

World Heritage

reports

43



Understanding World Heritage in Europe and North America

Final Report on the Second Cycle
of Periodic Reporting 2012-2015



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World
Heritage
Convention

Understanding World Heritage in Europe and North America

Final Report on the Second Cycle
of Periodic Reporting 2012-2015

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This publication brings together two reports presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 38th and 39th sessions in Doha, Qatar (2014) and Bonn, Germany (2015). They have been edited and adapted for the purposes of publication.

The original reports can be found on the website of the World Heritage Centre, at the following links:

Report for Europe, <http://whc.unesco.org/document/137745>

Report for North America, <http://whc.unesco.org/document/137746>

The Report for Europe was prepared by a small group of experts and was coordinated by the World Heritage Centre.

The Periodic Report for North America (WHC-14/38.COM/10A) was prepared by the Focal Points for World Heritage of the two States Parties in the sub-region, Canada and the United States of America. The translation of the Periodic Report for North America into French was kindly provided by the State Party of Canada.

The present publication is also available in French.

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Data presented in this Report

The complete set of statistics produced with the data collected during the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting can be found in Annexes I and II. To illustrate the contents of the Report, selected graphs and tables have also been reproduced in the text. It must be noted that the analysis on which these tables and graphs are based excludes States Parties or properties which did not reply to a particular question.

Table of Contents

Foreword	
Mechtild Rössler, Director of the World Heritage Centre	6
Acknowledgements	
Petya Totcharova, Chief of Unit, Europe and North America.....	8

1 General Introduction for Europe and North America..... 9



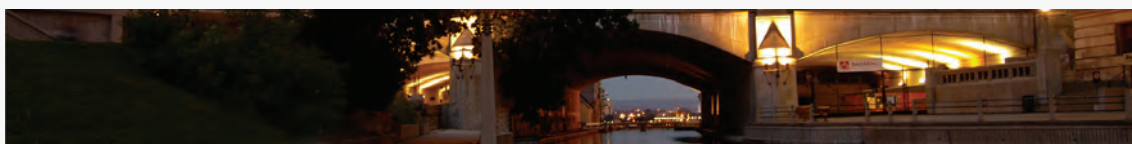
2 Part I: Periodic Report for Europe and Action Plan..... 17



1. Introduction	18
First Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe	19
Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe	21
Overview of World Heritage Properties in Europe	27
2. Implementation of the World Heritage Convention by the States Parties in Europe.....	32
Inventories / Lists / Registers for Cultural and Natural Heritage	33
Tentative Lists	34
Nominations	36
General Policy Development.....	37
Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation	39
Scientific and Technical Studies and Research	40
Financial Status and Human Resources	40
Training	42
International Cooperation	44
Education, Information and Awareness Building.....	44
Assessment of Priority Needs.....	47
Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise	48
Conclusions on Section I.....	49

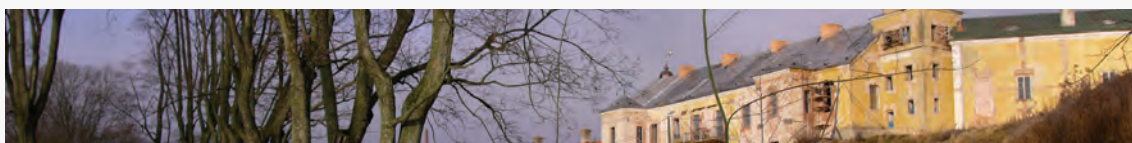
3. World Heritage Properties in Europe	50
Introduction	50
Information Relating to World Heritage Properties	50
Factors Affecting World Heritage Properties in Europe	51
Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Properties	60
Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the property	76
Conclusions for Section II	77
4. Action Plan	79

3 Part II: Periodic Report for North America 91



1. Introduction	92
2. Periodic Reporting in North America	92
First Cycle of Periodic Reporting in North America	92
Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in North America	92
3. Action Plan for North America	100

4 Annexes..... 103



Annex I: Quantitative Summary of Outcomes for Section I for Europe	104
Annex II: Quantitative Summary of Outcomes for Section II for Europe	132

Photo credits	185
Published within the World Heritage Series	187

Foreword



It was a pleasure for me to coordinate the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting for the Europe and North America region in 2005-2006, as Chief of the Europe and North America section. The success of the First Cycle was measured in the high number of important statutory issues that it solved, including boundary clarifications and retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value, and in the regional and sub-regional cooperation the exercise facilitated.

Indeed, the Periodic Reporting exercise is one of the main pillars of the activities of the World Heritage Centre in relation to the 1972 World Heritage Convention. On a global scale, Periodic Reporting directly involves thousands of stakeholders from all the regions, providing a unique overview of World Heritage from the perspectives of both Site Managers and national Focal Points. Since its inception in 2000, the exercise has collected valuable information for monitoring progress in terms of national heritage legislation, management planning, and creating networks for sharing information and best practices, but also in capacity building and the updating of statutory information. In addition, the data analysis brings to light priority areas

requiring attention and improvement. In short, Periodic Reporting is a means of gathering essential information about the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and an important tool implicating all levels involved in World Heritage.

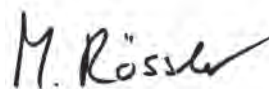
The Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting (2008-2015) concluded with the presentation of the reports for Europe and North America to the World Heritage Committee at its 38th and 39th sessions in Doha (2014) and Bonn (2015). This publication brings together these two complete reports for the whole region. It covers 51 States Parties to the Convention and 469 World Heritage properties, representing nearly half of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List. Therefore, the questionnaire for the Europe and North America region collected a substantial amount of data and involved a significant number of participants. Certain key priorities emerged from the data analysis, which in turn has led to the development of sub-regional Action Plans aimed at advancing those priorities. States Parties are encouraged to take full ownership of these Framework Action Plans, adopted by the Committee and included in this publication, and to adapt them to their specific needs for ensuring better protection, management, and promotion of World Heritage.

At the close of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting, the Europe and North America unit spearheaded an initiative to gather feedback from key stakeholders of various levels, from national Focal Points to the Advisory Bodies to our colleagues at the World Heritage Centre. The result is a series of videos about the benefits, process and future of Periodic Reporting. These informative videos also showcase some of the actors directly involved and display the work that goes in to this truly collaborative process. I invite you to watch these videos, which are available on the Centre's website (whc.unesco.org/en/eur-na).

Today, as Director of the World Heritage Centre, I recognize the progress made in key areas in the implementation of the Convention from the First to the Second Cycles and welcome not only future such developments, but also improvements to the exercise and process themselves. The data and analysis presented in this publication will undoubtedly contribute to the efforts already underway.

With the launch of the two-year Reflection Period, the World Heritage Centre, national Focal Points, the Advisory Bodies and a team of experts will participate in a number of activities centred on assessing the process, format, relevance and efficiency of Periodic Reporting. These developments can only continue with the generous support and cooperation of States Parties. Therefore, in line with the Decision of the World Heritage Committee, I call upon States Parties to contribute to the process.

I hope that the materials presented in this publication will improve our understanding of the challenges facing World Heritage properties, and in turn foster continuing support of all those involved in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "M. Rössler" with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mechthild Rössler
Director
World Heritage Centre

Acknowledgements

The Periodic Reporting exercise in Europe and North America is an undertaking that involves the participation of over 500 World Heritage professionals. We wish to thank each and every one of them for their contributions: all Focal Points for World Heritage, all Site Managers, national conservation authorities, National Commissions and Permanent Delegations to UNESCO.

We also wish to thank all the States Parties who provided financial contributions to the Periodic Reporting exercise, in particular Andorra, Belgium (Flanders), Monaco, the Netherlands, and Portugal. Our gratitude also extends to the countries who generously hosted Focal Point meetings and workshops in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre since the end of the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting: Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, and Malta. Their support made possible the implementation of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise in 2012-2015.

The Periodic Reporting expert group, made up of Christopher Young, Katri Lisitzin, and Pierre Galland, analysed the outcomes and contributed significantly to the report for Europe. We thank them for sharing their valuable expertise. The Centre also gratefully acknowledges the support of the Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF), and in particular Ole Søre Eriksen, Deputy Director of the NWHF, for their assistance in the implementation of the exercise.

Éric Esquivel has provided continual technical support for Periodic Reporting and all its related projects.

On a final note, special thanks go to the whole Europe and North America Unit for their continued work on Periodic Reporting: Patricia Alberth, Valentino Etowar, Valentina Ferraro, Alexandra Fiebig, Anatole Oudaille-Diethardt, Lise Sellem, Anna Sidorenko, Maider Koro Marañá Saavedra, Marie-Noel Tournoux, Mira Al Khalifa, Burcu Özdemir, Mathieu Gueritte, Ishaan Jaiswal, Kerstin Manz, Junaid Sorosh Wali, and to Katharine Turvey for coordinating this publication.

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Petya Totcharova
Chief of Unit
Europe and North America

General Introduction for Europe and North America

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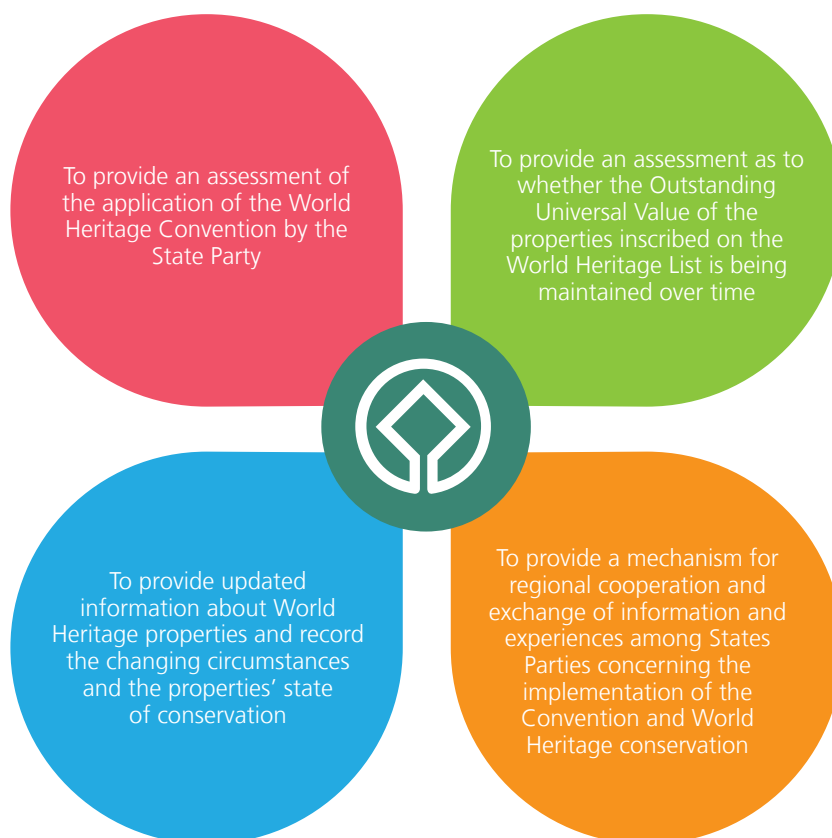


Pingvellir National Park, Iceland

Article 29 of the *Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage* stipulates that States Parties, through the intermediary of the World Heritage Committee, shall inform the UNESCO General Conference of the status of the implementation of the Convention in their respective territories.

The *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, further elaborate on Periodic Reporting by stating that States Parties are requested to submit reports on the legislative and administrative provisions they have adopted and other actions they have taken for the application of the *Convention*.

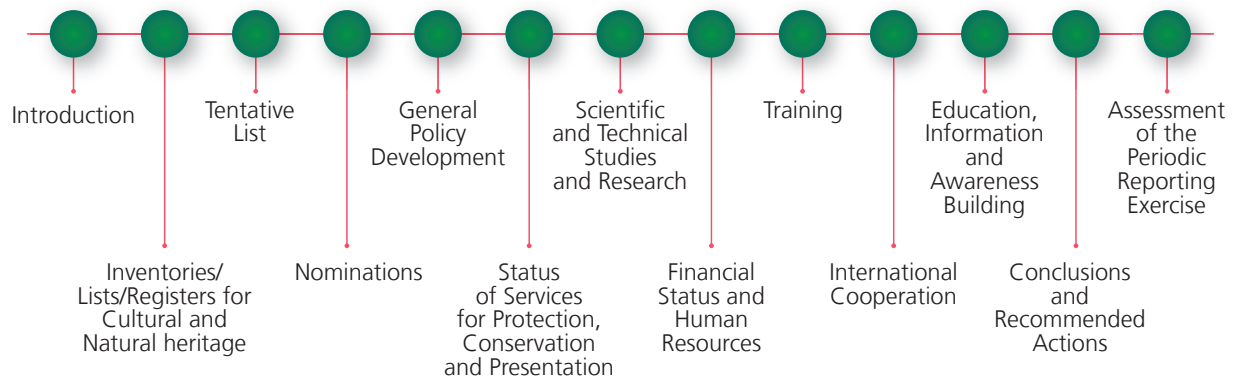
According to the *Operational Guidelines*, the four main purposes of Periodic Reporting are:



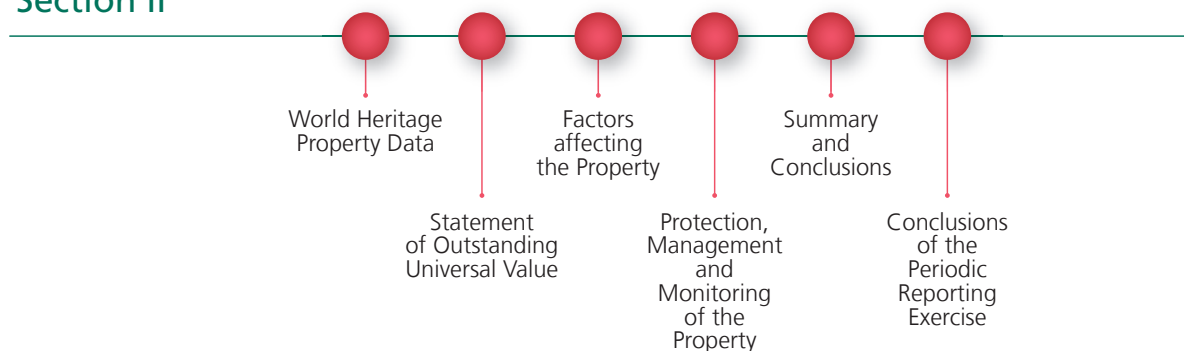
The Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Europe and North America region was launched at the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee (Saint-Petersburg, 2012), in accordance with Article 29 of the 1972 *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural*

Heritage. The exercise took place over a period of two years and the States Parties of the region, split into two groups for practical and organizational reasons, answered an online questionnaire that was subdivided into two sections:

Section I



Section II



The data collected from the questionnaires was then compiled, analysed, and presented to the World Heritage Committee in Doha (2014) and in Bonn (2015). In order to address the priority areas identified in these reports, framework Action Plans were then developed in consultation with Focal Points, independent experts and the Advisory Bodies.

This publication brings together the data and analysis of the reports and the Action Plans, and forms part of the *World Heritage Papers* series devoted to the Periodic Reports for all regions.

Periodic Report for Europe

The Report for Europe was prepared by an expert working group and coordinated by the World Heritage Centre. It was presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in Bonn (2015). The following is a summary of Part I of this publication on the Periodic Report for Europe, which analyses the key findings of the two sections of the questionnaire.

The key findings of **Section I**, filled out by 48 European States Parties, can be summarised as follows:

1) Inventories

Most States Parties have inventories which they regard as adequate for both cultural and natural heritage at either national or regional level, and those inventories are generally considered adequate to capture the full diversity of their heritage. However, the use of inventories for Tentative Lists is variable.

2) Nominations and Tentative Lists

All States Parties except four have Tentative Lists. Most have revised their Tentative Lists recently or intend to do so in the next six years, and also plan to continue presenting nominations. Having World Heritage properties is seen as conferring honour and prestige as well as, in many cases, strengthening protection.

3) Policy Development and Services for Conservation

All States Parties have legislation to protect cultural and natural heritage, though a minority says that it is not adequate. Many countries consider that enforcement of the legal framework could be strengthened. There is clearly room for improvement in giving heritage a function in the life of the community.

There was effective or adequate cooperation between natural and cultural heritage services in all States Parties. Cooperation with other parts of government was a little less effective. More than three-quarters of States Parties said that their heritage services were at least adequate.

4) Research, Training and Education

Only three States Parties have specific research programmes for World Heritage, and most countries provide training on an *ad hoc* basis. Relatively few have full education programmes and fewer have operational strategies in place for raising awareness among stakeholders. Overall, general awareness of World Heritage was not good except for a few groups involved directly with its management; this is an area where improvement is essential. All sub-regions in Europe identified community outreach and education as primary training needs, followed closely by risk preparedness, visitor management and conservation.

5) International Cooperation

Most States Parties belong to a number of other heritage conventions, including those of the Council of Europe, and most take part in international activities. Around half of States Parties have World Heritage properties twinned with other properties in other States Parties.

Overall, the system appears to be under a certain amount of strain with limited resources. States Parties are generally able to deal with issues within properties, but threats are increasingly external. Decision-makers outside the heritage agencies appear not to give sufficient weight to the protection of heritage sites, with many States Parties reporting difficulties in enforcing legislation. Areas which need a lot of work are education, community outreach as well as engagement and working with other stakeholders. Developing effective engagement in the long term will be the best way of ensuring that all sectors of society are sufficiently committed to the protection, management and sustainable use of heritage.

Section II of the questionnaire examined how each World Heritage property is managed, protected and promoted at local level. The key findings of the analysis of 432 submitted questionnaires can be summarised as follows:

6) Outstanding Universal Value

A comparison with the results of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in all regions shows that Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) is maintained in a large majority of properties worldwide. The percentage is only slightly higher for Europe. In the few properties where the OUV is impacted, issues have been identified through the reactive monitoring process and the World Heritage Committee has adopted recommendations concerning the state of conservation of the properties concerned.

7) World Heritage Status

Overall, Site Managers indicated that a property's World Heritage status has a positive impact in a wide range of areas, and notably for the conservation of both natural and cultural properties, followed by recognition, research and monitoring, as well as management. Political support for conservation was estimated higher in cultural than natural properties and fairly low for mixed properties. Negative impacts of the World Heritage status were rarely ever mentioned.

8) Factors Affecting World Heritage Properties in Europe

Throughout the region, the main factors identified by the respondents were fairly similar for cultural, natural and mixed properties.

The main factor groups affecting the properties in Europe are:

- ▶ built environment (housing / transportation);
- ▶ tourism / visitor / recreational activities;
- ▶ climate change-related factors (humidity, natural hazards).

In particular, the lack of preparedness to address threats related to climate change, as well as risk management in general, were mentioned frequently in the chapter on capacity building needs.

It should also be mentioned that changes in society and its valuing of heritage, as well as deliberate destruction of heritage, are reported as current and/or potential threats in a large number of properties. More guidance on these questions is needed for site management.

Some factors can be both strongly positive and negative in their impact, for example tourism / visitor / recreation. In addition, those factors affecting the property which originate from outside the boundaries require closer attention and monitoring.

Indeed, lack of effective monitoring mechanisms is a shared concern throughout Europe, yet only half of the properties report having comprehensive monitoring programmes with indicators that are relevant to the management needs of the property.

9) Conservation and Management

The improvement of management systems is seen as a major positive factor, and the majority of properties have a fully adequate management plan / system. Legal frameworks are equally adequate, but their enforcement is difficult due to financial constraints and rapidly changing legislation and administrations. The respondents also highlighted the large discrepancy that exists between having a management plan and implementing it. The need for community outreach to achieve greater awareness and build capacities is largely shared across the region. Site Managers also mentioned the need for financial sources to be more diversified.

Tourism and visitor management, and associated infrastructures, are commonly mentioned as positive as well as negative factors; clearly a balance must be found between the conservation of the property and its use and accessibility.

10) Capacity-Building, Research and Education Needs

Capacity building for Site Managers emerges as a high priority from the analysis of the questionnaires. The respondents identified specific capacity-building needs, such as:

- ▶ developing World Heritage-targeted monitoring indicators;
- ▶ developing partnership models;
- ▶ enhancing community research;
- ▶ developing site-specific benefit sharing mechanisms.

The need and usefulness of a permanent monitoring system for all properties, and not only for those with known problems, now appear well understood. In their comments however, the respondents noted that external support and a greater involvement of the Advisory Bodies in guidance and capacity-building for Site Managers are still needed.

World Heritage-targeted research addressing the management needs of the property should be encouraged to fill the reported knowledge gaps. Very few properties report about systematic and site-specific capacity-building

strategies or programmes. Assistance in developing community outreach was also requested.

11) World Heritage Committee Recommendations

A significant number of state of conservation reports have been submitted to the World Heritage Committee since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting, and many recommendations have been made to the States Parties. It is somewhat worrying that only a minority of these recommendations have been fully implemented. Many properties indicate that implementation is still underway.

12) Financial Status and Human Resources

A wide range of funding sources was identified. The World Heritage Fund plays a significant funding role in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, and funding from the European Union is clearly important throughout much of Europe, but governments continue to be the main source of funding. Around 15% of States Parties reported that their funding is inadequate, though only around 6% said specifically that human resources are insufficient. All States Parties thought that human resources could be further strengthened, as additional staffing would allow for more effective conservation, protection and presentation, to meet international best practice standards.

Periodic Report for North America

Part II of this publication presents the outcomes of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise in the sub-region of North America, which consists of two States Parties, Canada and the United States of America. It was prepared by the Focal Points for World Heritage of the two States Parties, and was presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in Doha (2014).

The conclusions of the report can be summarised as follows:

Section I identified the major issues and opportunities that affect the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in North America:

- ▶ Limited awareness and understanding of the World Heritage Convention
- ▶ External development pressures, especially in areas where the national government does not have direct jurisdiction
- ▶ Public and stakeholder interest in the revision of Tentative Lists
- ▶ Opportunities for international cooperation
- ▶ The potential effects of climate change
- ▶ How to best reflect the world views of indigenous peoples and their understanding of heritage in the context of the World Heritage Convention
- ▶ Promotional opportunities for World Heritage in North America

Certain activities have been identified, which build on current activities and the well-established foundation of cooperation in the sub-region, and have a five-year framework for

implementation. It should be noted that some activities could include consultation or cooperation with the State Party of Mexico, given the shared geography and heritage between these three countries.

In **Section II**, Site Managers identified factors affecting the properties and needs for the management of World Heritage properties:

- ▶ Climate change and extreme weather events affecting both cultural and natural sites, causing stresses that were not present in past years. Proactive management can address this factor to some extent
- ▶ Non-native invasive species and translocated species
- ▶ Development, including energy/transportation corridors
- ▶ Illegal activities, specifically vandalism, in both natural and cultural properties
- ▶ Financial constraints
- ▶ Water and air pollution

The exercise allowed the North American States Parties to assess the progress made both nationally and sub-regionally since the First Cycle. The States Parties were also able to identify challenges and solutions to improve the state of conservation of World Heritage properties. Involvement in the Periodic Reporting exercise has also increased awareness among Site Managers about the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and has fostered a greater level of cooperation and networking between Focal Points and Site Managers.

Outcomes of Periodic Reporting: The Action Plans for Europe and North America

Overall, National Focal Points and Site Managers considered that the Periodic Reporting exercise was useful in assessing the implementation of the 1972 *Convention* at national level and the overall state of conservation of properties. It also allowed them to identify opportunities for improvement. However, they also indicated that they would have preferred to focus more on positive changes rather than on issues requiring attention.

For Europe, the analysis of the responses highlights that World Heritage properties appear to share many challenges, and some common issues could be identified across the region. For a large majority of properties, the state of conservation is rated as good and the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties as maintained.

In order to address the priority needs expressed through the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting, a **Framework Action Plan for Europe** (known as the Helsinki Action Plan, see Part I, Chapter 4) was developed by the Focal Points of the Europe region and finalised by the World Heritage Centre with inputs from independent experts and the Advisory Bodies. Intended to be implemented by the end of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting, the Helsinki Action Plan is a framework for the States Parties to use and adapt to their own priorities and needs. A first step in appropriating this framework has been made with the sub-regional prioritisation of actions, and individual States Parties are now invited to use this Action Plan at all levels to improve the implementation of the 1972 *Convention* and ensure a better protection, management and promotion of World Heritage in Europe.

A downloadable Excel version of the Action Plan is available online, to facilitate sharing and implementation: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/eur-na/>

In order to **monitor the implementation** of this Action Plan across the region, the World Heritage Centre proposes to carry out a biennial review in the form of a short survey, the results of which shall be presented to the World Heritage Committee. Made of quantifiable follow-up questions based on the regional monitoring indicators for the priorities chosen by each State Party, this simple process would allow the World Heritage Centre to monitor the core priorities highlighted by the Focal Points and Site Managers.

In North America, the States Parties have a long history of communication and cooperation. The Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting provided an opportunity for reinforced communication, which has proved fruitful in other areas as well. The Action Plan for North America was developed by the Focal Points for World Heritage of the two States Parties and adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in Bonn.

In their Action Plan, the North American States Parties recognised the efforts already underway in many areas of sub-regional cooperation, and identified five areas of opportunity for enhanced sub-regional cooperation:

- ▶ Future Tentative Lists
- ▶ Strategies for public information and outreach about World Heritage
- ▶ Development of strategies to increase communication and cooperation between World Heritage Site Managers through the whole North American sub-region
- ▶ International assistance to World Heritage properties
- ▶ Integration into existing areas of sub-regional cooperation

The Action Plans for both Europe and North America are included in this publication (Europe: Part I.4 – North America: Part II.3).

Part I

Periodic Report for Europe and Action Plan

2



Acropolis, Athens, Greece

1. Introduction

First Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe

Background

The strategy for Periodic Reporting was outlined in the document WHC-98/CONF.203/06, presented at the 22nd session of the World Heritage Committee (Kyoto, 1998).

Europe and North America was the last region to submit Periodic Reports during the First Cycle. The questionnaire consisted of two sections:

- ▶ Section I: Application of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party, which concerned 48 States Parties to the *Convention*; and
- ▶ Section II: State of conservation of specific World Heritage properties, which covered 248 properties inscribed prior to 1998 located in 39 States Parties.
- ▶ The World Heritage Committee approved the Report on the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting for North America at its 29th session (Durban, 2005) and the First Cycle Periodic Report for Europe at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006).

Based on the outcomes of the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting, an Action Plan for the region was developed in cooperation with the States Parties and the Advisory Bodies, along with sub-regional action plans.

At its 30th session (Decision **30 COM 11A.1**; Vilnius, 2006), the World Heritage Committee acknowledged and endorsed the Action Plan of the First Cycle Periodic Report and the sub-regional reports, and requested that the States Parties work with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to start implementing the Action Plan for the Europe Region.

The Committee also noted that the follow-up to the Periodic Reporting results was being prepared. It requested that all States Parties submit any statutory changes or clarifications resulting from Periodic Reporting in accordance with the deadlines outlined in the Operational Guidelines.

The Committee further noted the importance of management plans for the protection of World Heritage properties, emphasized that many European sites lacked this tool, and requested States Parties to prepare the necessary management plans.

Finally, the Committee recognized the need to avoid the nomination of similar types of properties and encouraged States Parties to continue cooperating in harmonizing their Tentative Lists by sharing information on the sites proposed.

Subsequently, steps were taken to implement the World Heritage Committee's Decisions **29 COM 11A**, **30 COM 11 A.1** and **30 COM 11 A.2**, and yearly reports were submitted to the World Heritage Committee from its 31st (Christchurch, 2007) to 36th (Saint Petersburg, 2012) sessions.

Outcomes since the First Cycle

Since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting, an overwhelming majority of related statutory issues, particularly retrospective SOUVs, boundary clarifications, have been solved or cleared, and some of this work is still in progress today.

The Tentative Lists of States Parties in the Europe region include a total of 517 properties. At the time of writing, 45 out of 49 States Parties in the Europe Region have made submissions or updated their Tentative Lists since the First Cycle, and although a lot of work still needs to be done to update, harmonise and revise lists in the region, there has been considerable progress and a clear increase in awareness of the implications of World Heritage inscriptions, both at national and site level.

Since the World Heritage Committee requested, by Decision **30 COM 11A.1**, that States Parties prepare management plans for those World Heritage properties that did not yet have one, the number of management plans submitted to the World Heritage Centre has been rising, and 136 out of the 480 World Heritage sites in Europe and North America have submitted a Management Plan to the Centre (i.e. 28% of the properties). It should be noted however that, in the Second Cycle Periodic Report, 94% of the World Heritage properties have indicated that a management plan/system is in place.

For further guidance, manuals have been prepared by the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre on the management of cultural and natural properties, which can also be considered as a major achievement since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting.

Three hundred and sixty-eight draft retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value were expected for Europe. The vast majority of the drafts have been received and considered complete after being checked by the World Heritage Centre. The evaluation of the drafts by the Advisory Bodies is currently on-going and has been made possible by funding from the World Heritage Fund and dedicated contributions of the Flemish, Monegasque and Andorran authorities. At the time of writing this report, 170 retrospective Statements have been adopted by the World Heritage Committee (11 between 33 COM and 36 COM, 65 at 37 COM and 94 at 38 COM); 11 draft Statements are yet

to be submitted, and 5 incomplete drafts should be revised by the States Parties.

For the 269 properties that fall into the period of the Retrospective Inventory, 208 clarifications have been adopted at the time of writing this document, representing 77% of the total clarifications requested. Clarifications are still pending for 61 properties.

Overall, the First Cycle played a gathering role and led to the development of numerous networks as well as to increased cooperation between States Parties.

In 2011-2012, the World Heritage Centre's Europe and North America Unit launched an initiative to elaborate a targeted strategy addressing the priority training and capacity-building needs for the preservation of World Heritage properties in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, further to the outcomes of the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting. A Blueprint document set out an overall vision for the sub-regional capacity-building strategy and made some preliminary proposals for its development and implementation, on the basis of input from the States Parties concerned. The Blueprint document served as a basis for discussions involving Focal Points of countries from the region along with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies. ICCROM offered to provide support in the finalisation of the sub-regional strategy. Meanwhile, a first capacity-building event was generously hosted by Bulgaria in November 2014 in Sofia with a focus on risk management and sustainable tourism.

Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe

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 develop a strategic direction for the Second Cycle (Decision **7EXT.COM 5**).

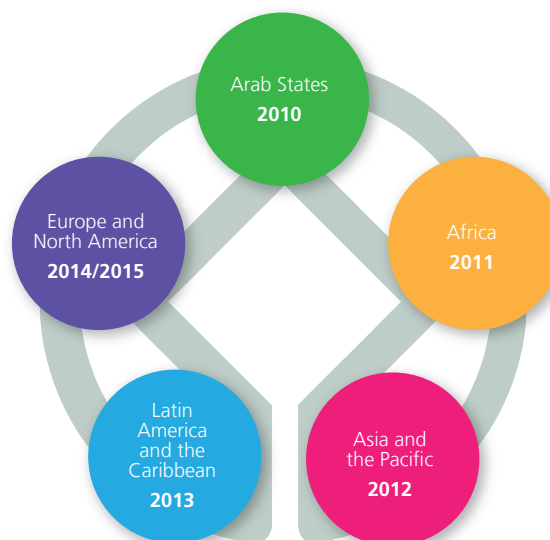
On the basis of this Reflection Year, the Periodic Reporting questionnaire was revised and the online tool was introduced for all regions.

The questionnaire of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting conserved the structure of the First Cycle:

- Section I: Implementation of the World Heritage Convention on a national level; and
- Section II: State of conservation of each World Heritage property.

- The World Heritage Committee established a timetable for the Second Cycle (Decision **30 COM 11G**) and decided that the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Europe and North America would be launched in 2012.

Year of Examination for the Regional Periodic Reports



In parallel, in Decision **32 COM 11E**, the World Heritage Committee had requested "all States Parties, in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to finalise 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, with particular attention to cartographic information, in the files of the properties inscribed between 1978 and 1998.

At its 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012), by Decision **36 COM 10B**, the World Heritage Committee launched the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise for the Europe and North America region and reiterated that it would take place on a two-year basis (Group A: North America, Western, Nordic and Baltic Europe sub-regions for the first year; Group B: Mediterranean, Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe for the second year).

All Periodic Reporting questionnaires were to be submitted through the online system by 31 July 2013 for Group A, and by 31 July 2014 for Group B.

Scope

In compliance with the Decisions adopted by the World Heritage Committee, all the States Parties in the Europe region were requested to:

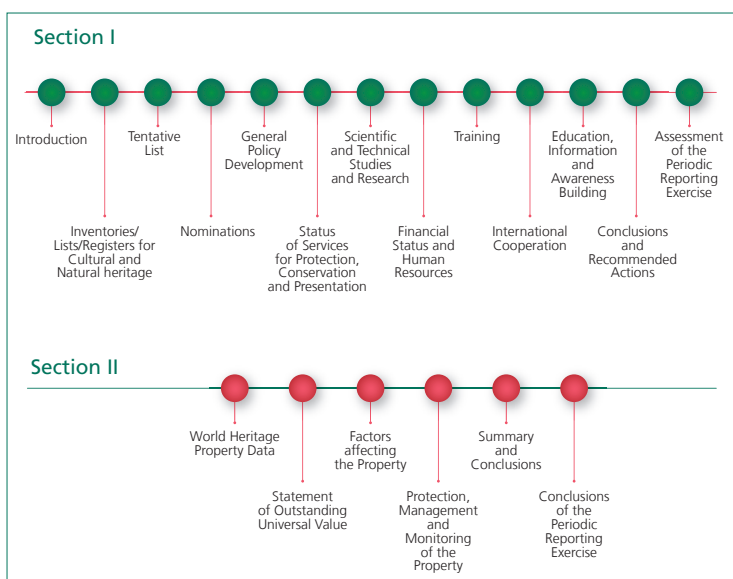
- ▶ submit cartographic information on the World Heritage properties inscribed between 1978 and 1998, in the framework of the Retrospective Inventory;
- ▶ submit draft retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value (rSOUV) for the World Heritage properties inscribed between 1978 and 2006;
- ▶ fill out the Periodic Reporting online questionnaire, Sections I and II.

Consequently, in the Europe region:

- ▶ 269 properties inscribed between 1978 and 1998 were requested to submit cartographic information within the framework of the Retrospective Inventory;
- ▶ over 360 properties were requested to prepare and submit draft rSOUV;
- ▶ 49 States Parties were requested to answer the Section I and 432 properties (382 cultural, 41 natural, 9 mixed) in 48 States Parties were requested to answer the Section II of the Periodic Reporting online questionnaire.

Structure of the Report

The Periodic Reporting questionnaire consists of two sections: Section I on the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* on a national level; and Section II on the state of conservation of each World Heritage property. Each Section is structured as follows:



Implementation strategy

The Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise in Europe was coordinated by the World Heritage Centre's Europe and North America Unit, and implemented in close cooperation with National Focal Points, Site Managers, the Nordic World Heritage Foundation, as well as the Advisory Bodies and individual consultants.

In order to facilitate the implementation of the Periodic Reporting exercise, all the States Parties were invited to designate their National Focal Point(s) responsible for coordinating the exercise at the national level before the beginning of the exercise.

The roles and responsibilities of the key actors were as follows:

- ▶ **National Focal Points**
 - support site managers and coordinate their responses on Periodic Reporting, draft retrospective SOUV and the Retrospective Inventory;
 - consolidate national responses to the Periodic Reporting questionnaire;
 - respond to Section I of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire;
 - validate and submit Sections I and II of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire.
- ▶ **Site Managers**
 - prepare draft retrospective SOUVs for the properties inscribed up to 2006;
 - respond to Section II of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire;
 - prepare the requested cartographic information for the Retrospective Inventory.
- ▶ **Advisory Bodies**
 - provide technical support and guidance at workshops;
 - review draft retrospective SOUVs after official submission by the relevant State(s) Party(ies).
- ▶ **UNESCO World Heritage Centre**
 - provide technical support and guidance to States Parties responding to the Periodic Reporting questionnaire and preparing cartographic information for Retrospective Inventory;
 - ensure that access to the PR Platform and that appropriate permissions were given to the national Focal Points and Site Managers;
 - provide guidance for the drafting of retrospective SOUVs; perform completeness checks of draft retrospective SOUVs submitted by States Parties; coordinate between the States Parties and the Advisory Bodies for the finalization of the draft retrospective SOUVs; ensure the translation of the adopted retrospective SOUVs and their publication on the World Heritage Centre's website;
 - update and maintain the platform launched for the follow-up to the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise:
 - <http://whc.unesco.org/en/periodicreporting>
 - <http://whc.unesco.org/en/eur-na/>
 - compile the Periodic Report.

The World Heritage Centre provided continuous desk support to the National Focal Points and Site Managers regarding the content as well as technical aspects of the questionnaires. The feedback received in this process contributed to the constant improvement of the electronic tool of Periodic Reporting, and confirmed that the guidance tools on the Periodic Reporting platform were widely used in the process of completing the questionnaires.

In an effort to make the Periodic Reporting data available as soon as possible, the World Heritage Centre published the Short Summary Reports containing the responses provided by the site managers and Focal Point in the Periodic Reporting questionnaire. In agreement with the States Parties concerned, these reports have been uploaded for public access on the World Heritage Centre's website in the original language of submission, and can be found on the page dedicated to each State Party and World Heritage property, under the "Documents" tab.

In addition, the national datasets with the raw data extracted from the questionnaires were provided to the Focal Points, thereby ensuring that the data collected during the Periodic Reporting exercise can be used independently by all stakeholders in the follow-up to the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting, including for policy- and decision-making, and to enhance site management.

In all, 99% of the requested questionnaires were submitted. The Focal Points indicated that there was an increase in sub-

regional and regional cooperation thanks to the Periodic Reporting process, and that this exercise allowed for a clear improvement of the overall understanding of World Heritage concepts and processes for all stakeholders involved, and increased awareness of the implications of an inscription on the World Heritage List at national and local levels.

The evaluation chapter of the Second Cycle questionnaire showed that:

- ▶ 3 in 4 Site Managers found that the Periodic Reporting questionnaire was easy to use and clearly understandable;
- ▶ The Site Managers rated the level of support received during the completion of the Periodic Report questionnaires as fair to good for UNESCO, good for the States Parties Representatives, and poor to fair for the Advisory Bodies;
- ▶ Almost 90% of the Site Managers indicated that the information needed to complete the questionnaire was easily accessible to them;
- ▶ 75% of the Site Managers indicated that the questionnaire helped them better understand the importance of managing a property to maintain its Outstanding Universal Value;
- ▶ ~85% of the Site Managers indicated that it helped them better understand the importance of monitoring and reporting;
- ▶ ~70% of the Site Managers indicated that the questionnaire improved their understanding of management effectiveness.



Methodology

Self-assessment

The Periodic Reporting questionnaire is a self-assessment exercise, and thus reflects the perspective of Focal Points and Site Managers on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention at national and/or local levels. As can be expected in a questionnaire of this nature and size, some inconsistencies have occurred between answers to similar questions, which can be considered normal.

Self-reporting always implies a degree of subjectivity, and the way questions were first formulated by developers of the questionnaire and then understood by the users might influence the results. The Periodic Reporting questionnaire is designed to be as accurate as possible, but several discussions on this topic took place during the exercise as National Focal Points raised issues regarding the questionnaire's reliability and validity. States Parties considered a number of questions imprecise, difficult to comprehend and/or respond to. In particular, it was emphasised that Section II was not precise or specific enough for both cultural and natural properties.

Data Collection & Statistical Analysis

The questionnaires submitted by the States Parties in the Europe region form the basis of this Periodic Report. Through an online tool, the national Focal Points filled out and submitted Section I, while the site managers filled out Section II. The Focal Points then had to validate the Site Managers' inputs before submitting Section II for the World Heritage properties in their respective countries. This process aimed to ensure that accurate and reliable information was provided regarding national implementation programmes and the state of conservation of each World Heritage property.

For analytical purposes, the reliability and validity of the data and conclusions drawn from them must be considered. *Reliability* is a prerequisite for findings and conclusions to have validity. Reliability can be defined as a level of precision (i.e. "will we get the same results if the exercise is repeated under similar circumstances?"), while *validity* can be considered as a degree of accuracy (i.e. "do we measure what we want to measure?"). For the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe, validity partly refers to whether the Periodic Report can be considered a truthful depiction of what was analysed (i.e. the implementation of the *Convention* by the States Parties and the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties). Validity further refers to the rigour with which the study was

conducted (e.g. its design, decisions concerning what was and was not measured, the care taken in conducting these measurements).

In order to balance some of the issues regarding the validity of the Periodic Report, conscious efforts were made to utilise knowledge obtained through other sources in the analysis process. The information available at the World Heritage Centre, such as the regional and sub-regional meeting reports, state of conservation reports and reactive monitoring reports have been used when necessary, notably in the process of establishing the regional Action Plan. This is in line with the World Heritage Committee's call "*for cross-referencing between state of conservation and periodic reports to enhance consistency in reporting mechanisms and to ensure that follow-up action is taken as necessary*," (Decision **29 COM 7B**). Through these measures and the implementation strategy for the Periodic Reporting exercise in the Europe region, the overall reliability and validity of the conclusions presented in this report is considered satisfactory.

Additionally, caution is required when aggregating statistics from a small number of cases. For instance, the concept of "indigenous peoples" does not really apply to much of Europe, as only very few areas have local population that can be qualified as such. Therefore the analysis of the few properties mentioning indigenous peoples (20%) should be done on a case by case basis rather than on an aggregated regional or sub-regional basis.

Serial and transboundary properties

For transboundary and serial transnational properties, only one Site Manager and one Focal Point were designated by all parties involved and only one questionnaire was filled out. If such a property had components in both Group A and Group B countries, it was left to the relevant Focal Points to decide whether it should be submitted as part of Group A or Group B.

However, certain transboundary and serial properties reported that issues specific to these types of properties were not given sufficient scope in Section II and could therefore not be reported appropriately. Additionally, Site Managers and Focal Points reported that it was sometimes difficult to provide one single answer to questions, when important differences exist between components of a property. Elements such as the legal situation, management systems, etc. can differ significantly from one component to another, and giving one single answer (e.g. an "average" between two or more States Parties) does not accurately reflect the situation.

Formulation of the questions

It must be noted that the English and the French questionnaires did not always perfectly concord, which led to some difficulties and misunderstandings.

Some questions were formulated in such a way that they did not always provide as much useful data as could be expected. For instance, on the topic of funding, whilst it is clear that NGOs have significant presence in all sub-regions, the question did not distinguish between NGOs that own and/or manage World Heritage properties and those providing outside funding. Similarly, the importance of private sector funding was clear, but respondents could not distinguish between philanthropic funding and funding for the management of properties in private ownership.

Workshops and activities

After the launch of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise for the Europe, a number of sub-regional meetings were organized in cooperation between States Parties, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, focusing on the preparation and implementation of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe.

Following a “training of trainers” approach, Focal Points were requested to share the knowledge acquired with the Site Managers in their respective countries. Many States Parties organized national consultations and workshops to support the implementation of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting, which further reinforced the networks of Site Managers and other stakeholders responsible for World Heritage at national level.

The World Heritage Centre presented the online Periodic Reporting platform for the Europe and North America region through the *Handbook for Site Managers on Periodic Reporting*, prepared in collaboration with the Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF) with financial support from Monaco and Spain, and made available in English, French, Russian and Spanish. The Centre also produced **video tutorials** to guide Focal Points and Site Managers through the process of filling out the questionnaire. Additionally, on the basis of the feedback received from Group A during the fill-out process, the Centre created a **FAQ document** to facilitate the filling out of the questionnaire for Group B. All of these tools are available at the following link:

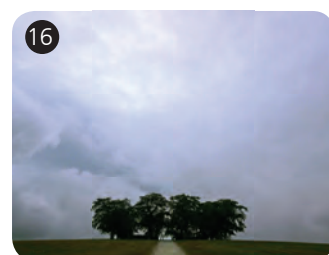
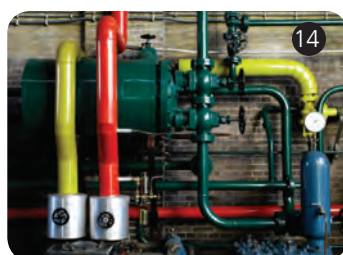
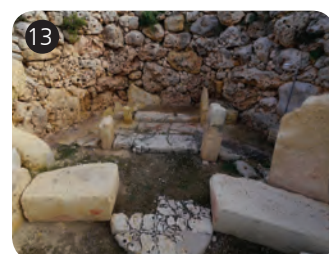
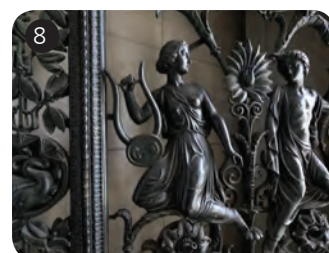
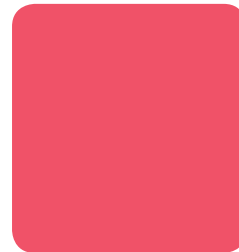
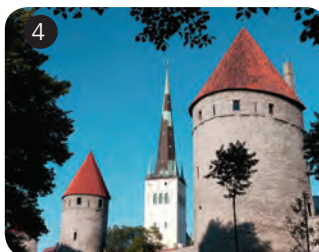
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/pr-questionnaire/>



Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains, Romania

In close collaboration with the host countries (Azerbaijan, Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Romania, Sweden), the following meetings were organized:

Name	Location	Date
Final Periodic Reporting Meeting in Europe	Helsinki, Finland	1-2 December 2014
Workshop for National Focal Points from Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe and Site Managers from Azerbaijan in the framework of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise	Baku, Azerbaijan	29-31 October 2013
Workshop for National Focal Points from Mediterranean- Europe sub-region in the framework of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise	Florence, Italy	17-18 September 2013
Periodic Reporting Follow-Up Meeting for Western Europe	Leuven, Belgium	19-21 January 2013
Meeting of Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe on the Implementation of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise	Tbilisi, Georgia	14-16 November 2012
Periodic Reporting meeting for Western, Nordic-Baltic and Mediterranean Europe	Berlin, Germany	24-26 September 2012
Workshop on management for World Heritage site managers in South-Eastern Europe in the framework of the preparation of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Europe and North America	Sibiu, Romania	12-15 May 2012
Workshop of National Focal Points of Western and Nordic-Baltic European Countries on the Preparation of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise	Reykjavik, Iceland	18-21 October 2011
Meeting of National Focal Points of Mediterranean European countries on the Preparation of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise	Valletta, Malta	21-24 September 2011
Workshop of National Focal Points of Central, South-East and Eastern European Countries on the Preparation of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting	Prague, Czech Republic	26-27 May 2011
Follow-up Meeting on World Heritage Periodic Reporting for Western Europe Sub-region	Amersfoort, Netherlands	8-10 December 2010
Nordic-Baltic region Focal Point workshop on preparation of draft Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value	Tallinn, Estonia	4-6 October 2010
Periodic Reporting follow-up Meeting for the European Mediterranean Sub-Region	Acre, Israel	12-18 March 2010
Periodic Reporting Follow-Up Meeting for Western Europe	Dublin, Ireland	14-16 December 2009
Periodic Reporting Follow-Up Meeting for Nordic countries	Stockholm, Sweden	9 December 2009



1. Workshop, Azerbaijan
2. Major Town Houses of the Architect Victor Horta, Belgium
3. Workshop, Czech Republic
4. Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn, Estonia
5. Bronze Age Burial Site of Sammallahtenmäki, Finland
6. Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin, France
7. Upper Svaneti, Georgia
8. Berlin Museum Island, Germany
9. Workshop, Iceland

10. Brú na Bóinne - Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne, Ireland
11. Old City of Acre, Israel
12. Mount Etna, Italy
13. Megalithic Temples of Malta, Malta
14. Ir.D.F. Woudagemaal (D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station), Netherlands
15. Workshop, Romania
16. Skogskyrkogården, Sweden

In addition, the World Heritage Centre organized a number of meetings during side events to sessions of the World Heritage Committee or the General Assembly, in order to share the outcomes of the Second Cycle and provide Focal Points with a platform to exchange views about their experiences:

Name	Location	Date
World Heritage Capacity-Building in Europe	Doha, Qatar	22 June 2014
Information Meeting on the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise for Europe and North America	Doha, Qatar	19 June 2014
Mid-Cycle Review Meeting on Periodic Reporting in Europe and North America	Paris, France	22 November 2013
Exchange and Information Meeting on the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise for Europe and North America	Phnom Pehn, Cambodia	21 June 2013
Capacity-Building Strategy Initiative for Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe Region	Phnom Pehn, Cambodia	19 June 2013
Side event on the 2nd Cycle of the Europe and North America Periodic Reporting Exercise	St. Petersburg, Russia	3 July 2012
Side event on the Capacity-Building Strategy Initiative for Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe Region	St. Petersburg, Russia	29 June 2012
Information Meeting 2nd Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise Europe and North America	Paris, France	9 November 2011
Informational meeting on the follow-up to First Cycle Periodic Report for Europe	Seville, Spain	27 June 2009



City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters and Fortifications, Luxembourg



Las Médulas, Spain

Feedback on the Second Cycle

The fact that both the national Focal Points and the Site Managers filled out the questionnaire is in itself a major achievement of the Second Cycle. In general, the Site Managers assessed the Periodic Reporting exercise as a relatively positive one. While the interpretation of the results is quite delicate due to the large variety of properties, and the subjective understanding of the questionnaire by each respondent, Periodic Reporting provides a unique perspective on the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties in Europe.

Most of the Site Managers indicated that the exercise has helped to improve awareness of current management issues. They repeatedly stressed that better cooperation between stakeholders has been a positive outcome, and that the exercise is helpful for the development of management plans. They described the many positive experiences and benefits of World Heritage List inscriptions and frequently suggested that the questionnaire should allow them to better reflect positive aspects.

In the comments, the respondents requested more precise definitions of the terminology used in the questionnaire, for example, attributes, capacity building, indicators, etc. The respondents also suggested elaborating tailored questionnaires for different categories of properties. Furthermore, the grading scales was occasionally considered to be too broad; the gap between positive and no implementation or fair and excellent did not always allow to give an accurate picture of the situation.

The variety of typologies of World Heritage properties within each sub-region limits the interest and relevance

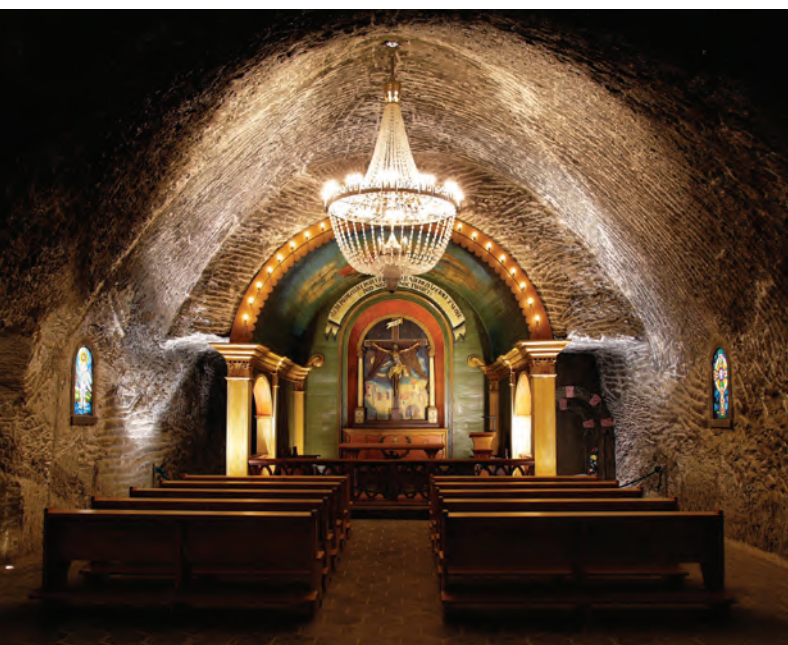
of sub-regional comparisons in many areas. An alternative approach would have been to analyse the results on the basis of a typology of properties (e.g. cities, monuments, cultural landscapes, islands), which was suggested by several States Parties. However such a typology does not exist at present and it was not feasible to create one for the purpose of this analysis.

Overview of World Heritage Properties in Europe

The World Heritage List enumerates properties representing global cultural and natural heritage that are considered by the World Heritage Committee as having Outstanding Universal Value. At its 38th session (Doha, 2014), the World Heritage Committee inscribed the 1000th property on the List, bringing the total of World Heritage properties to 1007 at the time of writing this report. A substantial number of these properties, representing 44% of the World Heritage List, are located in Europe.

Outstanding Universal Value: Criteria used for Inscription

The World Heritage Committee considers a property as having Outstanding Universal Value if the property meets one or more of the criteria listed in paragraph 77 of the *Operational Guidelines*. These criteria have been applied as follows for properties in Europe:



Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines, Poland



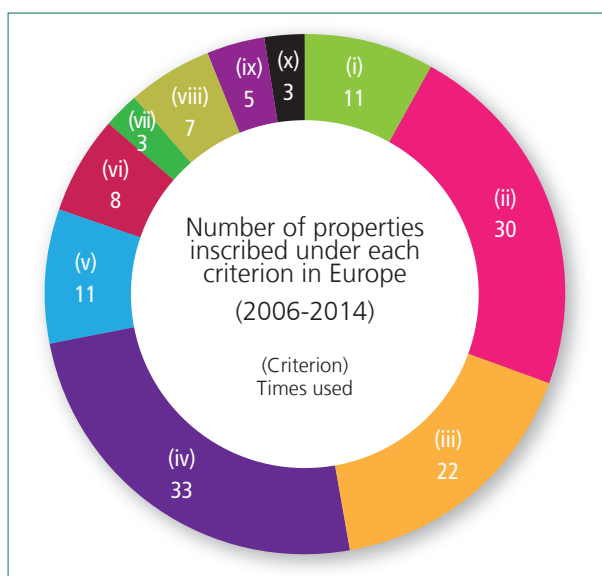
Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany, Ukraine

Criterion and Description	Cultural	Natural	Mixed	Total	% *
Criterion (i) "masterpiece of human creative genius"	132	0	4	136	30.8%
Criterion (ii) "interchange of human values"	223	0	3	226	51.1%
Criterion (iii) "exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization"	160	0	7	167	37.8%
Criterion (iv) "outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble"	294	0	6	300	67.9%
Criterion (v) "traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use"	53	0	6	59	13.3%
Criterion (vi) "associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or beliefs"	83	0	1	84	19.0%
Criterion (vii) "superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty"	0	20	8	28	6.3%
Criterion (viii) "major stages of earth's history"	0	23	2	25	5.7%
Criterion (ix) "ongoing ecological and biological processes"	0	16	3	19	4.3%
Criterion (x) "significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity"	0	18	2	20	4.5%

* Percentage of properties inscribed under one given criterion.

N.B.: a property can be inscribed under as many criteria as the Committee deems appropriate at the time of inscription.

Since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting, the World Heritage Committee has inscribed 64 new properties located in Europe on the World Heritage List, of which 52 are cultural properties and 12 are natural properties. Those new inscriptions were made under the criteria shown in the table below. Criterion (iv), "outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble", remains the most used criterion for inscription since the end of the First Cycle, followed by Criterion (ii), "interchange of human values". For natural criteria, the most common criterion has been criterion (viii), "major stages of earth's history".



State of Conservation

Beyond collecting and updating basic statutory information, the purpose of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe was to receive further information on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties in Europe, and notably about those properties that are not currently being reviewed by the Committee (or might, in some cases, never have been discussed by the Committee since inscription). There is an important connection between the Periodic Reporting process and the monitoring of the state of conservation of properties by the Committee, the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre. Indeed, the Periodic Reporting process allows for a self-assessment by the national and local authorities in charge of a World Heritage property, whereas both the day-to-day monitoring activities and the reviews by the Committee involve international experts, and therefore an outside perspective. Independently, neither process allows for a complete and accurate overview of the situation: one is focused on the cases with known issues, while the other is a subjective self-assessment. Together however, those two complementary processes allow for a more accurate understanding of the state of conservation of properties in Europe.

On average, the state of conservation of about 50 World Heritage properties in Europe is examined every year by the World Heritage Committee. Since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting, 586 reports were presented for the Europe region, concerning 122 properties in 37 States Parties. The reports

highlighted that the most pressing concern for the majority of the properties is the inadequacy of the management structures in place, followed in decreasing order by housing development, ground transport infrastructure and the impacts of tourism, visitor and/or recreation amenities.

Out of the 443 European properties currently inscribed on the World Heritage List, there are 4 properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger:

- ▶ Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (Georgia)
- ▶ Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Georgia)
- ▶ Medieval Monuments in Kosovo (Serbia)
- ▶ Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

These properties were inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger due to threats related mainly to (in descending order of frequency): the inadequacy of the management systems, housing, civil unrest and the inadequacy of the legal framework.

Since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting, the Committee removed the properties Cologne Cathedral (Germany) and Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower (Azerbaijan) from the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2006 (Decision **30 COM 7A.30**) and 2009 (Decision **33 COM 7A.25**) respectively.

In 2009, the Committee removed the property Dresden Elbe Valley (Germany) from the World Heritage List (Decision **33 COM 7A.26**), after it had been on the List of World Heritage in Danger from 2006 to 2009. The Committee noted with deep regret that the State Party had been unable to fulfil its obligations as defined in the *Convention*, in particular the obligation to protect and conserve the OUV of the property as inscribed, and also regretted that the authorities had not halted the construction of the Waldschlösschen Bridge, which had been deemed detrimental to the OUV of the property. Finally, the Committee considered that a new nomination for the heritage of Dresden that justifies Outstanding Universal Value could be envisaged in the future.

To further reinforce the link between the Periodic Reporting process and the monitoring of the state of conservation of properties, and as part of the 2011 Capacity-Building Strategy (Decision **35 COM 9E**), the World Heritage Centre commissioned a series of sub-regional studies to assess each sub-region's core capacity-building needs, on the basis of the responses to the Second Cycle Periodic Reporting questionnaires, and more particularly the state of conservation reports presented to the World Heritage Committee since the end of the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting. Those studies were carried out by international heritage experts and their results shared ahead of the Final Meeting on the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting (Helsinki, Finland, 1-2 December 2014), during which the studies were also discussed in sub-regional groups. The studies have been

made available as part of the working documents on the event's online page.

The following lists show the number of reports that have been reviewed by the World Heritage Committee per sub-region since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting and the main threats reported to the Committee.

It must be noted that although management issues stand out as an important negative factor affecting the properties in the SOC Reports to the Committee, they were not flagged as a key issue by the Focal Points and Site Managers in the Periodic Reporting questionnaire. This probably stems from the different perspectives and modes of assessment, and both sources were taken into account in a balanced way when working on the Action Plan for Europe (see the Action Plan for Europe, page 80).



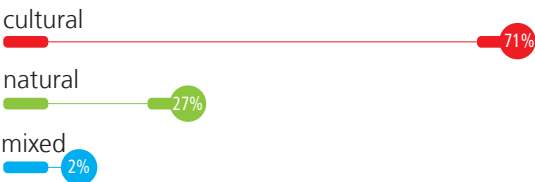
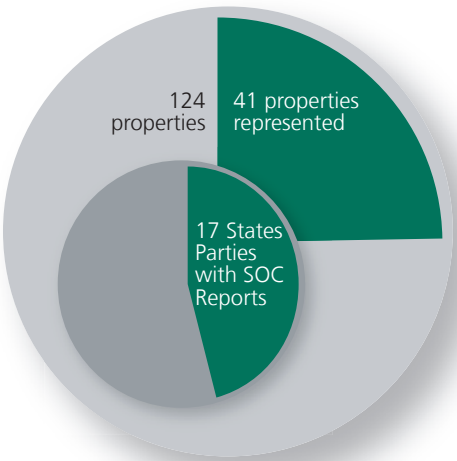
Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots, Armenia



State of Conservation Reports per Sub-Region

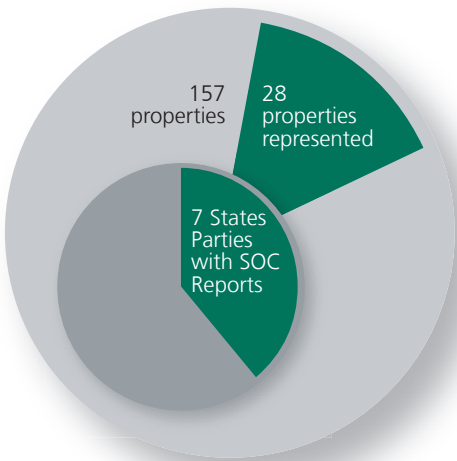
Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe

20 States Parties
187 Reports



Mediterranean Europe

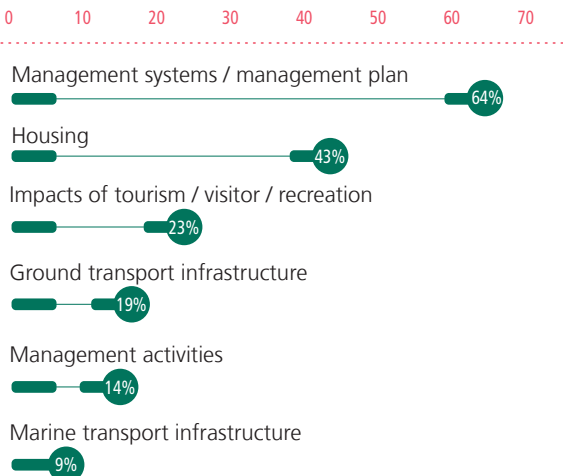
11 States Parties
74 Reports



The main threats identified were:

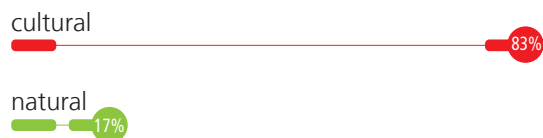
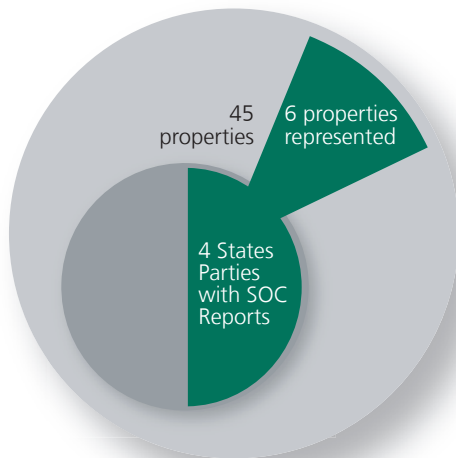


The main threats identified were:



Nordic & Baltic Europe

8 States Parties
20 Reports

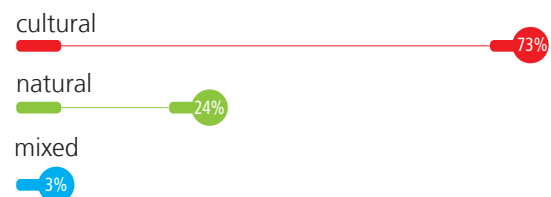
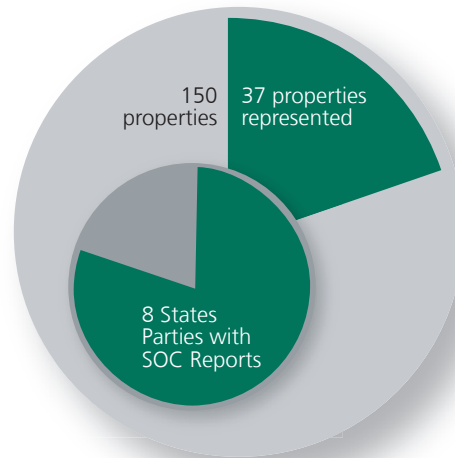


The main threats identified were:

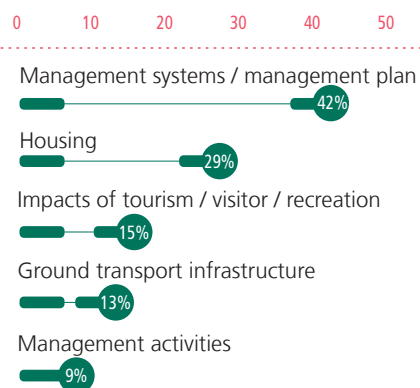


Western Europe

10 States Parties
112 Reports



The main threats identified were:



2. Implementation of the World Heritage Convention by the States Parties in Europe

Outcomes of the questionnaire, Section I

This chapter analyses the responses by European States Parties to Section I of the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire, which deals with how they fulfil the provisions of the *World Heritage Convention*. In all, 48 out of the 49 States Parties submitted completed questionnaires. One response was submitted so late that it could not be taken into account in the statistical analysis, which is based on 47 countries, but it has been taken into account in this narrative.

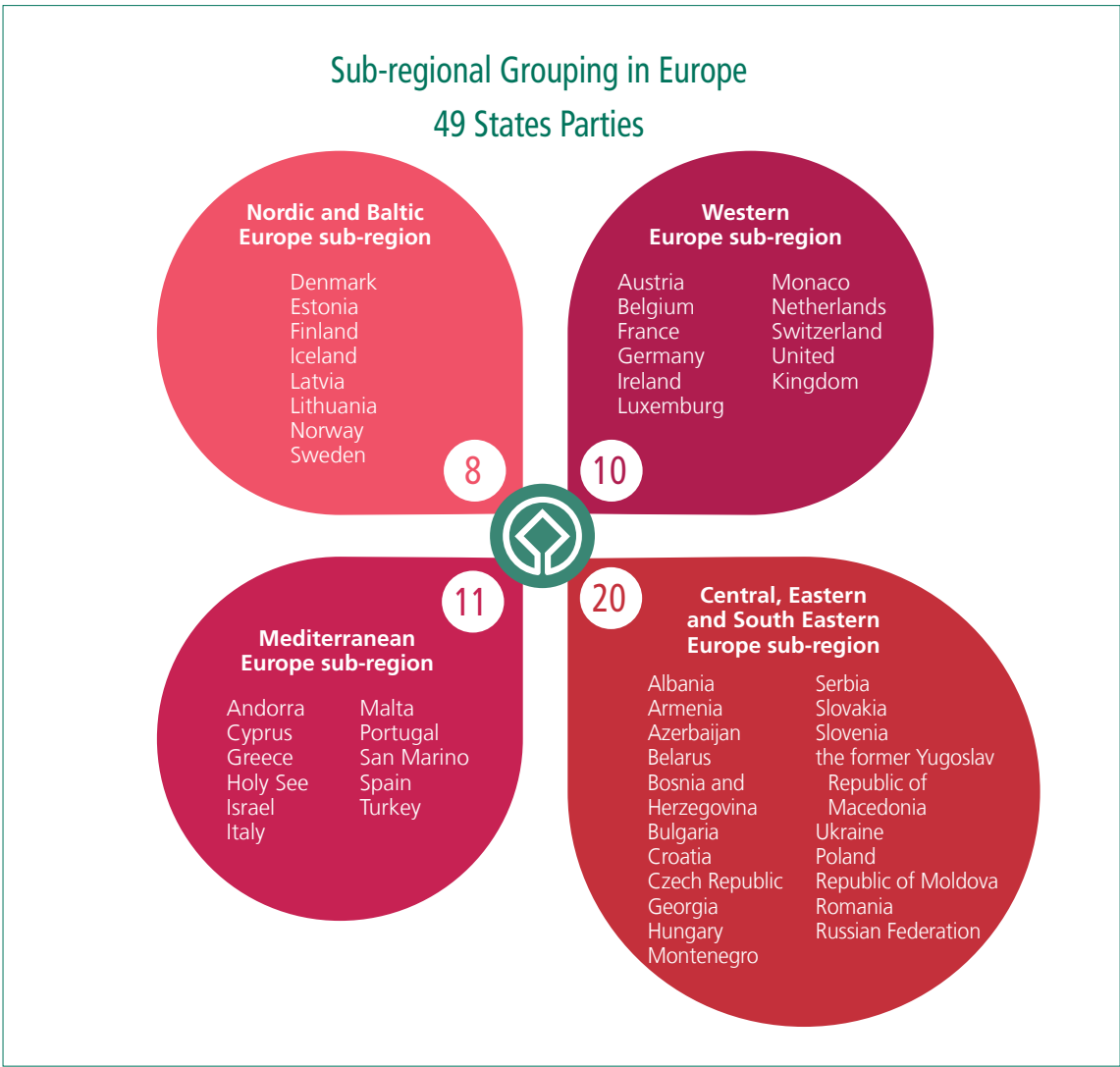
Given the significant number of properties located in Europe, the region has been divided into sub-regions to ease the organization of this exercise and to provide optimal support:

- Nordic Baltic (N-B) with 8 States Parties responding:

- Western Europe (WEST) with 9 States Parties responding;
- Mediterranean (MED) with 11 States Parties responding; and
- Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe (CESEE) with 20 States Parties responding (including one late submission).

The 49 States Parties include all 28 member states of the European Union (EU) and four members of the European Free Trade Area (EFTA).

This analysis is based on the quantitative summary provided by the Nordic World Heritage Foundation, and the examination of Section I questionnaires. Some tables from the statistical summary are provided in this chapter, and the complete set of statistics can be found in the Annex to this report.



Introduction

This section of the questionnaire first sought information about the primary government bodies responsible for the implementation of the *Convention*, the entities involved in the preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report and other key institutions.

The primary government body was generally a ministry (usually culture or environment) or a national heritage agency. In some cases, both a natural and a cultural body were named as primary contacts. In all cases, if natural and cultural heritage agencies or departments were not listed as primary responsible bodies, they were listed as other key institutions. In only one case was the National Commission for UNESCO indicated as the primary responsible body. It was also clear that specific approaches are necessary in countries which are federal or quasi-federal.

	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL
Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage	19	11	8	9	47
UNESCO National Commission	15	6	3	5	29
World Heritage property managers/ coordinators	16	5	3	3	27
Non Governmental Organizations	5	1	0	2	8
ICOMOS International	2	2	0	0	4
IUCN International	2	0	0	0	2
ICCROM	0	0	0	0	0
ICOMOS national / regional	11	5	1	2	19
IUCN national / regional	2	1	0	0	3
External experts	8	1	2	1	12
Donors	1	0	0	0	1
Others	3	3	1	0	7

Question 1.3 – Entities involved in the preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report

As might be expected, the government bodies responsible for the implementation of the *Convention* were universally involved in the preparation of Section I of the questionnaire, while other bodies were involved to varying degrees. The National Commission for UNESCO had a role in 29 out of 47 States Parties across Europe (71%). The percentage involvement was lowest in the Nordic and Baltic sub-region (38%) and highest in CESEE (79%). A similar percentage of States Parties involved their Site Managers in Section I, with a comparable range of sub-regional involvement (largest in CESEE and lowest in WEST and NB).

Comparatively few States Parties (eight in total) involved non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Most of these were in CESEE, with a very low involvement of NGOs in other parts of Europe. Very little use was made of either ICOMOS International or IUCN. Rather more use was made of external experts and around a third of the countries involved their national ICOMOS Committee. Generally, it was countries in CESEE who made the most use of sources outside government.

Inventories, Lists, and Registers for Cultural and Natural Heritage

The identification of potential World Heritage properties is one of the requirements of Article 4 of the Convention. Identification of heritage is also implicit in the requirements of Article 5 for the development of effective and active measures for the protection, conservation and presentation of all cultural and natural heritage on the territory of each State Party. An inventory of such heritage is an essential first step towards this objective.

All States Parties have inventories at either national or regional level, and often at local level as well. The distinction between national and regional in many cases reflects a federal or quasi-federal structure, where responsibility for inventories is at the province / state level, and there may be no inventory at the national level. In most cases, the inventory was held to be complete. Most inventories were thought to capture adequately the diversity of cultural and natural heritage. In nearly all cases, the inventories are used for the protection of both cultural and natural heritage.

Inventories are often used to identify properties for inclusion on the Tentative List as the first step towards World Heritage status. Although nearly a third of the states reported not using inventories for this purpose, presumably because other means of identification and selection are used. In some cases, this may reflect the political interests in getting sites on to the Tentative List.

Across Europe as a whole, most States Parties have inventories which are complete or continually updated at

either national or federal level, depending on the governance structure of the state concerned. Inventories at local level appear to be less consistently complete.

In CESEE, 75% of States Parties have complete inventories for cultural heritage. The comparable figures for other sub-regions are 73% for MED, 88% for N-B and 78% for WEST. The remaining countries are well advanced in the development of their inventories. The picture at the regional and local levels is less uniform, with some States Parties having no inventory at either of these subsidiary levels, and with a number reporting that they are less well-advanced at the regional/local levels than at the national level. For the vast majority of States Parties, the inventory is maintained by government at national or regional/state level.

A slightly smaller percentage (68%) of European States Parties have complete and/or continually updated inventories at national level for natural heritage. For CESEE, the figure is 74%, for MED it is 73%, with one State Party having no inventory because it is entirely urban. In N-B, 63% of the States Parties have complete and/or continually updated inventories, while only 56% of States Parties in WEST have such inventories. Most countries have developed detailed inventories of specific aspects of natural heritage (e.g. wetland inventories (Ramsar), Red Lists, Important Bird Areas, Protected Areas).

Across Europe, 78% of States Parties stated that their inventories of cultural and natural heritage at either national or regional level are adequate to capture the full diversity of their heritage, including some who have said that their inventories are not complete. The sub-regional range goes from 91% in Med to 74% in CESEE.

All States Parties in Europe except one say that their inventories are frequently used to protect cultural heritage. The picture is slightly less positive for natural heritage, with only 39 States Parties saying that their inventories are used in this way. The other eight States Parties are located across all sub-regions except WEST.

Overall, two-thirds of States Parties frequently use their inventories for developing Tentative Lists. Eight States Parties sometimes use their inventories for identifying properties for

their Tentative Lists, while eight States Parties, spread across all sub-regions except CESEE, do not use their inventories for this purpose.

Tentative Lists

In accordance with paragraphs 62-73 of the *Operational Guidelines* (2013), States Parties are encouraged to submit their Tentative Lists of sites they consider to be cultural and/or natural heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, and therefore suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List. States Parties should submit Tentative Lists to the World Heritage Centre, at least one year before the submission of any nomination. States Parties are encouraged to re-examine and resubmit their Tentative Lists at least once every ten years.

Tentative Lists are vital tools which enable States Parties to identify and plan future nominations. They are also valuable planning instruments at the international level, since they help identify possible avenues for cooperation for future nominations.

States Parties were asked what tools were used and which bodies took part in the preparation of their Tentative Lists. They were also asked who is responsible for approval of the Tentative List and for its submission to the World Heritage Centre. They were requested to list any nominations planned over the next six years, and whether they planned to revise their Tentative List within that timeframe.

All States Parties in Europe have Tentative Lists, except for the Holy See, Luxembourg, Monaco and San Marino. These States Parties are comparatively small in terms of surface area, and the Holy See is already inscribed on the World Heritage List in its entirety. States Parties have varying approaches to the revision of their Tentative Lists. Many now review their whole List at one time, while others add or remove sites on a more *ad hoc* basis. Others combine the two approaches. It is apparent that transnational proposals, which often have to be added outside a State Party's normal process in order to meet the needs of other partners, are having an impact on the revision process.

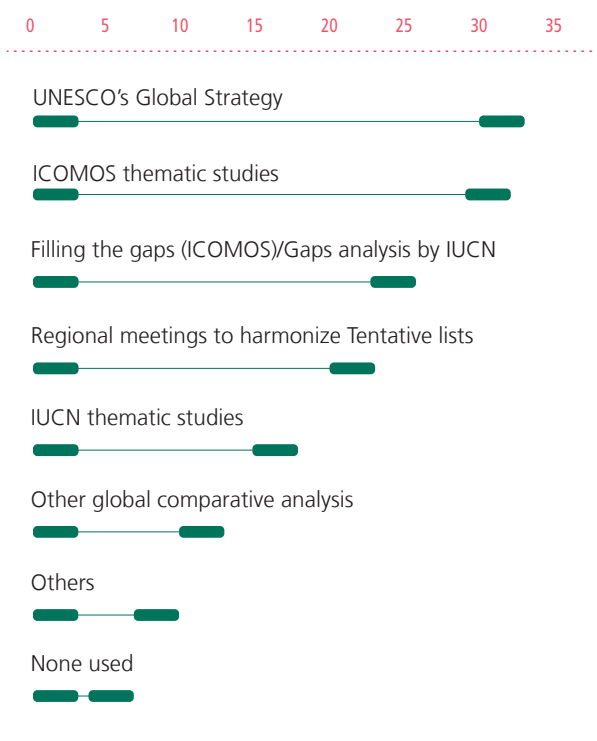


Wadden Sea, Denmark / Netherlands / Germany



Old Rauma, Finland

Across Europe, 38 States Parties said that they intended to update their Tentative Lists in the next six years. Of the remainder, several have reviewed their lists recently. Out of the four States Parties with no Tentative List, two do not intend to develop one. Several States Parties have already revised their Tentative List since submitting their Periodic Report.



Question 3.2 – Tools used for a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value

States Parties were asked what tools they used most frequently in the preparation of their Tentative Lists. The most common ones across Europe are the Global Strategy, the ICOMOS thematic studies and the gap analyses by ICOMOS and IUCN. Twenty-three countries use regional meetings to harmonise Tentative Lists, while some States Parties do not appear to harmonise Tentative Lists with their immediate neighbours. Nonetheless, regional meetings appear to be spread more or less evenly across Europe.



Question 3.3 – Level of involvement in the preparation of the Tentative List (n/a filtered out)

Unsurprisingly, all States Parties intending to submit an updated Tentative List said that there was good involvement in preparation of Tentative Lists by the national institution responsible for the World Heritage Convention. Involvement of regional or local government varied considerably, reflecting the different government systems of different States Parties. National Commissions had good involvement in around 70% of CESEE countries and MED States Parties, but were less involved in WEST and N-B.

Site Managers and consultants both had a high level of involvement, although they had less involvement in MED than in the rest of Europe. Generally, involvement at the



Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape, Hungary



The Forth Bridge, UK

local level was not as good. It was best for local authorities but poorer for local communities, indigenous peoples (for the comparatively small number of States Parties assessing their involvement) and landowners. Involvement of local communities was best in WEST and lowest in MED.

Overall, the impression given from the answers to this question is that the revision of Tentative Lists is still very much centralized by national authorities, and local involvement could clearly be much greater in parts of Europe.

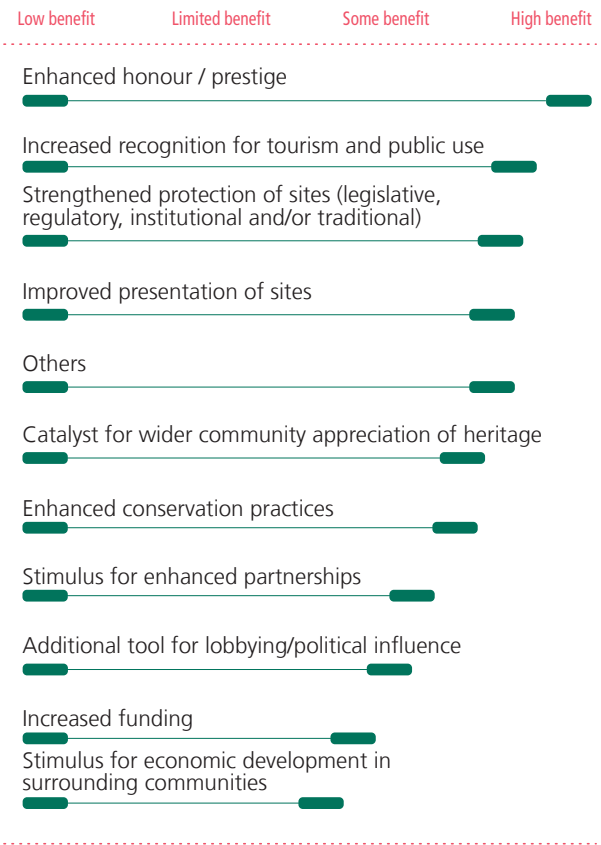
Nine States Parties did not indicate which nominations are likely to be submitted in the next six years. Thirty-nine States Parties did identify 128 properties which they intend to nominate in the next six years, giving a mean of just over three nominations per State Party. This number of entries actually covers fewer potential new World Heritage properties, as it includes some re-nominations and significant boundary modifications of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List, and multiple entries for a number of transboundary or transnational proposals. Some of these, such as the Viking Sites in Northern Europe and The Frontiers of the Roman Empire, involve significant numbers of States Parties and can therefore appear up to half a dozen times.

Nominations

For a property to be included on the World Heritage List, it has first to be nominated by the relevant State Party and then undergo a rigorous evaluation by the Advisory Bodies, who make a recommendation to the World Heritage Committee. The whole process takes at least 18 months from the submission of the nomination dossier to the World Heritage Committee session when the nomination will be considered. States Parties were given a list of previous nominations, both successful and unsuccessful, which they were asked to validate and to rate the degree of involvement of a range of bodies in their preparation. Finally, they were asked to identify the perceived benefits of the inclusion of a property on the World Heritage List.

The national institutions responsible for the Convention have a good level involvement in the preparation of the most recent nomination dossier, with the exception of one State Party. With this State Party, there is a good level of involvement by the National Commission. Generally, National Commissions are more involved in the nomination process in CESEE than elsewhere. Involvement of local authorities in the proposed boundaries and/or buffer zones of nominated properties is in most cases good or fair. Involvement of local residents and landowners ranges from none to good, as does that of NGO's. There appears to be good involvement of consultants and experts, and of Site Managers/coordinators.

The overall picture of the nominations process is that it is led by the national institution responsible for the Convention, with strong support from consultants or external experts and of the nominated sites themselves. As with Tentative Lists, involvement of others at local level appears to be not as good, with N-B and WEST having most local involvement and CESEE having least involvement.



Question 4.3 – Perceived benefits of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List (n/a filtered out)

States Parties identified a wide range of perceived benefits of an inscription on the World Heritage List. The highest perceived benefit was enhanced honour and prestige. This was fairly uniform across Europe. Second highest was an increased recognition for tourism and public use, which was highest in CESEE and lowest in N-B. Strengthened protection and improved presentation of properties were close together, and were fairly uniformly assessed as perceived benefits across the whole of Europe. Some perceived benefits were more strongly recognised in some sub-regions than others. Increased funding, strengthened lobbying, stimulus for enhanced partnerships, and stimulus for economic development were all benefits most strongly perceived in CESEE.

Priority Gender: World Heritage Nominations and Gender Equality

Gender equality is one of UNESCO's two global priorities. The UNESCO Priority Gender Equality Action Plan (2014-2021), moreover, requires Member States and the governing bodies of UNESCO regulatory instruments "to establish gender-sensitive, gender-responsive and gender-transformative policies and practices in the field of heritage".

These means acknowledging differences and inequalities between women and men as requiring attention; articulating policies and initiatives which address the different needs, aspirations, capacities and contributions of women and men; developing policies and initiatives that challenge existing biased/discriminatory policies, practices, and programmes, and that affect change for the betterment of life for all.

In addition, achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls is essential for achieving sustainable development, and is one of the post-2015 sustainable development goals. Therefore, States Parties should:

- 1) Ensure respect for gender equality throughout the full cycle of World Heritage processes, particularly in the preparation and content of nomination dossiers;
- 2) Ensure social and economic opportunities for both women and men in and around World Heritage properties;
- 3) Ensure equal and respectful consultation, full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership and representation of both women and men within activities for the conservation and management of World Heritage properties;
- 4) When or where relevant, ensure that gender-rooted traditional practices within World Heritage properties, for example in relation to access or participation in management mechanisms, have received the full consent of all groups within the local communities through transparent consultation processes that fully respects gender equality.

Source: World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy Document; UNESCO Priority Gender Action Plan, 2014-2021

General Policy Development

Article 5 of the Convention lists the general requirements: "to ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory". The Article lists a series of measures which should be taken by each State Party:

- 1) to adopt a general policy which aims to **give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community** and to integrate the protection of that heritage into **comprehensive planning programmes**;
- 2) to set up within its territories, where such **services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation** of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;
- 3) to develop **scientific and technical studies and research** and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;
- 4) to take the appropriate **legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures** necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and

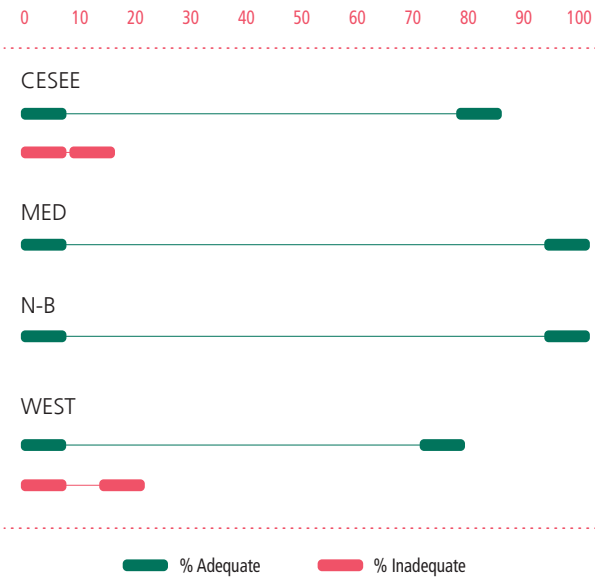
- 5) to foster the establishment or development of **national or regional centres for training** in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field.

States Parties were asked to report on what legislation exists, its adequacy and enforceability, the extent to which each State Party has adhered to other international legislation on the protection of the cultural and natural heritage, and, finally, the extent to which the conservation of heritage is integrated into comprehensive or larger-scale planning programmes.

All countries have legislation for the protection of the cultural and natural environment. The nature of that legislation varies according to the legal traditions of each country. It also varies according to whether or not a country is federal, quasi-federal or unitary. In most cases, legislation has changed since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting.

Only seven out of the 48 States Parties validated the list of legislation as reported by States Parties in the last cycle of Periodic Reporting. All others had seen some change in the last nine years. Similarly, all States Parties except one needed to update the list of international Conventions to which they belonged.

Adequacy and enforcement of the legal framework



Question 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?

Across the region, 43 out of 48 States Parties consider their legislation to be adequate. All states in N-B and MED also considered their legislation to be adequate, as opposed to only 80% of those in WEST and 85% of those in CESEE. Only five States Parties, therefore, consider their legislation to be inadequate.



Question 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?

The respondents expressed concerns about the ability to enforce legislation. All but one of the Nordic-Baltic States Parties (88%) said that enforcement of the legal framework could be strengthened. In Western Europe, 4 out of 9 countries (44%) said that existing capacity and resources could be strengthened. Only three States Parties in CESEE (15%) and four in the Mediterranean (36%) reported that there was excellent capacity and resources to enforce the legislation. No States Parties reported that they lacked the capacity to enforce legislation altogether. Nonetheless, this is not an encouraging picture. Interestingly, Site Managers of individual properties are more optimistic about the effectiveness of legislation (see Chapter 3, section 3.4.2).

All countries listed a number of Conventions to which they belonged. In addition to adhering to other UNESCO Conventions, and natural heritage agreements such as the Bonn and Bern Conventions, most countries belonged to some or all of the Council of Europe cultural heritage conventions. Some countries listed relevant EU Directives such as the Birds, Habitats and Water Framework but others did not, even though they must be covered by them as member states of the EU. There is also other relevant EU legislation, such as the Directives covering Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment, both of which cover heritage but were seldom mentioned. Most States Parties considered that the level of coordination and integration of international Conventions nationally was adequate.

Out of the 48 States Parties responding, 34 said that the level of effective coordination and integration of the implementation of international Conventions into the development of national policies for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage was adequate. In CESEE, nearly half (nine) of the States Parties said that coordination and integration was limited. Concerns over this were much lower in the other three sub-regions.

Requirements of Article 5(a) of the Convention

States Parties were asked to rate the effectiveness of their policies in giving cultural and natural heritage a role in the life of the community. Responses were varied but show that there is room for development of this requirement of the Convention.

	Effective	Some def. in impl.	Ad hoc	No policies
CESEE	3	12	4	0
MED	2	5	3	1
N-B	1	4	3	0
WEST	6	3	0	0
TOTAL	12	24	10	1

Question 5.8 – States Party's policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities

Across Europe, only 12 States Parties said that they have effective policies and another 24 that there are policies with deficiencies in implementation. Ten States Parties said that they responded on an *ad hoc* basis and one that it had no policies. Percentages for effective implementation of policies ranged from 13% in N-B through 16% in CESEE and 18% in MED to 66% in WEST.

	Effective	Some def. in impl.	Ad hoc	No policies
CESEE	3	13	2	1
MED	2	5	4	0
N-B	1	6	1	0
WEST	6	2	1	0
TOTAL	12	26	8	1

Question 5.9 – Integration of heritage into comprehensive / larger scale planning programmes

Two-thirds of WEST States Parties indicated that there is a good integration of conservation of natural and cultural heritage into comprehensive or larger-scale planning programmes, and that their policies are effectively integrated. The other sub-regions had far lower ratings.

However, if the questions are assessed on the basis of the existence of policies, whether effectively implemented or not, the picture changes somewhat: just under two-thirds of States Parties in N-B, around three quarters of those in MED and CESEE, and all in WEST have policies for giving cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community. While just under two-thirds of States Parties in MED have policies for the integration of heritage into comprehensive/

larger scale planning programmes, the other three sub-regions have ratings of over 80%.

Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

This section first examined the extent to which the principal agencies responsible for cultural and natural heritage cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of that heritage; how far other government agencies cooperate in that work; and the extent of cooperation between different levels of government. States Parties were also asked if the services provided by the agencies responsible for conservation of the heritage were adequate.

All States Parties reported effective or adequate cooperation between the principal agencies responsible for cultural and natural heritage. Forty reported effective or adequate cooperation by other parts of government, and seven States Parties in Europe said that there was only limited cooperation. One of these was in WEST, and three each were in MED and CESEE. Six States Parties said that there was only limited cooperation between different levels of government, while all others reported adequate or effective cooperation. The six were divided between MED and CESEE.

The respondents were asked about the adequacy of the capacity of the services provided by the heritage agencies and institutions for the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties in each country. In CESEE, 20% of States Parties said that there was some capacity, with the remainder saying that capacity was adequate. No CESEE country said that capacity was excellent. In the Mediterranean, roughly a third of the States Parties said that there was some capacity, and another third reported that there was excellent capacity. Just under half of the countries agreed that there was adequate capacity. Only one country in the Nordic-Baltic sub-region and three in Western Europe replied that capacity was excellent. All remaining countries except one said that the services were adequate. The replies from Western Europe were more positive than those from the Nordic-Baltic sub-region.

Few countries commented on this section. Of those who did, one attributed any inadequacy of services to lack of resources and another to out-of-date legislation. There were also comments about the extent to which the situation could vary even within one country. Overall, there is clearly some room for improvement in the capacity of heritage services across Europe, but by and large services are at least adequate.

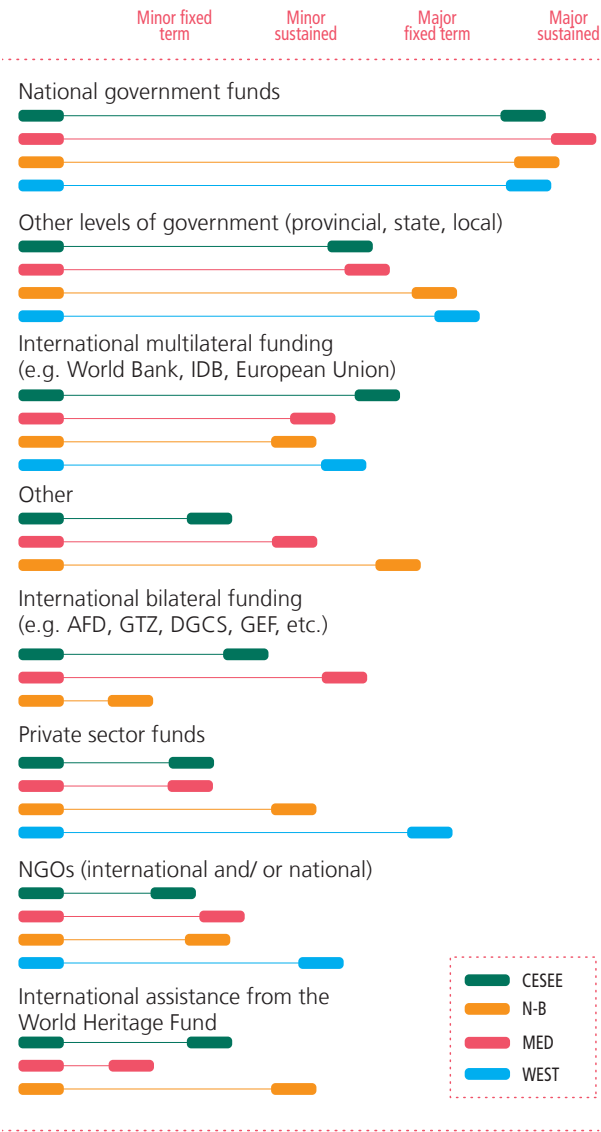
Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

Across Europe, only three countries (Germany, Malta, and Romania) said that they have a comprehensive research programme specifically addressing World Heritage. Seventy per cent of States Parties said that there was some research, and the remainder (11) said there were none specifically related to World Heritage.

States Parties were asked to list research projects. Several noted that much of the research was at site level, sometimes linked to the preparation of a nomination dossier. A number of projects were listed, ranging from archaeological or architectural studies to improve understanding of World Heritage properties, through to studies of the actual or potential economic benefit of World Heritage inscription.

Financial Status and Human Resources

A wide range of sources of funding were identified. States Parties were asked in the same question to distinguish between sources of sustained funding (continuing from year to year) and fixed-term funding, which will tend to relate to specific projects. In retrospect, it might have been more helpful to have asked separate questions relating to sustained (revenue) and fixed-term funding (mainly capital funding), since the form of the question did not allow States Parties to say that the same source provided both sustained and fixed-term funding, as is often the case for governments. Answers to this question are therefore not as helpful as they might have been.



Question 8.1 - Sources of funding
Relative importance of funding sources in sub-regions, ranked order (EUR). N/A and Missing not included.



Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh, Belarus

It is clear that government funding remains the most important source. The most common sources for sustained funding were government at national and other levels, NGOs in some countries, and private sector funding in rather more countries. This must reflect the extent to which individual properties are privately owned.

The World Heritage Fund had been a source of funding, mainly minor fixed-term, in one State Party in the Baltic region, three in the Mediterranean and eight in CESEE. Multilateral funding was reported in all sub-regions. Replies did not distinguish between the sources (EU, World Bank, International Development Bank, etc.) but it is likely that much of it must have come from the EU, particularly in N-B and WEST. Eleven States Parties (over 50%) in CESEE reported bilateral international funding, three did so in the Mediterranean, and one in the Baltic.

Funding by NGOs (international or national) was a significant presence in all sub-regions (74% of States Parties in CESEE, 64% in MED, 55% in WEST, and 50% in N-B). The question did not distinguish between NGOs which own and manage World Heritage properties, and those providing funding from outside. Private sector funding was equally ubiquitous, but, again, replies did not distinguish between philanthropic funding and the management of properties in private ownership in whole or in part.

States Parties were asked whether they had helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds for the protection of World Heritage, as set out in Article 17 of the *Convention*. Nine States Parties in CESEE, and three each in MED, N-B and WEST had done so, giving a percentage of 38% across Europe.

The States Parties were also asked to indicate whether they have national policies for the allocation of site revenues for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a whole. In CESEE, 14 out of 20 States Parties did so, six in MED, four in N-B and three in WEST, giving a percentage of 56% across Europe. In other States Parties, revenues from some properties may still be allocated for their conservation and protection on a case-by-case basis.



Speicherstadt and Kontorhaus District with Chilehaus, Germany

Adequacy of funding and human resources



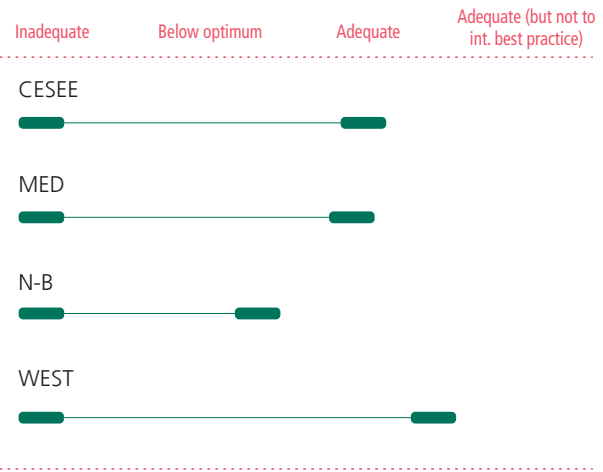
Question 8.4 – Is the current budget sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?



Historic Centre of Oporto, Portugal

Average reported budget levels per sub-region

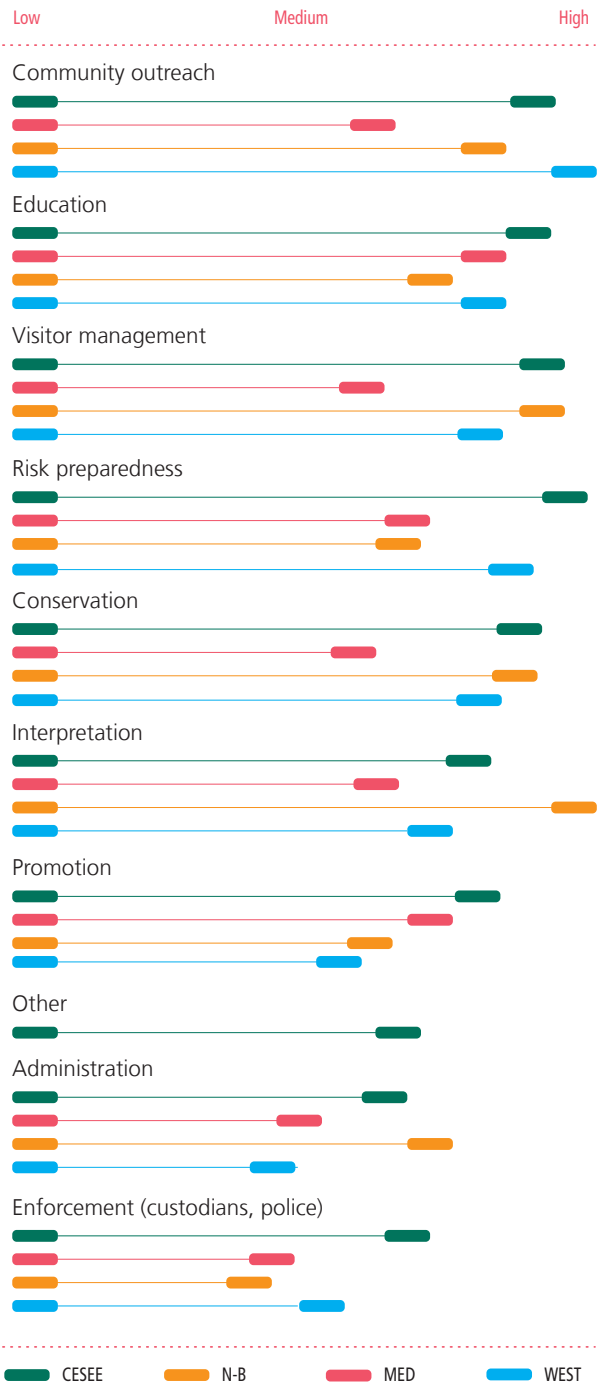
Seven States Parties, four of them in CESEE, reported that the budget was inadequate; 21 reported that it was acceptable but could be improved; and ten reported that it was acceptable. Nine States Parties said that their budget was sufficient but that further funding would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards. Overall, funding appears to be most adequate in WEST, followed by MED, with CESEE and N-B being the least well-funded.



Question 8.5 – Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?
Average reported HR levels per sub-region. N/A / Missing not included.

The position on human resources is slightly better. Only three States Parties (two in CESEE, one in MED) reported that resources were inadequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level. Sixteen countries said that a range of human resources exists but that they are below optimum. Ten said that human resources are adequate to meet current needs, with a further 18 reporting that they are adequate but that additional staffing would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards. As with funding, WEST appears to be best placed overall and N-B least resourced.

Training



Question 9.2 – Training needs
Relative priority for training needs for conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage, ranked order (EUR). N/A and Missing not included.

The Focal Points were asked to assess training needs in nine different fields related to the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage. States Parties could also identify other needs, but only four countries did so.

	Community outreach	Education	Visitor mgt.	Risk prepared.	Conservation	Interpretation	Promotion	Other	Admin.	Enforcement (custodians, police)
CESEE	3,32	3,32	3,37	3,47	3,26	3,05	3,11	2,75	2,68	2,79
MED	2,67	3,11	2,60	2,80	2,56	2,67	2,89	N/A	2,33	2,20
N-B	3,13	2,88	3,38	2,75	3,25	3,50	2,63	N/A	2,88	2,13
WEST	3,50	3,11	3,11	3,22	3,11	2,89	2,56	N/A	2,22	2,44
Total	3,18	3,16	3,15	3,15	3,09	3,02	2,87	2,75	2,56	2,48

Average reported priority for training needs, ranked order (EUR), per sub-region. N/A and Missing not included.

0=N/A – 1=very low priority – 2=low priority – 3=Medium priority – 4=high priority

The table above reports sub-regional training needs, showing in bold those needs assessed as above medium priority. This gives some indication of where training resources should be directed. The high ranking of the need for both training in community outreach and education perhaps reflects perceived failings in engaging with local communities and the public about cultural and natural heritage.

States Parties were also asked if they had a national training/education strategy to strengthen capacity development. Three States Parties had no strategy at all, while 26 said that they did capacity building on an *ad hoc* basis. Strategies existed and were effectively implemented in only seven States Parties (four of them in MED) and there are deficiencies in implementation of strategies in the remaining 11 States Parties. This might suggest that capacity development is given relatively low priority in many European States Parties.



Stari Ras and Sopoćani, Serbia

International Cooperation

States Parties were asked if they take part in international cooperation activities.



Question 10.1 – Cooperation with other States Parties
Number of countries reporting different types of international cooperation (EUR)

In CESEE, the most common activity was participation in international training courses and seminars, with 100% involvement. Ninety per cent of CESEE States Parties were involved in bilateral or multi-lateral cooperation agreements and in sharing expertise for capacity building. Distribution of material or information involved 15 States Parties (75%). Whether as donors or recipients, 11 States Parties were involved in financial support.

The pattern in MED was similar. One State Party (out of the 11 in the sub-region) took no part in international cooperation (although it also provided or received financial support). Eighty per cent shared expertise in capacity building, hosted or attended international training courses or seminars, or distributed material or information. Five States Parties were involved in giving or receiving funding.

In N-B the most common activities were participating in bilateral or multilateral agreements and hosting or attending international training courses or seminars (all eight States Parties), funding activities (50% of States Parties), sharing expertise for capacity building and distribution of material and information (both involving over 75% of States Parties).

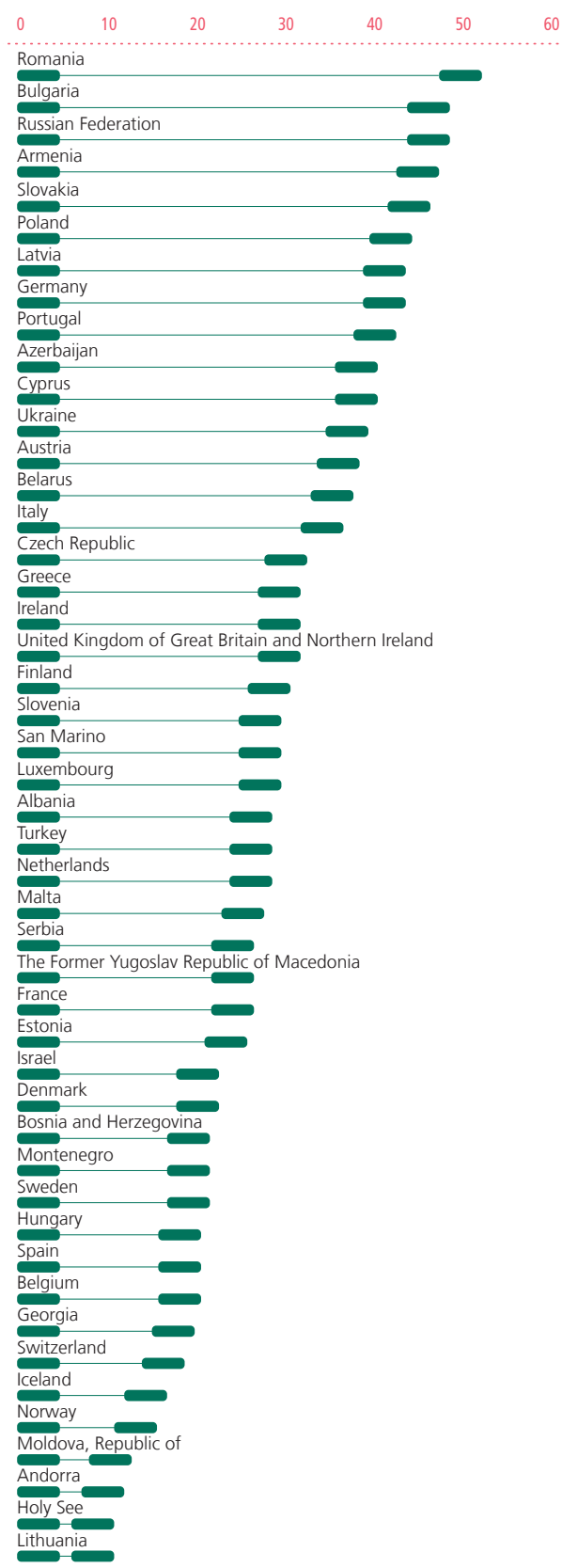
Seven out of nine States Parties in WEST are involved in funding activities and in hosting or attending international training courses or seminars. Six States Parties are involved in bilateral or multilateral agreements and six with capacity building. Across Europe, nearly half of the States Parties have World Heritage properties twinned with others.

Education, Information and Awareness Building

This section asked questions about the media used for promoting World Heritage properties: how each medium was used (e.g. information, awareness building and/or education, particularly the UNESCO *World Heritage in Young Hands Kit*), and where it was used (e.g. at national, regional, local levels).



Plitvice Lakes National Park, Croatia

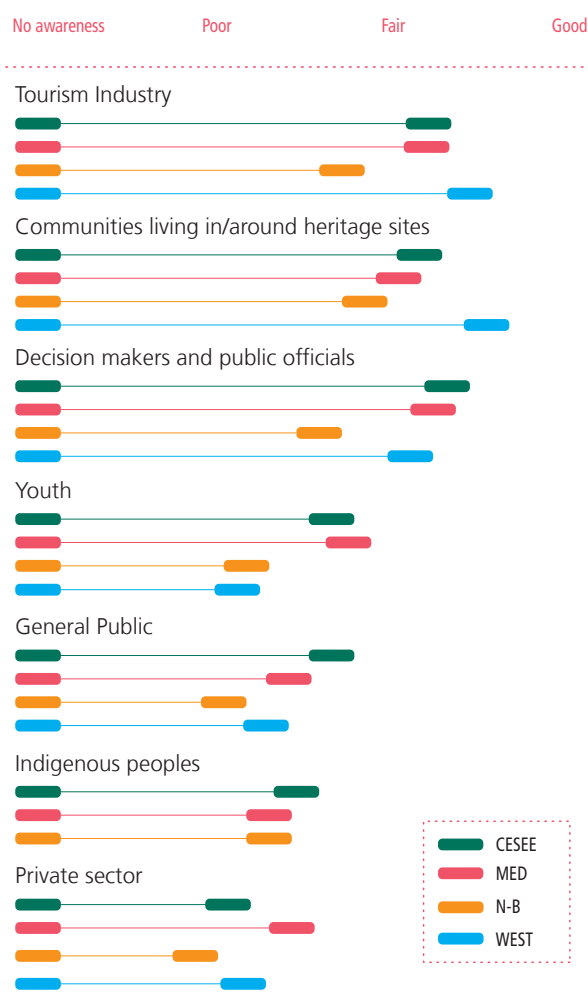


Question 11.1 – Media used for World Heritage sites promotion

Additive index of promotion/media use – i.e. as a measure of activity level, the bar graph shows the number of occurrences registered for the different activities in Q11.1.1-11.1.8

A wide range of media is used, such as publications (including those of the World Heritage Centre), films/TV, media campaigns, and internet (increasingly). The level of activity in each country varies considerably.

Nearly half the States Parties in Europe have only *ad hoc* activities and three have no strategy at all for raising awareness among different stakeholders. The remaining 20 countries have strategies, but 14 of these are indicated as being defective in their implementation, and only six as being effectively implemented.



Question 11.2.2 - Level of general awareness

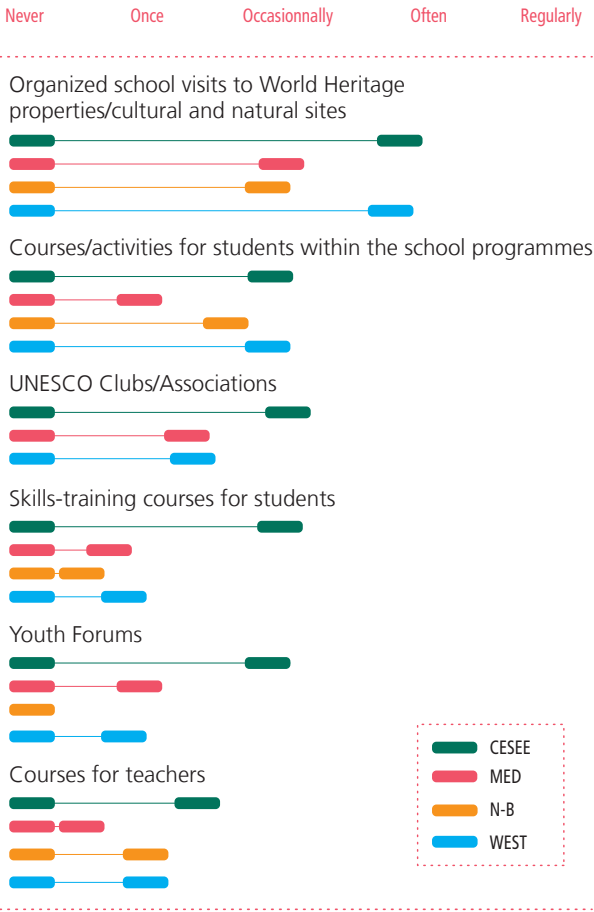
Aggregated means, level of general awareness, ranked order (EUR). N/A and Missing not included.

Levels of awareness in aggregate on the European level are judged to be highest among the tourism industry, communities in and around World Heritage properties, and decision makers and public officials, though there are differences between individual States Parties. It seems to be generally thought that awareness is lower among youth and the general public and lowest among indigenous peoples in States Parties reporting their presence, and actors in the private sector.

Nineteen countries participate in the UNESCO *World Heritage in Young Hands Kit* and a further three have integrated it into their school curricula. Six States Parties intend to participate in the programme, but 19 do not participate at all.



Vilnius Historic Centre, Lithuania



Question 11.2.4 - Level of frequency of activities
Level of activity among SPs, ranked order (EUR).
N/A / Missing not included.



Hierapolis-Pamukkale, Turkey

States Parties participating in the UNESCO *World Heritage in Young Hands Kit* were also asked to identify levels of educational activity such as school visits to World Heritage properties, in-school courses and so on. Across the region, four States Parties did not respond at all. Analysis of the replies shows that school visits to World Heritage properties are by far the most common activity, but in general the activity level appears to be somewhat low.

Assessment of Priority Needs

Based on the replies provided for a number of key questions in Section I, this Assessment of Priority Needs chapter auto-generated a series of conclusions for each State Party. Each Focal Point could then identify up to six issues and report on priority action undertaken to address them (give a short description of the action, identify the authorities responsible for the action, and a timeframe). The table below shows the identified priority issues per sub-region.

	Identified Priority Need (Number of SPs)
Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the State Party?	9
Central, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe	5
Mediterranean Europe	2
Nordic and Baltic Europe	1
Western Europe	1
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?	
Central, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe	
Mediterranean Europe	
Nordic and Baltic Europe	
Western Europe	
Does the State Party have a national training/ educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation?	25
Central, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe	11
Mediterranean Europe	6
Nordic and Baltic Europe	5
Western Europe	3
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?	24
Central, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe	14
Mediterranean Europe	7
Nordic and Baltic Europe	2
Western Europe	1
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?	3
Central, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe	2
Mediterranean Europe	
Nordic and Baltic Europe	
Western Europe	1
Please rate level of involvement of the following (if applicable) in the preparation of the Tentative List	
Central, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe	
Mediterranean Europe	
Nordic and Baltic Europe	
Western Europe	
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?	7
Central, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe	3
Mediterranean Europe	3
Nordic and Baltic Europe	
Western Europe	1

Fifteen States Parties did not identify any priority action, while several more did so in a very minimal way. The greatest use of this facility was made by CESEE States Parties. No State Party identified the maximum six issues which were allowed. Most identified only one or two. Two of the seven possible issues were not selected by any State Party. These were: lack of ability to enforce the legal framework for the protection of cultural and natural heritage; and participation in the preparation of the Tentative List.

Based on this rather small sample, and bearing in mind that States Parties could only select from a limited range of options, the most problematic issues appear to be:

- ▶ national training/educational strategies to strengthen capacity development;
- ▶ integration of the implementation of international conventions into national policies.

Given the limited input for this question by the Focal Points, and the needs and gaps identified elsewhere in responses to the questionnaire, this does not seem to be an accurate assessment of priority needs. The fact that no State Party has identified the enforcement of legislation as a priority issue is remarkable, given the number of States Parties who stated that enforcement could be strengthened.

These results suggest that this section did not work as expected. Anecdotal evidence suggests that several States Parties found that the priorities identified by the auto-generation function were not in fact those that they considered significant.

Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

This section asked States Parties to comment on the comprehensibility and clarity of the questionnaire, suggest any improvements, and comment on the support available throughout the Periodic Reporting exercise. Nearly 80% of respondents said that the questionnaire was easy to use. Most of the 10 States Parties who thought it was not easy to use were in N-B and WE, which were the sub-regions that filled in the questionnaire first. Suggestions for improvement included, among other things, more nuanced questions, better guidance on what is required for each question, and more space for comments. The support of the World Heritage Centre was generally seen as good.

Comments were also invited on the follow-up to conclusions from the First Cycle Periodic Report and on the accessibility of the information needed to complete the report. Generally, the follow-up of the results of the First Cycle by UNESCO, the Advisory Bodies, States Parties and Site Managers was considered fair to good. For UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies, the most positive response came from CESEE, followed closely by MED, and the least positive came from N-B. In nearly all cases, the necessary information was either entirely or mostly available at national level.



Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst, Slovakia

Conclusions on Section I

Section I of the questionnaire examined not just the protection and management of World Heritage properties (dealt with in more detail in Section II) but also the ways in which States Parties manage their cultural and natural heritage as a whole. The principal findings from the different parts of Section I can be summarised as follows.

»» Inventories

Most States Parties have inventories which they regard as adequate for both cultural and natural heritage at either national or regional level, and those inventories are generally considered adequate to capture the full diversity of their heritage. However, the use of inventories for Tentative Lists is variable.

around 6% said specifically that human resources were insufficient. All States Parties thought that human resources could be further strengthened, as additional staffing would allow for more effective conservation, protection and presentation, to meet international best practice standards.

»» Nominations including Tentative Lists

All but four States Parties have Tentative Lists. Most have revised their Tentative Lists recently or intend to do so in the next six years, and plan to continue presenting nominations. Having World Heritage properties is seen as conferring honour and prestige as well as, in many cases, strengthening protection.

»» Research, Training and Education

Only three States Parties have specific research programmes for World Heritage, and most countries provide training on an *ad hoc* basis. Relatively few had full education programmes and fewer had operational strategies in place for raising awareness among stakeholders. Overall, general awareness of World Heritage was not good except for a few involved groups and this is an area where improvement is essential. All sub-regions identified community outreach and education as primary training needs, followed closely by risk preparedness, visitor management and conservation.

»» Policy development and services for conservation

All States Parties have legislation to protect natural and cultural heritage, though a minority say that it is not adequate. Many countries consider that enforcement of the legal framework could be strengthened. There is clearly room for improvement in giving heritage a function in the life of the community.

There was effective or adequate cooperation between natural and cultural heritage services in all States Parties. Cooperation with other parts of government was a little less effective. More than three-quarters of States Parties said that their heritage services were at least adequate.

»» International cooperation

Most States Parties belong to a number of other heritage frameworks, including those of the Council of Europe and of UNESCO, and most take part in international activities. Around half of States Parties have World Heritage properties twinned with other properties in other States Parties.

»» Financial status and human resources

A wide range of funding sources was identified. The World Heritage Fund was significant in CESEE and EU funding was clearly important throughout much of Europe, but governments continue to be the main source of funding. Around 15% of States Parties reported that their funding is inadequate, and only

Overall, the system appears to be under a certain amount of strain with limited resources. States Parties are generally able to deal with issues within properties, but threats are increasingly external. Decision makers outside the heritage agencies appear not to give sufficient weight to the protection of heritage sites, with many States Parties reporting difficulties enforcing legislation. Areas which need a lot of work are education, community outreach and engagement, and working with other stakeholders. Developing effective engagement in the long term will be the best way of ensuring that all sectors of society are sufficiently committed to the protection, management and sustainable use of heritage.

3. World Heritage Properties in Europe

OUTCOMES OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE, SECTION II

Introduction

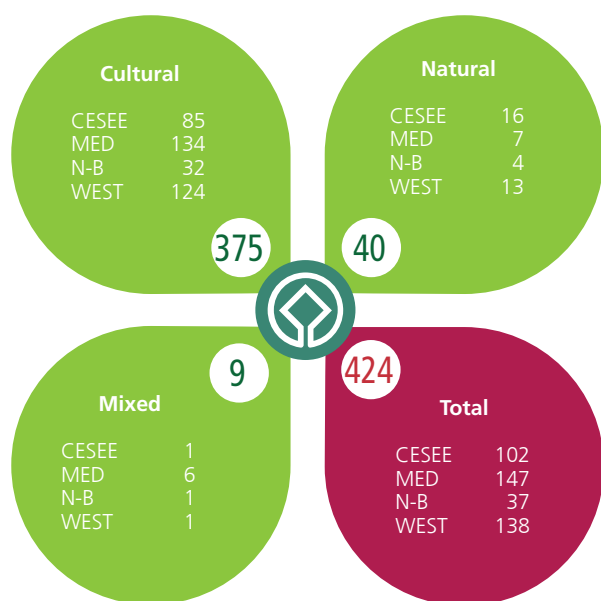
Section II of the questionnaire focuses on the state of conservation of each World Heritage property in the Europe region, and mainly on assessing:

- ▶ the factors affecting properties,
- ▶ the state of conservation, management and monitoring of the properties.

Reports were received for 432 properties in Europe. Eight reports were received too late to be included in the statistical analysis, which therefore covers only 424 properties. The narrative analysis included in this report takes into account all 432 properties.

of cultural properties have commented in very different ways, often explaining in more detail the answers they had provided. The Site Managers of natural properties have not used the comment option very much, and the overall number and length of the comments vary greatly between States Parties and properties. Generally, the positive aspects of properties are highlighted and explained in more detail in the comments sections, rather than in the questionnaire itself. Overall, due to the large number of comments, it was not possible to take each of them into account in the analysis, but a choice was made based on the relevance and frequency of certain comments.

The statistical analysis is presented in Annex II of this report; the tables included in this chapter aim to illustrate specific questions, for ease of reference.



The number of natural properties in Europe is quite low (40 in total). Moreover, several are located outside continental Europe and sometimes in totally different biogeographical regions. For these reasons, caution was used in the sub-regional analysis of the results for natural properties.

All information refers to answers in the questionnaire. An attempt has been made to look more closely in the comments section of each question. The Site Managers

Information relating to World Heritage properties

The World Heritage Centre pre-filled a number of fields in the questionnaire using the following data sources:

- ▶ Nomination file
- ▶ First Cycle Periodic Report
- ▶ Latest available information at the Centre

The Focal Points and Site Managers were asked to validate the pre-filled data or to provide updated information through the appropriate procedures, as outlined in the *Operational Guidelines*. It should be emphasized at this point that the Periodic Reporting questionnaire is not a submission tool, but an opportunity to review whether any of the data previously submitted to the Centre and/or the Committee requires updating.

While names and years of inscription were usually validated, a large number of updates were requested regarding the geographic information and maps. The number of properties for which updates were requested shows that there is still much to be done to improve the transmission to the World Heritage Centre of basic information about the properties, though significant progress was observed since the First Cycle.

World Heritage property data

Around a third of all properties indicate the need to update geographic or cartographic information, with modifications ranging from correction of minor typos to significant changes to the property's size.

All changes can be undertaken as a follow-up to the Periodic Reporting exercise, in accordance with the relevant procedures outlined in the *Operational Guidelines* (e.g. boundary clarifications, minor and major boundary modifications, name changes). The limitations regarding the number of nominations per year (Cairns-Suzhou Decision) will be lifted for Europe during the two years following the adoption of the Periodic Report by the Committee, to allow States Parties to undertake any necessary major boundary modifications as a follow-up to the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting.

Statements of Outstanding Universal Value

The respondents were asked to check whether the information provided regarding the property's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value was correct, or whether it is still in the process of revision with the Advisory Bodies.

The vast majority of properties have submitted draft retrospective SOUV at this stage. The Committee has adopted a total of 170 Statements to date, and following the foreseen adoption of 56 Statements at the 39th session of the World Heritage Committee, over 150 are still in the process of revision between the States Parties and the Advisory Bodies. Although work is still ongoing, this represents a considerable progress since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting.

The revision of these statements is subject to the Committee recommendation (**37.COM/8E**) encouraging the States Parties, Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre to use gender-neutral language in the presentation of Statements of Outstanding Universal Value. For example, where reference is made to "man-made disasters" and "mankind", the more suitable "human-made disasters" and "humankind" are to be used instead.

The use of gender-neutral language was further encouraged with revisions to the *Operational Guidelines* made by the Committee in Bonn (2015), an important step in mainstreaming gender into important policy documents. Since this revision, gender-neutral language is also encouraged in the preparation of nomination files. More examples and guidelines can be found in the following UNESCO document: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0011/001149/114950mo.pdf>

Factors affecting the World Heritage properties in Europe

General overview

The questions 3.1 – 3.6 asked to provide information about the range of factors that are affecting each property. Thirteen groups of factors were listed in the questionnaire, each of which consisted of three to ten factors. In total, 76 individual factors could be chosen from the options in the questionnaire. Each factor was assessed according to whether it affects the property positively or negatively, whether its impact is current or potential, and whether it originates inside or outside the property. There was no upper limit for the number of factors identified per site, and in the absence of precise instruction the answers are variable. The number of factors — positive and negative — varies greatly from one property to the other with no obvious patterns emerging.

The main factors chosen are fairly similar for cultural, natural and mixed properties throughout the region. The main factor groups concern:

- ▶ built environment (housing / transportation);
- ▶ tourism / visitor / recreational activities;
- ▶ climate change-related factors (humidity, natural hazards).
- ▶ Some factors can be both strongly positive and strongly negative in their impact, for example tourism / visitor / recreation.

The lowest negative and highest positive (or potentially positive) factor reported is "Management plan / system". Management is perceived to be in place in all sub-regions for both cultural and natural properties, which represents a considerable progress from the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting. However, the discrepancy between having a management plan and actually implementing it seems large, particularly as respondents indicated that less than half of the management systems are fully implemented.

Sub-regional similarities and differences

Overall, the responses from Europe were fairly homogeneous, and did not emphasize any strong sub-regional differences. The only sub-regional difference regarding the factors affecting properties is how Site Managers and Focal Points ranked their importance. For example, for cultural properties, impacts from tourism / visitor / recreation are a major factor but their significance is rated differently in the sub-regions: 4th in CESEE, 2nd in MED, 3rd in NB and 1st in WEST. Environmental and climate-related factors are equally important across the sub-regions.

Given the low number of natural properties and the absence of sub-regional differences, sub-regional assessments of positive and negative factors have been made for cultural properties only.

Cultural World Heritage properties

Positive factors

The most frequently reported current positive factors affecting cultural World Heritage properties are related to:

- 1) Interpretative and visitor facilities;
- 2) Management activities;
- 3) Low impact research / monitoring activities; and
- 4) Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation.

These factors are also seen as potentially most positive. The factor group comprising social / cultural uses of heritage (including identity, social cohesion and changes in local population and community) and society's valuing of heritage is seen as very positive. However, it should be noted that society's valuing of heritage is also seen as a negative factor, and is interpreted very differently in the comments provided. It is therefore not possible to come to a general view.

Negative factors affecting cultural properties are related to three main issues:

- 1) Impacts of tourism / visitors / recreation;
- 2) Built environment and effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure and ground transport infrastructure;
- 3) Climate change related factors (e.g. relative humidity, water / rainwater, micro-organisms).

The sub-regional differences are not great. However, factors related to climate change, in particular relative humidity / water are highest in MED and CESEE, while transportation infrastructure is highest in N-B and CESEE and tourism and impacts from housing are highest in WEST.

Risks of environmental disaster, such as landslides, erosion, and flooding, are commonly listed as negative factors across the region. Comments frequently mention changes in social cohesion, loss of population, changes in traditional land-use and loss of living heritage.

The largest group of potential negative factors is climate change and severe weather events. Over a third of the properties report the following potential negative factors:

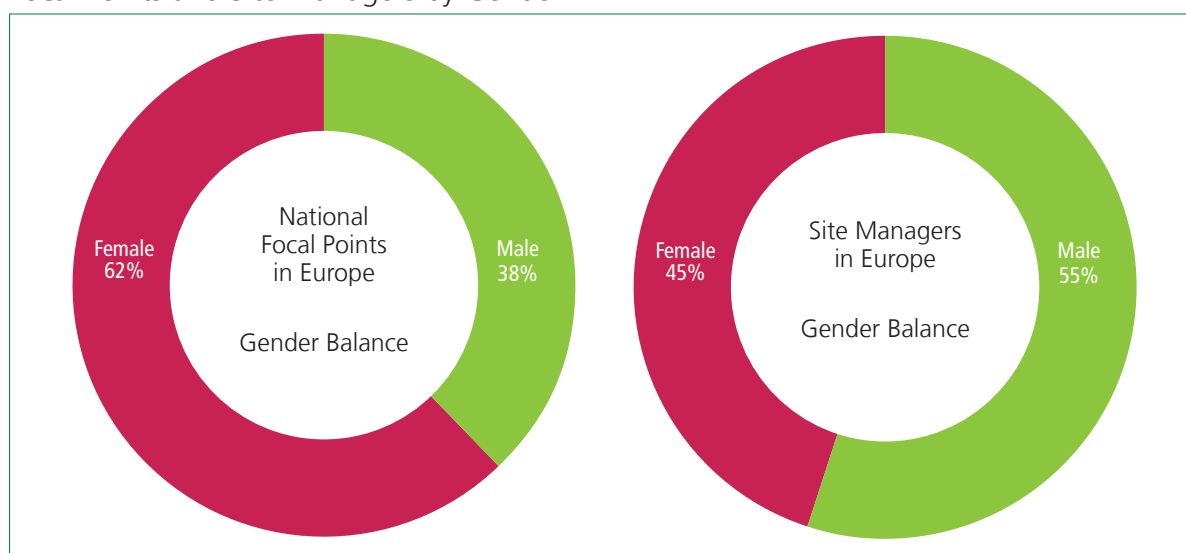
- ▶ disasters;
- ▶ deliberate destruction of heritage;
- ▶ water / rain / water table;
- ▶ renewable energy facilities;
- ▶ commercial development.

Changes in the traditional ways of life and knowledge systems are also reported to have a high potential negative impact.

Site Managers were asked to indicate the trend for each current negative factor: increasing, stable or decreasing. Overall, the following factors were listed as increasingly negative:

- ▶ housing;
- ▶ impacts from environmental threats (wind, temperature);
- ▶ renewable energy;
- ▶ changes in identity and traditional lifestyle.
- ▶ In addition to naming factors from within the properties' boundaries, Site Managers indicated that many impacts from negative factors originated from outside the property, i.e. outside the purview of the management authorities.

Focal Points and Site Managers by Gender





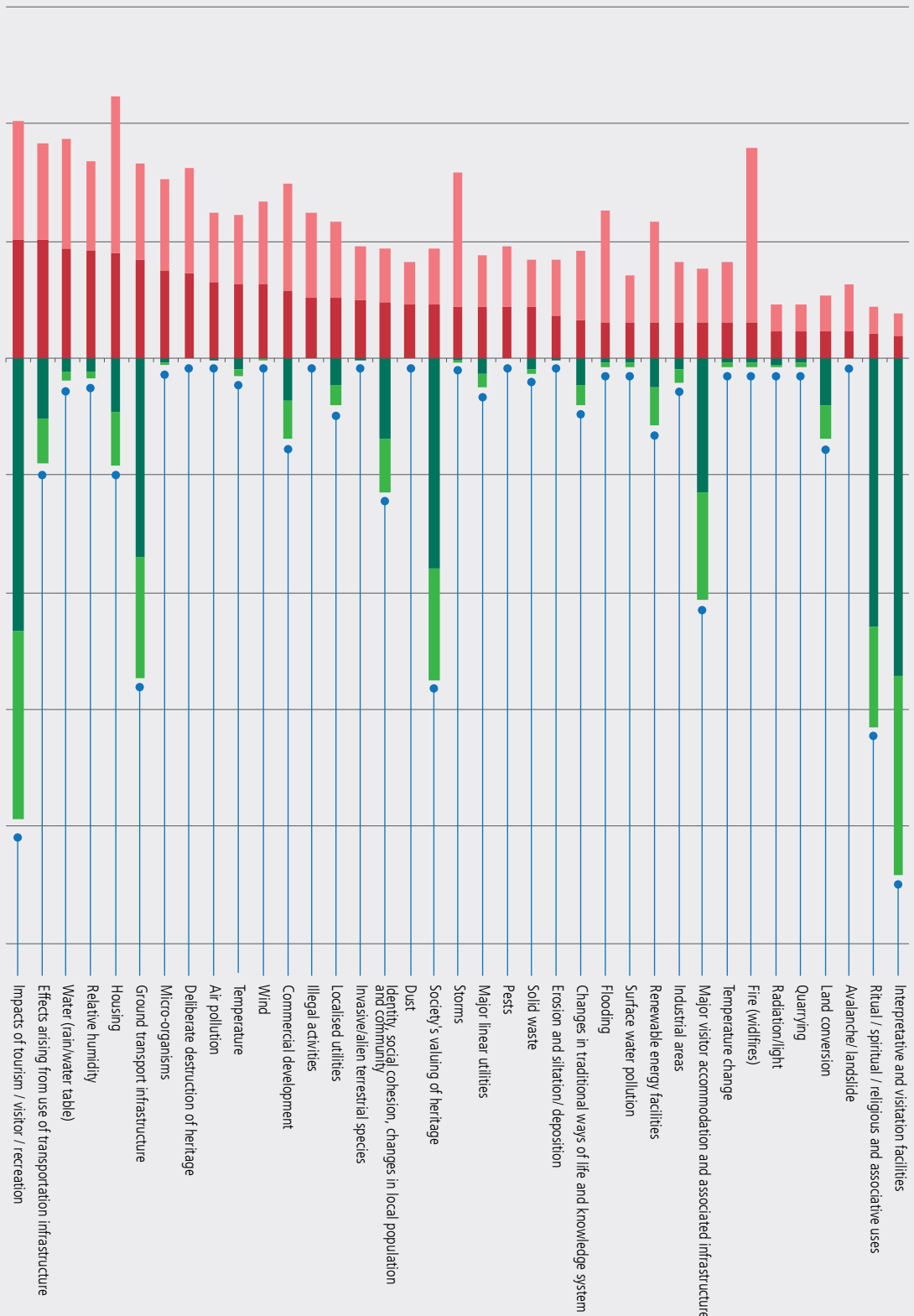
Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura

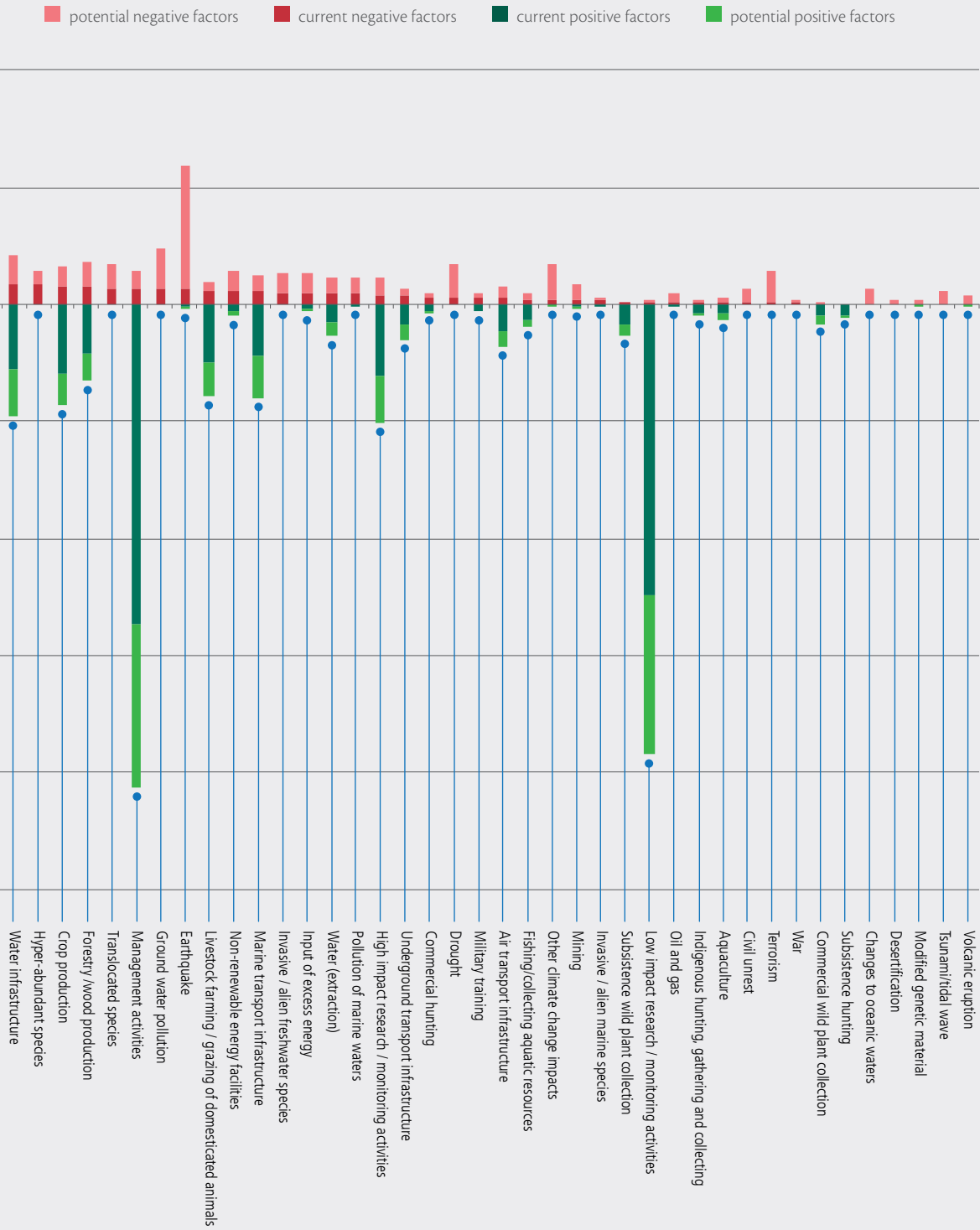


Semmering Railway, Austria

The tables below show the negative and positive factors currently and potentially impacting on cultural properties.




Relevant, negative and positive factors currently and potentially impacting on cultural properties (EUR) – count, all properties, ranked order (most to least reported negative current and potential factors impacting on properties)





List of relevant negative and positive factors (current and potential) affecting World Heritage properties in Europe (ranked according to importance)

#	Nordic and Baltic Europe	Western Europe	Mediterranean Europe	Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe
POSITIVE FACTORS				
1	Social/cultural uses of heritage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation 	Social/cultural uses of heritage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses • Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation 	Social/cultural uses of heritage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses • Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation 	Management and institutional factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretative and visitation facilities • Low impact research / monitoring activities
2	Management and institutional factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretative and visitation facilities 	Management and institutional factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretative and visitation facilities 	Management and institutional factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretative and visitation facilities • Low impact research / monitoring activities 	Social/cultural uses of heritage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses • Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation
NEGATIVE FACTORS				
1	Transportation infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects arising from use of transport infrastructure • Ground transport infrastructure 	Social/cultural uses of heritage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation 	Climate Change and severe weather conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relative humidity • Water 	Transportation infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects arising from use of transport infrastructure
2	Local conditions affecting physical fabric: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro-organisms 	Buildings and development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing 	Social/cultural uses of heritage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation 	Climate Change and severe weather conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relative humidity • Water
3	Social/cultural uses of heritage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation • Society's valuing of heritage 	Transportation infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects arising from use of transport infrastructure • Ground transport infrastructure 	Transportation infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects arising from use of transport infrastructure 	Local conditions affecting physical fabric: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro-organisms
4	Other human activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberate destruction of heritage 	Services infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy facilities 	Sudden ecological or geological events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquakes • Fires 	Social/cultural uses of heritage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation

Key		Primary Factor Groups
		Primary Factor Groups
		Secondary Single Factors

Natural World Heritage properties

The number of positive factors per property varies from zero to 33; negative factors range from zero to 45, and no pattern could be identified (by type of property, sub-region, etc.). N-B have identified on average a significantly higher number of factors than the other sub-regions. Mediterranean and Western Europe list slightly fewer factors than average.

Negative factors

Three main groups of negative factors affecting natural heritage can be identified as relating to:

- 1) Infrastructures / transport, with or without link to tourism, solid waste, water infrastructures;
- 2) Natural hazards, several linked to climate change; invasive species, though they are not always a “natural” hazard;
- 3) Use of natural resources: forestry / wood production, fishing, aquatic resources, energy.
- 4) All these factor groups also rank as relatively high to very high as potential factors.

Only four properties have fewer than seven negative factors and one property has identified none. Ten properties have between 20 and 29 negative factors, and seven have more than 30, which, given the globally good level of conservation of the properties, further emphasises the subjective appreciation of factors by some of the respondents.

Common current factors with impacts that could potentially increase in the future are mostly linked to climate change (fire, storms, temperature) and invasive species. In addition, a group of factors is relatively low as current impacts but significantly higher as potential ones.

Other factors affecting natural and cultural properties in Europe

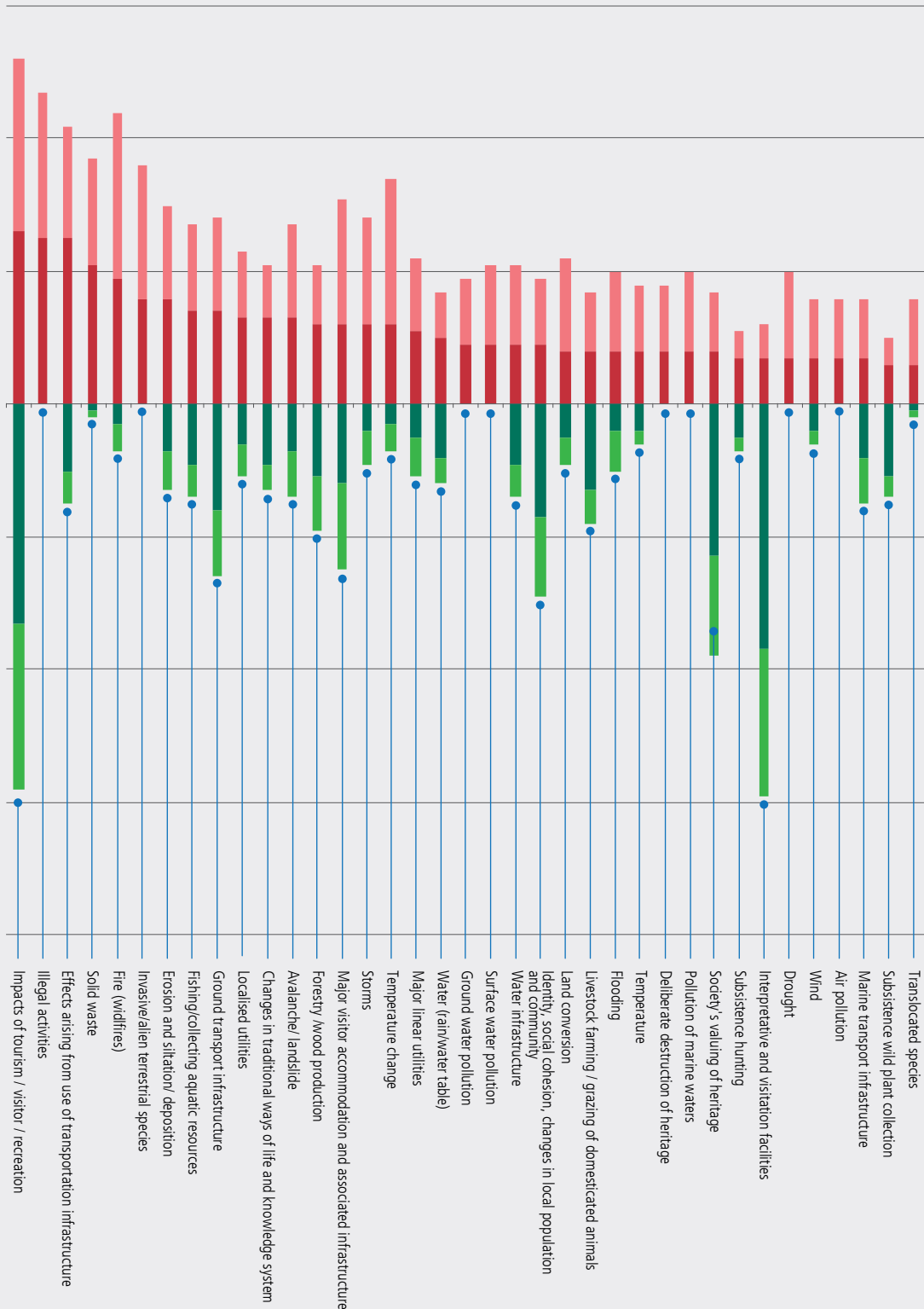
Site Managers were given an opportunity to list any other factors not previously covered in the questionnaire. Most comments focused on very specific aspects of the listed factors for all property types. Comments from cultural properties, for example, covered disaster management (mostly flooding) and problems with new constructions and design proposals in urban areas. Legal issues were raised, for example, regarding ownership, conflicts about conservation and new safety regulations.

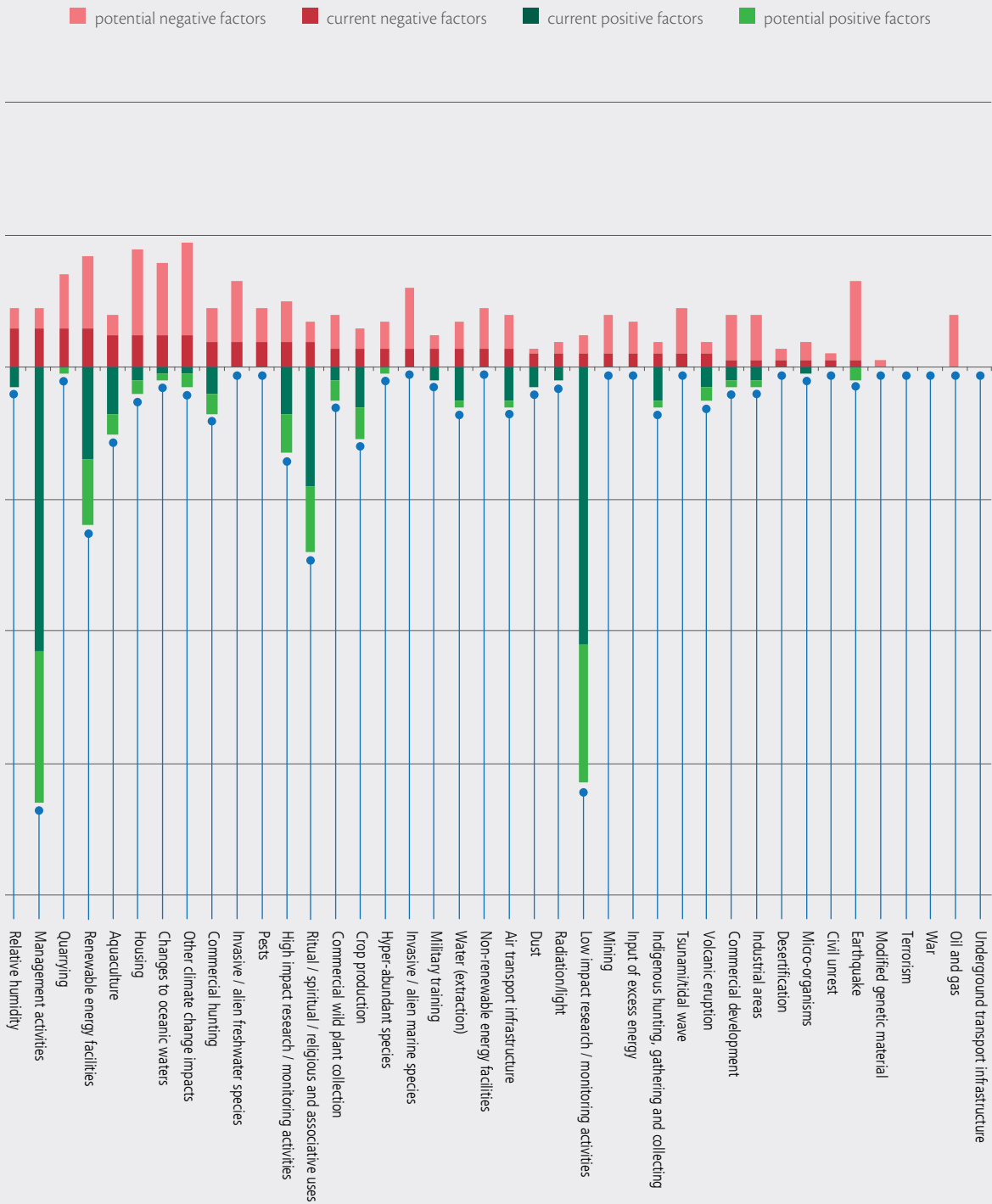
One property reported how impacts of certain European Union directives are twofold: they are seen as supportive, but also as negative, especially in agricultural policies; another highlighted the overall need for stronger political support. The need for more work on risk management was highlighted.



*Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region,
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*

Relevant, negative and positive factors currently and potentially impacting on natural and mixed properties – Count, all properties, ranked order (most to least reported negative current and potential factors impacting on properties)





4 Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

Boundaries and Buffer Zones

Almost 75% of all properties have a buffer zone, while 16% do not have a buffer zone but need one. The remaining properties, about 10% of the cultural and 40% of the natural / mixed properties, indicate that they do not need a buffer zone.

Those properties that indicated they do not require a buffer zone consider that the protection of the property is sufficiently ensured through other practices or measures (e.g. religious ensembles). The character of island and coastal properties partly explains the significantly higher number of natural / mixed properties that do not consider that they require a buffer zone; additionally, many natural properties are national parks large enough to contain their own zoning. In protected areas, buffer zones are usually part of the protected area, and do not require an additional outer layer of protection.

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

	Has buffer zone	No buffer zone, not needed	No buffer zone, needed	Total
Culture	285	27	62	375
CESEE	71	4	10	85
MED	102	4	28	134
N-B	24	3	5	32
WEST	88	16	19	124
Mixed	3	3	3	9
CESEE			1	1
MED	3	1	2	6
N-B		1		1
WEST		1		1
Nature	21	14	5	40
CESEE	10	2	4	16
MED	5	2		7
N-B	1	2	1	4
WEST	5	8		13
Total	309	44	70	424

Adequacy of the boundaries and buffer zones to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

More than 80% of the properties consider that their boundaries are adequate. The proportion is the same for the different categories. No natural property considers the boundaries to be inadequate, while one mixed and five cultural properties do. Sixty-three properties report that their boundaries could be improved.

The buffer zones are reported to be adequate to maintain the OUV in half of the cultural properties. Six cultural properties report that the delimitation of the buffer zone is inadequate; half of them have been the subject of reports to the World Heritage Committee (reactive monitoring). In all, 20% report that the boundaries of their buffer zones could be improved.

A large majority of natural / mixed properties (over 70%) considered that their buffer zones are adequate (when existing). Six natural properties reported that the buffer zones could be improved, and five properties reported the need for a buffer zone; nearly all of these are located in CESEE.



Lavaux, Vineyard Terraces, Switzerland

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

	Inadequate	Could be improved	Adequate	Total
Culture	5	53	317	375
CESEE	2	9	74	85
MED	2	16	116	134
N-B		6	26	32
WEST	1	22	101	124
Mixed	1	2	6	9
CESEE	1			1
MED		2	4	6
N-B			1	1
WEST			1	1
Nature		8	32	40
CESEE		6	10	16
MED		1	6	7
N-B			4	4
WEST		1	12	13
Total	6	63	355	424

In the majority of the properties (75%), boundaries were reported to be known by authorities and local people; only three cultural properties reported that those buffer zones are not known at all. This implies that for roughly 25% of the properties, the knowledge of local residents, communities and landowners needs to be improved. This is the case for a majority of mixed and natural properties, and it is a significantly more important concern in CESEE than in the other sub-regions.

Many cultural properties commented that the delimitation of both property boundaries and buffer zones is not clear among local residents and communities. In many comments across the sub-regions, the need to communicate with local residents and communities about the boundaries was stressed.

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

	No buffer zone at inscription	Inadequate	Could be improved	Adequate	Total
Culture	96	6	74	199	375
CESEE	14	2	19	50	85
MED	36	2	21	75	134
N-B	8		6	18	32
WEST	38	2	28	56	124
Mixed	6			3	9
CESEE	1				1
MED	3			3	6
N-B	1				1
WEST	1				1
Nature	19		6	15	40
CESEE	6		6	4	16
MED	2			5	7
N-B	3			1	4
WEST	8			5	13
Total	121	6	80	217	424

Overall comments

Efforts need to be made to ensure better awareness of the properties, their boundaries and especially their buffer zones. The lack of local knowledge about the latter probably derives from a lack of clarity about the role and function of buffer zones. As pointed out in the comments, measures are often in place to protect areas around a World Heritage property without a formally designated buffer zone. Several cultural properties declared that the purpose of many proposed buffer zones or extensions thereof is to improve protection of the setting and landscape of the property.

The central role of buffer zones has been addressed extensively in the comments. While buffer zones are seen as a positive tool for protection, they often fall under a different legal framework than the property itself. The need for a national policy on buffer zones and the appropriate training has also been highlighted by a few Focal Points and Site Managers.

Protective Measures

The legal framework is considered to be adequate in more than 60% of the properties. Deficiencies in implementation are observed in about 30%, and only a negligible number of properties consider the legal framework inadequate. In Section I, 90% of States Parties indicated that they considered legislation to be adequate, although they were less satisfied with their ability to enforce legislation (see Chapter 2, section 2.5 and below). This may be explained by the fact that Italy, Spain, France, Germany and UK, a small number of states representing a high proportion of properties, report that they globally have excellent capacity to enforce legislation.

Four cultural properties report a major deficiency in the legislative framework, and they have been the subject of reports to the World Heritage Committee (reactive monitoring). The availability of excellent capacities to enforce legislation and regulation is considered highest in WEST (60%) and lowest in the N-B (just over 20%).

A relatively high number of national properties indicated the need for an improved legal framework. Additionally, the lack of human and financial resources has led to difficulties implementing both legislative and management measures, especially in CESEE.

The situation is slightly different regarding buffer zones. Nearly 25% of cultural properties report deficiencies in

the implementation of the legal framework; for natural properties, CESEE and MED mention deficiencies for half of the properties.

Capacities for implementation of the legislative framework are considered acceptable in more than half of the properties. It should be noted that only 39% of properties report the capacity to be excellent. This contrasts with the views of States Parties, as reported in Section I (see Chapter 1, section 1.5) with only 23% reporting that existing capacity for the enforcement for the legislation protecting heritage was excellent, and the remainder saying that there was room for improvement.

However, the comments further point out difficulties enforcing the framework, due to a lack of resources (financial, human and otherwise). The comments further point out a lack of awareness amongst political decision makers regarding World Heritage properties and their boundaries. Some other issues with the adequate implementation of the legal framework include:

- ▶ new legal systems developed after inscription;
- ▶ changes in land ownership;
- ▶ new protection mechanisms (e.g. environmental protection);
- ▶ sectorial responsibilities not coordinated with World Heritage status.

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?

	Inadequate	Deficiencies in implementation	Adequate	Total
Culture	4	85	286	375
Mixed	1	4	4	9
Nature		9	31	40
Total	5	98	321	424

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?

	No buffer zone at inscription	Inadequate	Deficiencies in implementation	Adequate	Total
Culture	88	10	83	194	375
Mixed	6			3	9
Nature	18	1	7	14	40
Total	112	11	90	211	424

Management System / Management Plan

Respondents saw the improvement of management systems as a major positive factor for World Heritage. The majority of properties (60%) reported having a fully adequate management plan/system. Across the region, 20 cultural, two mixed and one natural property lack a management plan altogether.

However, the coordination and cooperation with outside actors and with local communities is considered weak. The coordination in management between various levels of administration could be improved for 60% of the properties; it is excellent for 35% only. A very low number of properties indicate little or no coordination.

The management system is fully adequate for about 60% of the properties, which is encouraging. This still means that 40% of properties do not have a fully adequate management plan / system. For mixed properties, the majority is partially adequate, and two properties have no systems / plan and one is inadequate.

The respondents indicated a discrepancy between the adequacy of the management plan / system and its implementation. Management systems and/or plans are fully implemented in only half of the properties and partially implemented in the other half. Therefore, more than half of World Heritage properties in Europe do not have a fully implemented management system.

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

	No mngmnt. system/ plan	Not adequate	Partially adequate	Fully adequate	Total
Culture	20	8	123	224	375
CESEE	5	6	35	39	85
MED	11	2	39	82	134
N-B	1		15	16	32
WEST	3		34	87	124
Mixed	2	1	4	2	9
CESEE		1			1
MED	2		3	1	6
N-B				1	1
WEST			1		1
Nature	1		15	24	40
CESEE	1		7	8	16
MED			2	5	7
N-B			2	2	4
WEST			4	9	13
Total	23	9	142	250	424

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

	No mngmnt. system	Not implemented	Partially implemented	Fully implemented/ monitored	Total
Culture	15	5	167	188	375
CESEE	3	2	50	30	85
MED	10	2	65	57	134
N-B		1	18	13	32
WEST	2		34	88	124
Mixed	1		7	1	9
CESEE			1		1
MED	1		5		6
N-B			1		1
WEST				1	1
Nature	1	1	20	18	40
CESEE	1		7	8	16
MED		1	4	2	7
N-B			3	1	4
WEST			6	7	13
Total	17	6	194	207	424

The respondents indicated that 84% of properties have an annual work/action plan. Around 40% reported that most or all of the identified activities were implemented, and another 50% that many activities were implemented. This still leaves over 70 properties (almost 20%) which do not have an annual action plan, and do little to implement such a plan.

Generally, the cooperation and relationships appear to be closest with researchers and local government and most distant with industries other than tourism. Overall, 182 out of the 424 properties have little to no contact or cooperation with industry. Nonetheless, more than 50% of cultural properties report some contact or regular contact and cooperation with such industries. This proportion rises to 75% for natural and mixed properties. It is a matter of concern, however, that the relationship of World Heritage properties with local communities and landowners is only fair on average.

The direct input of local communities in management decisions is very low in both cultural and natural properties. The majority of properties indicate that there is some input, but only 20% have direct participation in management decisions. The highest rate of direct participation is in WEST. Comments on cultural properties mention integrated management boards and steering committees as good practice examples, but also highlight the need for guidance in community outreach, living heritage and overall use and economic development of the property.

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?

	No local communities	No input	Some input	Directly contribute to some decisions	Directly participate	Total
Culture	21	38	210	79	27	375
CESEE	7	7	50	15	6	85
MED	7	19	87	20	1	134
N-B	4	3	18	6	1	32
WEST	3	9	55	38	19	124
Mixed	1	1	6		1	9
CESEE			1			1
MED		1	4		1	6
N-B			1			1
WEST	1					1
Nature	2	1	18	11	8	40
CESEE	2		10	3	1	16
MED		1	2	2	2	7
N-B			1	2	1	4
WEST			5	4	4	13
Total	24	40	234	90	36	424



Pirin National Park, Bulgaria

Financial and Human Resources

Generally, financial and human resources are considered adequate. This is broadly in line with the States Parties' report in Section I. The majority of the properties consider their budget at least acceptable, with about a quarter of the properties having a sufficient budget. However, no mixed properties consider their budget to be sufficient.

The main portion of the funding for all properties comes from government (including federal and/or regional), in variable proportion. For cultural properties, local and municipal funding is almost as high as regional/provincial. Individual visitor charges that contribute to the conservation of the properties add up to 9%.

It must be noted that natural properties from the Mediterranean (all national and regional parks) receive 90% of their funding from the regional authorities. All these properties are located in two countries (Italy and Spain) with decentralized national park administrations.

Individual visitor charges in cultural properties are highest in CESEE and lowest in N-B. One reason may be that in N-B, all cultural properties within natural areas are open to the public and are not allowed to charge entry fees (apart from for visitor centres and other facilities). MED receives most multilateral funding, whereas CESEE has the largest percentage of international donations from NGO's, foundations etc.

For natural properties, visitors' fees and charges are extremely low in MED and N-B, while they are about 10% higher in CESEE and WEST. It should be noted that there is almost no financial contribution from multilateral sources.

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

	No budget	Inadequate	Acceptable	Sufficient	Total
Culture	5	51	216	102	375
CESEE	2	16	58	9	85
MED	2	29	63	40	134
N-B	1	3	21	6	32
WEST		3	74	47	124
Mixed		2	7		9
CESEE		1			1
MED		1	5		6
N-B			1		1
WEST			1		1
Nature	3	8	20	9	40
CESEE	2	4	9	1	16
MED	1	3	2	1	7
N-B			4		4
WEST		1	5	7	13
Total	8	61	243	111	424



Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape, Azerbaijan

The questionnaire also asked for views on the economic benefit of World Heritage properties to local communities. More than 50% of the properties consider that World Heritage status generates some additional income. A third of the cultural properties and 15% of natural and mixed properties report major economic benefits. WEST reports the greatest economic benefits to local communities.

Only very few cultural properties and 10% of natural properties record no flow of benefits, while the potential for economic benefit is recognized in 20% of natural properties and in 10% of cultural properties.

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

	No benefits delivered	Recognised potential	Some flow	Major flow	Total
Culture	6	36	215	118	375
CESEE	3	6	64	12	85
MED		17	70	47	134
N-B	1	4	25	2	32
WEST	2	9	56	57	124
Mixed		2	5	2	9
CESEE		1			1
MED		1	4	1	6
N-B			1		1
WEST				1	1
Nature	5	8	21	6	40
CESEE	2	4	8	2	16
MED	2		2	3	7
N-B			4		4
WEST	1	4	7	1	13
Total	11	46	241	126	424

In cultural properties, there is a need for funding sources to be diversified, according to information provided in the comments. In particular, respondents raised the issue of direct benefits of tourism for property management, highlighting that site management does not always have the economic authority to directly benefit from tourism revenues. However, benefits to properties from admission fees, where applicable, are fairly substantial. For natural

properties, economic benefit studies have proven to be successful, though are rarely undertaken.

Human resources are adequate for the management of the World Heritage properties in half of the cultural properties and below optimum in the other half. Thirty cultural properties consider human resources inadequate. For natural properties, human resources are below optimum for more than half and adequate for less than a third. The availability of qualified professionals to meet the management needs of the property is considered to be fair to good in all sectors. The rating is moderately but systematically lower for natural properties.

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

	No dedicated HR	Inadequate	Below optimum	Adequate	Total
Culture	1	30	170	174	375
CESEE		11	46	28	85
MED	1	17	59	57	134
N-B		2	22	8	32
WEST			43	81	124
Mixed		1	6	2	9
CESEE			1		1
MED		1	3	2	6
N-B			1		1
WEST			1		1
Nature	1	5	22	12	40
CESEE		2	11	3	16
MED	1	1	4	1	7
N-B			3	1	4
WEST		2	4	7	13
Total	2	36	198	188	424

In line with state of conservation reports and other feedback for cultural properties, professional capacity is highest for conservation and administration, followed by tourism, research and monitoring, and is lowest for community outreach. None of the ratings reach an average value of "good". There is clearly a lack of resources for outreach and a need for more awareness- and capacity-building.

In terms of training opportunities, less than half of cultural properties have implemented management and conservation programmes that help develop local expertise. The situation is fairly similar in all sub-regions. There is no capacity-building program in almost 15% of the cultural properties.

Natural properties have a relatively high availability of training for education and visitor management. In general, the responses are relatively low for risk preparedness, particularly when compared with the high presence of natural risks as potential negative factors. Training and capacity building in risk assessment and preparedness is therefore needed.

The full implementation of plans for capacity development occurs in about a third of natural and mixed properties. Half of the properties considered that such programmes are partially implemented. Almost 25% of natural and mixed properties do not have such programmes or they are not implemented. Overall this reflects the relatively low priority afforded to training at the national level, as reported in the responses to Section I questionnaire.

Scientific Studies and Research Projects

A large majority of properties consider that there is sufficient scientific or traditional knowledge to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that the OUV is maintained. However, 40% of cultural properties and almost 60% of natural and mixed properties declare that there are still knowledge gaps.

There are considerable or comprehensive research programmes in more than 75% of the properties; however, in about half of the World Heritage properties they are not directed towards management needs.

In the comments, lack of continuity and systemisation of research are identified as problems in cultural properties. Comprehensive and applied research targeting OUV and World Heritage (not including studies on specific studies on historical themes and objects) were highlighted as lacking across the sub-regions. There is also a need to strengthen cooperation with universities and to establish a network for World Heritage research. Positive examples of actions taken are: scientific committees established within management structures, successful inclusion in EU programmes, establishment of international and PhD research programmes.

In general, there is a limited connection between research and management. While there is considerable research for the nomination dossier, this research is not updated or continued after inscription. Some work needs to be done to better focus research if the properties wish to use the results for management.

Research results are widely shared at local and national level for about 90% of all properties. Only a very small minority of properties do not share the results of research conducted.



Historic Centre of Siena, Italy

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 knowledge	Not sufficient	Sufficient, but gaps	Sufficient	Total
Culture	-	3	141	231	375
CESEE	-	2	34	49	85
MED	-		41	93	134
N-B	-	1	18	13	32
WEST	-		48	76	124
Mixed	-	1	5	3	9
CESEE	-	1			1
MED	-		3	3	6
N-B	-		1		1
WEST	-		1		1
Nature	-	1	24	15	40
CESEE	-		13	3	16
MED	0		2	5	7
N-B	0		3	1	4
WEST	0	1	6	6	13
Total	0	5	170	249	424

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?

	No research	Small amount	Considerable, not directed	Comprehensive/integrated	Total
Culture	3	57	176	139	375
CESEE	1	12	47	25	85
MED	1	15	62	56	134
N-B	1	10	18	3	32
WEST		20	49	55	124
Mixed		1	4	4	9
CESEE			1		1
MED			3	3	6
N-B		1			1
WEST				1	1
Nature		3	20	17	40
CESEE			10	6	16
MED			1	6	7
N-B		1	2	1	4
WEST		2	7	4	13
Total	3	61	200	160	424



Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley, Andorra

Education, Information and Awareness Building

A majority of the properties (half of cultural and almost two-thirds of natural) display the World Heritage emblem in many locations. About 10% do not display the emblem or display it only in one location and/or where it is not easily visible.

Awareness and understanding of the existence of and justification for inscription is relatively low in local communities and among local landowners, businesses and industries. It is reported to be slightly lower on average for natural and mixed properties. The local and municipal authorities are reported to have the highest rate of awareness for cultural properties. The sub-regional differences are marginal; awareness of World Heritage is reported as highest among tourism industry and visitors in CESEE, and among local communities/residents in WEST.

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



In 20% of the cultural properties, there is a planned and effective education and awareness programme linked to their values and management. Forty percent of cultural properties have such a programme that only partially meets the needs and could be improved. This means that 40% of cultural properties either operate on an *ad hoc* basis or have no education and awareness programmes at all.

Concerning natural properties, more than 70% have educational and awareness programmes that are effective or partially meet the needs. Roughly a quarter of the natural and mixed properties either operate on an *ad hoc* basis or have no programme at all.

4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

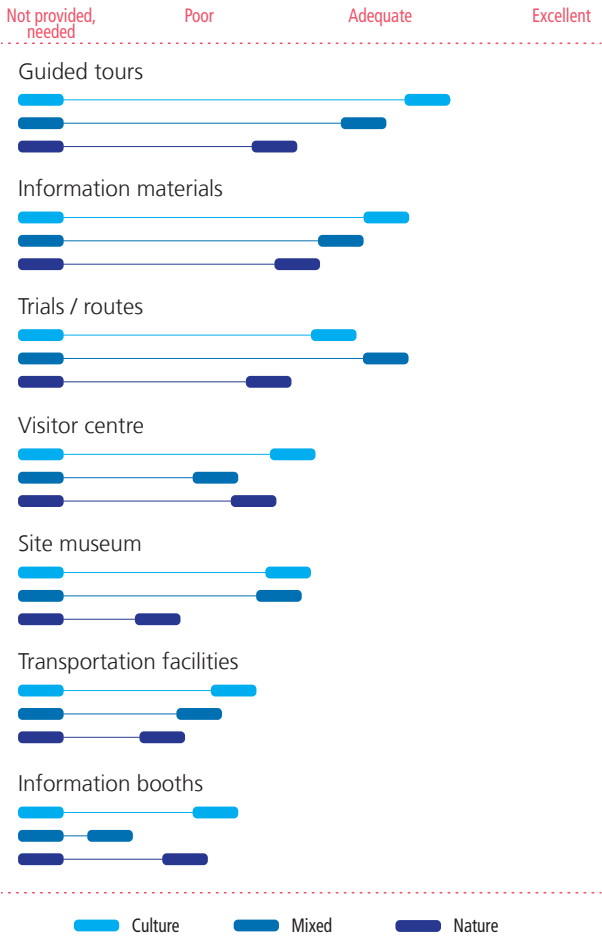
	No need	No education/ awareness programme, needed	Limited, ad hoc	Partly meeting needs	Planned and effective	Total
Culture	13	38	96	152	76	375
CESEE	1	8	21	47	8	85
MED	4	21	29	50	30	134
N-B	1	2	14	11	4	32
WEST	7	7	32	44	34	124
Mixed	1	2	1	4	1	9
CESEE	1					1
MED		2	1	2	1	6
N-B			-	1	-	1
WEST			-	1	-	1
Nature	2	4	4	17	13	40
CESEE		2	1	11	2	16
MED		1		1	5	7
N-B			2	2		4
WEST	2	1	1	3	6	13
Total	16	44	101	173	90	424

Concerning the influence of a World Heritage designation on education, information and awareness-building activities, roughly 25% of World Heritage properties report an important influence, and the majority reports that it has an influence, but could be improved.

Information concerning OUV is generally presented and interpreted, but could be improved in more than 75% of the properties. The presentation is considered as excellent in less than 20%. For two natural properties it is not at all presented, but they are remote islands.

Site Managers were invited to assess the adequacy of a range of facilities for providing education, information or for raising awareness. Guided tours, information materials and trails/routes are more developed in cultural than in natural and mixed properties. For cultural properties, the organization of events has been successful for raising awareness among politicians and local actors. Equally successful initiatives have been the establishment of visitor centres, joint actions with universities, local stakeholders and the general public, launching of websites etc. The importance of securing the transmission of knowledge among local craftsmen was highlighted in the comments. It must be noted that visitor centres, property museums, transportation facilities and information booths are generally ranked between poor and adequate, which signals that the main facilities for enhanced visitor appreciation are not considered satisfactory. In general, activities aimed at visitors are diverse and many are specific to each property, and it is therefore difficult to identify an overall trend or need.

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



Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Visitor Management

For both cultural and natural properties, the annual trend in visitor numbers is stable over the last five years, with only minor fluctuations and a slight increase overall. There is no real sub-regional pattern identified, and it seems more meaningful to examine the visitor trends at property level.

Visitor management documents were reported as having been updated since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting in more than half of the properties. Entry tickets and registries are the main source of visitor statistics (although this does not apply to many properties, for example cultural landscapes or cities). Visitor surveys are conducted only in about half of the properties. In general, very few comments report collecting more targeted visitor data. Visitor satisfaction, for example, is mentioned by a few properties.

Only in 30% of cultural properties and 25% of natural and mixed properties is visitor use considered to be effectively managed. Nearly half the properties report that the visitor management could be improved. In the comments the site managers highlighted the need for a World Heritage-targeted visitor management plan, as well as carrying out capacity studies and risk analysis. These issues are closely linked to the need for a monitoring systems for each property.

4.7.4 – Rating of the visitor use management for the World Heritage property

	Not managed, needed	Some management	Could be improved	Effectively managed	Total
Culture	24	65	149	137	375
CESEE	10	15	39	21	85
MED	10	19	56	49	134
N-B	2	11	13	6	32
WEST	2	20	41	61	124
Mixed	3		5	1	9
CESEE	1				1
MED	1		5		6
N-B	1				1
WEST				1	1
Nature	5	6	18	11	40
CESEE	4	2	8	2	16
MED	1		4	2	7
N-B		1	1	2	4
WEST		3	5	5	13
Total	32	71	172	149	424



Fees are collected in 75% of cultural and mixed properties, but only in slightly more than half of the natural properties. When they are collected, fees represent a substantial contribution to the management of 25% of cultural properties and make some contribution for another 40%. For natural and mixed properties, only 10% indicate receiving a substantial contribution, while 40% indicate that fees make some contribution to site management. In general, fewer natural properties collect entry fees but this is highly variable between sub-regions.

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

	No fees collected	Possible, not collected	Fee collected, no contribution	Fee collected, some contribution	Fee collected, substantial contribution	Total
Culture	100	3	37	165	70	375
CESEE	22	1	4	34	24	85
MED	24	2	20	62	26	134
N-B	13		1	15	3	32
WEST	41		12	54	17	124
Mixed	2			6	1	9
CESEE				1		1
MED	1		-	4	1	6
N-B	1					1
WEST				1		1
Nature	18	1	2	16	3	40
CESEE	2	1		12	1	16
MED	6		1			7
N-B	3		1			4
WEST	7			4	2	13
Total	120	4	39	187	74	424



Heritage of Mercury. Almadén and Idrija, Slovenia/Spain

Cooperation with the tourism industry, notably its contribution to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property, is considered excellent in approximately 30% of the properties, with the exception of mixed properties, where little or no cooperation was reported. In nearly half of the properties cooperation is limited, and a further 20% report little or no contact or only contact concerning administrative/regulatory matters between site management and the tourism industry. The highest rate of excellent cooperation is in WEST and CESEE. It is surprising to find limited cooperation in nearly all mixed properties, which are often highly touristic places.

Many comments indicated that site management is not always allowed to profit from tourism income because of legal restrictions (e.g. the site is not an economic entity — see also chapter 2.4.4). Other comments pointed to good examples of specific sustainable tourism strategies, such as limited access strategies and partnerships with destination management companies.

Monitoring

About half of the properties have comprehensive integrated monitoring programmes. One third have considerable monitoring but not directed towards management, whereas about 20% have limited or no monitoring. There is no monitoring reported for three natural and one mixed properties.

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	Monitoring, not directed towards mngmt. needs	Comprehensive integrated	Total
Culture	9	67	120	179	375
CESEE	3	16	33	33	85
MED	3	31	42	58	134
N-B	1	5	13	13	32
WEST	2	15	32	75	124
Mixed	1	2	4	2	9
CESEE			1		1
MED		2	3	1	6
N-B	1				1
WEST				1	1
Nature	1	3	15	21	40
CESEE		1	7	8	16
MED	1		3	3	7
N-B		1	2	1	4
WEST		1	3	9	13
Total	11	72	139	202	424



Volcanoes of Kamchatka, Russian Federation

Three quarters of the properties have sufficient monitoring of indicators for OUV or have indicators that need improvement. The number of properties who report comprehensive indicators and those who indicated a need for improvement is nearly equal. A quarter of the cultural properties have information concerning the state of conservation, but have not developed indicators, which in practice means that there is no baseline data for a monitoring plan. In general, involvement of different groups in monitoring activities varies greatly but is generally limited, with the exception of site management, researchers and local/municipal authorities.

The implementation of monitoring programmes and the definition of indicators is a common difficulty and there is a need for guidance and capacity building according to many comments. Monitoring was also generally found difficult to implement in large and complex cultural properties, for example historic cities and cultural landscapes. The involvement of citizens and NGOs in the monitoring processes and an overall improved level of cooperation were recorded as positive outcomes.

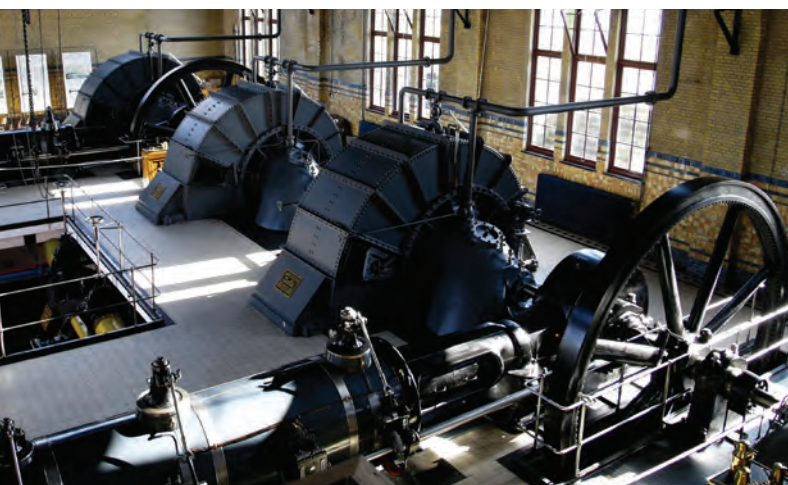
Follow-up of recommendations by the World Heritage Committee

In Europe, 243 World Heritage properties reported being the subject of recommendations by the World Heritage Committee, either at the time of inscription or as a result of state of conservation reports (reactive monitoring). Half of the cultural properties indicate that they have no recommendations to implement.

Regarding the implementation of these recommendations, fewer than 25% of properties indicate complete implementation; while implementation is underway for over 60%. Eleven cultural and three natural properties have not yet started to implement Committee recommendations.

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

	No recommendations to implement	Not yet begun	Implementation underway	Implementation complete	Total
Culture	170	11	143	51	375
CESEE	30	2	42	11	85
MED	66	7	44	17	134
N-B	18		9	5	32
WEST	56	2	48	18	124
Mixed	4		4	1	9
CESEE			1		1
MED	3		2	1	6
N-B	1				1
WEST			1		1
Nature	7	3	23	7	40
CESEE	3	1	10	2	16
MED	1	1	2	3	7
N-B	1	1	2		4
WEST	2		9	2	13
Total	181	14	170	59	424



Ir.D.F. Woudagemaal (D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station), The Netherlands



Vegaøyan – The Vega Archipelago, Norway

Identification of priority management needs

The questionnaire automatically identified potentially serious management issues for each property on the basis of the answers provided. If more than six issues were identified, the respondents were invited to select up to six for further assessment.

The most common areas where priority management needs arise are:



Budgetary issues are selected by just over 10% of properties only, while cooperation with local industries was chosen by nearly 40% of Site Managers. The ranking of priority areas is different between cultural and natural/mixed properties; for example, more emphasis is placed on boundaries for cultural properties.

Overall, Site Managers consider issues outside their properties as a greater source of concern than those within the boundaries of the properties, over which they consider

having greater control. This reflects a trend noticeable elsewhere in both Sections I and II of the questionnaire.

Overall Remarks on State of Conservation

Outstanding Universal Value

The Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties is maintained in 90% of the properties in Europe. There are two cultural properties where the OUV is considered as seriously impacted; both are on the List of World Heritage in Danger and were the subject of at least one reactive monitoring mission. Additionally, 31 cultural and 7 natural properties considered the OUV to be impacted but addressed through effective management actions. Half of these 31 cultural properties have also been the subject of a report presented to the World Heritage Committee.

Authenticity is preserved in nearly all cultural properties, though it is reported as compromised in nine properties across the region, with a relatively high number in the N-B sub-region (four properties). Authenticity is compromised for one mixed property (a re-nomination is underway), while it is preserved for the other eight. Although authenticity is not relevant for natural properties, it should be noted that 24 natural properties have answered that authenticity is preserved. This indicates a need for capacity building on the notion of authenticity.

Integrity is reported to be intact in a large majority of properties (cultural: 94%; natural: 82%; mixed: 100%). The remaining properties report integrity as compromised, but not to a serious degree. Twenty-two cultural and 7 natural properties report compromised integrity.

Very few properties answered the question about attributes; this may indicate a need for a more specific understanding of how the OUV is conveyed in the property. Together with the fact that there is a lack of monitoring indicators, there is clearly a major need for capacity building in these areas.



Upper Svaneti, Georgia



Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots, Armenia

Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the property

Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Authenticity / Integrity / Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?

WH properties	Authenticity N/A for natural sites		Integrity		OUV		
	Compromised	Preserved	Compromised	Intact	Seriously Impacted	Impacted, but addressed	Intact
Culture (375)	9	366	22	353	2	31	342
CESEE (85)	2	83	7	78	1	7	77
MED (134)	2	132	5	129		8	126
N-B (32)	4	28	5	27		6	26
WEST (124)	1	123	5	119	1	10	113
Mixed (9)	1	8		9			9
CESEE (1)	1			1			1
MED (6)		6		6			6
N-B (1)		1		1			1
WEST (1)		1		1			1
Nature (40)			7	33		7	33
CESEE (16)			4	12		3	13
MED (7)			1	6		1	6
N-B (4)				4		1	3
WEST (13)			2	11		2	11
Total (424)	10	374	29	395	2	38	384

Other values

Respondents were also asked about the current state of other important cultural and/or natural values of the property that are not part of the OUV of the property. The other values are considered to be in a good state for 90% of the cultural and natural properties. While they are partially degraded in four of the nine mixed properties, this does not severely impact the state of conservation of the properties.

The correlation between state of OUV, its integrity and other values is high; when OUV and its integrity is compromised, the other values are also partially degraded.



Historic Centre of Riga, Latvia

Conclusions for Section II

Outstanding Universal Value

A quick global comparison with the results of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in all regions shows that OUV is maintained in a large majority of properties worldwide. The percentage is only slightly higher for Europe. For natural properties, these results are supported by the findings of the recently published *IUCN World Heritage Outlook*, an external review of the natural properties worldwide. In the few properties where the OUV is impacted, it was also addressed. None of the natural or mixed properties in Europe assessed their OUV as significantly compromised.

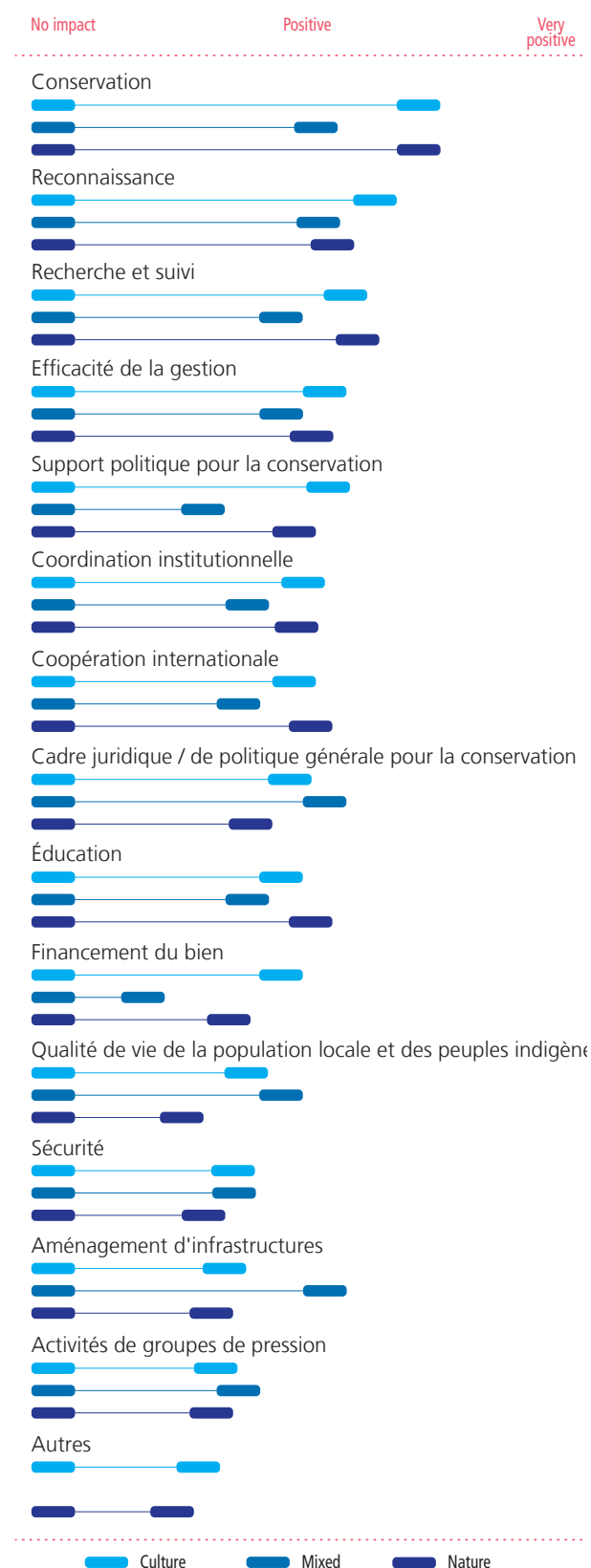
World Heritage status

Overall, Site Managers indicated that World Heritage status has a positive impact in a wide range of areas. The positive impact was largest for conservation in both natural and cultural properties, followed by recognition, research and monitoring, and management. Political support for conservation was estimated as higher for cultural than for natural properties and fairly low for mixed properties. Negative impacts of the World Heritage status were rarely ever mentioned.



Struve Geodetic Arc, Belarus, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Sweden, Ukraine

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



Factors affecting World Heritage properties in Europe

Throughout the region, the main factors identified by the respondents were fairly similar for cultural, natural and mixed properties. The main factor groups affecting the properties in Europe are:

- ▶ built environment (housing / transportation);
- ▶ tourism / visitor / recreational activities;
- ▶ climate change-related factors (humidity, natural hazards).
- ▶ In particular, the lack of preparedness to address threats relating to climate change and risk management in general were mentioned frequently in the chapter on capacity-building needs (see below).

It should also be mentioned that changes in society and its valuing of heritage as well as deliberate destruction of heritage are reported as current and potential threats in a high number of properties. More guidance on these questions is needed for site management.

Some factors can be both strongly positive and negative in their impact, for example tourism / visitor / recreation. In addition, factors affecting the property that originate from outside the property boundaries require closer attention and monitoring.

Indeed, lack of effective monitoring mechanisms is a shared concern throughout the region, yet only half of the properties report having comprehensive monitoring programmes with indicators that are relevant to the management needs of the property.

Conservation and management

The improvement of management systems is seen as a major positive factor, and the majority of properties have a fully adequate management plan / system. Legal frameworks are equally adequate, but their enforcement can be difficult due to financial constraints and rapidly changing legislations and administrations. The respondents also emphasized that there is a large discrepancy between having a management plan and implementing it. The need for community outreach to achieve greater awareness and build capacities is largely shared across the region. Site Managers also mentioned the need for financial sources to be more diversified.

Tourism and visitor management, and associated infrastructures, are commonly mentioned as both positive and negative factors; clearly, a balance must be found between the conservation of the property and its use and accessibility.

Capacity building, research and education needs

Capacity building for Site Managers emerged as a high priority from the analysis of the questionnaires. Some specific capacity-building needs identified are, for example:

- ▶ developing World Heritage-targeted monitoring indicators;
- ▶ developing partnership models;
- ▶ enhancing community research;
- ▶ developing site-specific benefit sharing mechanisms.
- ▶ The necessity and usefulness of a permanent monitoring system for all properties, and not only for those with known problems, now appear well understood. In their comments however, the respondents noted that external support and a greater involvement of the Advisory Bodies in guidance and capacity building for Site Managers are still needed.

World Heritage-targeted research addressing the management needs of the property should be encouraged to fill the reported knowledge gaps. Very few properties report about systematic and site-specific capacity-building strategies or programmes. Assistance in the developing community outreach was also requested.

World Heritage Committee recommendations

Quite a significant number of state of conservation reports have been submitted to the World Heritage Committee since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting, and many recommendations have been made to the States Parties. It is somewhat worrying that only a minority of these recommendations have been fully implemented. Many properties indicate that implementation is still underway.

Concluding remarks

Overall, Site Managers considered that the Periodic Reporting exercise was useful in assessing the overall state of conservation of the properties, and that this exercise allowed them to identify opportunities for improvement. However, they also indicated that they would have preferred to focus on some positive aspects rather than solely on problematic issues. The analysis of the responses highlights that World Heritage properties in Europe appear to share many challenges, and some common issues could be identified across the region. For a large majority of properties, the state of conservation is rated as good and the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties is maintained.

Action Plan and Process

Elaboration of the Action Plan

The first draft of the Action Plan for Europe was developed by the Focal Points of the Europe region at the Final Meeting of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting (Helsinki, Finland, 1-2 December 2014). The Focal Points gathered first in working groups based on the '5C's' Strategic Objectives (Credibility, Conservation, Capacity-Building, Communication, Communities), then in sub-regional working groups, with plenary sessions for open discussion of the results. The resulting Action Plan was reviewed by the Periodic Reporting team of experts and the Secretariat, who harmonised the actions before submitting the Action Plan to the Focal Points for review and comments.

On the basis of the comments received, the World Heritage Centre further streamlined the Action Plan, in order to avoid any duplication and to achieve a concise set of actions that could be monitored in the future. This Action Plan was then reviewed by the Advisory Bodies before presentation to the World Heritage Committee (Bonn, 2015).

Appropriation of the Action Plan

The Helsinki Action Plan for Europe is intended as a framework for all States Parties in the Europe region. Focal Points are invited, along with their relevant national authorities, to take full ownership of the Action Plan and to decide which of the 34 actions are relevant to them, and what level of priority can be given to each action. To facilitate this process, the framework Action Plan is available for download on the World Heritage Centre's website in English and French (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/eur-na>). The priorities identified by the Focal Points during the Helsinki meeting and core statutory obligations are shown in the Action Plan. As part of the process of adapting the Action Plan for their needs at the national level, Focal Points are invited, should they wish to do so, to review the levels of priorities indicated in this framework in collaboration with their national authorities.

Furthermore, the Focal Points are invited to share the Action Plan with the Site Managers of World Heritage properties, who may be interested in incorporating some of the actions into their own management strategies. This process should also encourage the Site Managers to take into account the results of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for their respective properties; a Short Summary Report on these results can be found on the website of the World Heritage Centre, in the 'Documents' section for each individual property. Site Managers are invited to use this information in their efforts to ensure the safeguarding of the Outstanding Universal Value of the properties.

Regional Targets

The targets identified in the Action Plan are all expected to be reached by the end of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting, and it is the responsibility of the stakeholders identified as "lead partner(s)" to ensure the successful implementation of the actions. Whenever possible, the baselines and targets were defined on the basis of the outcomes of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting. For statutory obligations defined in the Convention and in the *Operational Guidelines*, all targets have been set to 100%, and thus implicate all of the properties and/or States Parties.

Monitoring process

In order to monitor the progress accomplished in the implementation of the Action Plan across the region, the World Heritage Centre proposes to carry out a biennial review in the form of a straightforward and short survey. For each action, the national Focal Points will be able to indicate whether it has become part of their national action plan; should this be the case, a simple, quantifiable follow-up question will be asked, in order to track the region's progress with the implementation of the Action Plan over time. This process would avoid having to carry out a large-scale monitoring exercise either to put together progress reports to the World Heritage Committee on the implementation of the Action Plan, or for the summary of the implementation during the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting.

On the suggestion of some of the Focal Points, the World Heritage Centre recommends that biennial meetings of the Focal Points be organized by the States Parties at the sub-regional level in order to maintain the synergies developed throughout the Periodic Reporting exercise. These meetings would be a good occasion for the Focal Points to exchange on their experiences, but also to reflect on their progress in the implementation of the sub-regional priorities for the period in between two cycles of Periodic Reporting.

Finally, the Centre suggests that regional meetings should be held in the margins of the biennial ordinary sessions of the General Assembly, where the Focal Points for the Europe region could discuss the progress accomplished in the implementation of the Action Plan at regional level.

HELSINKI ACTION PLAN – Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe

Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-Building	Communication	Communities	Priority Area(s)	Objective	#	Action	Lead partner(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Regional Target for Europe before the end of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting	Sub-regional priorities			
												CESEE	MED	WEST	N-B
IDENTIFICATION AND PROTECTION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE (OUV)															
Credible and effective Tentative Lists and Nominations	●	●				Effective Updated Tentative Lists	1	Provide the World Heritage Centre with good practice examples for the establishment and review of Tentative Lists, to be made available on its website	States Parties World Heritage Centre Advisory Bodies	Number of good practice examples submitted to the World Heritage Centre	At least 10 good practice examples are submitted and published on the World Heritage Centre's website <i>baseline 0</i>			●	
	●	●					2	Establish or update national review processes for Tentative Lists to check potential OUV of sites	States Parties Advisory Bodies	Number of States Parties having established or updated their national review process	All States Parties have established or updated their national review process <i>baseline unknown</i>			●	
	●	●					3	Update the two Gap Analyses for natural/mixed and cultural properties, depending on funding by the States Parties	Advisory Bodies	Number of updated Gap Analyses for natural/mixed and cultural properties	Two updates of Gap Analyses are completed (natural/mixed and cultural properties) <i>baseline 0</i>			●	
	●	●					4	Ensure funding for the update of Gap Analyses by one or more States Parties	States Parties	Amount made available for both Gap Analyses	75 000 USD (tbc) contributed by the States Parties for the update of the two Gap Analyses <i>baseline 0</i>			●	

HELSINKI ACTION PLAN – Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe

Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-Building	Communication	Communities	Priority Area(s)	Objective	#	Action	Lead partner(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Regional Target for Europe before the end of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting	Sub-regional priorities			
												CESEE	MED	WEST	N-B
IDENTIFICATION AND PROTECTION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE (OUV)															
Credible and effective Tentative Lists and Nominations (continued)		●			Fewer failed nominations	5	Use existing training modules on the preparation of nominations for cultural and natural heritage and ensure funding for these training sessions by one or more States Parties	States Parties	Number of training sessions organized Number of persons trained Number of nominations prepared after attending a training session and presented to the Committee which have received a positive evaluation by the Advisory Bodies At least four nominations have been prepared following the aforementioned training sessions and presented to the Committee and have received a positive evaluation by the Advisory Bodies <i>baseline 0</i>	At least four States Parties have organized training sessions on nominations for cultural and natural heritage <i>baseline 0</i> At least fifty persons have been trained on nominations for cultural and natural heritage <i>baseline 0</i> At least four nominations have been prepared following the aforementioned training sessions and presented to the Committee and have received a positive evaluation by the Advisory Bodies <i>baseline 0</i>	●				
	●												●		
	●														
						6	States Parties to request upstream assistance from Advisory Bodies for Tentative Lists and Nominations	States Parties	Number of nominations presented to the World Heritage Committee after receiving upstream assistance Number of sites for which Upstream advice was sought by States Parties	20 % of nominations recommended for inscription by the Advisory Bodies had benefited from upstream assistance <i>baseline 0</i> At least 10 requests for upstream assistance are submitted by the States Parties <i>baseline 2</i>	●				
	●					7	Advisory Bodies to provide upstream assistance, depending on funding	Advisory Bodies	Number of States Parties' requests for upstream assistance fulfilled by the Advisory Bodies	100 % of the upstream assistance requests funded by the States Parties are fulfilled by the Advisory Bodies <i>baseline 100%</i>	●				
	●					8	Ensure that the management of sites on Tentative Lists is fully operational before nomination	States Parties	Number of sites on the Tentative Lists with fully operational management system before the submission of the nomination	100% of sites on the Tentative Lists have a fully operational management system before the submission of the nomination <i>baseline unknown</i>	●				

HELSINKI ACTION PLAN – Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe

Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-Building	Communication	Communities	Priority Area(s)	Objective	#	Action	Lead partner(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Regional Target for Europe before the end of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting	Sub-regional priorities				
												CESSE	MED	WEST	N-B	
IDENTIFICATION AND PROTECTION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE (OUV)																
●	●	●			Clear definition of the OUV and its attributes as a basis for informed management decisions to ensure the effective protection of World Heritage properties	9	Clearly identify attributes of OUV and include them as a key component of the management plan/system	States Parties Site Managers	Number of properties with clearly defined attributes of OUV as the basis of the management system	100% of properties have clearly defined attributes of OUV as the basis of the management system <i>baseline unknown</i>						
						10	Present methodological examples for the identification of attributes of OUV with inputs from States Parties and Advisory Bodies	World Heritage Centre States Parties Advisory Bodies	Number of methodological examples on the identification of attributes published on the World Heritage Centre's website	At least three methodological examples on the identification of attributes published on the World Heritage Centre's website <i>baseline 0</i>						
						11	Finalise all retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for adoption by the World Heritage Committee	States Parties Advisory Bodies World Heritage Centre	Number of retrospective Statements of OUV adopted by the World Heritage Committee	368 retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for World Heritage properties in Europe adopted by the World Heritage Committee <i>baseline 170 Statements adopted</i>						
						12	Submit all Boundary Clarifications requested in the framework of the Retrospective Inventory to the World Heritage Committee	States Parties World Heritage Centre	Number of Boundary Clarifications presented to the World Heritage Committee	269 Boundary Clarifications for World Heritage properties in Europe presented to the World Heritage Committee <i>baseline 208 Clarifications presented</i>						
●	●				Statutory baseline information complete and accurate											
●	●															

HELSINKI ACTION PLAN – Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe

Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-Building	Communication	Communities	Priority Area(s)	Objective	#	Action	Lead partner(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Regional Target for Europe before the end of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting	Sub-regional priorities				
												CESEE	MED	WEST	N-B	
EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES																
					Effective Management Systems	Improved collaboration between the various levels of authorities	13	Clarify and agree upon roles and responsibilities regarding the protection and conservation of the properties between national, regional and local authorities, involving the local communities	States Parties Site Managers	Number of properties where roles and responsibilities are clearly set out in the Management Plans/ Systems Number of properties where effective cooperation mechanisms between stakeholders are established	100 % of properties have roles and responsibilities clearly set out in the Management Plans/ Systems <i>baseline unknown</i> 100% of properties have established effective cooperation mechanisms between stakeholders <i>baseline 35%</i>					
							14	Improve coordination between the authorities responsible for cultural and natural heritage	States Parties	Number of States Parties that established effective cooperation mechanisms between the authorities responsible for cultural and natural heritage	100% of States Parties have established effective cooperation mechanisms between the authorities responsible for cultural and natural heritage <i>baseline unknown</i>					
						Effective Monitoring	15	Identify monitoring indicators and establish a regular monitoring system (in particular using the Periodic Reporting outcomes, the State of Conservation database, as well as the existing tools on Risk Management and Sustainable Tourism, and the resource manuals on the management of cultural and natural properties)	Site Managers	Number of properties with identified monitoring indicators Number of properties with a regular monitoring process	100% of properties have identified monitoring indicators <i>baseline 38%</i> 100 % of properties have a regular monitoring process <i>baseline 47%</i>					

HELSINKI ACTION PLAN – Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe

Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-Building	Communication	Communities	Priority Area(s)	Objective	#	Action	Lead partner(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Regional Target for Europe before the end of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting	Sub-regional priorities			
												CESEE	MED	WEST	N-B
EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES															
Effective Management Systems (continued)					Prioritize management responses to highest threats identified in the Periodic Report(s)	16	Present and interpret Periodic Reporting results and take appropriate management actions at national and site levels	States Parties Site Managers	Number of properties where management actions have been taken on the basis of the results of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting	100% of properties have used the results of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting to take appropriate management actions <i>baseline 0</i> 30% of threats identified during the Second Cycle reported as addressed during the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting (i.e. fewer than 1850 negative factors identified as current during Third Cycle) <i>baseline 2634 current negative factors identified during Second Cycle</i>					
							17	Tailor to the national and/or local needs the existing World Heritage Centre technical guidance documents and Manuals on managing cultural and natural heritage	States Parties Site Managers	Number of guidance documents on the management of World Heritage properties produced by the national and/or local authorities	At least 35 guidance documents on the management of World Heritage properties produced by the national and/or local authorities <i>baseline unknown</i>				
					Management Planning	18	Before the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting, review and update Management Plans to integrate World Heritage mechanisms, or prepare them if they do not exist	States Parties Site Managers	Number of World Heritage properties with a Management Plan Number of properties for which a Management Plan has been submitted to the World Heritage Centre (new or updated)	All World Heritage properties in Europe have a Management Plan <i>baseline 94 %</i> The Management Plans for at least 440 properties have been submitted to the World Heritage Centre <i>baseline 136</i>					

HELSINKI ACTION PLAN – Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe

Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-Building	Communication	Communities	Priority Area(s)	Objective	#	Action	Lead partner(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Regional Target for Europe before the end of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting	Sub-regional priorities			
												CESEE	MED	WEST	N-B
EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES															
	●	●			Effective Management Systems (continued)	More effective impact assessments	19	Training Site Managers on Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) and/or Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA): when to commission such assessments with regard to World Heritage properties; how to interpret them and take appropriate actions	States Parties	Number of training activities that address Impact Assessments	At least 49 training activities carried out at national level <i>baseline 0</i>	●	●	●	●
	●	●					20	Promote the integration of HIA into the European EIA practice via EU institutions (e.g. through the production of guidance materials with technical support from the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies)	States Parties	Steps taken towards the integration of HIA and EIA practices at EU and national levels	HIA and EIA practices are integrated on an EU and national level <i>baseline 0</i>		●		
					Reinforcement of interdisciplinary skillsets for Site Managers	Reinforcement of the Site Managers' technical, managerial and advocacy skills	21	Establish capacity-building systems for Site Managers covering, but not limited to:management planning (including legal framework);sustainable tourism;managing change through an improved understanding of heritage values and other human values;definition of OUV, and in particular of attributes, authenticity and integrity;heritage interpretation;disaster and/or risk management;community engagement and resilience building	States Parties Advisory Bodies	Number of capacity-building activities Number of Site Managers trained	At least 40 capacity-building activities carried out <i>baseline 0</i> At least 800 participants trained during those capacity-building activities <i>baseline 0</i>	●	●	●	●

HELSINKI ACTION PLAN – Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe

Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-Building	Communication	Communities	Priority Area(s)	Objective	#	Action	Lead partner(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Regional Target for Europe before the end of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting	Sub-regional priorities			
												CESEE	MED	WEST	N-B
EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES															
Reinforcement of interdisciplinary skillsets for Site Managers (continued)		●			Reinforcement of the Site Managers' technical, managerial and advocacy skills (continued)	22	Reinforce and/or create networks of Site Managers (national or thematic)	States Parties Site Managers	Number of active networks Number of Site Managers actively participating in a national and/or thematic network	At least 24 active networks of Site Managers baseline 6 At least 30% of Site Managers actively participate in a national and/or thematic network baseline unknown	●				
	●	●					23	Twinning/mentoring at sub-regional, regional and/or inter-regional levels	States Parties Site Managers	Number of properties that engage in twinning/mentoring cooperation activities	At least 50% of properties engage in twinning/mentoring cooperation activities baseline unknown				
	●	●					24	Research and knowledge exchange at sub-regional and/or regional level on common threats to the OUV of properties (i.e. by type of property)	States Parties Advisory Bodies Site Managers	Number of properties engaging in sub-regional and/or regional research activities	At least 25% of properties engage in sub-regional and/or regional research activities baseline unknown	●			
	●	●				25	States Parties to review and update the roles and responsibilities of Site Managers ('Terms of Reference' / 'Job description') on the basis of general guidelines proposed by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies	States Parties Advisory Bodies World Heritage Centre	Number of Site Managers' roles and responsibilities reviewed on the basis of this guidance	One guideline made available on the World Heritage Centre's website baseline 0	●	●			

HELSINKI ACTION PLAN – Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe

Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-Building	Communication	Communities	Priority Area(s)	Objective	#	Action	Lead partner(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Regional Target for Europe before the end of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting	Sub-regional priorities			
												CESEE	MED	WEST	N-B
INCREASED AWARENESS OF THE CONVENTION															
	●		●	●	Decision makers, especially outside the heritage sector, fully aware of WH and its benefits to society	Harnessing benefits of heritage for society through informed decision- making	26	Heritage practitioners and communities advocate to increase understanding of key concepts and processes of the World Heritage Convention by the decision makers at national and regional levels, for example: Sensitisation to World Heritage through targeted activities (e.g. 'retreats' for key actors); Public hearings and/or consultations; Development of national guidance materials on communication and participatory processes	States Parties Site Managers	Number of workshops and/or sensitisation activities Number of public hearings and/or consultations Number of national guidance materials on communication and participatory processes	At least 25 workshops and/or sensitisation activities organized <i>baseline unknown</i> At least 75 public hearings and/or consultations organized <i>baseline unknown</i> At least 25 guidelines on communication and participatory processes developed <i>baseline unknown</i>	●	●	●	●
			●	●	Community engagement and ownership of WH properties	World Heritage properties that are well cared for by the community and where the community advocates for their heritage	27	World Heritage professionals to: identify and engage communities (identity mapping); empower those communities through the formalisation of continuous participatory processes in the management systems	Site Managers	Number of properties with a Management Plan comprising a formalised framework for community participation	At least 50% of properties have a Management Plan comprising a formalised framework for community participation <i>baseline unknown</i>	●	●	●	●

HELSINKI ACTION PLAN – Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe

Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-Building	Communication	Communities	Priority Area(s)	Objective	#	Action	Lead partner(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Regional Target for Europe before the end of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting	Sub-regional priorities				
												CSEEE	MED	WEST	N-B	
INCREASED AWARENESS OF THE CONVENTION																
					Awareness-raising among general public, in particular communities	Reliable and clear information on World Heritage is easily and widely available	28	Disseminate relevant and credible information on World Heritage, ensuring for example: Strengthened communication with the media on World Heritage matters; Appropriate use of the World Heritage logo; Organization of celebrations, Open Days and other festivities; Use of multi-lingual communication materials, notably in English and/or French; Use of a wide range of channels, including digital technologies, such as: (downloadable) Audio Guides, apps, dynamic links to online content, Augmented Reality, etc; Visibility on social media platforms	Site Managers States Parties	Number of weblinks submitted to the World Heritage Centre for updated websites dedicated to information on properties Number of properties with a communication strategy and/or visibility guidelines Number of properties using digital technologies to enhance interpretation on site	At least 1 link to an updated website for each World Heritage property in Europe submitted to the World Heritage Centre <i>baseline unknown</i> At least 50% of properties have a communication strategy and/or visibility guidelines <i>baseline 21%</i> At least 75% of properties use digital technologies to enhance interpretation on site <i>baseline unknown</i>					
						Management Plans communicated to the communities	29	Prepare and distribute concise and understandable leaflets on Management Plans and/or Systems	Site Managers States Parties	Number of properties for which short summaries of the Management Systems have been distributed to the communities	At least 50% of properties have distributed short summaries of the Management Systems to the communities <i>baseline unknown</i>					

HELSINKI ACTION PLAN – Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe

Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-Building	Communication	Communities	Priority Area(s)	Objective	#	Action	Lead partner(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Regional Target for Europe before the end of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting	Sub-regional priorities
												CESEE
												MED
												WEST
												N-B
INCREASED AWARENESS OF THE CONVENTION												
							30	Educate and inform younger generations about heritage, notably through: using the World Heritage in Young Hands Kit; encouraging the organization of World Heritage Youth Forums; enhancing the position of heritage in national education programmes; organizing school projects and school days on World Heritage.	States Parties Site Managers	Number of States Parties using the World Heritage in Young Hands Kit Number of Youth Forums organized by the States Parties in Europe Number of properties that undertake educational programmes or initiatives with young people	15% increase in the use of World Heritage in Young Hands Kit At least 4 Youth Forums organized in Europe 20% increase in properties that undertake educational programmes or initiatives with young people <i>baseline unknown</i>	
						Young People World Heritage		Sustainability of educational programmes on heritage ensured				

HELSINKI ACTION PLAN – Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Europe

Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-Building	Communication	Communities	Priority Area(s)	Objective	#	Action	Lead partner(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Regional Target for Europe before the end of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting	Sub-regional priorities				
												CESEE	MED	WEST	N-B	
INCREASED AWARENESS OF THE CONVENTION																
					World Heritage information tools widely available and used	Increased use of already existing information tools at the national and international levels	31	World Heritage Centre to provide information and training on existing information tools	World Heritage Centre	Number of users of the online tools in Europe (e.g. using site analytics) Number of participants in training sessions	20% increase in the number of users of the online tools in Europe <i>baseline tbc</i> At least 600 persons trained in the use of the online information tools <i>baseline 0</i>					
							32	Maintain the World Heritage Centre's website according to the users' needs	World Heritage Centre	World Heritage Centre's website regularly maintained and improved to address the users' needs	World Heritage Centre's website regularly maintained and improved <i>baseline unknown</i>					
							33	Fund the updates of information tools available on the World Heritage Centre's website (e.g. the State of Conservation database, Periodic Reporting platform, presentation of good practice examples, data exchange with other inter/national databases)	States Parties	Amount contributed by the States Parties towards the update of the information tools	At least four information tools are updated through extra-budgetary funding <i>baseline 0</i>					
					World Heritage Centre's website maintained and updated with contributions from the States Parties		34	Contribute content to the World Heritage Centre's website (e.g. with good practice examples, illustrative materials, updated weblinks regarding properties, State Party reports on state of conservation, management plans)	States Parties World Heritage Centre Advisory Bodies	Number of content contributions submitted to the World Heritage Centre	At least 200 content contributions are submitted and published on the World Heritage Centre's website <i>baseline 0</i>					

Part I
Periodic Report for
North America

3



Rideau Canal, Canada

1. Introduction

This part of the publication presents the outcomes of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise in the sub-region of North America, consisting of two States Parties, Canada and the United States of America. The exercise was addressed to the two States Parties, both of which ratified the *Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage* in the 1970s, and to the 37 properties inscribed on the World Heritage List from 1978 to 2012.

Both States Parties submitted the questionnaires for Section I on the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*, and all 37 World Heritage properties in the sub-region submitted the questionnaires for Section II on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties in the sub-region.

Each State Party identified a Focal Point to coordinate the Periodic Reporting and a Site Manager to represent each property, to be responsible for filling in the questionnaire. The World Heritage site managers filled out the questionnaires and participated in conference calls organized by each State Party and a meeting for the Canadian Site Managers that focused on part on Periodic Reporting.

The process commenced on 1 September 2012, when the World Heritage Centre provided the Focal Points access to the electronic system to complete the questionnaires, with a submission date of 31 July 2013. Since the First Cycle of the Periodic Reporting, the outcome of which was reported to the World Heritage Committee in 2005 (WHC-03/29 COM 11.A), there have been several successes in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the North America sub-region. The number of inscribed World Heritage properties in the sub-region increased from 33 to 37, including the first mixed site in North America (Papahānaumokuākea). One property (Everglades National Park) was removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger (2007) and subsequently re-inscribed in 2010, maintaining only one property on this list in the sub-region.

The Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting provided the States Parties with an opportunity to assess the progress made both nationally and sub-regionally since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting and to continue to identify challenges and solutions to improve the state of conservation of World Heritage properties. Involvement in the Periodic Reporting exercise has also increased awareness among Site Managers about the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and has fostered a greater level of cooperation and networking between Focal Points and Site Managers.

2. Periodic Reporting in North America

First Cycle of Periodic Reporting in North America

The strategy for Periodic Reporting was outlined in the document WHC-98/CONF.203/06 presented at the 22nd session of the World Heritage Committee (Kyoto, 1998). Europe and North America was the fifth region to submit a Periodic Report after the Arab States, Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America. The First Cycle was a pilot project in many respects. The questionnaires consisted of two sections – Section I: Application of the *World Heritage Convention*, which for the sub-region of North America includes Canada and the United States of America, and Section II: State of conservation of World Heritage properties, which covered the 33 properties located on their territory. The format of the First Cycle was primarily narrative in nature, with both States Parties and site managers providing written descriptions of their current situations and issues. The final report of the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting was submitted to the World Heritage Committee at its 29th session (Durban, 2005; document WHC-03/28.COM/11A: Periodic Reporting: State of World Heritage in Europe and North America, 2005).

Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in North America

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 and develop the strategic direction of the Second Cycle (Decision **7EXT.COM 5**). The World Heritage Committee revised the timetable for the Second Cycle (Decision **30 COM 11G**) and it was decided that the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Europe and North America would be launched in 2012. It was also decided to allow two years for this region, given the high number of States Parties and World Heritage properties involved.

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 finalise 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, with particular attention to cartographic information, in the files of the properties inscribed between 1978 and 1998. One year before launching the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting, the States Parties of the North America sub-region began working with site managers to develop retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). As a consequence, prior to the launch of the Second Cycle, the World Heritage Centre had received 31 draft retrospective statements of OUV, including for two U.S. – Canada transboundary sites.

Scope

In order to comply with the Decisions adopted by the World Heritage Committee, both North American States Parties were requested to submit the following documents:

- By 1 February 2012: Draft Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties inscribed from 1978 to 2006, according to Decision **34 COM 10B.3**;
- By 31 July 2013: Responses to the Periodic Reporting online questionnaire, which consists of Section I (Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* on a national level) for all the States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* and Section II (State of conservation of each World Heritage property) for the World Heritage properties inscribed from 1978 to 2012; and
- By 1 December 2013: Requested cartographic information on World Heritage properties inscribed from 1978 to 1999 for Retrospective Inventory, according to Decision **37 COM 8D**.

This means that in the sub-region North America,

- 31 properties, including two transboundary sites, were requested to prepare draft retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value;
- Both States Parties were requested to answer Section I and 37 properties in the two States Parties were requested to answer Section II for the Periodic Reporting online questionnaire; and
- 20 properties, including one transboundary site, were requested to submit cartographic information for the Retrospective Inventory.

Implementation strategy

The Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise was coordinated by Europe and North America Unit of the World Heritage Centre in close cooperation with national Focal Points and the Advisory Bodies: the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM). In order to facilitate the implementation of Periodic Reporting, both North American States Parties were invited to designate their national Focal Points responsible for coordinating the exercise on a national level before launching the exercise.

The roles and responsibilities of the key actors were as follows:



Outcomes

The States Parties of North America completed the following:

- ▶ Submission of 31 of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value to the World Heritage Centre, which then each underwent a review by the Advisory Bodies. As of the date of the completion of this report, some had been further revised for presentation to the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session, while others remained in progress.
- ▶ Submission of cartographic information including maps, clarification of area in hectares, and serial property details in response to a request for information under the Retrospective Inventory project for 18 of the 20 properties identified. Due to the early inscription dates and lack of records concerning boundary delimitation for the two remaining properties, the cartographic work will take additional time to complete with accuracy. Information was also submitted for one further Canadian property and one further U.S. property.

Activities and North American Collaboration

In the framework of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting, the two States Parties organized meetings for their respective Site Managers (December 2011 in Ottawa, Canada, and a

conference call in the United States of America in November 2012) to discuss the process of Periodic Reporting, the development of retrospective Statements of OUV as well as of maps for the clarification of boundaries. The World Heritage Centre assisted the Focal Points and other staff involved in World Heritage by assessing their progress.

To conclude the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting, the national Focal Points and other staff involved in the Periodic Reporting activities collaborated on the development of this report summarizing the process and results of this cycle in North America.

Overview of World Heritage Properties in North America

At the time of the implementation of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in North America in 2013, there were 981 properties on the World Heritage List, 37 (3.7%) of which are located in North America. When broken down by percentage, these 37 properties consist of 15 cultural (approximately 40%), 21 natural (57%) and 1 mixed (3%) properties. It is important to note in general that statistical analyses for only two States Parties and 37 properties often do not provide useful information. Details on each of these 37 World Heritage properties are given in the table below.



Olympic Park, United States of America

Table 1: Inscribed World Heritage properties in North America, 1978-2012

World Heritage Property	State Party	Year of inscription	Criteria used
L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site	Canada	1978	(vi)
Nahanni National Park	Canada	1978	(vii), (viii)
Dinosaur Provincial Park	Canada	1979 (ext. 1992)	(vii), (viii)
Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump	Canada	1981	(vi)
SGang Gwaay	Canada	1981	(iii)
Wood Buffalo National Park	Canada	1983	(vii), (ix), (x)
Canadian Rocky Mountains Parks	Canada	1984 (ext. 1990)	(vii), (viii)
Historic District of Old Québec	Canada	1985	(iv), (vi)
Gros Morne National Park	Canada	1987	(vii), (viii)
Old Town Lunenburg	Canada	1995	(iv), (v)
Miguasha National Park	Canada	1999	(viii)
Rideau Canal	Canada	2007	(i), (iv)
Joggins Fossil Cliffs	Canada	2008	(viii)
Landscape of Grand Pré	Canada	2012	(v), (vi)
Yellowstone National Park	United States of America	1978	(vii), (viii), (ix), (x)
Mesa Verde National Park	United States of America	1978	(iii)
Grand Canyon National Park	United States of America	1979	(vii), (viii), (ix), (x)
Everglades National Park	United States of America	1979	(viii), (ix), (x)
Independence Hall	United States of America	1979	(vi)
Redwood National and State Parks	United States of America	1980	(vii), (ix)
Mammoth Cave National Park	United States of America	1981	(vii), (viii), (x)
Olympic National Park	United States of America	1981	(vii), (ix)
Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site	United States of America	1982	(iii), (iv)
Great Smoky Mountains National Park	United States of America	1983	(vii), (viii), (ix), (x)
La Fortaleza and San Juan Historic Site in Puerto Rico	United States of America	1983	(vi)
Statue of Liberty	United States of America	1984	(i), (vi)
Yosemite National Park	United States of America	1984	(vii), (viii)
Monticello and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville	United States of America	1987	(i), (iv), (vi)
Chaco Culture National Historical Park	United States of America	1987	(iii)
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	United States of America	1987	(viii)
Taos Pueblo	United States of America	1992	(iv)
Carlsbad Caverns National Park	United States of America	1995	(vii), (viii)
Papahānaumokuākea	United States of America	2010	(iii), (vi), (viii), (ix), (x)
Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park	Canada and United States of America	1995	(vii), (ix)
Kluane /Wrangell-St Elias / Glacier Bay / Tatshenshini-Alsek	Canada and United States of America	1979 (ext. 1992, 1994)	(vii), (viii), (ix), (x)

Since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting, five properties in North America have been added to the World Heritage list, four of which are Canadian and one is American. These include one natural property, three cultural properties and one mixed property.

It is also notable that as of writing this report, Canada has 17 World Heritage properties: Red Bay Basque Whaling Station was inscribed after the Second Cycle Periodic Reporting exercise was completed.

Table 2: World Heritage inscriptions since Cycle 1 of Periodic Reporting in North America

World Heritage Property	State Party	Year of inscription	Criteria used	For more information
Rideau Canal	Canada	2007	(i), (iv)	http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/lhn-nhs/on/rideau/index.aspx
Joggins Fossil Cliffs	Canada	2008	(viii)	http://jogginsfossilcliffs.net
Papahānaumokuākea	United States of America	2010	(iii), (vi), (viii), (ix), (x)	http://www.papahanaumokuakea.gov
Landscape of Grand Pré	Canada	2012	(v), (vi)	http://www.landscapeofgrandpre.ca
Red Bay Basque Whaling Station	Canada	2013	(iii), (iv)	http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/lhn-nhs/nl/redbay/natcul/unesco.aspx

Outstanding Universal Value

Criteria used for Inscription

The World Heritage Committee considers a property as having Outstanding Universal Value if the property meets one or more of the criteria listed in paragraph 77 of the *Operational Guidelines*. These criteria have been applied as follows for properties in North America:

Table 3: Breakdown of Criteria as applied to World Heritage properties in North America

Criterion	United States of America	Canada	Transboundary	Total
A masterpiece of human creative genius	2	1	-	3
Important interchange of human values	-	-	-	0
Testimony to a cultural tradition	4*	1	-	5
Outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape	3	3	-	6
Traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture	-	2	-	2
Associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs	5*	4	-	9
Superlative natural phenomena or exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance	8	5	2	15
Major stages of earth's history	10*	6	1	17
Significant on-going ecological and biological processes	7	1	2	10
Important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity	6*	1	1	8

* Includes one mixed site (Papahānaumokuākea, United States of America)

Other Observations

Although it is not within the scope of this report to conduct a similar analysis for European World Heritage properties, some differences between North America and Europe can clearly be seen from the data presented above.

In comparison with the statistics for European World Heritage properties, the percentage of natural sites in North America is nearly 60%, meaning that cultural World Heritage sites

are a minority in this sub-region. A large number of North America's natural World Heritage properties are also high profile, iconic national parks. While this creates high public awareness of these parks, it can also serve to overshadow their status as World Heritage properties.

Beyond the most obvious fact that there is a much larger proportion of natural sites inscribed in North America,

many of the cultural sites also exhibit characteristics that are specific to North America:

- Many cultural sites reflect the heritage of aboriginal populations (i.e. Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump, Taos Pueblo, Papahānaumokuākea);
- Cultural properties that reflect the European colonial experience share themes and attributes with properties in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region (i.e. La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site in Puerto Rico, Historic District of Old Quebec).

Some general observations about all North American World Heritage sites, both cultural and natural, include:

- A comparatively small number of inscribed properties is spread across a very large geographic area in a wide variety of climates, geography, and cultural influences (37 World Heritage properties on the continent);
- It appears that there is considerable scope for future nominations from North America to better reflect its diversity and both cultural and natural heritage resources and to address key gaps identified in the *Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage List*.

It might prove valuable to develop a comparable summary of the application of the World Heritage criteria for inscribed properties in Europe, to deepen this analysis.

State of Conservation

There is currently 1 property in North America inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger – Everglades National Park (USA). Since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting, this site was removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2007 and subsequently re-inscribed on the list at the request of the State Party in 2010, primarily due to the challenges associated with an altered hydrological regime, urban and agricultural growth just outside the property's boundaries, and the degradation of Florida Bay. With the support of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, a comprehensive Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger has been developed, including 13 indicators and numerous benchmarks. In the last year, important milestones have been achieved, including projects which allow increased water flow into the park.

Otherwise, World Heritage properties in North America are generally in a good state of conservation. The challenges faced by some of these properties and related management issues are discussed in the next section of this report.

Details on reactive monitoring activities since the First Periodic Report are given in the table below.



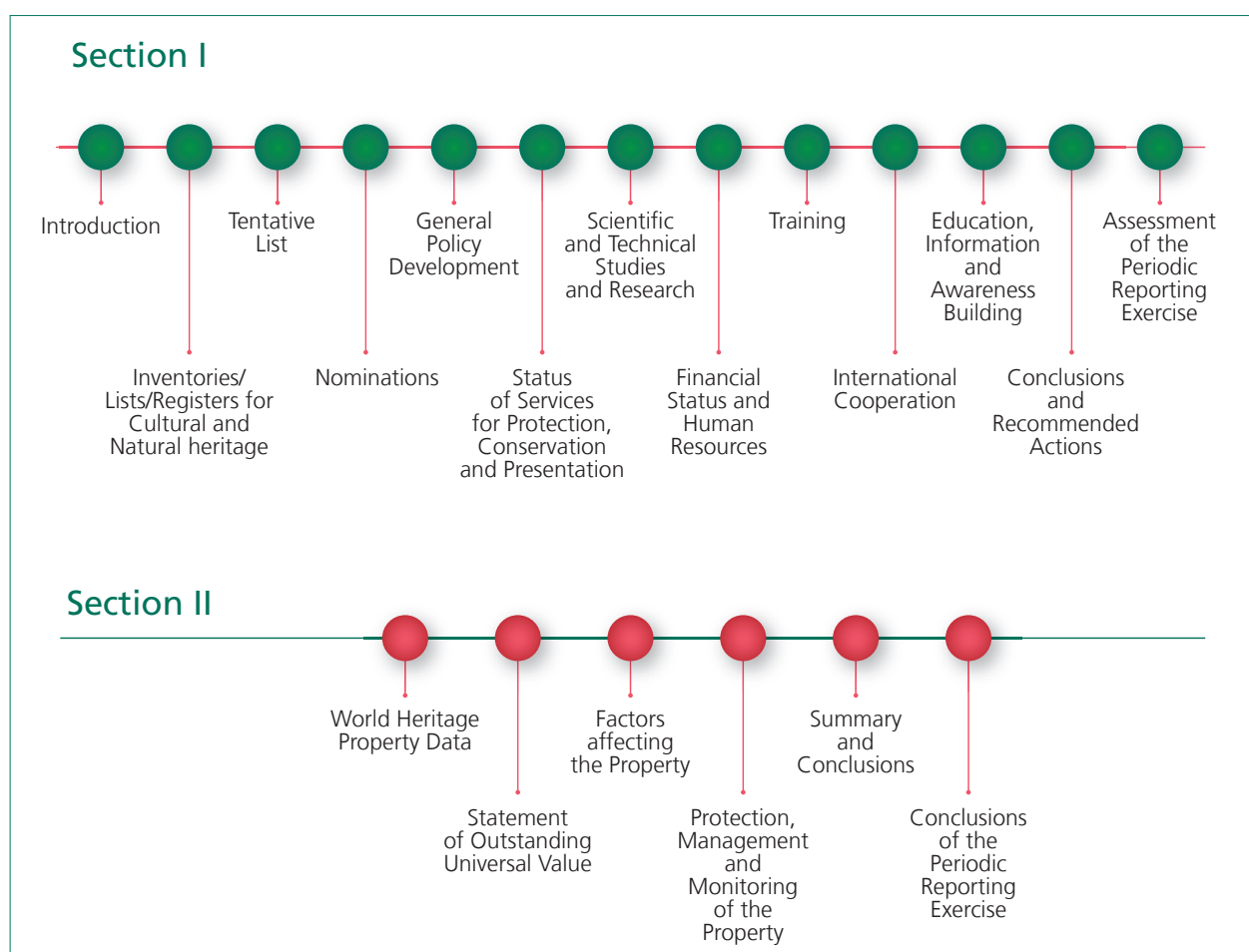
Waterton Glacier International Peace Park, Canada / United States of America

Table 4: Reactive Monitoring of World Heritage Sites in North America (2005-2012)

World Heritage Site	Year(s) of Reactive Monitoring Report	Main Issue(s)
Miguasha National Park	2005	Potential impact of waste incinerator in vicinity of park and exploratory drilling for oil in buffer zone
Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks	2005, 2006	(2005) Concerns over impacts of mountain pine beetle infestation (2005, 2006) Concerns about the Cheviot mine project in the vicinity of Jasper National Par
Nahanni National Park	2006	Potential industrial activities (mining projects) in the vicinity of the park
Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park	2009/2010	Potential mining development in Flathead Valley area of British Columbia
Everglades National Park	2011	Altered hydrological regime, adjacent urban and agricultural growth, protection of Florida Bay, other issues
Yellowstone National Park	2011	Protection and management of bison, lake trout, grizzly bears, and gray wolves; integration of site into surrounding landscape

The Periodic Report Questionnaire

The Periodic Reporting questionnaire consists of two sections: Section I on the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* on a national level; and Section II on the state of conservation of each World Heritage property. Each Section is structured as follows:



Main conclusions of Section I of the questionnaire

The implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* on a national level in the two States Parties in North America exhibits some common characteristics. In both countries, the responsibility for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* rests with a national park agency that is responsible for both cultural and natural protected areas. In both countries, a framework for the identification and protection of properties is set by national law, but protection is also provided by state, provincial, territorial or local governments or by the voluntary actions of individuals; the inventories themselves are maintained by the national governments.

The major issues and opportunities that affect the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in North America include:

- ▶ Limited awareness and understanding of the *World Heritage Convention*;
- ▶ External development pressures on World Heritage properties, especially in areas where the national government does not have direct jurisdiction;
- ▶ Public and stakeholder interest in the revision of Tentative Lists;
- ▶ Opportunities for international cooperation;
- ▶ The potential effects of climate change;
- ▶ How best to reflect indigenous peoples' worldviews and understanding of heritage in the context of the *World Heritage Convention*; and
- ▶ promotional opportunities for World Heritage in North America.

Main conclusions of Section II of the questionnaire

Section II of the Periodic Report examines factors affecting the individual properties and their protection, management and monitoring. The questionnaire listed 76 potential factors that could affect World Heritage properties, in 13 different categories, and also asked (through multiple choice questions) about the adequacy of protection, management and monitoring. Given the relatively small number of inscribed properties in North America (37), it is not possible to draw meaningful conclusions from statistical summaries of the results of these questionnaires. However, some common issues related to factors affecting properties and management needs in North America are evident. The factors and issues below were among the most frequently cited by the site managers in their responses to the questionnaire:

- ▶ Climate change and extreme weather events affect both cultural and natural sites, causing stresses that were not present in past years. Proactive management can address this factor to some extent;
- ▶ Non-native invasive species and translocated species;
- ▶ Development and energy / transportation corridors;
- ▶ Illegal activities, specifically vandalism, in both natural and cultural properties;
- ▶ Financial constraints; and
- ▶ Water and air pollution.

In general, these issues are not severe enough to threaten the Outstanding Universal Value of properties, but they continue to present challenges.

Issues and opportunities for sub-regional cooperation

The two States Parties in North America have a long history of communication and cooperation. The Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting provided an opportunity for reinforced and more frequent communication, which has proved fruitful in other areas as well. Some of the areas for continuing cooperation include:

- 1) Future Tentative Lists
- 2) The United States of America has announced its intention to revise its Tentative List by 2016. Cooperation between the two State Parties in identifying North American themes will be a key part of this process. The same type of consultation with

Mexico and other Latin American and Caribbean State Parties would be equally valuable, given the many common types of natural and cultural resources in this geographic area. One such topic might include the initiative regarding the Slave Route / African Heritage planned by the Latin America and Caribbean Region; a number of suggestions for potential properties related to this topic have been made for the United States' Tentative List. In both the United States and Canada, there is a great deal of public and stakeholder interest in the revision of the two Tentative Lists: managing expectations and communicating clearly regarding the process and purpose of such work is a priority for both State Parties.

- 3) Strategies for public information and outreach about World Heritage.
- 4) In both countries, a large number of World Heritage properties are well-known national parks or other areas that already had a high public profile before inscription. Nonetheless, their status as World Heritage properties and the *World Heritage Convention* itself are not widely known or understood. Collaboration for more effective public outreach about World Heritage might help to increase public knowledge.
- 5) Development of strategies to increase communication and cooperation between World Heritage site managers through the whole North American sub-region.
- 6) International assistance to World Heritage properties.
- 7) The United States, through the National Park Service, offers Fellowships to World Heritage site managers from developing countries to allow them to travel to and receive training at American World Heritage sites. The United States and Canada could explore possible opportunities to provide joint training to future Fellows, including at transboundary sites.

Action Plan for North America

In accordance with Decision **38 COM 10A.1**, adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session (Doha, 2014), and based on the results of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting exercise in North America, the two States Parties in this sub-region have drafted a sub-regional Action Plan. The North American States Parties have a long history of communication and cooperation. The Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting provided an opportunity for reinforced and more frequent communication, which has proved fruitful in other areas as well.

The Action Plan below is intended to support continued efforts towards protecting and promoting the sub-region's World Heritage, while recognizing the existing strong ties between the two States Parties and their respective parks agencies, which both act as State Party representatives for World Heritage. Ongoing cooperation and networking which has been reinforced during the Periodic Reporting exercise are considered by these States Parties as fundamental for the implementation of the Action Plan.

Paragraph 201 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention states the four main purposes of Periodic Reporting:

- 1) To provide an assessment of the application of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party;
- 2) 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;
- 3) To provide updated information about World Heritage properties and record the changing circumstances and the properties' state of conservation; and

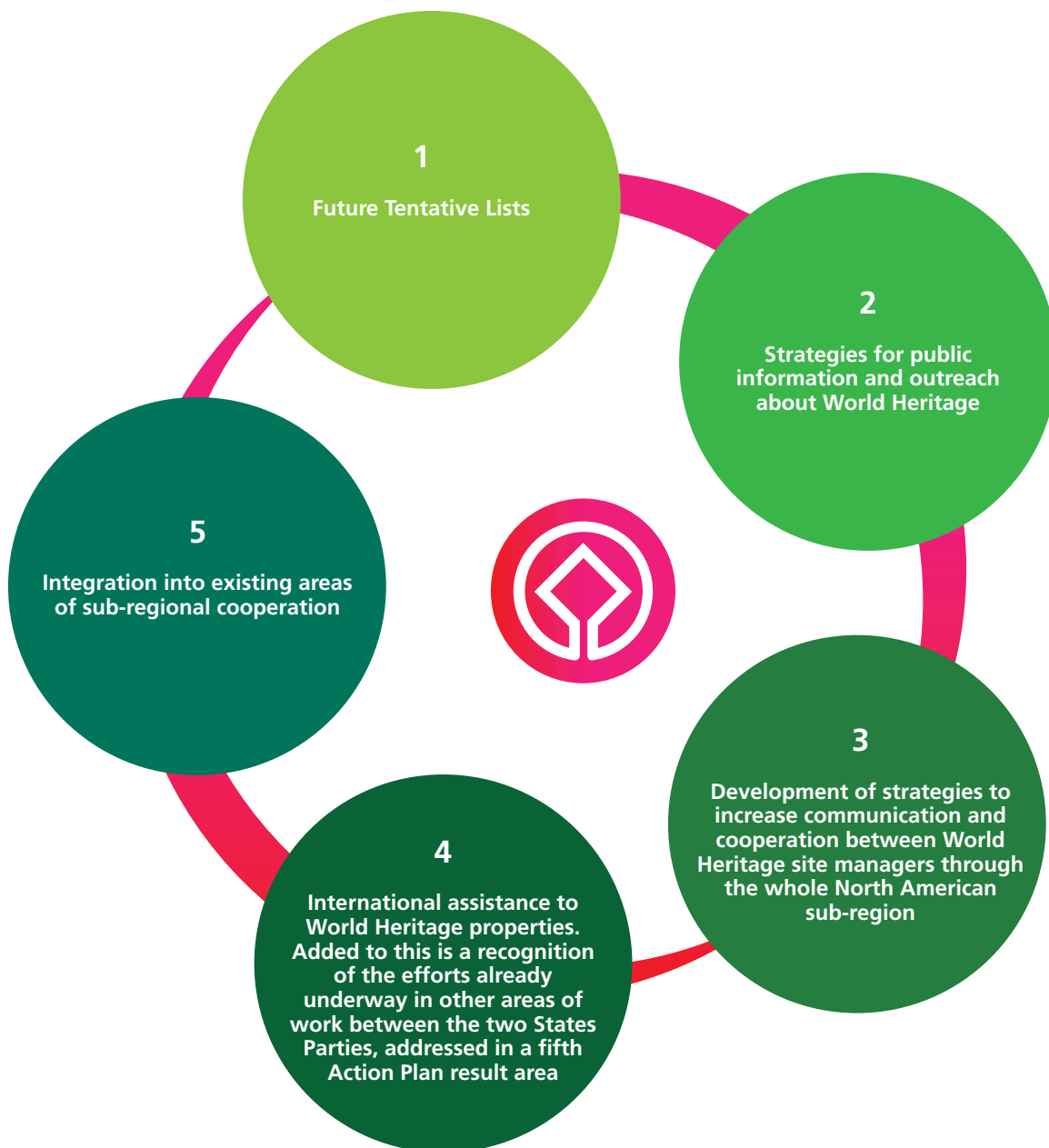
- 4) To provide a mechanism for regional cooperation and exchange of information and experiences among States Parties concerning the implementation of the Convention and World Heritage conservation.

While the first three of these are addressed directly in the Periodic Reporting exercise, the Action Plan provides an opportunity to explore the fourth item further.

Furthermore, the Action Plan is also structured to speak to the Strategic Objectives for the implementation of the Convention, synthesized in the Budapest Declaration on World Heritage (adopted in 2002). These objectives were reaffirmed and finalised in 2007:

- Strengthen the **Credibility** of the World Heritage List, as a representative and geographically balanced testimony of cultural and natural properties of Outstanding Universal Value;
- Ensure the effective **Conservation** of World Heritage properties;
- Promote the development of effective **Capacity-Building** measures, including assistance for preparing the nomination of properties to the World Heritage List, for the understanding and implementation of the World Heritage Convention and related instruments;
- Increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through **Communication**;
- Enhance the role of **Communities** in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.
- Activities have been identified that build on the well-established foundation of cooperation in the sub-region and current activities, and that have a five-year framework for implementation. It should be noted that some activities could include consultation or cooperation with the State Party of Mexico, given the shared geography and heritage between these three countries.

As a result of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting, five areas of issues and opportunities for enhanced sub-regional cooperation were identified:



Action Plan for North America

Result area	Action	Implementation	Responsibility
I. Future Tentative Lists	Set up communication plan between States Parties regarding development of Tentative Lists	Regular updates on planning, integration as suitable into both Tentative List development process	Both States Parties
	Share best practices	Joint reporting on lessons learned	Both States Parties
	Coordinate discussions with Advisory Bodies regarding sub-regional harmonization	Meeting with Advisory Bodies	Both States Parties, IUCN, ICOMOS, ICCROM
II. Strategies for public information and outreach about World Heritage	Discuss strategy for outreach activities	Identification of key action areas and activities (e.g. explore potential use of “heritage site passport” and travel itineraries concepts)	Both States Parties
	Seek opportunities to increase exposure at public and expert events	Joint presentations at George Wright Society, IUCN Congress, Pacific Rim Forum	Both States Parties, and also the State Party of Mexico as appropriate
III. Increased communication and cooperation among World Heritage site managers	Share expertise and lessons learned amongst North American World Heritage sites	Annual phone conference for managers of inscribed sites	Both States Parties, World Heritage site managers
	Share expertise and lessons learned between nomination project teams	Develop and maintain a Lessons Learned report to inform future nominations within the North American sub-region	Both States Parties, World Heritage site managers, nomination project team leads
	Identify possible collaborative projects at the two Canada-USA transboundary sites	Conduct survey of transboundary site managers to understand current obstacles to increased cooperation	Both States Parties, World Heritage site managers
	Explore policy and practice of sharing resources for transboundary sites	Policy report drafted for consideration	Both States Parties
IV. International Assistance to World Heritage sites	Explore opportunities to support joint projects in World Heritage outside North America	Discussion of a joint World Heritage fellowship program, building on current U.S. National Park Service initiative; discussion of potential for a joint study tour program	Both States Parties
V. Integration into other areas of cooperation	Explore strengthening ties between World Heritage and the IUCN's current work on 'Large Landscapes and Protected Areas'	Discussion with IUCN	Both States Parties, IUCN, with invitation to State Party of Mexico to participate
	Explore opportunities to highlight ties between World Heritage and existing areas of cooperation	Report on possible integration of World Heritage into existing areas of cooperation drafted (e.g. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation for Wilderness Conservation (MOU))	Both States Parties, IUCN, Mexico (as a party to the MOU)
	Cooperate to promote increased sub-regional presence at relevant World Heritage expert meetings and events	Coordinated approach developed to discuss input to upcoming meetings and events	Both States Parties

Part IV Annexes



*Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex
of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh, Belarus*

ANNEX I

Quantitative Summary of the Outcomes of Section I for Europe

1. Introduction

1.1 - States Parties

49 States Parties in EUR, of which 47 submitted questionnaires: 19 Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe (CESEE), 11 Mediterranean Europe (MED), 8 Nordic and Baltic Europe (N-B), 10 Western Europe (WEST).

1.2 - Date of ratification of the World Heritage Convention

Country specific, N/A for report (42 Agree, 5 Disagree)

1.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of Section I of the Periodic Reporting

	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL
Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage	19	11	8	9	47
UNESCO National Commission	15	6	3	5	29
World Heritage property managers/coordinators	16	5	3	3	27
Non-Governmental Organizations	5	1	0	2	8
ICOMOS International	2	2	0	0	4
IUCN International	2	0	0	0	2
ICCROM	0	0	0	0	0
ICOMOS national / regional	11	5	1	2	19
IUCN national / regional	2	1	0	0	3
External experts	8	1	2	1	12
Donors	1	0	0	0	1
Others	3	3	1	0	7

1.4 - Primary government authorities responsible for the implementation of the Convention

Country specific (10 Agree, 37 Disagree)

1.5 - Other key institutions responsible

Country specific, N/A for report

1.6 - Comments

Country specific, N/A for report

2. Inventories/lists/registers for cultural and natural heritage

2.1 - Cultural Heritage (Level and Status)

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 - Natural Heritage (Level and Status)

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?

CULTURAL INVENTORIES	Average National	Average Regional / provincial / state	Average Local	NATURAL INVENTORIES	Average National	Average Regional / provincial / state	Average Local
CESEE	3,68	3,50	2,93	CESEE	3,68	3,62	3,08
MED	3,70	3,40	3,00	MED	3,67	3,80	2,00
N-B	3,88	3,50	3,20	N-B	3,63	3,60	2,80
WEST	3,14	3,88	3,43	WEST	3,67	3,57	3,00
TOTAL	3,64	3,58	3,09	TOTAL	3,67	3,63	2,83

Table above shows average values per sub-regions. Numeric value 0= N/A, 1= No process established, 2= Process commenced, 3= Process well-advanced, 4=Process completed or continually updated. All SPs reporting value=0 or empty on this question have been set to N/A so that these numerical values are not included in the averages ("Other" not included due to very low N). Complete table below:

CULTURAL INVENTORIES	National	Regional / provincial / state	Local	Other	NATURAL INVENTORIES	National	Regional / provincial / state	Local	Other
Central, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe	3,68	3,50	2,93	4,00	Central, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe	3,68	3,62	3,08	3,00
Albania	4,00	4,00	4,00	N/A	Albania	4,00	4,00	4,00	N/A
Armenia	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00	Armenia	4,00	4,00	4,00	N/A
Azerbaijan	4,00	4,00	4,00	N/A	Azerbaijan	4,00	3,00	3,00	N/A
Belarus	3,00	2,00	1,00	N/A	Belarus	4,00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,00	4,00	N/A	N/A	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,00	4,00	2,00	N/A
Bulgaria	3,00	3,00	2,00	N/A	Bulgaria	4,00	4,00	3,00	N/A
Czech Republic	4,00	3,00	N/A	N/A	Czech Republic	4,00	4,00	4,00	N/A
Georgia	4,00	N/A	N/A	N/A	Georgia	4,00	N/A	N/A	N/A

CULTURAL INVENTORIES	National	Regional / provincial / state	Local	Other
Hungary	4,00	N/A	2,00	N/A
Moldova, Republic of	3,00	3,00	N/A	N/A
Montenegro	3,00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Poland	3,00	4,00	4,00	N/A
Romania	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Russian Federation	3,00	3,00	3,00	N/A
Serbia	4,00	4,00	4,00	N/A
Slovakia	4,00	N/A	4,00	N/A
Slovenia	4,00	N/A	1,00	N/A
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4,00	4,00	1,00	N/A
Ukraine	4,00	3,00	3,00	N/A
Mediterranean Europe	3,70	3,40	3,00	3,00
Andorra	4,00	N/A	2,00	N/A
Cyprus	4,00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greece	4,00	N/A	4,00	3,00
Holy See	3,00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Israel	3,00	2,00	2,00	N/A
Italy	3,00	3,00	2,00	N/A
Malta	4,00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portugal	4,00	4,00	4,00	N/A
San Marino	N/A	4,00	N/A	N/A
Spain	4,00	4,00	4,00	N/A
Turkey	4,00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nordic and Baltic Europe	3,88	3,50	3,20	4,00
Denmark	4,00	4,00	4,00	N/A
Estonia	4,00	N/A	N/A	4,00
Finland	4,00	3,00	3,00	N/A
Iceland	4,00	4,00	4,00	N/A
Latvia	4,00	N/A	3,00	N/A
Lithuania	4,00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Norway	3,00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sweden	4,00	3,00	2,00	N/A
Western Europe	3,14	3,88	3,43	2,00
Austria	3,00	3,00	2,00	N/A
Belgium	N/A	4,00	N/A	2,00
France	4,00	4,00	N/A	N/A

NATURAL INVENTORIES	National	Regional / provincial / state	Local	Other
Hungary	4,00	4,00	3,00	N/A
Moldova, Republic of	3,00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montenegro	3,00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Poland	4,00	4,00	N/A	N/A
Romania	4,00	3,00	3,00	3,00
Russian Federation	3,00	3,00	3,00	N/A
Serbia	4,00	4,00	4,00	N/A
Slovakia	4,00	3,00	3,00	N/A
Slovenia	4,00	N/A	1,00	N/A
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4,00	3,00	3,00	N/A
Ukraine	3,00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mediterranean Europe	3,67	3,80	2,00	1,00
Andorra	4,00	N/A	1,00	N/A
Cyprus	4,00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greece	4,00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Holy See	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Israel	4,00	4,00	2,00	N/A
Italy	3,00	3,00	1,00	1,00
Malta	4,00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portugal	4,00	4,00	4,00	N/A
San Marino	N/A	4,00	N/A	N/A
Spain	4,00	4,00	N/A	N/A
Turkey	2,00	N/A	2,00	N/A
Nordic and Baltic Europe	3,63	3,60	2,80	2,67
Denmark	4,00	4,00	4,00	N/A
Estonia	4,00	N/A	N/A	4,00
Finland	4,00	4,00	3,00	N/A
Iceland	4,00	3,00	2,00	2,00
Latvia	3,00	N/A	N/A	2,00
Lithuania	3,00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Norway	3,00	3,00	3,00	N/A
Sweden	4,00	4,00	2,00	N/A
Western Europe	3,67	3,57	3,00	3,00
Austria	N/A	2,00	1,00	N/A
Belgium	N/A	3,00	N/A	N/A
France	4,00	4,00	N/A	N/A

CULTURAL INVENTORIES	National	Regional / provincial / state	Local	Other	NATURAL INVENTORIES	National	Regional / provincial / state	Local	Other
Germany	1,00	4,00	4,00	N/A	Germany	4,00	4,00	N/A	N/A
Ireland	4,00	4,00	4,00	N/A	Ireland	3,00	N/A	4,00	N/A
Luxembourg	2,00	N/A	3,00	2,00	Luxembourg	3,00	N/A	2,00	3,00
Netherlands	4,00	4,00	3,00	N/A	Netherlands	4,00	4,00	3,00	N/A
Switzerland	4,00	4,00	4,00	N/A	Switzerland	4,00	4,00	4,00	N/A
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	N/A	4,00	4,00	N/A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	N/A	4,00	4,00	N/A
Total	3,64	3,58	3,09	3,17	Total	3,67	3,63	2,83	2,50

2.3 - Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the State Party?

2.3.1	No inventories/lists/registers have been established for cultural and natural heritage.	0
2.3.2	Inventories/lists/registers are inadequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage.	0
2.3.3	Inventories/lists/registers capture some of the diversity of cultural and natural heritage.	10
2.3.4	Inventories/lists/registers capture the full diversity of cultural and natural heritage.	37

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

2.4.1	No inventories/lists/registers have been established for cultural heritage.	0
2.4.2	Inventories/lists/registers are not actively used for the protection of cultural heritage.	0
2.4.3	Inventories/lists/registers are sometimes used for the protection of cultural heritage.	1
2.4.4	Inventories/lists/registers are frequently used for the protection of cultural heritage.	46

2.5 - Are inventories/lists/registers used to protect the identified natural heritage?

2.5.1	No inventories/lists/registers have been established for natural heritage.	1
2.5.2	Inventories/lists/registers are not actively used for the protection of natural heritage.	3
2.5.3	Inventories/lists/registers are sometimes used for the protection of natural heritage.	4
2.5.4	Inventories/lists/registers are frequently used for the protection of natural heritage.	39

2.6 - Are inventories/lists/registers used for the identification of properties for the Tentative List?

2.6.1	No inventories/lists/registers have been established for cultural and natural heritage.	0
2.6.2	Inventories/lists/registers are not actively used for the identification of properties for inclusion on the Tentative List.	8
2.6.3	Inventories/lists/registers are sometimes used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.	8
2.6.4	Inventories/lists/registers are frequently used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.	31

Q2.3-Q2.6

Numerical value 4 = refers to “best answer” in the four questions, i.e. “inventories/lists/registers capture the full diversity” and “frequently used”.

Numerical value 3 = refers to “inventories/lists/registers capture some of the diversity” and “sometimes used”.

Numerical value 2 = refers to inadequate inventories/lists/registers and “not actively used”.

Numerical value 1 = refers to “no inventories/lists/registers”.

	Average			
	Are inventories/lists/ registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the StateParty? [radio qid=276 gid=48]	Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified cultural heritage? [radio qid=277 gid=48]	Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified natural heritage? [radio qid=278 gid=48]	Are inventories / lists / registers used for the identification of properties for the Tentative List? [radio qid=279 gid=48]
CESEE	3,74	3,95	3,68	3,84
Albania	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Armenia	3,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Azerbaijan	4,00	4,00	2,00	4,00
Belarus	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Bulgaria	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Czech Republic	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Georgia	3,00	4,00	2,00	4,00
Hungary	3,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Moldova, Republic of	3,00	4,00	4,00	3,00
Montenegro	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00
Poland	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Romania	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Russian Federation	4,00	4,00	4,00	3,00
Serbia	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Slovakia	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Slovenia	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Ukraine	4,00	4,00	3,00	4,00
MED	3,82	4,00	3,55	3,27
Andorra	3,00	4,00	3,00	3,00
Cyprus	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Greece	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Holy See	4,00	4,00	1,00	2,00
Israel	3,00	4,00	4,00	2,00
Italy	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00

	Average			
	Are inventories/lists/ registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the StateParty? [radio qid=276 gid=48]	Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified cultural heritage? [radio qid=277 gid=48]	Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified natural heritage? [radio qid=278 gid=48]	Are inventories / lists / registers used for the identification of properties for the Tentative List? [radio qid=279 gid=48]
Malta	4,00	4,00	4,00	2,00
Portugal	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
San Marino	4,00	4,00	4,00	3,00
Spain	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Turkey	4,00	4,00	3,00	4,00
N-B	3,75	4,00	3,75	2,88
Denmark	3,00	4,00	4,00	2,00
Estonia	4,00	4,00	4,00	3,00
Finland	3,00	4,00	4,00	2,00
Iceland	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Latvia	4,00	4,00	4,00	3,00
Lithuania	4,00	4,00	2,00	4,00
Norway	4,00	4,00	4,00	3,00
Sweden	4,00	4,00	4,00	2,00
WEST	3,89	4,00	4,00	3,56
Austria	3,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Belgium	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
France	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Germany	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Ireland	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Luxembourg	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Netherlands	4,00	4,00	4,00	2,00
Switzerland	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4,00	4,00	4,00	2,00
Total	3,79	3,98	3,72	3,49

2.7 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to inventories/lists/registers of cultural and natural heritage (questions 2.1 to 2.6)

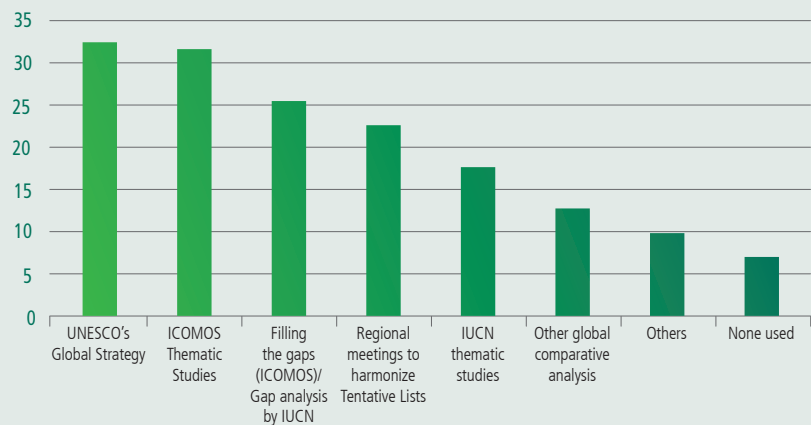
Country specific

3. Tentative List

3.1 - Potential future nominations (property name / anticipated year of nomination)

Country specific

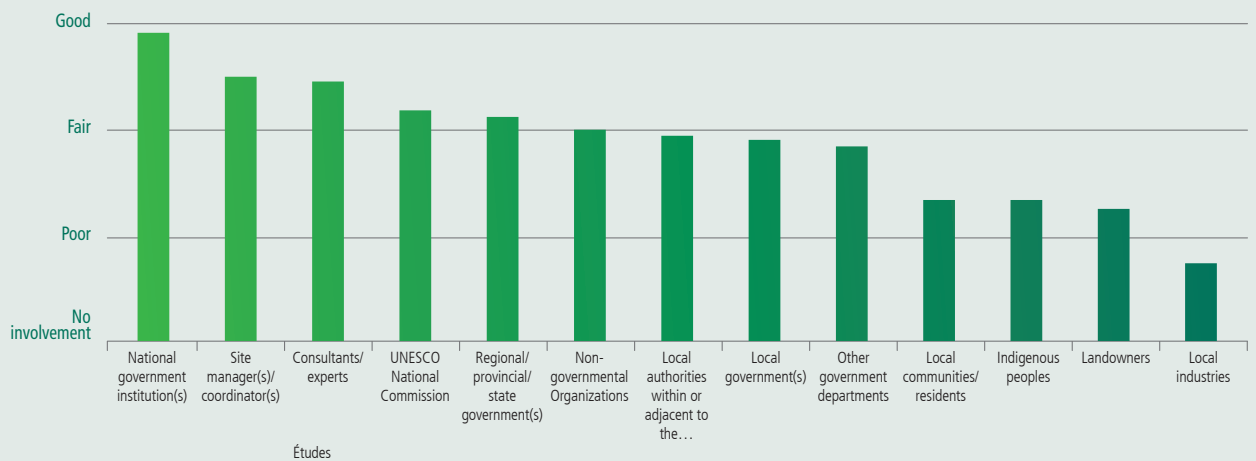
3.2 - Tools used for a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value



Number of States Parties having used the different tools.

UNESCO's Global Strategy	ICOMOS thematic studies	Filling the gaps (ICOMOS)/ Gaps analysis by IUCN	Regional meetings to harmonize Tentative Lists	IUCN thematic studies	Other global comparative analysis	Others	None used
33	32	26	23	18	13	10	7

3.3 - Level of involvement in the preparation of the Tentative List (n/a filtered out)



Études

Aggregated means, level of involvement all countries. Sub-regional averages in table below, N/A / Missing not included.
(Values: 4=Good / 3=Fair / 2=Poor / 1=No involvement / 0=N/A)

	National gov. Inst.(s)	Site manager/ coord.(s)	Consultants/ experts	UNESCO NatCom	Reg. /prov./ state/ gov.(s)	NGO(s)	Local auth. within or adjacent to the property	Local gov.(s)	Other gov. dep.s	Local comm./ residents	Indig. peoples	Landowners	Local industries
CESEE	4,00	3,35	3,74	3,53	2,94	2,95	2,78	2,81	2,75	2,06	2,11	2,13	1,86
MED	3,90	2,80	2,80	3,00	2,86	2,22	2,11	2,63	2,71	1,75	2,00	1,38	1,50
N-B	3,63	4,00	3,57	2,33	3,00	3,29	3,83	3,25	3,33	2,71	3,00	3,00	1,00
WEST	4,00	3,86	3,38	3,00	3,86	3,71	3,71	3,00	2,86	3,29	N/A	3,00	2,75
Total	3,91	3,49	3,43	3,15	3,11	2,98	2,95	2,90	2,86	2,33	2,31	2,29	1,77

3.4 - Was the authority(ies) listed in question 1.4 responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

36 YES

11 NO

3.5 - If not, what authority(ies) is responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

Country specific, N/A for report

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

38 YES

9 NO (Albania, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, San Marino, Sweden, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

3.7 - Comments

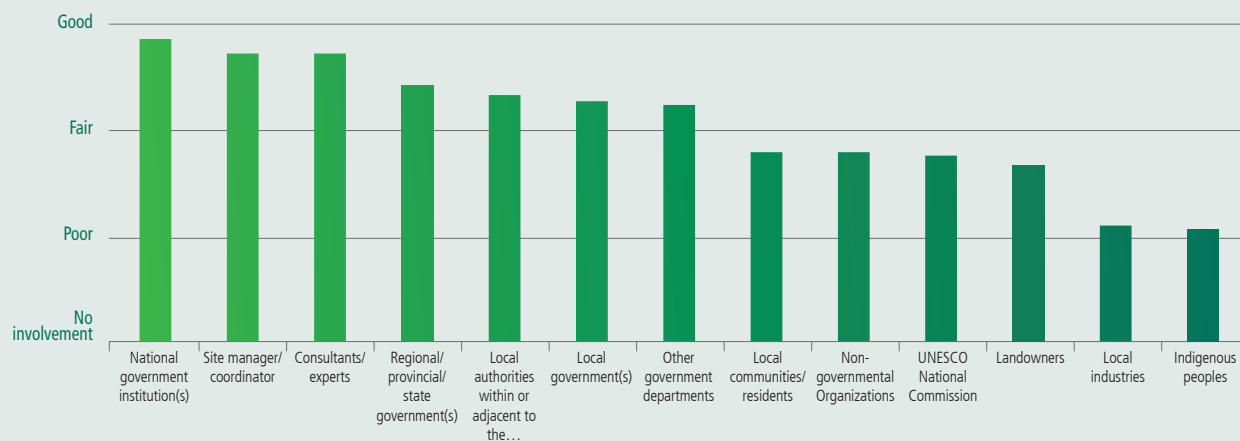
Country specific

4. Nominations

4.1 - Property

Country specific (22 Agree, 25 Disagree)

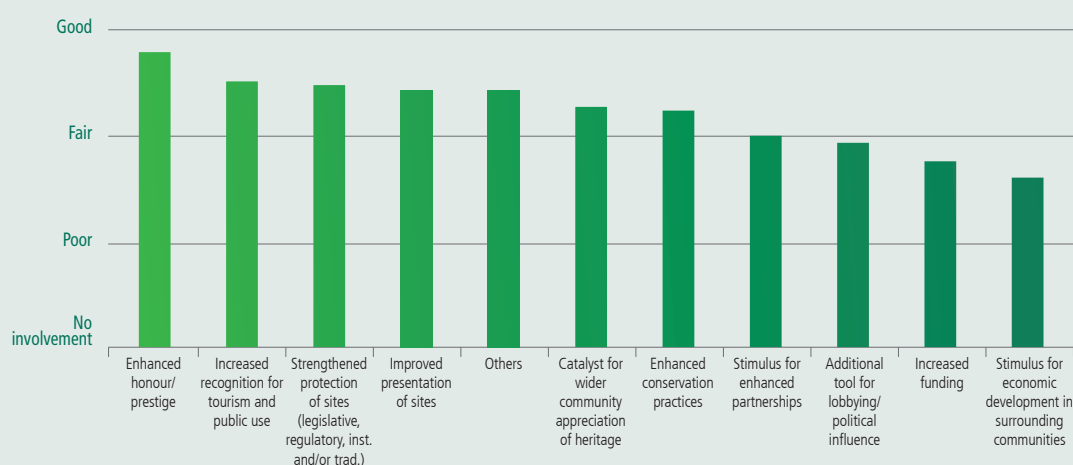
4.2 - Involvement in recent nominations (n/a filtered out)



Aggregated means, level of involvement all countries. Sub-regional averages in table below. N/A / Missing not included. (Values: 4=Good / 3=Fair / 2=Poor / 1=No involvement / 0=N/A)

	National gov. Inst.(s)	Site manager/ coord.(s)	Consultants/ experts	Reg. /prov./ state/ gov.(s)	Local auth. within or adjacent to the property	Local gov.(s)	Other gov. dep.s	Local comm./ residents	NGO(s)	UNESCO NatCom	Landowners	Local industries	Indig. peoples
CESEE	3,89	3,76	3,68	3,38	3,11	3,18	3,13	2,61	2,74	3,18	2,41	1,88	2,00
MED	4,00	3,57	3,78	3,14	3,33	3,33	3,40	2,44	2,44	2,63	2,44	1,71	1,50
N-B	3,63	3,83	3,88	3,40	3,67	3,50	3,50	3,43	3,33	2,14	3,43	2,17	4,00
WEST	4,00	3,88	3,83	4,00	3,71	3,43	3,20	3,13	3,00	2,57	3,00	3,00	N/A
Total	3,89	3,76	3,76	3,46	3,35	3,32	3,27	2,81	2,80	2,77	2,71	2,11	2,08

4.3 - Perceived benefits of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List (n/a filtered out)



Aggregated means, perceived benefits of inscription on WH List. Sub-regional averages in table below. N/A / Missing not included.
(Values: 4=High benefit / 3=Some benefit / 2=Limited benefit / 1=Low benefit / 0=N/A)

	Enhanced honour / prestige	Increased recognition for tourism and public use	Strengthened protection of sites (legislative, regulatory, inst. and / or trad.)	Improved presentation of sites	Others	Catalyst for wider community appreciation of heritage	Enhanced conservation practices	Stimulus for enhanced partnerships	Additional tool for lobbying / political influence	Increased funding	Stimulus for economic development in surrounding communities
CESEE	3,79	3,53	3,63	3,47	N/A	3,26	3,47	3,42	3,00	3,16	2,95
MED	3,70	3,60	3,27	3,20	3,00	3,10	3,11	2,44	2,63	2,33	2,11
N-B	3,88	3,63	3,25	3,38	4,00	3,38	2,88	2,75	3,00	2,38	2,88
WEST	3,67	3,11	3,38	3,56	3,33	3,33	3,11	2,89	2,89	2,67	2,11
Total	3,76	3,48	3,43	3,41	3,40	3,26	3,22	3,00	2,91	2,76	2,60

4.4 - Comments

Country specific

5. General Policy Development

5.1 - Legislation

Country specific (6 Agree, 41 Disagree)

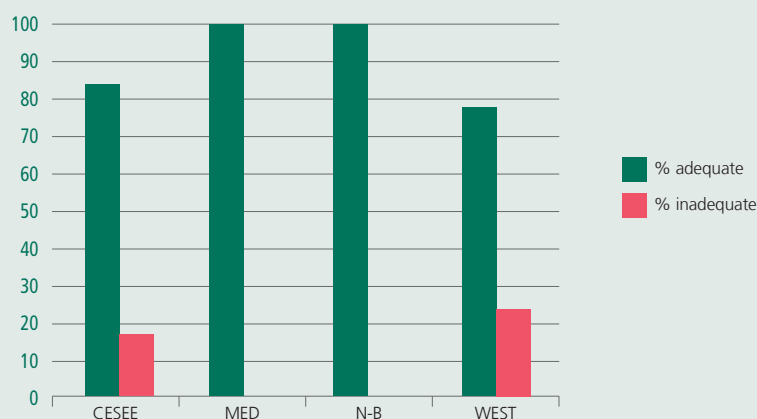
5.2 - Legislation not listed in 5.1

Country specific, N/A for report

5.3 - Comment

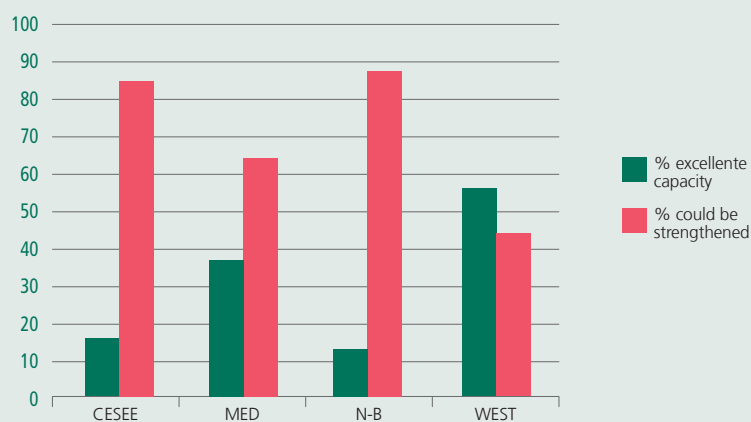
Country specific

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?



Percentage of States Parties within sub-region reporting the legal framework is adequate/inadequate.

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?



Percentage of States Parties within sub-region reporting degree of capacity for enforcement of legal framework.

(Q5.4: NUMERIC VALUE=3 ADEQUATE, 2=INADEQUATE)

(Q5.5: NUMERIC VALUE 4=EXCELLENT CAPACITY, 3=COULD BE STRENGTHENED)

	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? [radio qid=294 gid=51]	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? [radio qid=295 gid=51]
Central,Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe	2,84	3,16
Albania	2,00	3,00
Armenia	3,00	3,00
Azerbaijan	3,00	3,00
Belarus	3,00	3,00
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,00	3,00

	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? [radio qid=294 gid=51]	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? [radio qid=295 gid=51]
Bulgaria	3,00	3,00
Czech Republic	3,00	4,00
Georgia	3,00	3,00
Hungary	3,00	3,00
Moldova, Republic of	2,00	4,00
Montenegro	3,00	3,00
Poland	2,00	3,00
Romania	3,00	4,00
Russian Federation	3,00	3,00
Serbia	3,00	3,00
Slovakia	3,00	3,00
Slovenia	3,00	3,00
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3,00	3,00
Ukraine	3,00	3,00
Mediterranean Europe	3,00	3,36
Andorra	3,00	3,00
Cyprus	3,00	3,00
Greece	3,00	3,00
Holy See	3,00	3,00
Israel	3,00	3,00
Italy	3,00	4,00
Malta	3,00	3,00
Portugal	3,00	4,00
San Marino	3,00	4,00
Spain	3,00	4,00
Turkey	3,00	3,00
Nordic and Baltic Europe	3,00	3,13
Denmark	3,00	4,00
Estonia	3,00	3,00
Finland	3,00	3,00
Iceland	3,00	3,00
Latvia	3,00	3,00
Lithuania	3,00	3,00
Norway	3,00	3,00
Sweden	3,00	3,00
Western Europe	2,78	3,56
Austria	2,00	3,00
Belgium	3,00	3,00
France	3,00	4,00
Germany	3,00	4,00

	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? [radio qid=294 gid=51]	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? [radio qid=295 gid=51]
Ireland	3,00	3,00
Luxembourg	2,00	3,00
Netherlands	3,00	4,00
Switzerland	3,00	4,00
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3,00	4,00
Total	2,89	3,28

5.6 - Other international conventions adhered

Comment

Country specific (1 Validate, 46 Update)

5.7 - Implementation of International Conventions into national policies

Level of coordination and integration.

	Adequate	Limited	No coordination/ Integration
CESEE	10	9	0
MED	9	2	0
N-B	6	2	0
WEST	8	1	0
TOTAL	33	14	0

5.8 - States party's policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities

Policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities

	Effective	Some def. in impl.	Ad hoc	No policies
CESEE	3	12	4	0
MED	2	5	3	1
N-B	1	4	3	0
WEST	6	3	0	0
TOTAL	12	24	10	1

5.9 - Integration of heritage into comprehensive /larger scale planning programmes

Policies to integrate heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning

	Effective	Some def. In impl.	Ad hoc	No policies
CESEE	3	13	2	1
MED	2	5	4	0
N-B	1	6	1	0
WEST	6	2	1	0
TOTAL	12	26	8	1

(Q5.7: NUMERIC VALUE=3 ADEQUATE, 2=LIMITED COORDINATION/INTEGRATION, 1=NO COORD./INTEGRATION)

(Q5.8/5.9: NUMERIC VALUE 4=EFFECTIVE, 3=SOME DEFICIENCIES, 2=AD HOC, 1=NO SPECIFIC POLICIES)

	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? [radio qid=297 gid=51]	How effectively do the State Party's policies give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities? [radio qid=299 gid=51]	How effectively do the State Party's policies integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes? [radio qid=300 gid=51]
Central, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe	2,53	2,95	2,95
Albania	3	3	3
Armenia	3	4	4
Azerbaijan	3	2	1
Belarus	3	3	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	4	4
Bulgaria	3	3	3
Czech Republic	2	3	3
Georgia	2	2	2
Hungary	2	3	3
Moldova, Republic of	2	3	3
Montenegro	2	3	3
Poland	2	3	3
Romania	3	4	3
Russian Federation	2	2	2
Serbia	2	2	4
Slovakia	3	3	3
Slovenia	3	3	3
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3	3	3
Ukraine	2	3	3

	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? [radio qid=297 gid=51]	How effectively do the State Party's policies give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities? [radio qid=299 gid=51]	How effectively do the State Party's policies integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/ larger scale planning programmes? [radio qid=300 gid=51]
Mediterranean Europe	2,82	2,73	2,82
Andorra	2	2	2
Cyprus	3	4	3
Greece	3	3	4
Holy See	3	1	2
Israel	3	3	3
Italy	3	2	3
Malta	3	3	3
Portugal	3	3	3
San Marino	3	4	4
Spain	3	2	2
Turkey	2	3	2
Nordic and Baltic Europe	2,75	2,75	3,00
Denmark	3	2	4
Estonia	2	2	3
Finland	2	3	3
Iceland	3	2	2
Latvia	3	3	3
Lithuania	3	3	3
Norway	3	4	3
Sweden	3	3	3
Western Europe	2,89	3,67	3,56
Austria	2	3	2
Belgium	3	4	3
France	3	4	4
Germany	3	4	4
Ireland	3	4	4
Luxembourg	3	3	3
Netherlands	3	3	4
Switzerland	3	4	4
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3	4	4
Total	2,70	3,00	3,04

5.10 - Comments

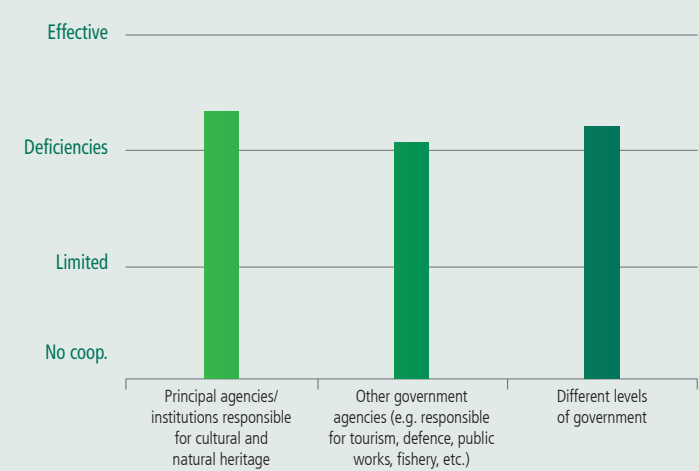
Country specific

6. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

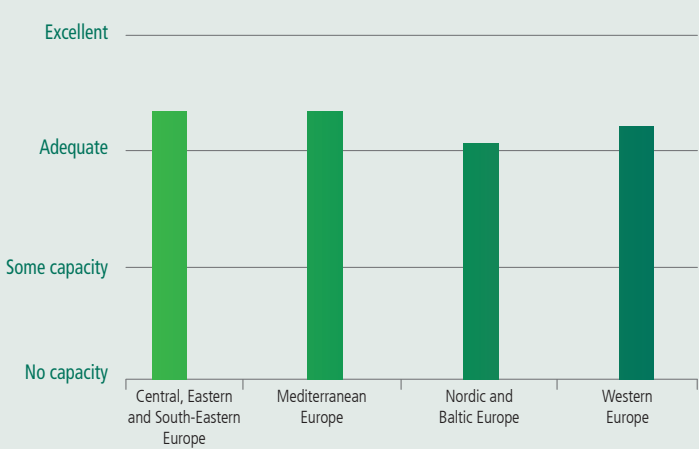
6.1 - To what degree do the principal agencies/institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of this heritage?

6.2 - To what degree do other government agencies 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?



6.4 - Are the services provided by the agencies/institutions adequate for the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties in your country?



(Q6.1-6.3: NUMERIC VALUE=4 EXCELLENT, 3=COOPERATION BUT DEFICIENCIES, 2=LIMITED COOPERATION)
 (Q6.4: NUMERIC VALUE 4=EXCELLENT, 3=ADEQUATE, 2=SOME CAPACITY BUT SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES)

	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?	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?	To what degree do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?	Are the services provided by the agencies / institutions adequate for the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties in your country?
Central, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe	3,32	3,05	3,05	2,79
Albania	3	3	3	3
Armenia	4	4	4	3
Azerbaijan	3	3	2	3
Belarus	3	3	3	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	3	4	3
Bulgaria	4	4	4	3
Czech Republic	3	2	2	3
Georgia	3	3	3	3
Hungary	3	3	3	2
Moldova, Republic of	3	2	2	2
Montenegro	3	3	2	2
Poland	3	3	3	2
Romania	4	4	4	3
Russian Federation	3	3	3	3
Serbia	4	3	3	3
Slovakia	4	3	3	3
Slovenia	4	4	3	3
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3	2	3	3
Ukraine	3	3	4	3
Mediterranean Europe	3,36	2,91	3,18	3,00
Andorra	3	2	2	2
Cyprus	4	4	4	3
Greece	3	3	3	4
Holy See	3	3	4	4
Israel	3	3	2	2
Italy	3	3	3	3
Malta	4	2	3	3
Portugal	3	3	3	4
San Marino	4	4	4	3
Spain	4	3	4	3
Turkey	3	2	3	2
Nordic and Baltic Europe	3,38	3,13	3,13	3,00
Denmark	4	4	3	4
Estonia	4	3	3	3

	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?	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?	To what degree do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?	Are the services provided by the agencies / institutions adequate for the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties in your country?
Finland	3	3	3	3
Iceland	3	3	3	3
Latvia	3	3	3	3
Lithuania	3	3	3	2
Norway	4	3	4	3
Sweden	3	3	3	3
Western Europe	3,33	3,22	3,56	3,33
Austria	3	3	3	3
Belgium	2	2	2	3
France	4	4	4	4
Germany	4	3	4	4
Ireland	4	4	4	4
Luxembourg	3	3	3	3
Netherlands	4	3	4	3
Switzerland	3	3	4	3
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3	4	4	3
Total	3,34	3,06	3,19	2,98

6.5 - Comments

Country specific

7. Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

7.1 - Is there a research programme or project specifically for the benefit of World Heritage properties?

	No research	Some research	Comprehensive research
CESEE	1	17	1
MED	6	4	1
N-B	3	5	
WEST	1	7	1
TOTAL	11	33	3

7.2 - Research projects undertaken since the last periodic report

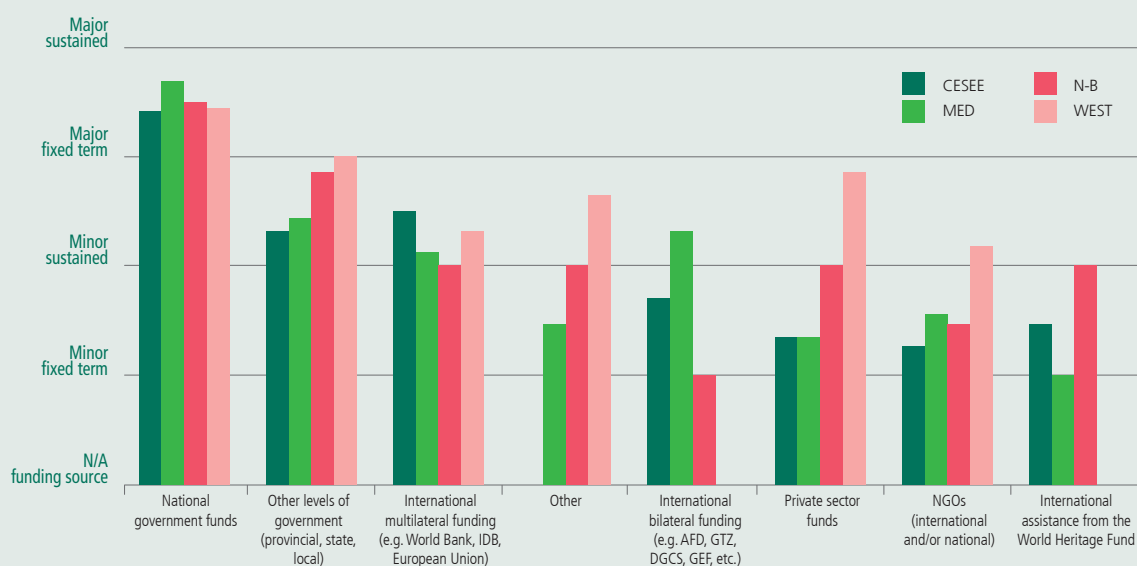
Country specific, N/A for report

7.3 - Comments

Country specific

8. Financial Status and Human Resources

8.1 - Sources of funding



Relative importance of funding sources in sub-regions, ranked order (EUR). N/A / Missing not included.

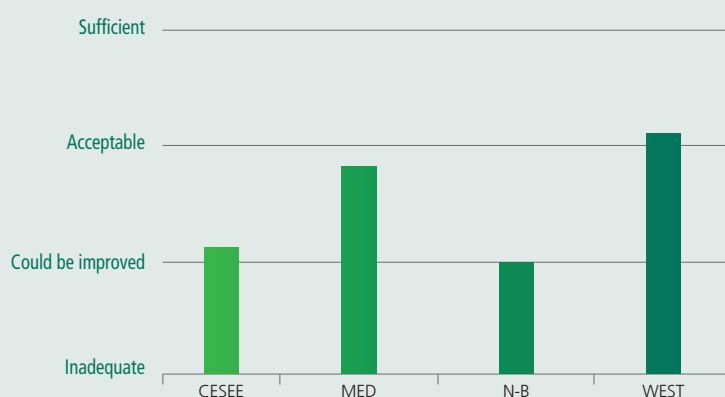
8.2 - Involvement of State Party in the establishment of foundations or associations for raising funds and donation for the protection of World Heritage

	YES	NO
CESEE	8	11
MED	3	8
N-B	3	5
WEST	3	6
TOTAL	17	30

8.3 - National policies for the allocation of site revenues for conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage

	YES	NO
CESEE	13	6
MED	6	5
N-B	4	4
WEST	3	6
TOTAL	26	21

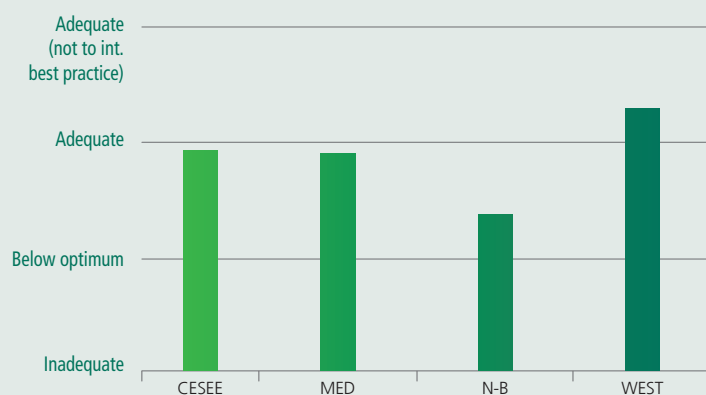
8.4 - Is the current budget sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?



Average reported budget levels per sub-region

	Inadequate	Could be improved	Acceptable	Sufficient, but inadequate to meet intern. standards
CESEE	4	11	2	2
MED	1	3	4	3
N-B	2	4	2	0
WEST	0	3	2	4
TOTAL	7	21	10	9

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



Average reported HR levels per sub-region. N/A / Missing not included.

	Inadequate	Below optimum	Adequate	Adequate, unable to meet int. best practice
CESEE	2	6	2	9
MED	1	3	3	4
N-B		5	3	
WEST		2	2	5
TOTAL	3	16	10	18

8.6 - Comments

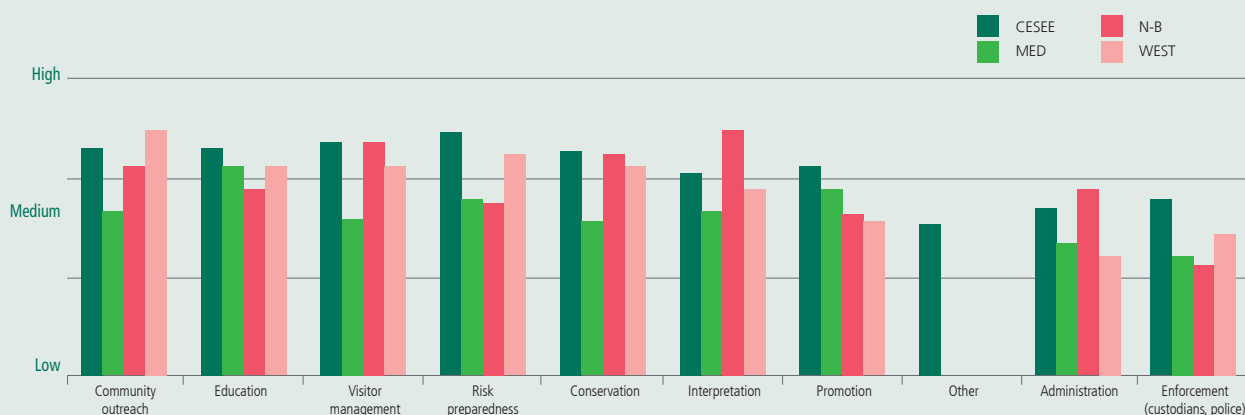
Country specific

9. Training

9.1 - Formal training / educational institutions / programs

Country specific

9.2 - Training needs



Relative priority for training needs for conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage, ranked order (EUR). N/A / Missing not included.

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?

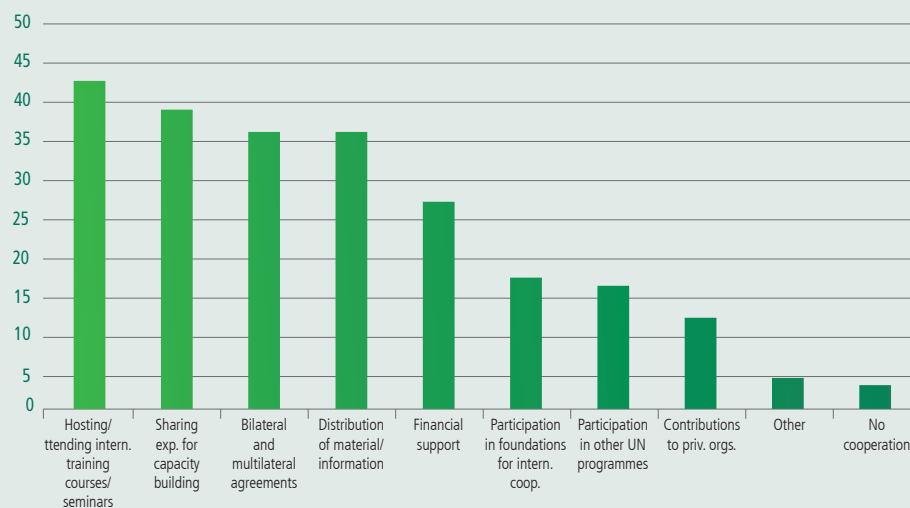
	No strategy	Ad hoc	Deficiencies in implementation	Effectively implemented
CESEE	1	11	6	1
MED		6	1	4
N-B	1	4	2	1
WEST	1	5	2	1
TOTAL	3	26	11	7

9.4 - Comments

Country specific

10. International Cooperation

10.1 - Cooperation with other States Parties



Number of countries reporting different types of international cooperation (EUR)

10.2 - Twinned World Heritage properties with others

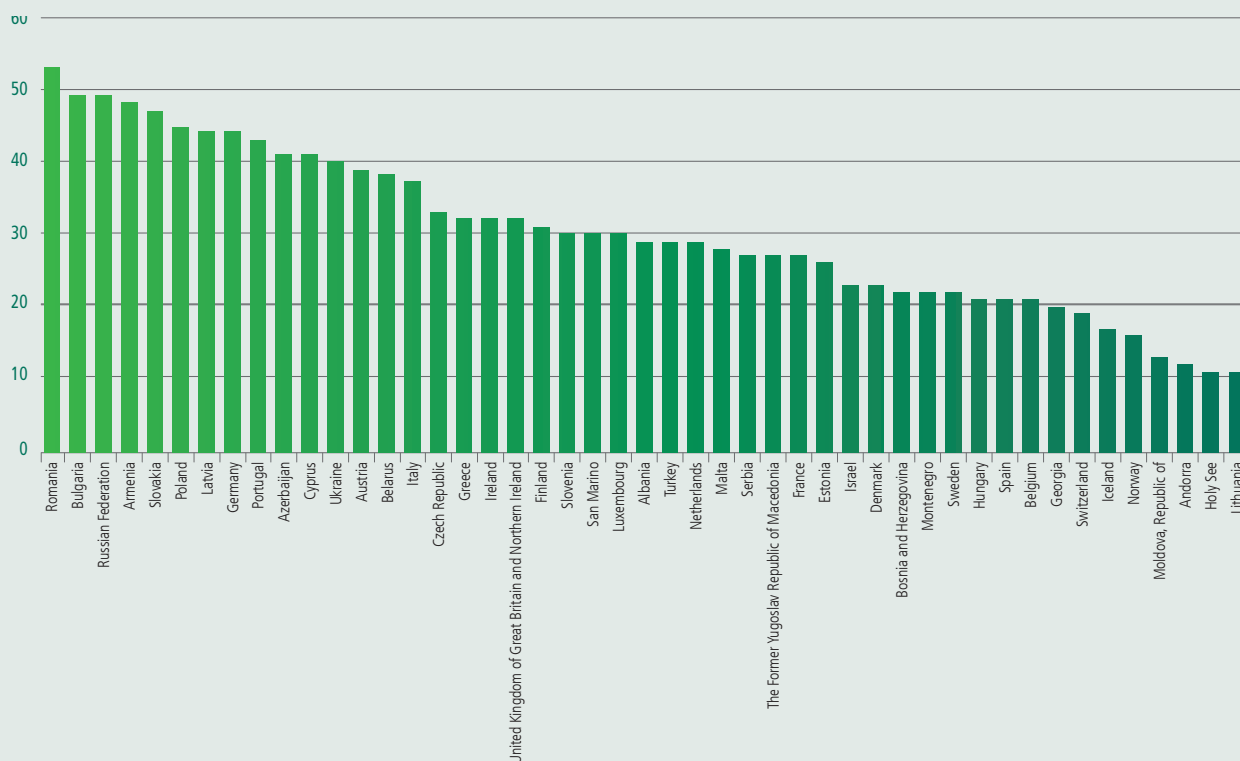
	YES	NO
CESEE	8	11
MED	5	6
N-B	5	3
WEST	4	5
TOTAL	22	25

10.3 - Comments

Country specific

11. Education, Information and Awareness Building

11.1. Media used for World Heritage sites promotion



Additive index of promotion/media use – i.e. as a measure of activity level, the y-axis shows number of occurrences registered for the different activities in Q11.1.1-11.1.8

11.1.9 - Comments

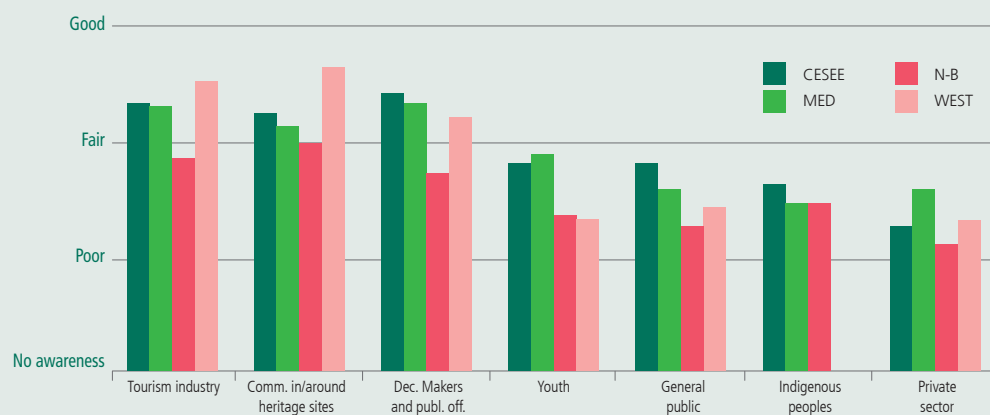
Country specific

11.2. Education, Information and Awareness Building

11.2.1 - Strategy to raise awareness among different stakeholders

	No strategy	Ad hoc	Deficiencies in implementation	Effectively implemented
CESEE	1	11	6	1
MED	1	5	3	2
N-B	1	5	1	1
WEST		3	4	2
TOTAL	3	24	14	6

11.2.2 - Level of general awareness

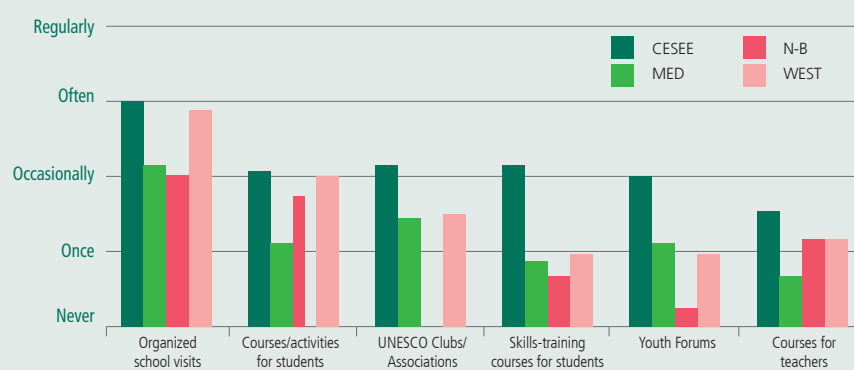


Aggregated means, level of general awareness, ranked order (EUR). N/A / Missing not included.

11.2.3 - Does the State Party participate in UNESCO's *World Heritage in Young Hands* programme?

	Does not participate	Intends to participate	Participates	Participates, integrated in curricula
CESEE	5	3	10	1
MED	5	2	3	1
N-B	4		3	1
WEST	5	1	3	
TOTAL	19	6	19	3

11.2.4 - Level of frequency of activities



Level of activity among SPs participating in the programme, ranked order (EUR). N/A / Missing not included.

11.2.5 - Comments

Country specific

12. Conclusions and Recommended Actions

12.2.2 – 12.2.3 Priority Actions Assessment

	Export (Nr. of SPs)	Total (Nr. of SPs)
Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the State Party?	9	48
Central, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe	5	20
Mediterranean Europe	2	11
Nordic and Baltic Europe	1	8
Western Europe	1	9
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?		48
Central, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe		20
Mediterranean Europe		11
Nordic and Baltic Europe		8
Western Europe		9
Does the State Party have a national training/ educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation?	25	48
Central, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe	11	20
Mediterranean Europe	6	11
Nordic and Baltic Europe	5	8
Western Europe	3	9
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?	24	48
Central, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe	14	20
Mediterranean Europe	7	11
Nordic and Baltic Europe	2	8
Western Europe	1	9
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?	3	48
Central, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe	2	20
Mediterranean Europe		11
Nordic and Baltic Europe		8
Western Europe	1	9
Please rate level of involvement of the following (if applicable) in the preparation of the Tentative List		48
Central, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe		20
Mediterranean Europe		11
Nordic and Baltic Europe		8
Western Europe		9
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?	7	48
Central, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe	3	20
Mediterranean Europe	3	11
Nordic and Baltic Europe		8
Western Europe	1	9
Total	68	336

13. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

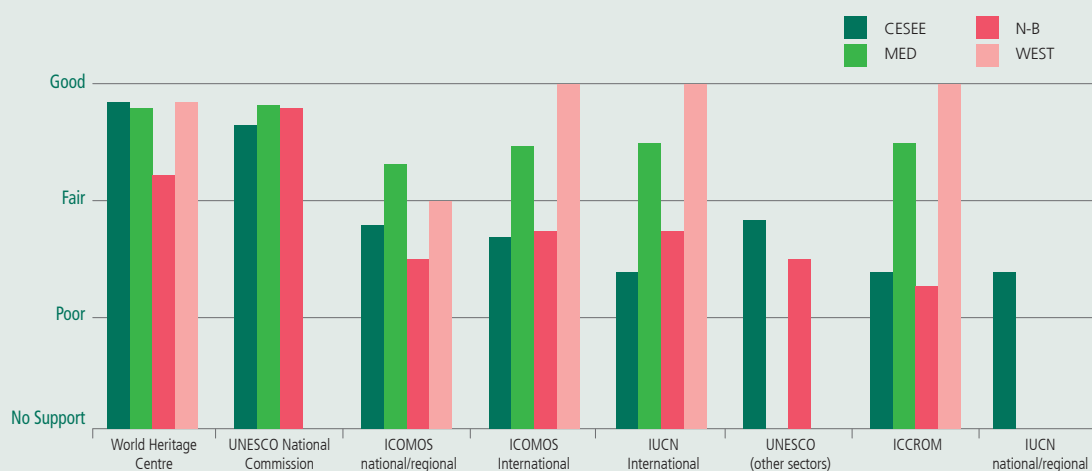
13.1 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

	YES	NO
CESEE	17	2
MED	11	
N-B	3	5
WEST	6	3
TOTAL	37	10

13.2 - Please provide suggestions for improvement:

Country specific

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?

	Not all info accessible	Most info accessible	All required info accessible
CESEE	3	12	4
MED		7	4
N-B	1	4	3
WEST		6	3
TOTAL	4	29	14

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

N/A / Missing not included.

13.6 - Comments

Country specific

ANNEX II

Quantitative Summary of the Outcome of the Section II for Europe

1. World Heritage Property Data

EUR properties	Cultural	Natural	Mixed	Total
CESEE	85	16	1	102
MED	134	7	6	147
N-B	32	4	1	37
WEST	124	13	1	138
Total	375	40	9	424

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Validate	Update
401	24

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

Validate	Update
416	9

1.3 - Geographic information table

Validate	Update
243	182

1.4 - Map(s)

Validate	Update
331	93

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

Validate	Update
165	260

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

Validate	Update
127	298

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

Validate	Update
86	339

1.8 - Other designations/Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

Validate	Update
225	200

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value/Statement of Significance

Validate	Update
130	294

2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

Validate	Update
415	10

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

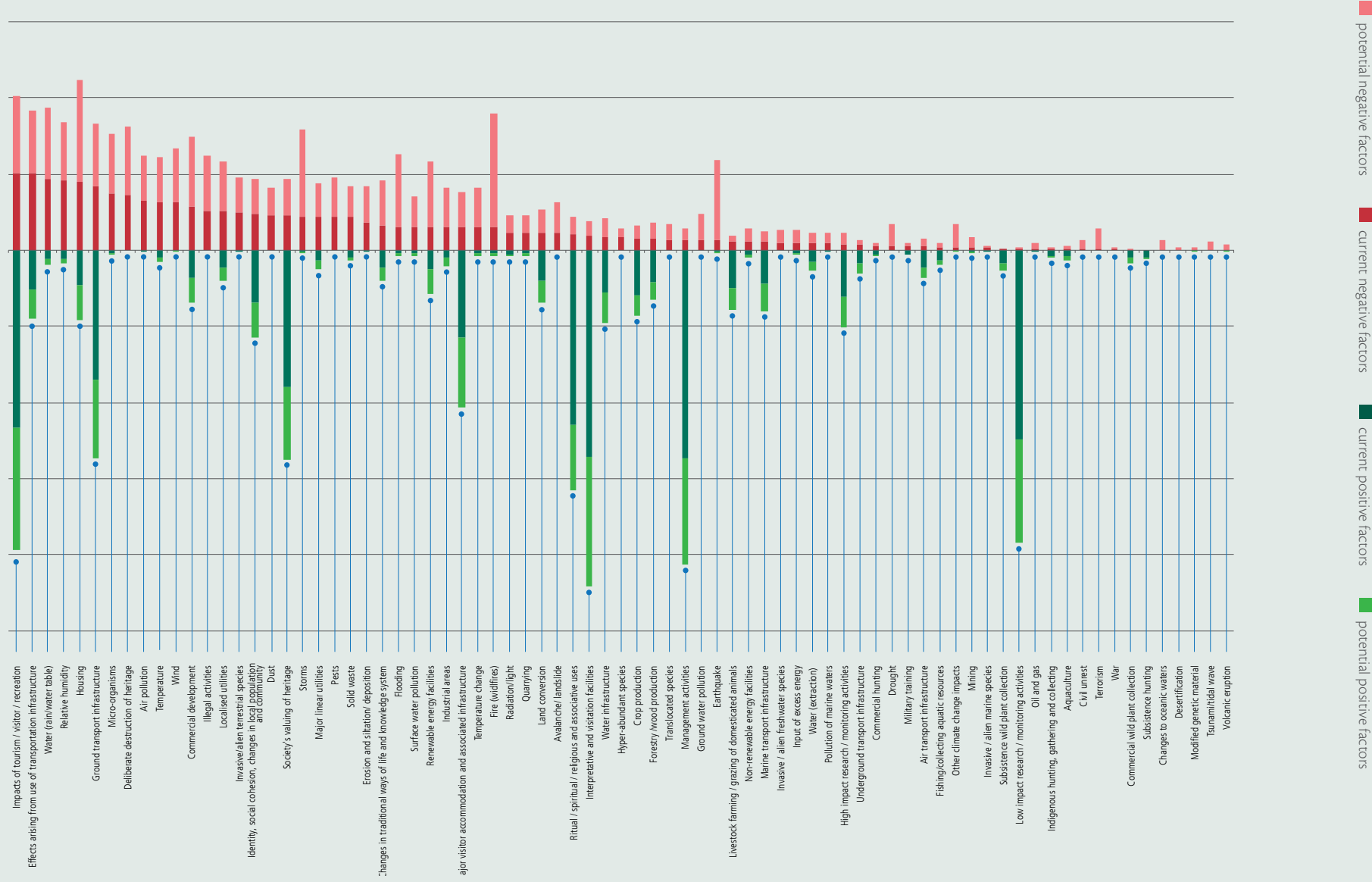
Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

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

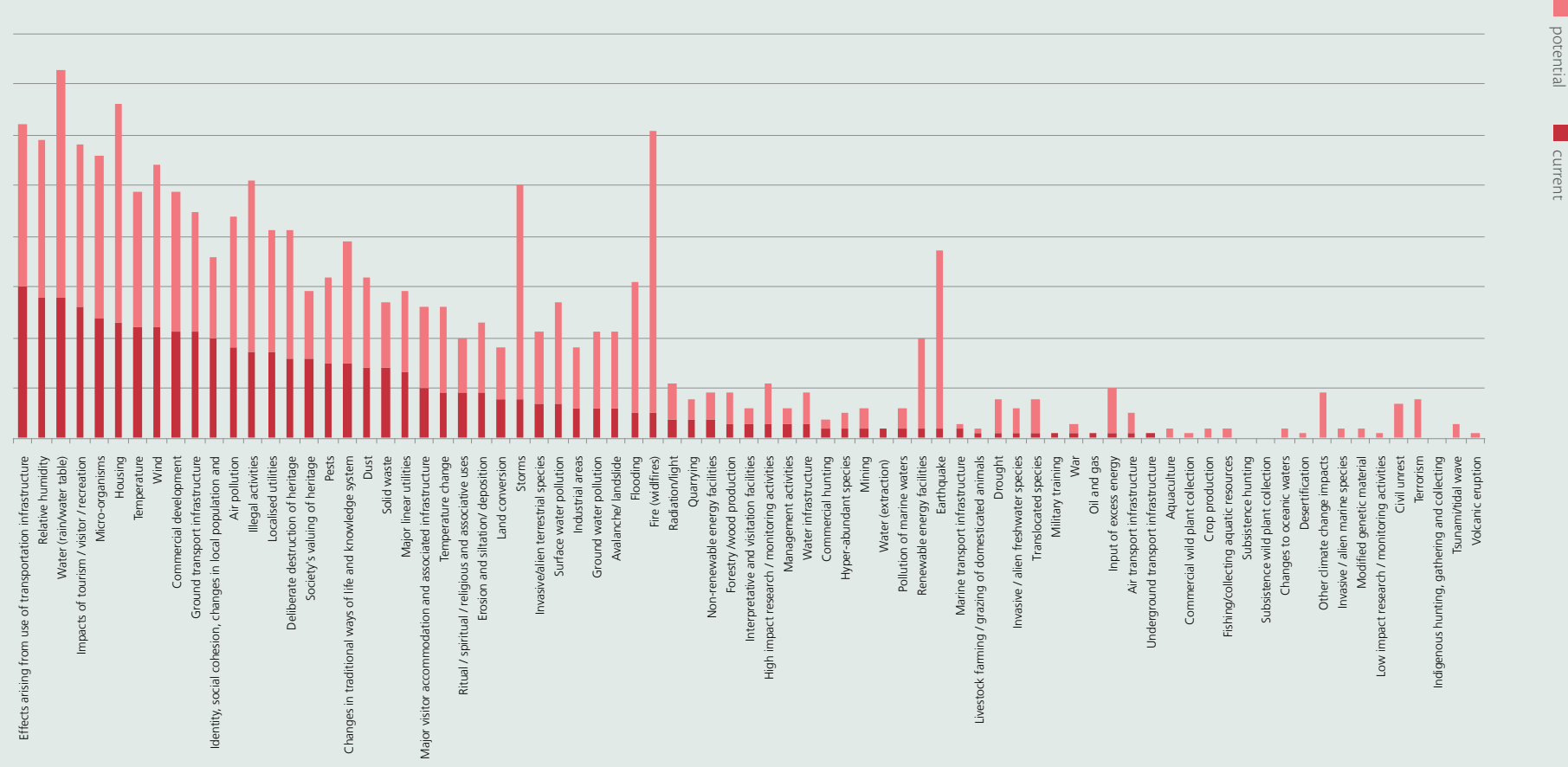
Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

3. Factors Affecting the Property

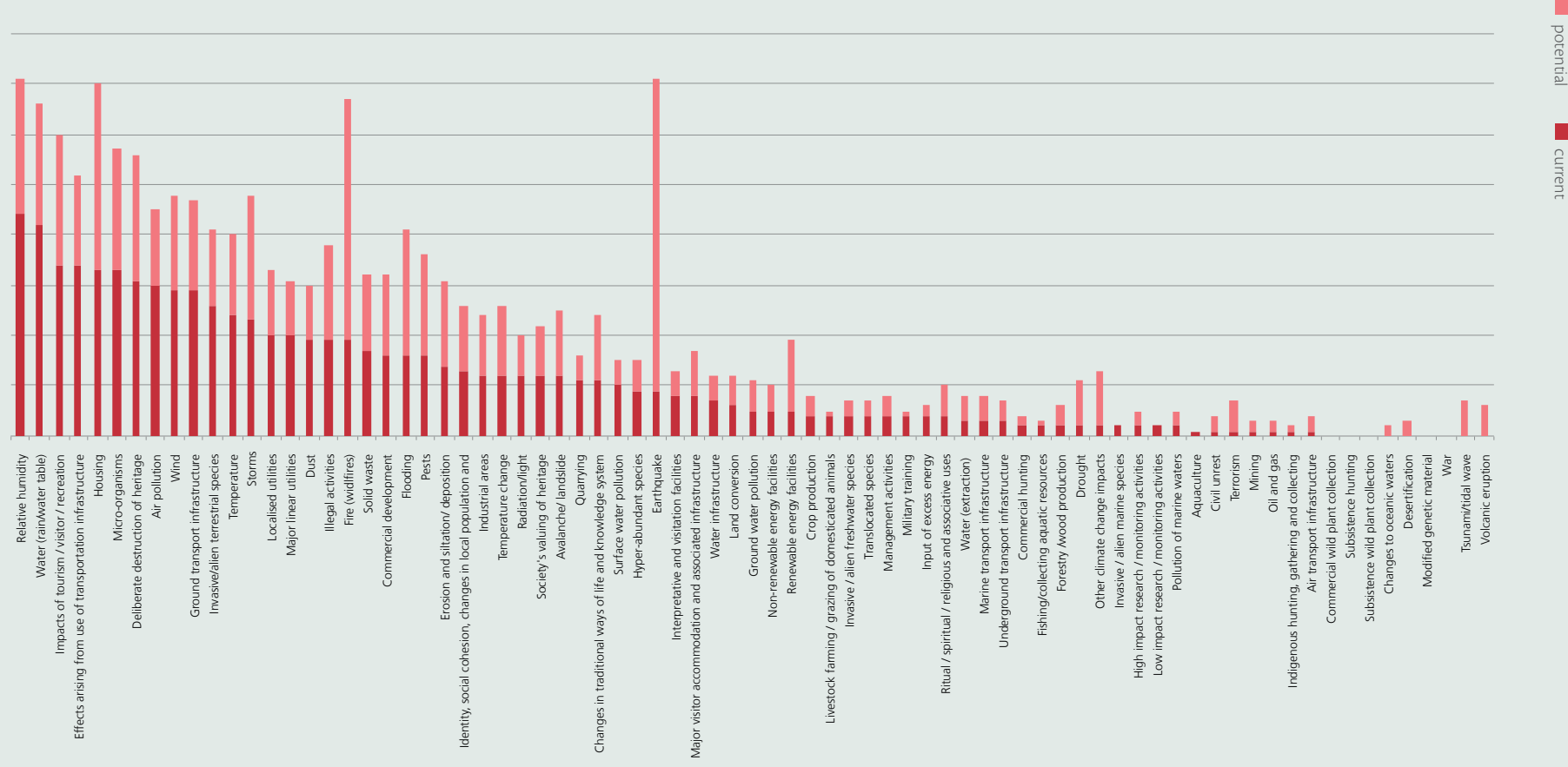
Relevant, negative and positive factors currently and potentially impacting on cultural properties (EUR)
(count, all properties, ranked order (most to least reported negative current factors impacting on properties))



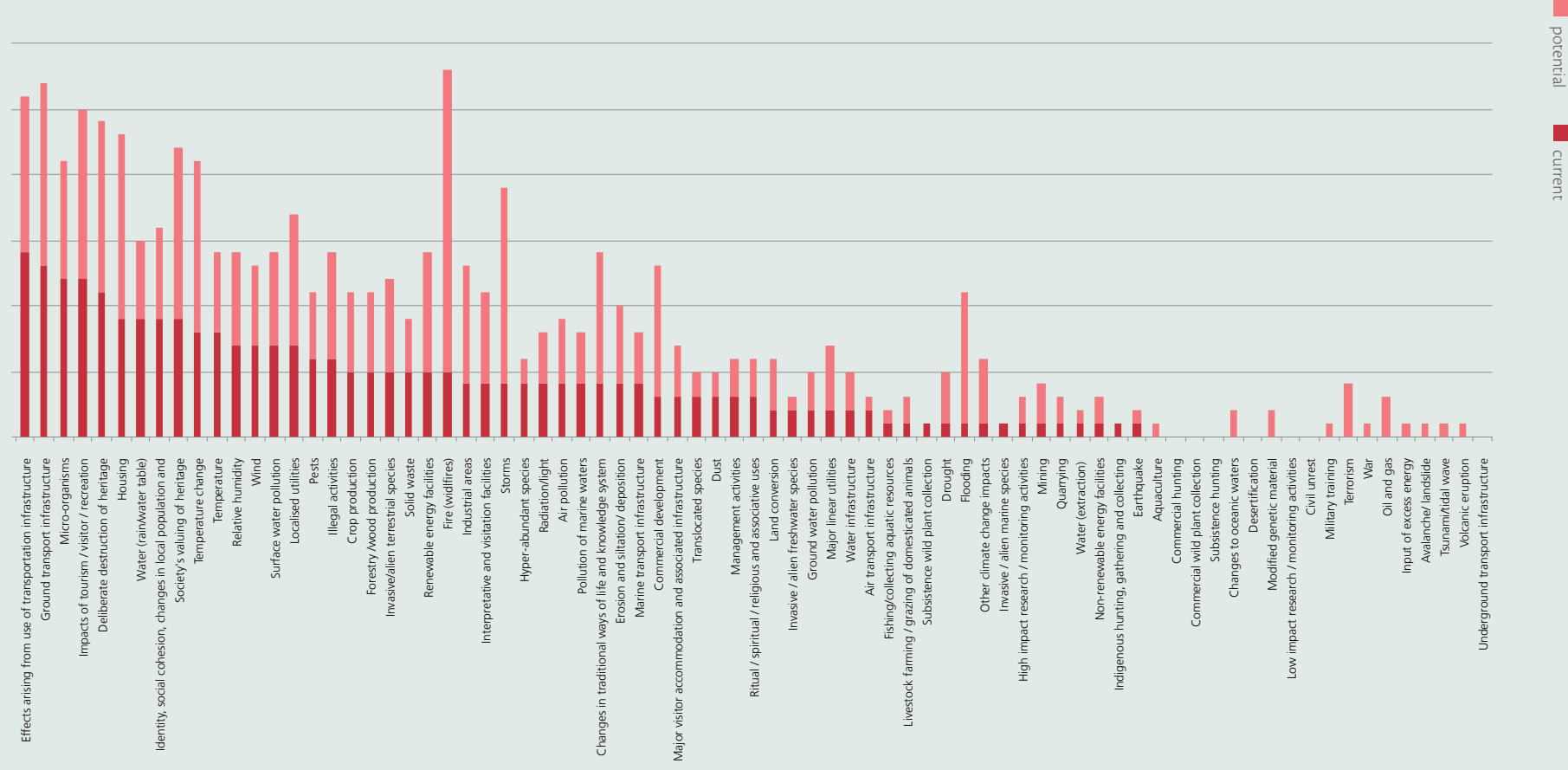
Relevant, negative factors currently and potentially impacting on cultural properties in CESEE
(count, all properties, ranked order (most to least reported negative current factors impacting on properties))



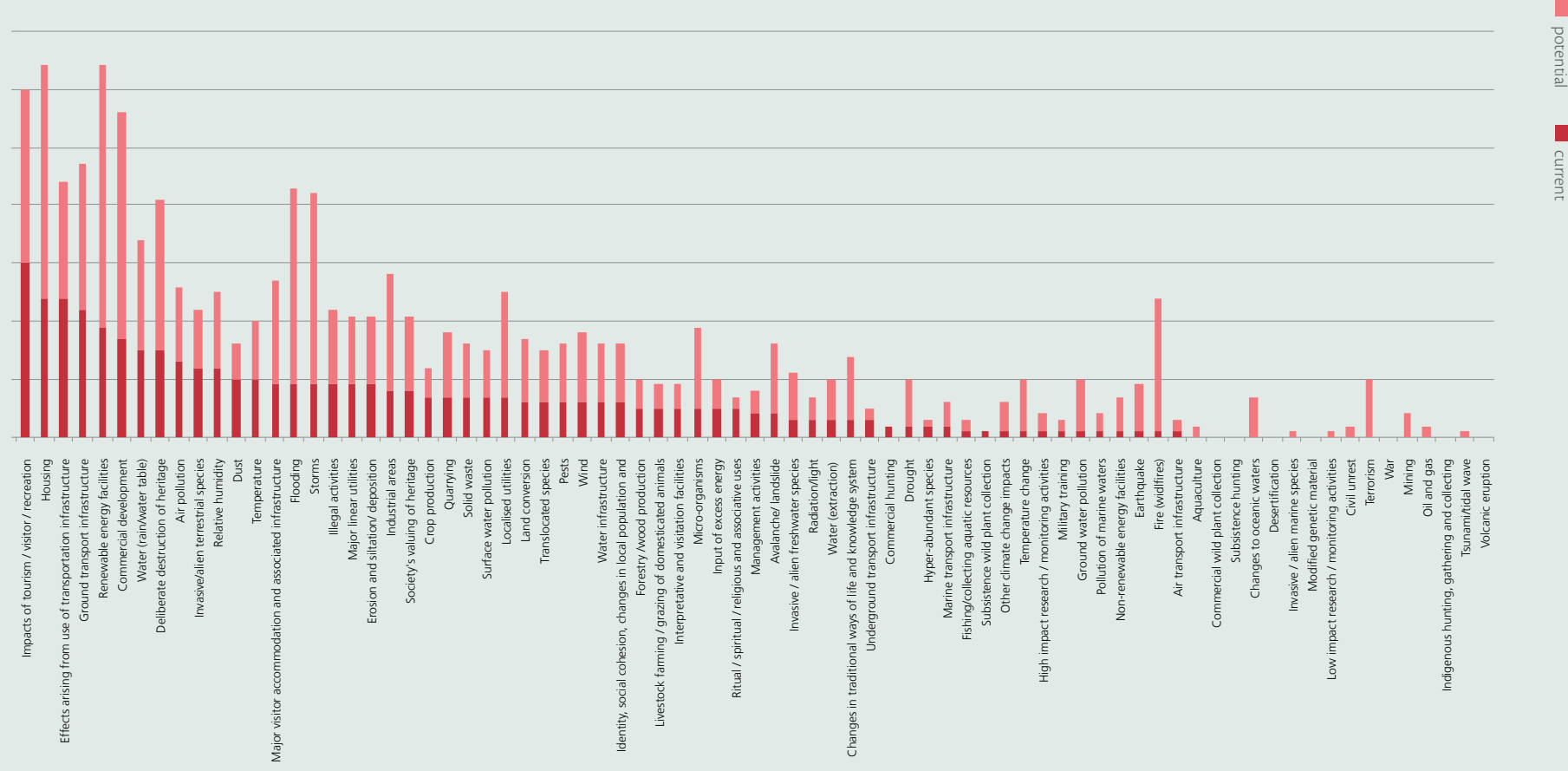
Relevant, negative factors currently and potentially impacting on cultural properties in MED
(count, all properties, ranked order (most to least reported negative current factors impacting on properties))



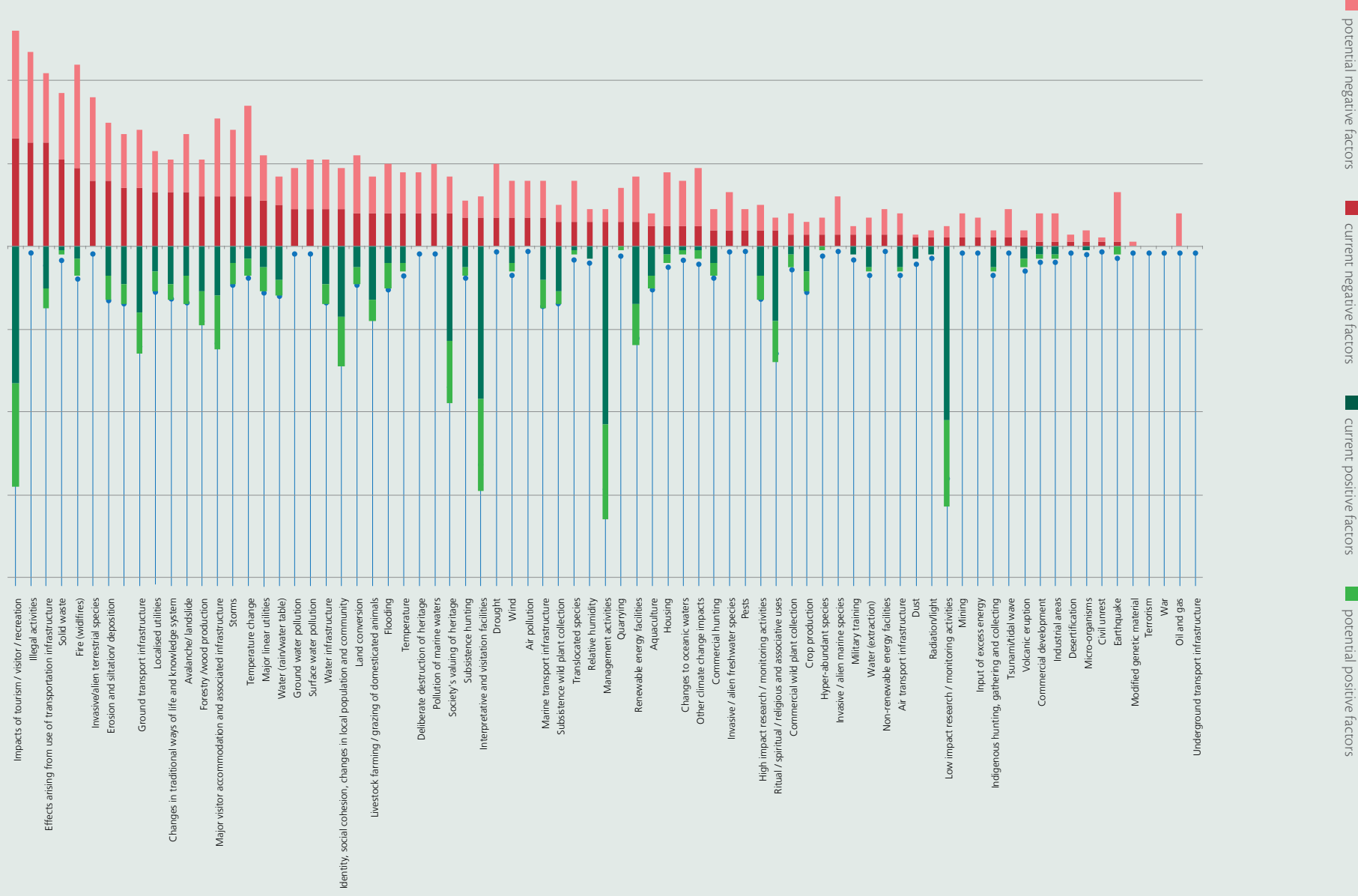
Relevant, negative factors currently and potentially impacting on cultural properties in N-B
(count, all properties, ranked order (most to least reported negative current factors impacting on properties))



Relevant, negative factors currently and potentially impacting on cultural properties in WEST
(count, all properties, ranked order (most to least reported negative current factors impacting on properties))



Relevant, negative and positive factors currently and potentially impacting on natural and mixed properties
(count, all properties, ranked order (most to least reported negative current factors impacting on properties))



FACTOR IMPACTS ON CULTURAL PROPERTIES

FACTOR GROUP/FACTOR NAME	NEGATIVE										POSITIVE									
	CURRENT					POTENTIAL					CURRENT					POTENTIAL				
	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL
Total	568	821	268	437	2094	1007	801	376	761	2945	653	997	257	687	2594	441	537	203	403	1584
Biological resource use/modification	14	21	15	27	77	26	18	20	29	93	78	87	38	52	255	38	50	26	23	137
Aquaculture		1			1	2		1	2	5	4	3	1		8	2	1	2		5
Commercial hunting	2	2		2	6	2	2			4	3	1	1	1	6		1			1
Commercial wild plant collection						1				1	5	2		2	9	4	3		1	8
Crop production		4	5	7	16	2	4	6	5	17	16	26	9	9	60	4	14	5	3	26
Fishing/collecting aquatic resources		2	1	1	4	2	1	1	2	6	5	4	1	4	14	3	2	1		6
Forestry /wood production	3	2	5	5	15	6	4	6	5	21	10	11	9	12	42	6	4	7	6	23
Land conversion	8	6	2	6	22	10	6	4	11	31	12	16	4	8	40	8	12	2	6	28
Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals	1	4	1	5	11	1	1	2	4	8	12	14	9	14	49	8	9	6	6	29
Subsistence hunting											4	3	2		9		1	2		3
Subsistence wild plant collection			1	1	2						7	7	2	2	18	3	3	1	1	8
Buildings and Development	63	77	23	63	226	102	79	44	121	346	103	192	34	151	480	88	104	38	120	350
Commercial development	21	16	3	17	57	28	16	10	39	93	5	18	2	12	37	4	11	2	15	32
Housing	23	33	9	24	89	43	37	14	40	134	9	16	3	18	46	8	11	6	20	45
Industrial areas	6	12	4	8	30	12	12	9	20	53	1	1	2	6	10		2	2	7	11
Interpretative and visitation facilities	3	8	4	5	20	3	5	7	4	19	59	104	21	88	272	51	52	19	48	170
Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	10	8	3	9	30	16	9	4	18	47	29	53	6	27	115	25	28	9	30	92
Climate change and severe weather events	23	55	15	22	115	104	89	49	96	338	1		3	3	7	1		5	6	12
Changes to oceanic waters						2	2	2	7	13										
Desertification						1	3			4										
Drought	1	2	1	2	6	7	9	4	8	28										
Flooding	5	16	1	9	31	26	25	10	34	95				3	3			1	4	5
Other climate change impacts		2	1	1	4	9	11	5	5	30									1	1
Storms	8	23	4	9	44	42	25	15	33	115			1		1			1		1
Temperature change	9	12	8	1	30	17	14	13	9	53	1		2		3	1		3	1	5
Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species	11	45	15	23	94	33	27	14	29	103		1	1	2				1		1
Hyper-abundant species	2	9	4	2	17	3	6	2	1	12										
Invasive / alien freshwater species	1	4	2	3	10	5	3	1	8	17										
Invasive / alien marine species		2	1		3	2			1	3			1		1					
Invasive/alien terrestrial species	7	26	5	12	50	14	15	7	10	46		1			1					
Modified genetic material						2		2		4								1		1
Translocated species	1	4	3	6	14	7	3	2	9	21										

FACTOR GROUP/FACTOR NAME	NEGATIVE										POSITIVE									
	CURRENT					POTENTIAL					CURRENT					POTENTIAL				
	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL
Local conditions affecting physical fabric	157	219	56	67	499	209	149	45	88	491	10	15	9	6	40	9	8	5	3	25
Dust	14	19	3	10	46	18	11	2	6	37										
Micro-organisms	24	33	12	5	74	32	24	9	14	79	1	2			3		2			2
Pests	15	16	6	6	43	17	20	5	10	52										
Radiation/light	4	12	4	3	23	7	8	4	4	23	1	2	2		5			2		2
Relative humidity	28	44	7	12	91	31	27	7	13	78	2	5	1	3	11	2	3		1	6
Temperature	22	24	8	10	64	27	16	6	10	59	3	3	3	1	10	2	1	2	1	6
Water (rain/water table)	28	42	9	15	94	45	24	6	19	94	3	3	3	2	11	4	2	1	1	8
Wind	22	29	7	6	64	32	19	6	12	69						1				1
Management and institutional factors	6	8	4	5	23	12	7	5	8	32	152	204	53	175	584	90	117	37	71	315
High impact research / monitoring activities	3	2	1	1	7	8	3	2	3	16	16	23	6	17	62	5	22	4	9	40
Low impact research / monitoring activities		2			2	1			1	2	64	85	22	78	249	39	44	18	34	135
Management activities	3	4	3	4	14	3	4	3	4	14	72	96	25	80	273	46	51	15	28	140
Other human activities	35	56	17	25	133	76	54	27	53	210		3	2	1	6					
Civil unrest		1			1	7	3		2	12										
Deliberate destruction of heritage	16	31	11	15	73	25	25	13	26	89										
Illegal activities	17	19	6	9	51	34	19	8	13	74										
Military training	1	4		1	6		1	1	2	4										
Terrorism		1			1	8	6	4	10	28										
War	1				1	2		1		3										
Physical resource extraction	9	16	3	10	38	8	14	9	24	55	2	12	5	3	22		9	3	5	17
Mining	2	1	1		4	4	2	3	4	13				1	1			1	1	2
Oil and gas	1	1			2		2	3	2	7	1				1					
Quarrying	4	11	1	7	23	4	5	2	11	22		1	2	1	4		1	1	2	4
Water (extraction)	2	3	1	3	9		5	1	7	13	1	11	3	1	16		8	1	2	11
Pollution	48	68	22	34	172	87	46	24	47	204	3	8	3	5	19		3	2	3	8
Air pollution	18	30	4	13	65	26	15	5	13	59		1			1					
Ground water pollution	6	5	2	1	14	15	6	3	9	33										
Input of excess energy	1	4		5	10	9	2	1	5	17	1			2	3				1	1
Pollution of marine waters	2	2	4	1	9	4	3	4	3	14				1	1					
Solid waste	14	17	5	7	43	13	15	4	9	41	2	6	1	1	10		2		2	4
Surface water pollution	7	10	7	7	31	20	5	7	8	40		1	2	1	4		1	2		3

FACTOR GROUP/FACTOR NAME	NEGATIVE										POSITIVE									
	CURRENT					POTENTIAL					CURRENT					POTENTIAL				
	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL
Services Infrastructures	39	57	17	42	155	69	48	29	91	237	27	49	18	29	123	27	33	15	30	105
Localised utilities	17	20	7	7	51	24	13	10	18	65	3	12	4	4	23	5	6	3	3	17
Major linear utilities	13	20	2	9	44	16	11	5	12	44	7	5		1	13	5	6		1	12
Non-renewable energy facilities	4	5	1	1	11	5	5	2	6	18	5	1			6	2			1	3
Renewable energy facilities	2	5	5	19	31	18	14	9	45	86	2	6	7	10	25	4	9	6	14	33
Water infrastructure	3	7	2	6	18	6	5	3	10	24	10	25	7	14	56	11	12	6	11	40
Social/cultural uses of heritage	86	75	38	52	251	96	69	46	66	277	205	292	65	180	742	134	142	47	85	408
Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	15	11	4	3	33	24	13	10	11	58	5	11	3	4	23	3	8	3	4	18
Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	20	13	9	6	48	16	13	7	10	46	20	26	7	16	69	17	14	4	11	46
Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	26	34	12	30	102	32	26	13	30	101	64	85	23	61	233	47	53	18	42	160
Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting		1	1		2		1			1	2	2		3	7	1	1			2
Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses	9	4	3	5	21	11	6	3	2	22	60	97	17	56	230	37	36	5	8	86
Society's valuing of heritage	16	12	9	8	45	13	10	13	13	49	54	71	15	40	180	29	30	17	20	96
Sudden ecological or geological events	22	54	10	15	101	124	153	33	56	366	1	2	2	1	6	2	1	2		5
Avalanche/ landslide	6	12		4	22	15	13	1	12	41										
Earthquake	2	9	1	1	13	35	62	1	8	106			1		1			1		1
Erosion and siltation/ deposition	9	14	4	9	36	14	17	6	12	49		1			1					
Fire (wildfires)	5	19	5	1	30	56	48	23	23	150	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1		3
Tsunami/tidal wave						3	7	1	1	12										
Volcanic eruption						1	6	1		8						1				1
Transportation Infrastructure	55	70	33	52	210	61	48	31	53	193	71	132	24	81	308	52	70	22	57	201
Air transport infrastructure	1	1	2	1	5	4	3	1	2	10	7	13	2	1	23	4	6	2	1	13
Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	30	34	14	24	102	32	18	12	20	82	15	23	3	11	52	9	15	4	9	37
Ground transport infrastructure	21	29	13	22	85	24	18	14	25	81	45	63	12	51	171	34	30	11	28	103
Marine transport infrastructure	2	3	4	2	11	1	5	4	4	14	2	25	7	10	44	4	15	5	12	36
Underground transport infrastructure	1	3		3	7		4		2	6	2	8		8	18	1	4		7	12
Total	568	821	268	437	2094	1007	801	376	761	2945	653	997	257	687	2594	441	537	203	403	1584

FACTOR IMPACTS ON NATURAL AND MIXED PROPERTIES

	NEGATIVE										POSITIVE									
	CURRENT					POTENTIAL					CURRENT					POTENTIAL				
FACTOR GROUP/FACTOR NAME	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL
Total	216	103	92	129	540	311	89	113	154	667	138	136	87	104	465	87	63	64	84	298
Biological resource use/modification	35	5	13	17	70	46	4	9	10	69	20	20	23	10	73	11	11	13	6	41
Aquaculture	1	0	2	2	5	1	0	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	7	2	0	1	0	3
Commercial hunting	3	0	1	0	4	4	0	1	0	5	1	0	3	0	4	1	0	2	0	3
Commercial wild plant collection	1	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	3
Crop production	0	2	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	3	0	4	2	0	6	0	3	2	0	5
Fishing/collecting aquatic resources	7	1	3	3	14	7	0	2	4	13	2	3	3	1	9	2	1	2	0	5
Forestry /wood production	7	0	3	2	12	5	0	2	2	9	4	2	2	3	11	2	2	1	3	8
Land conversion	4	1	2	1	8	9	2	2	1	14	2	0	2	1	5	1	0	2	1	4
Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals	4	1	0	3	8	7	1	0	1	9	3	5	3	2	13	1	2	1	1	5
Subsistence hunting	5	0	1	1	7	4	0	0	0	4	2	0	3	0	5	1	0	1	0	2
Subsistence wild plant collection	3	0	0	3	6	4	0	0	0	4	3	4	3	1	11	1	1	1	0	3
Buildings and Development	8	8	6	4	26	24	3	11	13	51	14	17	9	15	55	12	4	10	13	39
Commercial development	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	2	1	7	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1
Housing	2	2	1	0	5	8	1	2	2	13	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	2
Industrial areas	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	2	1	7	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1
Interpretative and visitation facilities	2	3	2	0	7	2	0	2	1	5	12	9	5	11	37	9	3	4	6	22
Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	4	3	1	4	12	6	2	3	8	19	2	6	1	3	12	3	1	3	6	13
Climate change and severe weather events	20	10	9	11	50	40	14	13	23	90	1	1	4	7	13	2	2	4	10	18
Changes to oceanic waters	0	0	2	3	5	2	1	3	5	11	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Desertification	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drought	4	2	1	0	7	8	3	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flooding	5	0	2	1	8	7	1	2	2	12	0	0	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	6
Other climate change impacts	1	2	1	1	5	4	3	2	5	14	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2
Storms	5	2	1	4	12	9	1	2	4	16	0	0	1	3	4	1	0	1	3	5
Temperature change	5	3	2	2	12	9	4	4	5	22	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	3	4
Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species	12	7	5	8	32	22	11	9	11	53	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	2
Hyper-abundant species	1	2	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Invasive / alien freshwater species	3	0	0	1	4	6	1	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Invasive / alien marine species	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	2	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Invasive/alien terrestrial species	6	4	2	4	16	10	5	2	3	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4

FACTOR GROUP/FACTOR NAME	NEGATIVE										POSITIVE									
	CURRENT					POTENTIAL					CURRENT					POTENTIAL				
	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL	CESEE	MED	N-B	WEST	TOTAL
Services Infrastructures	15	8	8	11	42	19	6	9	16	50	8	14	7	5	34	9	6	6	5	26
Localised utilities	6	3	1	3	13	5	1	1	3	10	1	2	1	2	6	1	1	1	2	5
Major linear utilities	4	1	3	3	11	5	1	2	3	11	1	2	2	0	5	2	2	2	0	6
Non-renewable energy facilities	2	0	0	1	3	0	2	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewable energy facilities	0	2	2	2	6	2	1	3	5	11	4	5	3	2	14	4	2	2	2	10
Water infrastructure	3	2	2	2	9	7	1	2	2	12	2	5	1	1	9	2	1	1	1	5
Social/cultural uses of heritage	22	17	12	11	62	22	11	10	15	58	42	33	14	16	105	25	16	9	17	67
Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	5	3	4	1	13	4	1	2	1	8	3	3	2	1	9	2	1	1	0	4
Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	3	3	2	1	9	5	2	2	1	10	8	5	2	2	17	6	2	2	2	12
Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	7	9	4	6	26	8	6	4	8	26	11	10	4	8	33	5	6	4	10	25
Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	1
Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses	2	1	0	1	4	2	0	0	1	3	7	8	2	1	18	5	4	0	1	10
Society's valuing of heritage	3	1	2	2	8	3	2	2	2	9	11	6	2	4	23	6	3	2	4	15
Sudden ecological or geological events	23	9	9	12	53	35	15	9	15	74	2	5	5	8	20	2	5	5	9	21
Avalanche/ landslide	5	3	1	4	13	6	2	1	5	14	1	1	1	4	7	1	1	1	4	7
Earthquake	1	0	0	0	1	6	3	1	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Erosion and siltation/ deposition	6	2	3	5	16	7	3	2	2	14	0	1	3	3	7	0	1	2	3	6
Fire (wildfires)	10	4	3	2	19	13	6	3	3	25	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	1	1	4
Tsunami/tidal wave	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volcanic eruption	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	2
Transportation Infrastructure	16	11	8	14	49	22	3	10	10	45	11	13	6	9	39	10	2	6	5	23
Air transport infrastructure	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	0	0	0	1
Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	9	7	4	5	25	10	1	3	3	17	2	3	2	3	10	2	1	2	0	5
Ground transport infrastructure	6	3	2	3	14	8	0	2	4	14	5	7	2	2	16	4	1	2	3	10
Marine transport infrastructure	1	1	1	4	7	2	2	3	2	9	3	1	1	3	8	3	0	2	2	7
Underground transport infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	216	103	92	129	540	311	89	113	154	667	138	136	87	104	465	87	63	64	84	298

3.16 Assessment of current negative factors

The table below is generated on the basis of the automated tables in which the site managers were to provide an in-depth assessment of the current negative factors impacting their respective sites. Only significant/catastrophic impacts reported to be static or increasing are shown in the table. The factors constituting the factor groups can be found as reference in the tables on the previous pages.

Site Type	IMPACT	Significant		Catastrophic	
Factor group	TREND	Static	Increasing	Static	Increasing
Culture		377	294	11	8
Biological resource use/modification		17	11		
Buildings and Development		36	51	2	
Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species		12	19		1
Local conditions affecting physical fabric		128	38	2	1
Management and institutional factors		5	6		
Other human activities		17	18		1
Physical resource extraction		7	4		
Pollution		27	14		
Services Infrastructures		19	19	1	2
Social/cultural uses of heritage		41	74		2
Sudden ecological or geological events		27	10	6	
Transportation Infrastructure		41	30		1
Mixed		6	15		2
Biological resource use/modification		1	1		
Buildings and Development		1	1		
Local conditions affecting physical fabric		1	1		
Management and institutional factors			1		
Other human activities			1		
Pollution			1		
Services Infrastructures		1	1		
Social/cultural uses of heritage		2	6		
Sudden ecological or geological events			2		
Transportation Infrastructure					2
Nature		32	34	3	1
Biological resource use/modification		3			
Buildings and Development		1			
Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species		3	6	1	
Local conditions affecting physical fabric		7	5		
Management and institutional factors		1	1		
Other human activities		3	3		
Physical resource extraction			2		
Pollution		1	1		
Services Infrastructures		3	4		
Social/cultural uses of heritage			7		
Sudden ecological or geological events		6	4	2	1
Transportation Infrastructure		4	1		

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

	Has buffer zone	No buffer zone, not needed	No buffer zone, needed	Total
Culture	285	27	62	375
CESEE	71	4	10	85
MED	102	4	28	134
N-B	24	3	5	32
WEST	88	16	19	124
Mixed	3	3	3	9
CESEE			1	1
MED	3	1	2	6
N-B		1		1
WEST		1		1
Nature	21	14	5	40
CESEE	10	2	4	16
MED	5	2		7
N-B	1	2	1	4
WEST	5	8		13
Total	309	44	70	424

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

	Inadequate	Could be improved	Adequate	Total
Culture	5	53	317	375
CESEE	2	9	74	85
MED	2	16	116	134
N-B		6	26	32
WEST	1	22	101	124
Mixed	1	2	6	9
CESEE	1			1
MED		2	4	6
N-B			1	1
WEST			1	1
Nature		8	32	40
CESEE		6	10	16
MED		1	6	7
N-B			4	4
WEST		1	12	13
Total	6	63	355	424

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

	No buffer zone at inscription	Inadequate	Could be improved	Adequate	Total
Culture	96	6	74	199	375
CESEE	14	2	19	50	85
MED	36	2	21	75	134
N-B	8		6	18	32
WEST	38	2	28	56	124
Mixed	6			3	9
CESEE	1				1
MED	3			3	6
N-B	1				1
WEST	1				1
Nature	19		6	15	40
CESEE	6		6	4	16
MED	2			5	7
N-B	3			1	4
WEST	8			5	13
Total	121	6	80	217	424

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

	Not known	Not known by local res./ comm./ landowners	Known	Total
Culture	3	77	295	375
CESEE	2	10	73	85
MED		29	105	134
N-B		10	22	32
WEST	1	28	95	124
Mixed		6	3	9
CESEE		1		1
MED		3	3	6
N-B		1		1
WEST		1		1
Nature		11	29	40
CESEE		5	11	16
MED		2	5	7
N-B		1	3	4
WEST		3	10	13
Total	3	94	327	424

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

	No buffer zone at inscription	Not known by mngmt. auth or local residents/comm./landowners	Not known by local residents/comm./landowners	Known	Total
Culture	94	2	97	182	375
CESEE	14	1	20	50	85
MED	35		33	66	134
N-B	8	1	13	10	32
WEST	37		31	56	124
Mixed	6			3	9
CESEE	1				1
MED	3			3	6
N-B	1				1
WEST	1				1
Nature	19		8	13	40
CESEE	6		6	4	16
MED	2		1	4	7
N-B	3			1	4
WEST	8		1	4	13
Total	119	2	105	198	424

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

Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

4.2. Protective Measures

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

Validate	Update
142	283

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?

	Inadequate	Deficiencies in implementation	Adequate	Total
Culture	4	85	286	375
CESEE	4	35	46	85
MED		29	105	134
N-B		9	23	32
WEST		12	112	124
Mixed	1	4	4	9
CESEE		1		1
MED		2	4	6
N-B		1		1
WEST	1			1
Nature		9	31	40
CESEE		5	11	16
MED			7	7
N-B		3	1	4
WEST		1	12	13
Total	5	98	321	424

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?

	No buffer zone at inscription	Inadequate	Deficiencies in implementation	Adequate	Total
Culture	88	10	83	194	375
CESEE	13	6	29	37	85
MED	32	2	27	73	134
N-B	8	1	9	14	32
WEST	35	1	18	70	124
Mixed	6			3	9
CESEE	1				1
MED	3			3	6
N-B	1				1
WEST	1				1
Nature	18	1	7	14	40
CESEE	6	1	5	4	16
MED	1		2	4	7
N-B	3			1	4
WEST	8			5	13
Total	112	11	90	211	424

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?

	No legal framework	Inadequate	Deficiencies in implementation	Adequate	Total
Culture	6	12	111	246	375
CESEE	1	7	30	47	85
MED	1	1	40	92	134
N-B		1	11	20	32
WEST	4	3	30	87	124
Mixed	1	1	4	3	9
CESEE	1				1
MED			3	3	6
N-B			1		1
WEST		1			1
Nature	3	2	11	24	40
CESEE	1	2	7	6	16
MED			1	6	7
N-B	1		2	1	4
WEST	1		1	11	13
Total	10	15	126	273	424

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

	No effective capacity/ resources	Major deficiencies	Acceptable	Excellent	Total
Culture	1	6	213	155	375
CESEE		2	64	19	85
MED	1	4	75	54	134
N-B			24	8	32
WEST			50	74	124
Mixed		1	6	2	9
CESEE			1		1
MED		1	4	1	6
N-B			1		1
WEST				1	1
Nature		2	28	10	40
CESEE			15	1	16
MED			4	3	7
N-B		1	3		4
WEST		1	6	6	13
Total	1	9	247	167	424

4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to protective measures

Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

Validate	Update
143	282

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Validate	Update
124	301

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 coordination	Total
Culture	8	233	134	375
CESEE	4	69	12	85
MED	1	86	47	134
N-B	2	22	8	32
WEST	1	56	67	124
Mixed	1	5	3	9
CESEE		1		1
MED	1	3	2	6
N-B			1	1
WEST		1		1
Nature	2	26	12	40
CESEE	1	12	3	16
MED	1	4	2	7
N-B		3	1	4
WEST		7	6	13
Total	11	264	149	424

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

	No mngmnt. system/plan	Not adequate	Partially adequate	Fully adequate	Total
Culture	20	8	123	224	375
CESEE	5	6	35	39	85
MED	11	2	39	82	134
N-B	1		15	16	32
WEST	3		34	87	124
Mixed	2	1	4	2	9
CESEE		1			1
MED	2		3	1	6
N-B				1	1
WEST			1		1
Nature	1		15	24	40
CESEE	1		7	8	16
MED			2	5	7
N-B			2	2	4
WEST			4	9	13
Total	23	9	142	250	424

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

	No mngmnt. system	Not implemented	Partially implemented	Fully implemented/ monitored	Total
Culture	15	5	167	188	375
CESEE	3	2	50	30	85
MED	10	2	65	57	134
N-B		1	18	13	32
WEST	2		34	88	124
Mixed	1		7	1	9
CESEE			1		1
MED	1		5		6
N-B			1		1
WEST				1	1
Nature	1	1	20	18	40
CESEE	1		7	8	16
MED		1	4	2	7
N-B			3	1	4
WEST			6	7	13
Total	17	6	194	207	424

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

	No annual work/action plan	Needed, no plan	Few activities implemented	Many activities implemented	Most or all activities implemented	Total
Culture	42	20	28	152	133	375
CESEE	8	5	4	38	30	85
MED	17	6	16	58	37	134
N-B	6	3	1	16	6	32
WEST	11	6	7	40	60	124
Mixed	1		2	4	2	9
CESEE			1			1
MED	1		1	3	1	6
N-B				1		1
WEST					1	1
Nature	4	1	1	22	12	40
CESEE	2		1	7	6	16
MED	1			5	1	7
N-B	1			3		4
WEST		1		7	5	13
Total	47	21	31	178	147	424

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship of the following with World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff

Average values, numeric value 4= Good, 3= Fair, 2= Poor, 1= None. N/A / missing not included in averages

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?

	No local communities	No input	Some input	Directly contribute to some decisions	Directly participate	Total
Culture	21	38	210	79	27	375
CESEE	7	7	50	15	6	85
MED	7	19	87	20	1	134
N-B	4	3	18	6	1	32
WEST	3	9	55	38	19	124
Mixed	1	1	6		1	9
CESEE			1			1
MED		1	4		1	6
N-B			1			1
WEST	1					1
Nature	2	1	18	11	8	40
CESEE	2		10	3	1	16
MED		1	2	2	2	7
N-B			1	2	1	4
WEST			5	4	4	13
Total	24	40	234	90	36	424

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?

	No indigenous peoples	No input	Some input	Directly contribute to some decisions	Directly participate	Total
Culture	301	8	28	31	7	375
CESEE	48	3	17	14	3	85
MED	126	1	5	2		134
N-B	23	1	2	5	1	32
WEST	104	3	4	10	3	124
Mixed	7		1		1	9
CESEE			1			1
MED	6					6
N-B					1	1
WEST	1					1
Nature	27	2	5	4	2	40
CESEE	10	1	3	2		16
MED	4	1	1		1	7
N-B	3			1		4
WEST	10		1	1	1	13
Total	335	10	34	35	10	424

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?

	Little or no contact	Little or no cooperation	Some cooperation	Regular contact	Total
Culture	134	32	154	55	375
CESEE	29	9	42	5	85
MED	50	11	62	11	134
N-B	13	3	9	7	32
WEST	42	9	41	32	124
Mixed	4	2	1	2	9
CESEE		1			1
MED	4		1	1	6
N-B		1			1
WEST				1	1
Nature	8	2	21	9	40
CESEE	2	1	10	3	16
MED	1		4	2	7
N-B	2		2		4
WEST	3	1	5	4	13
Total	146	36	176	66	424

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

Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and/or contractual/traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

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)

	Governmental (National / Federal)	Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	Governmental (Local / Municipal)	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	Other grants	Multilateral funding (GEE, World Bank, etc)	In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)
Culture	33,96	20,33	16,62	9,08	7,27	5,10	4,79	1,62	1,23
CESEE	41,95	10,40	13,22	13,27	6,84	4,16	4,52	4,76	0,88
MED	34,41	21,23	15,55	8,11	5,66	9,24	3,76	1,29	0,74
N-B	51,03	7,00	19,60	3,30	11,77	2,43	1,27	0,00	3,60
WEST	23,64	29,52	19,40	8,73	8,24	1,76	7,03	0,24	1,44
Mixed	37,00	9,63	21,25	0,69	8,38	12,38	0,31	0,38	10,00
Nature	42,58	28,83	5,59	8,47	6,97	1,05	1,55	4,17	0,79
CESEE	63,68	7,94	0,01	11,94	12,25	0,93	1,04	0,81	1,41
MED	4,67	90,50	1,17	0,17	2,83	0,00	0,67	0,00	0,00
N-B	54,25	12,50	22,50	0,75	5,00	0,00	1,75	3,00	0,25
WEST	26,90	31,80	10,40	11,00	1,80	2,30	2,80	12,50	0,50
Total	34,78	20,87	15,74	8,86	7,26	4,88	4,42	1,82	1,37

Mean values, relative importance of various funding sources. Only sites reporting funding sources=100% are included (4 sites excluded)

4.4.2 – International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund

Validate	Update
202	222

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

	No budget	Inadequate	Acceptable	Sufficient	Total
Culture	5	51	216	102	375
CESEE	2	16	58	9	85
MED	2	29	63	40	134
N-B	1	3	21	6	32
WEST		3	74	47	124
Mixed		2	7		9
CESEE		1			1
MED		1	5		6
N-B			1		1
WEST			1		1
Nature	3	8	20	9	40
CESEE	2	4	9	1	16
MED	1	3	2	1	7
N-B			4		4
WEST		1	5	7	13
Total	8	61	243	111	424

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

	Not secure	Secure
Culture	48	327
CESEE	7	78
MED	26	108
N-B	7	25
WEST	8	116
Mixed	1	8
CESEE		1
MED	1	5
N-B		1
WEST		1
Nature	7	33
CESEE	1	15
MED	3	4
N-B	1	3
WEST	2	11
Total	56	368

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

	No benefits delivered	Recognised potential	Some flow	Major flow	Total
Culture	6	36	215	118	375
CESEE	3	6	64	12	85
MED		17	70	47	134
N-B	1	4	25	2	32
WEST	2	9	56	57	124
Mixed		2	5	2	9
CESEE		1			1
MED		1	4	1	6
N-B			1		1
WEST				1	1
Nature	5	8	21	6	40
CESEE	2	4	8	2	16
MED	2		2	3	7
N-B			4		4
WEST	1	4	7	1	13
Total	11	46	241	126	424

4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

	Little or none available	Inadequate	Some	Adequate	Total
Culture	4	37	123	211	375
CESEE	2	21	27	35	85
MED	1	12	53	68	134
N-B		2	12	18	32
WEST	1	2	31	90	124
Mixed		1	3	5	9
CESEE		1			1
MED			1	5	6
N-B			1		1
WEST			1		1
Nature	1	7	20	12	40
CESEE		5	10	1	16
MED	1		3	3	7
N-B		1	2	1	4
WEST		1	5	7	13
Total	5	45	146	228	424

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

	Little or no maintenance	Ad hoc	Basic maintenance	Well maintained	Total
Culture	4	24	135	212	375
CESEE	1	10	35	39	85
MED	3	12	61	58	134
N-B		2	12	18	32
WEST			27	97	124
Mixed			6	3	9
CESEE			1		1
MED			4	2	6
N-B			1		1
WEST				1	1
Nature	1	6	21	12	40
CESEE		5	9	2	16
MED	1		4	2	7
N-B		1	3		4
WEST			5	8	13
Total	5	30	162	227	424

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

Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

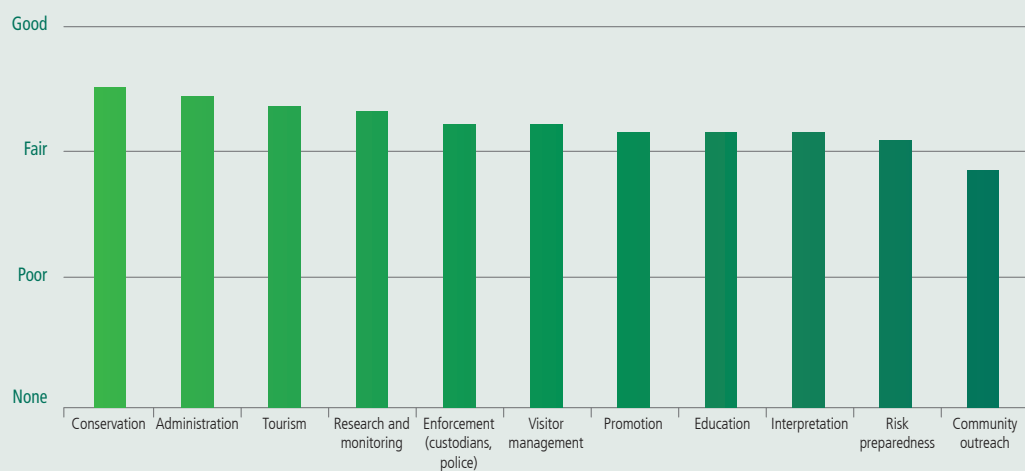
4.4.9 – 4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage Property (% of total)

	Q4.4.9		Q4.4.10		Q4.4.11	
	Full-time	Part-time	Permanent	Seasonal	Paid	Volunteer
Culture	69,87	29,86	85,46	14,54	92,61	6,87
CESEE	75,38	24,62	89,41	10,59	92,87	5,99
MED	78,51	21,49	85,29	14,71	95,96	4,04
N-B	51,56	48,44	63,13	36,88	76,47	20,41
WEST	61,48	37,71	88,69	11,31	92,97	7,03
Mixed	56,33	43,67	80,56	19,44	97,78	2,22
Nature	76,03	21,48	80,55	16,95	87,88	9,63
CESEE	95,31	4,69	91,06	8,94	95,31	4,69
MED	85,00	0,71	61,43	24,29	84,57	1,14
N-B	92,50	7,50	90,00	10,00	95,00	5,00
WEST	42,38	57,62	75,00	25,00	78,31	21,69
Total	70,17	29,36	84,89	14,87	92,27	7,03

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

	No dedicated HR	Inadequate	Below optimum	Adequate	Total
Culture	1	30	170	174	375
CESEE		11	46	28	85
MED	1	17	59	57	134
N-B		2	22	8	32
WEST			43	81	124
Mixed		1	6	2	9
CESEE			1		1
MED		1	3	2	6
N-B			1		1
WEST			1		1
Nature	1	5	22	12	40
CESEE		2	11	3	16
MED	1	1	4	1	7
N-B			3	1	4
WEST		2	4	7	13
Total	2	36	198	188	424

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



	Conservation	Administration	Tourism	Research and monitoring	Enforcement (custodians, police)	Visitor management	Promotion	Education	Interpretation	Risk preparedness	Community outreach
Culture	3,50	3,43	3,38	3,31	3,23	3,21	3,15	3,12	3,14	3,10	2,84
CESEE	3,45	3,34	3,41	3,33	3,26	3,17	3,13	3,00	3,09	2,96	2,79
MED	3,48	3,47	3,28	3,28	3,13	3,12	3,00	3,09	3,04	2,98	2,59
N-B	3,47	3,16	3,09	3,00	3,21	2,97	2,97	2,97	2,93	3,06	2,71
WEST	3,57	3,53	3,53	3,42	3,34	3,40	3,38	3,27	3,35	3,35	3,29
Mixed	3,67	3,33	3,33	2,89	3,67	2,89	3,33	3,22	3,00	2,78	2,83
Nature	3,38	3,33	2,97	3,28	2,92	3,03	2,81	3,08	2,85	2,63	3,00
CESEE	3,38	3,25	2,88	3,25	3,00	2,94	2,56	3,13	2,44	2,47	2,88
MED	3,29	2,86	3,14	3,33	2,83	2,86	2,71	3,14	2,86	2,57	2,86
N-B	3,25	3,50	3,00	2,50	2,75	3,00	2,67	3,00	3,25	2,50	3,00
WEST	3,46	3,62	3,00	3,54	2,91	3,25	3,27	3,00	3,25	2,92	3,38
Total	3,49	3,42	3,34	3,30	3,21	3,19	3,13	3,12	3,11	3,05	2,85

Average values, numeric value 4= Good, 3= Fair, 2= Poor, 1= None. N/A / missing not included in averages

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

	Community outreach	Risk preparedness	Enforcement (custodians, police)	Promotion	Visitor management	Interpretation	Education	Administration	Tourism	Research and monitoring	Conservation
Culture	2,84	2,94	2,98	3,00	3,01	3,04	3,07	3,10	3,10	3,17	3,27
CESEE	2,79	2,79	2,79	2,86	2,84	2,88	2,91	2,88	2,93	3,04	3,16
MED	2,67	2,75	2,80	2,82	2,83	2,88	2,95	2,89	2,94	3,05	3,10
N-B	2,48	2,87	2,96	2,71	2,74	2,90	2,93	2,87	2,87	2,87	3,28
WEST	3,29	3,30	3,33	3,36	3,39	3,35	3,34	3,53	3,47	3,48	3,54
Mixed	3,00	2,78	3,00	3,00	2,89	3,00	3,11	3,33	3,11	3,00	3,44
Nature	2,79	2,69	2,94	2,92	3,18	3,11	3,24	3,03	3,18	3,13	3,23
CESEE	2,81	3,00	3,19	3,13	3,38	3,25	3,25	3,19	3,44	3,19	3,38
MED	2,71	2,57	3,00	2,57	3,14	3,00	3,43	2,71	3,14	3,29	3,29
N-B	2,25	2,00	2,50	2,50	2,67	2,75	3,00	2,75	2,67	2,25	2,75
WEST	3,14	2,58	2,73	3,00	3,08	3,10	3,18	3,08	3,00	3,23	3,15
Total	2,84	2,92	2,98	2,99	3,02	3,04	3,08	3,10	3,11	3,17	3,27

Average values, numeric value 4= Good, 3= Fair, 2= Poor, 1= None. N/A / missing not included in averages

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

	No capacity dvlp. plan/ programme	Not implemented	Partially implemented	Dvlp.plan/ programme in place, implemented	Total
Culture	49	28	142	156	375
CESEE	8	7	38	32	85
MED	13	17	47	57	134
N-B	9	1	12	10	32
WEST	19	3	45	57	124
Mixed	1	1	3	4	9
CESEE		1			1
MED	1		3	2	6
N-B				1	1
WEST				1	1
Nature	6	3	19	12	40
CESEE	2	3	7	4	16
MED	1		3	3	7
N-B	1		2	1	4
WEST	2		7	4	13
Total	56	32	164	172	424

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

Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

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 knowledge	Not sufficient	Sufficient, but gaps	Sufficient	Total
Culture	0	3	141	231	375
CESEE	0	2	34	49	85
MED	0		41	93	134
N-B	0	1	18	13	32
WEST	0		48	76	124
Mixed	0	1	5	3	9
CESEE	0	1			1
MED	0		3	3	6
N-B	0		1		1
WEST	0		1		1
Nature	0	1	24	15	40
CESEE	0		13	3	16
MED	0		2	5	7
N-B	0		3	1	4
WEST	0	1	6	6	13
Total	0	5	170	249	424

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?

	No research	Small amount	Considerable, not directed	Comprehensive/ integrated	Total
Culture	3	57	176	139	375
CESEE	1	12	47	25	85
MED	1	15	62	56	134
N-B	1	10	18	3	32
WEST		20	49	55	124
Mixed		1	4	4	9
CESEE			1		1
MED			3	3	6
N-B		1			1
WEST				1	1
Nature		3	20	17	40
CESEE			10	6	16
MED			1	6	7
N-B		1	2	1	4
WEST		2	7	4	13
Total	3	61	200	160	424

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

	Not shared	Shared local	Shared local/ national	Shared widely	Total
Culture	9	40	155	171	375
CESEE	1	13	37	34	85
MED	3	17	50	64	134
N-B	3	6	13	10	32
WEST	2	4	55	63	124
Mixed	1		1	7	9
CESEE			1		1
MED				6	6
N-B	1				1
WEST				1	1
Nature		2	21	17	40
CESEE			10	6	16
MED		1	3	3	7
N-B		1	2	1	4
WEST			6	7	13
Total	10	42	177	195	424

4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last periodic report

Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

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

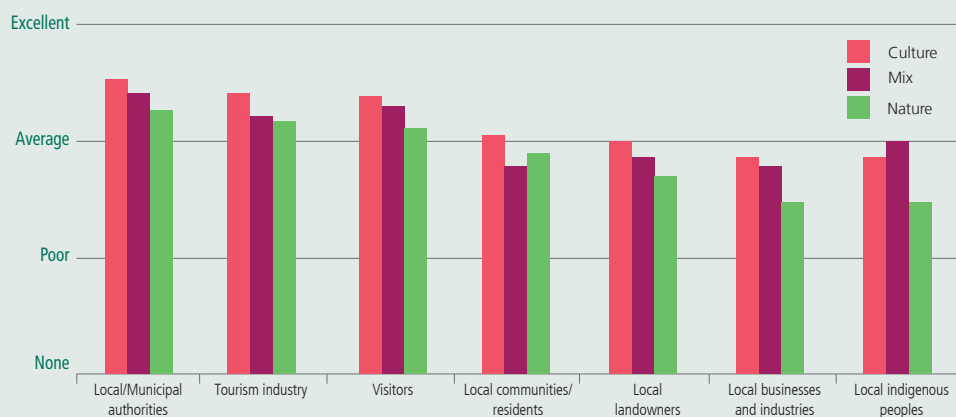
Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

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

	Not displayed	One location, not easily visible	One location, visible	Many locations, not easily visible	Many locations, easily visible
Culture	18	15	82	44	190
CESEE	6	3	17	7	51
MED	4	7	26	20	75
N-B	1	1	5	5	20
WEST	7	4	34	12	44
Mixed			2	1	6
CESEE					1
MED				1	5
N-B			1		
WEST			1		
Nature	2	1	4	6	25
CESEE		1	1	3	11
MED			1	1	5
N-B	1		1		2
WEST	1		1	2	7
Total	20	16	88	51	221

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



	Local / Municipal authorities	Tourism industry	Visitors	Local communities / residents	Local landowners	Local businesses and industries	Local Indigenous peoples
Culture	3,55	3,44	3,30	3,08	2,99	2,88	2,87
CESEE	3,44	3,58	3,48	2,99	2,83	2,71	2,85
MED	3,54	3,43	3,28	3,01	2,87	2,92	2,20
N-B	3,35	3,00	2,87	2,87	3,17	2,70	2,38
WEST	3,69	3,47	3,31	3,27	3,16	3,01	3,32
Mixed	3,44	3,22	3,22	2,78	2,89	2,78	3,00
Nature	3,26	3,21	3,13	2,93	2,73	2,49	2,46
CESEE	3,00	3,31	3,44	2,81	2,46	2,36	2,50
MED	3,43	3,14	2,71	3,00	3,20	2,67	2,50
N-B	3,25	2,75	3,00	2,75	2,00	2,00	1,00
WEST	3,55	3,27	3,00	3,08	3,11	2,73	3,00
Total	3,52	3,41	3,28	3,06	2,96	2,84	2,82

Average values, numeric value 4= Excellent, 3= Average, 2= Poor, 1= None. N/A / missing not included in averages

4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

	No need	No education/ awareness programme, needed	Limited, ad hoc	Partly meeting needs	Planned and effective	Total
Culture	13	38	96	152	76	375
CESEE	1	8	21	47	8	85
MED	4	21	29	50	30	134
N-B	1	2	14	11	4	32
WEST	7	7	32	44	34	124
Mixed	1	2	1	4	1	9
CESEE	1					1
MED		2	1	2	1	6
N-B				1		1
WEST				1		1
Nature	2	4	4	17	13	40
CESEE		2	1	11	2	16
MED		1		1	5	7
N-B			2	2		4
WEST	2	1	1	3	6	13
Total	16	44	101	173	90	424

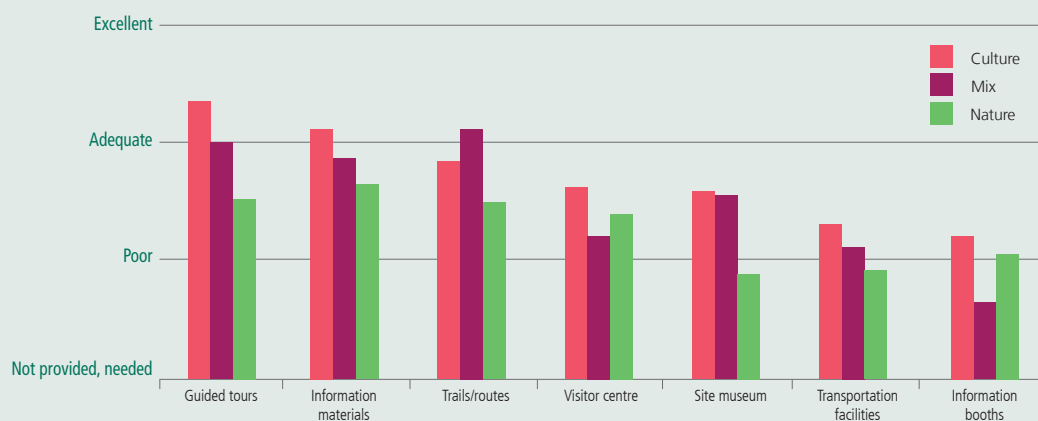
4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

	No influence	Partial influence	Influence, could be improved	Important influence	Total
Culture	14	45	219	97	375
CESEE		11	60	14	85
MED	5	18	75	36	134
N-B	1	1	27	3	32
WEST	8	15	57	44	124
Mixed	1	1	6	1	9
CESEE			1		1
MED	1		4	1	6
N-B			1		1
WEST		1			1
Nature	1	5	23	11	40
CESEE		3	8	5	16
MED		1	4	2	7
N-B			4		4
WEST	1	1	7	4	13
Total	16	51	248	109	424

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

	Not presented/ interpreted	Not adequately	Adequate, could be improved	Excellent	Total
Culture	6	51	252	66	375
CESEE		7	68	10	85
MED		18	91	25	134
N-B		8	22	2	32
WEST	6	18	71	29	124
Mixed		4	2	3	9
CESEE		1			1
MED		2	2	2	6
N-B		1			1
WEST				1	1
Nature	2	4	28	6	40
CESEE		3	12	1	16
MED		1	5	1	7
N-B			3	1	4
WEST	2		8	3	13
Total	8	59	282	75	424

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



	Guided tours	Information materials	Trails / routes	Visitor centre	Site museum	Transportation facilities	Information booths	Other
Culture	3,34	3,13	2,83	2,61	2,61	2,31	2,22	0,73
CESEE	3,24	3,04	2,92	2,64	3,18	2,14	2,08	0,63
MED	3,26	3,10	2,80	2,42	2,28	2,29	2,24	0,61
N-B	3,31	2,97	2,42	2,42	2,63	2,16	1,58	0,93
WEST	3,50	3,27	2,90	2,85	2,56	2,48	2,45	0,89
Mixed	3,00	2,89	3,11	2,22	2,56	2,11	1,67	0,33
Nature	2,53	2,65	2,49	2,40	1,90	1,93	2,05	0,56
CESEE	2,63	2,63	2,80	2,50	2,00	2,19	1,60	1,00
MED	2,86	2,57	2,29	2,71	1,71	1,86	2,00	0,00
N-B	1,75	3,50	2,25	2,50	1,75	1,50	3,00	0,00
WEST	2,46	2,46	2,31	2,08	1,92	1,77	2,31	0,54
Total	3,25	3,08	2,80	2,58	2,54	2,27	2,19	0,71

Average values, numeric value 4= Excellent, 3= Average, 2= Poor, 1= Not provided, needed. N/A / missing not included in averages

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

Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

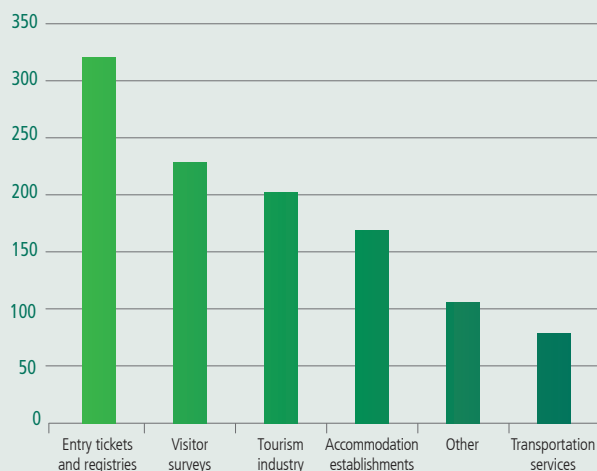
4.7. Visitor Management

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

	Last year	Two years ago	Three years ago	Four years ago	Five years ago
Culture	2,58	2,54	2,50	2,48	2,47
CESEE	2,65	2,67	2,45	2,54	2,42
MED	2,58	2,33	2,51	2,46	2,47
N-B	2,35	2,48	2,35	2,14	2,18
WEST	2,58	2,69	2,55	2,54	2,58
Mixed	2,56	2,11	2,22	2,33	2,11
Nature	2,66	2,59	2,61	2,34	2,46
CESEE	2,81	2,69	2,81	2,50	2,63
MED	2,29	1,71	2,14	1,43	1,71
N-B	2,25	2,75	2,50	2,67	3,00
WEST	2,82	3,00	2,67	2,67	2,56
Total	2,58	2,54	2,50	2,46	2,46

Average values, numeric value 4= Major increase (100%), 3= Minor increase, 2= Static, 1= Decreasing. N/A / missing not included in averages.

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics (total sum)?



Count, number of sites

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

Validate	Update
201	222

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?

	Not managed, needed	Some management	Could be improved	Effectively managed	Total
Culture	24	65	149	137	375
CESEE	10	15	39	21	85
MED	10	19	56	49	134
N-B	2	11	13	6	32
WEST	2	20	41	61	124
Mixed	3		5	1	9
CESEE	1				1
MED	1		5		6
N-B	1				1
WEST				1	1
Nature	5	6	18	11	40
CESEE	4	2	8	2	16
MED	1		4	2	7
N-B		1	1	2	4
WEST		3	5	5	13
Total	32	71	172	149	424

4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

	Little or no contact	Administrative and regulatory matters only	Limited co-operation	Excellent co-operation	Total
Culture	15	55	189	116	375
CESEE	7	8	39	31	85
MED	3	28	71	32	134
N-B	2	5	23	2	32
WEST	3	14	56	51	124
Mixed		2	7		9
CESEE			1		1
MED		2	4		6
N-B			1		1
WEST			1		1
Nature		11	19	10	40
CESEE		5	7	4	16
MED		1	4	2	7
N-B		2	2		4
WEST		3	6	4	13
Total	15	68	215	126	424

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

	No fees collected	Possible, not collected	Fee collected, no contribution	Fee collected, some contribution	Fee collected, substantial contribution	Total
Culture	100	3	37	165	70	375
CESEE	22	1	4	34	24	85
MED	24	2	20	62	26	134
N-B	13		1	15	3	32
WEST	41		12	54	17	124
Mixed	2			6	1	9
CESEE				1		1
MED	1			4	1	6
N-B	1					1
WEST				1		1
Nature	18	1	2	16	3	40
CESEE	2	1		12	1	16
MED	6		1			7
N-B	3		1			4
WEST	7			4	2	13
Total	120	4	39	187	74	424

4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

4.8. Monitoring

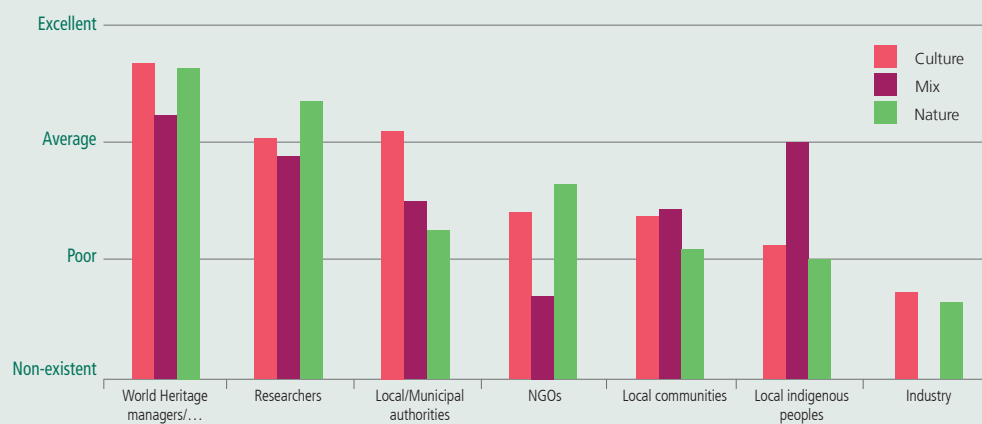
4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

	No monitoring	Limited monitoring	Monitoring, not directed towards mngmt. needs	Comprehensive integrated	Total
Culture	9	67	120	179	375
CESEE	3	16	33	33	85
MED	3	31	42	58	134
N-B	1	5	13	13	32
WEST	2	15	32	75	124
Mixed	1	2	4	2	9
CESEE			1		1
MED		2	3	1	6
N-B	1				1
WEST				1	1
Nature	1	3	15	21	40
CESEE		1	7	8	16
MED	1		3	3	7
N-B		1	2	1	4
WEST		1	3	9	13
Total	11	72	139	202	424

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?

	Little or no info	Information, but no indicators developed	Indicators defined, monitoring could be improved	Sufficient	Total
Culture	5	87	133	150	375
CESEE	2	16	34	33	85
MED	2	31	52	49	134
N-B	1	11	11	9	32
WEST		29	36	59	124
Mixed	1	2	5	1	9
CESEE			1		1
MED		2	4		6
N-B	1				1
WEST				1	1
Nature	3	7	19	11	40
CESEE	2	3	9	2	16
MED	1		4	2	7
N-B		2	1	1	4
WEST		2	5	6	13
Total	9	96	157	162	424

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups



	World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Researchers	Local / Municipal authorities	NGOs	Local communities	Local indigenous peoples	Industry
Culture	3,67	3,03	3,10	2,40	2,38	2,14	1,74
CESEE	3,67	3,19	2,82	2,42	2,32	2,28	1,63
MED	3,56	2,94	2,95	1,89	2,08	1,13	1,49
N-B	3,57	2,70	2,84	2,44	2,42	2,25	1,81
WEST	3,80	3,08	3,51	2,82	2,76	2,44	2,05
Mixed	3,22	2,88	2,50	1,71	2,43	3,00	1,00
Nature	3,64	3,33	2,25	2,63	2,10	2,00	1,64
CESEE	3,67	3,47	1,93	2,80	1,93	1,88	1,50
MED	3,29	3,00	2,17	2,67	2,00	1,50	2,00
N-B	3,25	3,00	2,00	1,33	1,75	2,00	1,00
WEST	3,92	3,46	3,00	2,73	2,56	3,00	2,00
Total	3,65	3,05	3,02	2,41	2,36	2,13	1,73

Average values, numeric value 4= Excellent, 3= Average, 2= Poor, 1= Non-existent. N/A / missing not included in averages.

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

	No recommendations to implement	Not yet begun	Implementation underway	Implementation complete	Total
Culture	170	11	143	51	375
CESEE	30	2	42	11	85
MED	66	7	44	17	134
N-B	18		9	5	32
WEST	56	2	48	18	124
Mixed	4		4	1	9
CESEE			1		1
MED	3		2	1	6
N-B	1				1
WEST			1		1
Nature	7	3	23	7	40
CESEE	3	1	10	2	16
MED	1	1	2	3	7
N-B	1	1	2		4
WEST	2		9	2	13
Total	181	14	170	59	424

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

Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to monitoring

Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 management needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

The table below shows number of sites identifying the respective questions as Priority Management Needs in question 4.9.1. A total of 31 questions in Section II constitute the list of potential priority management needs. The site managers were asked to identify up to six questions for further elaboration, which are identified as priority management needs. The column labelled "OK" shows the number of sites not responding to the question in a way that would make it appear in the auto-generated picklist, i.e. the question is not an issue. The column labeled "export" shows the cases where the site manager has given a response which identifies the question as a potential issue which needs further elaboration AND the site manager has selected it. The column "no-export" shows the cases where the site manager has given a response which identifies the question as a potential issue which needs further elaboration but NOT selected it.

Question in Questionnaire	OK	Export	No-export	Total sites
Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?	396	25	3	424
C	350	23	2	375
M	8		1	9
N	38	2		40
Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?	387	24	13	424
C	345	18	12	375
M	8	1		9
N	34	5	1	40
Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?	401	9	14	424
C	355	7	13	375
M	9			9
N	37	2	1	40
Are results from research programmes disseminated?	384	22	18	424
C	338	20	17	375
M	8	1		9
N	38	1	1	40
Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?	339	72	13	424
C	305	60	10	375
M	5	3	1	9
N	29	9	2	40
Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?	333	71	20	424
C	299	58	18	375
M	4	4	1	9
N	30	9	1	40
Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?	419	4	1	424
C	370	4	1	375
M	9			9
N	40			40
Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?	324	76	24	424
C	283	69	23	375
M	9			9
N	32	7	1	40
Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?	379	37	8	424
C	337	31	7	375
M	8	1		9
N	34	5	1	40
At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?	393	23	8	424
C	347	21	7	375
M	9			9
N	37	2	1	40
Buffer zone status	361	58	5	424
C	320	51	4	375
M	6	2	1	9
N	35	5		40
Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?	397	21	6	424
C	353	17	5	375
M	8		1	9
N	36	4		40

Question in Questionnaire	OK	Export	No-export	Total sites
Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines	344	49	31	424
C	303	45	27	375
M	6	2	1	9
N	35	2	3	40
Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?	356	41	27	424
C	315	36	24	375
M	7	1	1	9
N	34	4	2	40
Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?	414	4	6	424
C	369	2	4	375
M	9			9
N	36	2	2	40
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 ?	414	6	4	424
C	368	4	3	375
M	8	1		9
N	38	1	1	40
How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?	367	40	17	424
C	328	34	13	375
M	5	3	1	9
N	34	3	3	40
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?	391	16	17	424
C	345	15	15	375
M	8	1		9
N	38		2	40
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?	392	19	13	424
C	345	19	11	375
M	8		1	9
N	39		1	40
Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?	374	44	6	424
C	334	36	5	375
M	7	1	1	9
N	33	7		40
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?	415	9		424
C	367	8		375
M	9			9
N	39	1		40
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?	420	4		424
C	372	3		375
M	8	1		9
N	40			40

Question in Questionnaire	OK	Export	No-export	Total sites
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?	382	30	12	424
C	345	21	9	375
M	5	2	2	9
N	32	7	1	40
Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?	380	40	4	424
C	336	35	4	375
M	6	3		9
N	38	2		40
Is the management system being implemented?	387	26	11	424
C	343	22	10	375
M	7	2		9
N	37	2	1	40
Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?	295	108	21	424
C	257	99	19	375
M	6	2	1	9
N	32	7	1	40
Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?	376	33	15	424
C	331	30	14	375
M	8		1	9
N	37	3		40
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?	420	2	2	424
C	373		2	375
M	8	1		9
N	39	1		40
Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?	363	51	10	424
C	319	48	8	375
M	6	2	1	9
N	38	1	1	40
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?	197	163	64	424
C	171	147	57	375
M	1	6	2	9
N	25	10	5	40
What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?	369	37	18	424
C	328	34	13	375
M	7	1	1	9
N	34	2	4	40
Total	11569	1164	411	13144

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

	N/A, sites under crit.vii-x	Lost	Seriously compromised	Compromised	Preserved
Culture				9	366
CESEE				2	83
MED				2	132
N-B				4	28
WEST				1	123
Mixed				1	8
CESEE				1	
MED					6
N-B					1
WEST					1
Nature	15			1	24
CESEE	3				13
MED	3			1	3
N-B	2				2
WEST	7				6
Total	15	0	0	11	398

Note: only 15 of the 40 nature sites have indicated that this question is N/A (Authenticity is not applicable for nature sites)

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

	Integrity lost	Seriously compromised	Compromised	Intact
Culture			22	353
CESEE			7	78
MED			5	129
N-B			5	27
WEST			5	119
Mixed				9
CESEE				1
MED				6
N-B				1
WEST				1
Nature			7	33
CESEE			4	12
MED			1	6
N-B				4
WEST			2	11
Total	0	0	29	395

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

	OUV lost	Seriously impacted	Impacted, but addressed	Intact
Culture		2	31	342
CESEE		1	7	77
MED			8	126
N-B			6	26
WEST		1	10	113
Mixed				9
CESEE				1
MED				6
N-B				1
WEST				1
Nature			7	33
CESEE			3	13
MED			1	6
N-B			1	3
WEST			2	11
Total	0	2	38	384

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

	Severely degraded	Degraded	Partially degraded	Predominantly intact
Culture		1	38	336
CESEE			13	72
MED		1	13	120
N-B			5	27
WEST			7	117
Mixed			4	5
CESEE			1	
MED			3	3
N-B				1
WEST				1
Nature			5	35
CESEE			2	14
MED			1	6
N-B			2	2
WEST				13
Total	0	1	47	376

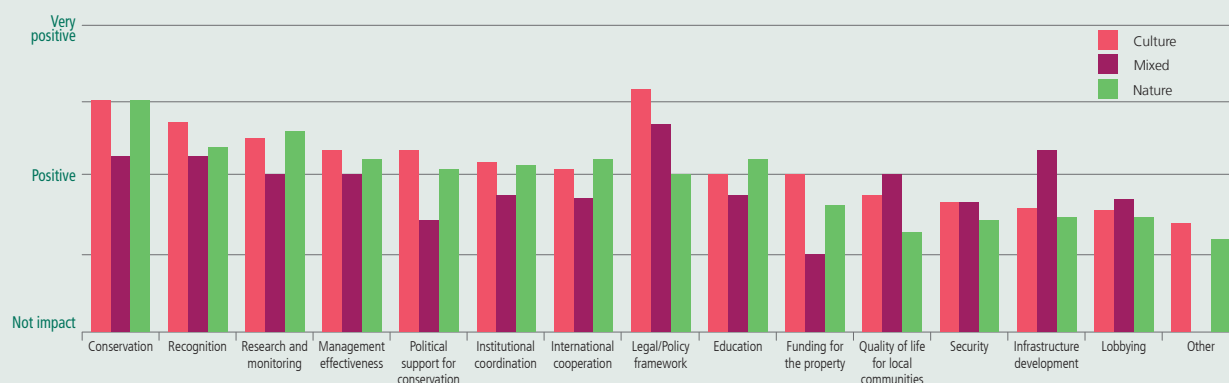
5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.4.1 - Comments

Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

6. Conclusions of Periodic Reporting Exercise

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



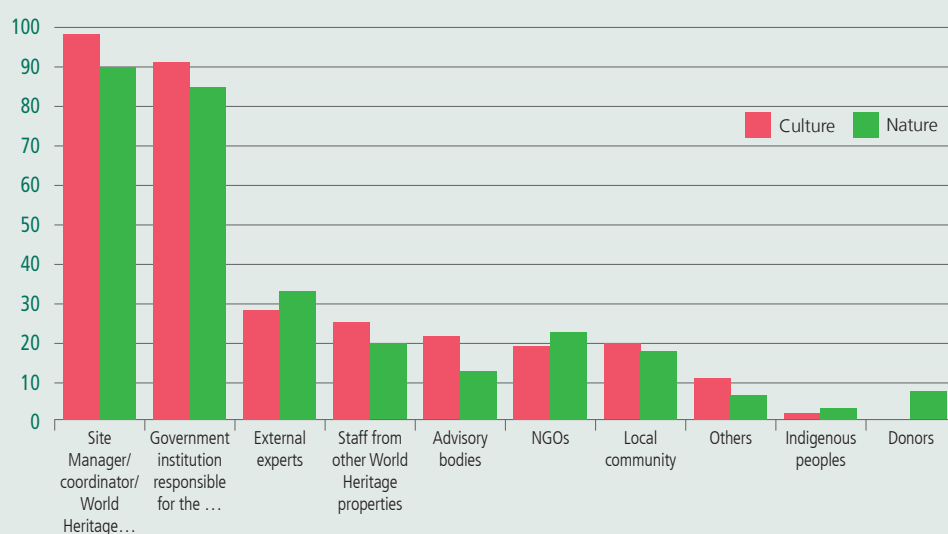
Average values, N/A and negative (very low number of sites reporting negative impacts) not included in calculations. Negative impacts (counts) in table below:

Area of impact	Number of negative and n/a responses
Conservation	0
Research and monitoring	0
Management effectiveness	1
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	3
Recognition	0
Education	0
Infrastr. dvlp.	6
Funding for the property	5
International cooperation	7
Political support for conservation	3
Legal / Policy framework	1
Lobbying	4
Inst. coord.	1
Security	2
Other	3

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage status

Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

6.3 - Entities involved in the Preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report (tick as many boxes as applicable)



Percentage of reported involvement from various entities.

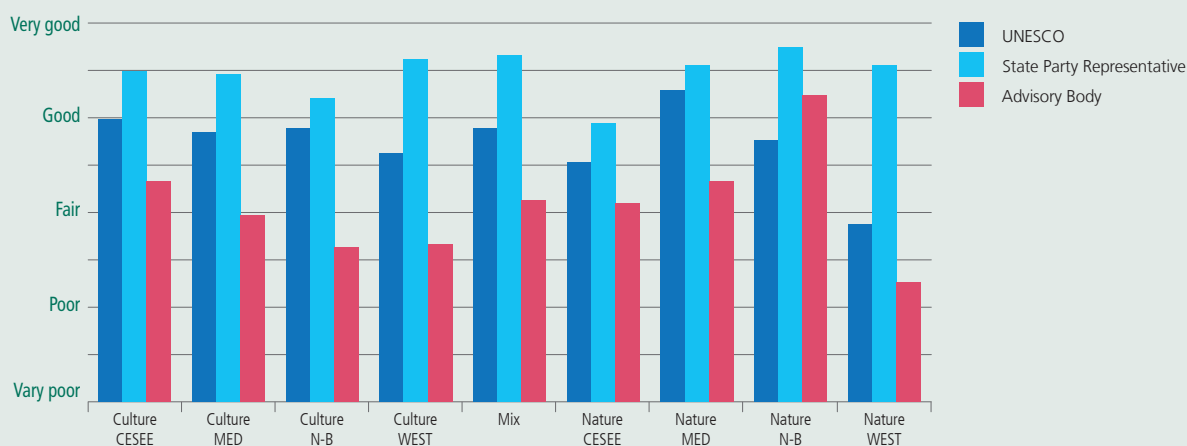
6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

	YES	NO
Culture	267	108
CESEE	57	28
MED	108	26
N-B	20	12
WEST	82	42
Mixed	5	4
CESEE	1	
MED	3	3
N-B		1
WEST	1	
Nature	33	7
CESEE	13	3
MED	7	
N-B	3	1
WEST	10	3
Total	305	119

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

Property specific, N/A for statistics in the PR report

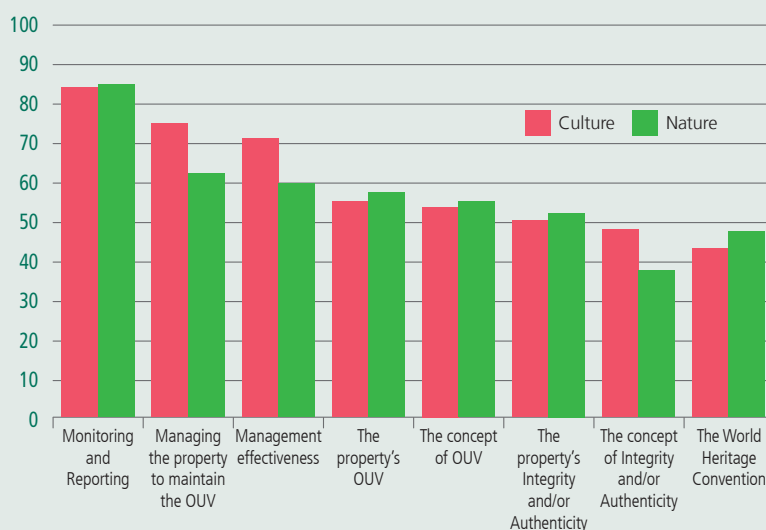
6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities



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

	Little info accessible	Not all info accessible	Most info accessible	All info accessible
Culture		1	38	336
CESEE			13	72
MED		1	13	120
N-B			5	27
WEST			7	117
Mixed			4	5
CESEE			1	
MED			3	3
N-B				1
WEST				1
Nature			5	35
CESEE			2	14
MED			1	6
N-B			2	2
WEST				13
Total	0	1	47	376

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



Percentage of improved understanding reported through the PR exercise.

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

	UNESCO	State Party	Site Managers	Advisory Bodies	Total
N/A	38,7	34,9	38,4	48,8	40,2
None	5,2	4,2	3,3	8,3	5,2
Unsatisfactory	1,9	3,1	1,9	3,8	2,7
Satisfactory	34,0	35,8	33,7	27,4	32,7
Excellent	20,3	21,9	22,6	11,8	19,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Percentage of reported degree of satisfaction towards follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous PR exercise

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

These will need to go through the proper statutory processes as outlined in the *Operational Guidelines*.

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

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