SECOND CYCLE OF PERIODIC REPORTING

FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

UNESCO Regional Meeting on the second cycle of

Periodic Reporting on the Implementation of

the World Heritage Convention for Asia

(7-10 December 2011, Suwon, Republic of Korea)

UNESCO
United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

World Heritage Convention

INTRODUCTION

The *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* stipulates in Article 29 that Periodic Reporting on the implementation of the Convention is a procedure by which States Parties, through the intermediary of the World Heritage Committee, transmit to the UNESCO General Conference the status of the implementation of the *Convention* in their respective territories.

The four main purposes of Periodic Reporting as stated in the Paragraph 201 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* are:

a) To provide an assessment of the application of the *World Heritage Convention* by the State Party.
b) To provide an assessment as to whether the outstanding universal value of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List is being maintained over time.
c) To provide up-dated information about the World Heritage properties to record the changing circumstances and state of conservation of the properties.
d) To provide a mechanism for regional co-operation and exchange of information and experiences among States Parties concerning the implementation of the *Convention* and World Heritage conservation.

In this framework, the second cycle of Periodic Reporting in Asia and the Pacific region was launched at the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee in August 2010. This report is intended to present the result of this exercise to the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Second cycle of Periodic Reporting in Asia and the Pacific

Background

Following the completion of the first cycle of Periodic Reporting for all regions (2000-2006), the World Heritage Committee decided to launch a Periodic Reporting Reflection Year to study and reflect on the first cycle of Periodic Reporting and to develop the strategic direction of the second cycle (Decision 7EXT.COM 5). The World Heritage Committee revised a timetable for the second cycle of Periodic Reporting (Decision 30COM 11G), and it was decided that second cycle of Periodic Reporting for Asia and the Pacific would be launched in 2010.

In parallel, in Decision 32 COM 11E, the World Heritage Committee requested "all States Parties, in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to finalize all missing Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for properties in their territory". Moreover, the World Heritage Committee decided to launch a Retrospective Inventory in Decision 7EXT.COM 7.1 in order to identify and fill gaps, cartographic information in particular, in the dossiers of the properties inscribed between 1978 and 1998.

The World Heritage Committee at its 34th session in 2010 decided to launch a second cycle of Periodic Reporting in Asia and the Pacific region and requested the States Parties in the region to participate in the process (Decision 34 COM 10C). It also requested the World Heritage Centre to submit a final report on the results of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Asia and the Pacific for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012 (Decision 35 COM 10C.1).

Scope

In order to comply with the decisions adopted by the World Heritage Committee, all the States Parties of Asia and the Pacific were requested to submit:

- draft retrospective **Statements of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV)** of the World Heritage properties inscribed from 1978 to 2006 by 1 February 2011;

- responses to the **Periodic Reporting online questionnaire**, which consists of the Section I (on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention at national level) for all the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention[1] and the Section II (on the state of conservation of each World Heritage property) for the World Heritage properties <u>inscribed from 1978 to 2010</u> by 31 July 2011; and
- requested cartographic information on the World Heritage properties <u>inscribed from 1978 to 1998</u> for **Retrospective Inventory** by 1 December 2011 or by 1 February 2012.[2]

This means that in Asia and the Pacific,

- **166 properties** were requested to prepare draft retrospective SOUVs;
- **41 States Parties** were requested to answer the Section I and 198 properties in 31 States Parties were requested to answer the Section II for the Periodic Reporting online questionnaire; and
- **96 properties** out of 106 properties inscribed from 1978 to 1998, which are located in 19 States Parties, were requested to submit cartographic information for Retrospective Inventory.[3]

Number of State Parties and properties participated in the 2nd cycle of Periodic Reporting by Region / Sub-region

	State Parties	Cultural properties	Natural properties	Mixed prosperities	Total
ASIA	**27**	**124**	**36**	**4**	**164**
West and Central	7	2	1	0	26
South	7	39	10	0	49
North-East	5	50	13	4	67
South-East	8	18	12	0	30
PACIFIC	**14**	**6**	**15**	**5**	**26**
Australia/NZ	2	3	13	5	21
Pacific Island States	12	3	2	0	5
TOTAL	**41**	**138**	**51**	**9**	**198**

ASIA	27 State Parties
West and Central	7 State Parties

Afghanistan (2), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (12), Kazakhstan (3), Kyrgyzstan (1), Tajikistan (1), Turkmenistan (3), Uzbekistan (4)

South:	7 State Parties

Bangladesh (3), Bhutan (0), India (28), Maldives (0), Nepal (4), Pakistan (6), Sri Lanka (8)

North-East:	5 State Parties

China (40), Japan (14), Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (1), Korea, Republic of (10), Mongolia (2)

South-East:	8 State Parties

Cambodia (2), Indonesia (7), Lao People's Democratic Republic (2), Malaysia (3), Myanmar (0), Philippines (5), Thailand (5), Viet Nam (6)

PACIFIC	14 State Parties

Australia (18), New Zealand (3)

Pacific Island States	12 State Parties

Cook Islands (0), Fiji (0), Kiribati (1), Marshall Islands (1), Micronesia (Federated States of) (0), Niue (0), Palau (0), Papua New Guinea (1), Samoa (0), Solomon Islands (1), Tonga (0), Vanuatu (1)

( ) Number of properties

[1] Brunei Darussalam ratified the World Heritage Convention in 2011. Therefore they did not participate in this cycle of Periodic Reporting.

[2] Two deadlines were applied depending on the date of the dispatch of the letters to States Parties requesting cartographic information.

[3] 10 properties already had sufficient cartographic information.

Outcome

The following was achieved by the States Parties of Asia and the Pacific.

- Of the 166 draft retrospective SOUVs, **all 166 SOUVs** have been submitted, of which **165 SOUVs** were considered as complete.
- Of the 41 States Parties, **41 States Parties** have submitted the Periodic Reporting questionnaire Section I; Of the 198 properties, **all 198 properties** have submitted the Section II.
- Of the 96 properties, **1 property** has submitted cartographic information for Retrospective Inventory. (The figure as of 8 November 2011)

The preliminary analysis of the result compiled based on the responses to the Periodic Reporting questionnaires submitted by the States Parties in the Asia and the Pacific region is provided in this working document.

ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION I

1.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report (by ranked order)

	No. of countries
Governmental institutions	39
UNESCO National Commission	28
WH property managers/coordinators	26
IUCN International	14
External experts	7
IUCN national/regional	7
Donors	5
ICOMOS International	4
Non Governmental Organizations	3
ICOMOS national/regional	3
ICCROM	2
Other	2

It is noteworthy that Periodic Reporting preparation was undertaken primarily by government agencies and institutions, and that World Heritage property managers were involved in only 26 countries.

2.1 If the State Party has established inventories/lists/registers of cultural heritage, at what level(s) are they compiled and what is their current status?
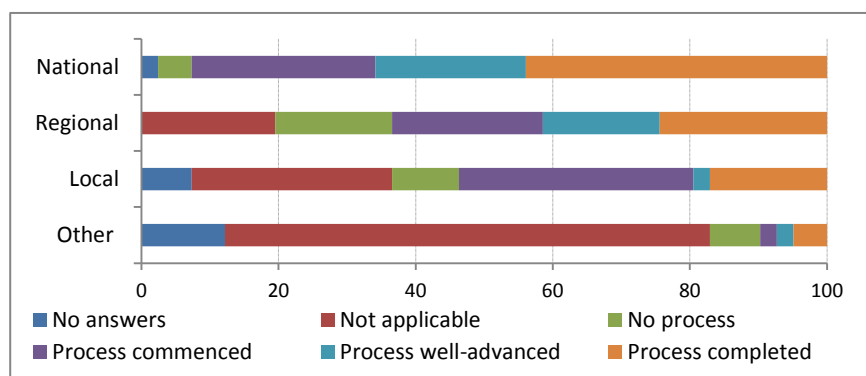
2.2 If the State Party has established inventories/lists/registers of natural heritage, at what level(s) are they compiled and what is their current status?
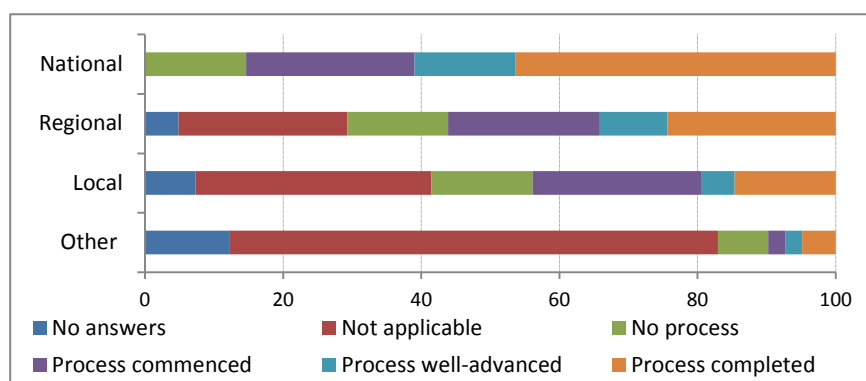
The reported results show that for both cultural and natural properties, the preparation of inventories / lists / registers at national level is more advanced than at regional and local level. For cultural properties over 65% of the State Parties have either completed or are well-advanced in preparing national level inventories. 11 State Parties have begun the process, while two State Parties have no process (Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and Solomon Islands) and one State Party did not answer (Lao PDR). It is a similar case for the natural properties, with over 60% completed or well advanced. Ten State Parties have commenced the process, but six reported that there is no process in place (Afghanistan, FSM, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands).

2.3 Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the State Party?
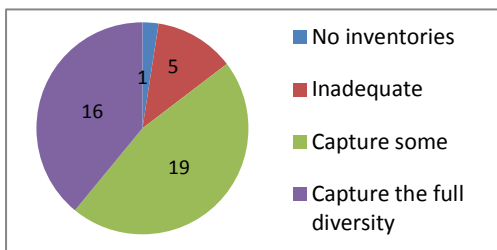
Most of the inventories / registers / lists are reported to be adequate to capture fully or at least in part the diversity of cultural and natural heritage. There were however five State Parties that found their inventories inadequate (Afghanistan, Cook Islands, Kyrgyzstan, Marshal Islands and Papua New Guinea) and one State Party with no inventory (FSM).

2.4 Are inventories/lists/registers used to protect the identified cultural heritage?

2.5 Are inventories/lists/registers used to protect the identified natural heritage?
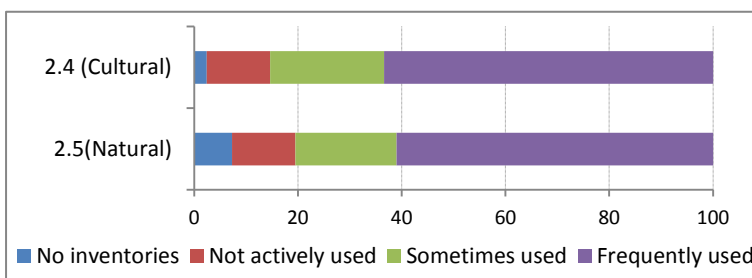
Over 60% of the State Parties frequently use the inventories for the protection of both cultural and natural heritage. Approximately another 20% answered that they sometimes use the inventories for the protection of both cultural and natural heritage. That only leaves 5 State Parties that have inventories but do not use them actively for protecting either cultural or natural heritage.

2.6 Are inventories/lists/registers used for the identification of properties for the Tentative List?
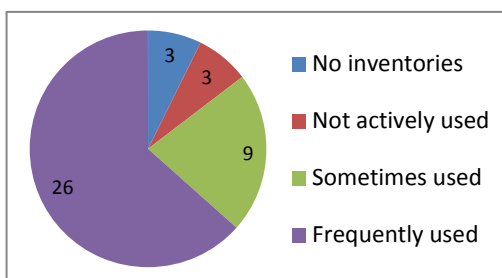
A similar trend is seen in respect to the use of inventories for the identification of properties for the Tentative List.

The situation reported for the use of inventories in preparing Tentative Lists is essentially the same as reported for its use in protection (2.4 and 2.5). 26 State Parties provided further comments on this question. These comments indicate the need to further update inventories based on a wider range of heritage categories. The inventories would also need to be linked to the relevant legislation.

3.1 In reference to your Tentative List, please indicate, as far as possible, the potential timetable for future nominations to the World Heritage List within the next six years.

Countries	No. Of properties indicated on the questionnaires	No. of which are not on the TL
Afghanistan	4	0
Australia	3	1
Bangladesh	5	0
Bhutan	1	1 (No TL)
Cambodia	1	0
China	7	0
Cook Islands	0	No TL
Fiji	2	0
India	0	0
Indonesia	1	0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2	0
Japan	0	0
Kazakhstan	3	2
Kiribati	0	No TL
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	1	0
Korea, Republic of	2	0
Kyrgyzstan	3	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3	3
Malaysia	1	
Maldives	1	
Marshall Islands	0	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2	1
Mongolia	1	0
Myanmar	2	0
Nepal	1	1
New Zealand	2	0
Niue	1	1 (No TL)
Pakistan	2	0
Palau	5	0
Papua New Guinea	7	0
Philippines	2	0
Samoa	2	0
Solomon Islands	2	0
Sri Lanka	2	0
Tajikistan	3	0
Thailand	3	0
Tonga	2	0
Turkmenistan	2	0
Uzbekistan	2	1
Vanuatu	2	0
Viet Nam	4	1

State Parties in the Asia and the Pacific region have indicated that potentially a total of 89 properties would be nominated to the World Heritage List within the next six years. It is interesting to note that the Pacific Island States have indicated 25 potential properties for nomination. Of the overall properties proposed for nomination, there are 12 properties that would still need to be inscribed on the Tentative Lists.
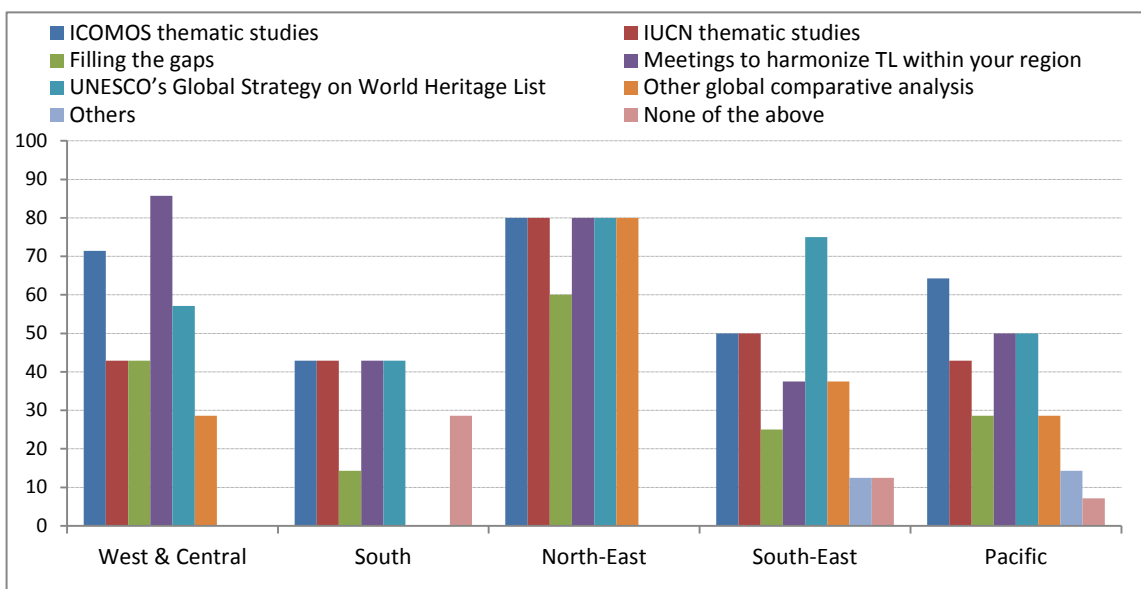
There are four State Parties in the Asia and the Pacific region that have not submitted Tentative Lists (Bhutan, Cook Islands, Kiribati and Niue).

3.2 In the process of preparation of your Tentative List, did you use any of the following tools to make a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value ?
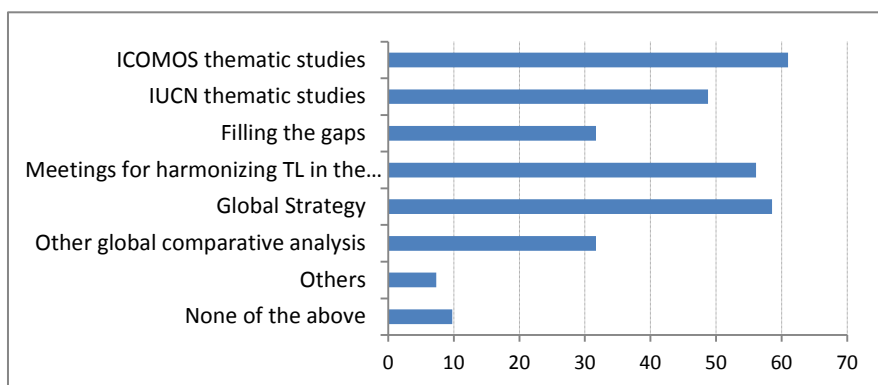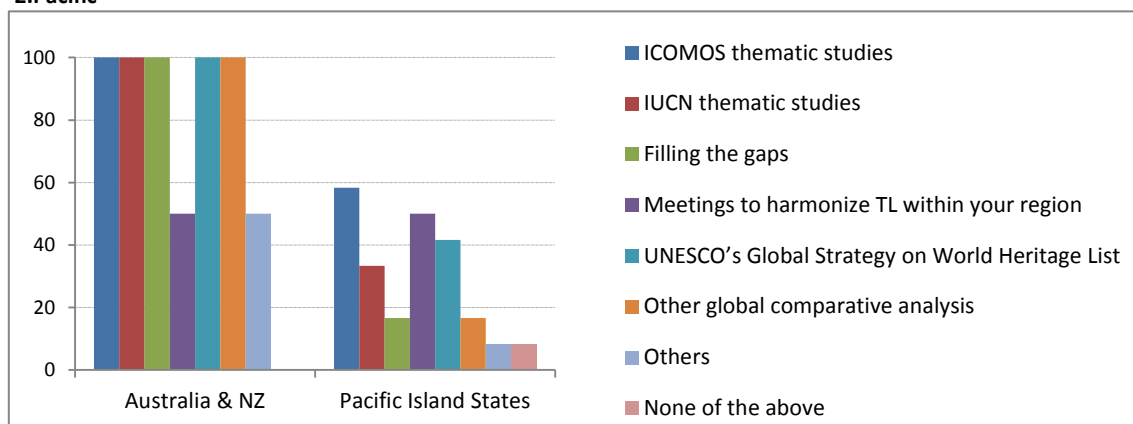

By sub-region

1. Asia and the Pacific

2.Pacific

Various tools have been provided by the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre for the preparation of the Tentative Lists. However the reported results show that there is a discrepancy between the sub-regions on the use of these tools. The ICOMOS thematic studies, UNESCO's Global Strategy and meetings to harmonize Tentative Lists within the regions are the most used. However, in general there is an insufficient use of these tools. There is a lot of scope throughout the region for efforts at harmonising Tentative Lists.

3.3 Please rate level of involvement of the following (if applicable) in the preparation of the Tentative List
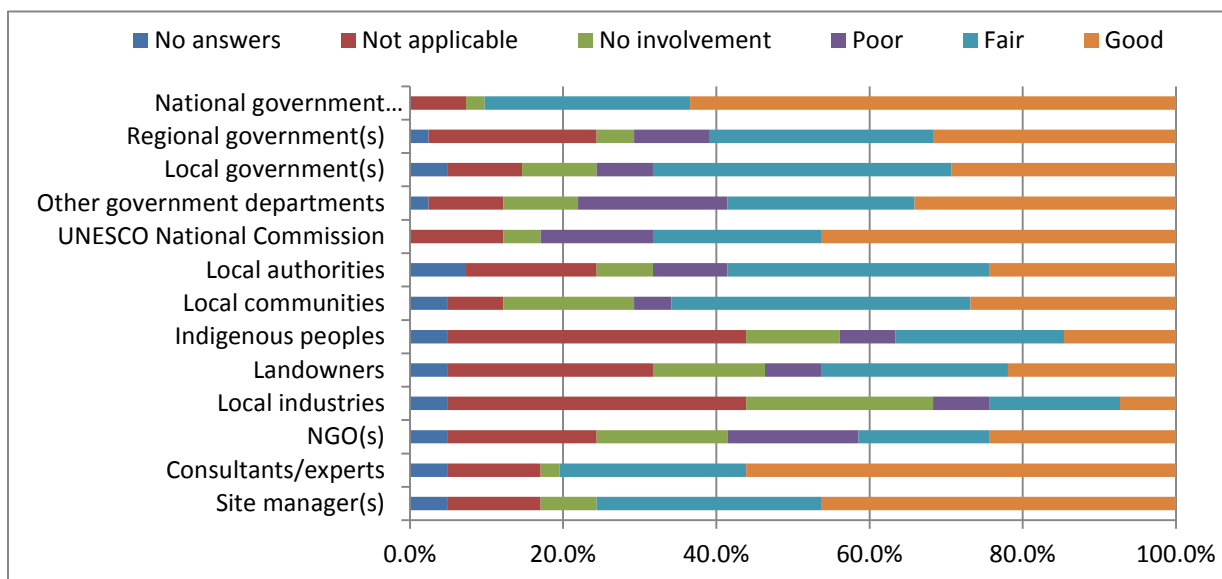
3.4 Was the authority(ies) listed in question 1.4 responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

33 YES / 8 NO

3.6 Do you intend to update your Tentative List within the next six years?

37 YES / 4 NO

The preparation of the Tentative List has been carried out mainly by national government institutions and consultants with involvement of site managers and National Commissions for UNESCO. The involvement of local communities, indigenous peoples, landowners, local industries is reported to be rather limited. The Tentative List approval and submission was carried out by the primary government authority in most State Parties (except Cambodia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshal Islands, Mongolia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, and Thailand). Most State Parties plan on updating their Tentative Lists within the next six years (except for Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea).

The preparation of the Tentative List seems to be a concern for many of the State Parties and 25 State Parties added comments to this question. The updating, review and improvement of the Tentative Lists are reported to be concerns. Many States Parties also mentioned that expertise would be required. The balanced representation of properties in the various possible categories still needs to be worked on.

4.2 Please rate level of involvement of the following (if applicable) in the preparation of the most recent nomination dossiers
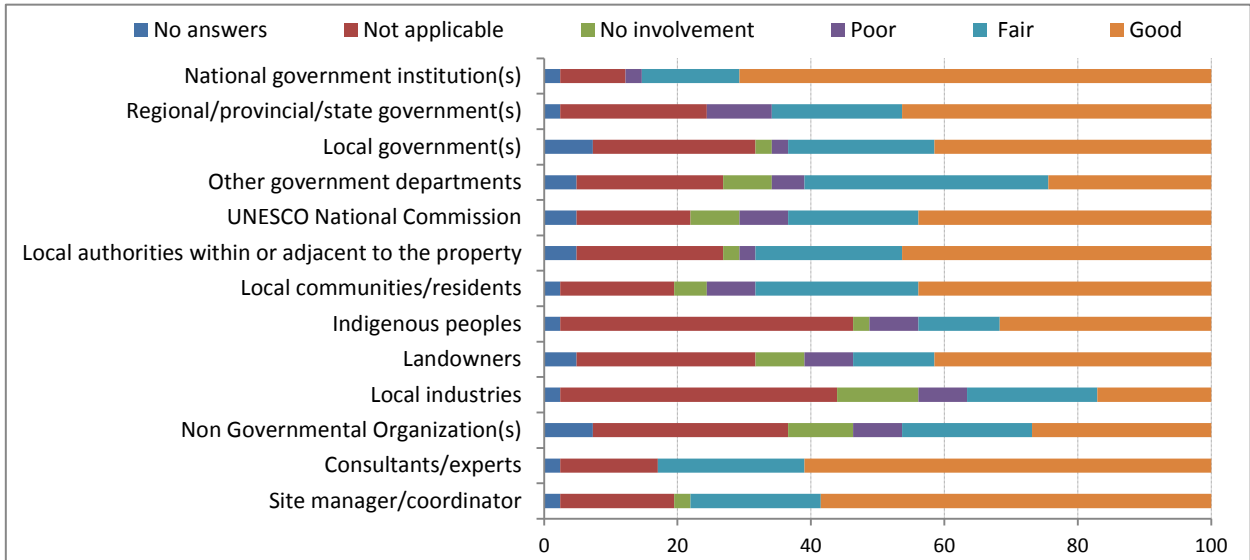
The preparation of the nomination dossiers has been carried out mainly with the involvement of national government institutions, consultants and site managers. A certain amount of involvement can be seen by other government authorities, local community, residents, land owners and the UNESCO National Commission. The involvement of indigenous peoples, local industries and non-governmental organisations is reported to be rather limited.

4.3 Please rate the perceived benefits in your country of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List
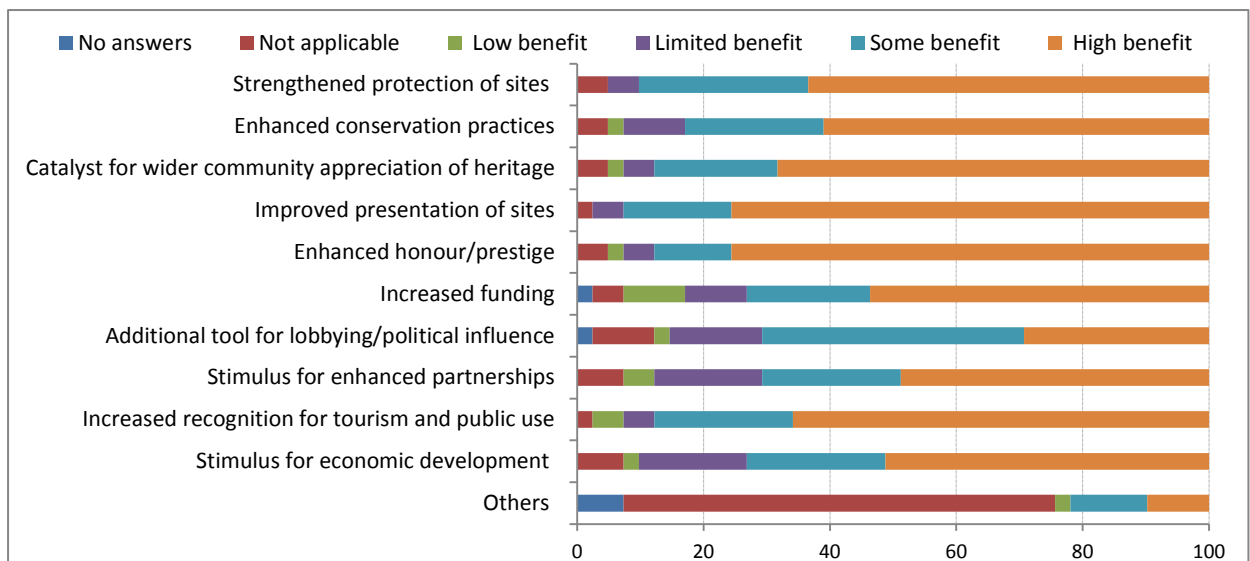
The highest perceived benefits of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List is improved presentation of sites and the enhanced honour and prestige. This is followed by the benefits of the properties being catalysts for wider community appreciation of heritage and increased recognition for tourism and public use. Only then are the benefits of strengthening protection of the sites and enhanced conservation practices perceived. It is reported that inscription is less beneficial for providing additional political influence as well as increased funding and improved economic development.

Concerning the question on nominations, 23 State Parties added comments. The comments refer to the preparation of specific nomination dossiers and identification of further benefits from inscribing properties on the World Heritage List. Some State Parties mentioned that further nominations would require coordinated discussions between various stakeholders and the involvement of relevant experts.

5.4 Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage?

**1. Asia and the Pacific**
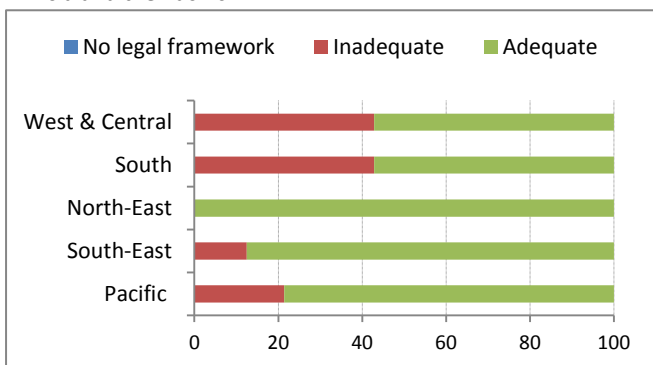
2. Pacific
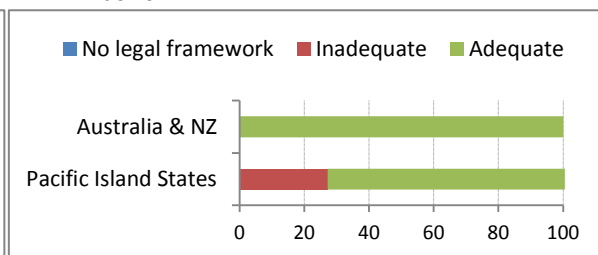
Significant number of State Parties consider their legal framework to be inadequate for the identification, conservation and protection of their cultural and natural heritage. Those considering their legal framework inadequate were three States Parties (42.9%) in West and Central Asia (Afghanistan, Iran and Kyrgyzstan), three (42.9%) in South Asia (Bhutan, Maldives, and Nepal), one (12.5%) in Southeast Asia (Indonesia) and three (21.4%) in the Pacific (Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga).

5.5 Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage be enforced?

**1. Asia and the Pacific**
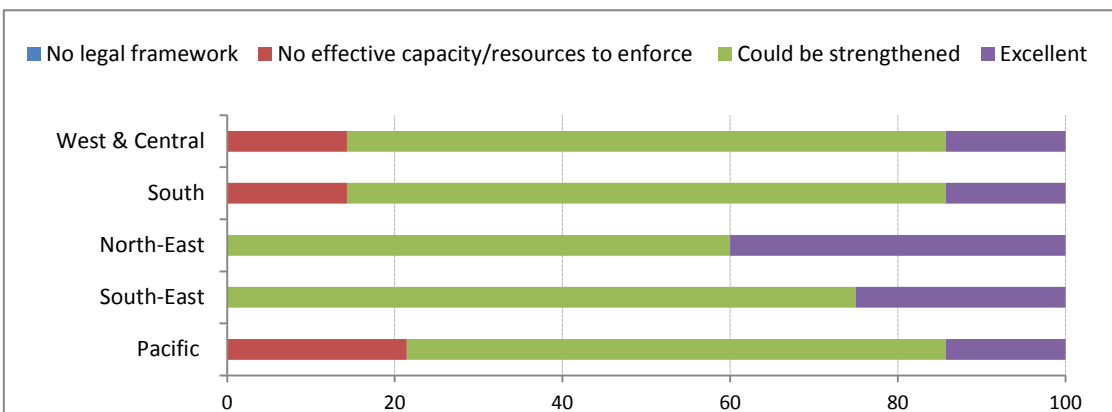
2.Pacific
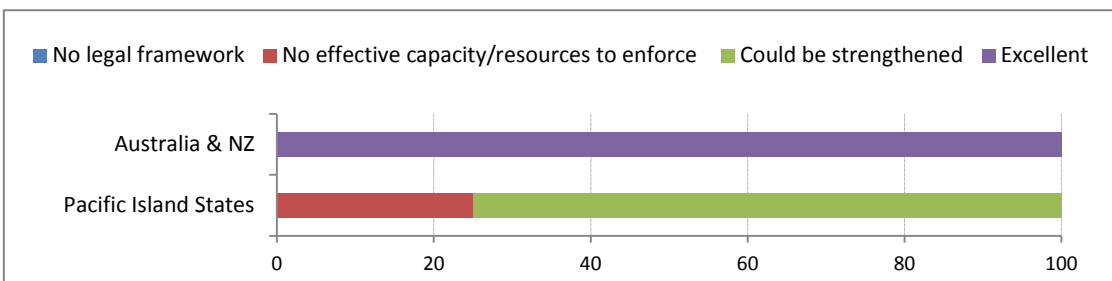
There is a clear distinction between the sub-regions where enforcement of the legal frameworks is an issue. Of the five State Parties that do not have effective capacity or resource for implementation, one is in West and Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan), one is in South Asia (Maldives) and three are the Pacific Island States (Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga). There were eight State Parties in total that stated that the enforcement of their legal frameworks was excellent. Nevertheless the remaining 28 State Parties (68.3%) stated that legal frameworks could be strengthened.

5.7 Is the implementation of these international conventions coordinated and integrated into the development of national policies for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?
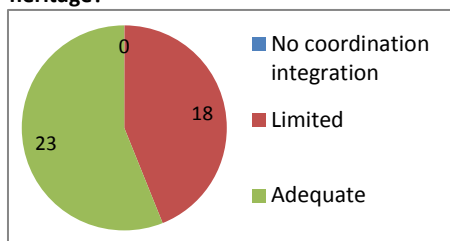

The States Parties were asked to verify prefilled lists of other ratified international conventions, for which 30 State Parties disagreed and added more information. Most of these conventions are other UNESCO conventions and other conventions for safeguarding natural sites. Their implementation is considers by 23 State Parties to be adequately coordinated and integrated into the development of national policies, while 18 State Parties considered it to be limited.

5.8 How effectively do the State Party's policies give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities?
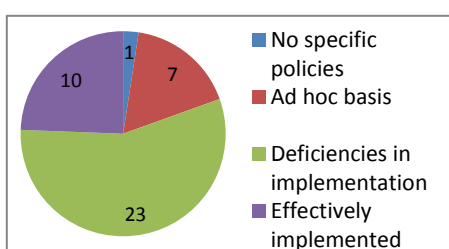
Only 10 State Parties stated that their policies effectively give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities, with 23 stating that there are some deficiencies in implementation, seven reporting that it is done on an ad hoc basis and one stating that they have no specific policies.

5.9 How effectively do the State Party's policies integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes?
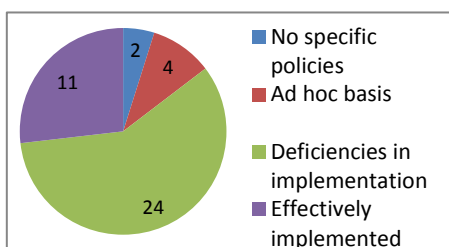

A similar trend can be seen in respect to policies to integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes. Here 11 State Parties answered that these policies were being effectively implemented, while most State Parties understood their policies to have deficiencies in implementation.

6.1 To what degree do the principal agencies/institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of this heritage?
**6.2 To what degree do other government agencies (e.g. responsible for tourism, defence, public works, fishery, etc.) cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of natural and cultural heritage?**
6.3 To what degree do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?
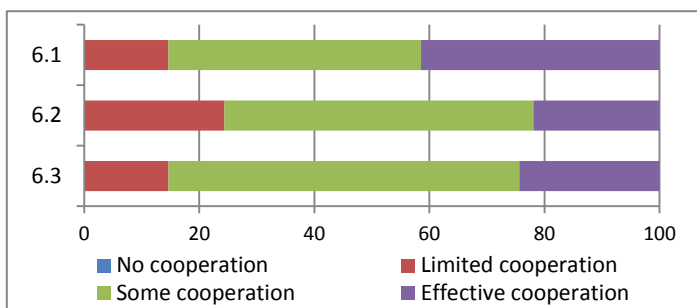

The trend is similar in three cases - among principal agencies, between governmental agencies, and between different levels of government. This provides a general understanding that cooperation between various authorities is not fully effective.

6.4 Are the services provided by the agencies/institutions adequate for the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties in your country?
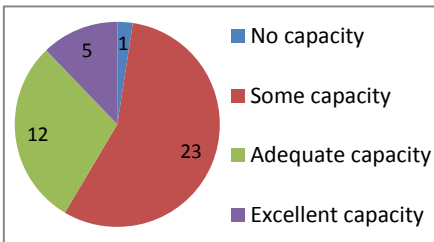
In the comments provided by the State Parties, it is clearly stated that there is a need for better cooperation between the various authorities which is closely linked to the required improvement of the capacity of these authorities. Various State Parties have already introduced mechanisms for improving the cooperation by establishing forums and introducing communication strategies.

7.1 Is there a research programme or project specifically for the benefit of World Heritage properties?
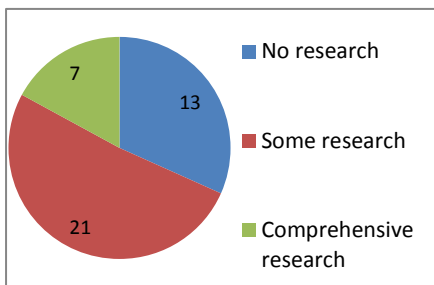
Comments provided by the State Parties show that there is a great discrepancy between the level of research carried out by various State Parties. The difference is also visible between natural and cultural properties. However the overall understanding of the States Parties is that there is a need for improved research.

8.1 Please assess the relative importance of the following sources of funding for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage in your country

1. Asia and the Pacific
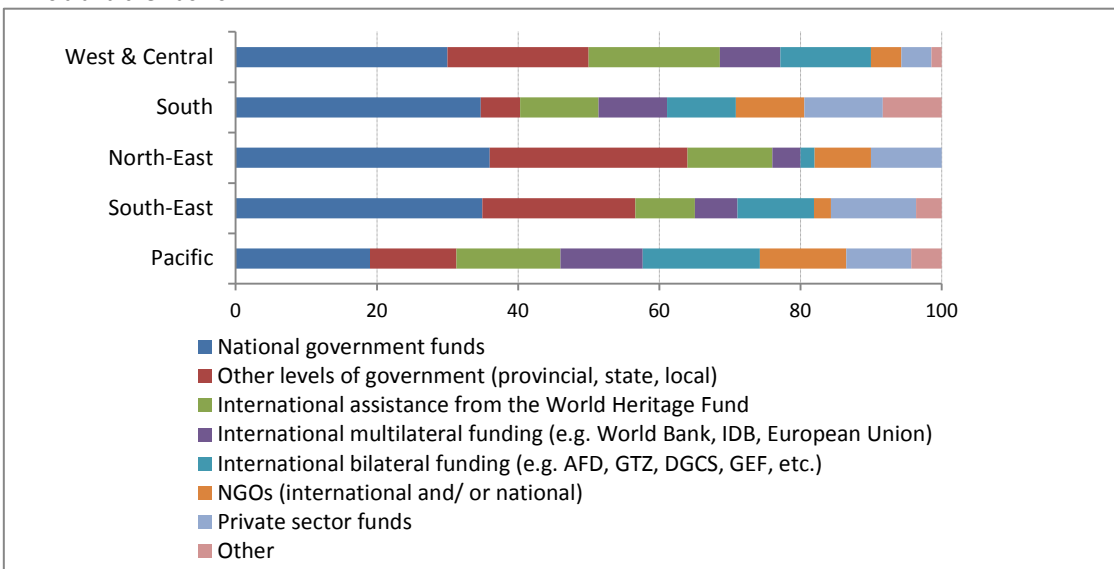
The most important source of funding for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage is funds provided by the national government. In the four sub-regions of Asia, the proportion of national government funding is relatively even with variations between 30% and 36%. The funding from international multilateral agencies is relatively low, even in comparison to the international bilateral funding. There also seems to be room for increase in private sector funding.

2.Pacific
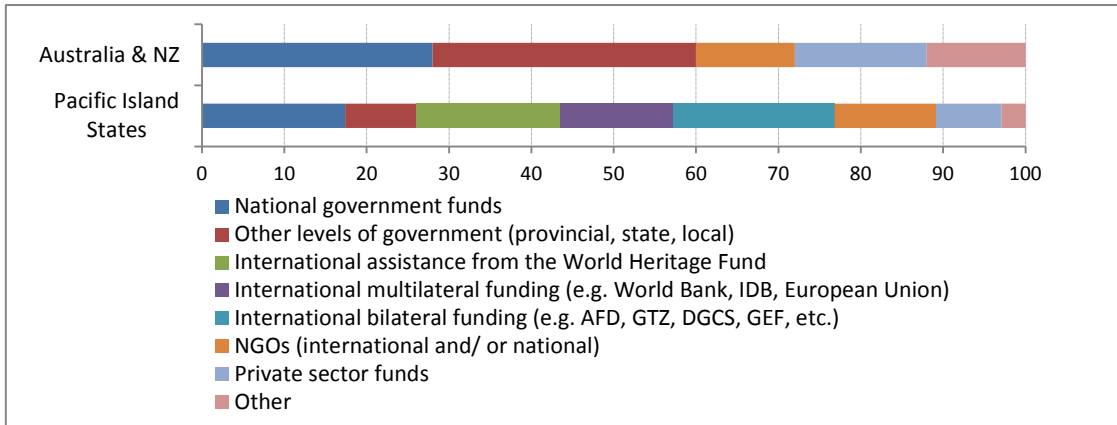
In the Pacific there is a great discrepancy between Australia and New Zealand with 60% of funds coming from the various levels of government while in the Pacific Island States, only 26% is from government sources. World Heritage programmes in the Pacific Island States cannot be sustained by national funding, and are fundamentally reliant on sources of funding external to the individual countries.

8.2 Has the State Party helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and donations for the protection of World Heritage?

14 YES/ 27 NO

More than half of the countries in the region have not established fundraising mechanisms specifically for protection of WH.

8.3 Does the State Party have national policies for the allocation of site revenues for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage?
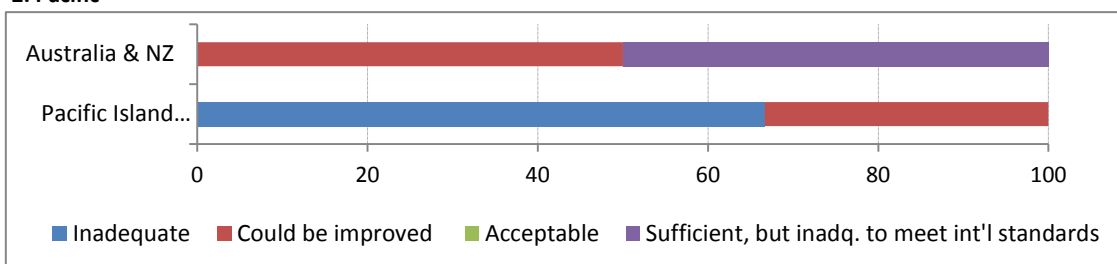
26 YES / 15 NO

8.4 Is the current budget sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?
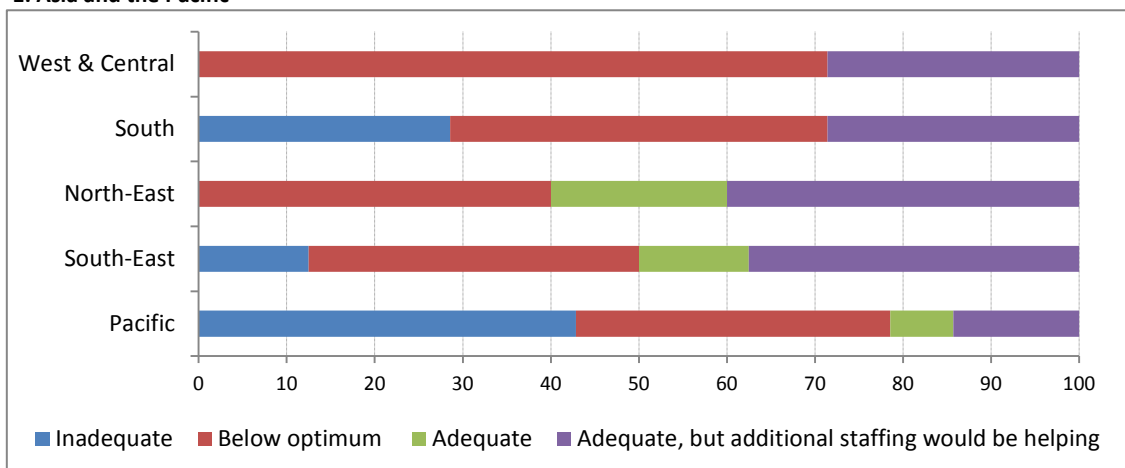
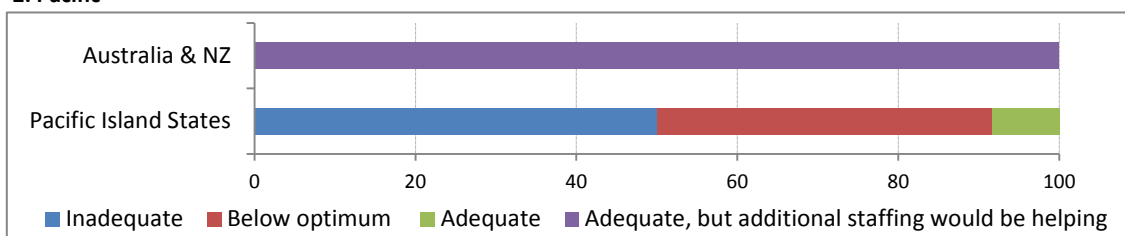**1. Asia and the Pacific**
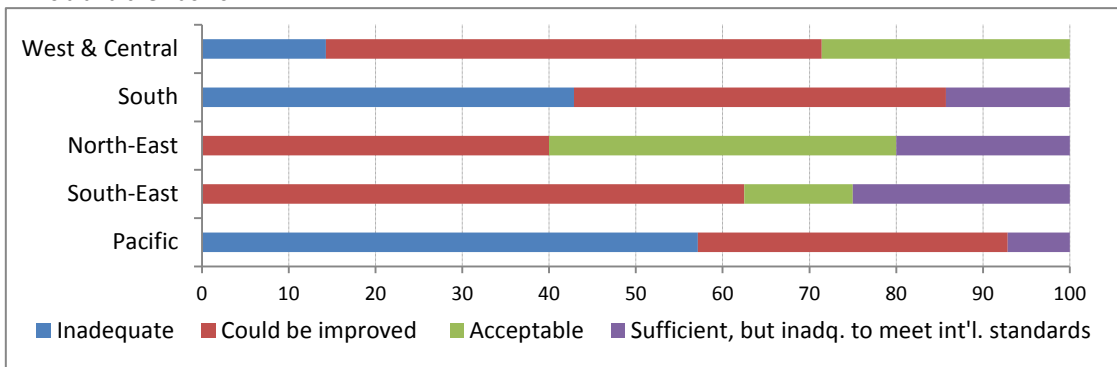
2. Pacific

8.5 Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?

1. Asia and the Pacific

2. Pacific

The comments provided by the State Parties show that many of them require improved financial and human resources. In various places initiatives have been started in partnership with the private sector and communities. Various income generating activities have also been started at various properties.

9.2 Please assess the training needs in the following fields identified in your country for conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.
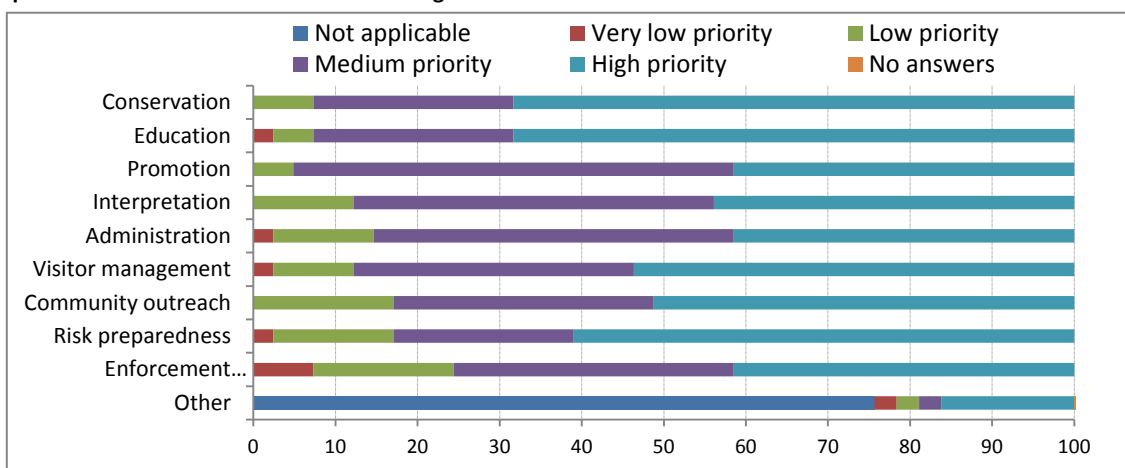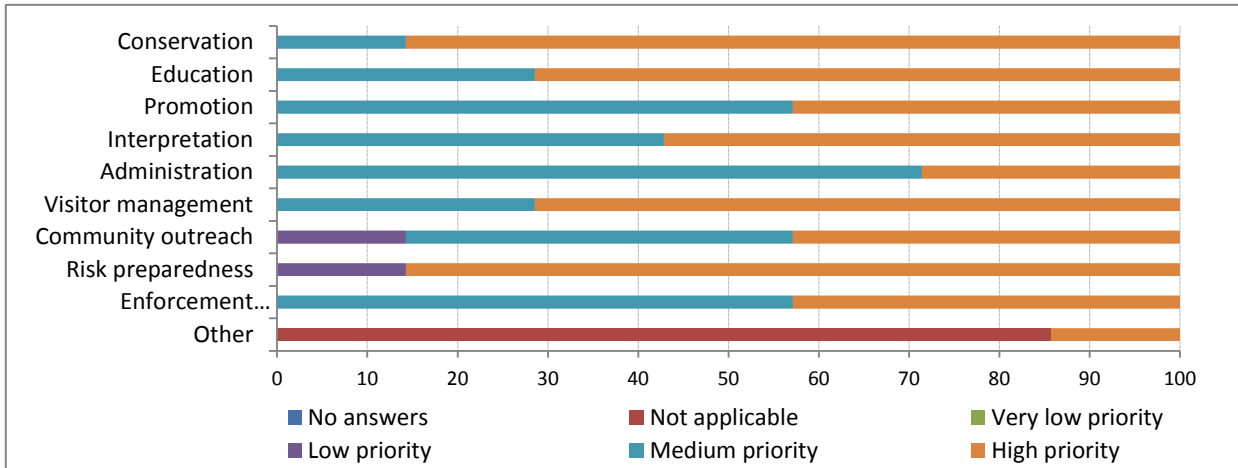

The highest five priority areas for training in the overall region are in the following order: conservation, education, risk preparedness, visitor management and community outreach. Though the trends are similar, some differences can be found between the Pacific and the sub-regions in Asia.
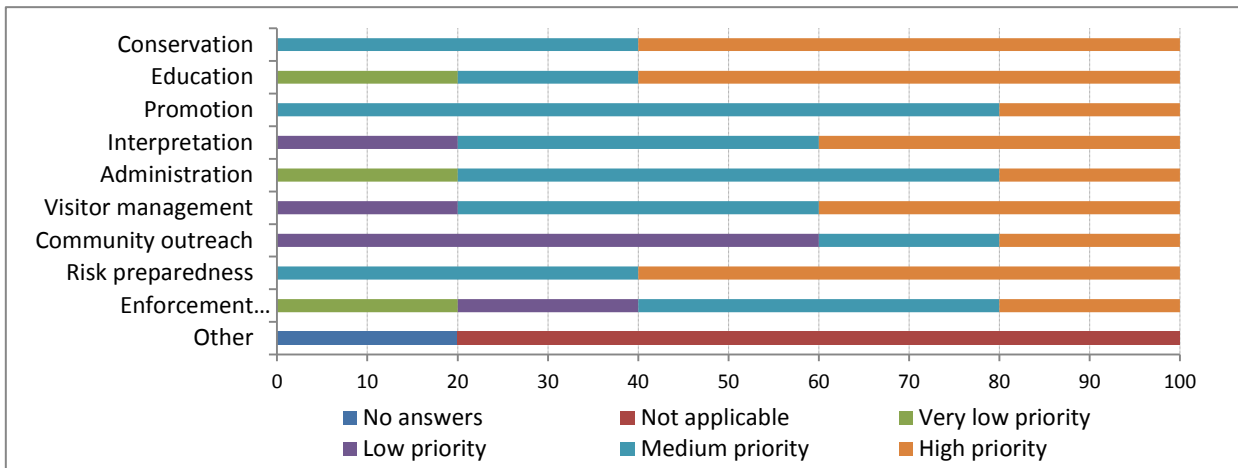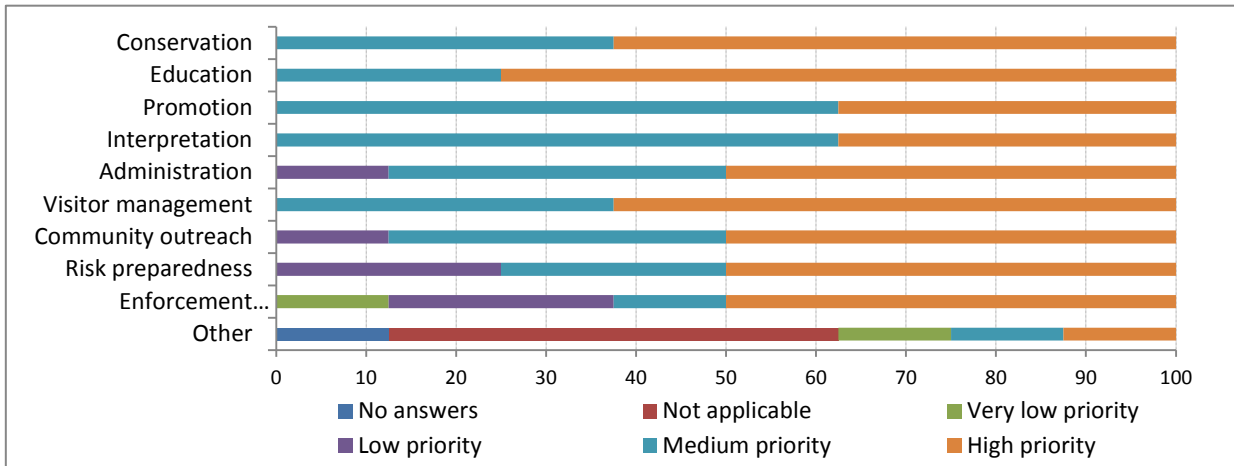
By sub-region

West & Central

South

North-East

15
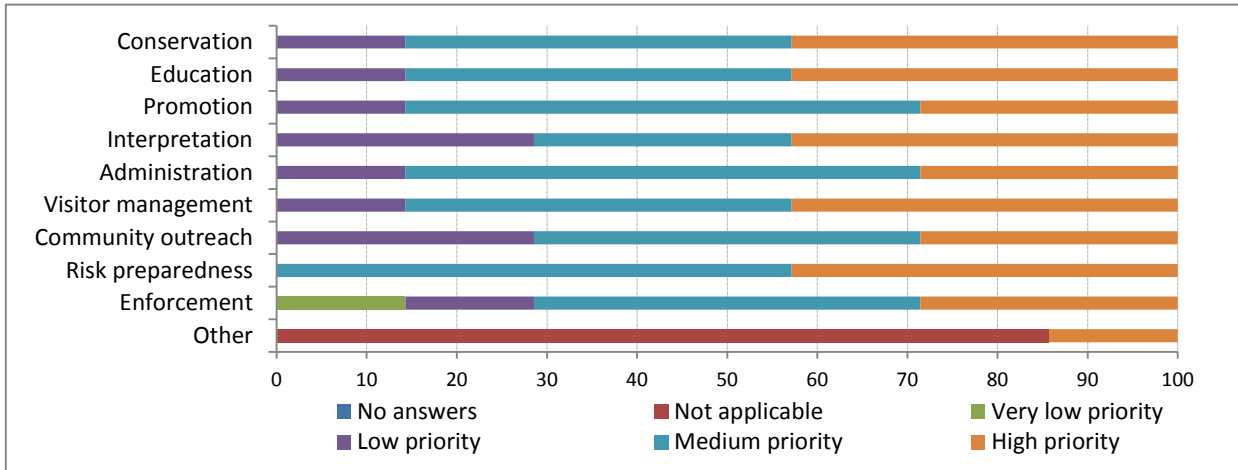
South-East

Pacific
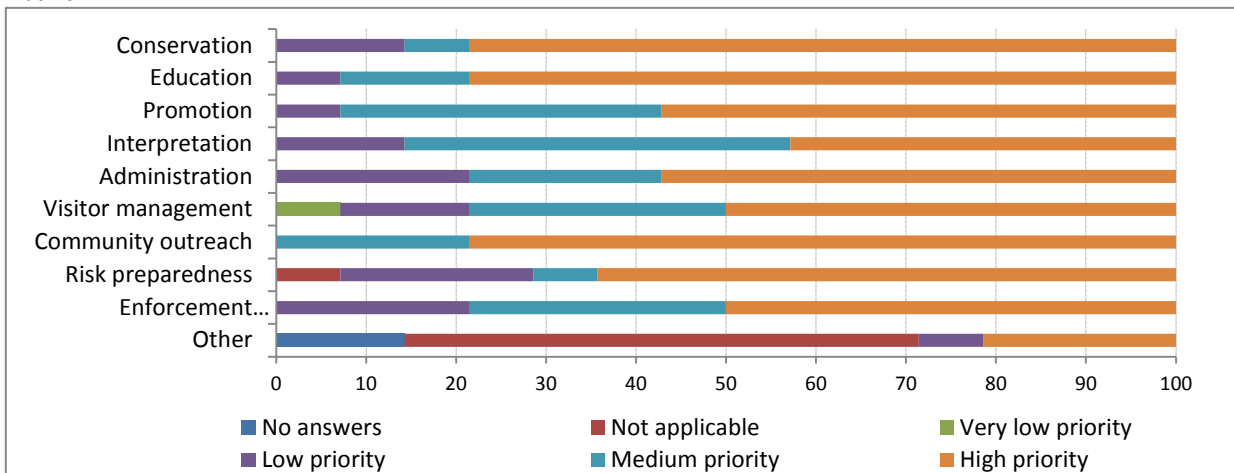
The sub-regions in Asia prioritize interpretation before community outreach. In South Asia, risk preparedness is given a higher priority than education. The prioritization in South-East Asia is reported to be slightly different with the order being education, conservation, visitor management with the remaining categories at 50% or under. There are some subtle differences in the Pacific, where the priority order is: conservation, education, community outreach, risk preparedness, and promotion and administration (equal weighting). This result signifies the importance of communities in the Pacific (people own the land in World Heritage properties in customary tenures), and the general lack of skilled administrative staff in the sub-region.

9.3 Does the State Party have a national training/ educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation?

1. Asia and the Pacific
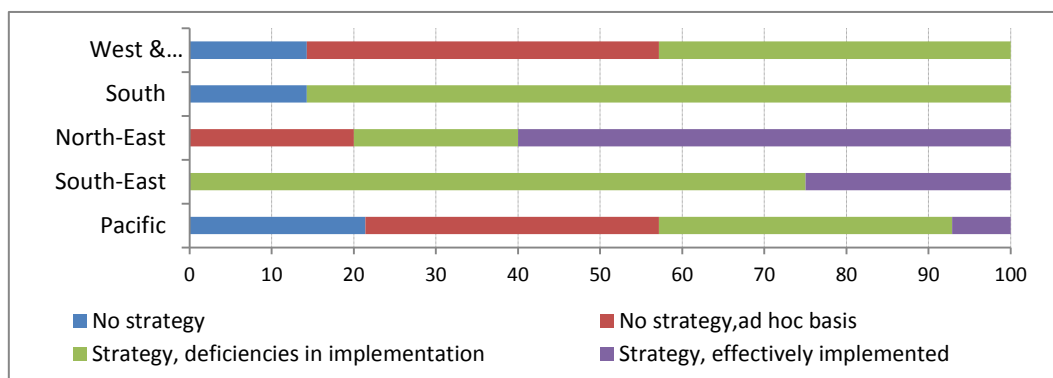
2. Pacific
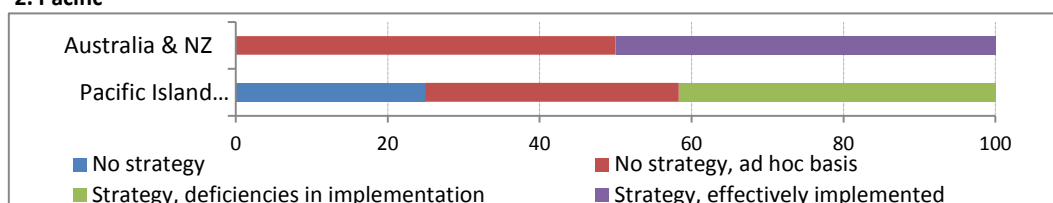
Only six State Parties stated that they have a national training and educational strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation that is being effectively implemented (China, Japan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand and New Zealand). Seven States Parties have no strategy: Cook Islands, FSM, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Marshal Island, Nepal, Sri Lanka. Another 10 States Parties answered that they do not have a strategy but training is being carried out on an ad hoc basis.

10.1 If your country co-operated with other States Parties for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of the World Heritage located on their territories since the last periodic report, please indicate the type of co-operation that best describes your activities.

	No cooperation	Other UN programmes	Bi-and multi-lateral agreements	Financial support	Contributions to private organisations
North-East	0	0	4	4	0
South	1	2	5	3	1
South-East	1	4	5	4	2
West & Central	0	3	3	3	1
Pacific	2	7	6	6	4
Total	4	16	23	20	8

	Participation in foundations	Sharing expertise for capacity building	Hostingor attending international training courses	Distribution of material/information	Other
	1	4	5	2	1
	1	5	4	5	0
	4	4	7	5	1
	3	7	7	5	0
	3	10	11	9	3
	12	30	34	26	5

Four State Parties state that they do not have any international cooperation for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of World Heritage (Bhutan, Cook Islands, Marshal Islands and Myanmar).

10.2 Do you have World Heritage properties that have been twinned with others at a national or international level?

10 YES/ 31 NO

10 State Parties reported that their World Heritage properties that have been twinned with others at national or international levels. They are Australia, China, Cook Islands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Niue, Philippines, and Sri Lanka. (N.B. Cook Islands and Niue do not have a World Heritage property.)

11.1 Media used for World Heritage sites promotion
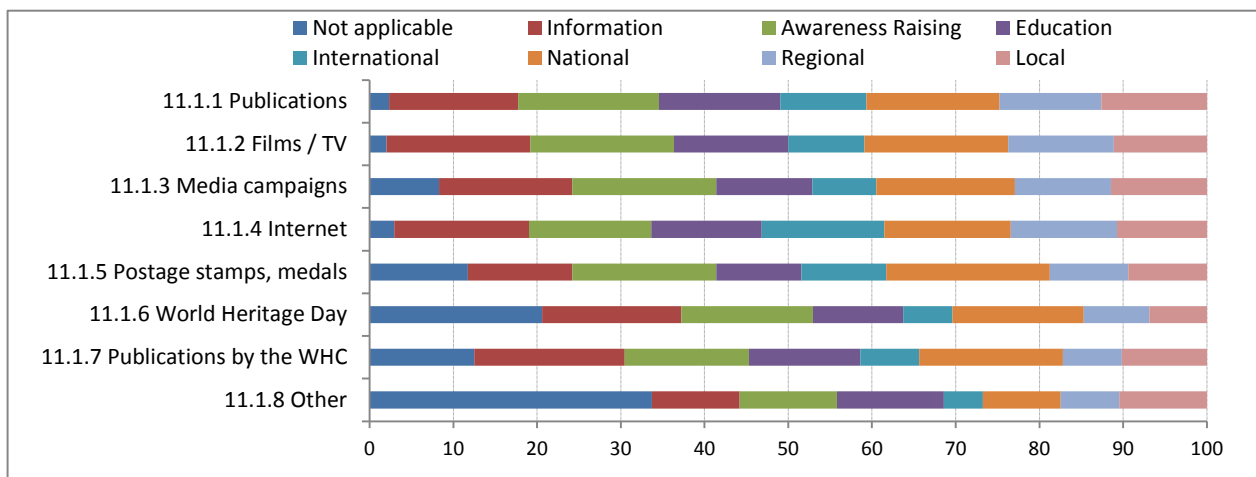
Various forms of media are being used for the presentation and the promotion of World Heritage properties. The most used forms of media are publications, internet and audiovisual (films / TV). This is followed by media campaigns, postage stamps and medals, and translation and diffusion of publications made available by the World Heritage Centre. World Heritage Day is celebrated in 20 State Parties. Most of the use of media is for awareness raising and providing information, and to some degree for educational purposes. Activities are mostly carried out at national level.

11.2.1 Does the State Party have a strategy to raise awareness among different stakeholders about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage?

1. Asia and the Pacific
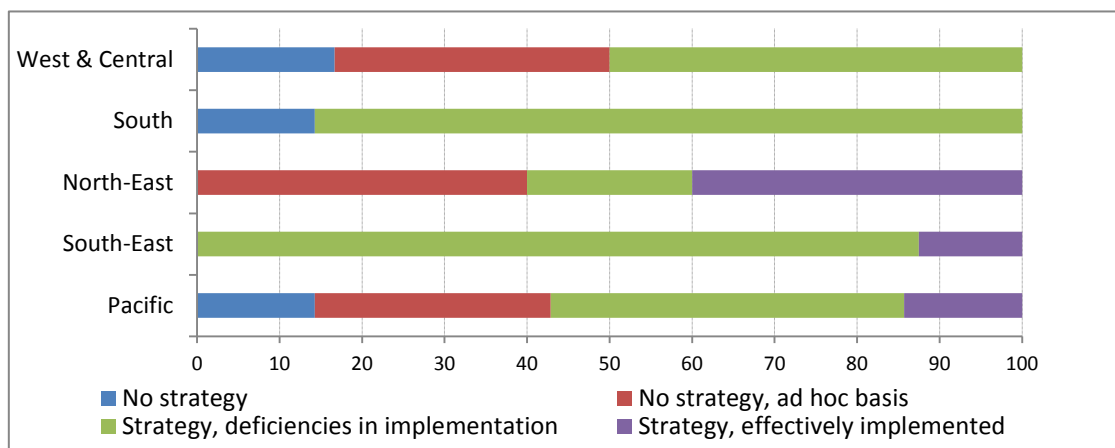

Only five State Parties reported that they have a strategy to raise awareness among different stakeholders about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage (Australia, Cambodia, China, Republic of Korea and New Zealand). On the other hand there were four State Parties that have no strategy (Bhutan, Cook Islands, Kyrgyzstan, and the Federated States of Micronesia).

2. Pacific

2. Pacific
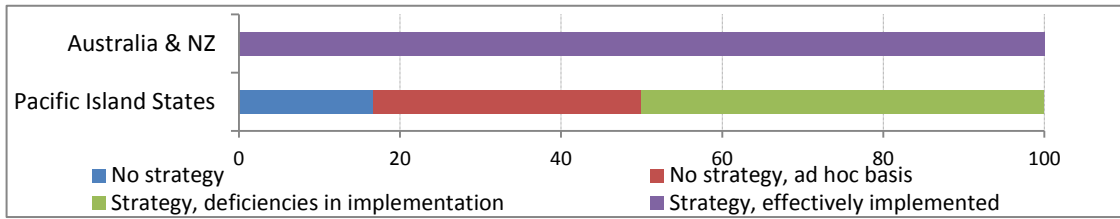
11.2.2 Please rate the level of general awareness of the following audiences about World Heritage in your country
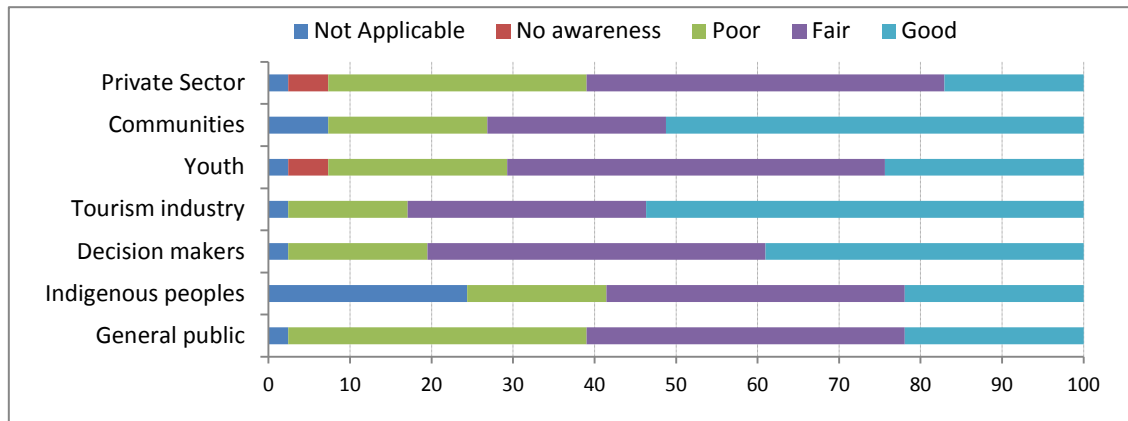
The reported results show that there is a difference in the general awareness of different audiences about World Heritage. The level of awareness is the highest in the tourism industry, followed by communities, decision makers, youth, indigenous peoples and general public, and the private sector on the last on the list. The awareness of the private sector, general public and indigenous peoples is not higher than 60%. In some cases, the private sector and youth are shown to have no awareness at all.

11.2.3 Does the State Party participate in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme?
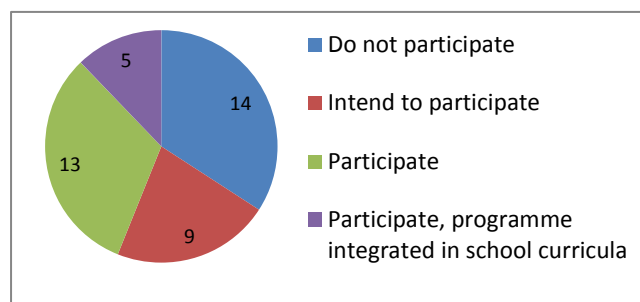
Of the 14 State Parties that do participate in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme, only five have the programme integrated in school curricula (China, Mongolia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, and Viet Nam).

11.2.4 If yes, please rate the level of frequency of the following activities:
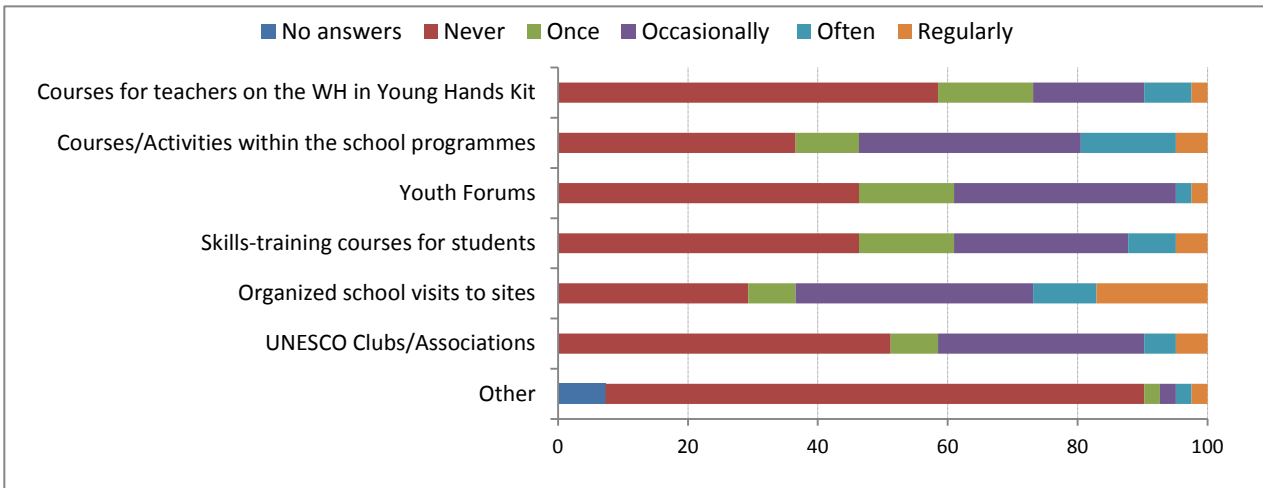
Of the various activities linked to schools and the youth, the highest participation is related to organized school visits to cultural and natural World Heritage properties. There are occasional courses and activities for students within the school programmes, youth forums, activities on heritage within the framework of UNESCO Clubs and Associations. Skills-training courses for students and courses for teachers for the use of the World Heritage in Young Hands Kit are rather few.

13.1 Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

31 YES / 10 NO

13.3 Please rate the level of support from the following entities for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire
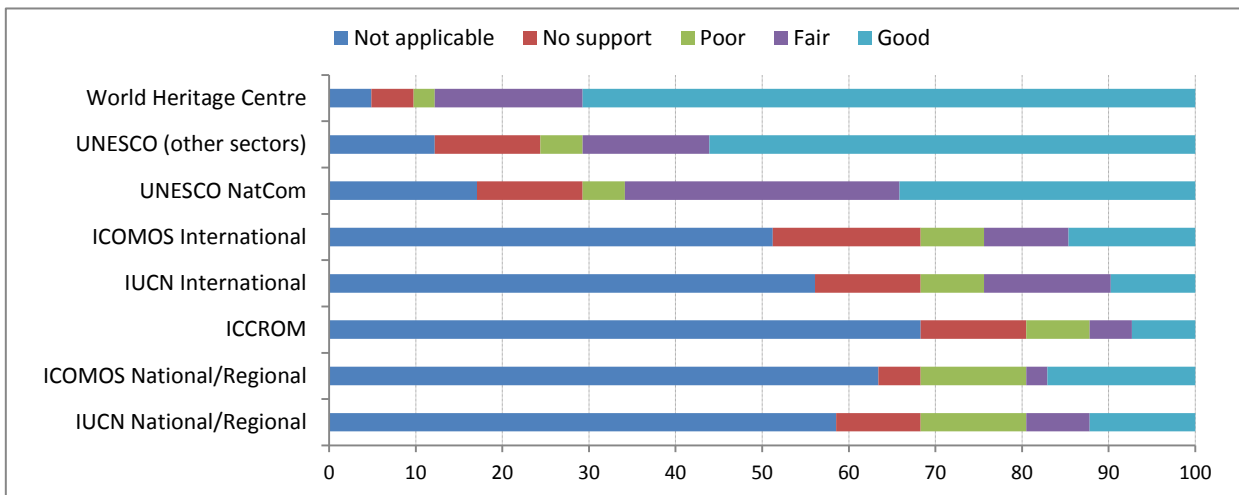
13.4 How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?
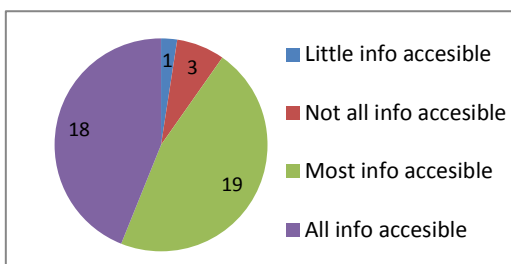
13.5 Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from the previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

West & Central
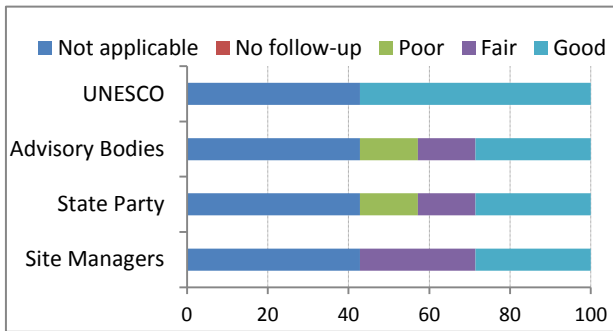
South
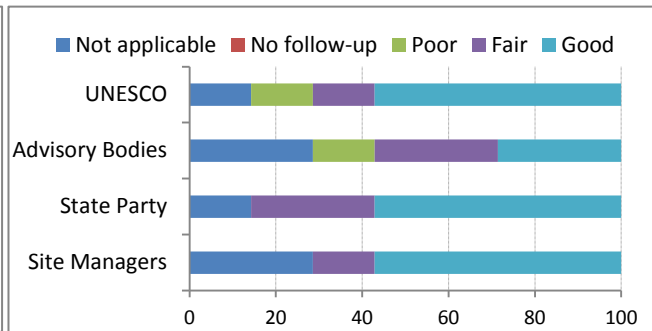
North-East
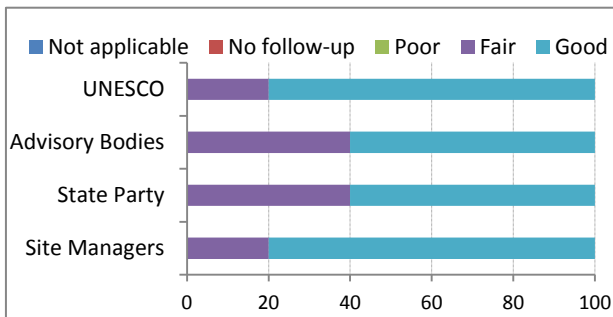
South-East
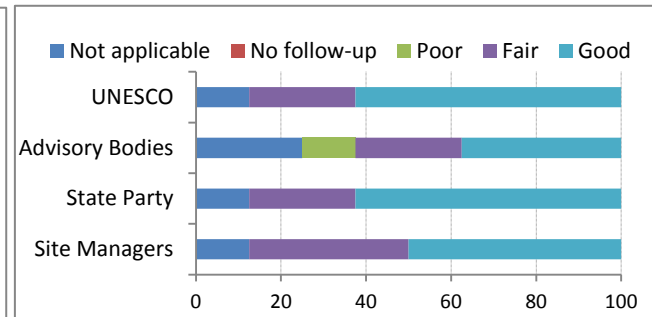
Pacific
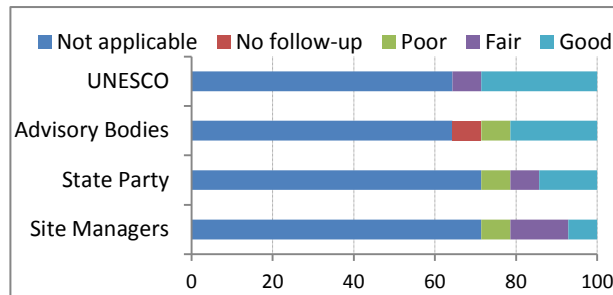
ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION II

Factors affecting the properties
(Percentage of <u>cultural properties</u> reporting negative, current impacts by factor groups and by sub-regions)
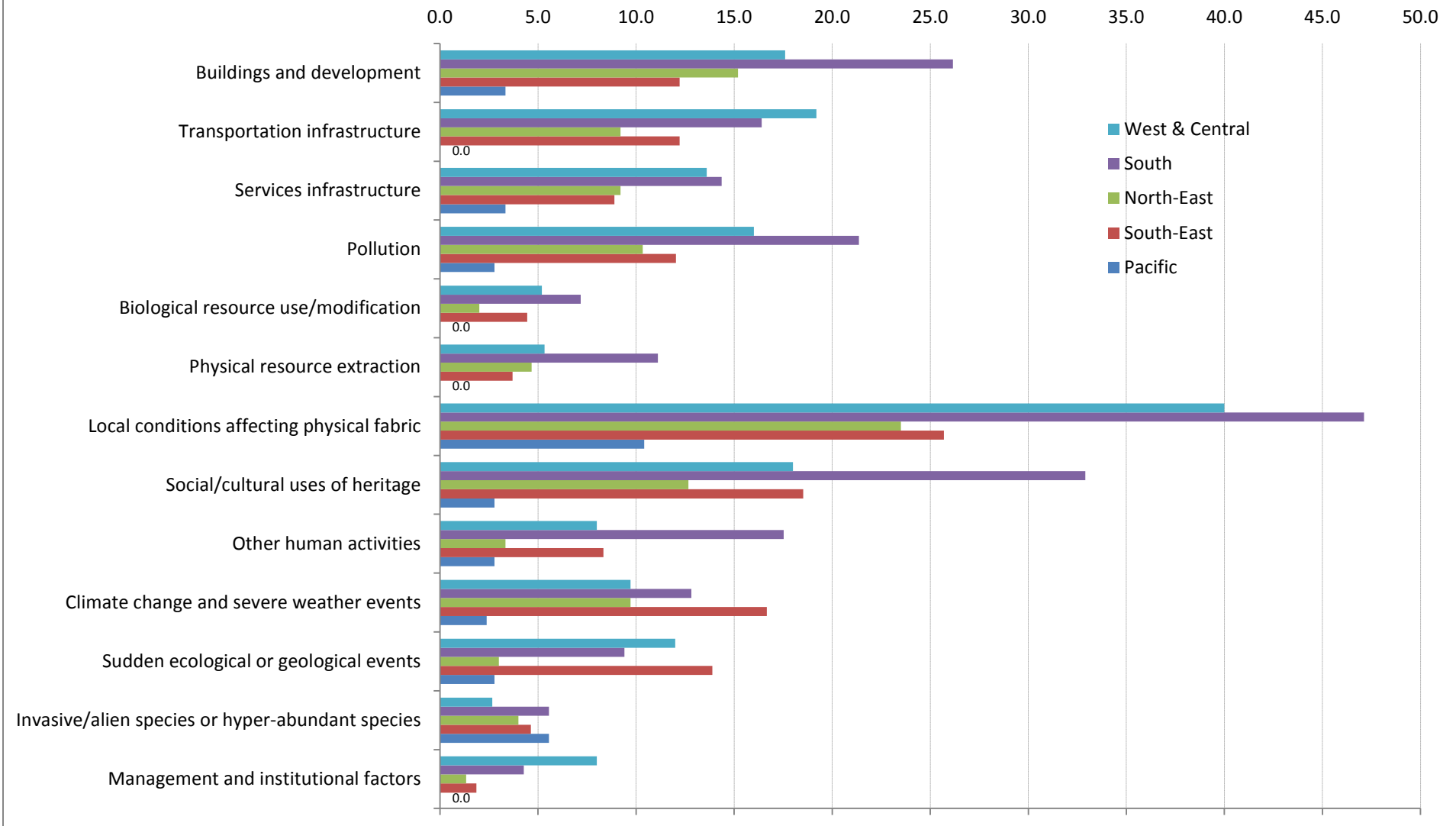
The reported results show that cultural properties are most affected by the factor group "local conditions affecting physical fabric". This factor group includes wind, relative humidity, temperature, radiation and light, dust, water, pests and micro-organisms. The next most frequent factor groups that affect cultural properties are building and development, social and cultural uses of heritage, transportation infrastructure, service infrastructure and pollution. The factors most affecting the cultural properties are reported to be the same in all the sub-regions. It is only once the factors are examined more in detail that certain trends can be identified that can differentiate the situations in each sub-region.

Factors affecting the properties
(Percentage of natural properties reporting negative, current impacts by factor groups and by sub-regions)
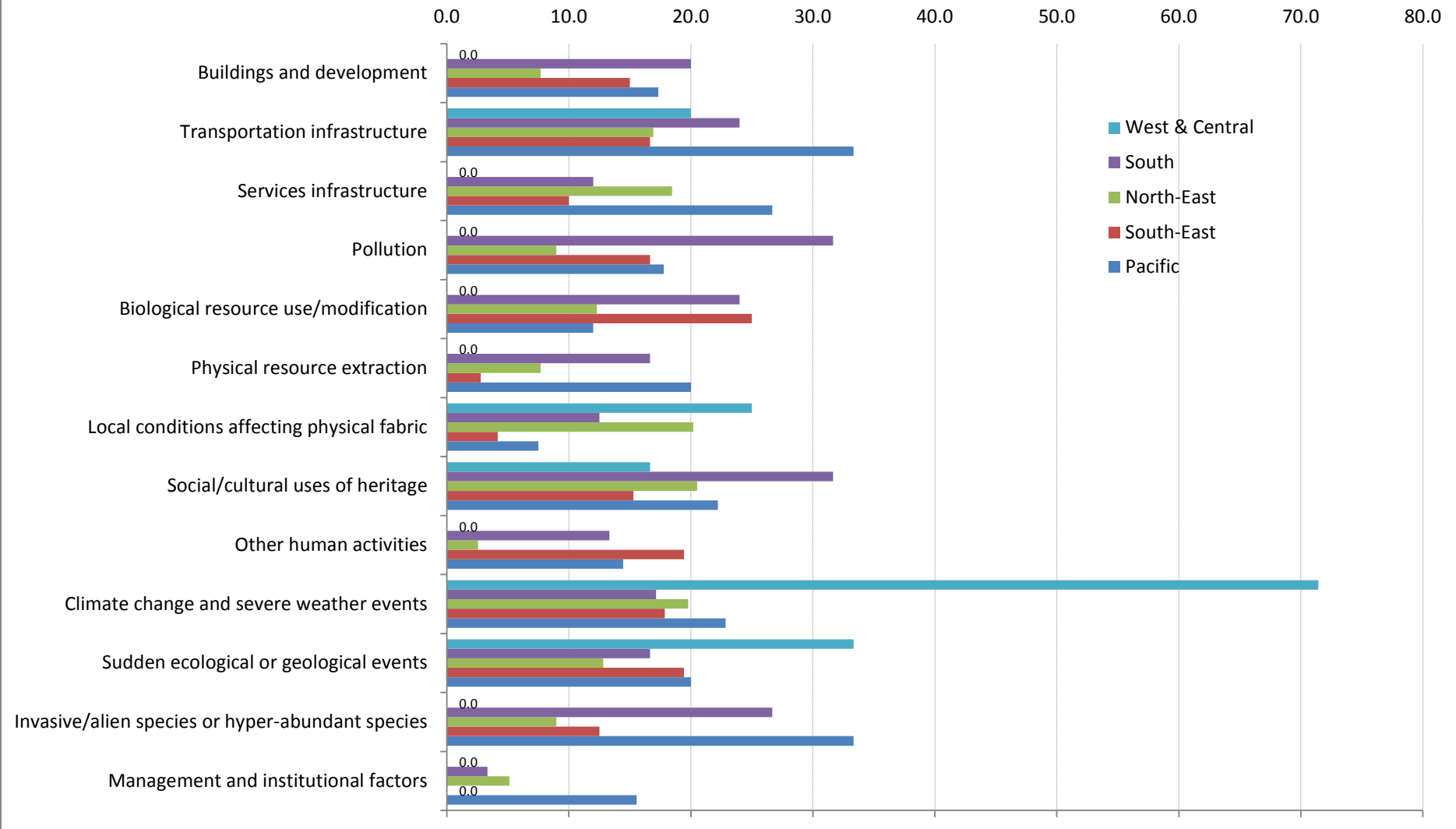
Natural properties are affected most by social and cultural uses of heritage, pollution, and invasive and alien species or hyper abundant species. Aside from the single natural property of West and Central Asia, there are certain trends visible in the remaining four sub-regions. However each sub-region has specific factor groups that have most impact . Properties in South Asia are impacted most by pollution and social and cultural uses of heritage . Properties in North-East Asia are most impacted by social and cultural uses of heritage and local conditions affecting physical fabric. Properties in South-East Asia are most affected by biological resource use and modification and sudden ecological or geological events. Properties in the Pacific are most impacted by invasive and alien species or hyper-abundant species and by transportation infrastructure. When reading this graph, attention should be paid to West & Central Asia, which only has one natural property, which exaggerates the statistical summary.

23

Factors affecting the properties
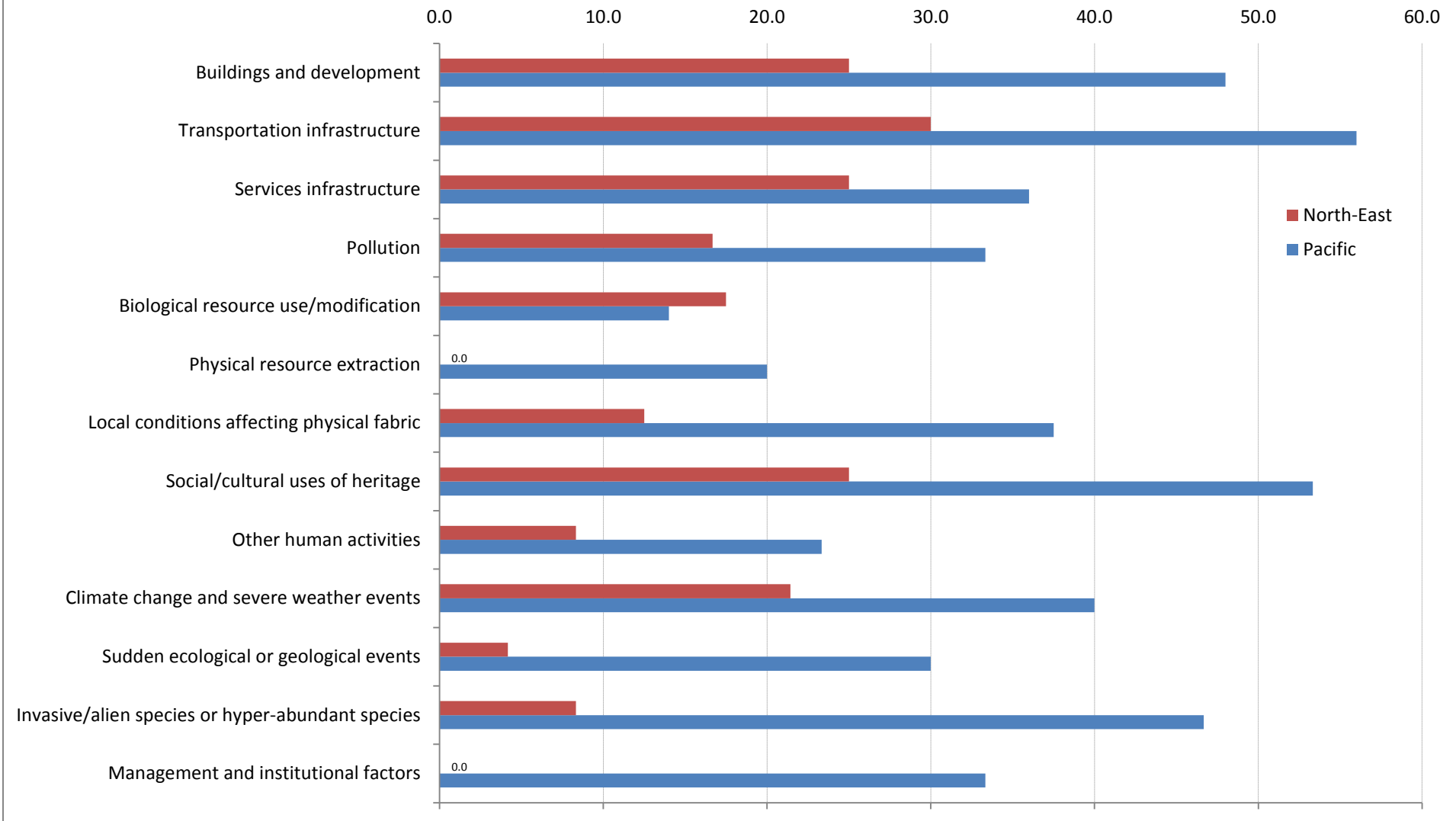**(Percentage of <u>mixed properties</u> reporting negative, current impacts by factor groups and by sub-regions)**

Legend: ■ North-East ■ Pacific

The results show that the factor groups affecting mixed properties most are transportation infrastructure (ground, air and marine transportation infrastructure as well as effects arising from use of the transportation infrastructure) along with buildings and development (housing, commercial development, industrial areas, major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure and interpretative and visitation facilities) and social and cultural uses of heritage. The properties in North-East Asia seem to be impacted percentagewise less than the properties in the Pacific even though the same critical factors were identified.

Negative/Positive factors currently and potentially impacting on the cultural properties in West and Centra Asia (by number)

Legend:
- Current (blue)
- Potential (red)
- Current (green)
- Potential (purple)

Negtive | Positive

Categories (top to bottom):
- Housing
- Commercial development
- Industrial areas
- Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure
- Interpretative and visitation facilities
- Ground transport infrastructure
- Air transport infrastructure
- Marine transport infrastructure
- Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure
- Water infrastructure
- Renewable energy facilities
- Non-renewable energy facilities
- Localised utilities
- Major linear utilities
- Pollution of marine waters
- Ground water pollution
- Surface water pollution
- Air pollution
- Solid waste
- Input of excess energy
- Fishing/collecting aquatic resources
- Aquaculture
- Land conversion
- Livestock farming/grazing of domesticated animals
- Crop production
- Commercial wild plant collection
- Subsistence wild plant collection
- Commercial hunting
- Subsistence hunting
- Forestry /wood production
- Mining
- Quarrying
- Oil and gas
- Water
- Wind
- Relative humidity
- Temperature
- Radiation/light
- Dust
- Water
- Pests
- Micro-organisms
- Ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses
- Society's valuing of heritage
- Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting
- Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system
- Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community
- Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation
- Illegal activities
- Deliberate destruction of heritage
- Military training
- War
- Terrorism
- Civil unrest
- Storms
- Flooding
- Drought
- Desertification
- Changes to oceanic waters
- Temperature change
- Other climate change impacts
- Volcanic eruption
- Earthquake
- Tsunami/tidal wave
- Avalanche/ landslide
- Erosion and siltation/ deposition
- Fire
- Translocated species
- Invasive/alien terrestrial species
- Invasive / alien freshwater species
- Invasive / alien marine species
- Hyper-abundant species
- Modified genetic material
- Management activities
- High impact research/monitoring activities
- Low impact research/monitoring activities

Negative/Positive factors currently and potentially impacting on the cultural properties in South Asia (by number)

Legend:
- Current (blue)
- Potential (red)
- Current (green)
- Potential (purple)

Negtive / Positive

Y-axis categories (top to bottom):
- Housing
- Commercial development
- Industrial areas
- Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure
- Interpretative and visitation facilities
- Ground transport infrastructure
- Air transport infrastructure
- Marine transport infrastructure
- Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure
- Water infrastructure
- Renewable energy facilities
- Non-renewable energy facilities
- Localised utilities
- Major linear utilities
- Pollution of marine waters
- Ground water pollution
- Surface water pollution
- Air pollution
- Solid waste
- Input of excess energy
- Fishing/collecting aquatic resources
- Aquaculture
- Land conversion
- Livestock farming/grazing of domesticated animals
- Crop production
- Commercial wild plant collection
- Subsistence wild plant collection
- Commercial hunting
- Subsistence hunting
- Forestry /wood production
- Mining
- Quarrying
- Oil and gas
- Water
- Wind
- Relative humidity
- Temperature
- Radiation/light
- Dust
- Water
- Pests
- Micro-organisms
- Ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses
- Society's valuing of heritage
- Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting
- Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system
- Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community
- Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation
- Illegal activities
- Deliberate destruction of heritage
- Military training
- War
- Terrorism
- Civil unrest
- Storms
- Flooding
- Drought
- Desertification
- Changes to oceanic waters
- Temperature change
- Other climate change impacts
- Volcanic eruption
- Earthquake
- Tsunami/tidal wave
- Avalanche/ landslide
- Erosion and siltation/ deposition
- Fire
- Translocated species
- Invasive/alien terrestrial species
- Invasive / alien freshwater species
- Invasive / alien marine species
- Hyper-abundant species
- Modified genetic material
- Management activities
- High impact research/monitoring activities
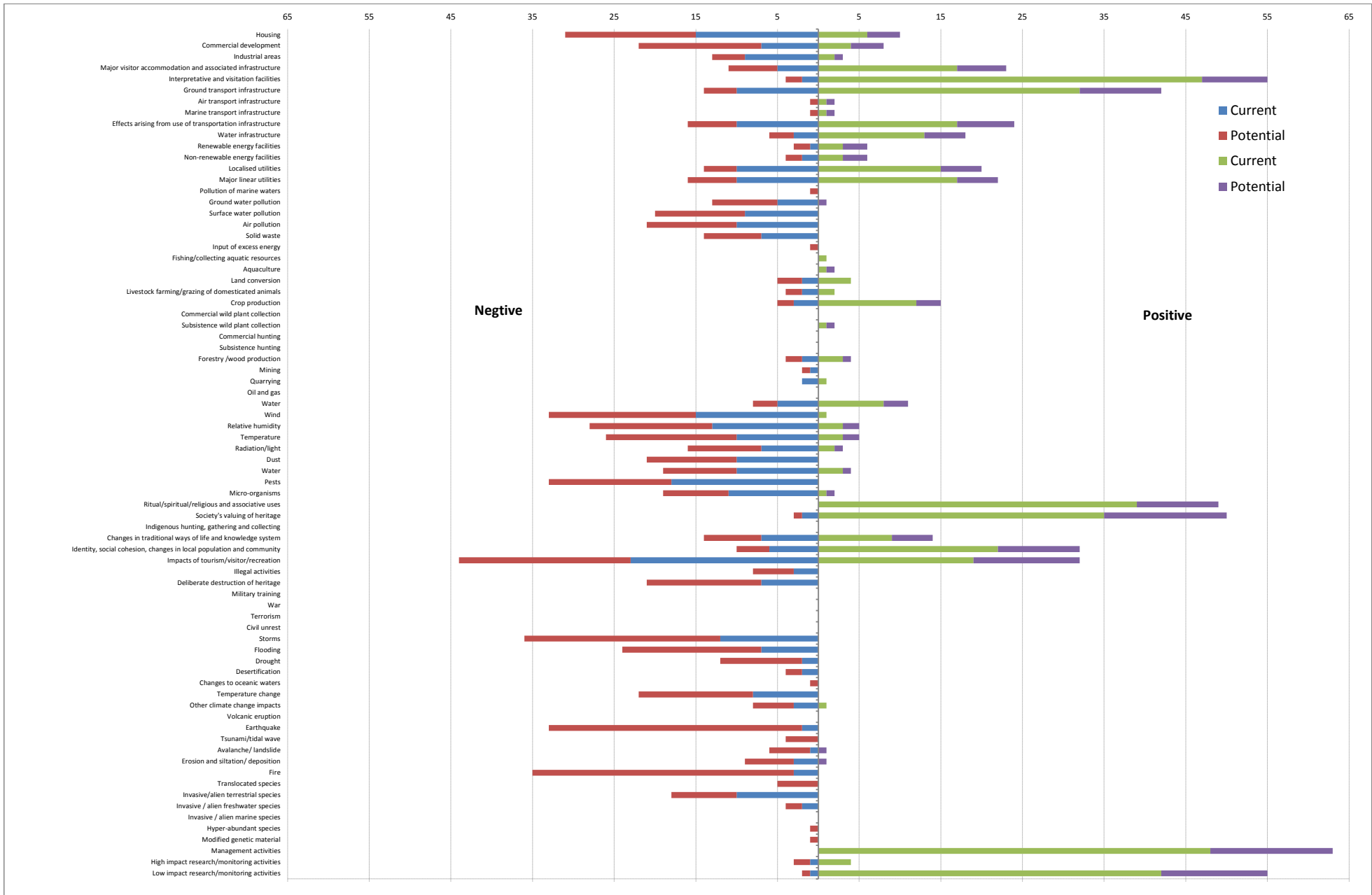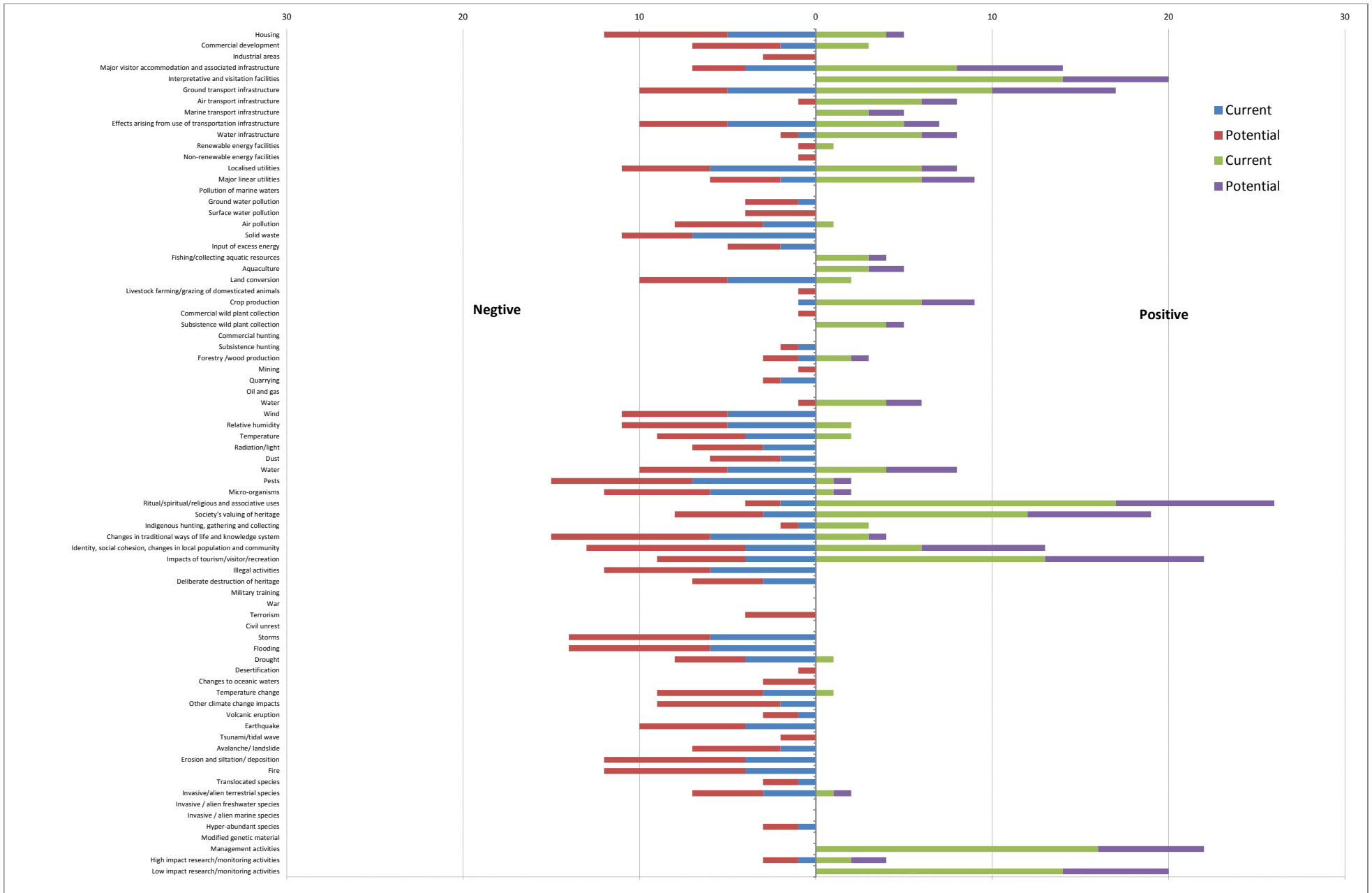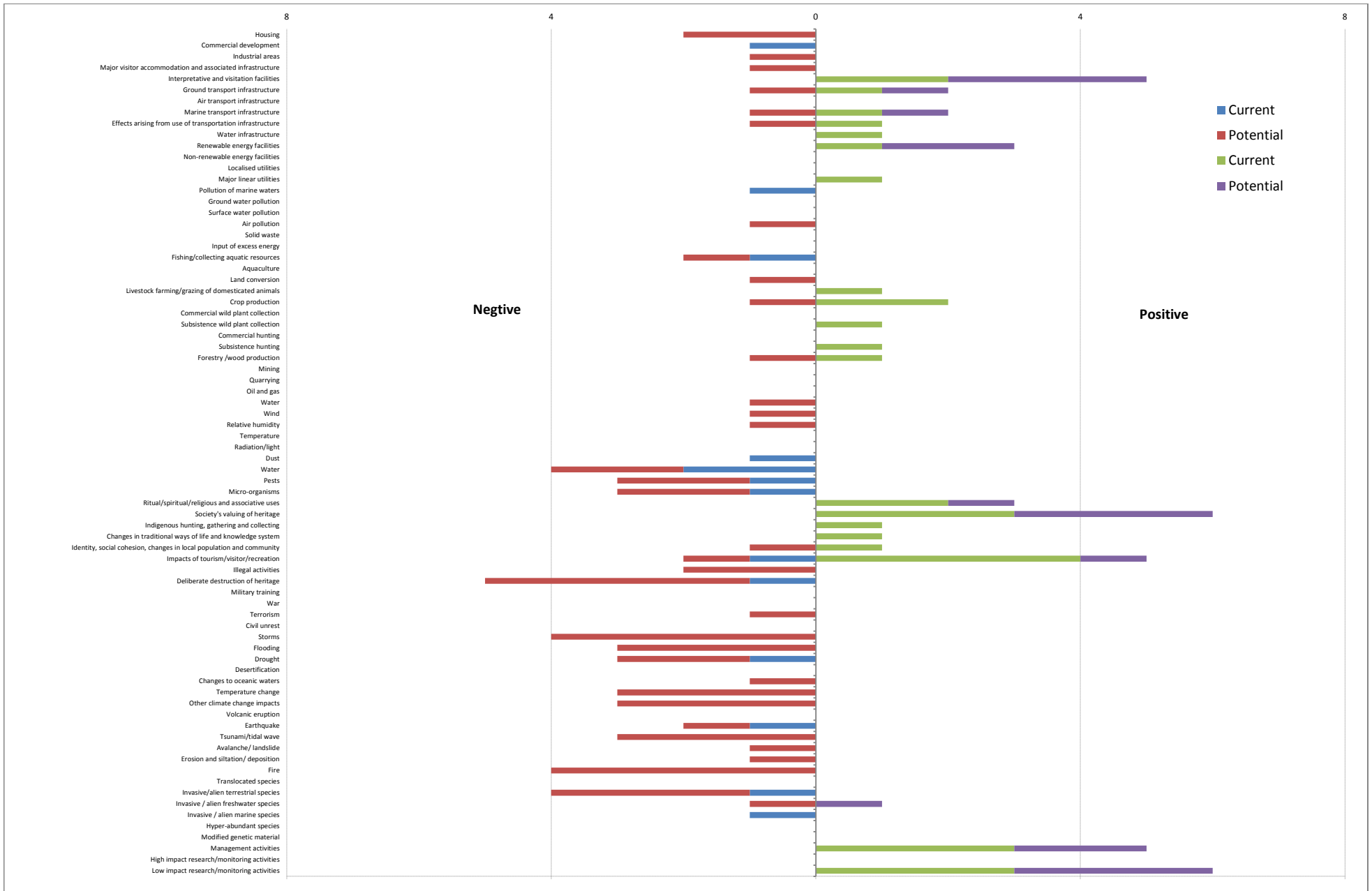- Low impact research/monitoring activities

Negative/Positive factors currently and potentially impacting on the cultural properties in North-East Asia (by number)

Negative/Positive factors currently and potentially impacting on the cultural properties in South-East Asia (by number)
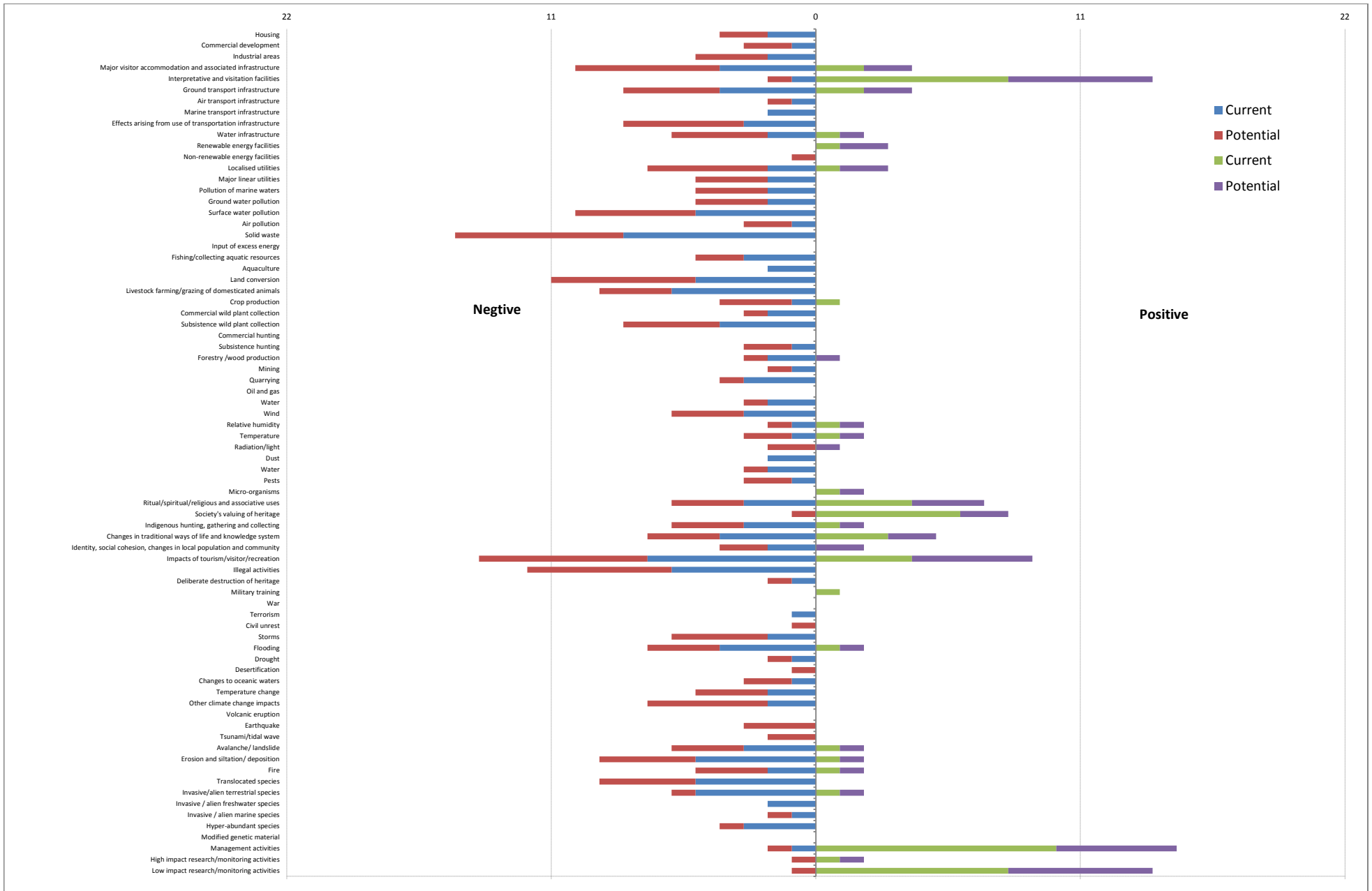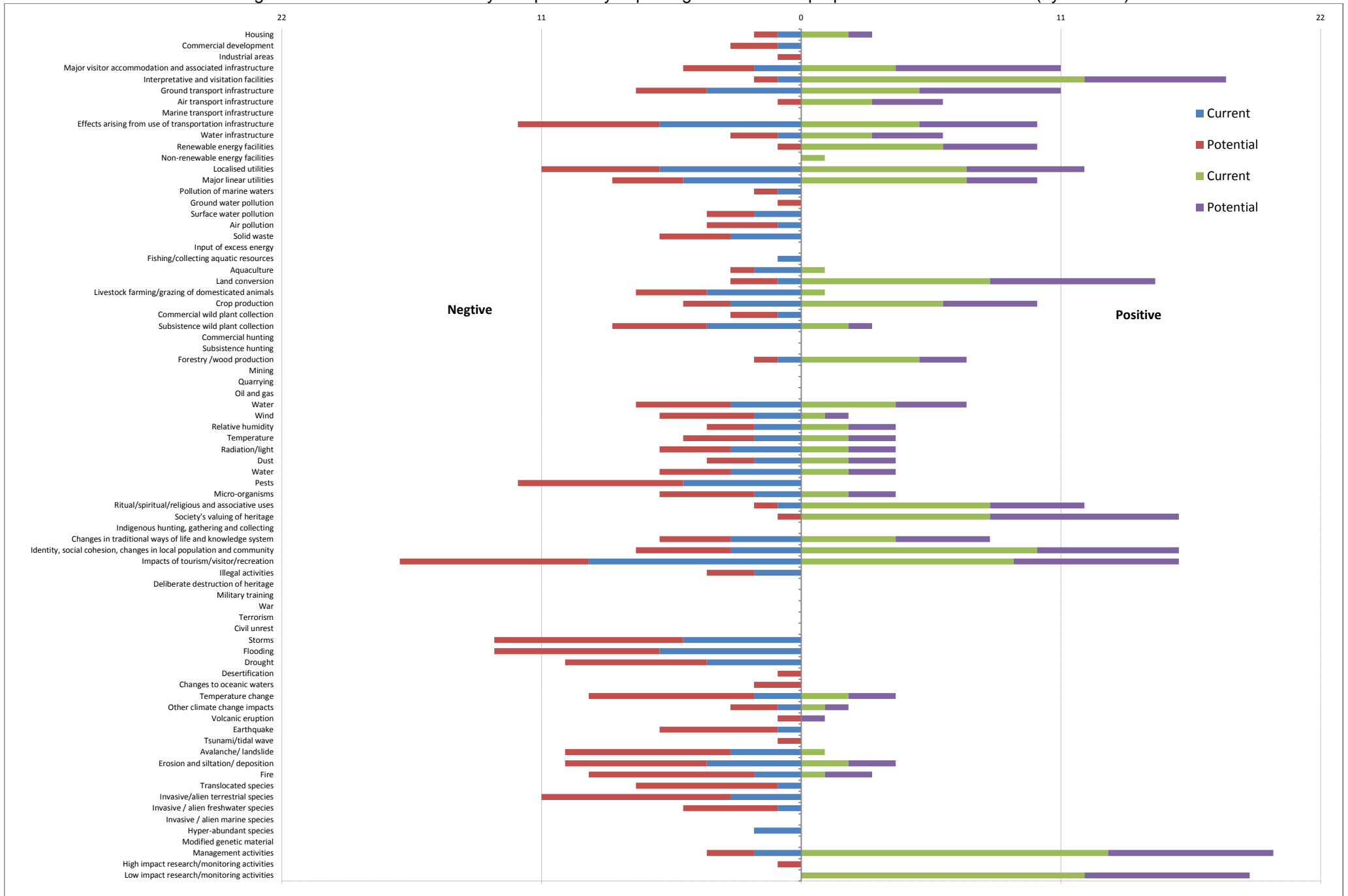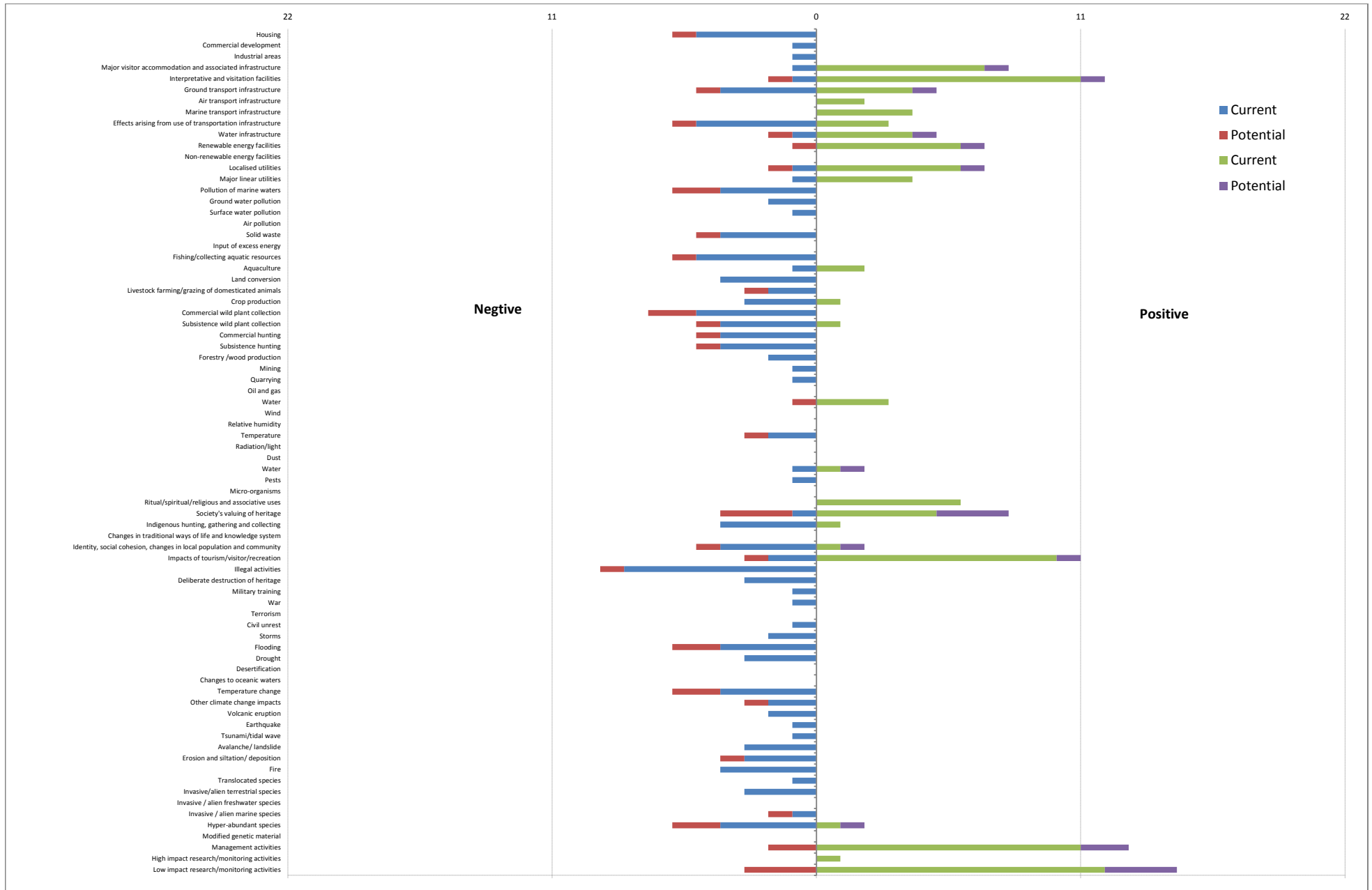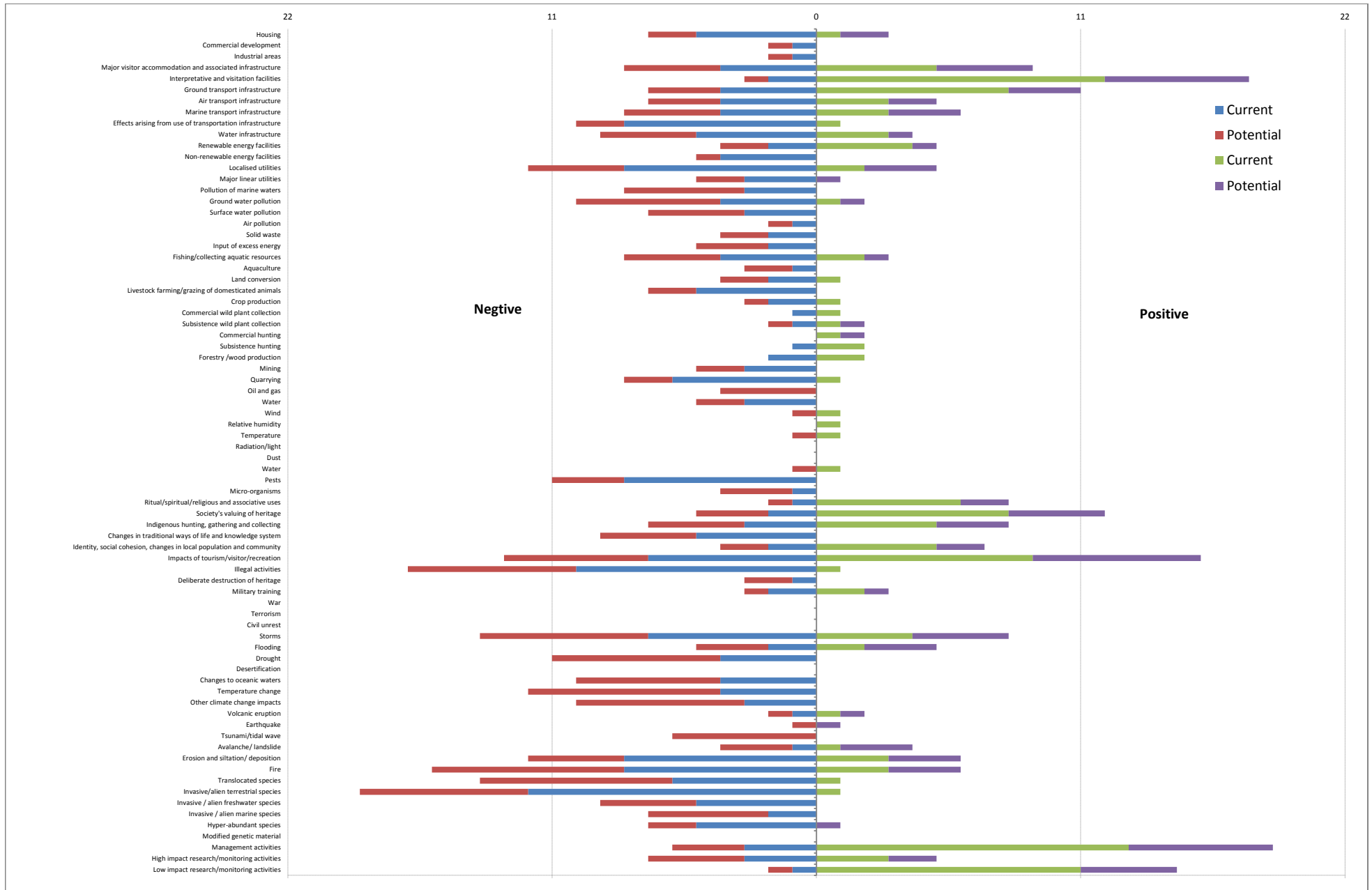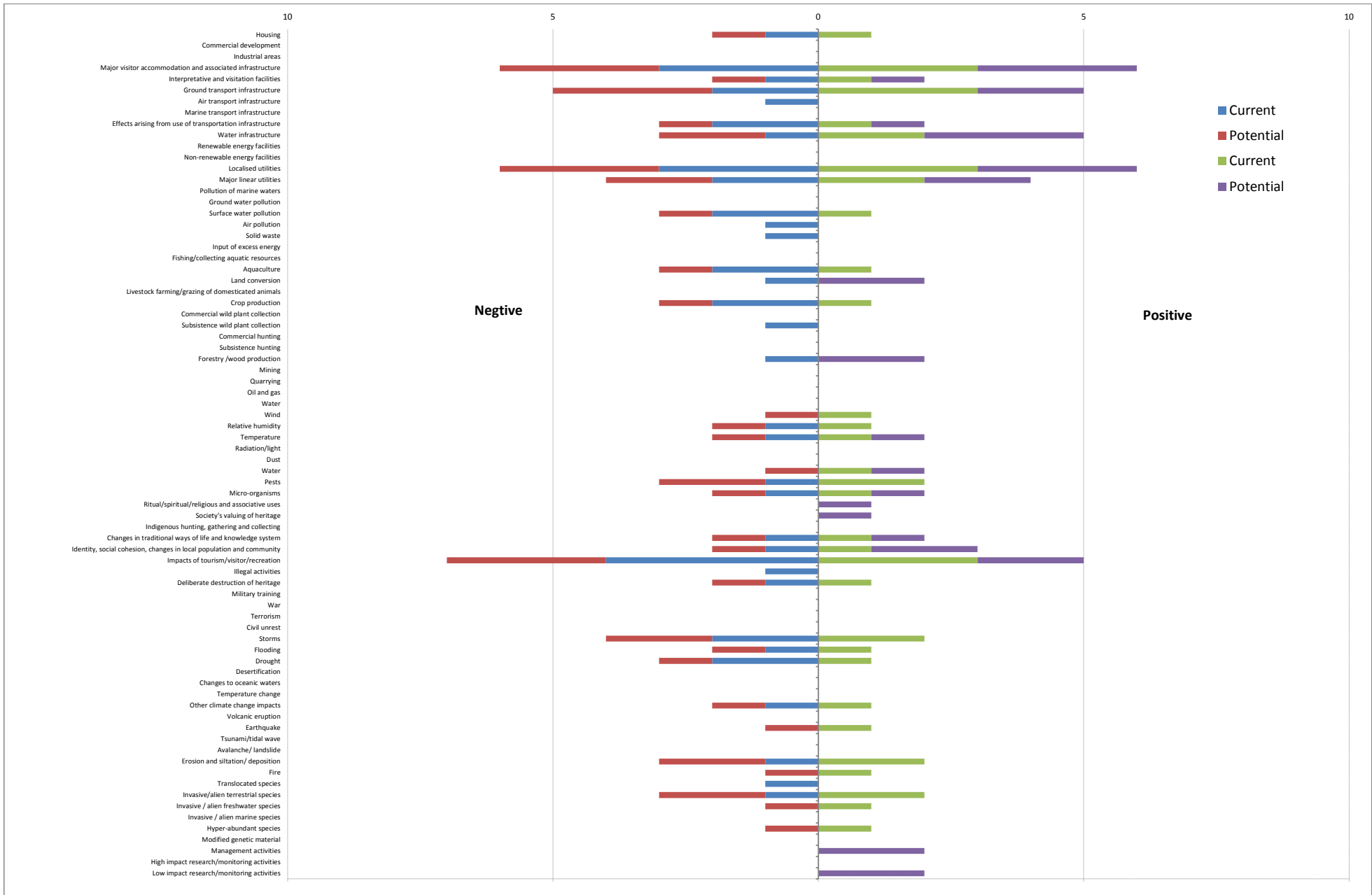

Negtive

Positive

Legend:
- Current (blue)
- Potential (red)
- Current (green)
- Potential (purple)

Categories (top to bottom):
- Housing
- Commercial development
- Industrial areas
- Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure
- Interpretative and visitation facilities
- Ground transport infrastructure
- Air transport infrastructure
- Marine transport infrastructure
- Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure
- Water infrastructure
- Renewable energy facilities
- Non-renewable energy facilities
- Localised utilities
- Major linear utilities
- Pollution of marine waters
- Ground water pollution
- Surface water pollution
- Air pollution
- Solid waste
- Input of excess energy
- Fishing/collecting aquatic resources
- Aquaculture
- Land conversion
- Livestock farming/grazing of domesticated animals
- Crop production
- Commercial wild plant collection
- Subsistence wild plant collection
- Commercial hunting
- Subsistence hunting
- Forestry /wood production
- Mining
- Quarrying
- Oil and gas
- Water
- Wind
- Relative humidity
- Temperature
- Radiation/light
- Dust
- Water
- Pests
- Micro-organisms
- Ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses
- Society's valuing of heritage
- Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting
- Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system
- Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community
- Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation
- Illegal activities
- Deliberate destruction of heritage
- Military training
- War
- Terrorism
- Civil unrest
- Storms
- Flooding
- Drought
- Desertification
- Changes to oceanic waters
- Temperature change
- Other climate change impacts
- Volcanic eruption
- Earthquake
- Tsunami/tidal wave
- Avalanche/ landslide
- Erosion and siltation/ deposition
- Fire
- Translocated species
- Invasive/alien terrestrial species
- Invasive / alien freshwater species
- Invasive / alien marine species
- Hyper-abundant species
- Modified genetic material
- Management activities
- High impact research/monitoring activities
- Low impact research/monitoring activities

Negative/Positive factors currently and potentially impacting on the cultural properties in the Pacific (by number)

Negative/Positive factors currently and potentially impacting on the natural property in Central Asia

Natural

West & Central	Negtive		Positive	
Factor Name	Current	Potential	Current	Potential
Low impact research/monitoring activities	0	0	1	1
Management activities	0	0	1	1
Invasive/alien terrestrial species	0	1	0	0
Fire	1	1	0	0
Erosion and siltation/ deposition	1	1	0	0
Temperature change	1	1	0	0
Desertification	1	1	0	0
Drought	1	1	0	0
Flooding	1	1	0	0
Storms	1	1	0	0
Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation	1	1	1	1
Micro-organisms	1	1	1	1
Pests	0	1	0	0
Water	1	1	1	1
Temperature	0	1	0	0
Wind	0	1	0	0
Surface water pollution	0	1	0	0
Ground water pollution	0	1	0	0
Renewable energy facilities	0	0	1	0
Water infrastructure	1	1	1	1
Interpretative and visitation facilities	0	0	1	0

N.B.: There is only one natural property in West and Central Asia. The factors which have not been selected as affecting the property are not listed in this table.

Negative/Positive factors currently and potentially impacting on the natural properties in South Asia (by number)

Negative/Positive factors currently and potentially impacting on the natural properties in North-East Asia (by number)

Negative/Positive factors currently and potentially impacting on the natural properties in South-East Asia (by number)

Negative/Positive factors currently and potentially impacting on the natural properties in the Pacific (by number)

22   11   0   11   22

Negtive   **Positive**

Legend:
- Current (blue)
- Potential (red)
- Current (green)
- Potential (purple)

- Housing
- Commercial development
- Industrial areas
- Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure
- Interpretative and visitation facilities
- Ground transport infrastructure
- Air transport infrastructure
- Marine transport infrastructure
- Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure
- Water infrastructure
- Renewable energy facilities
- Non-renewable energy facilities
- Localised utilities
- Major linear utilities
- Pollution of marine waters
- Ground water pollution
- Surface water pollution
- Air pollution
- Solid waste
- Input of excess energy
- Fishing/collecting aquatic resources
- Aquaculture
- Land conversion
- Livestock farming/grazing of domesticated animals
- Crop production
- Commercial wild plant collection
- Subsistence wild plant collection
- Commercial hunting
- Subsistence hunting
- Forestry /wood production
- Mining
- Quarrying
- Oil and gas
- Water
- Wind
- Relative humidity
- Temperature
- Radiation/light
- Dust
- Water
- Pests
- Micro-organisms
- Ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses
- Society's valuing of heritage
- Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting
- Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system
- Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community
- Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation
- Illegal activities
- Deliberate destruction of heritage
- Military training
- War
- Terrorism
- Civil unrest
- Storms
- Flooding
- Drought
- Desertification
- Changes to oceanic waters
- Temperature change
- Other climate change impacts
- Volcanic eruption
- Earthquake
- Tsunami/tidal wave
- Avalanche/ landslide
- Erosion and siltation/ deposition
- Fire
- Translocated species
- Invasive/alien terrestrial species
- Invasive / alien freshwater species
- Invasive / alien marine species
- Hyper-abundant species
- Modified genetic material
- Management activities
- High impact research/monitoring activities
- Low impact research/monitoring activities

Negative/Positive factors currently and potentially impacting on the mixed properties in North-East Asia (by numbers)

Negative/Positive factors currently and potentially impacting on the mixed properties in the Pacific (by numbers)
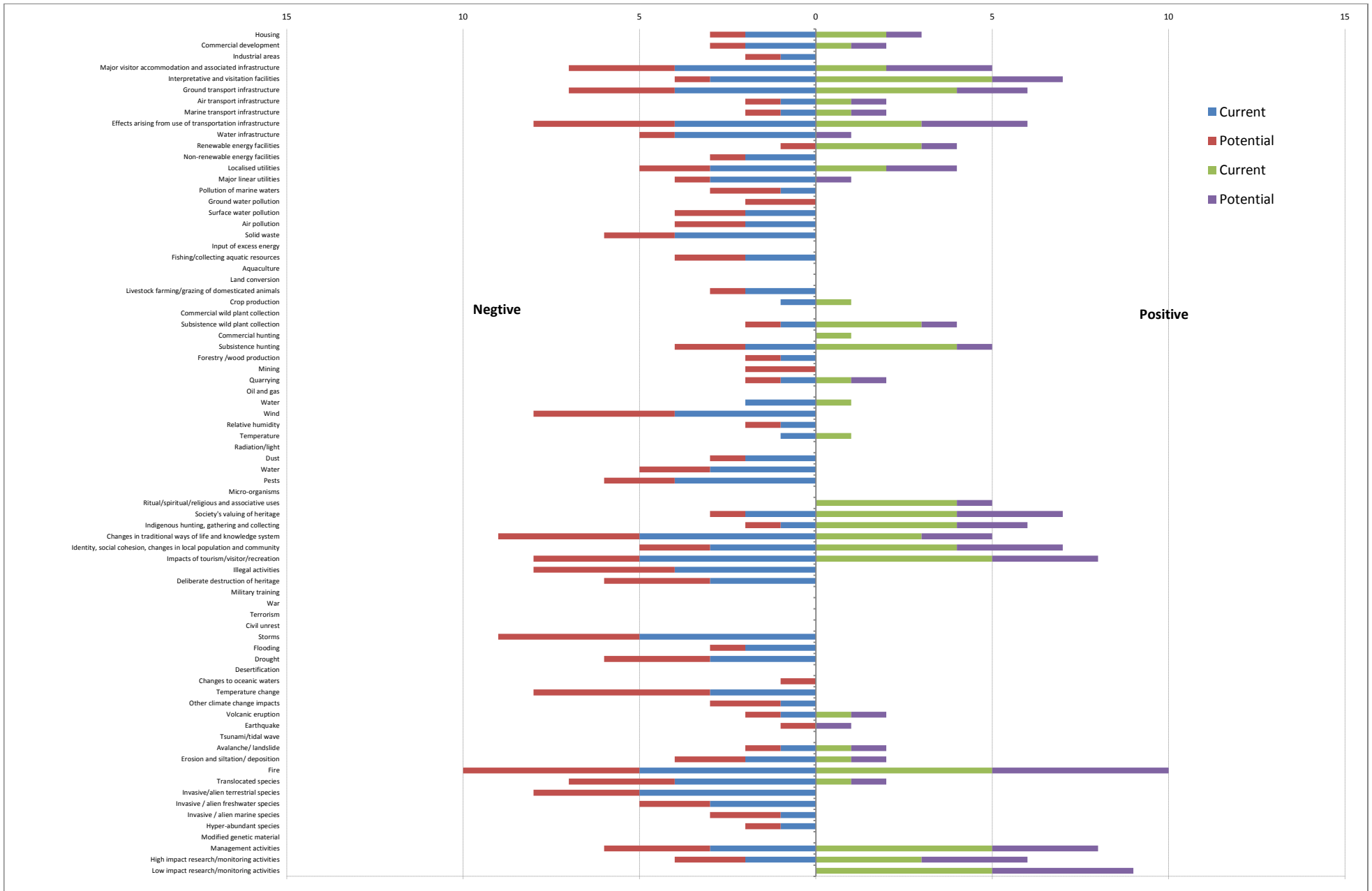
4.1.1 - Buffer zone status
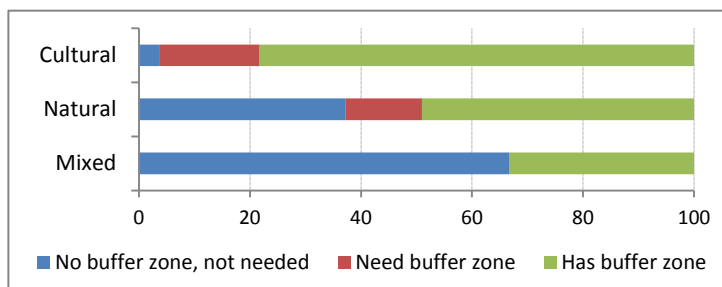
136 properties have buffer zones, 30 answered that they do not have and do not need buffer zones, which leaves 32 that would need buffer zones but still do not have any. Of the properties that still need to define buffer zones, 25 are cultural properties and seven natural. Many natural and mixed properties in particular report there is no need for a buffer zone and this should be further examined.

4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?
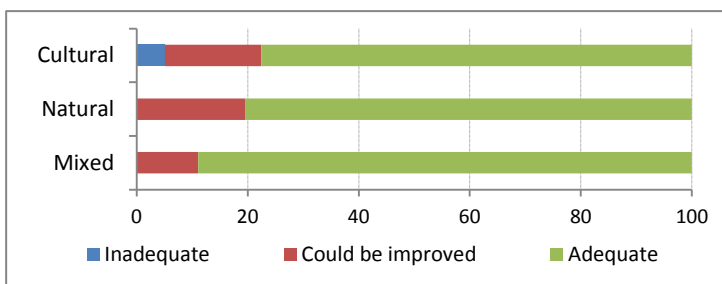
When assessing the adequacy of the boundaries to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value, 156 properties (78.8%) considered them to be adequate. 35 properties considered the boundaries need to be improved, of which 24 were cultural properties, 10 natural and one mixed. The remaining seven cultural properties considered that they have inadequate boundaries.

4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?
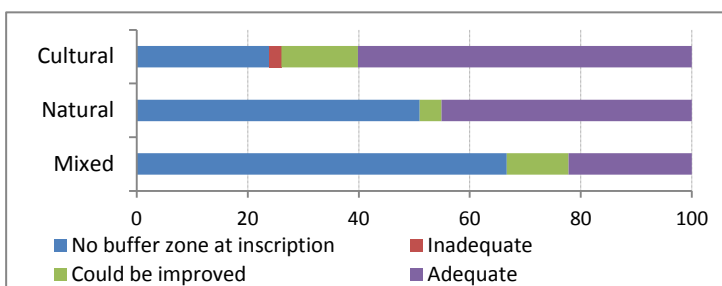
108 properties (54.5%) considered their buffer zones to be adequate to maintain OUV. 65 properties answered they do not have buffer zones at the time of inscription. Of the remaining properties, 22 properties answered that their boundaries could be improved, of which 19 were cultural, two natural and one mixed. There were three cultural properties that reported their buffer zones to be inadequate.

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

	Not known	Not known by local communities	Known	Total
Cultural	7	21	110	138
Natural	0	8	43	51
Mixed	0	1	8	9
Total	7 (3.5%)	30 (15.2%)	161 (81.3%)	198 (100%)

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

	No buffer zone	Not known	Not known by local communities	Known	Total
Cultural	32	2	24	80	138
Natural	26		5	20	51
Mixed	6		1	2	9
Total	64 (32.3%)	2 (1.0%)	30 (15.2%)	102 (51.5%)	198 (100%)

4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?
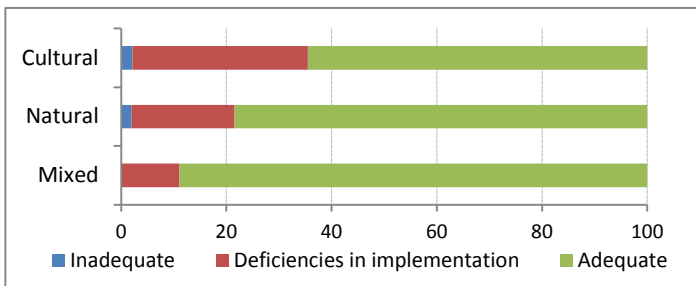
The picture illustrated here from the region is that legislation is largely adequate across all property types but for about a third of cultural properties there are deficiencies.

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

4.2.3 - 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?

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

1. Cultural
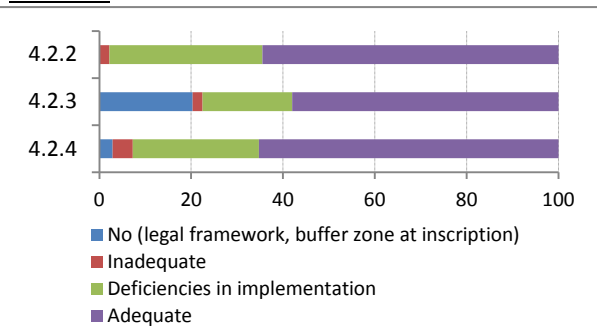
2.Natural
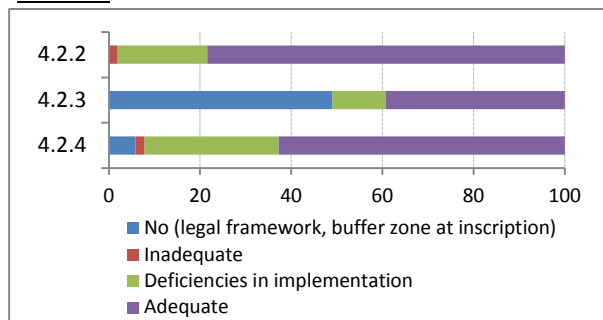
3.Mixed
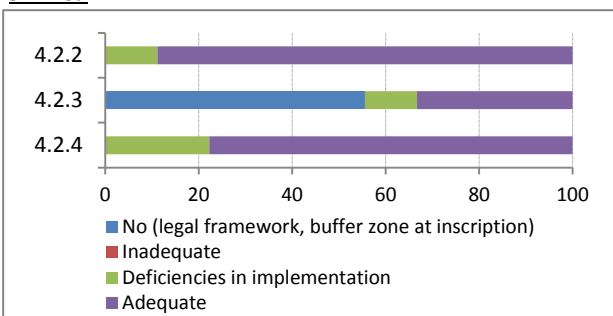
The general picture revealed regarding the existence and adequacy of legal frameworks for protecting OUV of properties and for regulating activities in buffer zones is generally good for all property types. In all cases however, there is room for improvement, particularly with respect to buffer zones.

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

	No effective capacity/resources	Major deficiencies	Acceptable	Excellent	Total
Cultural	2	10	65	61	138
Natural	0	5	27	19	51
Mixed	0	0	7	2	9
Total	2 (1.0%)	15 (7.6%)	99 (50.0%)	82 (41.4%)	198 (100%)

The reported results show that the situation with the legislative framework is good overall but in about 10% of natural properties there are reported major deficiencies in the enforcement of laws and regulations. In two cultural properties, no effective capacity or resources were available to enforce legislation or regulations.

4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?

	Little or no coordination	Could be improved	Excellent	Total
Cultural	2	74	62	138
Natural	1	29	21	51
Mixed	0	3	6	9
Total	3 (1.5%)	106 (53.5%)	89 (44.9%)	198 (100%)

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?
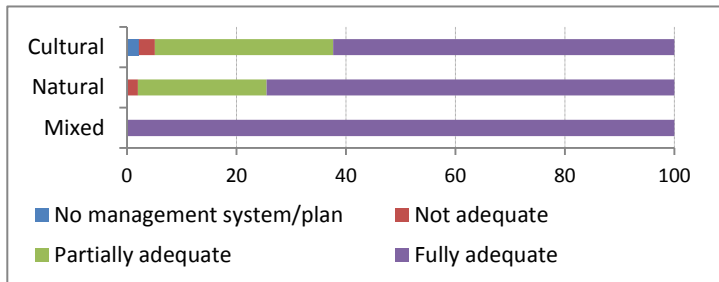
The results of the questionnaire present a very good report on the adequacy of management planning, with all mixed properties and 60-75% of cultural and natural properties reporting fully adequate planning provisions.

Cultural

1.Asia and Pacific
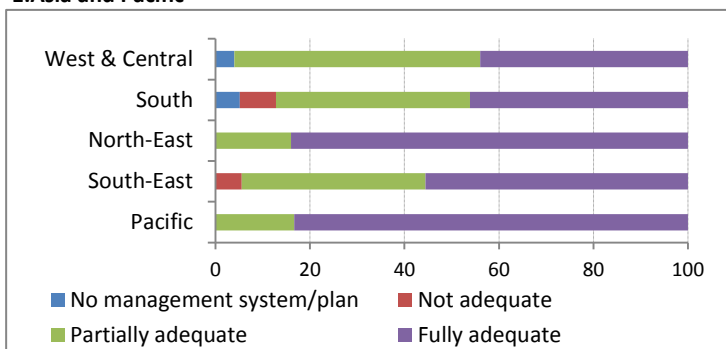
With the management systems for cultural properties, the most improvement required would be in sub-regions of West and Central Asia and South Asia followed by South-East Asia.

2. Pacific
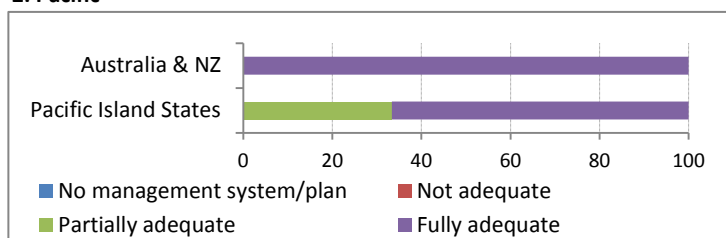
Natural

1.Asia and Pacific
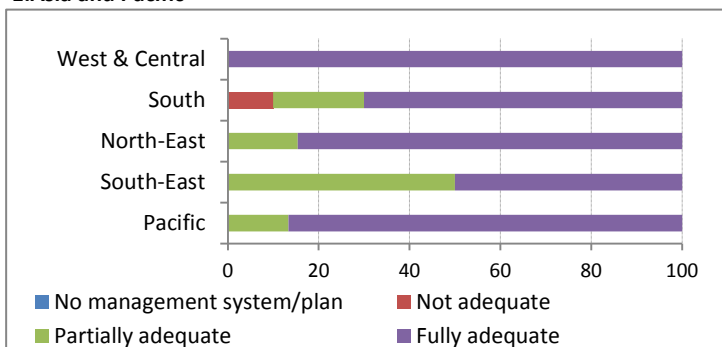
The management of natural properties shows that the most improvement required would be with South-East Asia, followed by South Asia.

2. Pacific
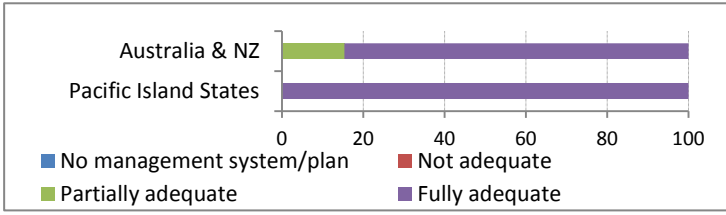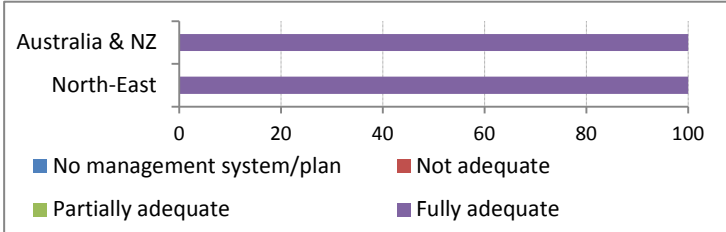
Mixed

Note: Only North-East, Australia and New Zealand have mixed properties.

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?
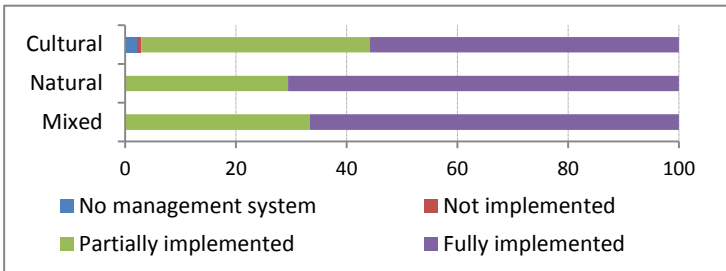
The comparison between the three categories of properties shows similar trends, though the properties that stated not having a management system or are not implementing a management system are all cultural properties.

By site-category

Cultural

1.Asia and Pacific
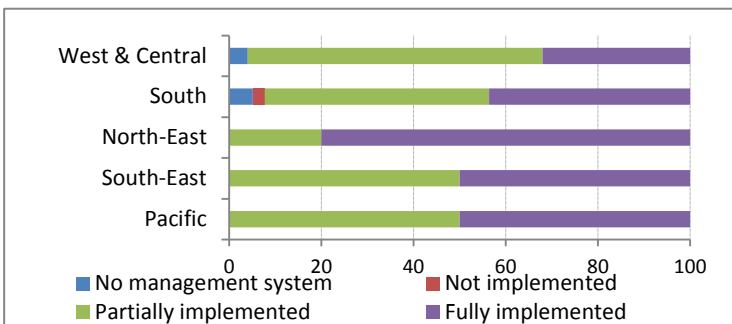
Comparing the sub-regions, there are clear indications that for cultural properties the implementation of management systems needs to be looked into and addressed in West and Central Asia, South Asia, and South-East Asia.

2. Pacific
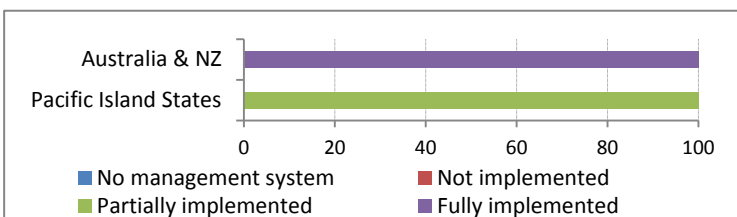
1.Asia and Pacific

For natural properties the requirement for improvement is greatest with the Pacific Island States followed by South-East Asia, North-East Asia and South Asia.

2. Pacific
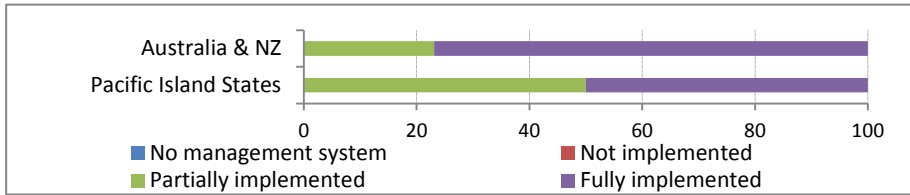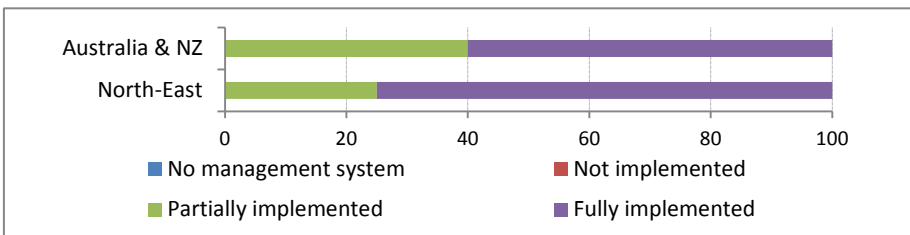
Mixed

N.B.: Only North-East Asia, Australia and New Zealand have mixed properties.

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

	No plan	Needed, no plan	Few impl.	Many impl.	Most or all impl.	Total
Cultural	9	4	10	48	67	138
Natural	1	0	3	15	32	51
Mixed	0	0	0	4	5	9
Total	10 (5.1%)	4 (2.0%)	13 (6.6%)	67 (33.8%)	104 (52.5%)	198 (100%)

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship of the following with World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff.
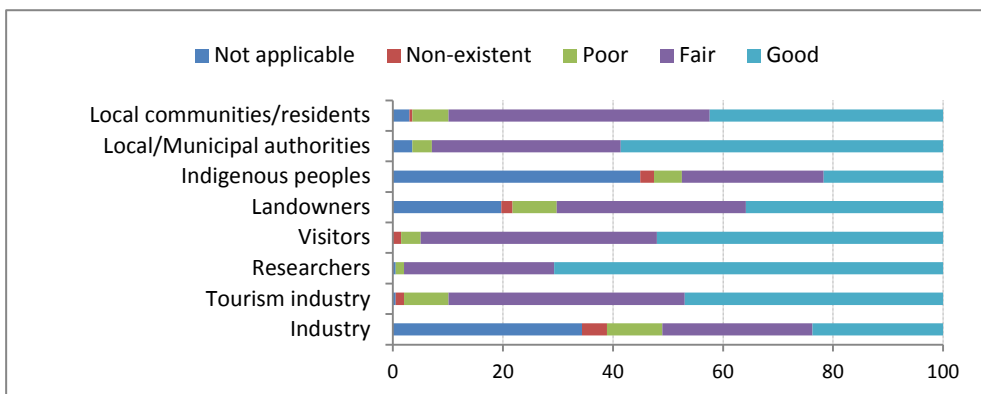
The cooperation and relationship between the World Heritage property managers and related sectors are in most cases fair to good. Relationships are best with scientific researchers, local authorities, visitors and the tourist industry. Improvements are needed, in particular, in relationships with indigenous peoples, landowners and the industrial sector.

4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?
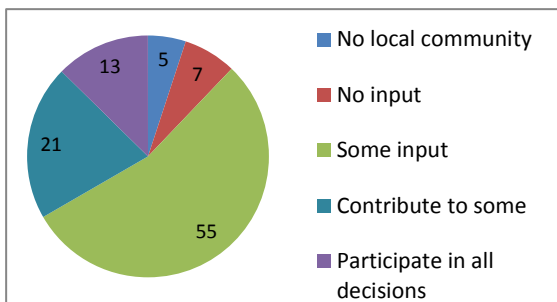
The pattern revealed here suggests the need for a marked improvement in the role of resident communities in decision-making for the protection of World Heritage properties. In only a reported one third of properties do local communities participate in all or some decision-making. Clearly there is a need for development of improved mechanisms for consulting with and involving local residents and communities in management of the World Heritage properties.

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?
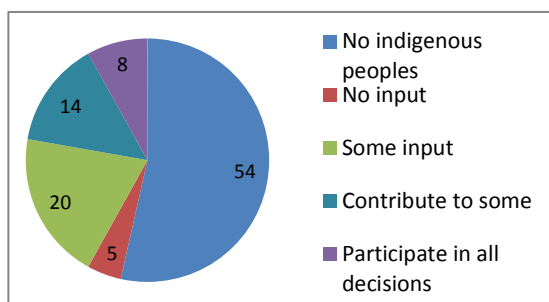
Only about half of the properties in the region have indigenous peoples that live in or regularly use the WH property. In only 8% of properties do indigenous peoples participate in all decisions and in about 5% of properties there is no input from indigenous peoples. As with local communities, there is a need for considerable improvement in the involvement of indigenous peoples, where present, in the decision-making process for protection of OUV.

4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and/or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?
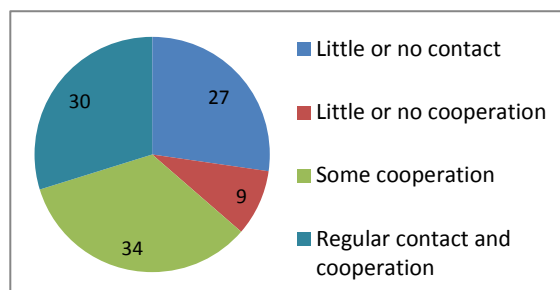
In respect to the cooperation with local industries such as forestry, mining and agriculture, 27.3% has little or no contact and 9.1% little or no cooperation.

4.4.1 Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (Do not provide monetary figures but the relative percentage of the funding sources)
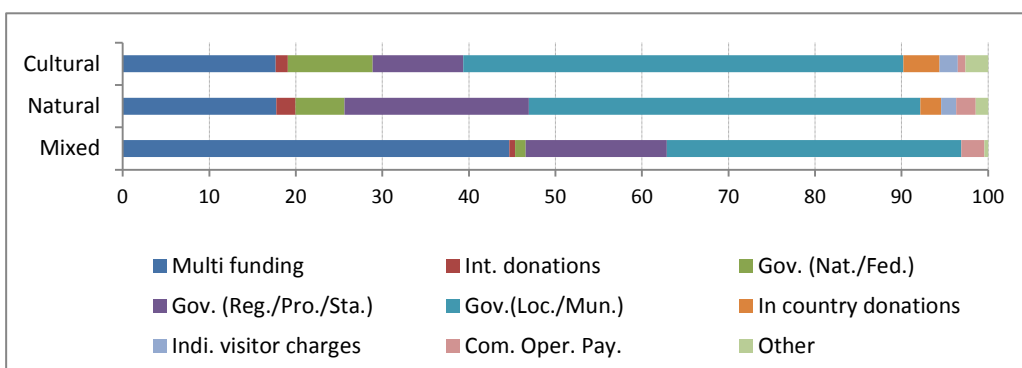
WH properties receive funding from a very wide range of sources, though national government sources are predominant for all property types.
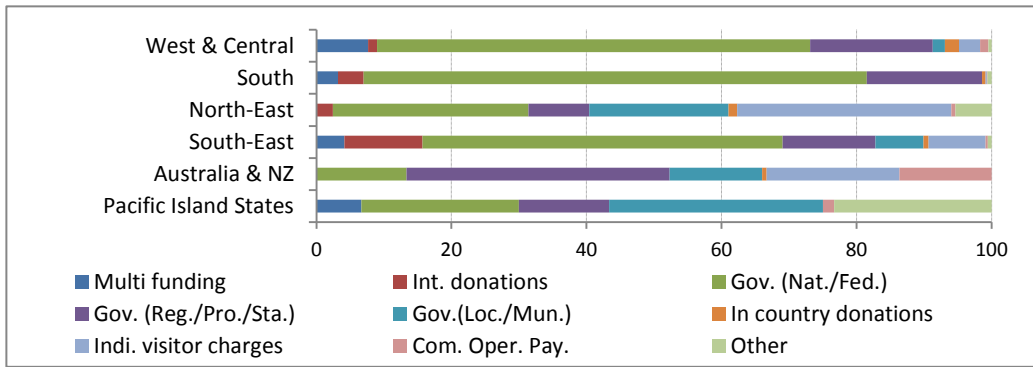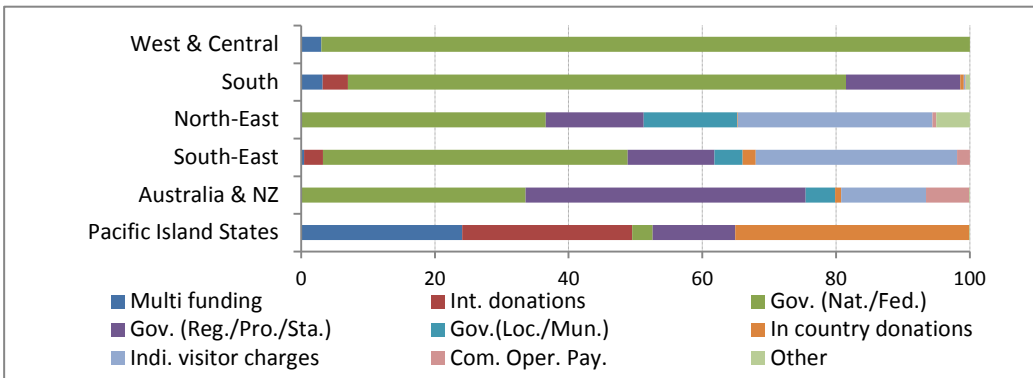
Natural
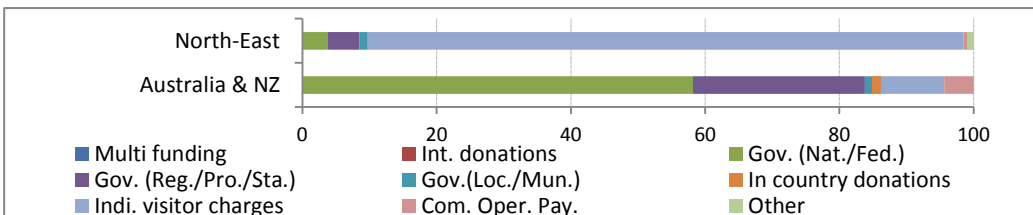
Mixed

Note: Only North-East, Australia and New Zealand have mixed properties.

In North-East Asia government funding for cultural properties is relatively lower (58.6%), while 31.7% of the conservation cost is funded by individual visitor charges. The funding from the local governments is relatively higher compared to other regions.

4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?
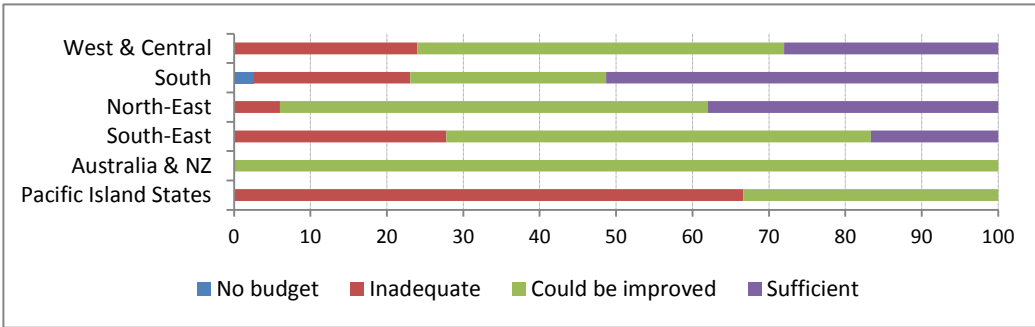
By sub-region

1.Asia and Pacific
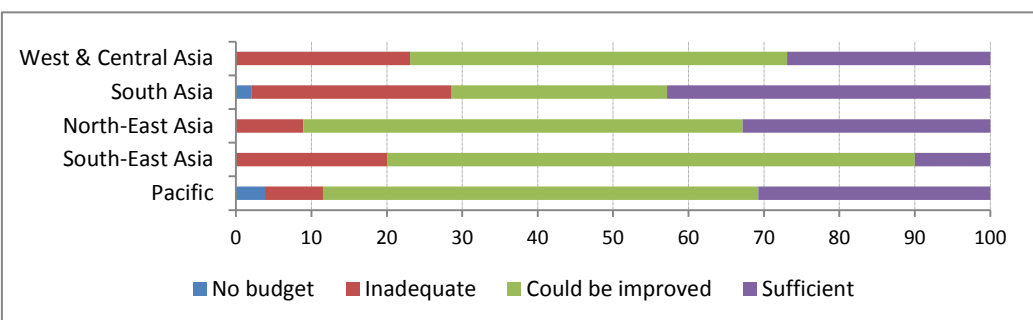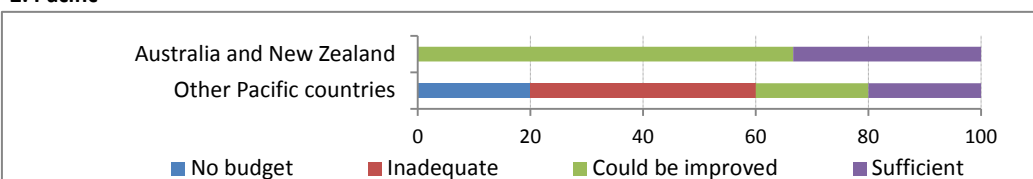
2. Pacific

Within all sub-regions, there is room for improvement in the allocation of budgets for the management of WH properties. The inadequacy of budgets is particularly acute among the Pacific Island States where only 20% of properties are reported as having sufficient budgets and 60% either no or inadequate budget.

Cultural

Natural
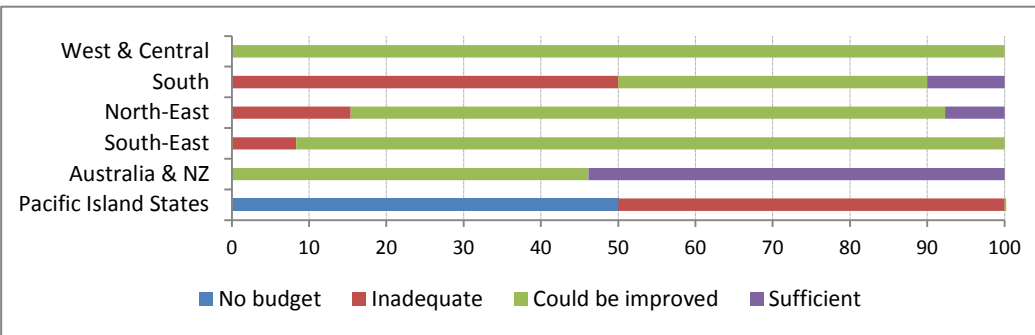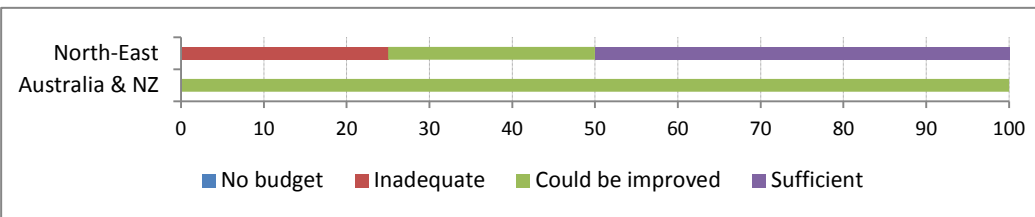
Mixed

Note: Only North-East, Australia and New Zealand have mixed properties.

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

1.Asia and Pacific
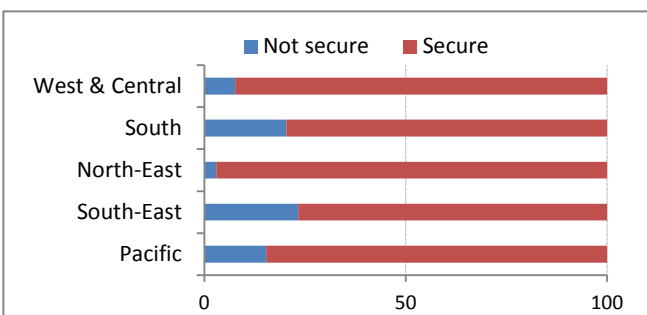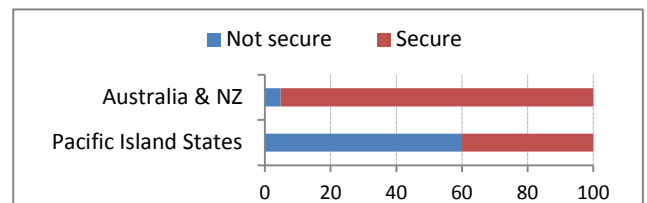
2. Pacific

For the majority of properties throughout the region, funding sources are considered to be largely secure. However, for the Pacific Island states the situation reported is of concern with some 60% of properties having insecure funding sources. The identification and provision of secure and sustainable funding sources is a priority in this sub-region.

4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

By sub-region

1. Asia and Pacific

2. Pacific
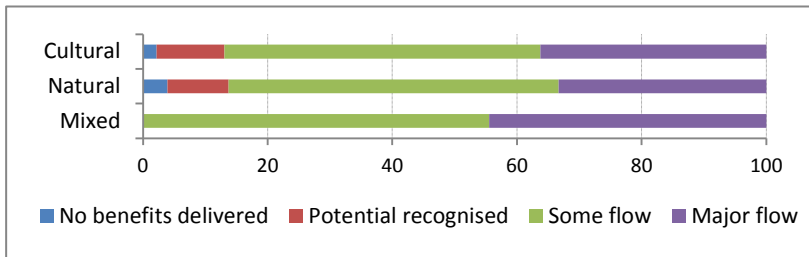
In only about one third of properties is there a major flow of economic benefit to local communities and some properties report no benefits delivered at all. There is potential for realising greater benefits in the form of employment and income, and sharing these beneficially with local residents and communities.
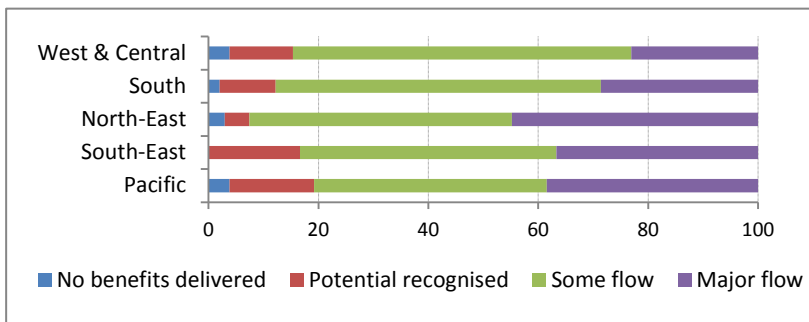
Five properties answered that there are no benefits delivered, and 20 properties recognize the potential of ensuring economic benefit for the local communities and are working to realise it.
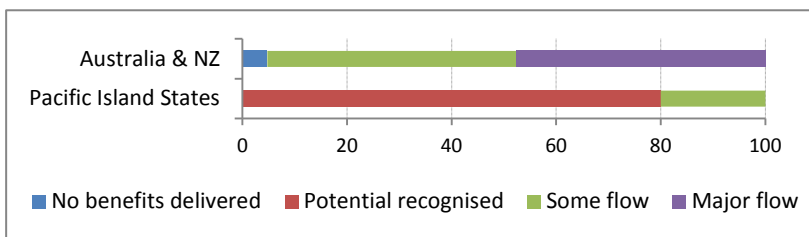
4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?
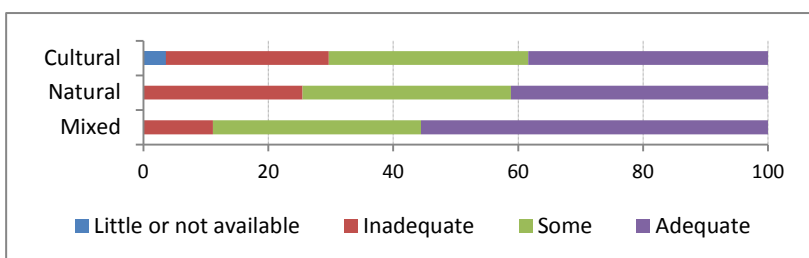
Just over a third (39.9%) of properties have adequate resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure to meet management needs. 32.3% have some equipment but face some constraints. 50 properties or 25.3% have inadequate resources. Five cultural properties have little or no available resources.

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?
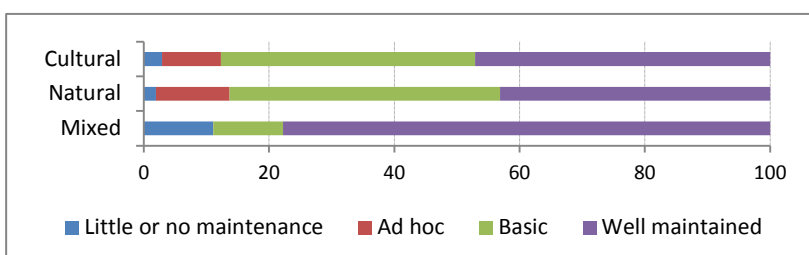

The reported situation regarding maintenance of equipment, facilities and infrastructure is not as good as the reported availability of resources. They are little or not maintained in six properties with ad hoc maintenance in 19 properties, together making about 12.6% of the properties.

4.4.9-4.4.11 Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage Property (% of total)

	Q4.4.9		Q4.4.10		Q4.4.11	
	Full-time	Part-time	Permanent	Seasonal	Paid	Volunteers
Cultural	81.8	18.3	80.5	19.5	94.0	6.0
Natural	88.1	11.9	83.9	16.1	93.5	6.5
Mixed	87.6	12.4	85.2	14.8	96.2	3.8

Information concerning the employees involved in managing the World Heritage properties shows that they are largely managed by full-time (85.8%), permanent (83.2%) and paid (94.6%) employees, and not volunteers.

4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?
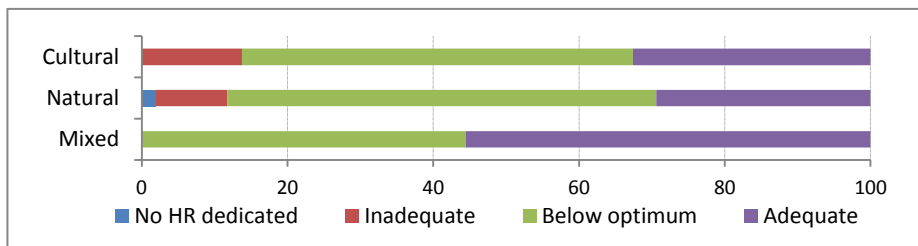
However, 108 properties (54.5%) reported that their human resources are below optimum, and only 65 properties (32.8%) feel they are adequate. 19 cultural and five natural properties answered that their human resources are inadequate. One natural property has no dedicated human resources.

4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the avaibility of professionals in the following disciplines
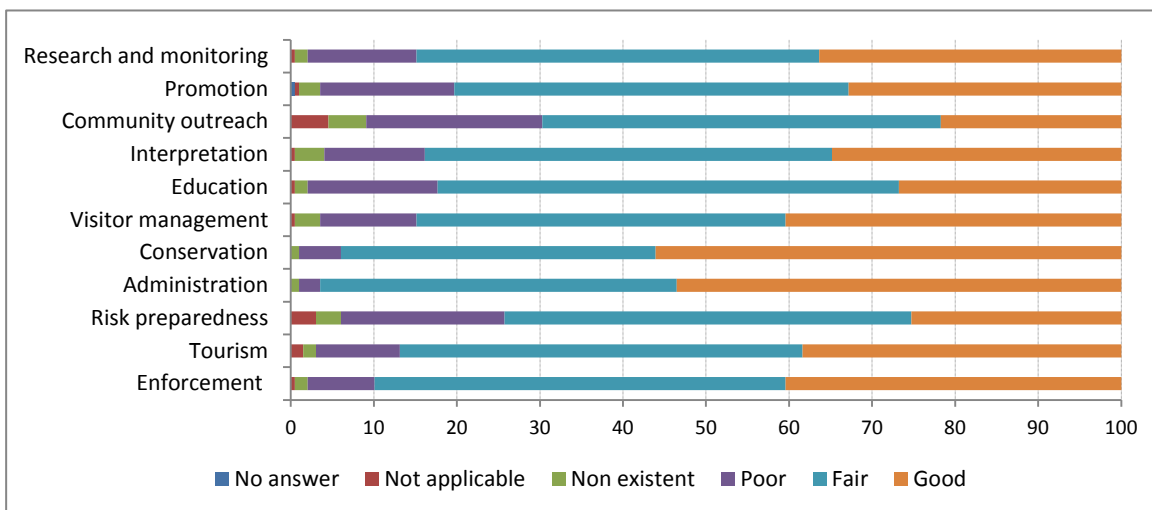
The picture revealed here is mixed. In some cases such as administration and conservation practices, the expertise is reported as good. But in the case of community outreach, education and risk preparedness, there is inadequate input of technical expertise.

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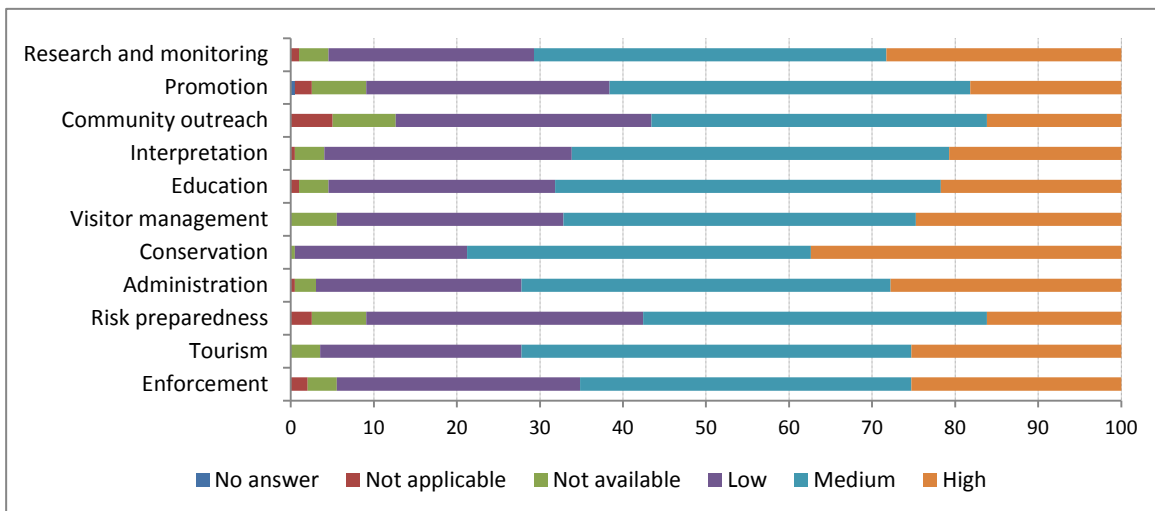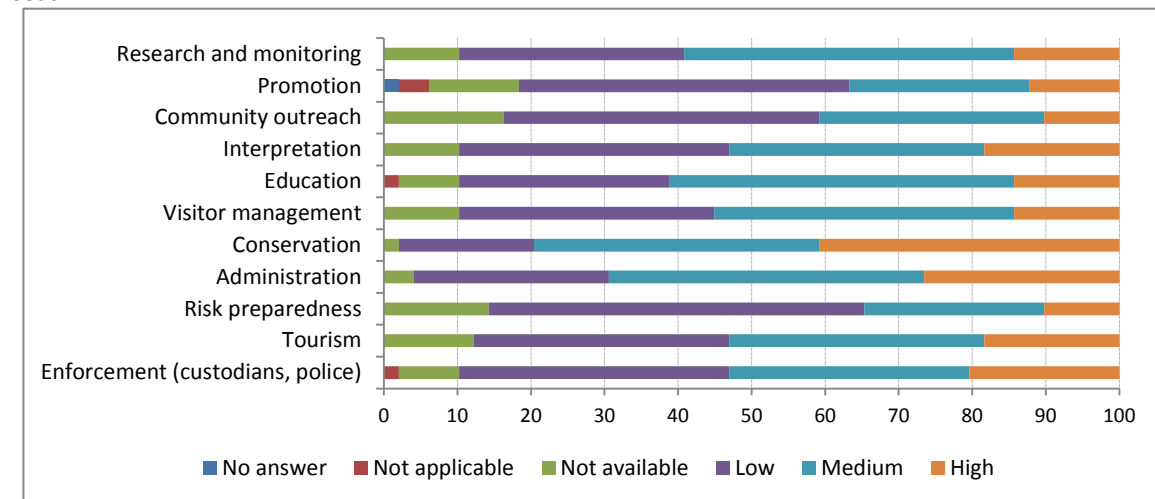

Training opportunities are in average good in 23.8% of properties. 31.7% of properties have no or low opportunities for training. Community outreach and risk preparedness are the two fields with the lowest availability of training opportunities.
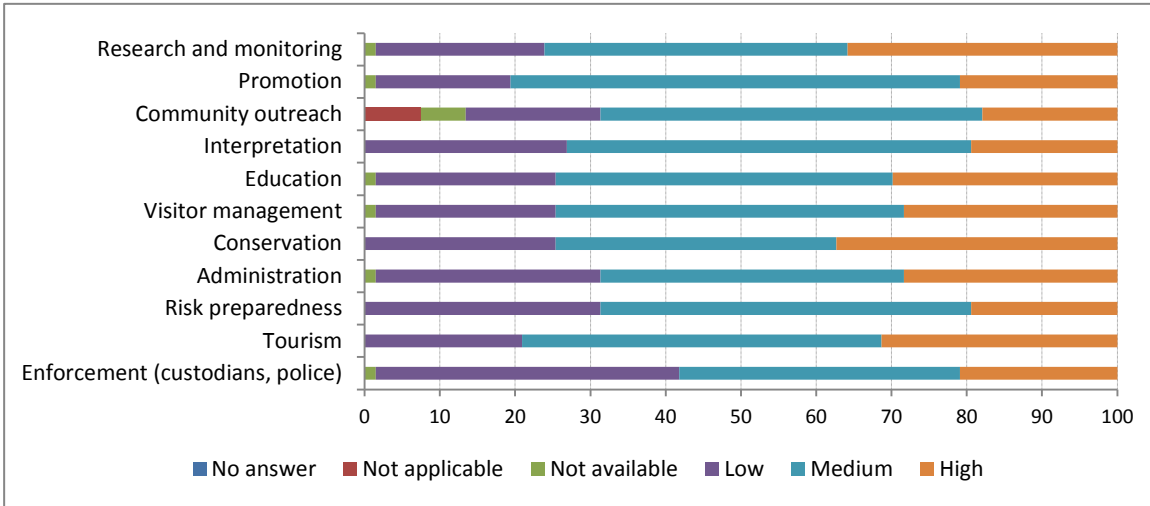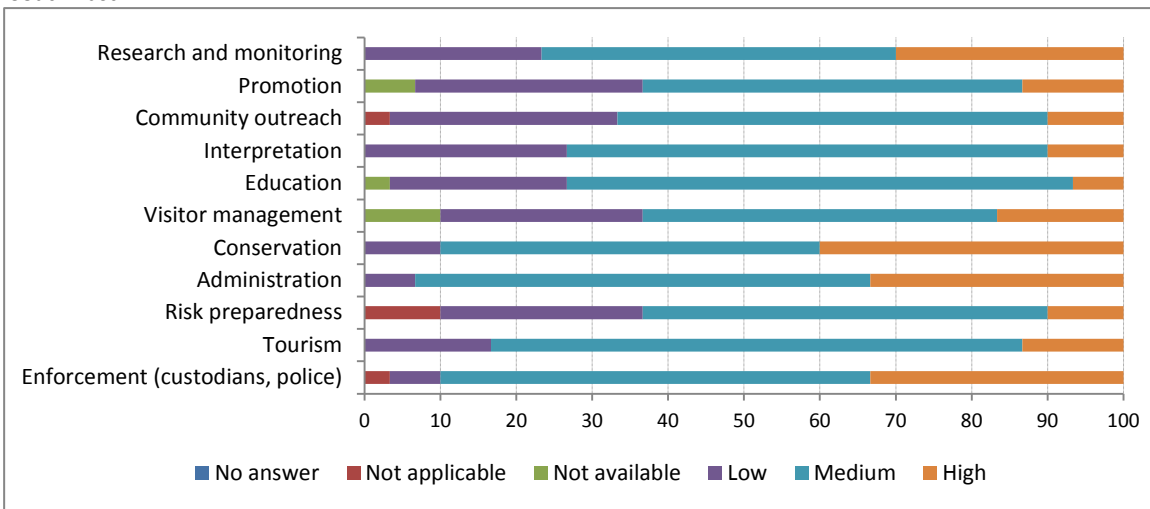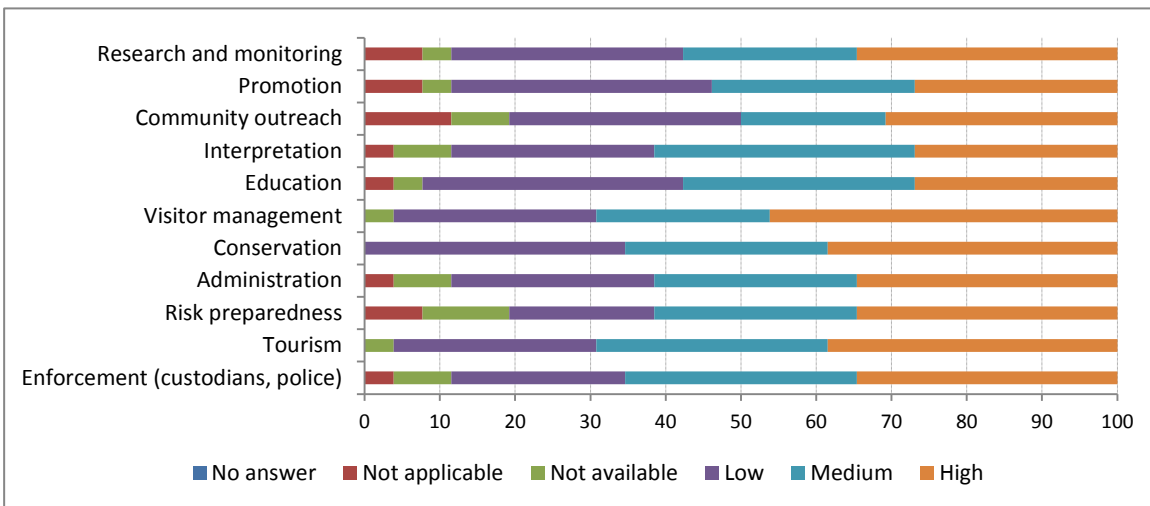
By sub-region

West & Central
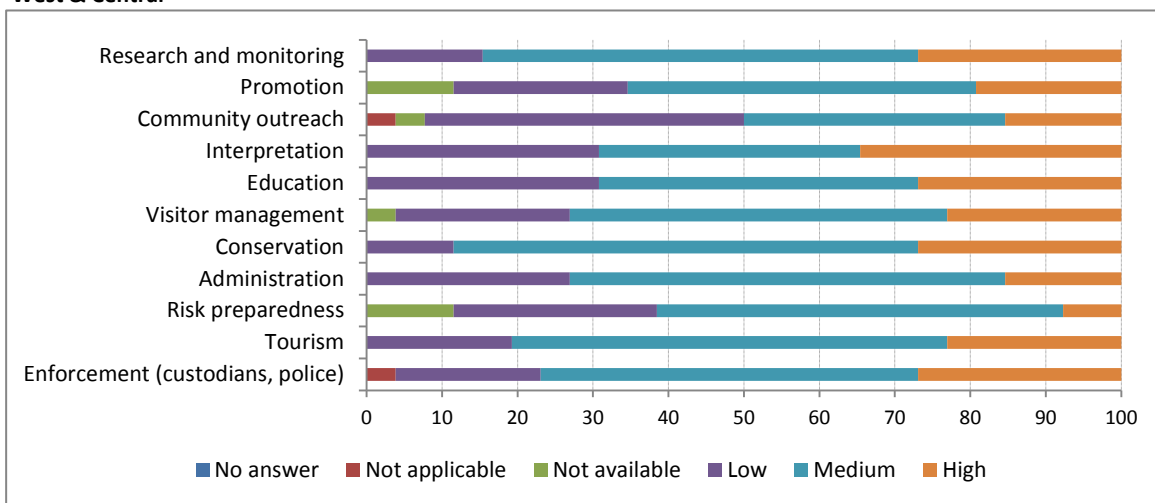
South
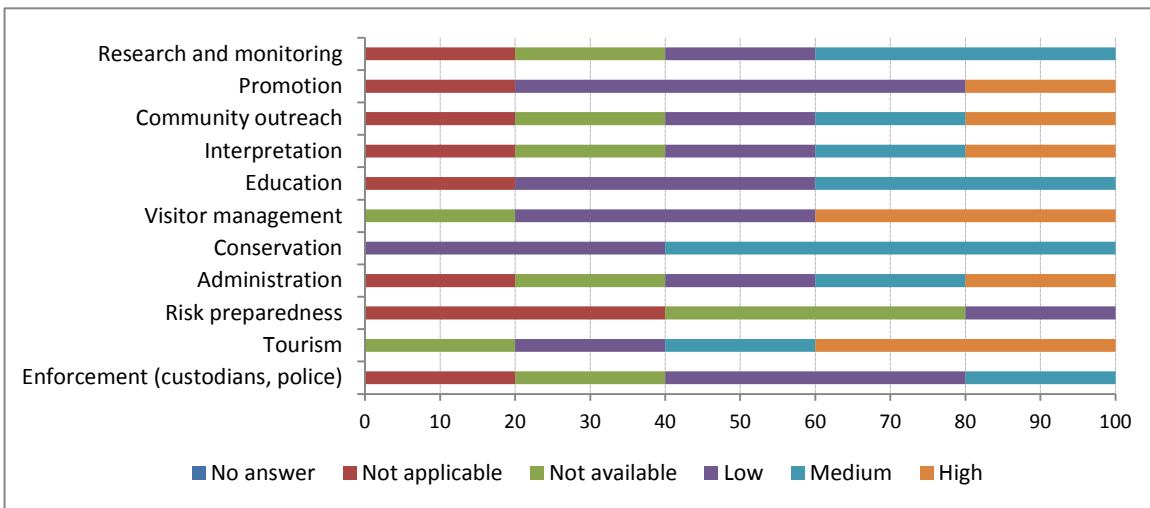
North-East
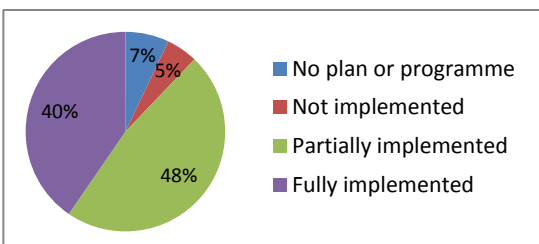

South-East

Pacific

Australia & NZ
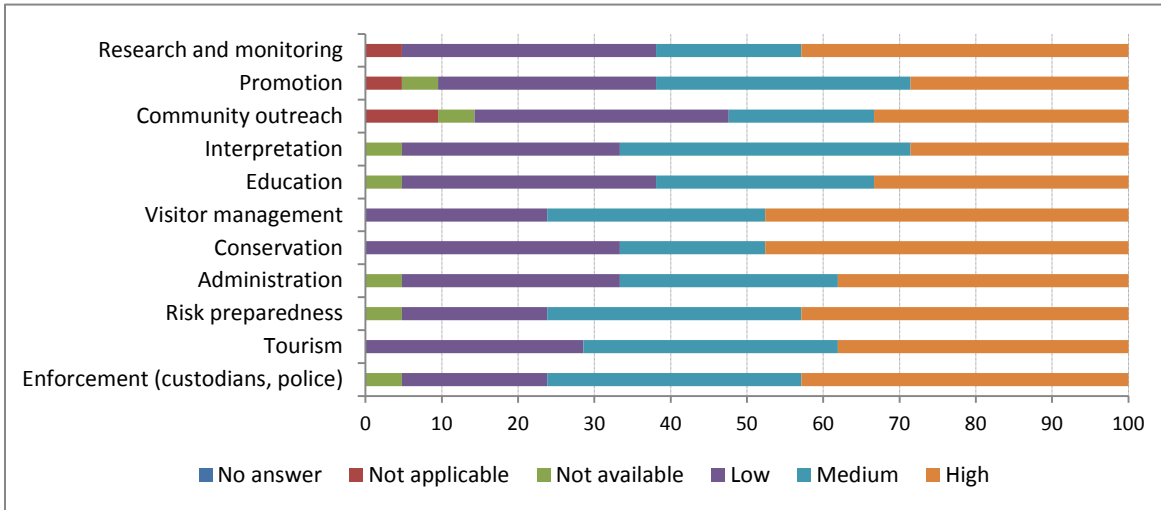
Pacific Island States

**4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?**

- No plan or programme
- Not implemented
- Partially implemented
- Fully implemented

7%
5%
48%
40%

From the reported results to this question it appears that there is good development of local expertise deriving from WH management, with more than 80% of programmes either fully or partially contributing to capacity development in local communities.

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

- Little or no
- Not sufficient
- Sufficient but gaps
- Sufficient

0%
6%
54%
40%
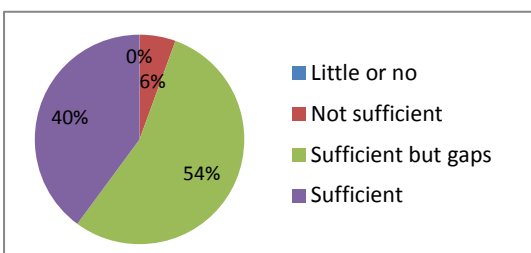
Overall there is sufficient knowledge from scientific and traditional sources to support planning and management, and only 11 properties report insufficient knowledge. However, 108 properties report gaps in knowledge.

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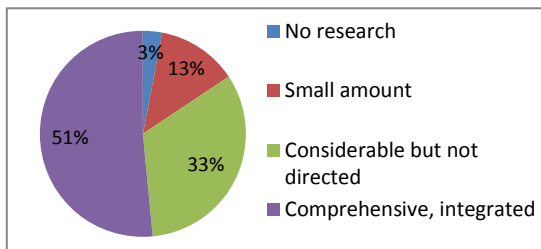

More than half of the properties in the region report the existence of a comprehensive research programme integrated into the management needs of the property, and in another 65 properties a research programme exists but it is not directed specifically at management. Only six properties record the absence of research for assisting management.

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?
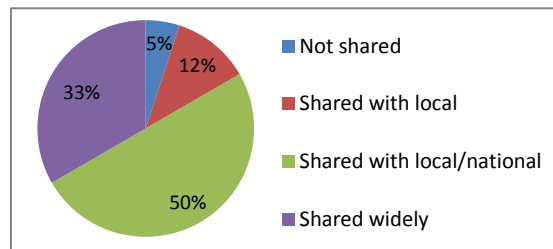
Where research is conducted there is good dissemination of results, particularly to national agencies and local participants. A substantial amount of research is also shared with the wide range of audiences, including international ones. In only 10 properties the results of research are not shared.

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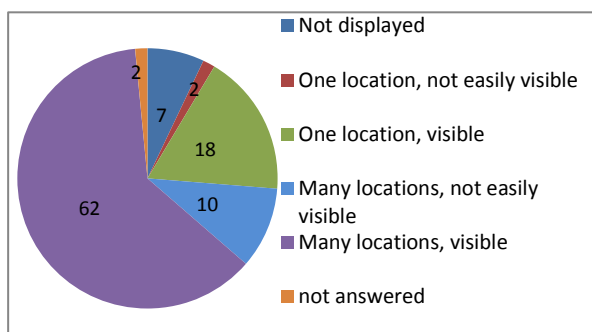

Good use is made of the WH emblem at WH properties. In 143 of the 198 properties in the region, the emblem is either visible at many locations or present at many locations (though not easily visible). There were only 14 properties that stated that the emblem was not displayed.
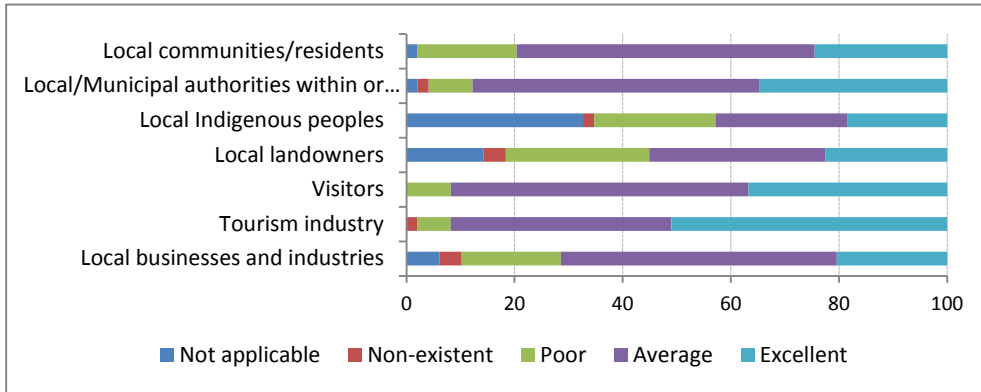
4.6.2 Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

By sub-region

West & Central
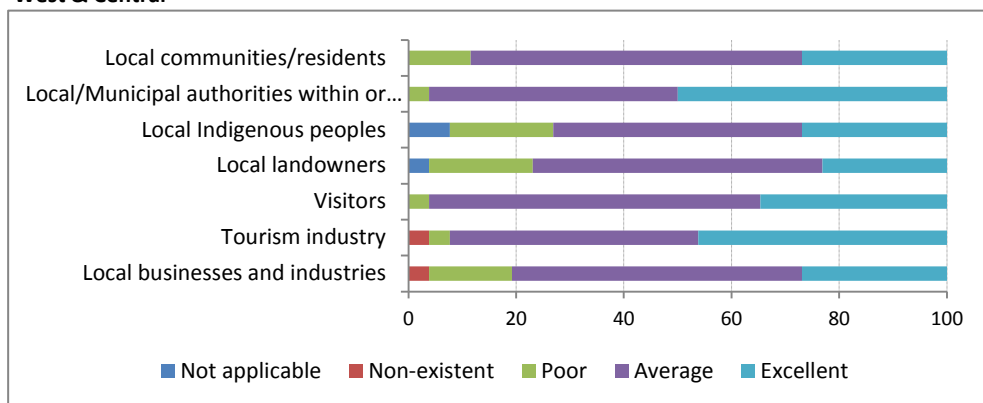
South

North-East

The awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage properties vary greatly between the various groups and the sub-regions. The highest average of those who have a poor or non-existent understanding is reported to be the Pacific Island States with 28.6%, followed by South-East Asia (18.6%) and South Asia (17.5%). A big difference can be noticed when compared to North-East Asia where only 4.9% are considered to have poor or no understanding.

South-East

Pacific

Australia & NZ

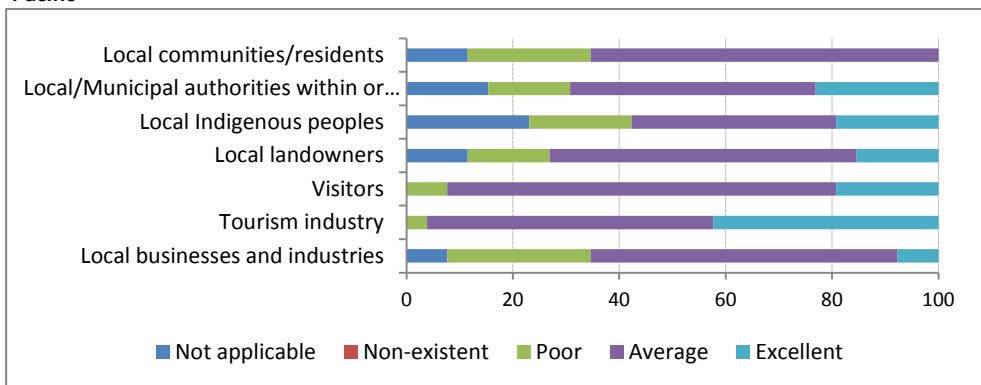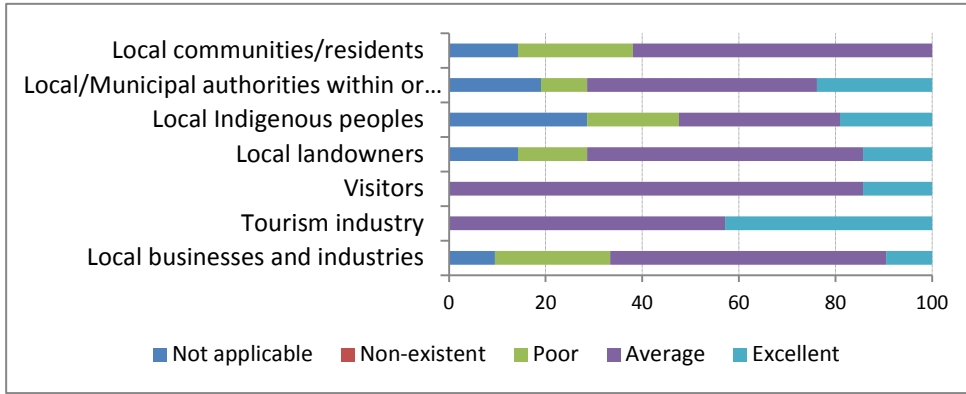|	
Local communities/residents	
Local/Municipal authorities within or…	
Local Indigenous peoples	
Local landowners	
Visitors	
Tourism industry	
Local businesses and industries	

■ Not applicable ■ Non-existent ■ Poor ■ Average ■ Excellent

Pacific Island States

Local communities/residents	
Local/Municipal authorities within or…	
Local Indigenous peoples	
Local landowners	
Visitors	
Tourism industry	
Local businesses and industries	

■ Not applicable ■ Non-existent ■ Poor ■ Average ■ Excellent
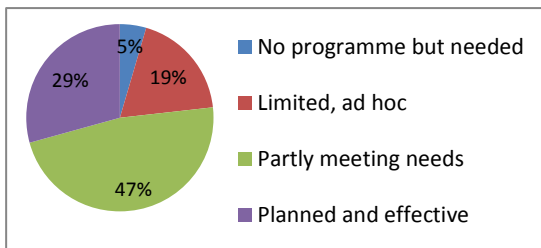
Within the Pacific sub-region the awareness of, and understanding of the WH property is best among visitors and local communities including indigenous peoples. It appears to be least satisfactory in the case of local businesses and local governments. In the case of Pacific Island States, the best levels of knowledge and understanding are with the tourism industry and visitors. There is a good level of understanding in local communities including resident indigenous peoples, which signifies the prominence of communities as customary owners and traditional managers of WH properties.
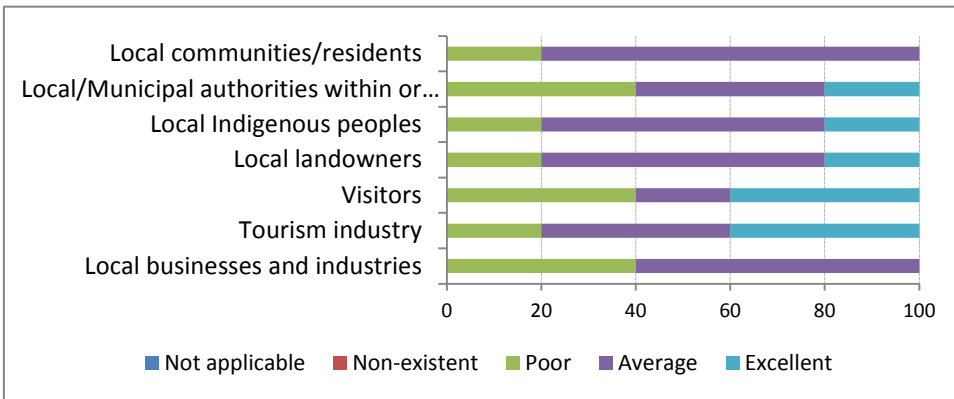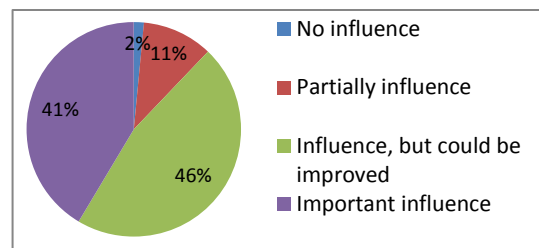
4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

5%
19%
47%
29%

■ No programme but needed
■ Limited, ad hoc
■ Partly meeting needs
■ Planned and effective

Generally there are planned education and awareness programmes associated with WH properties in the region and only nine (less than 5%) of the 198 properties report the absence of programmes.

4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

2% 11%
46%
41%

■ No influence
■ Partially influence
■ Influence, but could be improved
■ Important influence

Many properties reported that the designation as a World Heritage property has had a certain degree of influence on education, information and awareness building activities. Only three properties stated that it had no influence.

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

1% 12%
67%
20%

■ Not presented/interpreted
■ Not adequately
■ Could be improved
■ Excellent
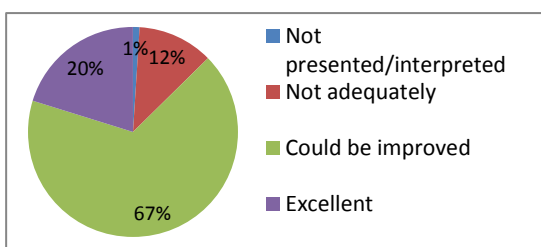
The information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property is presented and interpreted in an excellent manner only in 20.2% of the properties. 67.2% of the properties think that it could be improved, 23 properties stated that it was not adequate and two properties stated that the Outstanding Universal Value is not presented and interpreted.

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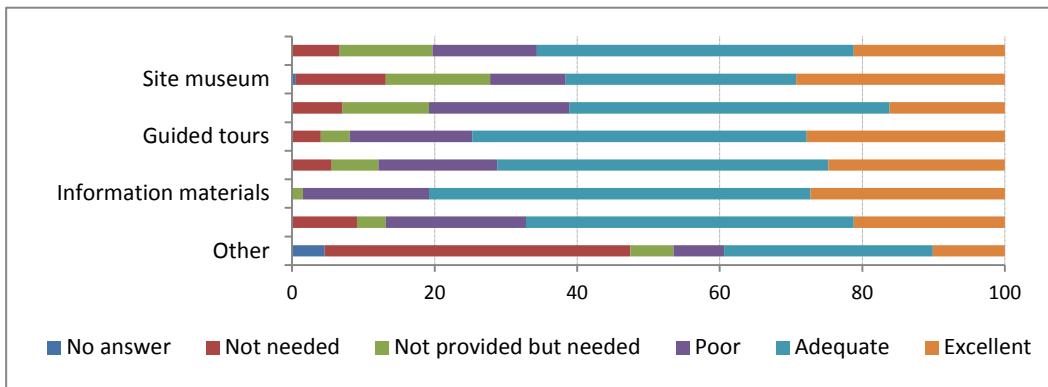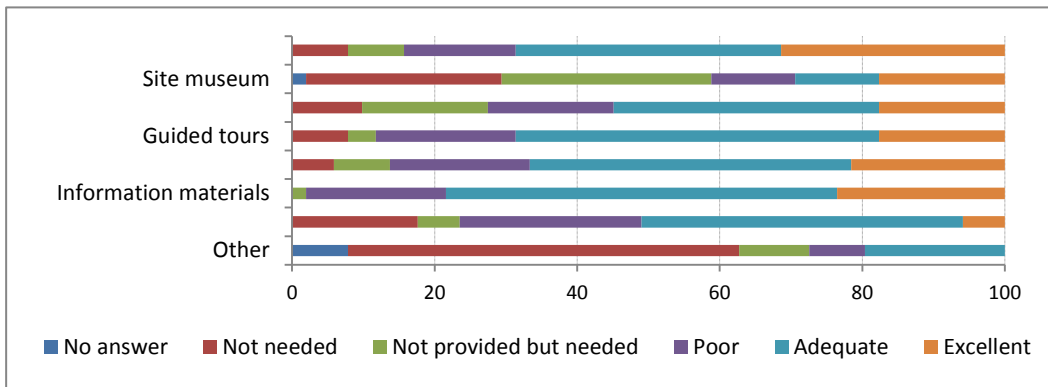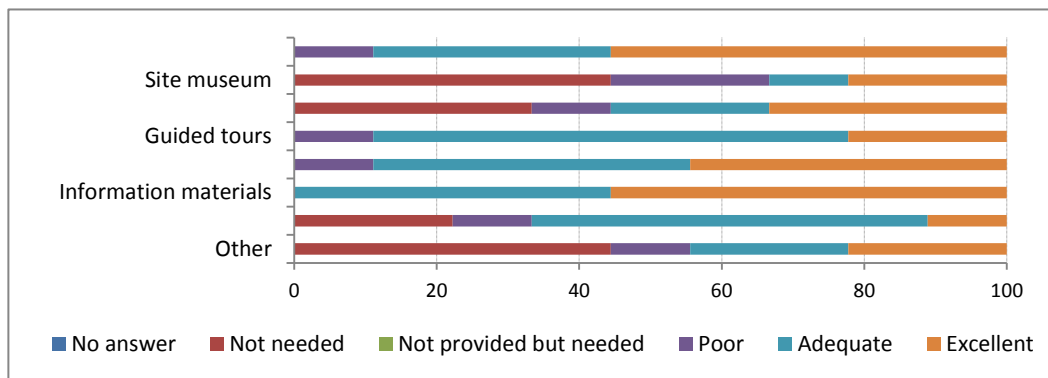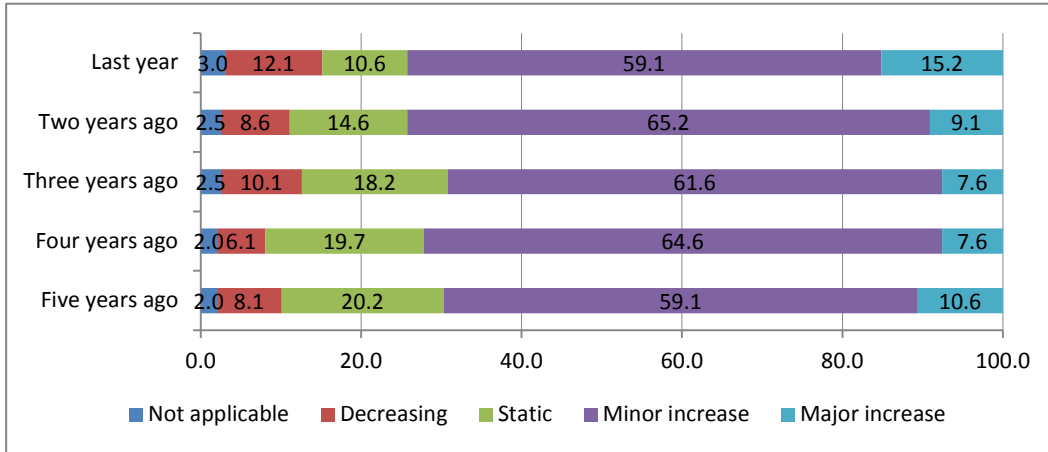

By site-category

Cultural
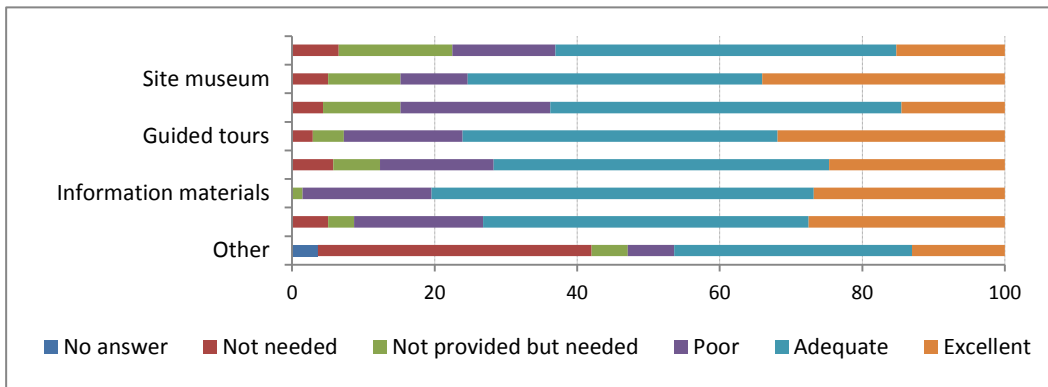
Natural

Mixed

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

Over the past five years in average 123 properties or 61.9% experienced a minor increase in annual visitation. In average 20 properties or 10% showed a major increase while in average in 33 properties or 16.7% the visitation was static. There were in average 18 properties or 9% which showed decrease in annual visitation.

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?
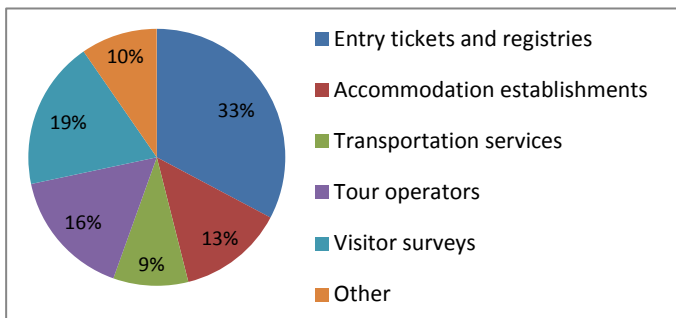
Information sources for visitor statistics is to a large degree from entry tickets and registries, but also from visitor surveys, tour operators, accommodation establishments and transportation services.

4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Asia and Pacific

	Not actively managed	Some management	Could be improved	Effectively managed	Total
West & Central	1	1	17	7	26
South	4	13	24	8	49
North-East	2	3	33	29	67
South-East	2	6	13	9	30
Pacific	2	0	15	9	26
Total	11	23	102	62	198

Throughout the region there is room for improvement in the provision of visitor use management planning. There is however 11 properties distributed over all the sub-regions that have no active management of visitors.

Pacific

	Not actively managed	Some management	Could be improved	Effectively managed	Total
Australia & NZ	0	0	12	9	21
Pacific Island States	2	0	3	0	5
Total	2	0	15	9	26

4.7.5 - Do commercial tour operators contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

Legend:
- Little or no contact
- Admin/Regulatory matters only
- Limited cooperation
- Excellent cooperation

(8%, 12%, 39%, 41%)
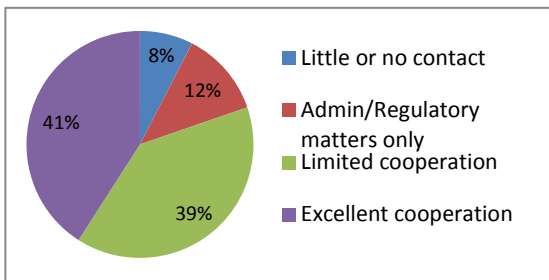
Results from this question suggest that there is considerable room for further development of contact between commercial tour operators and the WH property site managers in improving visitor experiences and maintaining the OUV of the property.

4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

Legend:
- No fees
- Not collected
- No contribution
- Some contribution
- Substantial contribution

(12%, 1%, 12%, 41%, 34%)
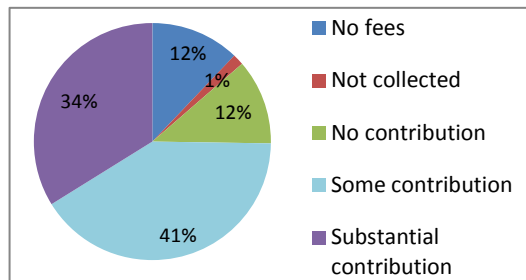
Fees are collected in virtually all properties but only in 75% of the properties is there either some or a substantial contribution to the management of the property. In 14% of properties fees are either nonexistent or not collected. This suggests that there is more opportunities for the collection of user fees in WH properties and the direct application of revenues from these fees to the costs of management.

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

	No monitoring	Limited monitoring	Considerable	Comprehensive	Total
Cultural	5	19	35	79	138
Natural		6	16	29	51
Mixed		1	3	5	9
Total	5	26	54	113	198

In 113 of the 198 properties in the region, it is reported that there is a comprehensive monitoring programme directed towards management needs, and in a further 54 properties the level of monitoring is regarded as considerable but not necessarily directed towards management needs. No monitoring was found in five cultural properties.

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?

	No or little information	Information but no indicators	Could be improved	Sufficient	Total
Cultural	5	12	67	54	138
Natural	1	4	38	8	51
Mixed		2	4	3	9
Total	6	18	109	65	198

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups
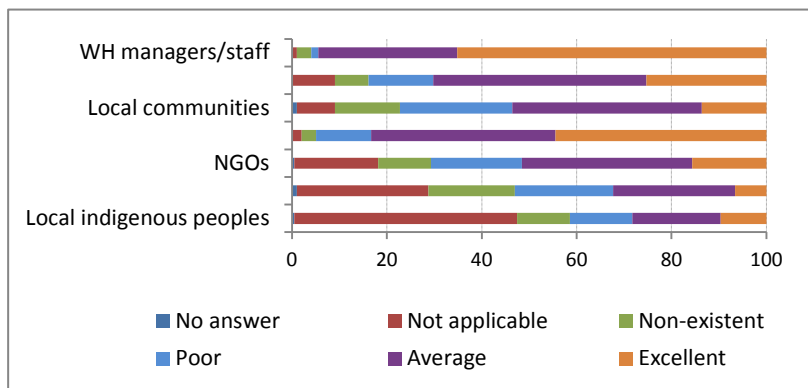
Monitoring is mainly carried out by the World Heritage managers and staff. Their involvement is excellent or at least average in 94.5% of properties. However there are three properties which stated that the involvement of the World Heritage managers and staff is poor, in six properties non-existent, and in two properties not applicable. The local authorities, local communities and NGOs are also involved to a certain degree.

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

	No recommendations	Not yet begun	Underway	Complete	Total
Cultural	48	5	60	25	138
Mixed	3		4	2	9
Natural	13	3	29	6	51
Total	64	8	93	33	198

Where WH Committee recommendations apply, only in a very few cases have actions not yet begun. However, there are more actions underway than completed.

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

	Not applicable	Has been lost	Seriously com	compromised	Preserved
Cultural	0	0	1	14	123
Mixed	1	0	0	0	8
Natural	28	0	0	3	20
Total	29	0	1	17	151

In the case of cultural and mixed properties, it appears from the results that they currently exhibit a high degree of authenticity. This reveals a widespread degree of success in management of OUV.

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

	Lost	Seriously compromised	Compromised	Intact	Total
Cultural	0	0	16	122	138
Mixed	0	0	1	8	9
Natural	0	1	4	46	51
Total	0	1	21	176	198
Total %	0.0	0.5	10.6	88.9	100.0

Overall 176 of the 198 properties in the region report that integrity is currently intact. Only in about 11% of cases is the integrity of properties either seriously or partially compromised.

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

	Lost	Seriously impacted	Impacted but adressed	Maintained	Total
Cultural			19	119	138
Natural		1	9	41	51
Mixed			1	8	9
Total	0	1	29	168	198
Total %	0.0	0.5	14.6	84.8	100.0

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

	Severely degraded	Degraded	Partially degraded	Predominantly intact	Total
Cultural		2	21	115	138
Natural			11	40	51
Mixed			3	6	9
Total	0	2	35	161	198
Total %	0.0	1.0	17.7	81.3	100.0

6.1 Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas
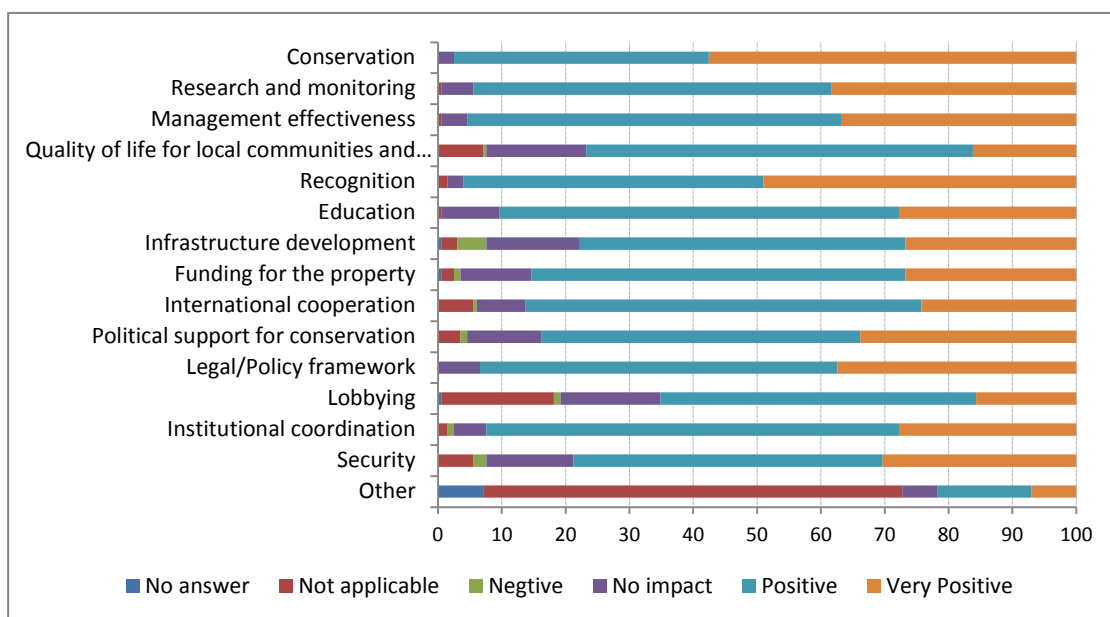
Overwhelmingly throughout the region, WH status has a very significant impact on a range of developments, activities and services within and beyond the region. Across the full range of factors reported here WH status has universally had either a very positive or positive impact, at levels of usually more than 80%. Negative impacts are reported in very few cases and largely relate to infrastructure development (usually this involves construction of hotels, roading and service provision). Similarly there are a relatively small number of cases where WH status has had no impact. The overall picture reveals that WH inscription has a major positive impact on conservation, management of heritage resources and values, institutional coordination, international cooperation, and legal and policy development for protection of cultural and natural heritage.
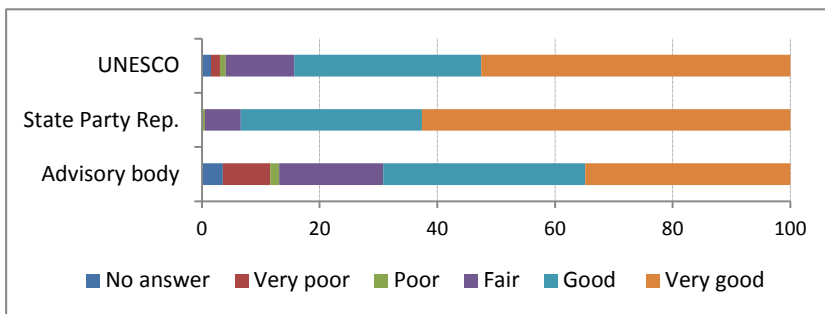
6.3 Entities involved in the Preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report (tick as many boxes as applicable) -- Number of properties
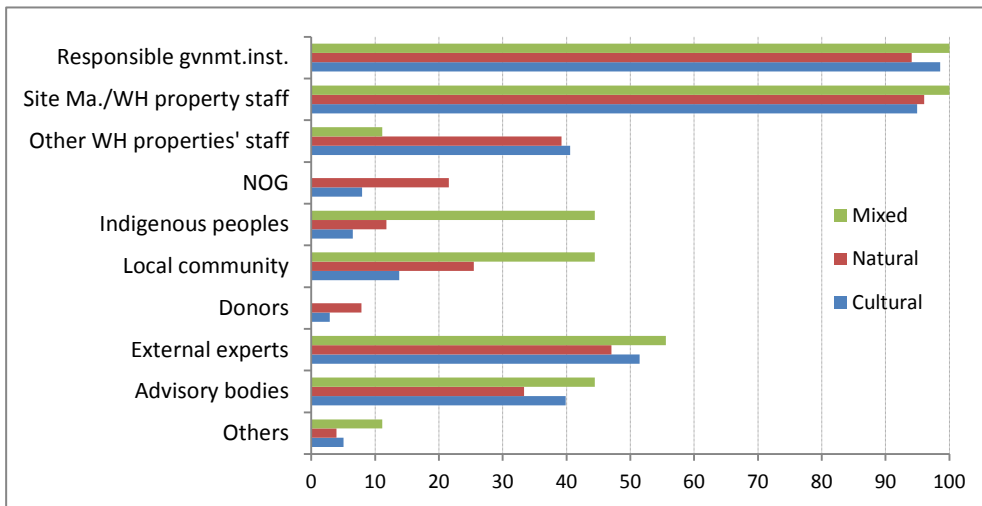
6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

Yes	165
No	33

6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

	Little	Not all	Most	ALL	Total
Total	0	5 (2.5%)	124 (62.6%)	69 (34.8%)	198 (100%)

6.8 Has the Periodic Reporting process improved the understanding of the following? -% of the properties to its own property type
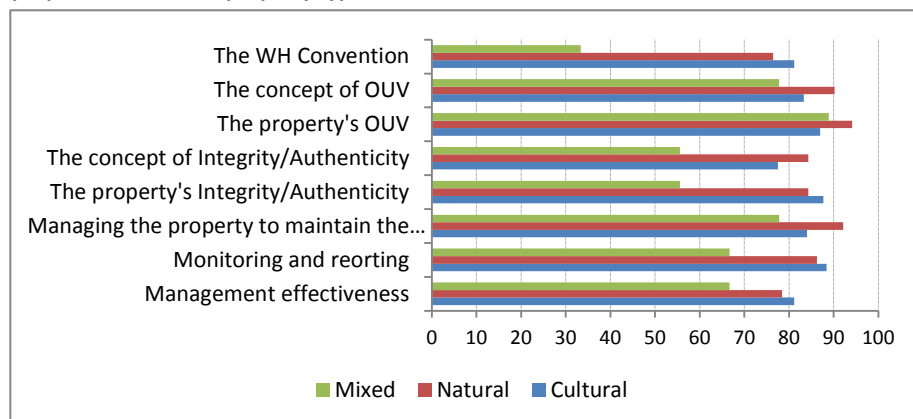
6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

Legend: No answer, Not applicable, None, Unsatisfactory, Satisfactory, Excellent