Mbeliling and Nggorang Protection Forest (31,000 ha), Wae Wuul and Mburak Game Reserve (3,000 ha) and surrounding marine areas (130,177 ha) the Komodo Biosphere Reserve was accepted under the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme in January 1977. In 1990 a national law, elevating the legislative mandate for conservation to the parliamentary and presidential level significantly empowered the legal basis for protection and management.

In order to ensure the effective management and protection of the park and its exceptional landscapes and biota, the park is governed through the 2000-2025 Management Plan and a 2010-2014 Strategic Plan, which will require revision and updating. These plans are important for ensuring the effective zoning system of the park and guaranteeing the sustainability of the ecosystems of the property. The management authority is known for designing specific plans to guide management decisions which will require updating in line with changes to priorities and threats, in particular expected increases in visitor numbers and impacts from tourism.

The Park receives strong support and resources from the central government of Indonesia. As a tourism location known worldwide, the Indonesian Government has a specific program for ecotourism management to promote the park at the international level and to ensure the sustainability of tourism activities. Additionally, in order to address illegal fishing and poaching, regular patrolling of the marine and terrestrial areas is carried out for law enforcement and a number of the problems and impacts associated with these activities have decreased. Community awareness and empowerment programs are being implemented to engage the local villagers regards to the sustainable use of natural resources and park conservation. Research and study of the unique biological features of the park is also being promoted and supported by the management authority.

Increasing levels of tourism and matters related specifically to the komodo lizard are the major management issues that have been focused on to date. A broadening of the management focus to address issues within the marine area of the park along with other terrestrial species is required to ensure the long-term effective conservation of the property. A focus on the issue of depletion of Komodo monitor prey species stocks has resulted in some success and the same efforts need to be focused on the issues of damaging fishing practices and impacts on other unique species contained within the property.

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	Open Grass-Woodland Savanna Ecosystem	✗			
3.2.2	Savanna Ecosystem	✗			
3.2.3	Beach Ecosystem	✗			
3.2.4	Coral Reefs Ecosystem	✗			
3.2.5	Quasi Cloud Forest	✗			
3.2.6	Tropical Deciduous (Monsoon) Forest	✗			
3.2.7	Komodo Dragons	✗			
3.2.8	Yellow Crested Cockatoos	✗			
3.2.9	Timor Deers	✗			
3.2.10	Orange-Footed Scrub Fowls	✗			
3.2.11	Water Bufallos	✗			
3.2.12	Crab-eating Macaques	✗			
3.2.13	Dolphins	✗			
3.2.14	Dugongs	✗			
3.2.15	Eagles	✗			

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

Komodo National Park has been always committed to maintaining the Outstanding Universal Values by performing various conservation efforts both within the area and in its surrounding. Komodo National Park believes that the integrity of the ecosystem is an essential component, thus, will be preserved with all of our best efforts. Note that some of the creatures found in Komodo National Park are migratory animals and could not be found occasionally without using a high technology tracking method.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

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

4.1.2 - Commercial development

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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4.1.3 - Industrial areas

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

- Not relevant












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

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

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

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

- Not relevant

✕ 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

The urban high rise is happening almost everywhere around the world, including in the villages that reside within Komodo National Park. This human growth population requires control not only by the park managers but also by the local municipality. We do not see an intention to relocate the indigenous community but we believe that population control is essential and must be managed through multiple stakeholders' roles.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

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

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

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

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

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

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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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

Komodo International Airport in Labuan Bajo is the gateway for people to travel in and out of the town. It has been significantly contributing towards the increasing number of tourists during the past 10 years. The local community had received multiplier effects through tourism continuously. Labuan Bajo also has a port that provides currently positive and potential negative impacts (Oil spills and shipping routes might endanger some of the marine wildlife living in and outside of the park).

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.4 - Localised utilities

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

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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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

Komodo National Park has been providing significant efforts for the community resides within the park by collaborating with national third parties for building cell phone towers. The rights to have a cell phone tower are part of the Indonesian citizen rights and urgently required to support the people's communication. The park also receives many advantages from the towers' existence and has been ease the communicating conservation efforts better nowadays.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

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

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.4 - Air pollution

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant










4.4.5 - Solid waste

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Waste management has been the world's issue and also applicable in Komodo National Park. The community that resides within and surrounding the park is producing household rubbish, including plastics. The park is fighting relentlessly on this issue and could not work independently. We have been counseling and training local people in transforming household rubbish (mainly plastics) into artworks/household accessories that have esthetical and economical values.

4.5. Biological resource use/modification







4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.3 - Land conversion

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.5 - Crop production

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant











4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

Komodo National Park embraces social cultures and local wisdom, including uncommercial spearfishing. Spearfishing has been the culture of the Bajau's Tribe/descendants. This practice is decreasing nowadays but still performed and we do not see this as a major threat to the OUV. Some of the local indigenous community also harvest tamarind fruits during July-August a year. Park managers are observing and taking notes to assure the OUV and park's integrity unharmed.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.2 - Quarrying

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

No information is available.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.3 - Temperature

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.5 - Dust

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.7 - Pests

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

No information is available.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

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

- Not relevant

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

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

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

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

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

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

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

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	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

Komodo National Park allows the local community to harvest tamarind fruits with a reasonable amount. Park managers are observing and assuring the amount of fruit harvested during the harvest seasons. The trend of tourism has influenced the local community to shift their daily livelihoods from being fisherman and fisherwoman to be tourism players (diving instructions, tour guides, and naturalist guides). High-level visitation happened during the past 10 years and is managed using Carrying Cap.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

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

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

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.3 - Military training

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

- Not relevant

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

4.9.4 - War

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

- Not relevant

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

4.9.5 - Terrorism

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

- Not relevant

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

4.9.6 - Civil unrest

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

- Not relevant

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

4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The trend of illegal bombing and fishing is decreasing and mostly found outside of the Komodo National Park's area. Most of the criminals are people living outside the park and occasionally fish on the park's border. The park has been collaborating with local policemen and the Directorate of Law Enforcement, Ministry of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia in investigating respective incidents and applying preventive strategies to the targeted people.

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

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

- Not relevant

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

4.10.2 - Flooding

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

- Not relevant

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

4.10.3 - Drought

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

- Not relevant

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

4.10.4 - Desertification

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

- Not relevant

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

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.10.6 - Temperature change

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

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

- 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

Minor Flood is common in Komodo National Park during high rainfall/rainy seasons. The park's karst (lower-ground) is not meant to absorb a huge amount of water in a short period. Flood usually occurs in Komodo and Rinca Island where the rivers overflowed. There have been no casualties from the incident and is managed properly by the park.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.2 - Earthquake

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

No information is available.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

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

- Not relevant

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

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

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

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

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

- Not relevant

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

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

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

- Not relevant

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

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

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

- Not relevant

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

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

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

- 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

Komodo National Park has got ridden the invasive species (cactus sp.) in Rinca Island. The species are no longer found in the park.

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

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

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 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact	Origin	Trend of impact
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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 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

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

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

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

- Not relevant

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

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

Komodo National Park perceived that the components in the periodic reporting are pivotal considerations that must be incorporated into our management system. However, we also believe that WHC assistance is minimum and not all components are delivered on our management plans. It has not been providing significant positive or negative impacts toward our system.


















4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

No information is available.

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.1 Housing						→
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						
						→
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						→
						→

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure						
4.2.4 Marine transport infrastructure						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.4 Localised utilities						
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters						
4.4.5 Solid waste						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources						
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting						
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						
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						
4.10.2 Flooding						
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
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
4.1.1 Housing						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input checked="" 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
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						

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





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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						

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

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

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure	 		








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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.2.4 Marine transport infrastructure	 		
	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted

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




4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.4 Localised utilities						

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

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<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

4.4 Pollution

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters			
			

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

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

4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
X	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
X	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

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting						

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						

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






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

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

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	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
4.10.2 Flooding			
	 	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread






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

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework						

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.3 Governance	 	 	



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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major





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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.4 Management activities	 	 	





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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources						

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources	 		






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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	 	 	

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

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

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

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

Komodo National Park does not have any serial inscriptions 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	World Heritage Site	✕			
4.18.1.2	Komodo Biosphere Reserve	✕			
4.18.1.3	New 7 Wonders of Nature	✕			
4.18.1.4					
4.18.1.5					

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Komodo National Park and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry are proving their best efforts in maintaining the park's boundaries and functions for the greater good.

5.2. Protective Measures

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

- Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of living resources and their ecosystems.
- Law No. 24 of 1992 concerning the Spatial Planning
- Law No. 5 of 1994 concerning the Endorsement of UN Convention on Natural Resources.
- Law No. 6 of 1994 concerning the Endorsement of UN Convention on Climate Changing.
- Law No. 16 of 1995 concerning the Quarantine of animal, fish and vegetation
- Law No. 23 of 1997 concerning the Environmental
- Law No. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry
- Law No. 22 of 1999 concerning the Decentralization
- Law No. 25 of 1999 concerning Financial Balance of Center and Local Government
- Government Regulation No.28 of 1985 concerning Forest protection
- Government Regulation No.51 of 1993 concerning Impact Assessment on Environmental
- Government Regulation No.13 of 1994 concerning Wildlife Game
- Government Regulation No.88 of 1994 concerning Ecotourism Enterprise in intensive use zone of national park, grand forest park and nature recreation park
- Government Regulation No.67 of 1996 concerning the management of tourism
- Government Regulation No.62 of 1998 concerning the decentralization of part of center government's administration on forestry to the local government.
- Government Regulation No.68 of 1998 concerning Nature Reserve Area and Nature Conservation Area
- Government Regulation No.7 of 1999 concerning the Preservation of flora and fauna
- Government Regulation No.9 of 1999 concerning the Utilization of flora and fauna
- Government Regulation No.25 of 2000 concerning the Government Authority and Provincial Authority as the Autonomy Area
- The Ministry of Forestry and Estate Crops Decree No. 602/Kpts-II/1998 concerning Impact assessment on environmental on the development of forestry and estate crops.
- Local Regulation of Manggarai District No. 11 of 2001 concerning a regulation of fishing gears.

Additional Regulatory :

- The Ministry of Forestry Decree No. 427/Kpts-II/1996 concerning Establishment of Wae Wuul / Mburak Nature Reserve
- Directorate General of Forest Protection & Nature Conservation Decree No. 65/Kpts/DJ-V/2001 concerning Zoning of Komodo National Park.
- Local regulation of West Manggarai No. 28 of 2005 concerning a regulation of fishing gears.

Source: Periodic Reporting Cycle 2

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

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 the maintenance 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**

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

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

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

There is **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

Komodo National Park has been working closely with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the national commission, the UNESCO Jakarta Office. All changes in legislation specifically regarding spatial planning will be communicated with the respective parties.

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

Komodo National Park is working closely with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the national commission, the UNESCO Jakarta Office in strengthening the legal framework, spatial planning, and other relevant regulation.

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)
Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property
Agreed 'Memorandums of Understanding' between different managing institutions, groups or others, including documents agreed with local communities for management
Mechanisms to promote equal participation among and within groups, including different levels of authority, local communities, indigenous people, women and men, and other specific groups
A code of practice developed by local communities or other groups
A management plan
A visitor/visitation management plan
An environmental management framework
An assessment of biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services provided by the property

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

No information is available.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
GIS use in World Heritage Sites: A Case Study of Komodo National Park, 15/09/1995	N/A	Available	1995	
GIS use in World Heritage Sites: A case study of Komodo National Park. Final Report	N/A	Available	1995	

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?

Some 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.

Komodo National Park may require assistance and further explanation on this recommendation.

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?

The policy for dealing with climate change is **fully based** on the agreed World Heritage policy

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:

No information is available.

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

The risk management policy is **fully based** on the agreed 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

Komodo National Park believed that this strategy is essential toward the management system but requires assistance and further explanation from the WHC.

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 many of its activities are being implemented**

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

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
5.3.15.1	Local communities				✕	
5.3.15.2	Local authorities			✕		

5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone				×	
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples			×		
5.3.15.5	Women				×	
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups					
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify					

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

Komodo National Park believes that the park has worked tirelessly not only for the wildlife but also for the people. The management system is undeniably applicable but requires improvement in the future.

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

Komodo National Park believes that the park has worked tirelessly not only for the wildlife but also for the people. The management system is undeniably applicable but requires improvement in the future.

6. Financial and Human Resources

6.1. Funding

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

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

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

Komodo National Park's annual budget is provided by the federal government through the Ministry of the Finance Republic of Indonesia to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia. The funding source (donation/grants) opportunities are open to all agencies but the park does not receive any other funding sources currently.

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 **not secure**

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

The annual budget of Komodo National Park is approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia and the Ministry of the Finance Republic of Indonesia. The park's annual budget is not equal to the park's revenues collected a year. The park also cannot use the budget collected from tourism directly.

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	95 %	74 %
6.1.6.2	Women	5 %	26 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

Human resources are **inadequate** for management needs

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	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Fair
Risk preparedness	Poor
Capacity development and education	Not available
Administration	Fair
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Poor
Marketing and promotion	Poor
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Fair

Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair
----------------------------------	------

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

Conservation	Not available
Environmental sustainability	Poor
Community participation and inclusion	Not available
Risk preparedness	Not available
Capacity development and education	Poor
Administration	Not available
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Poor
Marketing and promotion	Not available
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Not available

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

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

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

Komodo National Park needs more people to work on the property with adequate technical and analytical skills. The rate of the pension employees does not equal the rate of new employees accepted.

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?

There is **no site-based** capacity building plan or programme in place; management is implemented by external staff and skills are not transferred

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

Komodo National Park urgently requires capacity building to improve current and future human resources.

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

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

Research **results are shared** with local communities and partners **but there is no active outreach** to national or international agencies

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

Komodo National Park is aware of the importance of having research on outstanding universal values, but the topic is rarely chosen by the local academician. The park is trying to create a research roadmap document (a five-yearly plan) to support scientists in researching the respective topics of OUV. Currently, researches were mainly conducted by undergraduate students and the information was only distributed to the park and each of their universities.

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	Poor
Local/municipal authorities	Poor
Indigenous peoples	Poor
Landowners	Not applicable
Women	Poor
Youth/children	Poor

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

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 **limited and ad hoc** education and awareness programme for children and/or youth

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

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

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

Komodo National Park as the World Heritage Site of Nature does not have any specific programs regarding heritage education and awareness for any targeted groups. We do aware that in the future the programs are urgently needed to enhance the public's awareness of the title given. We would expect assistance from the UNESCO offices to create a workshop for the managers about the advanced programs. We hope after the workshop the managers could replicate the training to teach others.

9. Visitor Management

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

51.618 / 221.703 / 176.834 / 125.069 / 107.711 /
--

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

Entry tickets and registries

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

More than four overnight stays

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Komodo National Park has annual visits data which consists of national and foreign tourist visits. The visits are recorded based on the serial numbers of the sold tickets. The park needs to report the monthly reports to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia and the Ministry of the Finance Republic of Indonesia.

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

55,50 / 34,69 / 624,43 / 11,44 / 24,41 / 34,69 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Komodo National Park observes information regarding average daily visitor expenditure based on researches (published and non-published).

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

Komodo National Park has management plans and strategic plans regarding visitor management. However, the document needs improvement and we would expect the WHC would assist us in creating the upcoming ones.

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

Stakeholder Monthly Meeting

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

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

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

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

The trend of visitation to Komodo National Park during the past 10 years is increasing significantly. The park is applying strict regulation of carrying capacity in preventing a mass number of tourists from coming to the site. The park has collaborated with local stakeholders to push the pressure towards the surrounding attractions and towns to mitigate the risks of mass tourism. The park hopes the UNESCO offices would provide advanced capacity assistance for the managers in managing tourism.

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

Komodo National Park is always committed to preserving the state of conservation of the park by conducting intensive monitoring of the sites. The park is implementing resort-based management in 13 post guards/resorts within Komodo National Park areas to better monitoring the wildlife and the environments. The park may require assistance in identifying key indicators but more importantly has been successfully providing anecdotal evidence of things that happened in the areas.

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

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

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

Implementation is underway

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

Komodo National Park with the relevant government entities are completing an environmental impact assessment document as a requirement to having infrastructure renovation on the existing location. Indonesia will invite IUCN experts to visit the location for more insights in observing potential impacts caused by the projects.

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

Komodo National Park is conducting its best effort to establish consistent monitoring activities annually which consists of wildlife monitoring and social-cultural monitoring.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones	
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	
5.2.6	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	Some use has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of 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	

5.3.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does integrate a human rights-based approach In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does contribute to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property 	X
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	X
6.1.4	Existing sources of funding are not secure	X
6.1.7	Human resources are inadequate for the management needs of the World Heritage property	X
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	X
6.1.12	There is no site-based capacity building plan or programme in place; management is implemented by external staff and skills are not transferred	X
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects	
7.2	There is a small amount of research in the World Heritage property but it is not planned	X
7.3	Research results are shared with local communities and partners but there is no active outreach to national or international agencies	X
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building	
8.2	There is a limited and ad hoc education and awareness programme for children and/or youth	X

Please select 0 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						
4.1.1	Housing	Komodo National Park will consult with the local municipality concerning the growth of the human population concern happened inside of the park's territory. The park will push the local government to come with a win-win mitigation strategy.	Komodo National Park will consult with the local municipality concerning the growth of the human population concern happened inside of the park's territory. The park will push the local government to come with a win-win mitigation strategy.	Komodo National Park will coordinate with the relevant stakeholders to come with monitoring plans.	to be defined	Komodo National Park, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Local Municipality of West Manggarai Regency, BOPLBF, Local Tourism Agency of West Manggarai	Not available at the moment
4.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	Komodo National Park will optimize the use of Komodo Visitor Center and Loh Buaya Museum to support ecotourism and interpretation activities within the park's tourism areas.	Komodo National Park will optimize the use of Komodo Visitor Center and Loh Buaya Museum to support ecotourism and interpretation activities within the park's tourism areas.	Komodo National Park will coordinate with the relevant stakeholders to come with monitoring plans.	To be defined	Komodo National Park, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Local Municipality of West Manggarai Regency, BOPLBF, Local Tourism Agency of West Manggarai	Not available at the moment
4.1.5		Interpretative and visitation facilities					
4.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.4		Marine transport infrastructure					
4.4	Pollution						

4.4.1	Pollution of marine waters	Komodo National Park will work closely with the local municipality and community groups in executing an environmental movement to reduce the source of marine water pollution.	Komodo National Park will work closely with the local municipality and community groups in executing an environmental movement to reduce the source of marine water pollution.	Komodo National Park will coordinate with the relevant stakeholders to come with monitoring plans.	To be defined.	Komodo National Park, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Local Municipality of West Manggarai Regency, BOPLBF, Local Tourism Agency of West Manggarai	Not available at the moment
4.4.5	Solid waste	Komodo National Park will work closely with the local municipality and community groups in executing an environmental movement to improve a solid waste management system.	Komodo National Park will work closely with the local municipality and community groups in executing an environmental movement to improve a solid waste management system.	Komodo National Park will coordinate with the relevant stakeholders to come with monitoring plans.	To be defined	Komodo National Park, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Local Municipality of West Manggarai Regency, BOPLBF, Local Tourism Agency of West Manggarai, local community, and community groups	Not available at the moment
4.5	Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.1		Fishing/collecting aquatic resources					
4.8	Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.3		Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting					
4.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	Komodo National Park embraces all social and cultural values that the local community believes in as long as it aligns with the conservation efforts.	Komodo National Park embraces all social and cultural values that the local community believes in as long as it aligns with the conservation efforts.	Komodo National Park will coordinate with the relevant stakeholders to come with monitoring plans.	To be defined	Komodo National Park, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Local Municipality of West Manggarai Regency, BOPLBF, Local Tourism Agency of West Manggarai, local community, and community groups	Not available at the moment
4.8.6	Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	Komodo National Park will carefully observe the trend of tourism annually and will apply strict regulations to prevent the threat of mass tourism to the park. The park will collaborate with stakeholders to push the tourist wave to nearby towns.	Komodo National Park will carefully observe the trend of tourism annually and will apply strict regulations to prevent the threat of mass tourism to the park. The park will collaborate with stakeholders to push the tourist wave to nearby towns.	Komodo National Park will coordinate with the relevant stakeholders to come with monitoring plans.	To be defined	Komodo National Park, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Local Municipality of West Manggarai Regency, BOPLBF, Local Tourism Agency of West Manggarai, local community, and community groups	Not available at the moment

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	Komodo National Park needs to socialize the buffer zones including the boundaries to the local community that reside within the park and the surrounding town.	To be defined	Komodo National Park, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Local Municipality of West Manggarai Regency, BOPLBF, Local Tourism Agency of West Manggarai, local community, and community groups	Not available at the moment
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5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
5.3.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does integrate a human rights-based approach In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does contribute to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property 	Komodo National Park needs to consult with the legal department in the Headquarter to have a deeper understanding of the past regulations regarding land-ownership within the national park areas.	To be defined	Komodo National Park, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Local Municipality of West Manggarai Regency, BOPLBF, Local Tourism Agency of West Manggarai, local community, and community groups	Not available at the moment

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	Komodo National Park will consult closely with the Budget Planning Department in the Headquarter to deliver the concerns of insecure annual funding that could be impacted by various factors.	To be defined	Komodo National Park, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of the Finance, BOPLBF	Not available at the moment
6.1.4	Existing sources of funding are not secure	Komodo National Park will consult closely with the Budget Planning Department in the Headquarter to deliver the concerns of insecure annual funding that could be impacted by various factors.	To be defined	Komodo National Park, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of the Finance, BOPLBF	Not available at the moment
6.1.7	Human resources are inadequate for the management needs of the World Heritage property	Komodo National Park will collaborate with relevant stakeholders regarding institutional improvement and capacity building so that the rangers would have been more qualified to manage the property.	To be defined	Komodo National Park, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, BOPLBF, Local Tourism Agency of West Manggarai, local community, and community groups	Not available at the moment
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage	Komodo National Park will consult with the Headquarter and the focal points regarding the World Heritage Strategy for capacity development at the WH property	To be defined	Komodo National Park, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, BOPLBF, Local Tourism Agency of West Manggarai, local community, and community groups	Not available at the moment

	property				
6.1.12	There is no site-based capacity building plan or programme in place; management is implemented by external staff and skills are not transferred	Komodo National Park will ask the UNESCO national office to create a workshop to mitigate the concern.	To be defined	Komodo National Park, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, BOPLBF, local community, and community groups	Not available at the moment

7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects				
7.2	There is a small amount of research in the World Heritage property but it is not planned	Komodo National Park will work with the Headquarter to create a Five-Yearly Research Roadmap Document to mitigate the concern.	To be defined	Komodo National Park, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, BOPLBF, Local Tourism Agency of West Manggarai, local community, community groups, NGOs, and local universities.	Not available at the moment
7.3	Research results are shared with local communities and partners but there is no active outreach to national or international agencies	Komodo National Park needs to collaborate more with the national and international agencies regarding research activities and information distribution.	To be defined	Komodo National Park, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, BOPLBF, Local Tourism Agency of West Manggarai, local community, community groups, NGOs, and local universities.	Not available at the moment

8	Education, Information and Awareness Building				
8.2	There is a limited and ad hoc education and awareness programme for children and/or youth	There are education and awareness programs planned for children and / or adolescents but only partly to meet needs. For this reason, comprehensive educational activities that cover all parts of society are needed and are carried out consistently.	To be defined	Komodo National Park, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, BOPLBF, Local Tourism Agency of West Manggarai, local community, community groups, NGOs, and local universities.	Not available at the moment

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?

The Authenticity of the World Heritage property **has been preserved**

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 impacted by factors described in this report, but this situation is being addressed through effective management actions.**

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.

Komodo National Park is always committed to maintaining its authenticity, integrity, and OUV with the available resources and best efforts. The park is the pride of the nation as it has drawn the attention of many institutions to collaborate in better preserving the values. The park has stood for more than 41 years and will last for decades to go.

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	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive

Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Very positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	No impact
Legal/Policy framework	Positive
Advocacy	No impact
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Very positive
Gender equality	Positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	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

The impact of World Heritage status in relation to a variety of topics, with a particular focus on World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy. The existence of world heritage in Komodo National Park supports all existing aspects, including religion, ethnicity, religion, race, education, culture and most importantly conservation efforts.

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

Komodo National Park embraces diversity amongst the stakeholders. The park is now working closely with multiple levels of governmental institutions, NGOs, community groups, and the local community in embodying better resort-based management (RBM). RBM is the new way of managing national parks as the World Heritage Site in Indonesia. This collaboration reinforces and enhances not only the system administration but also the relationship among the entities. For instance, Komodo National Park has collaborated and conducted various programs with Badan Otorita Pariwisata Labuan Bajo Flores, Local Tourism Agencies, Diving Operator Community Komodo, Jaringan Kapal Rekreasi, Asosiasi Kapal Wisata, Gabungan Pengusaha Tirta dan Wisata Bahari, and also the local community resides within the park and its surrounding buffer zones areas. Komodo National Park is always committed to maintaining the core of the state of conservation by conducting consistent wildlife and ecosystem monitoring, implementing carrying capacity, and being a lecturer for local schools and universities both offline and online.

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 <i>World Heritage Convention</i>
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

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

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

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

The cycle of periodic reporting is an important indicator of park management progress over the past 6 years. The current managers can observe the answers of the previous reporting and use it to improve the management capacity in the recent and upcoming years.

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
Focal points of other international conventions/programmes
Responsible persons for local designated sites under other international conventions/ programmes
Staff from other World Heritage properties
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

24 / 2 / 72 /

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?

All 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

Komodo National Park humbly asks the WHC to create a more frequent workshop offline, especially for the park managers in the South East Asia region for better outcomes. Besides, to help the property managers better identify the incomplete sections/questions during the questionnaire filling, you can provide hints on that respective points.

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	Good
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Fair
UNESCO National Commission	Fair
ICOMOS International	Fair
IUCN International	Fair
ICCROM international/regional	Fair
ICOMOS national/regional	Fair
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	Fair
ICOMOS International	Fair
ICCROM International/regional	Fair
ICOMOS national/regional	Fair
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?

Yes

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

Komodo National Park wishes the workshop are being conducted more regularly offline.

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

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

No item were proposed for update

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

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

Komodo National Park wishes the assessment of the periodic reporting exercise would be a good use of source information for the next cycle periodic reporting assessment.

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