1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs	-25.929 / 27.789	25000	28000	53000	1999
Makapan Valley	-24.159 / 29.177	2220.05	55000	57220.05	2005
Taung Skull Fossil Site	-27.619 / 24.633	158.743	3387	3545.743	2005
Total (ha)		27378.793	86387	113765.793	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Sterkfontein Valley Heritage Sites	1998	
Makapan Valley Heritage Site Boundary	2004	
Revised map showing the nominated area of the Taung Skull Fossil Site	2004	

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

1. Cradle of Humankind

Comment

http://www.maropeng.co.za http://www.thecradleofhumankind.net/ cradleof_humankind (Instagram) @MaropengSA (Twitter) @cradleofhumankind (Twitter) Maropeng-Cradle of Humankind (Facebook) Makapan: no official website

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

1. The Fossil Hominid Site of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs forms the core zone of the Magaliesberg Biosphere Reserve (9 June 2015).

2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years? No 2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?

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?

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

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

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

The Magaliesberg Biosphere reserve is represented on the Advisory Forum of the Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs(FHSSSKE) (popularly known as the Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site). The Department of Environmental Affairs is the focal point of the World Heritage Convention and also the focal point of the RAMSAR Convention and MAB Programme.

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 None

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

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

None

3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

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

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

The undulating landscape containing the fossil hominid sites of South Africa comprises dolomitic limestone ridges with rocky outcrops and valley grasslands, wooded along watercourses and in areas of natural springs. Most sites are in caves or are associated with rocky outcrops or water sources. The serial listing includes the Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs, and the Makapan Valley and Taung Skull Fossil Site. The Taung Skull, found in a limestone quarry at Dart Pinnacle amongst numerous archaeological and palaeontological sites south-west of the Sterkfontein Valley area, is a specimen of the species Australopithecus Africanus. Fossils found in the many archaeological caves of the Makapan Valley have enabled the identification of several specimens of early hominids, more particularly of Paranthropus, dating back between 4.5 million and 2.5 million years, as well as evidence of the domestication of fire 1.8 million to 1 million years ago. Collectively these sites have produced abundant scientific information on the evolution of modern humans over at least the past 3.5 million years. They constitute a vast reserve of scientific information, with enormous potential.

The sites contain within their deposits all of the key interrelated and interdependent elements in their palaeontological relationships. Alongside and predating the hominid period of occupation is a sequence of fossil mammals, micro-mammals and invertebrates which provide a window onto faunal evolution, palaeobiology and palaeoecology stretching back into the Pliocene. This record has come to play a crucial role in furthering our understanding of human evolution and the appearance of modern human behaviour.

The fossil evidence contained within these sites proves conclusively that the African continent is the undisputed Cradle of Humankind.

Criterion (iii): The nominated serial site bears exceptional testimony to some of the most important Australopithecine specimens dating back more than 3.5 million years. This therefore throws light on to the origins and then the evolution of humankind, through the hominisation process.

Criterion (vi): The serially nominated sites are situated in unique natural settings that have created a suitable environment for the capture and preservation of human and animal remains that have allowed scientists a window into the past. Thus, this site constitutes a vast reserve of scientific data of universal scope and considerable potential, linked to the history of the most ancient periods of humankind.

Integrity (2005)

The Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs together with Makapan Valley and Taung Skull Fossil Site comprise five separate components situated in different provinces and each has a buffer zone. Collectively these components contain the necessary evidence of sites where abundant scientific information on the evolution of modern humans over the past 3.5 million years was uncovered. Furthermore, the nominated serial site covers an area big enough to constitute a vast reserve of scientific information, with enormous potential.

Authenticity

As regards authenticity, the sites contain within their deposits all of the key interrelated and interdependent elements in their natural palaeontological relationships. Thus, the breccia representing the cave fillings contains the fossilised remains of hominids, their lithicultural remains (from about 2.0 million years onwards), fossils of other animals, plants and pollen, as well as geochemical and sedimentological evidence of the conditions under which each member of the deposits was laid down. They represent a succession of palaeo ecosystems. The caves, breccias and strata from which quantities of fossils or tools have been extracted, together with the landscape are generally intact, but are vulnerable to development pressures, villagers' use of the environment and tourism.

Protection and management requirements

The components of the Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs together with Makapan Valley and Taung Skull Fossil Site are currently protected as National Heritage sites in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999). In terms of this legislation, n o person may destroy, damage, deface, excavate, alter, remove from its original position, subdivide or change the planning status of any heritage site without a permit issued by the heritage resources authority responsible for the protection of such site.

Management of each site is guided by the World Heritage Convention Act (Act No 49 of 1999); the National Environmental Protected Areas Act (Act No 57 of 2003), the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998), the National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (Act No 10 of 2004) and the Physical Planning Act, 1967 (Act No. 88 of 1967).

In terms of these pieces of legislation, mining or prospecting is completely prohibited in a World Heritage Site and all developments are subjected to environmental impact assessments.

There are also site management plans for each of the sites as well as monitoring and evaluation programmes for each.

The five components of the property are situated in separate provinces in South Africa, each with a different combination of structures dealing with its management. Management issues at the five serial sites differ significantly. At the time of inscription of the first three sites it was envisaged that there would be a joint World Heritage Property Management Committee and that each Province and Site Management Authority would nominate members to the joint World Heritage Property Management Committee. It was envisaged that the function of the committee would be to streamline inter-site management, to discuss common management problems and to function as a communications forum for the sites. The equitable sharing of the benefits of increased tourism, joint funding proposals and the sharing of heritage-based skills were all issues to be considered.

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	Cave systems		×		
3.2.2	Biophysical environment	×			

3.2.3	Faunal fossil assemblage	×		
3.2.4	Dolomitic limestone ridges		×	
3.2.5	Limestone quarries		×	
3.2.6	Archaeological sites		×	
3.2.7	Palaeontological sites		×	
3.2.8	Breccia and Strata	×		
3.2.9	Palaeoanthropological sites		×	
3.2.10	Historic and mining sites	×		
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 fossil deposits and the biophysical environment of the properties are intact. The potential threat to the world heritage property (FHSSSKE component) is posed by effluent from abandoned and active mines (i.e. Acid Mine Drainage) and this has been a concern of the World Heritage Centre since 2011. The Management Authority has since 2012, been commissioning the services of a Professional Service Provider for water resources monitoring.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				lot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	C Outside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X		×		×			
Negative X	×		×	×			1

4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	Secreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×		×		→	
Negative X	×			×		\rightarrow	

4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	9 Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×	×		×		\rightarrow	

4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		→	
Negative X	×	×	×				1

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	Solution Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		→	

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

These are predominantly for the Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs (Cradle of Humankind). While there is some development pressure throughout the site, it remains largely stable. For the other two sites these factors remains largely stable with little development pressure. The current development of the Taung Skull Fossil Site Interpretive Centre will positively enhance the interpretation of the property.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	Outside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×		×	×		\rightarrow	
Negative X	×		×	×		\rightarrow	

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

Relevant

× Not relevant

4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

Not relevant

X Relevant				Not relevant				
	Impact C		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	C Outside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive X	×			×			1	
Negative X		×		×				

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

Relevant

× Not relevant

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

X Relevant			I	Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	4 Current	Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		
O Positive X	×		×	×		\rightarrow			
Negative X	×	×	×	×					

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

There are both positive and negative effects of transportation infrastructure particularly on the Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs but this does not have a material effect on the OUV. The Lanseria Airport is located to the east of the world heritage property.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant			٦	Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	Outside	Solution Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow		
Negative X	×	×	×	×			1	

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Potential, Inside

X Relevant	/ant				Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	Inside	C Outside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow			
Negative X		×	×			\rightarrow			

4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact C		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×	×		×		\rightarrow	

4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant				
	Impact Origin		Origin	in Trend of impact				
Impact	4 Current	Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive								
Negative X	×	×	×	×			1	

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant				
	Impact Origi		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		→		
Negative X	×	×	×	×				

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

Services infrastructure in the world heritage property is crucial for local communities and for the functioning of the tourism sector in the region. There is no direct threat from services infrastructure on the OUV of the property. The TLC Potgieterus and Zebediela water farms are located in the buffer zone of the Makapan Valley.

4.4. Pollution

Rele

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

avant	X Not relevant
-------	----------------

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

- Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):
 - Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive								
Negative X	×	×	×	×		→		

4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

- Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):
 - Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant			١	Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	Potential	Inside	C Outside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive								
Negative X	×	×	×	×				

4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

× Relevant					Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		
O Positive									
Negative X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow			

4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

× Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow	

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×			×		\rightarrow	

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

The threat from Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) on the FHSSSKE site has been reported in State of Conservation Reports to the World Heritage Centre in the last few years. A comprehensive water monitoring programme is in place since 2012 to monitor the impacts of AMD on the OUV (see attached Annexure 1).

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

Relevant	X Not relevant
 4.5.2 - Aquaculture Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010): Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Inside 	
Relevant	X Not relevant

4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow	
Negative X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow	

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	C Outside	Solution Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		→	
Negative X	×	×	×	×			-

4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

X Relevant			Not relevant	
	Impact	Origin		Trend of impact

Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	S Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow	
Negative X	×	×	×	×			

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

Not relevant

Relevant	× Not relevant

4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010): • Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Inside

Not relevant × Relevant Impact Origin Trend of impact Impact Current 👎 Potential Inside ኛ Outside Decreasing ⇒ Stable Increasing O Positive X × × × × Negative X × × × ×

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×			×		\rightarrow	
Negative							

4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	C Outside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive								
Negative X	×	×	×	×			1	
4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood	production							

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

× 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

There is limited land conversion and increase in agricultural production in the core of the FHSSSKE property. Livestock farming and some plant material collection is relevant for the Makapan Valley component but it is on a small scale and does not pose a threat to the OUV. Fire and grazing in the Makapan Valley also keep the grassy layer dominant (see attached Annexure 1).

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Relevant

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant			Not relevant	
	Impact	Origin		Trend of impact

Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×	×	×	×		→	

4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

X Relevant			1	Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×	×	×	×			1

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

Not relevant

Relevant	X Not relevant
4.6.4 - Water (extraction)	

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

× Relevant	1	Not relevant						
	Impact C		Origin	Drigin Trend of		impact		
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
Positive X	×		×	×				
	~		^	^		-		

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

There is legislation in place to prohibit mining activities in the core of world heritage properties. Mining activities in the buffer zone (e.g. Makapan Valley and Taung Skull Fossil Site) is controlled through the application of different legislative provisions. Water extraction is widespread through borehole extraction but is stable for all three component sites. Water extraction for agricultural purposes in the buffer zone in privately owned farms is managed through the National Water Act.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

Not relevant

× Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	C Outside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×		×			→	
Negative X	×	×	×	×			7

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

X Relevant		Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	C Outside	Solution Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X						\rightarrow	
Negative X	×	×	×				1

4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

X Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact Origi		Origin	Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×		×			\rightarrow	
Negative X	×	×	×	×			1

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

Not relevant

× Relevant	I	Not relevant					
	Impact O		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	Outside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×	×	×	×			1

4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

X Relevant		Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	Inside	C Outside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×	×	×	×		→	

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant	I	Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×		×	×		→	
Negative X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow	

4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

Not relevant

× Relevant	1	Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	9 Potential	Inside	Coutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×	×	×	×		→	

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

× Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	Inside	Cutside	Solution Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×		×			→	
Negative							

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

Environmental Monitoring Systems were installed in the FHSSSKE (Sterkfontein Caves) to monitor amongst others Carbon Dioxide, algae growth. There are also plans to install eco-friendly lighting system for the cave, including a motion sensor system, sectioning of lights to allow the cave more time to recover from impacts of light. Bi-annual fossil site inspections and monitoring are conducted in collaboration with the South African Heritage Resources Agency.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

- Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):
 - Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Inside

X Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact Origin		Origin	Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow	
Negative X	×	×	×	×		→	

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

- Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):
 - Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant	I	Not relevant					
	Impact Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow	
Negative X	×		×	×		\rightarrow	

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Inside

X Relevant				Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive X	×	×		×				
Negative X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow		

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

Not relevant

Relevant

× Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant					
	Impact Ori		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		
O Positive X	×		×	×					
😑 Negative 🗙	×	×	×	×					

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant				
	Impact C		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive X	×	×	×	×				
Negative X		×	×					

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

There is an increase and awareness of the value of the property and steps taken by the Management Authorities to address education and awareness-creation is no doubt contributing to this.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant				
	Impact O		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive								
Negative X	×	×	×	×			1	

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

X Relevant				Not relevant				
	Impact C		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	Potential	Inside	Cutside	Secreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive								
Negative X	×	×	×	×				

4.9.3 - Military training

- Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):
 - Not relevant

Relevant	X Not relevant
4.9.4 - WarPrevious answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):Not relevant	
Relevant	X Not relevant
 4.9.5 - Terrorism Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010): Not relevant 	
Relevant	X Not relevant
 4.9.6 - Civil unrest Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010): Not relevant 	
Relevant	X Not relevant

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

There is some illegal construction within and outside the core but this is not widespread, is monitored by the Management Authorities and has no direct impact or threat to the OUV of the property which essentially are the fossil deposits that sit in the geology and cave systems of the sites. Graffiti is also observed on some of the caves in the world heritage property.

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

- Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):
 - Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

Relevant

X Not relevant

4.10.2 - Flooding

- Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):
 - Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

× Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact Or		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×	×	×	×		→	

4.10.3 - Drought

- Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):
 - Not relevant

X Relevant			I	Not relevant			
	Impact O		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow	

4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

Not relevant

Relevant	Relevant			X Not relevant						
4.10.5 - Changes to oceanid Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2 • Not relevant										
Relevant			× Not relevar	X Not relevant						
 4.10.6 - Temperature change Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2 Relevant, Negative, Poten 	2010):									
× Relevant				Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact					
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	C Outside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing			
O Positive										

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

×

× Relevant

Negative X

Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow	

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

The negative impacts do not have a direct and immediate impact on the OUV of the world heritage property. Drought in the world heritage property is largely from the perspective of crop production, veld fires and cattle grazing. The Climate Change outlook for the FHSSSKE component has not changed since the information provided regarding Climate Change by the State Party in its 2015 State of Conservation report.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

- Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):
 - Not relevant

Relevant	X Not relevant
4.11.2 - EarthquakePrevious answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):Not relevant	
Relevant	X Not relevant
 4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010): Not relevant 	
Relevant	X Not relevant
 4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010): Not relevant 	
Relevant	X Not relevant

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

X Relevant				Not relevant				
	Impact C		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive								
Negative X	×	×	×	×				

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant			I	Not relevant			
	Impact Origin		Origin	Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		→	
🤤 Negative 🗙	×	×	×	×		→	

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

Working on Fire programme is being implemented in the FHSSSKE to reduce the risk and likelihood of wildfires and alien vegetation fuel load build up. Paleontological and Paleo-anthropological sites are largely unaffected.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

 Relevant, Negative, Cur 	rent, Potential, Insid	de, Outside							
Relevant			× Not relev	vant					
4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien ter Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/1 • Relevant, Negative, Cur	0/2010):	de, Outside							
× Relevant	Relevant			Not relevant					
	Impact Origin		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	C Outside	Solution Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		
O Positive									
Negative X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow			
Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/1	 4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010): Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside 								
× Relevant				Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	 Inside 	C Outside	Secreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

×

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

Not relevant

O Positive Negative X

Relevant	X Not relevant
 4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010): Not relevant 	
Relevant	X Not relevant
 4.12.6 - Modified genetic material Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010): Not relevant 	
Relevant	X Not relevant

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

There are existing alien plants in the world heritage property. In the Makapan Valley, there are presently Invasive Alien species such as Acacia mearnsii, Sesbaniapunicea, Populusspp., Eucalyptus spp. and Melia azedarachare which should be controlled.

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

Impact

X Relevant		Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	C Outside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			
Negative X	×		×	×	N		
4.13.2 - Legal framework							
× Relevant				Not relevant			

Trend of impact

Origin

Impact	Current	9 Potential	Inside	Cutside	Solution Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			/
Negative							
4.13.3 - Governance							

X Relevant			1	Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	Potential	Inside	Cutside	Solution Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
OPositive X	×		×	×		→		
Negative X	×		×	×		\rightarrow		

4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact	Origin	Trend of impact				
Impact	4 Current	9 Potential	Inside	Cutside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×		×	×			1
Negative							

4.13.5 - Financial resources

X Relevant			I	Not relevant				
	Impact Origin		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	Solution Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive X	×	×	×		S			

4.13.6 - Human resources

× Relevant				Not relevant				
	Impact Origin			Trend of impact				
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	Cutside	Secreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive X	×	×	×			→		
Negative X	×	×	×	×	N			

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant				
	Impact Origin			Trend of impact				
Impact	4 Current	Potential	 Inside 	C Outside	> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			1	
Negative								

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (01/10/2010):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

Relevant

× Not relevant

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

Staff shortages and unavailability of funded posts has a negatively impact on the world heritage property. The monitoring of the groundwater regime in the FHSSSKE has been ongoing since 2012. This has been reported in State of Conservation Reports. Low impact research/monitoring activities are also ongoing in the FHSSSKE paleontological and palaeo-anthropological sites. Management activities, legal framework issues and a lack of financial and human resources has a negative impact on the entire world heritage property.

4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

There is a lack of integrated development approach at a local government level.

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact				Origin		
4.1 Buildings and Development	•			5		Trend	
4.1.1 Housing	٢		9		œ		
4.1.1 Tousing		~	-1				
	0	4		٢	Ċ		
4.1.2 Commercial development	٢	9	9		Ċ	→	
	0	9			Ċ	→	
4.1.3 Industrial areas							
	0	4	9		Ċ	→	
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	0	1	1		18		
	0	-1			Ģ		
	-	-1			~	•	
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	٢	4	4	٢	¢	→	
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure							
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	٢	9		۲	Ċ	→	
	0	4		۲	Ċ	→	
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure	٢	9			Ċ		
	0				CC.		
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	-	~	-,		4		
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	٢	9		٢	Ċ	→	
	0	4	9	۲	Ċ		
4.3 Services Infrastructures							
4.3.1 Water infrastructure	٢	9	9	٢	Ċ	\rightarrow	
	0	9	9	٢	Ċ	1	
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities	٢	9	9	٢	Ċ	\rightarrow	
	0		9	۲		→	
4.3.3 Non-renewable energy facilities							
	0	4	9		Ċ	→	
4.3.4 Localised utilities							
	0	4	9	٢	œ	8	
4.3.5 Major linear utilities	0	-1	-1	•	G M	-	
	0	4	4	•	জ ক	-	
4.4 Pollution		-,	-1	G	G		
4.4.2 Ground water pollution							
	0	9	9	۲	Ċ	→	
4.4.3 Surface water pollution							
	0	9	9	٢	Ċ	1	

4.4.4 Air pollution						
	0	4		۲	14	→
4.4.5 Solid waste	•	-,	-,	C.	4	•
	0	4	9	۲	1.	
4.4.6 Input of excess energy	•	-1	4	Q	Ģ	~
		~~			~	
	0	4			Ċ	→
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3 Land conversion	٢	9	9	٢	Ċ	→
	0	4	4	۲	Ċ	→
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals	٢	9	9	٢	Ċ	→
	0	9	9	٢	Ċ	~
4.5.5 Crop production	٩	9	4	٢	Ċ	→ -
4.5.7 Onto to to some with the land not the state	0	9	9	0	۲.	
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection	0	9	9	•	۲.	→
4.5.9 Commercial hunting	0	9	4	٢	E E	
4.5.8 Commercial hunting	٥	4			G	-
4.5.9 Subsistence hunting						
	0	9	9	۲	Ċ	
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.1 Mining						
	0	9	9	٢	Ċ	→
4.6.2 Quarrying						
	0	4	a	۲	(F	7
4.6.4 Water (extraction)	0	9			CE.	
	0	9	9		۲ ۲	
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric	•	4	9	٢	G	→
	-	~				
4.7.1 Wind	٢	4		٢		→
	0	4	4	۲	Ċ	
4.7.2 Relative humidity	٢					→
	0	9	9	۹		
4.7.3 Temperature	٢	9		٢		\rightarrow
	0	9	9	۲	Ċ	1
4.7.4 Radiation/Light						
	0	4	9	٢	Ċ	1
4.7.5 Dust						
	٢	4	9	۲	Ċ	→
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)	0	9			چ چ	→
	9	•		•	er en	-
4.7.7 Pests	-	-1	-	Q	Ģ	-
			~~~			
	0	9	9	0	Ċ	→ 
4.7.8 Micro-organisms	٥	4		٩		<b>→</b>
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses	٢	9	9	0	۴	<b>→</b>
	9	9	9	٢	Ċ	<b>→</b>

4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	$\odot$	<b>1</b>	<i>i</i> a	۲	110	-
4.0.2 Obliety 5 Valuing of Heritage	<b>•</b>		-1	•	G C	→ →
4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting	0	9	9		C.	
······································	<b>•</b>	9	a	٩	C.	<b>→</b>
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	•	4	-,	0	G	
	0	4	9		C.	<b>→</b>
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	0	4	4		Ċ	
	9		9	٢		
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
	9	9	9	۲	Ċ	
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage						
	9	9	9	۲	Ċ	<b>→</b>
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.2 Flooding						
	0	4	9	٢	Ċ	$\rightarrow$
4.10.3 Drought						
	9	9	9	٢	Ċ	<b>→</b>
4.10.6 Temperature change						
	9	9	9	٢	Ċ	<b>→</b>
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts						
	9	4	9	٢	Ċ	<b>→</b>
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition						
	9	9	9	٢	٢	
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)	0	ब ब	4 4	•	۲ ۲	→ →
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species	•	7	9	٢	G	-
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
	٢	9	9	۲	18	<b>→</b>
4.12.3 Invasive/Alien freshwater species		-	-1	Q.	Q.	
	٢	4	9	٢	Ċ	<b>→</b>
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan	0	9	9	٢	Ċ	
	٢	9		٢	Ċ	<b>N</b>
4.13.2 Legal framework	٢	4	9	۲	۴	
4.13.3 Governance	٢	9		٢	۴	<b>→</b>
	٢	9		٢	٢	<b>→</b>
4.13.4 Management activities	٢	9		۲	Ċ	
4.13.5 Financial resources	٢	9	9	۲		\$
	0	9	9	٢	٢	\$
4.13.6 Human resources	٢	9	9	٢		$\rightarrow$
	0	9	9	٢	٢	\$
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	0	9	9	٢	٢	1

Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa

Legend	4 Current	9 Potential	Negative	O Positive	<ul> <li>Inside</li> </ul>	Cutside

4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

# 4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.1 Buildings and Development

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.1 Hous	sing	0		9		¢	
		0	4		٩	Ċ	
Spatial sc	ale - 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 - In	npact on the attributes						
×	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Managem	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	evelopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						
Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.2 Com	mercial development	٢	9	9		Ċ	<b>→</b>
		0	4			Ċ	<b>→</b>
Spatial sc	ale - Area affected by the factor						

×	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive

	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
×	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	npact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impac	t	<i>a a</i>		Origin	
4.1.3 Industrial areas						
	٢	9	9		Ċ	$\rightarrow$

Spatial	scale -	Area	affected	hv	the factor

Spatial Sca	
×	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
×	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	npact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity

	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	٢	9	9	۲	C	$\rightarrow$
	0	9	9	۲		

Spatial sca	ale - 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 - Im	npact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing

	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name		Impact	Impact			Origin		
4.1.5 Interp	4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities		9	9	۲	Ċ	$\rightarrow$	
Spatial cas	le - Area affected by the factor							
Spatial sca	e - Area affected by the factor							
×	Restricted							
	Localised							
	Extensive							
	Widespread							

Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
×	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

# 4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name		Impact		Origin		Trend
	d transport infrastructure	o <b>4</b>		()	Ċ	⇒
4.2.1 01001	4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure		4			~
		0	9	٢	Ċ	<b>→</b>
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor					
	Restricted					
×	Localised					
	Extensive					
	Widespread					
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact					
	One off or rare					
×	Intermittent or sporadic					
	Frequent					
	On-going					
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes					
	Insignificant					
×	Minor					
	Significant					
	Major					
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond					
	High capacity					
×	Medium capacity					

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	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Impact		Origin		Trend
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure	٢	4			Ċ	1
	9		9		Ċ	

## Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

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

Name	Name		Impact			Origin		
4.2.5 Effect	4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure		9		۲	٢	<b>→</b>	
	૭ ૧ ૧		۲	Ċ				
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor							
	Restricted							
×	Localised							
	Extensive							

	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
×	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	apact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	Int response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

### **4.3 Services Infrastructures**

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.1 Water	4.3.1 Water infrastructure		9	9	۲	Ċ	<b>→</b>
		0	9	9	٩	Ċ	1
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
×	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						

×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend	
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities	0	9	9	۲	Ċ	$\rightarrow$
	0		9	۲		<b>→</b>

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

opatiai sea	
×	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
×	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	Int response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name	Name				Origin		Trend		
4.3.3 Non-	renewable energy facilities								
		0	9	9		Ċ	<b>→</b>		
Spatial sca	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 - Im	pact on the attributes			
×	Insignificant			
	Minor			
	Significant			
	Major			
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond			
	High capacity			
×	Medium capacity			
	Low capacity			
	No capacity and / or resources			
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years			
	Decreasing			
×	Static			
	Increasing			
Name		Impact	Origin	Trend

Name	Impact		Impact		Origin		Trend
4.3.4 Localised utilities							
	0	9	9	٢	Ċ	1	

Spatial sca	ale - 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 - In	npact on the attributes
	Insignificant
×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity

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Low capacity
No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name		Impact			Origin				
4.3.5 Major linear utilities		9	9	۲	Ċ	$\rightarrow$			
	0	9	9	٢	Ċ				
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor									

	Restricted
×	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
×	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

# 4.4 Pollution

Name		Impact			Origin	Trend			
4.4.2 Groun	4.4.2 Ground water pollution								
		9	9	9	٢	Ċ	$\rightarrow$		
Spatial sca	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 - Im	pact on the attributes			
	Insignificant			
×	Minor			
	Significant			
	Major			
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond			
	High capacity			
×	Medium capacity			
	Low capacity			
	No capacity and / or resources			
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years			
	Decreasing			
×	Static			
	Increasing			
Name		Impact	Origin	Trend

٢			Impact			Origin		
4	.4.3 Surface water pollution							
		0	4	9	٢	Ċ		

Spatial sca	le - 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 - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity

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

Name		Impact			Origin	Trend	
4.4.4 Air pol	lution						
		0	4	9	٢	٢	<b>→</b>
Spatial scal	e - 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 - Im	npact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant

# Management response - Capacity of management to respond

manageme	in response - dapacky of management to respond
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
×	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static

Increasing

Major

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.5 Solid	waste						
		0	9	9	٢	Ċ	$\rightarrow$
Spatial sca	e - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						

Extensive

	Widespread					
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact					
	One off or rare					
×	Intermittent or sporadic					
	Frequent					
	On-going					
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes					
	Insignificant					
×	Minor					
	Significant					
	Major					
Manageme	t response - Capacity of management to respond					
	High capacity					
×	Medium capacity					
	Low capacity					
	No capacity and / or resources					
Trend - Dev	elopement over the last 6 years					
	Decreasing					
×	Static					
	Increasing					
Name		Impact		Origin		Trend
4.4.6 Input	of excess energy		~73			
		9	9		Ċ	<b>→</b>

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

×	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal se	cale - Occurence of the impact
×	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Imp	pact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Managemer	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity

	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

# 4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.3 Land	conversion	•	9	9		Ċ	<b>→</b>
		0	9	9	۲	Ċ	$\rightarrow$
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						
					_		
Name	tock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals	Impact	<b>a</b>		Origin	æ	Trend

	•					
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals	٢	9	9	٢	Ċ	$\rightarrow$
	9	9	9	۹	G	
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						
Restricted						
X Localised						

	Extensive			
	Widespread			
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact			
	One off or rare			
×	Intermittent or sporadic			
	Frequent			
	On-going			
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes			
	Insignificant			
×	Minor			
	Significant			
	Major			
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond			
	High capacity			
×	Medium capacity			
	Low capacity			
	No capacity and / or resources			
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years			
	Decreasing			
×	Static			
	Increasing			
Name		Impact	Origin	Trend

Name	impaci	•		Ungin		Trenu
4.5.5 Crop production	٢	9	9	٢	Ċ	$\rightarrow$
	0	9	9	۲	Ċ	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	

Spatial Sca	le - Area affected by the factor
	Restricted
×	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
×	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity

	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection		٢	4	9	٢	Ċ	<b>→</b>
		0	9	9	٢	Ċ	
							_
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						

	Extensive				
	Widespread				
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact				
	One off or rare				
×	Intermittent or sporadic				
	Frequent				
	On-going				
Impact - Im	Impact - Impact on the attributes				
	Insignificant				
×	Minor				
	Significant				
	Major				
Manageme	Management response - Capacity of management to respond				
	High capacity				
×	Medium capacity				
	Low capacity				
	No capacity and / or resources				

# Trend - Developement over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.8 Com	4.5.8 Commercial hunting		4			Ċ	<b>→</b>
Spatial sc	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						

Temporal s	Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact		
×	One off or rare		
	Intermittent or sporadic		
	Frequent		
	On-going		
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes		
×	Insignificant		
	Minor		
	Significant		
	Major		
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond		
	High capacity		
×	Medium capacity		
	Low capacity		
	No capacity and / or resources		
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years			
	Decreasing		
×	Static		
	Increasing		

# Name

4.5.9 Subsistence hunting						
	0	9	9	۲	F	

### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

Restricted           Restricted           Localised           Localised           Messnead           Messnead           Temporal           Concerne of the impact           Procenter of the impact           Intermittent or sporadic           Intermittent or sporadic           Prequent           Intermittent or sporadic           Intermittent	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor				
ktensive       ktensive       Videspread       Femporat		Restricted			
Measurement       Weapeed       Temporal       Internition or sporadic       Internitiono or sporadic	×	Localised			
Temporal       - Occurence of the impact         Import of or rare       Infermittent or sporadic         Import of progradic       Frequent         On-going       Import of the attributes         Import of the attributes       Insignificant         Import of the attributes       Import of the attributes         Import		Extensive			
Note off or rare       Intermittent or sporadic       Frequent       On-going       Impact - Urber attributes       Insignificant       Minor       Significant       Mior       Hagenert to response - Capacity of management to respond       High capacity       Medium capacity		Widespread			
Kail     Intermittent or sporadic       Frequent     Frequent       On-going     Intermittent settributes       Kail     Misorificant       Impact - Sporse - Capacity of management to respond     Misor       Kail     High capacity       Medium capacity     Medium capacity	Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact			
requent       requent       or-going       Insignificant       mode       ginificant       significant       Major       Image: Sponse - Capacity of management to respond       i     High capacity       Medum capacity		One off or rare			
An oping         Impact - I	×	Intermittent or sporadic			
Impact - Impact Sector the attributes         Impact - Impact Sector the attributes         Impact - Impact Sector the attributes		Frequent			
Insignificant       Minor       Significant       Major       Haip capacity of management to respond       K       Medium capacity		On-going			
Minor       Significant       Major         Hanagement to respond       Y       High capacity       Medium capacity	Impact - Im	Impact - Impact on the attributes			
Significant       Major       Management to respond       High capacity       Migh capacity	×	Insignificant			
Major       Management response - Capacity of management to respond       High capacity       X     Medium capacity		Minor			
Management response - Capacity of management to respond         High capacity         X       Medium capacity		Significant			
High capacity       Medium capacity		Major			
X Medium capacity	Manageme	Management response - Capacity of management to respond			
		High capacity			
Low capacity	×	Medium capacity			
		Low capacity			

Origin

Impact

Trend

 No capacity and / or resources

 Trend - Decreasing

 Static

 Increasing

### 4.6 Physical resource extraction

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend	
4.6.1 Minin	g						
		9	9	9	٢	(F	<b>→</b>
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact						
×	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
	velopement over the last 6 years						
×	Decreasing						
	Static						
	Increasing						
Name		Impact			Origin		Trend

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.6.2 Qua	4.6.2 Quarrying						
			4	9	۲	Ċ	
Spatial se	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						

	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
×	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	apact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Impact		Origin		Trend
6.4 Water (extraction)		9		۲	Ċ	<b>→</b>
	9	9	9	٢	Ċ	$\rightarrow$

### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
×	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
×	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity

	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	Trend - Developement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						

### 4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.1 Wind	4.7.1 Wind		4				→
		٢	9	9	٩	Ċ	
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact						
×	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	apact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	Int response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
×	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.2 Relat	ive humidity	٢					<b>→</b>
			4	9	۲		1
Spatial sca	Ile - 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 - Ir	npact on the attributes
	Insignificant
×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Managem	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
×	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	evelopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name		Impact		Origin	Origin		
4.7.3 Tei	7.3 Temperature		9		۲		<b>→</b>
		0	4	9	٢	Ċ	
Spatial s	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Tempora	I scale - Occurence of the impact						

remporars	
	One off or rare
×	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity

	Low capacity			
	No capacity and / or resources			
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years			
	Decreasing			
×	Static			
	Increasing			
Name		Impact	Origin	Trend

4.7.4 Radia	ation/Light						
		0	9	9	٢	C	
Spatial sca	ale - 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 - In	npact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
×	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.5 Dust	4.7.5 Dust						
		0	9	9	٢	٢	<b>→</b>
							_
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						

Temporal	Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact					
	One off or rare					
×	Intermittent or sporadic					
	Frequent					
	On-going					
Impact - In	npact on the attributes					
	Insignificant					
×	Minor					
	Significant					
	Major					
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond					
	High capacity					
	Medium capacity					
×	Low capacity					
	No capacity and / or resources					
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years					
	Decreasing					
	Static					
×	Increasing					
Name		Impact	Origin	Trend		

4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)	٢	9		٢	Ċ	<b>→</b>
	0	9	9	۲	Ċ	$\rightarrow$

Spatial sca	ale - Area affected by the factor
	Restricted
×	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
×	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	npact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity

No capacity and / or resources

#### Trend - Developement over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.7.7 Pests						
	0	9	9	۲	Ċ	$\rightarrow$
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						

	Restricted
×	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
×	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
×	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static

Increasing

Name	Name State			Origin		Trend
4.7.8 Micro-	organisms	٢	9	٢		<b>→</b>
Spatial sca	e - Area affected by the factor					
×	Restricted					

×	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal s	Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact				
×	One off or rare				
	Intermittent or sporadic				
	Frequent				
	On-going				
Impact - Im	npact on the attributes				
×	Insignificant				
	Minor				
	Significant				
	Major				
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond				
	High capacity				
×	Medium capacity				
	Low capacity				
	No capacity and / or resources				
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years				
	Decreasing				
×	Static				
	Increasing				

### 4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name		Impact	:		Origin		Trend
4.8.1 Ritua	//Spiritual/Religious and associative uses	٢	4	9	۲	Ċ	<b>→</b>
		0	9	9	۲	Ċ	<b>→</b>
Spatial sca	patial scale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact						
×	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
×	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
х	Medium capacity						

	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	٢	9	9	۹	Ċ	<b>→</b>
	0	9		۹	Ċ	<b>→</b>

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

×	Static						
	Increasing						
Name		Impact Or		Origin		Trend	
4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting		٢	9	9		Ċ	
	e		4	9	٢	Ċ	<b>→</b>
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						

	Restricted
×	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact			
	One off or rare			
×	Intermittent or sporadic			
	Frequent			
	On-going			
Impact - In	npact on the attributes			
	Insignificant			
×	Minor			
	Significant			
	Major			
Managemo	ent response - Capacity of management to respond			
	High capacity			
×	Medium capacity			
	Low capacity			
	No capacity and / or resources			
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years			
	Decreasing			
	Static			
×	Increasing			
Name		Impact	Origin	Trend

Name	Impact	t		Origin		Trend
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	٢	9		۲	Ċ	1
	0	9	9	٩	G	$\rightarrow$

Spatial sca	ale - 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 - In	npact on the attributes
	Insignificant
	Minor
×	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity

No capacity and / or resources

#### Trend - Developement over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
×	Increasing

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	0	9	9	٢	C	
	٢		9	٢		

### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

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

### 4.9 Other human activities

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.9.1 Illega	4.9.1 Illegal activities						
			9	9	۲	۴	
Spatial sca	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 - Im	apact on the attributes
	Insignificant
×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	Int response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	:		Origin		Trend
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage						
	0	9	9	۲	C	$\rightarrow$

	Restricted
×	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact
×	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	npact on the attributes
	Insignificant
×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity

	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
	Static
×	Increasing

### 4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	ne		Impact			Origin		
4.10.2 Flooding								
		0	9	9	٢	Ċ	<b>→</b>	
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor							
	Restricted							
×	Localised							
	Extensive							
	Widespread							
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact							
	One off or rare							
×	Intermittent or sporadic							
	Frequent							
	On-going							
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes							
	Insignificant							
×	Minor							
	Significant							
	Major							
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond							
	High capacity							
×	Medium capacity							
	Low capacity							
	No capacity and / or resources							
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years							
	Decreasing							
×	Static							
	Increasing							
Name		Impact			Origin		Trend	
4.10.3 Drou	yn.		ष	9		Ċ	<b>→</b>	
		0	-1	4		G.	~	
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor							
	Restricted							
	Localised							
×	Extensive							

	Widespread
Temporal s	icale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
×	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
	Static
×	Increasing

Name		Impact		Origin		Trend
4.10.6 Temperature change						
	0	9	9	٢	Ċ	<b>→</b>

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

Spatial Sca	
	Restricted
	Localised
×	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
×	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	npact on the attributes
	Insignificant
×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
×	Low capacity

Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa

	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.7 Othe	r climate change impacts						
		9	9	9	٢	٢	$\rightarrow$
Spatial sca	e - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
×	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Dev	elopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						

### 4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name		Impact			Origin	Trend	
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition							
		9	9	9	٢	Ċ	1
Spatial sca	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 - In	npact on the attributes
	Insignificant
×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
	Static
×	Increasing

Name		Impact			Origin		
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)		9	9	٢	F	$\rightarrow$	
	0	9	9	٢	Ċ	$\rightarrow$	

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor
	Restricted
×	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
×	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
	Minor
×	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity

	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

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

Name	Name		Impact			Origin	
4.12.2 Inv	.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
		9	9	9	٩	Ċ	<b>→</b>
Spatial so	ale - 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 - I	npact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Managem	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - D	evelopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						

Name	Name		Impact		Origin		Trend
4.12.3 Inva	.12.3 Invasive/Alien freshwater species						
	6		9	9	۲	Ċ	$\rightarrow$
Spatial sca	ale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						

	Widespread
Temporal s	icale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
×	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

### 4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.1 Man	agement system/Management plan	•	9	9	٩	Ċ	
		٢	9		٢	Ċ	<b>N</b>
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
×	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
×	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
×	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						

	Medium capacity
×	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
	Static
×	Increasing

Name				

4.13.2 Legal fra	mework
------------------	--------

4.13.2 Lega	4.13.2 Legal framework		9	9	٢	Ċ	1
Spatial sca	Ie - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
×	Extensive						
	Widespread						

	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
×	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	npact on the attributes
	Insignificant
	Minor
×	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static

Increasing

Name		Impact			Origin		
4.13.3 Governance		4		٢	Ċ	<b>→</b>	
•		4		٢	Ċ	<b>→</b>	
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor							
Restricted							
Localised							

Origin

Impact

Trend

×	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
×	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
	Minor
×	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
	Static
×	Increasing

### Name

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	

	Restricted
	Localised
×	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
×	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
	Minor
×	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity

Impact

9

٢

Origin

C

۲

Trend

×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
	Static
×	Increasing

Name		Ŀ		Origin		Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources		4	9	۲		<b>N</b>
	0	9	9	٢	Ċ	$\mathbf{N}_{i} = 1$

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

Spatial Sca	le - Area anected by the factor
	Restricted
×	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
×	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
	Minor
×	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.6 Hum	4.13.6 Human resources		9	9	٢		<b>→</b>
			9	9	۲	۴	\$
<b>• ·</b> · · ·							
Spatial sca	le - 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 - In	npact on the attributes			
	Insignificant			
	Minor			
×	Significant			
	Major			
Managemo	ent response - Capacity of management to respond			
	High capacity			
×	Medium capacity			
	Low capacity			
	No capacity and / or resources			
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years			
	Decreasing			
×	Static			
	Increasing			
Name		Impact	Origin	Trend

4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities		٢	9	9	٢	G	
Spatial sca	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						
Spatial Sca							
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						

	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement 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

1. Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs also known as Cradle of Humankind 2. Taung Skull Fossil Site 3. Makapan Valley

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	Cave systems	×			
4.18.1.2	Biophysical environment	×			
4.18.1.3	Limestone quarries and Dolomitic limestone ridges		×		
4.18.1.4	Historic and mining sites	×			
4.18.1.5	Archaeological, Paleo-anthropological and Palaeontological sites sites	×			

#### 5. Protection and Management of the Property

#### 5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

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

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

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

The boundaries are known by the management authority but are not known by local communities/landowners

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

The buffer zones are  $\ensuremath{\textit{adequate}}$  to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

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

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

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

Boundaries for both the core and buffer zone are known by the Management Authorities but are not known by the local communities. There is also some uncertainty regarding the buffer zone boundaries and its recognition by local communities.

#### 5.2. Protective Measures

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

- The following Acts are now applicable to all properties:
  - South African World Heritage Convention Act (Act 49 of 1999);
  - National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999); National Environmental Management:
  - Protected (Areas Act 57 of 2003)

All South African World Heritage Sites are also declared as National Heritage Sites and therefore subject to protection by both national and international legislations.

#### Swartkrans, Sterkfontein, and Kromdraai

The legal status is not uniform throughout the site. A number of legislative mechanisms control land use, land development, and environment impacts on the area. The present legislation aims at protecting the site and not managing or developing it. However, the present National Monuments Act (No 28, 1969) is shortly to be replaced by a new National Heritage Act, the objective of which is "to present an integrated holistic heritage structure which will coordinate the expressions of the living heritage of all who belong to South Africa"; this statute will take account of management and presentation as well as protection.

The site also comes within the provisions of the National Environmental Management Act (No 107, 1999), which requires the formulation of management plans and their approval by the governmental Committee of Environmental Coordination.

Swartkrans, Sterkfontein, and Kromdraai and the palaeoanthropological material associated with them are protected by the National Monuments Act. Any interventions to be undertaken in the area, particularly mining activities, are subject to the Minerals Act (No 50, 1991) and the Environment Conservation Act (No 73, 1989), which stipulate that environmental impact assessments must be carried out before any major construction work is started. The local provincial authorities are strengthening their control on local planning and development strategies, through Land Development Objectives, as provided for in the Development Facilitation Act (No 67, 1995) which would supplement the already existing national acts on development. These objectives encourage agricultural, recreational, and

tourism-related activities. They also preserve and protect the site from any urban spread and harmful land use. The Draft Gauteng Development Planning Bill incorporates Land Development Objectives in the form of "local development plans" (see below).

In addition to these legislative controls, many landowners in the area implement their own management and conservation plans. The commitment of local landowners to conservation is also demonstrated by the many Natural Heritage Sites registered in the area. In this situation, private landowners apply to the Department of Environment and Tourism for their land to be registered. This status is conditional upon the owner agreeing that no destruction or degrading will be done by him and that he will report any infractions to the relevant authorities.

The Gauteng Draft Development Bill, in the process of being drawn up, aims at providing the Province with a single system of development planning. The nominated area would be specifically dealt with as a World Heritage Site, giving it a defined management strategy, a unique overall protection, and an administrative body responsible for its promotion, protection, and management.

#### Taung Skull Fossil Site:

In May 2004, i.e. three months after submission of the nomination dossier, the status of "National Heritage Site" was conferred on this ensemble. This means that it is now protected by the provisions of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), and benefits from the constant attention of the South Africa Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA).

As a result, the buffer zone can immediately be declared as a "protected space" and retain this status for a period of 2 years, leaving time to find sustainable solutions for the preservation of the zone.

#### Makapan Valley :

This ensemble was proclaimed a National Heritage Site in 2002, and thus benefits from the protections mentioned above for the Taung Skull site.

#### Important note:

In addition to the protection conferred by the National Heritage Resources Act, there are other legal safeguards relating to land use, development and environmental impact in the zone:

- mining exploitation is governed by the Quarries and Mining Act (no. 50, of 1991);
- the provisions of the Environmental Conservation Act (no. 73, of 1989) stipulate that impact studies are compulsory prior to all construction work;
- the provisions of the National Environment Management Act (no. 107, of 1999) state that management plans must be drawn up and approved by the governmental committee for environmental coordination;
- lastly, the Development Encouragement Act (no. 67, of 1995) provides for the devising, by the provincial and local authorities, of land development objectives (agriculture, tourism, leisure). This enables the local control and protection of sites against all damaging land use and risks relating to urban sprawl.

Source: ICOMOS Evaluation; Periodic Reporting Cycle 2

#### Comment

The revised Statement is attached in Annexure 1.

## 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

2013 / Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 / Yes / Yes / No / Yes / No / 1983 /

Culture Promotion Act 35 of 1983 / yes / yes / No / Yes / No / 2003 / National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003 /

Yes / Yes / No / Yes / No / 2004 / National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 / Yes /

Yes / No / Yes / No / 1998 / National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998 / Yes / Yes /

No / Yes / No / 2008 / National Environmental Management: Waste Act, Act 59 of 2008 / Yes / Yes / No /

Yes / No / 2000 / Promotion of Access to Information Act 2 of 2000 / Yes / Yes / No / Yes /

No / 1996 / National Archives and Record Service of South Africa Act 43 of 1996 / Yes / Yes / No / Yes / No /

2003 / Limpopo Environmetal Management Act 7 of 2003 / Yes / Yes / No / Yes / Yes / 1983 /

## 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?

An adequate legal framework for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation

## 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?

An adequate legal framework in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation

### 5.2.5 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) in the broader setting of the World Heritage property adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property? An adequate legal framework exists for the broader setting of the World Heritage property, but there are some deficiencies in implementation which undermine

the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property

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

There is 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 general, the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa makes provision for a three-tier system of government (National, Provincial and Local Government) which are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated. All three (3) spheres of Government operates within a framework of co-operative governance in undertaking defined mandates. South African legislation related to WHSs is very comprehensive and strong. However, there remain challenges around capacity for compliance and enforcement.

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

In the Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs conflicting requirements from separate spheres of government sometimes makes it difficult for property owners, developers as well as the wider public to fully understand and comprehend the outcomes of the various application processes.

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

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

Public management system at provincial/regional level

### If 'Other', please specify

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

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.

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

Agreed 'Memorandums of Understanding' between different managing institutions, groups or others, including documents agreed with local communities for management

Mechanisms to promote equal participation among and within groups, including different levels of authority, local communities, indigenous people, women and men, and other specific groups

A framework for inclusive economic development, including equal access and distribution of resources and opportunities arising from the protection of the property

An integrated management plan combining World Heritage and any other designations

A management plan

An annual work plan or business plan

An environmental management framework

An assessment of biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services provided by the property

A joint approach to management of cultural and natural heritage

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

A Master Plan for the FHSSSKE was developed for the property when it was inscribed in 1999. This master plan has been systematically implemented since then. A new Draft Integrated Management Plan (IMP), based on the original master plan and updated has been developed and its is envisaged that this will be approved for implementation in 2020 and for the next five years. Draft IMPs exist for the Makapan Valley and Taung Skull Fossil Site as well.

#### 5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Proposed international environment and conservation management plan for the nominated World Heritage site known as The Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs	In Force	Available	1998	
Makapansgat Valley Cultural Landscape Master Plan	In Force	Available	2004	
Conservation Management Plan for the Taung Skull National Heritage Site	In Force	Available	2004	

#### Comment

Draft Integrated Management Plans (IMP) exist for all of the serially-listed properties. 2. Cradle of Humankind Environmental Management Framework

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

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

**5.3.6 - If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.** The Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has not been used by both the State Party and Management Authorities.

## 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 FHSSSKE provided the World Heritage Centre with an overview of climate change predictions for the component property in its 2016 State of Conservation report in response to Decision 39 COM 7B.44.

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

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

The Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties has not been considered in the draft Integrated Management Plans. The Vulnerable Fossil Site Risk Prevention Strategy for the Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa (Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs component was submitted to the World Heritage Centre in 2018 in response to Decision 41 COM 7B.72.

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

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

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

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

#### 5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being only partially implemented

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

An annual work/action plan exists and many of its activities are being implemented

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

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

## 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	Researchers				

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

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

**5.3.18 - Please provide further details on the ratings of the management system given in the table above** The site established Advisory Forums/ Park Forum consisting of landowners, local authorities and other stakeholders

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

Draft Integrated Management Plans exist for all three properties.

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)	1 %	0 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	98 %	98 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	1 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	1 %	1 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

The Makapan Valley has during the funding cycle of 2017/18 -2019/20 financial years benefited from the Environmental Protection & Infrastructure Programmes (EPIP) which is one of the funding programmes within the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), for the implementation of projects using Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) methods.

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

The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage

#### 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

The Fire Management Programme at the FHSSSKE is implemented through EPIP funding under the Working on Fire (WoF) programme.

## 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	80 %	90 %
6.1.6.2	Women	20 %	10 %

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

Human resources are inadequate for management needs

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

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

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

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

### 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.

The World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building has not been used. Capacity Building is done on an Ad-hoc basis. The Capacity Building Strategy for the world heritage property will be developed once the National Capacity Building Strategy has been developed.

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

A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff

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

In a government context there is always a challenge around having sufficient capacity to complete the work needed. Although there are heritage courses available at tertiary institutions, there isn't a cordinated national training programme for heritage professionals. A Site Managers Forum has been established by the State Party to enhance knowledge sharing and management effectiveness.

#### 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?

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

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

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

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

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

There is a need to develop the Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa's reputation as a premier research area. The Management Authority of these properties are not directly responsible for management of the scientific research of the sites. The process of scientific research is managed by tertiary Institutions. Limited research has been undertaken on the Precambrian microfossils in the FHSSSKE.

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

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

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

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

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Women
Youth/children
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry

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	Poor
Site museum	Poor
Information booths	Poor
Guided tours	Fair
Trails/routes	Fair
Printed information materials	Poor

Online (website, social media, etc.)	Fair
Transportation facilities	Not provided but needed
Other	Not needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	

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

An Interpretation Centre Complex has been established at the FHSSSKE that offers comprehensive interpretation value for the world heritage property. There is also a comprehensive schools education and sponsorship process in place in the last 10 years. Planning is underway for the development of Interpretation Centres at Taung Skull Fossil Site and Makapan Valley. Taung currently has an established Education Centre. However, more education and awareness-creation is needed.

#### 9. Visitor Management

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

300 000 (Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs) / 250 000 / 200 000 / 200 000 / 150 000 /

4502 (Taung Skull Fossil Site) / 3181 / 6041 / 2348 / 0 /

500 National visitors and 70 International visitors (Makapan Valley) / 1000 National visitors and 20 International visitors / 1150 National visitors and 50 International visitors / 1000 National visitors and 700 International visitors / 2500 National visitors and 500 International visitors /

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

Entry tickets and registries	
Accommodation establishments	
Tourism industry	
Visitor surveys	

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

One day (no overnight stay)

#### 9.4 - Please provide the source of information

The above figures refer to the official visitor centres of Maropeng and Sterkfontein Caves in the FHSSSKE. It does not take into account visitor figures for the broader FHSSSKE component and the private sector in particular. Makapan Valley statistics are monitored by the tourism section at the Limpopo Department of Economic Development; Environment and Tourism (LEDET).

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

100 (Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs) / 30 / 50 / 30 / 50 / 20 /

0 (Taung Skull Fossil Site) / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 /

0 (Makapan Valley) / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 /

#### 9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Tickets for the Maropeng and Sterkfontein Caves (the official visitor centers for the FHSSSKE) are sold onsite, online via Webtickets (https://www.webtickets.co.za/v2/EventCategories.aspx?itemid=1463428154) and at Pick n Pay Stores The Taung Fossil Site has a visitor book that keeps a record of visitors to the site.

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

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

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

The draft Integrated Management Plans are the overall guiding strategy documents for the management of the world heritage property. There are no Admission or Recreation fees for visitors to the Taung Skull Fossil Site.

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

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

#### 9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

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

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

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

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

9.14 - How does visitor/tourism revenue (e.g. entry charges, permits) contribute to the management of the World Heritage property? Fees are collected, but make no contribution to the management of the World Heritage property

#### 9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify In the private and public sectors

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

Yes

### If 'Yes', please specify

Through public meetings

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

The FHSSSKE property is largely in private landownership and requires close cooperation between a myriad of stakeholders in terms of tourism, visitation and public use. The sites are vastly different in terms of the provision and management of visitor facilities. Tourism facilities are being developed on all sites. The FHSSSKE however has well established visitor facilities that are managed through Public Private Partnership with revenue accruing towards the management of the site.

#### 10. Monitoring

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) is used by the world heritage property as provided by the State Party. Reports from the monitoring conducted by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) are used to improve management of the sites in the FHSSSKE.

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

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Poor
Local communities	Poor
Indigenous peoples	Non-existent
Landowners	Fair
Women	Poor
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Poor
Local businesses and industry	Poor
NGOs	Poor

#### If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify

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

Implementation is underway

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

The issue of water monitoring and the potential impacts of Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) on the FHSSSKE has received comprehensive attention since 2012 and has been reported in State of Conservation Reports.

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

Bi-annual monitoring is conducted on the fossil sites of FHSSSKE but this can be improved. Annual water monitoring is conducted by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the Department of Water Affairs (DWA). The shortage of staff mentioned in 4.13.6 in the Taung Skull Fossil Site and the site's location within a rural communal area has a serious impact on effective monitoring.

#### 11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

#### 11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones	
5.1.2	The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by the management authority but are not known by local communities/landowners	
5.1.4	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are known and recognised by the management authority but are not known and recognized by local communities/landowners	×
5.2	Protective Measures	
5.2.3	An adequate legal framework for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation	
5.2.4	An adequate legal framework in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation	
5.2.5	An adequate legal framework exists for the broader setting of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but there are some deficiencies in implementation which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property	×
5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.5	No use has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	
5.3.7	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	Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	×
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	
5.3.12	The management system/plan is only partially adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value	
5.3.13	The management system at the property is only being partially implemented	
5.3.17	<ul> <li>In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does provide ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants)</li> <li>In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does contribute to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</li> </ul>	
6.1	Funding	
6.1.3	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage the World Heritage property	
6.1.7	Human resources are inadequate for the management needs of the World Heritage property	
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	×
6.1.12	A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff	
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects	
7.2	There is considerable research in the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	
7.3	Research results are shared with local communities and partners but there is no active outreach to national or international agencies	
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building	
8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs	×
9	Visitor Management	
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are some deficiencies in implementation	×

9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but improvements could be made	
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is acceptable but improvements could be made	×
10	Monitoring	
10.1	There is <b>considerable monitoring</b> at the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	×
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	
Pleas	e select 1 more issues.	
D Ple	ase 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

4.7	Local condit	Local conditions affecting physical fabric											
4.7.5		Dus	t										
4.8	Social/Cultu	Social/Cultural uses of heritage											
4.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	Criteria iii and vi	Plan has be takes into a above math socio-econo economy si finalised an recommend	n Integrated Management lan has been developed that kes into account all of the pove matters. A pocio-economic inclusive conomy study has been halised and the commendations being pplemented.		This is being done through the broader Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) process.		Ongoing		Management Authorities, Local Communities		The first phase of the Inclusive Economy Study is being implemented in the FHSSSKE.	
4.8.6	Impacts of tourism/Visitation/		riterion (iii) and ()	Conduct Tourism Impact Assessme		Monitoring wil through mana visitor numbe	igemen		022 - 025	Provincia Authoritie Governm Provincia	nent Authoritie al Tourism ions; Tour	t	No comment
4.10	Climate char	nge and severe	weather event	s									
4.10.3			Drought										
4.10.6			Temperature change										
4.11	Sudden eco	logical or geolo	gical events										
4.11.6	Fire (wildfire)	Criteria iii a iv		o a Fire ement Plan	impleme	d through the ntation of the F ment Programm		2021	Wo Mu coi De	anagement Au orking on Fire Inicipalities; L mmunities; La partment of vironmental A	; Local ocal indowners;	Progra	lanagement amme is in place at ISSSKE.
4.13	Managemen	t and institutio	nal factors										
4.13.1	Management system/Manage plan	Criteria ment iv	deve	lise the lopment of the grated Management	Herita 49 of 1 annua implen	n 42 of the Wo ge Convention 1999 provides f I reporting on the nentation of the ted Managem	Act, for he	2020	S A R C In L I R R T G	lanagement A tate Party; So frican Heritag esources Age ouncil for Scia dustrial Rese ocal municipa esearch Institi ational Depar ourism; Provin overnment epartments.	uth e entific and arch; lities; utions; tment of	Manag the ser	tegrated iement Plans for ial sites will be id in 2020.

4.13.3	Governance	and vi ai ai el hu M w w	nsure co-operative gove nd administrative relation nd structures are in place ffectively manage the wo eritage property by enter lemorandum of Understa ith institutions,provincial uthorities.	nships e to orld ring into anding	Implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding		2021 - 2026	Management Authorities; Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development; South African Heritage Resources Agency; Council for Scientific and Industrial Research; Local municipalities; Resear Institutions; National Department of Tourist	rch
4.13.5	Financial resources	Criteria iii and vi	Identify external funding sources	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		2020 - 2026	Departm Affairs; N	ment Authorities; ient of Environmental Aultilateral Funding ns and World Fund	Funding is critical for the effective management of the world heritage property.
4.13.6	Human resources	Criteria iii and vi	team exists for the management of the	nanagement of the COHWHS component of		Ongoing	COHWHS Management Authority		There currently exists a team but additional capacity is required in terms of the overall management of the property.
Question no	ot completed								

### 12.2. Summary - Management Needs

#### 12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones									
			Actions		Timefra	me	Lead agency (a involved)	nd others	Mo	ore info / comment
5.1.4	The buffer zones o World Heritage pro are known and recognised by the management auth but are not known recognized by loc communities/land	operty onority n and cal	Finalise the boundary modification process for FHSSSKE. The Makaj Valley is in the early st of revising the bounda	pan tages	2020-20	2021 Management Authori communities; Landov municipalities; State		indowners; Local	in the am cou tha thr	blic meetings are held annually the FHSSKE to communicate e matter of boundaries, nongst others. There is a nsultative process underway at involves all stakeholders rough the establishment of a DHWHS Advisory Forum.
5.2	Protective Measu	ires								
5.2.5	An adequate legal framework exists for the broader setting of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but there are some deficiencies in implementation which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property	Manage 2020-20 State P	lopment of an Integrate ement Plan for the perio 025. 2. Annual reporting arty on the implementat grated Management Pla	d to the ion of	2020-2025		Management Authority State Party Provincial Government Authorities Local Government Authorities		gov the con mar	e strengthening of cooperative ernance relationships between three tiers of government will tribute positively to the better nagement of the World itage property.
5.3	Management Syst	em/Manag	jement Plan							
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at	Risk Man	nent of a Disaster agement Plan which Climate Change.	2020 -	2022	Gauteng Departme North-West Departme Development,Envir Limpopo Economic Tourism; Council fo SAHRA	nent of Economic onment, Conservat Development of Er	ion and Tourism; nvironment and		There are plans to development an Integrated Disaster Management Strategy for the Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa and this will take into account the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change.

	the property						
5.3.9	Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	Development of an Integrated Disaster Risk Prevention Strategy for the Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa	2020 -2	2021	Gauteng Department of Economic Development; North-West Department of Economic Development,Environment, Conservation and To Limpopo Economic Development of Environment Tourism; Council for Scientific and Industrial Res SAHRA; NDMC		There are plans to development an Integrated Disaster Management Strategy for the Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa and this will take into account the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property.
6.1	Funding						
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World     Implement the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development to be developed by the State Party.       Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property     Implement the World Heritage				State Party; Gauteng Department of Economic Development; North-West Department of Economic Development,Environment, Conservation and Tourism; Limpopo Economic Development of Environment and Tourism		The State Party has committed on developing a strategy for Capacity Development.
8	Education, Informa	tion and Awareness Building					
8.2	awareness	Sponsorship of school visits for disadvantaged schools in the world heritage property area. Developme education programmes linked to the school curriculum.	l nt of	2020-2025	5	Management Authority Department of Education	It is important that the education and outreach programmes is extended to a national level and not simply provincial.
9	Visitor Manageme	ent					
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are some deficiencies in implementation	Implement the Visitor Management Strategy	2020 -2	025	North-West Departm Development,Enviro	nt of Economic Development; nent of Economic nnment, Conservation and Tourism; Development of Environment and	It is important that the Visitor Management Strategy is fully implemented.
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property <b>is acceptable</b> <b>but</b> <b>improvements</b> <b>could be made</b>	1. Develop interpretation material 2. Training of tour guides to diversify the presentation of the world heritage property	2020 - 2	2025	North-West Department of Economic interpretation Development,Environment, Conservation and Tourism; ensure that it		Improve the presentation and interpretation material and ensure that it reaches all stakeholders.
10	Monitoring						
10.1	There is considerable monitoring at the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	1.Implementation of the Manager Effectiveness Tracking Tool (ME 2.Water Monitoring programme 3 Sites Monitoring	TT);	2020-2	2025	Management Authority; State Party; SAHRA; CSIR	There is considerable monitoring at the FHSSKE through the METT system as well as additional monitoring through a comprehensive water monitoring programme (CSIR) and fossil site monitoring (SAHRA).

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

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

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

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

**Universal Value?** 

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

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

Other important cultural and/or natural values are being **partially degraded** but the state of conservation of the World Heritage property has **not been significantly impacted** 

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

The State of Conservation of the property remains stable. There are challenges but these do not compromise the OUV of the property.

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

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

The inscription of the world heritage property has created a greater awareness about heritage and has made a significant contribution to local economic development.

#### 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** South Africa has developed legislation to implement the Convention. A range of projects are being implemented and measures undertaken to protect the OUV and beneficiation for local communities. There is a need to explore other funding opportunities.

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

Sustainable Development	
Synergies	
State of Conservation	
Management	
Governance	

#### 15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

#### 15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

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

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

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

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

#### 15.2. Use of Data

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

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Update of management plans
Fundraising
Awareness raising
Advocacy
Other
An increase in projects for community beneficiation implemented

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

Data from the Cycle of Periodic Reporting is an important barometer for Site Managers and informs how management plans are implemented and reviewed.

#### 15.3. Timing and resources

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

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage

Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff

Staff from other World Heritage properties

## **15.3.2** - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered in the filling out of this questionnaire? Gender balance has **not been explicitly** considered or implemented in the process.

15.3.3 - Were you given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in this questionnaire? No

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

10/3/40/

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

There may be World Heritage property Site Managers who may not always have connectivity to be able to access the questionnaire online. This may have to be looked at.

#### 15.5. Training and Guidance

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

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	No support
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable
ICCROM international/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Good
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable

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

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Not applicable
National Commission for UNESCO	No support
ICOMOS International	No support
ICCROM International/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Good
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?

Not applicable (i.e. I did not use these resources)

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

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

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

No item were proposed for update

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

15.7.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise none

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