

Melaka and George Town, Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Melaka and George Town, Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca

1.2 - World Heritage property details



1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
The Historic City of Melaka	2.192 / 102.263	45.3	242.8	288.1	2011
The Historic City of George Town	5.42 / 100.343	109.38	150.04	259.42	2008
Total (ha)		154.68	392.84	547.52	

Comment

Updated geographic information will be provided.

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Melaka and George Town, The inscribed property and the buffer zone of the Historic city of Melaka and George Town	2007	
Melaka and George Town, Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca - inscribed minor boundary modification	2011	

Comment

Will submit the updated version of the maps.

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

1. [Please refer to the George Town Heritage City's Site Manager \(George Town World Heritage Incorporated\) social media pages for more information: Website: \[www.gtwhi.com.my\]\(http://www.gtwhi.com.my\) Facebook: @gtwhi Twitter: @wearegtwhi Instagram: @gtwhi YouTube: George Town World Heritage Incorporated Please refer to the Historic City of Melaka Site Manager \(Melaka World Heritage Office\) social media pages for more information: Facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/mworld.heritage.3> Instagram : \[https://instagram.com/melakawh?utm_medium=copy_link\]\(https://instagram.com/melakawh?utm_medium=copy_link\)](#)

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

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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?

Not applicable

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)

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?

Yes

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

1. Dondang Sayang 2. Silat 3. Pantun 4. Ong Chun/Wangchuan/Wangkang ceremony, rituals and related practices for maintaining the sustainable connection between man and the ocean

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

Yes

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

1. Correspondence of the late Sultan of Kedah (1882-1943) 2. Sejarah Melayu (The Malay Annals) 3. Hikayat Hang Tuah

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

Melaka and George Town, Malaysia, are remarkable examples of historic colonial towns on the Straits of Malacca that demonstrate a succession of historical and cultural influences arising from their former function as trading ports linking East and West. These are the most complete surviving historic city centres on the Straits of Malacca with a multi-cultural living heritage originating from the trade routes from Great Britain and Europe through the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent and the Malay Archipelago to China. Both towns bear testimony to a living multi-cultural heritage and tradition of Asia, where the many religions and cultures met and coexisted. They reflect the coming together of cultural elements from the Malay Archipelago, India and China with those of Europe, to create a unique architecture, culture and townscape.

Criterion (ii): Melaka and George Town represent exceptional examples of multi-cultural trading towns in East and Southeast Asia, forged from the mercantile and exchanges of Malay, Chinese, and Indian cultures and three successive European colonial powers for almost 500 years, each with its imprints on the architecture and urban form, technology and monumental art. Both towns show different stages of development and the successive changes over a long span of time and are thus complementary.

Criterion (iii): Melaka and George Town are living testimony to the multi-cultural heritage and tradition of Asia, and European colonial influences. This multi-cultural tangible and intangible heritage is expressed in the great variety of religious buildings of different faiths, ethnic quarters, the many languages, worship and religious festivals, dances, costumes, art and music, food, and daily life.

Criterion (iv): Melaka and George Town reflect a mixture of influences which have created a unique architecture, culture and townscape without parallel anywhere in East and South Asia. In particular, they demonstrate an exceptional range of shophouses and townhouses. These buildings show many different types and stages of development of the building type, some originating in the Dutch or Portuguese periods.

The integrity of the nominated areas in both towns is related to the presence of all the elements necessary to express their Outstanding Universal Value. The properties have retained their authenticity; listed monuments and sites have been restored with appropriate treatments regarding design, materials, methodologies, techniques and workmanship, in accordance with conservation guidelines and principles.

The protective measures for the properties are adequate. Both towns exhibit a generally acceptable state of conservation, although efforts are required to ensure the conservation of shophouses. The management plans and structures are adequate, and can be enhanced through the continuing conservation programs of the State Party.

3.2 - Please list the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of your property and give an assessment of their condition. As a guideline, it is suggested to focus on approximately five key attributes (no more than 15 overall).

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	The historic urban fabric	×			
3.2.2	The remaining built structures of Historic Administration	×			
3.2.3	The street names are a vehicle of town history	×			
3.2.4	The religious spaces, buildings and monuments	×			
3.2.5	Multicultural practices as a form of intangible heritage	×			
3.2.6	The evolution of architectural characteristics and building typologies	×			
3.2.7	The historic streetscape and its features, including the town vista	×			
3.2.8	The architecture of the shophouses & townhouses	×			
3.2.9	The historic roofscape and its features	×			
3.2.10					
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

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

All the above mentioned attributes are preserved.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

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

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

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

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

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

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

Building heights within the property and its buffer zone are controlled through the respective Special Area Plan (SAP) for the both Melaka and Georgetown. The Melaka World Heritage Site SAP states that no development shall be higher than 12 meters whereas under the George Town World Heritage Site SAP there can be no development shall be higher than 18 meters. Building height outside the buffer zone are controlled through regulatory measures by the Local Government.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

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

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

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Outside

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

4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

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

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

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside, Outside

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

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

Increasing usage of the motorcar is a general tendency in developing countries such as Malaysia. From the site management point of view, it has both positive and negative impacts on the property. On the positive side, the increase on ground transport brings in human activities that vitalize the property. However, it also could become a burden to the site to accommodate the increasing number of motorcars within the property.
















4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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













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

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

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

4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant


















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

4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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


















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

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

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

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

The current sewage system within the World Heritage Site is a sewage treatment system, pumping main system and individual septic tank. Most of the existing heritage buildings in the property do not upgrade their sewage system. The local council and site manager are promoting and encouraging the shophouses to install their individual sewage system. Telecommunication tower is provided in the World Heritage Site where the telecommunication company will need to submit their application to the Local Council to seek approval to build a wall-mounted telecommunication tower on the existing highest heritage building. There are supplies of clean water within the site and basic infrastructure such as electrical facilities, water tanks for personal and commercial use, etc. which are 100% available in the site. Some of the premises owners even opt to install solar panels at their shophouses to reduce electrical usage and create a safe environment.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

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

Positive							
Negative							

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

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

A complete sewerage and drainage system is not yet fully installed in the property. The solid waste in the property is usually channeled directly into the drainage system and this has been an issue for the property as it causes the blockage of the drainage. During the raining and high tide season, the blockage of the drainage has caused the overflow causing flood.

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant











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

4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

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

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant











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

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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







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

4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

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

Positive							
Negative							

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

The hot and humid tropical climate accompanied with storms is the major factor that accelerates the deterioration of the heritage buildings in the property. The high level of humidity causes dampness within the heritage buildings and causes the destruction of the structure. Heavy rains and storms erode the foundations and wall bases, causing the detachment and delamination of plaster or paint layers of the outer walls. It also creates movement of underground water. The weather also encourages the growing of plants and moulds that could damage the structure. Insect activities, especially termites are harmful to the wooden structure of the heritage buildings. There are also problems with the presence of mud-nests built by wasps. The heritage buildings within the property have always encountered other pest issues, most commonly cockroaches, rats, and bats. Most of them bring harm towards the heritage building as well as hygiene issues. Surfaces of building materials (plasterboard, mortar, etc.) are generally highly porous and rough. In humid and damp environments, these materials can provide an environment favourable to proliferation and growth of microorganisms.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

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

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

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

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

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

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

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

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

⊖ Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			↗
--------------	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

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

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

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

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

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

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

The social factors that contribute to changing the character of the fabric of heritage sites include rituals and festivals, the way locals value the heritage, and population changes within the property. With the recognition as a UNESCO World Heritage property with multi-culture as one of its attributes, various celebrations and festivals are encouraged and sometimes subsidized by the state government and local authority. These are the positive changes that encourage the expression of multiculturalism and transmission of culture. However, with the change and urbanization in the larger context within and outside the town, they also lead to changes of premises usage, demography and economic activities. The positive side is the value of heritage, mainly from the economic perspective it is now more appreciated by the locals. Some premises that were abandoned and let dilapidated before this are now able to be preserved, as the owners are now willing to spend on restoration upon realising the potential economic value it could bring. On the other hand, the increasing value of heritage properties also causes the changes in local demography. For example, the owner might increase the rental rate after the buildings are restored. The other reasons that cause population change include the development of modern residential areas surrounding the Property. Younger generations tend to stay at the newly developed area for the inclusive facilities provided such as gymnasium, swimming pool, car park and so on. Tourism and visitations also bring both positive and negative impacts. The expansion of the tourism industry has not only brought economic opportunities to both locals and non-locals, but it has also led to the improvement of public infrastructure such as public transport and public toilets. On the one side, the local stories are able to be presented and thus preserved through the narration related to the tourism industry. However, it also has potential negative impacts to the locals when the narrator, who is usually the tour guide, might overinterpret or misinterpret to catch the attention of their audiences.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

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

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

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

The illegal activities that can be observed in the property include adaptation of buildings without permit, operating businesses without permits, and vandalism. Although guidelines and regulations have been implemented throughout the property, there are still individuals who insist on carrying out the reparation works (mainly for interior areas) without getting a permit. Some claim that they are not aware of the requirement to get a permit before work, while some others just opt to not do that. With the inscription, the tourism sectors boosted, also leading to more business opportunities. There are some hostels or guest houses set up in the property without a license. Therefore, the Local Councils have taken necessary enforcements to mitigate the issues.

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

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

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

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

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

In November 2017, George Town was hit by one of the strongest wind storms, which was a rare incident here. On top of that, at the same time, the property also experienced an extreme tide and it caused a serious flood in November 2017. The community in the property has rarely encountered floods that would enter their premises. Hence, those living and working in the property have lost their valuables and businesses suffered losses in their stock. In a study regarding the impacts of climate change on sea level rise conducted by the Malaysia National Hydraulic Research Institute (NAHRIM) in 2010 indicates that the north-west Peninsular Malaysia coast, where the Melaka & George Town World Heritage Site are located, would become among those areas highly impacted by sea level rise. The sea level rise increases the inshore reach of high tides, causing changes on the shore geomorphological profiles. It also raises the risk of coastal flooding particularly during the monsoon.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant











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

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

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

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

George Town World Heritage Site is exposed to the risk of tsunamis. In the Asian tsunami on December 26, 2004, some of the northwestern coastal areas of Malaysia, particularly the island of Penang, were affected with devastating effects on the residents. During the 2017 wind storm, the George Town World Heritage Site was not only affected by the flood but also the landslide which happened outside the site. During the incident, there were more than 200 landslides on Penang Hill and this has caused the muddy water to rush into the George Town World Heritage Site. Hence, the people from Penang learnt that the impact of a landslide in the surrounding area will also have an impact towards the property.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

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

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

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

4.13.2 - Legal framework

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

4.13.3 - Governance

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

4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.13.5 - Financial resources

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

4.13.6 - Human resources

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

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (12/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

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

The Special Area Plan (SAP) which is also the management plan for both Melaka and George Town World Heritage Sites will be reviewed every 5 years. The Melaka World Heritage Office was established for the management of Historic City of Melaka whereas Technical Review Panel, Department of Heritage Conservation in the City Council of Penang Island and George Town World Heritage Incorporated (the site manager) were established for efficient and effective management of the George Town. Potential impact due to the pandemic might affect the financial resource from the government. The site manager is not categorised as civil servants subjected to reappointment. There are many factors that can affect the appointment and re-appointment. The respective site management agencies actively cooperate with individuals, organisations, in conducting low impact research. The data of the results will be used by the government for policy making. High impact research in the property related to archaeological research. The research involve excavation and therefore a conservation management plan will be needed to protect the archaeological site. Capacity building is indeed an important need for conducting research in the property. The cultural site surveyor needs to be trained properly before the scientific research begins. Scientific research as such will need sufficient training, laboratory equipment, proper timeline, sufficient and compatible equipment to produce a reliable database.

4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

Accidental Fire. Fire is always one of the main concerns the property as all of the buildings within the property are adjacent and packed with each other. Most of the premises owners do not regularly maintain their electrical wiring, hence this has become one of the major factors for accidental fires to occur in the property. Human negligence is always the biggest challenge for us to encounter in accidental fires.

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.1 Housing						
4.1.2 Commercial development						
4.1.3 Industrial areas						
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						

4.2.4 Marine transport infrastructure						
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.1 Water infrastructure						
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						
4.3.4 Localised utilities						
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters						
4.4.2 Ground water pollution						
4.4.4 Air pollution						
4.4.5 Solid waste						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.3 Temperature						
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
4.7.7 Pests						
4.7.8 Micro-organisms						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system						
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						

4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage						
	⊖	🚩	🚩	🕒	🔄	➡
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1 Storms						
	⊖	🚩	🚩	🕒	🔄	➡
4.10.2 Flooding						
	⊖	🚩		🕒	🔄	➡
4.10.6 Temperature change						
	⊖	🚩	🚩	🕒	🔄	➡
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts						
	⊖	🚩	🚩		🔄	➡
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.3 Tsunami/Tidal wave						
	⊖	🚩	🚩		🔄	➡
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide						
	⊖	🚩	🚩		🔄	➡
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan	⊕	🚩	🚩	🕒	🔄	➡
4.13.2 Legal framework	⊕	🚩	🚩	🕒	🔄	➡
4.13.3 Governance	⊕	🚩	🚩	🕒	🔄	➡
	⊖		🚩			
4.13.4 Management activities	⊕	🚩	🚩	🕒	🔄	➡
4.13.5 Financial resources	⊕	🚩	🚩	🕒		➡
	⊖		🚩			
4.13.6 Human resources	⊕	🚩	🚩	🕒		➡
	⊖		🚩			
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	⊕	🚩	🚩	🕒	🔄	➡
	⊖	🚩	🚩			➡
4.13.8 High impact research/monitoring activities	⊕	🚩	🚩	🕒	🔄	➡
	⊖		🚩			➡
Legend	🚩 Current	🚩 Potential	⊖ Negative	⊕ Positive	🕒 Inside	🔄 Outside

4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.1 Buildings and Development









Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.1 Housing	⊕	🚩	🚩
	⊖	🚩	🚩
	⊕	🚩	🚩
	⊖	🚩	🚩
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor			
Restricted			

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.2 Commercial development						

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.3 Industrial areas	 		
	 	 	







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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	 	 	
	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised









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

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities					









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

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

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure












Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	 	 	
	 		

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.2.4 Marine transport infrastructure	 	 	
	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted






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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	  	 	
	  	 	






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

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

4.3 Services Infrastructures







Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.1 Water infrastructure	  	 	

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities	  	 	








Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted

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

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.3.4 Localised utilities					
					







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

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







Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.5 Major linear utilities	 	 	
	 		

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

4.4 Pollution






Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters			
	  	 	
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor			

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.2 Ground water pollution						
						

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






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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.4 Air pollution			
			
			

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major





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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.5 Solid waste			
			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted

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

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.3 Temperature						
						

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

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

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







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

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.7 Pests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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







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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.8 Micro-organisms			
	  	 	

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

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

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes







	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

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

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	  	 	












Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

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

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

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

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

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













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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

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







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

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

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised







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

4.9 Other human activities

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
						

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage			
			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes

✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major







Management response - Capacity of management to respond

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

Trend - Development over the last 6 years





✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.1 Storms			
			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.2 Flooding						
						

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

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.6 Temperature change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

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

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


Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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





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

4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.3 Tsunami/Tidal wave						
						

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

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







Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide			
	  		

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

4.13 Management and institutional factors






Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan	  	 	

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework	  	 	

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.3 Governance	  	 	
	 		

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








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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.4 Management activities	  	 	

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources						
						

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources	<div>+</div> <div>+</div> <div>+</div>	<div>+</div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div>→</div>
	<div>-</div> <div></div> <div>+</div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	

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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	<div>+</div> <div>+</div> <div>+</div>	<div>+</div> <div>+</div> <div></div>	<div>→</div>

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.8 High impact research/monitoring activities			

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

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

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

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

Due to the geographical distance, the serial inscription of Melaka & George Town World Heritage Site does not share certain cultural elements. However, it is often viewed as the same site with another serial property that shares many similarities. The differences of state and local governments in the serial property makes it difficult to have a unified management style. When there are many stakeholders involved, it is not easy to achieve a synchronised management system. Each serial property usually does not share the same resources and opportunities. Hence, the stress level of development is also different. On informal capacities at the individual level, frequent communications will help to bridge the gap, however there is still room for improvement at the institutional level, more resources and opportunities should be provided to each site according to their capacities.

4.18. Prediction of the state of conservation at next cycle of Periodic Reporting.

4.18.1 - Please predict what the state of conservation of each attribute will be approximately 6 years from now (at the time of the next cycle of Periodic Reporting)

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	The historic urban fabric	✕			
4.18.1.2	The remaining built structures of Historic Administration	✕			
4.18.1.3	The religious spaces, buildings and monuments	✕			
4.18.1.4	The historic streetscape and its features, including the town vista	✕			
4.18.1.5	The architecture of the shophouses	✕			

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

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

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

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

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

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

The buffer zones are **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 both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

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

When 'living heritage' is defined as an Outstanding Universal Value, the designing of buffer zones doesn't help the management and sometimes even restricts the safeguarding, as living heritage continues to evolve and can be located beyond the man-made boundaries. The site manager which only protects living heritage within the site could be missing the bigger picture.

5.2. Protective Measures

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

Legal protection is currently implemented at national, state and local levels.

The relevant legal instruments on the national level are:

- The Antiquities Act (1976, repealed in 2005). Limited to individual monuments or groups of interrelated tangible elements older than c.100 years. Drawn to "provide

for the control and preservation of, and research into ancient and historical monuments, archaeological sites and remains, antiquities and historical objects".

- The National Heritage Act (2005). Includes tangible and intangible cultural and natural heritage. The Act includes a wide definition of heritage. It establishes a new administration of the heritage: a special management unit (Department of Heritage) under the new Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage, and a Commissioner of Heritage to carry out the powers and functions of the Act; sets up the National Heritage Council (an advisory body), the Heritage Fund and the National Heritage Register, and provides for designation of heritage sites, declaration of heritage objects, underwater cultural heritage, declaration and protection of national heritage, licensing, appeal, enforcement powers and offences. The National Heritage Act is now being amended to include the protection and management of the World Heritage Site. The Penang State Heritage Enactment has been approved.

- The Town and Country Planning Act (1976, amendments 1993, 1995, 2001) governs urban and rural planning, providing a comprehensive system of control and guidance for applications. It provides protection against new developments and gives planning authorities the capacity to protect the built heritage in their own jurisdiction.

- The Local government Act (1976). Empowers local authorities to contribute to maintaining historic buildings or sites, acquire land to protect the significance of the sites, and raise or receive grants towards establishment and maintenance of public monuments and memorials, art galleries and museums.

The relevant legal instruments on state/municipal level are:

- The Enactment on Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage in Melaka (1988). Recognizes Melaka as an "historic town". A comprehensive document that covers many aspects of conservation and gives additional coverage for the protective designation of the heritage property. Provides for the setting up of a Committee on Conservation and Restoration to advise the State Authority about matters relating to the conservation and restoration of cultural heritage resources in the State of Melaka.

- Draft Guidelines for Conservation Areas and Heritage Buildings, Penang/George Town: The Draft Guidelines for Conservation Areas and Heritage Buildings has been approved by the State Authority and now known as "Regulations for Conservation Areas and Heritage Buildings. The core area has been identified as a conservation area under the Municipal Council of Penang Island's Structure Plan, governed by the Town and Country Planning Act 1976, and its Amendment Act, 1995. In Melaka seven monuments and sites have been protected under the national Antiquities Act 1976 and three under the local Enactment on Conservation 1988 in both the core and buffer zones. In George Town eight monuments and sites have been protected under the national Antiquities Act 1976. The areas are conservation areas and protected from inappropriate development through strict guidelines. Under the action plan for the area, there will be no new physical development within the nominated area and the development within the buffer zone is restricted to four storeys. This also includes control of types of activity and the usage of commercial premises. Building and/or landowners are required to obtain permission from the Municipal Council for repairs, renovation and restoration of buildings, as well as for the construction of new buildings. For minor works, a simple form stating the work to be carried out has to be submitted, while for major building works a building plan submission with necessary scaled drawings of floor plans, elevations and sections are required. In cases of building works being carried out without the required permits, a stop work notice is issued. Further contravention of the Building By-laws may result in fines or prosecution in court. Building owners in the conservation areas have been informed of the existence of guidelines on building conservation.

A Special Area Plan will form a management plan for the World Heritage Site is under preparation.

Source: Periodic Reporting Cycle 2

Comment

Updated Informations: Legal protection is currently implemented at national, state and local levels. The relevant legal instruments at the national level are: • The National Heritage Act 2005 (Act 645). It is an Act to enforce provisions for the conservation and preservation of the National Heritage, natural heritage, tangible and intangible cultural heritage (ICH), underwater cultural heritage, treasure troves and for heritage related matters. The Act empowers the Minister in charge to formulate policies on heritage conservation and preservation, to appoint a Commissioner of Heritage, National Heritage Council Members and the Enforcement Officers, as well as other officer to assist the Commissioner of Heritage and National Heritage Council Members in carrying out their functions as stipulated in the Act. The act which came into force on 1st March 2006 also lead to the establishment of The Department National of Heritage (DNH) on the same date with the responsibility of preserving, conserving, protecting and promoting the rich treasures of Malaysia's heritage. • The Town and Country Planning Act (1976, amendments 1993, 1995, 2001) governs urban and rural planning, providing a comprehensive system of control and guidance for applications. It provides protection against new developments and gives planning authorities the capacity to protect the built heritage in their own jurisdiction. • The Local government Act (1976). Empowers local authorities to contribute to maintaining historic buildings or sites, acquire land to protect the significance of the sites, and raise or receive grants towards establishment and maintenance of public monuments and memorials, art galleries and museums. The relevant legal instruments on state/municipal level are: • Preservation and Conservation of Cultural Heritage Enactment 1988 (Melaka). Recognizes Melaka as an "historic town". A comprehensive document that covers many aspects of conservation and gives additional coverage for the protective designation of the heritage property. Provides for the setting up of a Committee on Conservation and Restoration to advise the State Authority about matters relating to the conservation and restoration of cultural heritage resources in the State of Melaka. • Guidelines for Conservation Areas and Heritage Buildings, Penang/George Town (2007): The Guidelines for Conservation Areas and Heritage Buildings (2007) has been approved by the State Authority and now known as "Regulations for Conservation Areas and Heritage Buildings. The core area has been identified as a conservation area under the Municipal Council of Penang Island's Structure Plan, governed by the Town and Country Planning Act 1976, and its Amendment Act, 1995. In Melaka, seven monuments and sites have been protected under the national Antiquities Act 1976 and three under the local Enactment on Conservation 1988 in both the core and buffer zones. In George Town, eight monuments and sites have been protected under the national Antiquities Act 1976. The areas are conservation areas and protected from inappropriate development through strict guidelines. Under the action plan for the area, there will be no new physical development within the nominated area and the development within the buffer zone is restricted to four storeys. This also includes control of types of activity and the usage of commercial premises. Buildings and/or landowners are required to obtain permission from the Municipal Council for repairs, renovation and restoration of buildings, as well as for the construction of new buildings. For minor works, a simple form stating the work to be carried out has to be submitted, while for major building works a building plan submission with necessary scaled drawings of floor plans, elevations and sections are required. In cases of building works being carried out without the required permits, a stop work notice is issued. Further contravention of the Building By-laws may result in fines or prosecution in court. Building owners in the conservation areas have been informed of the existence of guidelines on building conservation. • Penang State Heritage Enactment (2011). An Enactment to provide for the management, preservation and conservation of cultural heritage and natural heritage for the state of Penang, and for matters connected therewith. • State of Penang Heritage Regulations (2016). In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection 58(2) of the State of Penang Heritage Enactment 201, the document has written the regulations of the criteria for determination a heritage site, any matters regarding the heritage conservation and management plan, guidelines and procedures for the preservation and conservation of State Heritage, the conditions and restrictions including the payment and amount of fees that may be imposed under the Penang State Heritage Enactment (2011), procedures on appeal or compounding of offences, any manner and form to be used, and any other matters which are required or allow to be prescribed by the Penang State Heritage Enactment (2011). • George Town Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca Special Area Plan (2016) & Special Area Plan Melaka World Heritage Site (2017). The Special Area Plan is provided under the Town and Country Planning Act 1976 (Act 172). The Special Area Plan is a statutory plan, with legal backing and would have a strong bearing on the impacted areas. The Special Area Plan served to guide the promotion of conservation, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction in the property. Its broad objective is to facilitate the proper management of the property including the use and development of all buildings, land and measures that would enhance the integration of the physical environment with the socio-cultural and economic well-being of its people and the demands of growth. The Special Area Plan will be reviewed every 5 years.

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

1984 / Uniform Building By-Laws (1984) /

http://jkt.kpkt.gov.my/sites/default/files/2019-06/1a.%20Uniform%20Building%20By-Laws%201984-K.GN_.5178_1984.pdf Uniform Building By-Laws are secondary laws passed by the local authorities in the administration of construction industry activities. It is a set of rules that specify the minimum acceptance level of safety for constructed buildings. The main purpose of the building codes is to protect the public health, safety and general welfare as they relate to the construction and occupancy of buildings and structures / - / - / 1974 /

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is **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

Holistic legislation is important for sustainable site management for any World Heritage Site. Unfortunately, legislation per say, is insufficient to make things work on the ground. Many heritage building owners or residents within World Heritage Sites are common folks that may have limited understanding of the legislation. Often, spatial planning and regulations are made through a top-down approach, without meaningful community-based consultations. Therefore, the importance, status and roles of site managers as the main custodian of any World Heritage Site, should be enhanced, elaborated, and supported by the World Heritage Centre and its Committee.

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

The property and the buffer zone are now managed under the guidelines of the Special Area Plans. The Special Area Plans are an adequate framework to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value. Increased opportunity for capacity building will enhance enforcement efficiency. Moreover, motivation in terms of better job security and resources in using technology for the Site Manager to conduct monitoring will be of added value. Public education and awareness of heritage conservation are the more sustainable methods in ensuring efficient law enforcement.

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

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

Public management system joint national/ local

If 'Other', please specify

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

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.

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

Traditional ways of management recognised by local communities and other specific groups

Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property

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

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

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

A code of practice developed by local communities or other groups

A code of practice developed by industry

A management plan

An annual work plan or business plan

A disaster, climate or conflict risk management plan

A visitor/visitation management plan

An environmental management framework




Other (please specify below)

An assessment of cultural diversity provided by the property

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

The management systems in Melaka and George Town World Heritage Site are divided into the formal and informal kind. Formal refers to reparation, restoration, conservation, etc. These will be based on the legal frameworks and professionals' knowledge. Informal negotiations refer to the usage of buildings, space usage, activities of the buildings, etc. Under these circumstances, the informal negotiators will adapt to the other parties' code of practice. Therefore, the management tools are proactive and in response to the diversity and various stakeholders.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Conservation Management Plan for the Historic City of Melaka	In Force	Available	2008	
Heritage Management Plan of the Historic City of George Town	In Force	Available	2008	
Conservation Management Plan and Special Area Plan	N/A	Available	2011	

Comment

George Town Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca Special Area Plan (2016) Special Area Plan Melaka World Heritage Site (2017) New Special Area Plans will be provided.

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

Some use has been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

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

The Outstanding Universal Value of the serial property is intricately linked to the historic urban landscape (HUL). Several concepts and tools from the Draft Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape are integrated into the framework for the Conservation of Historic Dynamic Cities with the intention of paving the way to a more integrated, long-sighted, realistic and inclusive approach to manage conservation in the site: an overall Sustainability Framework a Historic Urban Landscape Approach to Conservation observing the Connectivity between Built and Living Culture comprehensive protection and development multi-cultural and historical layering as the fabric and form.

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:

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

The risk management policy is **fully based** on the agreed Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

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

In December 2015, UNESCO organised the Regional Conference on Harmonizing Actions to Reduce Risks of Cultural Heritage in Asia and the Pacific, as a way to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction 2015-2030 in the Asia Pacific region. To further implement the Framework into more concrete actions, particularly in Asia-Pacific region, UNESCO Office in Jakarta, together with UNESCO Apia Office has organised a project under the framework entitled "Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction of Heritage Cities in Southeast Asia and Small Island Developing States in the Pacific". George Town UNESCO World Heritage Site was fortunate to be selected as one of the pilot sites to develop disaster risk reduction strategies under the project. To kick-start the project, UNESCO Office Jakarta and UNESCO Apia Office in collaboration with George Town World Heritage Incorporated organized an Inception Workshop on Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction of Heritage Cities in Southeast Asia and Small Island Developing States in the Pacific in April 2017. The objective of the workshop is to gather representatives of the participating heritage cities to be part of the Project Steering Committee who will lead the work in developing disaster risk reduction efforts in each heritage city. During the inception workshop, the Project Steering Committee developed their own strategic direction, partnership and timeframe for the project in order to achieve the goals and ensure consistency among different activities foreseen under this project. A desk-top study focusing on success stories of disaster risk reduction efforts at heritage cities across the Pacific was developed and socialised during the inception workshop, serving as baseline information for the Project Steering Committee to formulate strategies for each participating heritage site. As the continuation of the Inception Workshop, a National Workshop on Harmonizing Coordination to Implement Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy in the Heritage City of George Town was organised in March 2018. This National Workshop in Penang aimed to receive feedback as well as recommendations from the institutional level in order to supplement the information from the point of view of policy makers. The project's main objective is to build capacity for George Town by developing Disaster Risk Reduction strategies and integrating them into the overall heritage management plans. In line with the Disaster Risk Reduction strategies for George Town, George Town World Heritage Incorporated promotes knowledge of disaster risk management through workshops and awareness campaigns to educate the local communities on implementing protection measures and how to act and respond effectively in the event of disasters such as fire and flood. Representatives from the local communities residing in the George Town UNESCO World Heritage Site attend the community-based disaster risk management workshops to collectively identify the risks in their surrounding compounds, preventive measures and emergency action plans. The workshop and discussion sessions enhanced their disaster preparedness, enabling them to understand and identify the hazards, vulnerability, possible factors of disasters and the impact of disasters on the site. At the same time, a disaster risk reduction toolkit in the form of informative posters was also developed as part of the capacity building efforts to educate the public on disaster mitigation measures and improve their emergency response preparedness. The poster introduced two main hazards as identified during the National Workshop, namely Fire and Flood. The content focused on the risks, vulnerabilities, prevention and reduction strategies. The George Town World Heritage Disaster Risk Management poster has been produced in four local languages – English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil – to ensure each community in George Town is able to understand the importance of disaster mitigation easily. The Community-Based Fire Responders for George Town UNESCO World Heritage Site programme was organised in collaboration with UNESCO Jakarta in 2019 to mobilise local volunteers and raise awareness and knowledge in fire mitigation. A fire safety training session was held under this programme, in collaboration with the Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia to educate and enhance communities' resilience during the fire emergencies. Participants were taught the proper method of using a fire extinguisher and given a chance to try putting out the fire by using a fire extinguisher during the training session.

5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state;

local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property

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

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

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

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

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

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

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

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

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

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	Professionals				

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

Melaka and George Town have been a diverse land since its establishment. The current management system's main aim is to maintain the status quo of the balance among diverse societies with no discrimination on race, religion, age, gender, social status and promote equality.

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

Sustainable management systems and management planning need to be practical, reflect the availability of local resources, and will need long term commitments from the State Party as well as supervision from UNESCO. The dominant system used now looks good on paper, but it is expensive to prepare, involves much paperwork, and takes a long time to prepare. By the time we have the Management System, things on the ground have already changed and moved on. Therefore, we suggest for UNESCO to establish a formal platform for the Site Managers to share their day-to-day experience, inputs, and make available interactions between the Site Managers, with financial support from the State Parties & World Heritage Fund.

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.)	2.23 %	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	0.02 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	0.12 %	0 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	88.69 %	100 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	8.43 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0.45 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0.06 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

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

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

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

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

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

Facilitation from the World Heritage Centre to provide infrastructure opportunity for the Site Managers, such as ArcGIS licensing, 3D mapping software, windows program, microsoft office software, online database and so on will also help significantly on this matter.

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	45 %	55 %
6.1.6.2	Women	55 %	45 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

Human resources **partly meet** the management needs of the World Heritage property

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

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

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

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

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

Training and capacity building at this property is **fully based** on 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 revised Special Area Plan will include Capacity Building initiatives on the following aspects: • Disaster risk reduction • Sustainable tourism • Heritage impact assessment • Management effectiveness • Involvement of communities, NGOs, and other stakeholders in the management process

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

Since inscription the Site Management Agency has been provided with a number of capacity building workshops and training by international and local professionals. The main aims of these capacity buildings are to train local trainers as language is the main issue for the local community. Workshops like Community-Based Inventory, Disaster Risk Reduction, and etc. have introduced the concepts and their importance to the communities and stakeholders of the Melaka & George Town Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca. The resources and expert aids provided by the State Party, UNESCO and the other international organisations are very helpful in training and educating the community and the stakeholders in the property.

7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

7.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property to support

planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property is **acceptable** for most key areas but there are gaps

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

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

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

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

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

Before the Special Area Plan is prepared, a research is conducted to ensure the document is able to facilitate the proper management of the property including the use and development of all buildings, lands and measures that would enhance the integration of the physical environment with the socio-cultural and economic well-being of its people and the demands of growth. The views of different interest groups and non-governmental organisations were collected through a series of focus group discussions. Perceptions and opinions on issues related to buildings, landscaping, traffic, developments, environment degradation, and cultural and social aspects were discussed. These views and perceptions were taken into consideration during planning and the formulation of management strategies and guidelines. The Special Area Plan is made available for public review and objections before it is finally adopted. Therefore, its recommendations and guidelines for the property are open to public debate and scrutiny. The management plan serves as a long-term comprehensive framework to guide heritage conservation of the heritage areas of Melaka and George Town. Its principles, objectives and policies are long term, but its strategies and measures are flexible, allowing for change and further improvements.

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	Fair
Women	Fair
Youth/children	Fair
Researchers	Fair
Local visitors	Fair
National/international tourists	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industries	Fair
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Fair
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	(Local Professional: Architect, Contractor, Engineer, etc.)

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
Landowners
Women
Youth/children
Researchers
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry
Local businesses and industries
NGOs

Other specific groups
Local Professional: Architect, Contractor, Engineer, etc.

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

Visitor centre	Fair
Site museum	Fair
Information booths	Fair
Guided tours	Fair
Trails/routes	Fair
Printed information materials	Good
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Good
Transportation facilities	Fair
Other	Fair
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	(Signage and Wayfinder)

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

Cultural Heritage Education Programme (CHEP) is a set of educational modules revolving around the concept of sustainable heritage by educating and encouraging young people (aged from 10 to 18) to connect with their culture as well as environment. These curated programmes enable the younger generation to appreciate, understand and interpret the World Heritage Site through different levels of participation: from a 3-hour curriculum to projects stretching as far as weeks. Programmes reach out to students in different ways using traditional craft, traditional games, culinary arts, interactive trails, visual and performing arts. Professionals such as architects, engineers, planners, contractors, etc. are one of the groups that plays an important role in safeguarding the World Heritage Site. Tangible and intangible heritage workshops were held annually (before the COVID-19 pandemic) and were targeted to educate the professionals, local authorities, communities, etc. The workshops organised are: Lime, Timber, Clay, Stone, Heritage Shophouse, Community-Based Inventory, Disaster Risk Reduction, etc. These workshops combined both practical and theoretical sessions to ensure the participants are able to increase their awareness and better understand the conservation methods. Tourism facilities such as wayfinding and signages were provided on most of the streets in the property. This is to ensure the tourists will be able to explore the town easily. Some main roads will also be provided with an introduction or explanation of the streets on the signage.

9. Visitor Management

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

18,890,000 / 17,970,000 / 17,940,000 / 17,680,000 / 17,070,000 /

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

Entry tickets and registries
Accommodation establishments
Transportation services
Tourism industry
Visitor surveys

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

Two overnight stays

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Ministry of Tourism Arts & Culture Malaysia Melaka Tourism Promotion Division Immigration Department of Malaysia (Penang) Tourism Malaysia (Hotel Survey) 2018 and Penang Tourist Survey 2017-2018

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

16.13 / 17.47 / 12.1 / 7.17 / 11.13 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Penang Tourist Survey (2019)

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

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

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

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

Yes, using a different system

If a different system, please specify

: it is regularly monitored with inputs from the public, channeled through various complaint platforms.

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 **contact** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry but this is **largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters**

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

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

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

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

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

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

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

The State Government and the Ministry of Tourism has promoted some sustainable tourism initiatives to help the local tourism industry.

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

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

(Catalyst for tourism, acknowledgement of multiculturalism by the local community, direct and indirect employment is generated, local communities exposed to capacity building programs due to the inscription of World Heritage Status. Local communities indirectly social and economic benefited, they are the economic chain.)

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

In January 2020, the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak started and evolved into a global pandemic that brought many countries including Malaysia to a standstill and dragged the global economy to a recession. The Malaysian Government has since enforced a Movement Control Order (MCO) and Conditional Movement Control (CMCO) subsequently from 18 March 2020 onwards to control the spread of COVID-19 in the country. During this period, a travel ban was imposed and the country's border was closed to foreign visitors. Consequently, tourist arrivals to the property dropped drastically. The implementation of MCO and CMCO has profoundly affected the tourism sector and its players. To ensure the resilience of the tourism sector during post-pandemic, the respective State Governments has deployed necessary mitigation actions.

10. Monitoring

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Although key indicators are indicated, there are still have rooms to be improved.

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

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Local communities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Poor
Women	Fair
Researchers	Poor
Tourism industry	Poor
Local businesses and industry	Poor
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Fair
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	(Professionals: Architect, Planners, Engineers, Contractors)

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

Implementation is complete

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

Take note of the measures taken by the States Parties concerned to address their previous requests to mitigate the threats on the Outstanding Universal Value of the Melaka and George Town, Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca (Malaysia). As a Site Manager, we respect and welcome recommendations from the World Heritage Centre. However, to proceed with implementing the recommendations, financial resources are needed and we seek the World Heritage Centre to provide a substantial amount of funds to the Site Manager.

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

Monitoring should not be seen as a punishment tool to the stakeholders on site. The World Heritage Centre should come out with a set of monitoring tool indicators, to have scientific and constructive methodologies for monitoring, in particular when most site managers are non-statutory bodies. We recommend that the World Heritage Centre to detail down the role of site managers and state parties, with the indicators and legal tools that can be used for effective and constructive monitoring.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.5	Some use has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	✗
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	✗
6.1	Funding	
6.1.3	The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✗
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✗
6.1.12	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	✗
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	
9.11	There is contact but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory mattersThere is contact between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is acceptable but improvements could be made	✗
10	Monitoring	

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

Please select 1 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.1	Buildings and Development						
4.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	All criteria and attributes.	To encourage the local tourism operators in establishing major visitor accommodation and the local councils in maintaining and establishing tourism associated infrastructure.	Sufficient accommodation and infrastructure shall be established by the end of the timeframe.	2021-2026	Local tourism operators & Local Councils.	N/A
4.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1		Ground transport infrastructure					
4.2.5		Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure					
4.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	All criteria and attributes.	To encourage the respective government agencies (Department of Irrigation and Drainage and Malaysian Meteorological Department) to conduct a systematic database on the underground water monitoring table and share it with the site managers on an annual basis.	Annual database to be shared with the Site Managers and State Party.	2021-2026	Local Councils, Department of Irrigation and Drainage, Malaysian Meteorological Department & Melaka River and Coastal Development Corporation.	N/A
4.8	Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.6	Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	All criteria and attributes.	To encourage the respective government agencies to conduct a systematic database on the tourist arrival and their demographic and spending pattern and share the information with the site managers on an annual basis.	Annual database to be shared with the Site Managers and State Party.	2021-2026	Local Tourism Agency, Local Councils & Ministry of Tourism Arts and Culture Malaysia.	N/A
4.13	Management and institutional factors						
4.13.3		Governance					
4.13.5	Financial resources	All criteria and attributes.	To encourage the Ministry of Finance and State Government to provide an annual allocation to the World Heritage Site Manager to sustain the site management activities.	Annual budget to be allocated for the Site Managers.	2021-2026	National Heritage Department, Ministry of Tourism Arts and Culture Malaysia, Ministry of Finance and State Governments.	N/A

4.13.6	Human resources	All criteria and attributes.	To recognize Site Managers as an important element of the UNESCO World Heritage Site system and encourage the Federal and State Government to provide better job security to these individuals.	Site Managers names and contact information to be incorporated in the websites of relevant agencies.	2021-2026	Melaka World Heritage Sdn. Bhd., George Town World Heritage Incorporated and National Heritage Department.	With coordination from UNESCO World Heritage Centre for the global level efforts.
4.13.7		Low impact research/monitoring activities					
4.13.8	High impact research/monitoring activities	All criteria and attributes	To encourage more high impact research and monitoring activities at the site level.	Improved quality of research by the end of the timeline.	2021-2026	Melaka World Heritage Sdn. Bhd., George Town World Heritage Incorporated, National Heritage Department, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher Education.	N/A

Question not completed

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
5.3.5	Some use has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	To incorporate Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation in heritage management at the property.	2021-2026	Melaka World Heritage Sdn. Bhd and George Town World Heritage Incorporated	With coordination from UNESCO World Heritage Centre for the global level efforts.
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	To conduct quarterly coordination meetings between both sites.	2021-2026	National Heritage Department, Melaka World Heritage Sdn. Bhd and George Town World Heritage Incorporated.	N/A
6.1	Funding				
6.1.3	The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	To encourage the state party including both Federal and State Governments to allocate sufficient financial allocation for the site managers on an annual basis.	2021-2026	National Heritage Department, Melaka World Heritage Sdn. Bhd and George Town World Heritage Incorporated.	With coordination from UNESCO World Heritage Centre for the global level efforts.
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	To provide recognition to the Site Managers on their roles and significance in the Site Management, and to provide scholarships for Site Managers to receive professional training from universities or category two centres.	2021-2026	National Heritage Department, Melaka World Heritage Sdn. Bhd. and George Town World Heritage Incorporated.	With coordination from UNESCO World Heritage Centre for the global level efforts.

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	To provide an annual allocation for Site Managers to receive capacity building training at universities or category two centers.	2021-2026	National Heritage Department, Melaka World Heritage Sdn. Bhd. and George Town World Heritage Incorporated.	With coordination from UNESCO World Heritage Centre for the global level efforts.
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	To encourage universities worldwide to conduct research that may contribute to the actual needs on site and not just for academic discourse per se.	2021-2026	National Heritage Department, Melaka World Heritage Sdn. Bhd., George Town World Heritage Incorporated, Ministry of Tourism Arts and Culture Malaysia, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher Education.	N/A
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	To link the education sector with the heritage sector so that heritage education can be included as a component of the formal education in each country.	2021-2026	National Heritage Department, Melaka World Heritage Sdn. Bhd, George Town World Heritage Incorporated, Ministry of Tourism Arts and Culture Malaysia and Ministry of Education Malaysia.	With coordination from UNESCO World Heritage Centre for the global level efforts.
9	Visitor Management				
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is acceptable but improvements could be made	To conduct more public awareness campaigns at the local and global level so potential visitors can understand and appreciate the importance of Outstanding Universal Value.	2021-2026	Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture Malaysia, National Heritage Department, Melaka World Heritage Sdn. Bhd., George Town World Heritage Incorporated and State Tourism Agencies.	With coordination from UNESCO World Heritage Centre for the global level efforts.
10	Monitoring				
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	To conduct a detailed evaluation with direct inputs from the site managers to improve the key indicators.	2021-2026	Melaka World Heritage Sdn. Bhd and George Town World Heritage Incorporated.	With coordination from UNESCO World Heritage Centre for the global level efforts.

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 and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **intact**

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

Any investigation or recommendations related to the State of Conservation should be based on the inputs from the Site Managers and State Party. External investigations are welcome but the site managers will be able to provide first hand, immediate, and actual accounts of any reported cases.

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

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

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

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

Proactive and Inclusive Community-Based Approach by the Site Manager in George Town World Heritage Site. A number of projects have been conducted with the concept of Community-Based approach, but only a few are highlighted below due to the word limit: Community-Based Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventory George Town World Heritage Incorporated undertakes inventory on cultural assets and facilitates mapping of intangible cultural heritage, as well as conducts capacity building workshops to enhance the community's knowledge on safeguarding their intangible cultural heritage. An intangible cultural heritage inventory was initiated in 2012 to identify and document the traditional trades, craftspeople and cultural practitioners in George Town. The project comprised door-to-door surveys of over

5,000 premises, followed by a sample of 20 case studies for in-depth documentation and preliminary identification of threats to their sustainability. In 2019, a community-based intangible cultural heritage inventorying initiative was carried out with local community participation to inventorise the rituals and festive events of George Town. It is a pilot project in collaboration with UNESCO. George Town Heritage Celebrations George Town World Heritage Incorporated has been organising the George Town Heritage Celebrations annually with a different theme each year. It features the Street Festival with community-based workshops and events to showcase the intangible cultural heritage of George Town. Site visits to places of worship are also conducted for visitors to learn more about the harmonious coexistence of the different faiths in George Town. Through this meaningful celebration every year, the local communities share their culture and traditions to thousands of celebration-goers, who come from near and far to experience the diversity of George Town. It is also a rare experience for these visitors who have the opportunity to immerse in our local customs and traditions. With the involvement of the local community and hundreds of volunteers, the Celebrations is significant in that it raises awareness on the importance of conserving the intangible cultural heritage of George Town. Oral History of George Town People have stories and experiences, especially those who have seen George Town's hustle and bustle back in the olden days. Since oral history is viewed as a powerful tool to discover untold memories and stories of the past, and also to safeguard our heritage, George Town World Heritage Incorporated initiated the Oral History Documentation project in 2013 to collect the stories of ordinary people in George Town. The project aimed to improve the process of research and recording history, train future documentarians, and expand the resources at our Resource Centre. Preliminary training was conducted in collaboration with the National Archives of Singapore. Chulia Street was selected as the location to record the recollections of residents during the pilot phase of the project, focusing on their memories living on the street in the post-war period of 1945-1970. Over 100 stories have been recorded in four years, from 2013 to 2016. The audio recordings are available to the public at the George Town World Heritage Incorporated Interpretative Centre.

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

Sustainable Development
Synergies
State of Conservation
Management
Governance
Capacity Building

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

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

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

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

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

15.2. Use of Data

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

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

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

15.3. Timing and resources

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

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff
Focal points of other international conventions/programmes
Responsible persons for local designated sites under other international conventions/ programmes
Staff from other World Heritage properties
UNESCO National Commission
Local communities
Other specific groups
Local Council (to acquire the Geographical Information System data)
Non-Governmental Organizations
ICOMOS International
ICCROM International/regional
External experts

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

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

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

Yes

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

2112 / 2112 / 1056 /

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

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

15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

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

Most required information was accessible.

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

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

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

1. Each respective Site Managers of a serial property should be given individual access to the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire. 2. The answers to questions should be more inclusive (for example, 9.3.1 has no option of 3 overnights as the answer). 3. The questionnaire should be available in as many Asia-Pacific languages as possible prepared by the World Heritage Centre.

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)	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
ICOMOS International	Good
IUCN International	Good
ICCROM international/regional	Good
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
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)	Good
National Commission for UNESCO	Good
ICOMOS International	Good
ICCROM International/regional	Good
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable

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

Yes

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

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

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

- **Geographic information table**

Reason for update: Updated geographic information will be provided.

- **Map(s)**

Reason for update: Will submit the updated version of the maps.

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

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

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

For serial nominated sites, independent inputs should be made possible to reflect the actual monitoring implementation. For the jointly inscribed George Town and Melaka site, the reporting should be made possible to collect independent inputs from both Site Managers directly. Due to the geographical, political, and management differences between George Town and Melaka, it is not possible to come out with a common answer for both historic cities in the Periodic Reporting. We seek for the World Heritage Center to make available a questionnaire for serial property to ensure the collection of accurate data.

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