

Western Caucasus

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Western Caucasus

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Western Caucasus	44 / 40	298903	0	298903	1999
Total (ha)		298903	0	298903	

Comment

The exact boundaries of the Object are controversial and not definitively defined; there is still no official map on the UNESCO website. Work to clarify the boundaries of the Object began in 2013 and continued until September 2021. In 2021, UNESCO WHC indicated the need to clarify the boundaries of the Site, following Paragraphs 163-165 of the Operational Guidelines. Boundaries have not yet been finalized.

1.4 - Map(s)

Comment

The exact boundaries of the Object are controversial and not definitively defined; there is still no official map on the UNESCO website. Work to clarify the boundaries of the Object began in 2013 and continued until September 2021. In 2021, UNESCO WHC indicated the need to clarify the boundaries of the Site, following Paragraphs 163-165 of the Operational Guidelines. Boundaries have not yet been finalized. Accurate site maps will be made during the current boundary refinement.

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

1. [Natural site datasheet from WCMC](#)
2. [Greenpeace Russia](#)
3. [Natural Heritage Protection Fund](#)
4. [kqpbz \(in Russian\)](#)

Comment

new address of the site of the Caucasian reserve: <https://www.kavkazzapoved.ru> Greenpeace is recognized as undesirable in the Russian Federation. Site not available

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

No need for comments

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

Not applicable

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

No

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

No

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

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)

Only the Caucasian Biosphere Reserve is included in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves and the Man and the Biosphere Program. The remaining components of the World Heritage site "Western Caucasus" are not a biosphere reserve and are not included in the "Man and the Biosphere" program. At the same time, the governing body of the Caucasian Biosphere Reserve is the governing body of the entire World Heritage site "Western Caucasus".

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

No

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

Not known

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

No

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

Not known

3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

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

Comment

The Worldwide Universal Value of the Western Caucasus Property is reflected in the WHC 1999 Dec. Decision 23 COM VIII.A.1 These are criteria (ii) and (iv). These criteria are most consistent with criteria (IX) and (X) of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. There is no official wording of the Universal Universal Value. There are different interpretations. Our wording is presented in Strategic Environmental Assessment (2021)

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	The Property was not exposed (or exposed very little) to anthropogenic influences, so all natural processes within its boundaries are the following: 1) natural (or very close to natural); 2) lasting for millennia.	×			
3.2.2	The habitats for plant and animal species, including the most valuable, rare and endangered species (species diversity)	×			
3.2.3	The habitats of plant and animal communities (cenotic diversity)	×			
3.2.4	The habitats sufficient for the conservation, reproduction and distribution (reservoirs, pools) of species, including the most valuable, rare and endangered plants and animals.	×			
3.2.5	The formation of plants and animals forms and species (local centres of evolutionary genetic form and speciation),	×			
3.2.6	The formation and dynamics of plant community	×			
3.2.7	The formation and dynamics of the forest upper border	×			
3.2.8	The formation and dynamics of competitive relations between wild herbivores	×			
3.2.9	The formation and dynamics of the predator-prey relationship	×			
3.2.10					
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

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

The Outstanding Universal Value of the Western Caucasus property has been fully preserved.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

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

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

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

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

The action of the factors described in paragraphs 4.1.4 and 4.1.5 are directed against each other. Factors 4.1.4. are created primarily from outside the World Heritage Site. The creation of a developed tourist, sports and other infrastructure near the boundaries of the Object creates anthropogenic pressure on the Object. Factors 4.1.5 are formed by the body managing the Object, and are aimed at regulating and managing the flow of tourists increasing their recreational capacity of the environment.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside











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

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside


✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		

Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative 							

4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):


- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- 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

All selected factors increase (or may increase) anthropogenic pressure on the Object. The construction of dogogs near the boundaries of the Facility fragments the natural environment of the region, creates a powerful external factor of disturbance, invasions of alien species of plants and animals. Moderate concerns about underground transport associated with the intention to build tunnels under the Western Caucasus Heritage Site.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant






Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- 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 							

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


There are no settlements and population on the territory of the "Western Caucasus" object. Therefore, services Infrastructures is missing. Previously, there were intentions to build such infrastructure across the territory of the Western Caucasus Property, but such ideas are increasingly not supported due to the priority of nature protection.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):


- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

Not required

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

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

Over the past 10 years since 2014, such factors as Forestry/Wood production, Subsistence hunting, Commercial hunting, Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals have decreased so much that they are no longer relevant. Socio-economic conditions in the region are becoming favorable, the need for the use of local natural resources has significantly decreased.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- 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

Research and extraction of physical resources on the territory of the World Heritage Site "Western Caucasus" is prohibited by the law of the Russian Federation.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- 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

Local conditions affecting the physical fabric are irrelevant. There is no population and economic activity on the territory of the object.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

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

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

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

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

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

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

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

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

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

Not required














4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside


✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		

Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative 			Negative 				

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

Not required

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):


- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):


- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):


- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):









- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):


- Not relevant

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

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

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

Over the past 35 years of observations, an increase in average annual temperatures by 1.5 degrees Celsius has been noted. There is an increase in the number of days without frost, a decrease in the thickness of the snow cover and the duration of the snow cover. The area of mountain glaciers and the volume of ice are shrinking.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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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

For 10 years (since 2014), there has not been a single forest fire on the territory of the "Western Caucasus" site, as well as not a single significant mudflow, landslide, etc., of a significant scale and irregular nature.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

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

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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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

Since 2012, several invasive insect species have been present on the World Heritage Site, posing a threat to native plant species. The main ones are: *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*, which poses a threat to the existence of the chestnut tree (*Castanea sativa*), and *Cydalima perspectalis*, which destroyed 99.9% of the natural Colchis boxwood (*Buxus colchica*). At present, the distribution and abundance of invasive species are suppressed, the situation is stable.

4.13. Management and institutional factors














4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

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










4.13.2 - Legal framework

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	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 (31/07/2014):













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

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













4.13.5 - Financial resources

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

4.13.6 - Human resources

 Relevant	Not relevant
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



	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 (31/07/2014):

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

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

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

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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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

Properly organized planning, legal framework, management system and control actions, human and material resources, as well as Low impact research/monitoring activities over the past 10 years have led to an improvement in the state of the World Heritage Site "Western Caucasus"

4.14. Other factor(s)

















































4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

No significant off-system factors.

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table



Name	Impact			Origin	Trend	
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
4.2.2 Underground transport infrastructure						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system						
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						
4.10.6 Temperature change						
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts						
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						

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

4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors





4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.1 Buildings and Development

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						
						

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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes

✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major





Management response - Capacity of management to respond

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

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised




	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	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
4.2.2 Underground 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
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						




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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted





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

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage					

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

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






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

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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

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

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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
	⊖	🚩			🔄	↗

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

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







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
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4.10.6 Temperature change						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes







	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

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

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes

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

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

4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
	⊖	📢	📢		🔄	➡

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

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan							

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

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

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework							






Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact




	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.3 Governance						

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

	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.4 Management activities	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes






	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

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

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent

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

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources					

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

✕	Increasing				
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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

No serial inscription

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	The Property was not exposed (or exposed very little) to anthropogenic influences, so all natural processes within its boundaries are the following: 1) natural (or very close to natural); 2) lasting for millennia.	✕			
4.18.1.2	The habitats for plant and animal species, including the most valuable, rare and endangered species (species diversity)	✕			
4.18.1.3	The habitats of plant and animal communities (cenotic diversity)	✕			
4.18.1.4	The habitats sufficient for the conservation, reproduction and distribution (reservoirs, pools) of species, including the most valuable, rare and endangered plants and animals	✕			

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Western Caucasus World Heritage Site was formed in 1999 without a buffer zone.

5.2. Protective Measures

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

The site consists of land under three types of ownership and legal status:

- 1) Caucasus State Biosphere Reserve (CSBR): created in 1924 and now under federal jurisdiction through the State Committee for Environment Protection (Goskomekhkologia) under the federal law on protected natural areas (15.02.95);
- 2) Sochi National Park: created in 1983 and under federal jurisdiction through the Ministry of Forestry under the federal law on protected natural areas (15.02.95);
- 3) the buffer zone of the CSBR, the Bolshoy Thach Nature Park, and the Nature Monuments of Buiny Ridge and the headwaters of the Tsitsa, Pshecha, and Pshechashcha rivers which are protected territories of regional importance, under the jurisdiction of the Forests Committee of the Republic of Adygea. The buffer zone was declared in 1981 and the other protected areas in the 1990s, by decree of the President of the Republic of Adygea.

The protected areas included in the Property are governed by the national protected area legislation, in particular the federal law "On environmental protection" dating back to 1991 but updated in 2002 and federal law 33-FZ "On specially protected natural areas" of 1995. The first law defines standards for environmental quality, makes provisions for the protection of biota and provides a basis for federal protected areas and activities permitted in them. The protected area law regulates the organization, protection and use of protected areas. This legislation recognizes different types of protected areas such as, at the federal level strict nature reserves, national parks, wildlife reserves and nature monuments and at the regional level nature parks, nature reserves and nature monuments. The law further foresees that in certain Strict Nature Reserves ("Zapovednik") which are part of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, biosphere polygons can be created. These areas are functionally attached to the reserve with the objective of implementing scientific research, ecological monitoring. In the polygons, low impact natural use can also be tested, however without degrading the environment or affecting the biological resources. "Western Caucasus World Heritage site" is composed of 5 different protected areas. The major part of the property is WCSNR, a federal protected area with the status of a Strict Nature Reserve, corresponding to IUCN protected area category I and enjoying a high protection status where no economic uses are allowed. A biosphere polygon was established in the WCSNR in 1992, following the return of the Lagonaki area and Mount Fisht and Oshten into the reserve.

The 4 other components have a regional protected area status: Bolshoy Thach Nature Park, Ridge Buijnij Nature Monument, River Tsitsa headwaters Nature Monument and Headwaters of Rivers Pshecha and Pshechashcha Nature Monument. These regional protected areas have a much weaker protection status, equivalent to IUCN category IV (nature parks) or III (nature monuments). Certain uses, such as recreational use, can be allowed by the regional administrations that are in charge of their management. The management regimes of these regional protected areas are clarified in so-called "certificates", which are legally adopted by the regional authorities. The property also includes the northern buffer zone to the WCSNR created by the Adygeya Republic. The 1995 federal law gave the authority to create - and therefore also to abolish - buffer zones to federal Strict Nature Reserves to the regional authorities. However this provision was changed in 2004, which returned this authority to the Federal Government.

Several new decisions and changes in legislation were made:

- Resolution 0°833 was adopted on 14 October 2010 creating a "tourism cluster" in the North Causasian Federal District ; this resolution stipulates the establishment of a Special Economic Zone for the development of tourism programs and activities in the LBP, located partly within the property;
- Federal Law No. 365-FZ was adopted concerning special economic zones in the Russian Federation on 30 November 2011. This Jaw includes amendments to several existing legislative acts, including Federal Law n°33-FZ dated 14 March 1995 on protected areas: more specifically, the law makes it possible to allow capital construction facilities and infrastructure within biosphere polygons inside the Strict Nature Reserves to develop educational tourism, physical culture and sports and to lease out land for these activities. The law foresees that a list of activities and infrastructure which can be permitted within the biosphere polygons will be established for each biosphere reserve;
- Order n°603-r, signed on 23 April 2012 approves the list of infrastructures which can be permitted within the LBP, including mass tourism and mountain ski facilities;
- Order No. 31 -pr/1 of the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Adygeya as of October 9. 2008 - CERTIFICATE OF THE NATURAL MONUMENT OF REGIONAL IMPORTANCE "THE UPPER REACH OF RIVER TSITSA" (as amended by Order No. 34-pr as of October 27, 2011);
- Order No. 7-pr of the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Adygeya as of April 11. 2008 – CERTIFICATE OF THE NATURAL MONUMENT OF REPUBLICAN SIGNIFICANCE "THE UPPER REACHES OF RIVERS PSHEKHA AND PSHEKHASHKHA" (as amended by Orders of the Department of NaturaJ Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Adygeya: as of June 29, 2009 No. 111-k, as of February 19, 2010 No. 49-k, as of October 27, 2011 No. 33-pr);
- Order No. 41 -pr of the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Adygeya of November 17, 2008 – CERTIFICATE OF THE NATURAL MONUMENT OF REPUBLICAN SIGNIFICANCE "BUYNY RIDGE" (as amended by Order No. 35-pr of October 27, 2011);
- RESOLUTION No. 21 dated January 19, 1998 issued by the CABINET OF MINISTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF ADYGEYA "ON APPROVAL OF THE REGULATION ON "BOLSHOY TKHACH" NATURAL PARK IN THE REPUBLIC OF ADYGEYA" (as amended by Resolution No. 247 dated 13.12.2010 issued by the

Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Adygeya);

- Resolution No.21 dated January 19, 1998 issued by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Adygeya REGULATION ON "BOLSHOY TKHACH" NATURAL PARK OF THE REPUBLIC OF ADYGEYA (as amended by Resolution No.247 dated 13.12.2010 issued by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Adygeya)

Source: Advisory Body Evaluation; 2012 RMM mission report

Comment

The information is partially outdated and not up-to-date. The site consists of land under three types of ownership and legal status: 1. Caucasus State Biosphere Reserve (CSBR): created in 1924 and now under federal jurisdiction through the State Committee for Environment Protection (Goskomekhkologia) under the federal law on protected natural areas (15.02.95); 2. Territories of regional subordination of the Republic of Adygea: 2.1. the Bolshoy Thach Nature Park. The nature park itself and the institution are under the authority of the Department of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of the Republic of Adygeya. 2.2. the 'Upper reaches of the rivers Pshekha and Pshekhaskha' nature monument. On 21.05.2020 the 'Upper reaches of the rivers Pshekha and Pshekhaskha' nature monument was reorganized into the 'Mountainous Adygeya' nature park of the Republic of Adygeya. For the first time, a special regional state institution of the Republic of Adygeya, 'Mountainous Adygeya Nature Park', was established, which directly manages this natural territory. Both the nature park itself and the institution are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of the Republic of Adygeya. 2.3. The 'Buiny Ridge' nature monument. The nature monument is under the authority of the Department of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of the Republic of Adygeya. 2.4. The 'Upper reaches of the river Tsitsa' nature monument. On 27.06.2020 the 'Upper reaches of the river Tsitsa' nature monument was reorganized into the 'Upper reaches of the river Tsitsa' nature park of the Republic of Adygeya. For the first time, a special regional state institution of the Republic of Adygeya, 'Upper Reaches of the River Tsitsa Nature Park' was established, which directly manages this natural area. Both the nature park itself and the institution are under the authority of the Department of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of the Republic of Adygeya. 2.5. The buffer zone of the CSBR. Several new decisions and changes in legislation were made: see 5.2.2.

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

27.06.2020 / Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Adygea dated June 27, 2020 No. 116 / The nature monument / No /

2020 / Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Adygea dated May 21, 2020 No. 97 / The natural monument / No /

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

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

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

The property has **no buffer zone**

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

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

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

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

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

In the last 15 years, regarding the World Heritage site "Western Caucasus", the effectiveness of legislative acts has increased significantly. Legislative acts establish territories and areas where activities that can cause harm to the World Heritage Universal Value are restricted or prohibited. Legislative acts also determine the nature, parameters and procedure for conducting business activities. At the same time, legislative acts determine: 1) the circle of state institutions, institutions, or other persons obliged to manage and protect the territories of the "Western Caucasus" object; 2) the circle of state institutions and other persons who must (or can) control the implementation of the legislation. On the one hand, these are state authorities, on the other hand, these are independent public communities or individual citizens. This ensures: - proper protection, use of the territories that are part of the Heritage; - effective control and, if necessary, adjustment of legislative acts to ensure the preservation and transmission to future generations of the Heritage in a high degree of preservation.

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

The measures taken by the Russian Federation and the subject of the Russian Federation - the Republic of Adygea are sufficient for the proper preservation of the Heritage site.

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

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

Public management system joint national/ local

If 'Other', please specify

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

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.

Work plan for 3 or 5 years

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

Management of the 'Western Caucasus' World Heritage Site 1. General control and management General control and management of the 'Western Caucasus' World Heritage Site is carried out by the federal executive body: the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation. 2. Management of the regional protected areas within the 'Western Caucasus' World Heritage Site: As in 2019, the 'Bolshoi Tkhach' nature park is managed directly by the Regional State Institution the 'Bolshoi Tkhach Nature Park' under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of the Republic of Adygheya. As mentioned above, on 21.05.2020 the 'Upper reaches of the rivers Pshekha and Pshekhaskha' nature monument was reorganized into the 'Mountainous Adygheya' nature park of the Republic of Adygheya. For the first time, a special regional state institution of the Republic of Adygheya, 'Mountainous Adygheya Nature Park', was established, which directly manages this natural territory. Both the nature park itself and the institution are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of the Republic of Adygheya. On 27.06.2020 the 'Upper reaches of the river Tsitsa' nature monument was reorganized into the 'Upper reaches of the river Tsitsa' nature park of the Republic of Adygheya. For the first time, a special regional state institution of the Republic of Adygheya, 'Upper Reaches of the River Tsitsa Nature Park' was established, which directly manages this natural area. Both the nature park itself and the institution are under the authority of the Department of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of the Republic of Adygheya. The 'Buiny Ridge' nature monument is managed directly by the executive authority of the region of the Russian Federation: the Department for Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of the Republic of Adygheya. Regional nature areas are managed on the basis of planning documents approved by the executive authorities of the Republic of Adygheya. Financing and control over management, protection, preservation and study of these territories is carried out by the Republic of Adygheya. 3. Management of the Federal Specially Protected Natural Area within the 'Western Caucasus' World Heritage Site: The Caucasus Reserve is still managed by the federal state budgetary institution 'The Caucasus State Nature Biosphere Reserve named after Kh. G. Shaposhnikov' under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the Russian Federation. Key management directions: – ensuring preservation of the World Natural Heritage Site and its natural-territorial complexes; – studying and monitoring the condition of natural-territorial complexes and their individual elements; – forming a positive attitude of the population to the protected areas through environmental education and development of educational tourism. The Caucasus Reserve is managed on the basis of planning documents approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Russia. Planning documents are prepared, accepted, approved, agreed, executed and kept in accordance with the existing instructions and regulations. The Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia finances and supervises all activities related to the protection, preservation and study of nature of the Caucasus Reserve.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Climate Change policy was not used. The Facility maintains ongoing monitoring of climate change. For 35 years, an increase in the average annual temperature by 1.5 degrees Celsius, a decrease in the thickness and duration of snow cover, and an increase in the number of frost-free days have been revealed. A clear impact of changes in climatic parameters on the biota of the heritage site has not been identified.

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

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

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

No use

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

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

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

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

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The management system of the Western Caucasus site is primarily aimed at preserving this site as part of the wild nature, unaltered by humans and with high biological diversity. In this regard, the management system gives priority to the protection of the nature of the object, its study and monitoring, raising awareness and interest of all groups of the population.

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

Comments are not required

6. Financial and Human Resources

6.1. Funding

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

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	0 %	48 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	0 %	22 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	0 %	1 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	29 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 0 %	Total 100 %

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

No other aspects of funding sources

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

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

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

The existing sources of funding are **secure over the medium-term** and **planning is underway to secure funding over the long-term**

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

Financing of the Heritage site "Western Caucasus" is carried out in accordance with the management structure. The Caucasian Reserve is financed by the Government of the Russian Federation, and also receives income from tourists visiting its territory. The natural parks "Big Thach", Mountainous Adygea, "Upper reaches of the Tsitsa River", the territory of the protected zone are financed from the regional budget and do not have the right to receive income from visiting tourists. The infrastructure of all these territories is also created and maintained from the funds provided to them by the budgets of the federal or regional level.

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	58 %	0 %
6.1.6.2	Women	42 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 0 %

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

Human resources are **adequate** 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	Fair
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Poor
Risk preparedness	Good
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Fair
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Poor
Visitor management/tourism	Fair

Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good
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6.1.9 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

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

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

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

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

No use

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

There are enough human resources to manage the Western Caucasus World Heritage area, but their training and qualifications need to be improved. To do this, in the region where the Heritage is located, there are enough educational institutions of higher and secondary specialized education. There is no single plan for the training of human resources for the Heritage "Western Caucasus". Specialists are trained for each part of the heritage by the governing bodies in charge of these parts.

7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

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

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

7.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

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

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

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

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

The study of the natural features of the territory, the coverage of the heritage site "Western Caucasus" and the accounting factors affecting them, covering the last century. Substantial knowledge and exposure series have been accumulated. Research results are stored in scientific and scientific institutions located in specialized state institutions and publicly available. The Caucasus Nature Reserve has its own staff of researchers who conduct research throughout the Western Caucasus site.

8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

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

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

Women	Good
Youth/children	Fair
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Fair
National/international tourists	Fair
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industries	Fair
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Non-existent
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

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

There is a **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
Youth/children
Researchers
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry
Local businesses and industries
NGOs

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

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

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

In general, the work to raise awareness about the Western Caucasus site is sufficient, but can be improved primarily through Printed information materials and Online (website, social media, etc.).

9. Visitor Management

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

290000 / 285000 / 270000 / 240000 / 250000 /
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9.2 - What information sources are used to collect visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries
Tourism industry

Visitor surveys

Other

Recreational Load and Recreational Capacity Studies

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

One day (no overnight stay)

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Annual reports of directorates managing specially protected natural areas that are part of the Heritage "Western Caucasus"

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

16.7 / 16.9 / 12.0 / 3.33 / 2.5 / 15.0 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Own calculations by the performer of this survey

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 **no 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

The strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property - not developed. There are similar management strategies for the Caucasian Reserve. No such strategies have been developed for the rest of the World Heritage property.

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

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

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

No

If a different system, please specify

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

The regional authorities of the Republic of Adyye are actively developing infrastructure that promotes sustainable tourism: the road network, electricity networks, gas supply networks, water intakes and water conduits. Infrastructure development is carried out in accordance with territorial planning documents that provide for the sustainable development of tourism.

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

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Sharing the benefits of tourism with the local population is carried out: 1) directly, if tourism services are provided by the local population themselves, working individually or in local tourism companies. 2) indirectly, due to the multiplier effect of tourism activities.

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

Visiting, tourism at the Heritage site "Western Caucasus" does not entail threats to its universal universal value. Tourism and recreation in the heritage area is aimed at informing any groups of the population about the Heritage, its value and the need to protect it. This activity is being carried out satisfactorily, but could be significantly improved.

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 but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved

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

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

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

The state of conservation is assessed based on the spatial distribution and population dynamics of large ungulates and predators (bear, wolf, lynx, etc.), which are the most sensitive indicators of anthropogenic impacts on natural complexes. The effectiveness of management is assessed, first of all, through the state of conservation of protected natural complexes, and secondly, through the state of institutions that manage the territories (human resources, finances, indicators of conservation, scientific, educational and tourist work).

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

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Non-existent
Local communities	Non-existent
Indigenous peoples	Non-existent
Landowners	Non-existent
Women	Fair
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Non-existent
Local businesses and industry	Non-existent
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Non-existent
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	Researchers from other scientific institutions and educational institutions of higher education.

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.

A description of the implementation of all the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee is presented in detail in the annual Updated reports on the preservation of UNESCO World Natural Heritage site Western Caucasus (Russian Federation) (No. 900), submitted by the Russian Federation to the World Heritage Center.

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

Monitoring activities of the Heritage "Western Caucasus" are sufficient to understand its state and dynamics. however, this activity could be improved.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones	
5.1.3	The property has no buffer zone	✗
5.1.4	The property has no known and recognised buffer zone	
5.2	Protective Measures	
5.2.4	The property has no buffer zone	✗

5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.9	No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	X
5.3.17	• In a limited manner , the management system of the World Heritage property does contribute to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood	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
6.1.10	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
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
9	Visitor Management	
9.7	There is no strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property	X
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but improvements could be made	
9.11	There is limited cooperation between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation	
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is acceptable but improvements could be made	
10	Monitoring	
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	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						
4.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	These are criteria (ii) and (iv). These criteria are most consistent with criteria (IX) and (X) of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Attribute - a high degree of preservation of the natural area.	Monitoring, regulation of anthropogenic load	Monitoring of anthropogenic load and monitoring of the state of natural complexes	Constantly, annually	State authorities, expert state institutions, public organizations. State institutions managing specially protected natural areas as part of the Heritage	Activities need to be improved

4.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure	These are criteria (ii) and (iv). These criteria are most consistent with criteria (IX) and (X) of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Attribute - a high degree of preservation of the natural area.	Territorial planning, environmental reviews of projects, monitoring	Monitoring of anthropogenic load and monitoring of the state of natural complexes	Constantly, annually	State authorities, expert state institutions, public organizations. State institutions managing specially protected natural areas as part of the Heritage	Activities need to be improved

4.2.2	Underground transport infrastructure	These are criteria (ii) and (iv). These criteria are most consistent with criteria (IX) and (X) of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Attribute - a high degree of preservation of the natural area.	Territorial planning, environmental reviews of projects, monitoring	Monitoring of anthropogenic load and monitoring of the state of natural complexes	As projects and related issues arise	State authorities, expert state institutions, public organizations. State institutions managing specially protected natural areas as part of the Heritage	factor is considered as theoretically possible.
4.3	Services Infrastructures						
4.3.5	Major linear utilities	These are criteria (ii) and (iv). These criteria are most consistent with criteria (IX) and (X) of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Attribute - a high degree of preservation of the natural area.	Territorial planning, environmental reviews of projects, monitoring	Monitoring of anthropogenic load and monitoring of the state of natural complexes	As projects and related issues arise	State authorities, expert state institutions, public organizations. State institutions managing specially protected natural areas as part of the Heritage	Activities need to be improved
4.8	Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	These are criteria (ii) and (iv). These criteria are most consistent with criteria (IX) and (X) of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Attribute - a high degree of preservation of the natural area.	support for the traditional type of nature management - distant pastures, provision of pastures	not conducted	constantly	Population and local communities. State institutions managing specially protected natural areas as part of the Heritage	minor factor
4.8.6	Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	These are criteria (ii) and (iv). These criteria are most consistent with criteria (IX) and (X) of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Attribute - a high degree of preservation of the natural area.	Territorial planning, environmental reviews of projects, monitoring	Monitoring of anthropogenic load and monitoring of the state of natural complexes. Visitor Surveys	Constantly, annually	State institutions managing specially protected natural areas as part of the Heritage	The problem of tourism growth is given paramount attention. This factor is gradually coming to the fore among the anthropogenic factors influencing the Heritage.
4.9	Other human activities						
4.9.1	Illegal activities	These are criteria (ii) and (iv). These criteria are most consistent with criteria (IX) and (X) of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Attribute - a high degree of preservation of the natural area.	Protection of the Heritage area	Monitoring of frequencies and characteristics of the facts of illegal use of nature	constantly	State institutions managing specially protected natural areas as part of the Heritage	Activities are going well, illegal use of nature is decreasing
4.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.6	Temperature change	These are criteria (ii) and (iv). These criteria are most consistent with criteria (IX) and (X) of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Attribute - a high degree of preservation of the natural area.	No	Monitoring of meteorological characteristics. Monitoring dynamics of glaciation in high mountains. Monitoring of biota changes.	constantly, yearly	State institutions managing specially protected natural areas as part of the Heritage	Climate change is perceived as a natural process.

4.10.7	Other climate change impacts	These are criteria (ii) and (iv). These criteria are most consistent with criteria (IX) and (X) of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Attribute - a high degree of preservation of the natural area.	No	Monitoring of meteorological characteristics. Monitoring dynamics of glaciation in high mountains. Monitoring of biota changes.	constantly, yearly	State institutions managing specially protected natural areas as part of the Heritage	Climate change is perceived as a natural process.
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4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.2	Invasive/Alien terrestrial species	These are criteria (ii) and (iv). These criteria are most consistent with criteria (IX) and (X) of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Attribute - a high degree of preservation of the natural area.	Study of the species composition of invasive species, their distribution and biology features. For two species - the fight using the introduction of their natural enemies.	Monitoring the number, abundance and distribution of invasive species.	constantly, yearly	State institutions managing specially protected natural areas as part of the Heritage	Work is progressing satisfactorily but could be improved
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Summary - Factors affecting the Property **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
5.1.3	The property has no buffer zone	Not done, not required	No	No	The nomination "Western Caucasus" did not contain a buffer zone.

5.2	Protective Measures				
5.2.4	The property has no buffer zone	Not done, not required	No	No	The nomination "Western Caucasus" did not contain a buffer zone.

5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
5.3.9	No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	Not required	No	No	The application of the strategy is not required due to the absence of disasters envisaged by the strategy
5.3.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does contribute to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood	The management system provides for the possibility of employment of the local population and local economic entities in the provision of services related to the management of the Heritage	constantly	State institutions managing specially protected natural areas as part of the Heritage	Not required

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	Increase in funding by the Government of the Republic of Adygea of regional state institutions managing regional specially protected natural areas that are part of the World Heritage	Annually	Government of the Republic of Adygea	Not required

	property				
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	Adaptation of the World Heritage Strategy for the development of the capacity of the World Heritage property in relation to the Heritage "Western Caucasus". Using the Strategy.	Starting next year - permanently	Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of Russia, Committee for Natural Resources of the Republic of Adygea. State institutions managing specially protected natural areas as part of the Heritage.	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage 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	Development of a local capacity building plan or program that includes external and internal staff management and skills transfer	Starting next year - permanently	Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of Russia, Committee for Natural Resources of the Republic of Adygea. State institutions managing specially protected natural areas as part of the Heritage.	Local capacity building plans or programs have not been approved by higher external governments. Existing deficiency needs to be corrected

8 Education, Information and Awareness Building

8.2	There is a limited and ad hoc education and awareness programme for children and/or youth	Improving special education and awareness programs for children and/or youth.	Starting next year - permanently	Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of Russia, Committee for Natural Resources of the Republic of Adygea. State institutions managing specially protected natural areas as part of the Heritage.	Developing and implementing broader education and awareness programs for children and/or youth may not be effective
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9 Visitor Management

9.7	There is no strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property	Development of a strategy for the management of visitors, tourism activities and their derivative impact on the World Heritage Site "Western Caucasus".	Starting next year - permanently	Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of Russia, Committee for Natural Resources of the Republic of Adygea. State institutions managing specially protected natural areas as part of the Heritage.	It is advisable to develop a strategy for managing visitors, tourism activities and its derivative impact on the entire Western Caucasus World Heritage Site, and not just its individual parts, as is the case.
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10 Monitoring

10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	Development and updating of monitoring programs	Starting next year - permanently	State institutions managing specially protected natural areas as part of the Heritage.	Not required
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Summary - Management Needs completed

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The object is in a high state of preservation

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	No impact
Recognition	No impact
Education	No impact
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal/Policy framework	Very positive
Advocacy	Not applicable
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	No impact
Gender equality	Not applicable
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Very positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Not applicable
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	No impact
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

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

The World Heritage status plays a significant role in the preservation and protection of the Heritage, in the formation of the interest of the population in the Heritage and the desire to visit it. As a consequence, World Heritage status is important for the development of tourism and services, the local economy, and for generating the region's ecosystem benefits.

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

The institutions managing the Western Caucasus property do not have best practices in the protection, identification, conservation or management of World Heritage properties.

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

State of Conservation
Management

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
Monitoring and reporting

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

State Party	Good
Site Managers	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?

Update of management plans
Awareness raising
Other
Improving study and monitoring

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

Periodic reporting cycle data is critically reviewed and used to optimize the management of the Legacy. The most relevant for the Heritage "Western Caucasus" is to raise awareness and improve research and monitoring. These actions will further improve the management of the World Heritage property.

15.3. Timing and resources

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

Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff
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15.3.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered in the filling out of this questionnaire?

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

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

Yes

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

650 / 80 / 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

The questionnaire does not contain a question about the exact boundaries of the Heritage site. If there are no such boundaries (as in the case of the Western Caucasus site), then it makes sense to ask questions about the work being done to clarify the boundaries.

15.5. Training and Guidance

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

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Fair
UNESCO National Commission	Good

ICOMOS International	No support
IUCN International	No support
ICCROM international/regional	No support
ICOMOS national/regional	No support
IUCN national/regional	No support

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)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Fair
National Commission for UNESCO	Good
ICOMOS International	No support
ICCROM International/regional	No support
ICOMOS national/regional	No support
IUCN national/regional	No support
IUCN International	No support

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?

Online learning resources were sufficient, no changes needed

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

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

- **Geographic information table**

Reason for update: The exact boundaries of the Object are controversial and not definitively defined; there is still no official map on the UNESCO website. Work to clarify the boundaries of the Object began in 2013 and continued until September 2021. In 2021, UNESCO WHC indicated the need to clarify the boundaries of the Site, following Paragraphs 163-165 of the Operational Guidelines. Boundaries have not yet been finalized.

- **Map(s)**

Reason for update: The exact boundaries of the Object are controversial and not definitively defined; there is still no official map on the UNESCO website. Work to clarify the boundaries of the Object began in 2013 and continued until September 2021. In 2021, UNESCO WHC indicated the need to clarify the boundaries of the Site, following Paragraphs 163-165 of the Operational Guidelines. Boundaries have not yet been finalized. Accurate site maps will be made during the current boundary refinement.

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

Reason for update: The Worldwide Universal Value of the Western Caucasus Property is reflected in the WHC 1999 Dec. Decision 23 COM VIII.A.1 These are criteria (ii) and (iv). These criteria are most consistent with criteria (IX) and (X) of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. There is no official wording of the Universal Universal Value. There are different interpretations. Our wording is presented in Strategic Environmental Assessment (2021)

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

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

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

The online periodic reporting questionnaire is quite comprehensive. It is distinguished by the excellent quality of the information provided on the status of the Western Caucasus World Heritage Site and its management.

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