

# Kakadu National Park

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Kakadu National Park

### 1.2 - World Heritage property details

### 1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
Kakadu National Park	-13.011 / 132.519	1976094.92	0	1976094.92	2011
Field Island	-12.105 / 132.384	4450	0	4450	2011
Barron Island	-12.173 / 132.351	450	0	450	2011
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>1980994.92</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1980994.92</b>	

### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Kakadu: Map of the site	1991	
Kakadu National Park - inscribed minor modification	2011	

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

- [1. The Official Site for Australian Travel and Tourism Australia](https://www.australia.com/en/australia-travel-tourism)
- [2. Natural site datasheet from WCMC](#)
- [3. kakadu.com.au](https://www.kakadu.com.au)
- [4. Kakadu National Park \(Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities \)](#)

### Comment

<https://kakadu.gov.au> <https://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/world/kakadu> <https://www.facebook.com/KakaduNationalPark>  
<https://www.instagram.com/seekkakadu>

## 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	<b>International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection</b> (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✗
2.1.2	<b>List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection</b> (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✗
2.1.3	<b>The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List)</b> (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))	✗	
2.1.4	<b>World Network of Biosphere Reserves</b> Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		✗
2.1.5	<b>Global Geoparks Network</b> 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?

No

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

Not applicable

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

No

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

No

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

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

No

### 2.10 - Please list any elements associated with the World Heritage property inscribed under the Convention for the Safeguarding of the

## Intangible Cultural Heritage of which you are aware

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

No

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

## 3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

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

#### Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

##### Brief synthesis

Kakadu National Park is a living cultural landscape with exceptional natural and cultural values. Kakadu has been home to Aboriginal people for more than 50,000 years, and many of the park's extensive rock art sites date back thousands of years. Kakadu's rock art provides a window into human civilisation in the days before the last ice age. Detailed paintings reveal insights into hunting and gathering practices, social structure and ritual ceremonies of Indigenous societies from the Pleistocene Epoch until the present.

The largest national park in Australia and one of the largest in the world's tropics, Kakadu preserves the greatest variety of ecosystems on the Australian continent including extensive areas of savanna woodlands, open forest, floodplains, mangroves, tidal mudflats, coastal areas and monsoon forests. The park also has a huge diversity of flora and is one of the least impacted areas of the northern part of the Australian continent. Its spectacular scenery includes landscapes of arresting beauty, with escarpments up to 330 metres high extending in a jagged and unbroken line for hundreds of kilometres.

The hunting-and-gathering tradition demonstrated in the art and archaeological record is a living anthropological tradition that continues today, which is rare for hunting-and-gathering societies worldwide. Australian and global comparisons indicate that the large number and diversity of features of anthropological, art and archaeological sites (many of which include all three site types), and the quality of preservation, is exceptional.

Many of the art and archaeological sites of the park are thousands of years old, showing a continuous temporal span of the hunting and gathering tradition from the Pleistocene Era until the present. While these sites exhibit great diversity, both in space and through time, the overwhelming picture is also one of a continuous cultural development.

**Criterion (i)** : Kakadu's art sites represent a unique artistic achievement because of the wide range of styles used, the large number and density of sites and the delicate and detailed depiction of a wide range of human figures and identifiable animal species, including animals long-extinct.

**Criterion (vi)** : The rock art and archaeological record is an exceptional source of evidence for social and ritual activities associated with hunting and gathering traditions of Aboriginal people from the Pleistocene era until the present day.

**Criterion (vii)** : Kakadu National Park contains a remarkable contrast between the internationally recognised Ramsar-listed wetlands and the spectacular rocky escarpment and its outliers. The vast expanse of wetlands to the north of the park extends over tens of kilometres and provides habitat for millions of waterbirds. The escarpment consists of vertical and stepped cliff faces up to 330 metres high and extends in a jagged and unbroken line for hundreds of kilometres. The plateau areas behind the escarpment are inaccessible by vehicle and contain large areas with no human infrastructure and limited public access. The views from the plateau are breathtaking.

**Criterion (ix)** : The property incorporates significant elements of four major river systems of tropical Australia. Kakadu's ancient escarpment and stone country span more than two billion years of geological history, whereas the floodplains are recent, dynamic environments, shaped by changing sea levels and big floods every wet season. These floodplains illustrate the ecological and geomorphological effects that have accompanied Holocene climate change and sea level rise.

The Kakadu region has had relatively little impact from European settlement, in comparison with much of the Australian continent. With extensive and relatively unmodified natural vegetation and largely intact faunal composition, the park provides a unique opportunity to investigate large-scale evolutionary processes in a relatively intact landscape.

Kakadu's indigenous communities and their myriad rock art and archaeological sites represent an outstanding example of humankind's interaction with the natural environment.

**Criterion (x)** : The park is unique in protecting almost the entire catchment of a large tropical river and has one of the widest ranges of habitats and greatest number of species documented of any comparable area in tropical northern Australia. Kakadu's large size, diversity of habitats and limited impact from European settlement has resulted in the protection and conservation of many significant habitats and species.

The property protects an extraordinary number of plant and animal species including over one third of Australia's bird species, one quarter of Australia's land mammals and an exceptionally high number of reptile, frog and fish species. Huge concentrations of waterbirds make seasonal use of the park's extensive coastal floodplains.

##### Integrity

The property encompasses all the natural and cultural attributes necessary to convey its outstanding universal value. The joint management regime in place with Kakadu's Indigenous owners, including consideration of grazing and the development of a controlled burning and management policy, significant research and monitoring activities, and a strong visitor education programme are essential to the maintenance of the integrity of the property. The rock art and archaeological sites are not under threat.

The natural attributes of the property are in good condition, with pressures from adjacent land uses, invasive species and tourism needing ongoing attention. Some past land degradation from small-scale mining and over-stocking that occurred in the area that was included in the property in 1992 has been addressed through restoration measures.

As is the case for many protected areas, the straight-line boundaries of Kakadu are artificial ones. They relate to a long history of administrative land use decisions with the Northern Territory Government and the Arnhem Land aboriginal reservation. Although the South Alligator River drainage basin is contained within the park, headwaters of other rivers lie outside. The boundaries are adequate, although in an ideal world, ecological/hydrological criteria would allow a different configuration and might also include the drainage basin of the East Alligator River in Arnhem Land which would add additional values and integrity to Kakadu. There are also important natural values in the Cobourgh Peninsula and in some of the coastal wetlands to the west of the park.

There are mining interests adjacent to the property, and the long-term aspects of waste disposal and eventual recovery required ongoing attention and scrutiny. In addition to the uranium mine at Ranger, which is excised from the property, there is one other excised lease at Jabiluka which is located close to an important

floodplain inside the park. A third previously excised area at Koongarra was incorporated into the property in 2011, at the request of the State Party and the Traditional Owner.

### Authenticity

Large areas of Kakadu are virtually inaccessible to people other than the Indigenous traditional owners, and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous national park managers. Cultural sites are therefore subject to little interference. The Indigenous community, in conjunction with the national park managers, has developed a range of programs to manage any possible threats from weathering and/or damage to anthropological, art and archaeological sites.

### Protection and management requirements

The property is well protected by legislation and is co-managed with the Aboriginal traditional owners, which is an essential aspect of the management system. The Director of National Parks performs functions and exercises powers under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the Act) in accordance with the park's management plan and relevant decisions of the Kakadu National Park Board of Management. A majority of Board members represent the park's traditional owners. These arrangements ensure that the park has effective legal protection, a sound planning framework and that management issues are addressed.

The Act protects all World Heritage properties in Australia and is the statutory instrument for implementing Australia's obligations under the World Heritage Convention. It aims to protect the values of the World Heritage properties, including from impacts originating outside the property. By law, any action that has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on the values of the World Heritage property, must be referred to the responsible Minister for consideration. Penalties apply for taking such an action without approval, and the Act has been tested in court in relation to protection of the values of World Heritage properties. Once a heritage place is listed, the Act provides for the preparation of management plans which set out the significant heritage aspects of the place and how the values of the site will be managed. In 2007, Kakadu was added to the National Heritage List, in recognition of its national heritage significance under the Act.

The quality of the park's management and protection has been widely recognised. Key management issues that have been identified include:

*Tourism* – significant increase in visitation as a result of its World Heritage inscription. Visitors are encouraged to enjoy the park in ways that do not adversely affect its natural and cultural values;

*Mining* – management of abandoned small-scale uranium mining sites and monitoring the existing Ranger mine lease. A rehabilitation program has been completed to reduce the physical and radiological hazards of old mine sites. The future potential effects on the park of current uranium mining will require ongoing scrutiny;

*Cultural sites* – work to conserve rock art sites in the face of natural and chemical weathering from increasing age and damage from water, vegetation, mud-building wasps, termites, feral animals and humans;

*Introduced flora* – ongoing management to control and prevent the spread of introduced weeds (particularly *Mimosa pigra* and *Salvinia molesta*); and

*Introduced fauna* – removal of Asian water buffalo and the resulting restoration of affected ecosystems.

Since the 1991 nomination, additional threats to World Heritage values have emerged, including:

*Climate change* – saltwater incursions into freshwater ecosystems, changing fire seasons and regimes and an increased potential for spread of exotic flora and fauna. Park managers are implementing a climate change strategy for the park that recommends a range of adaptation, mitigation and communication actions to manage the anticipated consequences of climate change;

*Decline of small mammals across northern Australia* – the causes of decline are unclear however initial theories suggest fire management regimes, feral cats and introduction of disease as the likely causes; and

*Cane Toads* – rapid colonisation by cane toads. Monitoring programmes are in place to determine cane toad distribution and the impacts on native wildlife within different habitats of the park. There are no known methods to manage populations of cane toads over large areas; however the Australian Government is undertaking research into potential control and adaptation options.

### 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	Rock art sites		×		
3.2.2	Living culture		×		
3.2.3	Cultural sites		×		
3.2.4	Exceptional natural beauty	×			
3.2.5	Biodiversity		×		
3.2.6	Wetlands		×		
3.2.7					
3.2.8					
3.2.9					
3.2.10					
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

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

## 4. Factors Affecting the Property

### 4.1. Buildings and Development

#### 4.1.1 - Housing

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

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

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.1.2 - Commercial development

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

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

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.1.3 - Industrial areas

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

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

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

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

#### 4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

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

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Inside

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

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

Building and development generally has a low impact on the site. Most development is in the township of Jabiru which is a separate lease and is not included in the Park. The Kakadu tourism Masterplan 2020-30 has been released recently. it is the result of extensive consultation and collaboration with traditional owners and other stakeholders. The plan aims for the wishes of traditional owners to be respected while fostering investment that highlights the uniqueness of Kakadu.

### 4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

#### 4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

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

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

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

#### 4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant












#### 4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

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

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

#### 4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

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

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

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The impacts of transport infrastructure on the site are very low. There are two two-lane highways that traverse the park, a number of minor roads and, where access allows, dirt tracks used by Traditional Owners to access hunting, fishing and other cultural areas or by parks staff for management purposes. There are two commercial airstrips that service the site and communities, both on leases not part of the site, and numerous disused airstrips. Boat ramps provide access to some rivers.

### 4.3. Services Infrastructures












#### 4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

#### 4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

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

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

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

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

Relevant

✕ Not relevant












#### 4.3.4 - Localised utilities

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

#### 4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

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

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

Infrastructure for services has a very low impact on the site. Other services include bores, pipes, and water tanks to provide water to communities and Ranger Mine facilities, some powerlines, and diesel generators to supply power to areas not powered from Jabiru.

### 4.4. Pollution

#### 4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

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


- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

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

#### 4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

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







- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✕ 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 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

#### 4.4.4 - Air pollution

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

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.4.5 - Solid waste

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

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

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

#### 4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

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

- Not relevant

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

The impacts of pollution on the site are very low. The major risk is the Ranger Uranium mine. This has now closed and due to be rehabilitated and handed back to Traditional Owners in 2026. The mine is monitored by the supervising Scientist Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment to ensure any potential risk to the world heritage site is minimised.

### 4.5. Biological resource use/modification

#### 4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

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

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

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

#### 4.5.2 - Aquaculture

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.5.3 - Land conversion

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

- Not relevant

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

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.5.5 - Crop production

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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

#### 4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

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

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		













Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕				
 Negative							

#### 4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

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

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

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

#### 4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

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

- Not relevant












Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

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

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Inside

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

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

#### 4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

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

- Not relevant

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

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

All biological resource utilisation is on a fairly small scale, either by Traditional Owners, commercial harvesting, or by recreational fishers. These impacts are mostly net positive - the traditional hunting and fishing continues resource use practiced for thousands of years by Traditional Owners and the recreational fishing is a source of income for the park and Traditional Owners. Commercial fishers operate just outside of the site and have a negative effect on target and non-target species.











### 4.6. Physical resource extraction

#### 4.6.1 - Mining

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

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

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















#### 4.6.2 - Quarrying

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

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

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
--	--------	--	--------	--	-----------------	--	--

Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative 							

#### 4.6.3 - Oil and gas

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

- Not relevant














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

#### 4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

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

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

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

Resource extraction has a negative impact on the site, however the closure of Ranger Uranium mine in 2021 and rehabilitation due to be completed by 2026, these impacts will become negligible. Other extraction processes are minimal and non-commercial, for instance water extraction for domestic use and quarrying road materials for road maintenance.

#### 4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

##### 4.7.1 - Wind

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

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

##### 4.7.2 - Relative humidity

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

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

##### 4.7.3 - Temperature

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

- Not relevant

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

##### 4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

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

- Not relevant

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

##### 4.7.5 - Dust

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

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

##### 4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

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

##### 4.7.7 - Pests

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

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

✕ 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 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

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

Local factors affecting the physical fabric of the site are mostly natural processes and are therefore considered 'not relevant' in this context.

### 4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

#### 4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

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

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

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

#### 4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

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

- 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 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside, Outside

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

#### 4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

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

- Relevant, 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 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

✕ 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 (29/07/2011):

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

✕ 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 living culture of the Traditional Owners of the property continues to be strong, despite challenges from today's modern society. Tourism has both negative and positive impacts of the values of the property, but the recently released Kakadu National Park Tourism Master Plan 2020-2030 was the result of extensive stakeholder engagement and written with the collaboration of the Park's Traditional Owners.

#### 4.9. Other human activities

##### 4.9.1 - Illegal activities

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

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

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

##### 4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

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

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

✕ 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 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

##### 4.9.4 - War

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

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.9.5 - Terrorism

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.6 - Civil unrest

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

The property is currently unaffected by civil unrest, terrorism, and war and is expected to remain so. Illegal hunting occurs, mostly of invasive species, and this can result in damage to native vegetation and the spread of weeds. There is also some graffiti on rock art sites, particularly areas with high numbers of visitors. There are also some impacts of abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear in marine, estuarine, and freshwater environments.

#### 4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

##### 4.10.1 - Storms

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

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

✕ 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 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

##### 4.10.3 - Drought

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.10.4 - Desertification

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

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

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

#### 4.10.6 - Temperature change

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

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

#### 4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

✕ 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

The property is located in the northern Australian tropics with a climate that experiences a wet/dry annual cycle. Tropical cyclones occur during the summer wet season and during this time flooding is frequent. A changing climate is likely to be significant for the property, with sea level rise predicted to inundate freshwater ecosystems, more powerful storms damaging listed values and changes to the fire cycle due to more variable seasonal conditions resulting from climate change.

#### 4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

##### 4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

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

- Not relevant

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

##### 4.11.2 - Earthquake

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

- Not relevant

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

##### 4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

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

- Not relevant

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

##### 4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

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

- Not relevant

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

##### 4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

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

- Not relevant










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

##### 4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

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

- 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 							

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

The property is geologically quiescent, and the enclosed nature of Van Diemen Gulf makes tsunamis unlikely. Fire is a natural part of the property's ecology. A strategic burning programme undertaken in the wet and early dry seasons largely prevents late dry season fires which are hotter, more destructive, and larger in extent. Climate change will create conditions more conducive to these late dry season fires, requiring greater resources to undertake the strategic burning programme.

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

##### 4.12.1 - Translocated species

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


- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

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

##### 4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

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

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

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

##### 4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

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

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

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

##### 4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

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

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

##### 4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

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

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

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

- Not relevant

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

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

Invasive species are one of the major negative influences on the property. Feral animals (particularly Buffalo, feral cattle and pigs) spread weeds, change vegetation structure and disturb ground and adversely impact wetlands. Cane toads are toxic to native predators and have contributed to a decline in mammal and reptile numbers. Grassy weeds change fire regimes and aquatic weeds change the ecological character of the wetlands. Threats are not currently managed at a level aligning with risks.

#### 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 (29/07/2011):

- 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							

##### 4.13.5 - Financial resources

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

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

##### 4.13.6 - Human resources



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

#### 4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

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

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside

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

#### 4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

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

- Not relevant

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

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















































































Management of the property is guided by the Kakadu Management Plan 2016-26, a statutory document under national law. The Board of Management is comprised of 16 traditional owners and five others. Board members generally receive governance training. Funding is through the Australian government and entry fees, a substantial portion of which is remitted to the traditional owners. Significant cultural, biodiversity, and other research is conducted by staff and outside researchers.

#### 4.14. Other factor(s)

##### 4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

#### 4.15. Factors Summary Table

##### 4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						
						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
						
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
						
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure						
						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.1 Water infrastructure						
						
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						
						
4.4.3 Surface water pollution						
						
4.4.5 Solid waste						
						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources						
						
4.5.6 Commercial wild plant collection						
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection						
4.5.9 Subsistence hunting						
						
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.1 Mining						
						
4.6.2 Quarrying						
						
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						
						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.7 Pests						
						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
						
4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting						
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	⊕	🔴	🟡	⊕	🔄	➡
	⊖	🔴	🟡	⊕	🔄	➡
4.10.5 Changes to oceanic waters						
	⊖	🔴	🟡		🔄	➡
4.10.6 Temperature change						
	⊖	🔴	🟡		🔄	➡
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts						
	⊖	🔴	🟡		🔄	➡
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)	⊕	🔴	🟡	⊕	🔄	➡
	⊖	🔴	🟡	⊕	🔄	➡
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.1 Translocated species						
	⊖	🔴	🟡		🔄	➡
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
	⊖	🔴	🟡	⊕	🔄	➡
4.12.3 Invasive/Alien freshwater species						
	⊖	🔴	🟡	⊕	🔄	➡
4.12.4 Invasive/Alien marine species						
	⊖		🟡		🔄	
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan	⊕	🔴		⊕		➡
4.13.2 Legal framework	⊕	🔴		⊕	🔄	➡
4.13.3 Governance	⊕	🔴		⊕		➡
4.13.4 Management activities	⊕	🔴		⊕		➡
4.13.5 Financial resources	⊕	🔴		⊕		➡
4.13.6 Human resources	⊕	🔴		⊕		➡
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	⊕	🔴	🟡	⊕	🔄	➡
<div> <div>Legend</div> <div>🔴 Current</div> <div>🟡 Potential</div> <div>⊖ Negative</div> <div>⊕ Positive</div> <div>⊕ Inside</div> <div>🔄 Outside</div> </div>						













## 4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

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

#### 4.1 Buildings and Development

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	  	 	
	  	 	









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

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

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

## 4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	  	 	
	  	 	

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

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

## 4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.1 Water infrastructure							
<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread						
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>							
<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	
	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	<div> <div>+</div> <div>📢</div> <div>📢</div> </div>	<div> <div>📍</div> <div>🔄</div> </div>	<div> <div>↗</div> </div>
	<div> <div>-</div> <div>📢</div> <div>📢</div> </div>	<div> <div>📍</div> <div>🔄</div> </div>	<div> <div>↗</div> </div>

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







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

## 4.4 Pollution




Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters							
<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread						
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent						
<input type="checkbox"/>	On-going						



Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	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 - 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
4.4.3 Surface water pollution			
			

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

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

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes




<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major

#### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.5 Solid waste			
			

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











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

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	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

## 4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources	  	 	
	  	 	

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






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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

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

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static

✕	Increasing
---	------------

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.6 Commercial wild plant collection	  		

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

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

#### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

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

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

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection	 		







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

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent





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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.9 Subsistence hunting						
						

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

✕	Increasing
---	------------

## 4.6 Physical resource extraction

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.6.1 Mining						
						

### 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
4.6.2 Quarrying						
						

### 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
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						
	⊖	🔥	🔥			↗

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

✕	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.7 Pests			
			
			

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	<div> <div>+</div> <div>⬇️</div> <div>⬆️</div> </div>	<div> <div>⬆️</div> <div>⬆️</div> </div>	<div> <div>⬆️</div> <div>⬆️</div> </div>
	<div> <div>-</div> <div>⬇️</div> <div>⬆️</div> </div>	<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 - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting						




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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

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







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

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 - Occurence of the impact	
--	--

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.5 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	
	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
4.10.5 Changes to oceanic waters						
						

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





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
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)	<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
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.12.1 Translocated species			
	  		




<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

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

<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major






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

<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species			
	    		

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	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
4.12.3 Invasive/Alien freshwater species						
						

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.12.4 Invasive/Alien marine species			
	⊖	📌	🔄

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

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes

✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

#### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

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

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

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing





## 4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan	⊕ 📌	🔄	➡

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




	Restricted
--	------------

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework						

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.3 Governance	 		




<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

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

<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major



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

<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.4 Management activities	 		




<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources						

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources	 		

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

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes







	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

#### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

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

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

✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	  	 	

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

	Restricted
--	------------



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

N/A

#### 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	Art sites	✕			
4.18.1.2	Living culture and archaeological record		✕		
4.18.1.3	Landscape	✕			
4.18.1.4	Rivers and floodplains		✕		
4.18.1.5	Plant and animal species		✕		

### 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?**

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

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

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

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

Indigenous land to the east of the property forms a good buffer. Weeds, feral animals, and unmanaged wildfire enter the property from neighbouring landholdings. Land use to the south and west of the property includes Department of Defence training area, pastoral holdings, and contiguous and non-contiguous conservation reserves, the buffering effects of which vary from good to poor. Mining operations and leases inside the Park boundary are a risk to the values but are well-managed.

## 5.2. Protective Measures

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

Primary protection of the property is provided in the Commonwealth reserve provisions of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). The "legislative foundation" for the joint management of the Park by the 'Kakadu Board of Management' (composed of a 10/14 Aboriginal majority) is found in the EPBC Act (1999) & 'NT Aboriginal Land Rights Act' (1976).

- Other state-level statutes include the: 'NT Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act' (1989); 'Heritage Conservation Act' (1991); 'Territory & Wildlife Conservation Act' (1995); and 'Planning Act' (1999).
- A local 'Environment Protection (Alligator Rivers Region) Act' (1978) provides specific protection to a catchment area vulnerable to the effects of mining.

Source: Periodic Reporting Cycle 2

### Comment

Changes to the Kakadu Board of Management made been made recently, such that there is now a 16/21 majority of Aboriginal board members. The entirety of the property is also listed as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar convention.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are good legislative instruments in place to protect the property, and impacts on world heritage values. However, small scale (and rarely larger scale) unauthorised activities still occur, such as poaching of protected species, unauthorised hunting or mustering of feral animals, and actions leading to unmanaged wildfires. Given the size of the property and the proximity to a population centre, these activities are difficult to enforce.

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

The legislative framework is adequate to protect the Outstanding Universal Values of the property.

## 5.3. Management System/Management Plan

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

Public management system at national level

If 'Other', please specify

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

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.

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

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
An integrated management plan combining World Heritage and any other designations
A management plan
An annual work plan or business plan
A visitor/visitation management plan
An environmental management framework
An assessment of biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services provided by the property
A joint approach to management of cultural and natural heritage

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

Management of the property is guided by the Kakadu Management Plan 2016-2026, a statutory document under the EPBC Act. The property is a jointly managed by the Commonwealth and the traditional owners of the land with lease agreements to this effect in place and dual Park Manager roles. Management is also guided by a range of strategic plans, policies, and procedures, including for the management of fire, invasive species, visitation and tourism development, and rock art and cultural heritage.

### 5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Kakadu National Park - Plan of Management (Draft?)	N/A	Available	1980	
Kakadu National Park - Plan of Management (Final Version?)	N/A	Available	1980	
Kakadu National Park Draft Plan of Management	N/A	Available	1996	

### Comment

The property currently is managed by the Kakadu National Park Management Plan 2016-2026 (PoM) which is the sixth Management plan for the property and was approved by the Board of Management in September 2015. The PoM can be found at:  
<https://www.environment.gov.au/resource/kakadu-national-park-management-plan-2016-2026>

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

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

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

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

**Some use** has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

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

The Commonwealth Department responsible for the property has engaged consultants to undertake a climate change vulnerability assessment of Australia's WHA, including Kakadu. Parks Australia, the Commonwealth statutory body that manages the property with the traditional owners, has a draft climate change policy that covers the six terrestrial national parks for which it is responsible. Internal and external research is being planned or conducted to study the impacts of climate change.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The management system is being **only partially implemented**

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

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

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

### Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Australia's legislative framework prohibits discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, religion or race. The current (Acting) director of National park and assistant Secretary (both BoM members) are female. The outgoing chair of the current BoM is an indigenous woman. The majority of the property is held by the traditional owners under Commonwealth native title legislation and the rest of the property is managed as if it was, giving traditional owners traditional rights over the land.

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

Implementation of the Plan of Management at Kakadu is resourced by the Department of Agriculture Water and the Environment.

6. Financial and Human Resources

6.1. Funding

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

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

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

Australia cannot provide the requested data for 6.1, as funding is spread across a large number of different programs and priorities which may have multiple benefits for particular properties. That is, it is not possible to disaggregate the funding component attributed to each property. Funding comes from the State Government, Commonwealth Government, commercial activities and individual visitor charges.

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

The available budget is adequate for effective management of the World Heritage property

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

The existing sources of funding are secure over both the medium- and long-term

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

Entry Park fees were badly impacted by the closing of the Park due to risk of COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Government funding varies each year dependent on Federal budget, but budgets for operational matters, such as weed control have been decreasing for many years. Considerable investment into creating a tourism hub of the property's main population centre of Jabiru and implementation of the Kakadu Tourism Master Plan is expected to increase revenues over the medium and long terms.

6.1.6 - Estimate the distribution of men and women involved in the management, conservation, interpretation of the World Heritage properties and the extent to which they are drawn from local communities.

		From local communities %	From elsewhere %
6.1.6.1	Men	70 %	50 %
6.1.6.2	Women	30 %	50 %
		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	Fair

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

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

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

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

**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**

Greater resources are required to adequately manage the property as per current management plans. More resources are required to implement threatened species and cultural heritage projects and to control threats such as invasive species and unmanaged fire, and to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Investment in infrastructure has been welcomed however this may lead to risks in other areas not adequately resourced.

## 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**

The property uses 'two-way science' a combination of traditional knowledge and western scientific method. Management and traditional owners work with research institutions to conduct ecological, anthropological, and archaeological research. Much of this data are published in national or international journals (if culturally appropriate) and communicated back to communities. Management also conducts, mainly, ecological research on significant and invasive species and fire.

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

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

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

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

Local communities
Indigenous peoples
Youth/children
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry

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

Visitor centre	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	Not needed
Other	Not needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	

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

Cultural values are less well known outside the Indigenous community. Kakadu runs interpretive ranger programme every year (2020 was not conducted due to COVID-19 pandemic) to inform visitors of the natural and cultural values of the property. A 'Junior Ranger' programme is also run in conjunction with Jabiru Area School. Other activities throughout the year, such as Kakadu Bird Week aim to be informative and educational for visitors and locals alike.

## 9. Visitor Management

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

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

Other

Vehicle counters/classifiers

**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**

Visitation statistics are derived from vehicle classifiers situated along the two major access roads. Visitor surveys conducted by Parks Australia and Tourism Northern Territory (NT Government) and Tourism Research Australia inform the average length of stay.

**9.5 - What is the approximate average daily visitor expenditure? (Please provide an estimated monetary figure in USD)****9.6 - Please provide the source of information**

No reliable data available on visitor spending as research looks at the broader region of which the property is a part.

**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 managed but **improvements could be made**

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

If a different system, please specify

**9.11 - How does the tourism industry cooperate with the site management to improve visitor experiences and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?**

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

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

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

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

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

Indigenous-owned accredited tourism businesses

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

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

39% of park pass revenue and fees collected from tourism activity permits and licences are paid to traditional owners as park lease fees.

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

The Kakadu Tourism Master Plan (2020-2030) endorsed by the Kakadu Board of Management promotes visitor experiences that are conducted in culturally, socially and economically sustainable ways. The key goals of this plan to increase revenue, by growing visitation, length of stay, employment opportunities for local communities and benefits for traditional owners is underpinned by respect for culture and country and improved cultural experiences in Kakadu.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Detailed in the Kakadu National Park Plan of Management.

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

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

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

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

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

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

## 11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

### 11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

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

5.3.13	The management system at the property is <b>only being partially implemented</b>	
<b>6.1</b>	<b>Funding</b>	
6.1.7	Human resources <b>partly meet</b> the management needs of the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.10	<b>No use</b> has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.12	<b>A site-based</b> capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, <b>but most technical work is carried out by external staff</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Scientific Studies and Research Projects</b>	
7.2	There is <b>considerable research</b> in the World Heritage property but it is <b>not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value</b>	
<b>8</b>	<b>Education, Information and Awareness Building</b>	
8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth <b>but it only partly meets the needs</b>	✕
<b>9</b>	<b>Visitor Management</b>	
9.7	There <b>is a strategy</b> to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are <b>some deficiencies in implementation</b>	✕
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but <b>improvements could be made</b>	
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property <b>is acceptable but improvements could be made</b>	✕
<b>10</b>	<b>Monitoring</b>	
10.1	There is <b>considerable monitoring</b> at the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage <b>property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved</b>	✕

Please select 3 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

## 12. Summary and Conclusions

### 12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

#### 12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

Please assess the current negative factors in question 4.16 before filling in the summary table.

### 12.2. Summary - Management Needs

#### 12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

Please select your top management needs in question 4.9 before filling in the summary table.

### 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 compromised** by factors described in this report

#### 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 **has been compromised** by factors described in this report

#### 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 seriously impacted by factors described in this report, but this situation can be addressed, or is currently being addressed through management actions.**

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

Other important cultural and/or natural values **are being degraded and have had an impact on the state of conservation** of the World Heritage property

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

Cultural values of the site remain strong but are at risk; inappropriate fire regimes, and the current number and extent of invasive species has impacted the natural values of the property. Some species are no longer found in the park and some wetlands are extensively degraded through weeds and the impacts of feral animals. The increasing impacts of climate change are a real concern.

## 13. Impact of World Heritage Status

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

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Very positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Not applicable
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal/Policy framework	Very positive
Advocacy	Very positive
Institutional coordination	No impact
Security	No impact
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	Not applicable
Other	Positive
If 'Other', please specify	Increased tourism

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

The Traditional Owners of the property are very proud that their Country and Culture is recognised as being of World Heritage status. Being a WHA allows property managers to better advocate for resources.

## 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

Kakadu's landscape has evolved in response to fire and the landscape is a very flammable one with high fuel loads building up during the monsoonal wet season every year. Fires during the late dry season are more destructive and larger in extent and threaten many of the property's Outstanding Universal Values, including a loss of biodiversity, erosion of living culture, a loss of historic sites, and damage to rock art and other cultural sites. Kakadu commits significant resources to the Strategic Burning Programme and, since 2016 has had a dedicated Fire Management Officer to oversee the programme. The programme combines tradition burning practices and western scientific knowledge to reduce the frequency, extent, and severity of fire with the aim to preserve large areas of unburnt habitat in a mosaic pattern across the landscape. The implementation of the Strategic Burning Programme has dramatically changed patterns of fire in the park. Fewer fires have occurred in the late dry season, and those that have occurred have been much smaller than in the past. Continuous evaluation of the programme results in improvement and finer scale management on a landscape scale. Biodiversity monitoring projects help provide data to adaptively manage the programme. The programme also results in the creation of Carbon Credits to Carbon Projects that belong to, and are run by, the Traditional Owners of the relevant clan groups. Once sold these credits will provide resources to help better manage the natural and cultural resources of the property and provide further avenues of Indigenous employment and greater self determination. The property also has a Rock Art maintenance programme that helps reduce threats to priority sites. This programme is guided by the Kakadu Bim (Rock Art) strategy. Parks staff work with rock art specialists to help build staff capacity, conduct research, and engage community. On Country field trips also allow traditional owners access remote art sites.

### 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 property's 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	Poor
Site Managers	Fair
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Not needed

### 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?

Other
Not sure

#### 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
Indigenous people

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

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

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

Yes

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

10 / 5 / 15 /
---------------

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

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.3.5.1	Human resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.4.2.2	Clarity of questions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

### 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	Not applicable
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

No item were proposed for update

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

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

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